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IN THIS ISSUE:

F. B. F. Convention
By the Editor

4-H Club Work in Illinois
By E. L. Pilchard

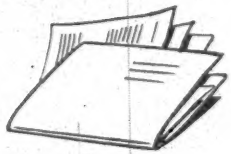
A. A. Annual Meeting

and others.



JANUARY
1935

if this filing cabinet
COULD TALK!



What stories it could tell of human carelessness, huge expense, misery, ruined bodies and thwarted ambitions!

And cheerful stories as well! Of the friendly, cheerful settlement of claims, of dogged battling for rights in the courts, of protection against sharp dealings, of the friendly, helping hand of a staunch friend—Illinois Agricultural Mutual—when all seemed lost, with no one to turn to.

Farm Bureau owned and operated for the aid and protection of members alone, there may come a time when you will welcome the strong, friendly aid of your own company. Insure now, and keep your car insured in Illinois Agricultural Mutual and "you're among friends".

See Your County Farm Bureau For Rates & Details

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The
Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD

Number 1 January, 1935 Volume 13

A. F. B. F. Convention

By The Editor

FOR enthusiasm, attendance, and richness of program the recent annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Nashville was the most outstanding I ever attended. Cold weather and snow, unusual for early December in Tennessee, were a great disappointment to our friendly hosts and hostesses, but the warm rays of their southern hospitality all but overcame the chilly winds from the north. By Wednesday, typical sunny south climate was restored and within a few hours the light skiff of snow had melted.

The unbounded enthusiasm shown by all the 34 state delegations reached a climax at the banquet on Tuesday night in the Shrine Temple where state songs and yells encouraged by a 10 piece darky orchestra followed in rapid succession throughout the dinner.

Situation Not Licked

So impressed was Secretary Henry Wallace with the effervescence of good cheer that he thought it necessary to comment, "your optimism is splendid; the good feeling exhibited here and in all the recent State Farm Bureau conventions I have attended is fine; but remember it's necessary to use your heads also. We have made progress but the situation is not yet licked."

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, tall, white-haired and distinguished-looking, had prepared a clear, understandable, informative talk on agriculture and foreign trade. Responding to President Edward O'Neal's introduction, he spoke a few words of greeting in a husky voice and excused himself from reading his speech because of an attack of laryngitis. He introduced his friend, Judge Gardenhimer, who read the address. Packed full of statistical information, Secretary Hull's talk was a clean-cut presentation of foreign trade today contrasted with that of a few years ago and what action must be taken to restore prosperity.

Here are a few quotations: "Probably 80 per cent of the people of the whole world are living around or below the poverty line; in the fiscal year 1924-24 farm products made up 48 per cent of all exports; cotton exports fell from $571,000,000 average in years 1928-32, to $345,000,000 in 1932; lard from $72,000,000 to $31,000,000; sooner or later statesmen everywhere will be literally driven back in the direction of economic sanity; in my judgment lower tariffs from 1922 to 1929 would have done much to extend our agricultural markets, lower agricultural costs, and increase agricultural income; over and over again, it has been demonstrated that artificial obstructions have destroyed international trade without creating equivalent domestic trade in any country; have thrown out of employment many millions of wage earners producing for export without providing employment for them elsewhere.

"International trade of the world should normally be 35 to 40 billions of dollars instead of the present 15 billions; we imported 3 billions more of commodities in 1929 than in 1933, while 6 million wage-earners more than the present number were employed; the world can profitably maintain 35 to 40 billions of international trade annually and, I believe, Americans still have enough vision, ingenuity, initiative and determination to secure 16% to 20% of this volume.

Devaluation Aids

"Devaluation of the dollar was of the greatest aid to our exports but it made the cost of imports higher; the first 10 months of this year, exports increased 36% in value over the corresponding period of last year; imports, however, have increased but 16%—a commodity excess of exports of $396,000,000. Gold was imported in response to our higher price for it, in the amount of $921,000,000 for the 10-month period; our greatly increased excess of imports were paid for entirely with this gold. Sales cannot be permanently paid for in this way.

"Since the Cuban treaty was concluded, necessary initial steps have been taken and we are now negotiating trade agreements with 12 other countries, some of which will soon be completed.

"This Government is clinging steadfastly to the most-favored-nation policy*

* Assures to the citizens of a foreign state all such privileges within the territory of another state as may at any time be accorded to the citizens of the "most favored nation."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE*

"My Friends of the Farm Bureau:

"You and I know that the year now ending has been one of significant accomplishments for agriculture. Despite the worst drought of record, farm income is running about a billion dollars above last year.

"All of us would like to see an even larger increase in 1935, but we know that this cannot come unless, in the first place, industrial production increases sufficiently to expand the market for farm products; unless, in the second place, more of our export trade is paid for by increased imports; and unless, in the third place, agriculture continues to adjust its total production to the market that actually exists.

"To fulfill these three requirements, I ask a continuation of the splendid support you have so unselfishly given in the past.

"I wish very much that it were possible for me to be with you today, and I give you my regards."

*Telephoned to Pres. Edward A. O'Neal from the White House at the start of the convention and amplified so all could hear.

as nearly as possible in its unconditional form. To do otherwise would be to eat our own words condemning the German government for violating the doctrine of equality of treatment with respect to debts due our nationals . . . this is no time to fall back into the narrow, short-sighted practices which have lowered standards of living and produced unsatisfactory international relationships.

Must Act Unitedly

"It is especially important to develop international trade, for foreign markets alone can take all our agricultural surpluses. . . . We must act unitedly and not permit relatively unimportant special, or notoriously inefficient or uneconomical industries to secure that degree of protection which, though gainful to a particular unit, is damaging to the country at large, and particularly to agriculture, which, geared to an export business on a large scale, has been brought well-nigh to ruin by the destruction of world trade."

Secretary Wallace threw caution to the winds on the Tuesday night program, and speaking extemporaneously, deliberately challenged farmers to stand up and fight for a square deal on the tariff.

"I believe there must be a cut in import duties, chiefly on non-agricultural products, for two reasons," he said: (1) to equalize the disparity between agricultural and industrial prices; (2) because the demand for industrial products is more elastic and for farm products relatively inelastic.

"People ate just about as much wheat in the year 1932 as they did in the years of industrial prosperity.

"Farm organizations should be repre-

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"Some of our folks, I know, believe in a two price system. They would dump our surplus abroad and take whatever it brings. Our State Department is opposed to this because if it could be done it would destroy the prosperity of other nations and lead to retaliation.

"If we don't increase our exports more than $150,000,000 annually in the next five years there will be a long adjustment program ahead.

"There have been too many short time business decisions on tariff, and not enough concern shown for the next generation. Some of our smart business people try to 'use' farm groups to further their own ends. And they seem to be particularly successful in reaching farmers of the extreme right and those of the extreme left. The livestock and grain exchanges, it seems, can always get farmers to pull their chestnuts out of the fire for them.

"People who have been benefiting by the tariff will not listen to reason. Certain groups in agriculture have trained themselves to be just as selfish and hard-boiled as the Industrial East. The best tariff this country had was passed about 100 years ago during the term of Andrew Jackson. It provided for a reduction of 10% a year until duties were down to 20%. William McKinley recognized that the protective tariff brought about the formation of monopolies. He mentioned it in his speech at Buffalo the day he was assassinated. Theodore Roosevelt tried to meet the problem with the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

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"Here's something for farmers to think about. Is it sound in time of drouth to let grain prices go to unreasonable heights? Speculators who are long don't like to see foreign grains come in. Neither do the few farmers who have grain to sell, although the majority may be penalized by having to buy high-priced feed. The suggestion has been made that the tariff of 63c per bu. on flax be reduced to let Argentine flax come in so they can buy our automobiles. Most farmers would benefit by cheaper paint and linseed meal. But our small group of flax producers will probably oppose tariff reduction and it's astonishing how much hell a handful of people can raise.

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"Many of the objectives for which we have fought have been adopted as the policies of the nation and are being applied successfully," he said.

The future Farm Bureau program as set forth by Mr. O'Neal are: (1) an honest medium of exchange with a further increase in the price of gold to the limit allowed by congress; (2) equality between farm and industrial prices and wages; (3) reduction in the cost of distribution; (4) correct inequalities in the tariff that discriminate against agricul-

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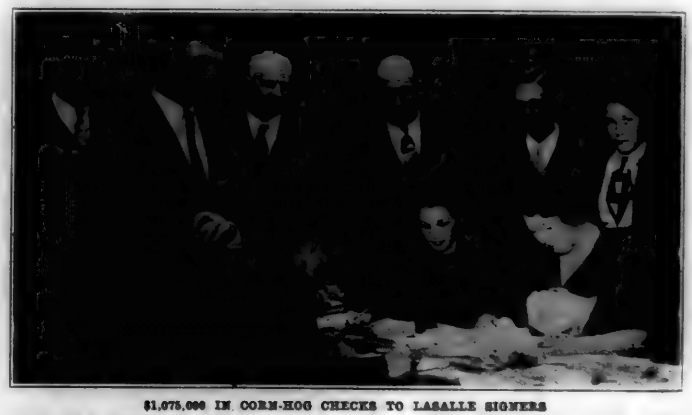
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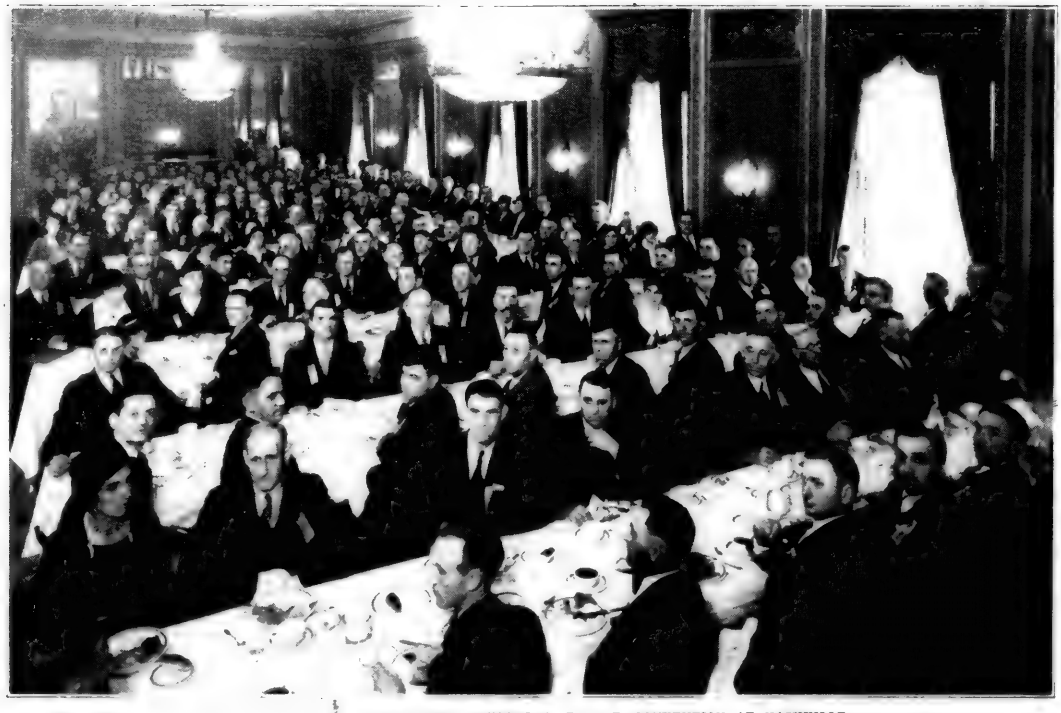
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(Continued from page 5)

ture; (5) develop commodity storage on the farm as a sound public policy; (6) develop credit facilities for agriculture with lower interest rates; (7) correct inequitable tax burden; (8) formulate and apply a national land use policy to correct unsound practices of the past; (9) correct inequality in educational and social opportunities in rural life as compared with urban life; (10) more complete organization of agriculture.

Recovery in agriculture from 1932 to 1934, he pointed out, is seen in the advance of farm prices from 55 to 102% of pre-war. Farm income gained 40% during this period and farmers purchasing power went from an index of 54 to 81%, based on 100 for the period 1909-14. Cotton prices increased from February 1933 to October 1934 from 5.5c to 12.5; butter from 18.4c to 24.6; hogs from 2.94 to 5.20; wheat from 32.3 to 88.5; corn from 19.4 to 76.7; and tobacco from 12.1 to 32.4c per pound.

"We rejoice over this progress," continued Mr. O'Neal, "but we have only made a good beginning. Now that the acute emergency has passed, we must not only complete the task of recovery, but also plan a long time program for the future."

Chester Davis Speaks

Chester C. Davis, AAA administrator, delivered one of the best speeches of the convention in which he completely answered opponents of crop adjustment and painted a clear picture of what has been taking place in industry and agriculture during recent years. "We are not committed to a definite policy of crop restriction," he said. "We have considered all the arguments about the threatened permanent loss of our export markets. Price is not the deciding factor in foreign exports. Increase in exchange and trade restrictions are largely responsible for the falling off in farm exports. Those who want cheap farm commodities and large volume production have a selfish interest. Industrial production from 1930 to 1934 was cut in half compared with '29 whereas farm production was reduced only 13% below '29. Farm prices took it on the chin and dropped to 60% of 1929 while industrial prices were cut to only 85%."

President Earl Smith who led the discussion by Farm Bureau leaders following Mr. Davis, delivered a cleancut analysis of the effect of the corn-hog and corn loan programs in raising farmers income from these commodities, and drove home a vigorous defense of continued crop adjustment "to more nearly meet the requirements of markets."

He showed that for 12% less tonnage of pork in the first 8 months of 1934 compared with a similar period in 1933, farmers received an increased return of 35.3%. The value of the corn loan program to farmers who placed corn in storage he asserted, was $99,534,000 not counting the effect of the storage program in stimulating prices of corn marketed during the period. Thus "these figures disclose that 40% less bushels of corn produced in 1934 had an increased value of 38% over 1933 results."

"It is my belief that to a very large degree the corn belt problem and to a degree the national farm problem insofar as grain and livestock are concerned, and to a degree the dairy problem, will be met and solved by a permanent grain adjustment program. . . . The cost of maintaining such a program could and should be borne by processing taxes upon the respective commodities benefited in proportion as their interests appear."

Refinancing Program

Bill Myers, governor of the Credit Administration, delivered the best summary of government refinancing operations giving facts and figures and discussing future aims, I have yet heard. Space will not permit a review of his address at this time, nor that of Dr. Tolley who followed Administrator Davis.

You get the impression that the federal government today has a great staff of "workers" who have learned much and developed a great deal during the past two years; who have a better grasp of their jobs and where they are going in contrast to the stuffed shirts and dignified wearers of striped pants and cutaway coats, defenders of the status quo, who so frequently have been elected to high public office. Here are earnest men giving their best to the solution of real problems, going ahead, making mistakes, perhaps, but striving to bring about a better economic order.

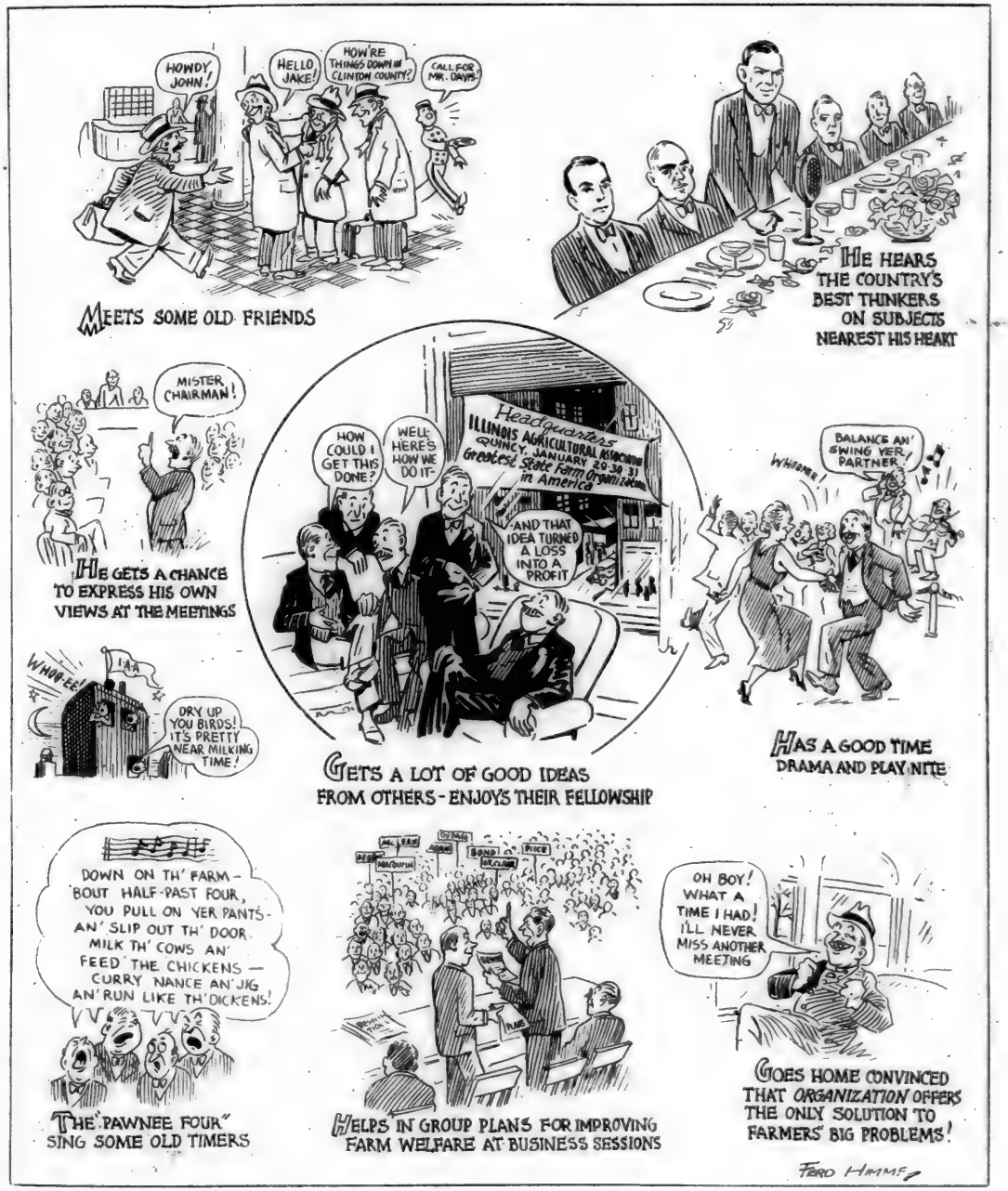
You would be interested in meeting progressive Republican Governor John Winant of New Hampshire, another speaker, who works hand in hand with the Farm Bureau Federation in that state. Described by Henry Wallace as a governor who is thinking of the next generation rather than the next election, Gov. Winant appointed his Democratic opponent chairman of the state public utilities commission, and then helped him defeat Old Guard Republican ex-Senator George Moses for the United States Senate. Gov. Winant, big, raw-boned, dark-complexioned, reminds you of Abraham Lincoln. "I get much of my inspiration from Springfield, Ill.," he told me.

Resolutions repeated to a large extent those of former years with some notable exceptions. On the subject of NRA, the Federation came out definitely against price-fixing which has greatly raised the costs of non-agricultural commodities to farmers, opposed further limitation of working hours (30 hour week) but upheld elimination of child labor, sweat shops, and right of labor to bargain collectively for fair wages. Tightening up of federal and state relief activities was advocated, cutting out of waste in distributing funds, compelling able-bodied people to work for their livelihood, and keeping the wage scale on relief projects in line with going wages in the community. A resolution on rural credits asked that the Credit Administration provide for financing co-operative electric light and power organizations at low interest rates. The Federation advocated organization of committees of farmers and electrical distributors with the idea of extending electricity service to farms throughout the country. Judicious lowering of industrial tariffs but no reduction of agricultural duties "that would have the effect of holding or reducing domestic price levels below parity," was advocated. Amendment of the AAA to strengthen the marketing agreement section, to distribute the cost of commodity adjustment programs "more equitably and fairly over commodities as their respective interest may appear," and to assure continuance and expansion of government loans on surplus grain stores on farms under farm warehouse seal, was favored. Federal licensing of real estate agents operating interstate was supported to stop land sharks from fooling buyers on unsound land promotion schemes. Delegates from the sugar beet states tried to get in a resolution advocating higher sugar tariffs and unlimited expansion of sugar acreage. A warm debate was held on this question which finally resulted after allowing full discussion on motion of Earl Smith, in its withdrawal. Another outstanding address was that by Donald Kirkpatrick on "Co-operative Services as Organization Builders."

To Muscle Shoals

A party of approximately 200 made the trip to Muscle Shoals near Florence, Alabama, on Thursday after the meeting where they saw the mile long Wilson dam across the Tennessee River and the fertilizer plants being developed by the government's Tennessee Valley Authority. Any mention of the Nashville meeting would not be complete without a word about the chorus of negro men and women students from the local Agricultural and Industrial College. Such singing of southern folks songs and negro spirituals, was never heard before. "Ol' Man River" and "Hand Me Down the Silver Trumpet Gabriel," the latter sung for Pres. Roosevelt on his recent trip through Tennessee, were favorites. The applause was most generous and the chorus came back again and again rising each time to new heights. Most people do their best when given praise and appreciation.

Jake Member Goes to I. A. A. Annual Meeting



Quincy, Illinois, January 29-30-31, 1935

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To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interest of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

George Thiem, Editor
John Tracy, Assistant

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Soybean Marketing Ass'n.....J. W. Armstrong, Pres.

Newspaper Nonsense

A TYPICAL example of the misinformation and nonsense found in many large city newspapers is the following quotation from a recent editorial in the Chicago Daily News:—

"It is doubtful whether the corn belt gained anything by the 1934 crop curtailment program. Certainly the farmers who spurned government contracts and went ahead with increased plantings were better off without AAA's so-called benefits. . . . The actual loss to the corn raisers through AAA curtailments is at least $100,000,000."

The Daily News blindly assumes that the present price of corn would be as high had there not been a reduction in acreage. Its wild estimate of $100,000,000 loss is based on that blind and erroneous assumption. It is quite true that the drouth sent corn and small grain prices much higher than they would have been with a normal crop. It is also true that there is more feed available per head of livestock today than there would have been without a crop and livestock reduction program since contracted acres were used everywhere to grow hay and forage.

Corn and hog growers who didn't go along on crop curtailment, hence received no benefit payments, might dispute the contention that they profited by their non-cooperation. Certainly they will if they happened to be in the drouth areas which covered so much of the corn belt.

The fact is that 40 per cent less bushels of corn produced in 1934 have an increased value of 38 per cent over and above the 1933 crop, as pointed out by Mr. Earl Smith before the recent A. F. B. F. convention. And the financial pages, if not the editorial page, of the Daily News clearly reflect the result of the substantial gain in corn belt farm buying power.

The Fear of Change

"DELIVERY of mail by this government to the doors of the farmers will destroy the rural life of which America is so proud," thundered old Matt Quay of Pennsylvania. "The center of rural life is the country post office, where farmers gather to meet each other when they get the mail, and all that will be swept away by this socialistic scheme."

"It will cost the government at least $50,000,000 a year," wailed Senator Stewart of Nevada, who was himself worth twice that much.

"This idea represents a dangerous innovation in government," said Senator Wolcott of Colorado. "The people don't want this foisted upon them," orated Bob Pettigrew. "It will take away their ability to protect their local institutions which are the foundation of the republic."

And so on for 40 pages in the Congressional Record of 1896. In view of what was said against rural free delivery of mail 38 years ago, the objections against the Agricultural Adjustment Act have a familiar ring.

20 Years Old

OUT OF its "teens" and into young manhood, the Illinois Agricultural Association will step when it celebrates its 20th birthday at the coming annual meeting Jan. 30-31 at Quincy. An eventful 20 years it has been, full of strife, struggle, and accomplishment. No other state farm organization in the country can approach us in paid-up membership. Illinois with more than 60,000 members, 52,000 of which are paid-up, is nearly twice the size of the next state Farm Bureau, New York, according to the secretary's report at the A. F. B. F. convention. None, we believe, can point to a broader program nor a better-balanced program of representation, educational, business, and money-saving services.

Because Illinois farmers had the good sense back in 1919 to reorganize the Association with sufficient annual dues ($5) to finance and carry out their plans, they are leading the world today. Other states, thinking that a reduction of already too low dues would solve their membership problems, found to their sorrow that they guessed wrong. Reductions in dues invariably have been attended with reductions in membership. Emphasis might well have been placed on greater service and benefits to members, improvement in personnel and leadership. Organized Illinois farmers face the next 20 years with confidence, determined to profit by the mistakes of the past, encouraged by their successes, and ready to work out the many great problems just ahead.

SINCE the corn belt voted overwhelmingly to retain production control, and the cotton belt voted 9 to 1 on Dec. 14 to continue the Bankhead Act*, we have heard less from the city press about "regimentation." Maybe the publishers and those for whom they speak will wake up some day and learn that this is a farmers' program after all—not one dictated from Washington but one earnestly requested of Washington by citizens who knew what was good for them and the country as a whole.

* Continuance of the Bankhead Act means that a tax will continue to be levied on the ginning of cotton in excess of allotments to individual growers made to meet probable market requirements.

Another Fight Ahead

UNDOUBTEDLY the greatest fight ahead of organized American farmers will be the battle to slash the high American protective tariff, particularly on industrial commodities, which compels farmers to pay two prices for many of the things they buy or would like to buy.

Leading the campaign for the restoration of international trade are Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace, and Special Adviser to the President George N. Peek. Farmers may reasonably expect to have the meat packers, millers, grain, livestock, and cotton handlers, and the international bankers on their side.

American agriculture may not be altogether united in the coming struggle. There are minority groups such as the sugar beet growers, flax producers, and perhaps the wool growers, all now benefiting by substantial import duties who may line up with the high protectionist industrialists. Short-sighted American labor groups may be expected to join hands with monopolist manufacturers against tariff cuts. Their specious argument will be that imports of manufactured goods will cause more unemployment in this country — unmindful of the fact that there exists today a potential demand for industrial goods among American farmers alone, that, if filled, would not only put our millions of unemployed factory workers back at their old jobs, but also would provide a market for substantial quantities of foreign goods.

Why the anomaly of continued widespread unemployment existing side by side with widespread unfilled want for the goods and services of these idle workers? The answer is a simple one which has been emphasized by informed students of economic thought time and time again. First, is the continued disproportionate percentage of income of all people required to pay their debts because we still have a dear dollar. Secondly, and more important, is the continued disparity between the prices of farm products and industrial goods and services.

The Dog in the Manger



A recent government report shows that farm products are at approximately 102% of pre-war, industrial products at 126%, and industrial wages 182%. And for every dollar borrowed at the 1926 price level, the debtor must pay back approximately $1.30. Add to this picture the tremendous increase in taxes and transportation rates since 1909-14, and you have a clear idea of what's wrong. Two years ago, the picture, of course, was much worse.

American agriculture has a much larger stake in international trade than has American industry. As pointed out in the December RECORD by Geo. N. Peek, 18% of our agricultural income during the 22 years from 1910 to 1932 came from exports, whereas only a trifle more than 5% of our industrial income came from exports during this same period. The big market of industry is right at home—much of it on American farms—yet there has been an astonishing lack of wise action both by manufacturers and labor groups in working to recapture that market.

When deflation struck the country, industry, on the average, cut its production more than half by closing down and turning employees out on the streets. Some organized labor groups aggravated the situation by insisting on maintaining high wage levels. They refused the offered half loaf in favor of no bread at all. The building industry is still suffering from exorbitant wage scales which workers insist on maintaining even though they remain idle because few can afford to hire them. Only the farmer maintained his production in the black period of 1932 and early '33 and took what he could get for his produce. Then in self-protection he went along with the American system and cut production, too, with the result that the terrible price disparity of 1932-33 has been reduced.

The chief advantage, as I see it, that agriculture will gain from a lowering of industrial tariff walls will be the restoration of something like the pre-war relationship between farm and non-agricultural prices. The eventual result of this will be more employment, food, clothing, and lower-priced industrial goods for wage earners, a better market for farm products, and more of everything for farmers.

Strange as it may seem this happy state of affairs probably will not be brought about without the most powerful organization of farmers. We have been going along for about 50 years with higher and higher tariffs. A lot of well meaning people have come to believe that our relatively higher standing of living is due to high tariffs rather than to the rich soil and resources of this country, and to the superiority of American industry and labor. Most people are afraid and suspicious of change. Witness the bitter opposition when government proposes any change in policy, be it taxation, tariff, land use, aid to agriculture, crop adjustment, truth-in-advertising, or what have you.

Politicians will make the welkin ring with all the old full dinner pail arguments of McKinley's and Theodore Roosevelt's time. Organized farmers may be going into a fight that will last as long as the 12 year campaign to pass effective surplus control legislation. But the prize will be worth the struggle. It will mean restored foreign outlets for surplus farm products. It will mean a higher standard of living on American farms. It will mean more employment for American labor, rather than less, and at good wages. And it will mean a better market for farm produce right at home.

Foreign countries have been paying for increased imports from the United States during the past year largely with gold. This condition, as Secretary Hull pointed out at Nashville, cannot go on indefinitely. There must be more imports of industrial goods to pay for our exports. The restoration of markets for the products of some 50,000,000 acres of farm lands depends upon the restoration of international trade.

But until this fight is won let's stick to crop adjustment. A bird in the hand is still worth two in the bush.—Editor.

4-H Club Work in Illinois

By E. I. Pilchard,

Specialist in Junior Club Work, University of Illinois

FOUR-H Club work in Illinois with its 26,000 young people enrolled and its $850,000.00 business enterprise is wielding an influence upon Illinois agriculture of which little is known by many people and much less appreciated by many more.

The development of 4-H Club work from the standpoint of numbers alone is an interesting story. It began officially, with the passage of the Smith - Lever Federal Agricultural Extension Act in 1914. It was not until the spring of 1915 that the first clubs were organized by the Agricultural Extension Service in Macoupin and Sangamon Counties. The "idea" of clubs for farm boys and girls, however, was born in the mind of a Macoupin County Illinois farmer many years before when in 1899 Will B. Otwell distributed seed corn to boys in his county for a Farmers Institute Boys Corn Show in 1900. Many have been the developments in the clubs for farm boys and girls since that time. There have also been developments in thousands of young people as well as improvement in farming methods on thousands of Illinois farms through the influence of 4-H Club work.



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$1,100 Net Profit

Many of the boys in 4-H Club work are setting themselves up in the farm business through their 4-H projects. In this connection we might consider the case of Ralph McKenzie, twenty year old boy near Malta in DeKalb County, who through his eight years of 4-H Club work has stimulated a gross total of more than $5,000.00 with a net profit of over $1,100.00 through his 4-H Club endeavors. Sheep raising has been one of Ralph's principal projects since 1929. This year he has finished up with 48 purebred Hampshire sheep that he values at $846.90. He records a profit of $275.49 from the sale of purebred and market lambs and yearlings for the current year. In addition to his sheep work Ralph has been enrolled in 4-H pig and corn projects and this year fed two beef calves as his club activity.

It has been found that 4-H Club work not only gives boys a business start but also an experience in management which gives their parents confidence that they are able to handle various farm enterprises. As an example, the farm adviser of Woodford County is authority for the statement that a 4-H Club member, Paul Engel, has turned the swine project from a liability on the home farm to a definite profitable basis by applying sanitation and standard feeding methods. Paul's father has been so well pleased with his success that he has turned over to him the swine business of the farm which this year amounted to 125 head of hogs.

A parallel case to this is that of Frank Krell, one of the National 4-H Club Camp trip winners to Washington, D. C. in 1934. At the time of completing his eleven years of 4-H Club work Frank owned a half interest in a herd of Duroc Jersey hogs. For several years he has been in full charge of the herd. This was the development from the beginning with a purebred Duroc gilt.

Improves Farm Methods

The adoption of more modern methods of handling livestock and raising crops has often been said to be a worthwhile objective of 4-H Club work. While it is not the intent of the program to bring about the adoption of improved methods by fathers and neighbors of club members, nevertheless, this has frequently resulted. It is the feeling that the greatest good in changing practices or the adoption of approved practices is through teaching club members themselves. However, we are told by the Edgar County Farm Adviser, H. D. Van Matre, that the question is often asked, "Is the beef project worthwhile." He states that in the case of Elbert and Charles Dick, two 4-H Club members in Edgar County, that the answer is emphatically "Yes." Their father lives on a farm well adapted to livestock. It was not until the boys became interested in livestock and 4-H Club projects, however, that a reasonable amount of livestock was kept on the farm. Many of these boys through the beef project are learning to use better rations in fattening their calves through the literature and suggestions sent out from the Agricultural Extension Service under whose direction the 4-H Club work is organized.

Each member is, of course, furnished with a manual as are all members in other projects guiding them on the best methods of handling their project and in case of livestock the best feeding methods and rations. A father of one of the boys in Adams County said in conversation recently that not until his son Henry had enrolled in the beef club and carried out the project had he become so successful in his own feeding operations. He had studied the methods recommended for the boy, observed his results, and had adopted the same practices in feeding his cattle. It would seem that testimonials like this indicate that the boys are helping their dads to learn better feeding methods and better crop culture.

A case similar to this which has had time to mature and prove this carry-over value of lessons learned in handling crops and livestock even after the members start farming for themselves, is brought out in the case of Alvin and Edwin Rentschler of Logan County. These two boys enrolled in club work a good many years ago and became too old for the work. Later they started farming for themselves. Even before the younger one was out of club work these boys had become well known throughout their entire county as good corn growers and really authorities on the diseases of corn as discovered through the Agronomy Department, University of Illinois. It was through 4-H Club work that purebred livestock was introduced on the home farm and later purebred seed corn. These young men are now well known corn judges and breeders of good seed corn. They are not only known throughout their county but throughout a good portion of central Illinois for their good farming methods and their ability as seed corn men.

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Through their 4-H Club meetings which are usually held once each month, members also learn to work together. Those with leadership ability have a chance to develop that ability. This is carried over into their community activities while yet club members and we have many cases where members having graduated from 4-H Club work have served as officers in the County Farm Bureau and Home Bureau organizations. As an example of this there is Oscar Krumm of Sadorus,



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The great significance of 4-H Club work to the future of American agriculture is becoming more and more appreciated. We hope that parents who have boys and girls in club work will be inclined to give even better cooperation to their children in their future endeavors. It is also hoped that those parents whose children have not been enrolled, will see to it that they, too, have the advantage of this worthwhile program and effort to make better Americans out of these real American boys and girls.

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Foreign Trade

By Geo. N. Peek,

Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade

This is the second and last installment of Mr. Peek's article discussing the problems involved in restoring normal exports of American farm products. —Editor.

NOW I come to the point of what we are trying to do in Washington to improve conditions. I have indicated that there are more than fifty governmental bodies working on one angle or another of foreign trade. These are scattered throughout ten regular departments of the Government, three independent agencies, and seven emergency agencies. In recent months serious efforts have been made toward their coordination. Much progress has been made in this direction and more may be anticipated.



GEO. N. PEEK

I have indicated that we have no adequate system of national bookkeeping for foreign trade. Much valuable information has been accumulated in one form or another and is on file throughout the various departments and agencies. I am glad to tell you that within the last few weeks arrangements have been made for keeping books, country by country. Commodity studies of a comprehensive nature are being made simultaneously, so that, as in a private business, we shall know the volume and value of particular commodities moving in both directions.

Should Know Trend

This means that as soon as this work is well under way responsible authorities should be able to know, at frequent intervals, the condition and the trend of trade and financial relations with each country. It will be possible then for the American public to understand what is happening in our relations with particular countries, as well as with the world as a whole, and to guard against such violent movements of capital as occurred in recent years with such disastrous effect upon the nation.

I have mentioned exchange restrictions in other countries as one of the principal barriers to our foreign trade. These present one of the most difficult and complex problems with which we are confronted. The Administration is keenly alive to this problem and is consistently using all appropriate methods to bring about a relaxation of these controls. Further than this, in the Cuban Trade Agreement recently negotiated, a clause was inserted protecting the interests of both countries in the event of currency depreciation or exchange restrictions in either country. Undoubtedly, provision will be made in future reciprocal trade agreements for the protection of American exporters against exchange restrictions that may be encountered. Where general trade agreements cannot be reached or are subject to long delay, specific agreements may be negotiated independently and in advance of the general trade agreements. Indeed, personally I would go further and say that in the case of countries exercising exchange controls against us, the satisfactory solution of the exchange problem should be made a prerequisite to the negotiation of any general trade agreement. This is particularly true in the case of nations having favorable trade balances with us.

Problem Not Easy

In too many cases these favorable balances have been used for the payment of obligations in other countries without regard to the interests of our own exporters and investors. In the case of nations having favorable trade balances with us, we are in a position to act effectively. We should be prepared to do so if necessary. The problem is not an easy one, but we are working on it and I am hopeful of results.

We are considering other barriers to foreign trade found in the high tariffs existing throughout the world, in the quota systems and other restrictive measures adopted by various governments in their efforts to improve or balance their trade. We are seeking to minimize these through negotiation of the reciprocal trade agreements providing for mutual changes in tariff duties and modification of other trade restrictions. Active negotiations for such trade agreements are in progress with a dozen or more countries and will be undertaken with other countries as soon as time and opportunity permit.

A more serious problem is presented by the extensive practice of foreign governments in making special and exclusive trade agreements with other countries, the benefits of which are not extended to our citizens in spite of existing most-favored-nation treaties. We cannot expect to get something for nothing; and accordingly until we are ready to do business with other countries on a quid pro quo basis, we cannot hope to obtain the advantages, or the trade, involved in these special agreements. We are endeavoring to meet this situation by the negotiation of special agreements of our own with foreign countries.

It may be that to make these serve American interests effectively under existing conditions, we may be obliged to resort temporarily at least to our earlier policy of extending most-favored-nation treatment only to nations which reciprocate in fact. If this proves to be the case there need be no undue alarm. Foreign trade policy must be based on actual conditions and not upon theories. **There is no one formula to solve our foreign trade problems.** Foreign trade is fully as complicated as domestic trade, and it has the additional complexity of using differing systems for the measurement of values and differing media for their expression.

In another important field, through the Export-Import Banks, to which I referred at the beginning of my remarks, our Government is now in a position to offer adequate facilities for financing American exports on intermediate and long-term credit bases.

Our present credit machinery, designed at a time when we were a debtor nation and a heavy exporter of raw materials, was never overhauled after we became a creditor nation and a potential exporter of finished products. The Export-Import Banks are ready to handle sound business in the foreign trade field, to assist in barter transactions, and to cooperate with commercial banks and other financial institutions in handling business which on account of its maturity, its size or other unusual conditions can qualify for consideration.

Will Not Subsidize

The banks definitely do not propose to subsidize exports at the expense of the taxpayers, to furnish capital for wildcat promotional developments in foreign lands, or to act as a collection agency for old slow accounts. **With the record of the past decade clearly in our minds we would rather handle a little good business than a lot of bad business.** A good merchant never oversells a customer, and a good credit man helps a customer to remain a good risk.

I have tried to outline to you some of the high lights in the confused and confusing field of foreign trade. In closing I shall present to you some of the personal conclusions I have reached with respect to our future foreign trade policy.

In the first place, it seems clear that foreign trade has become a definite and direct concern of our Government. Under modern conditions our exporters compete with nationals of foreign countries

(Continued on page 17)

Country Life's Talent Discovery Night Winners Announced

Don't be surprised in the years to come when you read of the ascendancy of some star of the stage, opera or screen to find that the turning point in his or her career was the "Talent Discovery Programs" held by Country Life General Agents throughout the state the evening of December 6th, 1934.

Audiences ranging from 2500 in Livingston county to 300 in several counties watched, listened and applauded the efforts of aspiring (and no doubt, perspiring) amateur Thespians. There were musicians also, singly and in groups. Dancers, acrobats, comics and mimics made the evening something to talk about in upwards of a hundred counties.

Only the best five on any program were awarded honors by the judges. They were judged on poise, initiative, originality, personality, audibility, reception, rendition, talent and knowledge of art. Amateurs of course got the call over professionals. All in all, it was really a "Talent Discovery Program."

Following are the winners reported by counties (includes only counties reporting):—

Names of winning numbers:

Adams County—C. E. Sharrow, General Agent
Marguerite Hunsaker ..... Marimba
Esther Hunsaker ..... Reading
Willford Nelson ..... Piano Accordion
Donald Petersen ..... Reading
Velma Sharrow ..... Piano

Boone County—K. W. Cleland, General Agent
Patsy Griffith &
Darwin Griffith, Jr. ..... Musical Reading
Mrs. Ella Shores ..... Reader
Gladys Blake ..... Pianist
Argyle Male Quartette ..... Vocal
Winifred Yates &
Ruth Warner ..... Saxophone Duet
Ada Moraine Gustafson ..... Reader

Brown County—John A. Campbell, General Agent
Quentin Fagen ..... Reading
Rosetta Waters ..... Musical Reading
Phyllis Kerr, Virginia Clark,
Betty McCabe ..... Tap Dance
Jean Lewis ..... Reading
Lozelle Williams ..... Vocal Solo

Carroll County—D. R. Lower, General Agent
Floyd Polhill ..... Guitar & Mouth Organ
James David Borop ..... Reading
Edward Mielk ..... Guitar Accordion
Ruth Peters ..... Piano Solo
Walter Miller &
Lee Erwin ..... Comedy Act
Farm Bureau Quartette was very acceptable.

Cass County—D. T. Fitzpatrick, General Agent
Donald White ..... Tap Dancing
Mildred Hackman ..... Piano Solo
Henry Reed ..... Accordion Solo
Arenaville Quartette
Dan Spears ..... Vocal Solo

Champaign County—Donald Teare, General Agent
Kathryn Warner ..... Song
Clair Kokensparger ..... Reading
Jean Wood ..... Song
Doris Jean Crannell ..... Tap Dance
Helen Mae Dillon ..... Clarinet Solo

Crawford County—Charles W. Homann, General Agent
Martha Rains ..... Piano Solo
Mrs. Frank Mefford ..... Xylophone Solo
Moorhead Merrymakers ..... Song
Lewis McNutt ..... Reading
Joy Stout ..... Reading

DeKalb County—John D. Bryant, General Agent
Pseudo WLS Entertainers ..... Square Dance
South Grove Plowboys ..... Cowboy Scene
Eakles Children ..... Tap Dance
Russell Knudtson ..... Baritone Solo
Finnish Dance Group ..... Folk Dance

Ford County—Clyde F. Cusick, General Agent
Miss Jane Carpenter ..... Tap Dance
Miss Myra Taylor ..... Accordion
Kenneth Paulson ..... Reading
Four Flats Male Quartette ..... Vocal
The Keltzman Orchestra ..... Music

Greene County—L. R. Lee, General Agent
Gladys Martin ..... Piano Solo
Roadhouse Bros. ..... Quartette
Forrester Twins (5 yrs.) ..Singing & Tap Dancing
Helen Black ..... Reading

Henderson County—Clifford Thompson, Gen. Agent
Miss Ida M. Leinbach ..... Solo
Robert Powell ..Solo with Guitar accompaniment
Bernadine Porter ..... Tap Dance
Marilyn Thompson ..... Reading
Media-Raritan Orchestra ..... Instrumental Music

Henry County—D. P. Robinson, General Agent
Warden Children—colored ..... Spiritual songs
Floyd & Barbara Black...Vocal with own guitars
Mrs. F. K. Olson..... Swedish Dialect reader

Iroquois County—H. W. Bradshaw, General Agent
Cland & Mary Grimth..... Tumbling Act
Georgiana Spruell & Stella Wilson..Tap Dancing
Clara Reeves ...Guitar & singing, cowboy songs
Mrs. Ratzenberger ..... Reading
Gen. Rogers & Glenn Lockheart.....Tap dancing

Lake County—Bertram Abney, General Agent
Musical Melodrama ..... Bob & Cappy
Husband Hunters ..... Comedy—1 act
Skokie Valley Boys ..... String Band
German Band .....
...Antioch Chap. Future Farmers of Amer.

Edwin Pfannistill ..... Song and Uke

LaSalle County—R. E. Barr, General Agent
4-H Club Group ..... Stunt
Novelty Stunt & Dance ..... Two Girls

Lawrence County—W. H. Nuttall, General Agent
Raydelle Burgart & Jo Ann Gardner .....
..... Acrobatic Routine
Wanda Lathrop ..... Reading
Hitchhikers String Band....Clay Roberts, guitar; Clude Tucker, banjo; Clarence Arnold, violin; Marguerite Tucker, mandolin.
Clinton Corrie ..... Solo
Thelma Schrader ..... Reading

Lee County—L. J. Ulkensvang, General Agent
Burnell Henert ..... Whistling & Singing
Margaret Mau ..... Impersonation Reading
Lena Marlowe ..... Tap Dancing
E. M. Edwards..... Impersonation Readings
Ebony Boys ..... A Minstrel

Logan County—Isaac Dagley, General Agent
Paul Rankin ..... Tenor Solo
Sunshine Boys ..... Musical Number
Dorothy R. Hanahan ..... Tap Dance
Eilene Cooper ..... Musical Reading
Robert Johnson ..... Reading

McDonough County—G. O. Chenoweth, Gen. Agent
Carson Bros. & Kenneth Hodges..Male Quartette
Freeling Clewer ..... Reading
Wm. Kelly & Miss Allen ..... Costume Duet
Hazel Grimm ..... Athletic & Tap Dancing
Christian Church Orchestra .....

McHenry County—R. T. Burroughs, General Agent
Silas Pierce & Grandson ..... Violin & Drum
Mildred Knuth, Alma and Ruth Cowlins .....
..... Tap Dancing
Ernest Larson ..... Accordion
Walter Steffen, Jr. .....Guitar & Mouth Organ
Corine Pihl ..... Accordion

McLean County—Ben Roth, General Agent
Mrs. Geo. Honor ..Two original humorous readings
Walter McClure Family .....
..... Two cowboy musical numbers
Selba Tru Lafferty ..... Tap Dance
Cropsey Male Quartette .....Musical number
Ruth Schneider ..... Dramatic reading

Madison—Roy H. Fick, General Agent
Mr. & Mrs. Irvin Reinhart....Hawaiian Guitars
Miss Elaine Blunt ..... Violin Solo
Mrs. Stanly Castle, Harvey E. Voss .....Vocal Duet
..... Vocal Duet
Mrs. J. L. Brasier ..... Dramatic Reading
Mr. & Mrs. Irvin Reinhart, Mr. & Mrs. Clarence Ludwig ..... Mixed quartette

Mercer County—Mark Foster, General Agent
Mrs. Perry Davis ..... Vocal Solo
Miss Reta Lafferty ..... Reading
Rev. Philip H. VanDreoge ..... Chalk Talk
Thos. Bonygne ..... Vocal Solo
Richard Bigham & Hy. Rudolph .....
..... Guitar and Harmonicas

Montgomery County—Gus Sammons, General Agent
Evelyn Stieren ..... Acrobatic dance
Clyde & Ruth Andres..... Song & guitar team
Schaper sisters ..... Dance team
Paul McAnarney ..... Tap dance
Betty Jean Linxwider ..... Reading

Morgan County—L. T. Oxley, General Agent
Jo Ann Gilchrist ..... Tap Dance
Margaret Camm ..... Reading
Beatrice Lyons ..... Piano Solo
Louise Bilmling ..... Reading
Jerald Heaton ..... Vocal Solo

Ogle County—Clare Bradford, General Agent
Mariya Jean Blough ..... Piano
Jessie Gray ..... Reading
Roy Braddley & daughter ....Guitar & Mandolin

Piatt County—Benj. Jones, General Agent
Franklin Lients ..... Humorous Reading
Barbara Pace ..... Dramatic Reading
Doris, Kathleen & Donna Sullivan .....
..... Vocal trio with guitar
Gordon Trumbauer ..... Xylophone Solo
Norma Norris, Joan Crosby, Blossom Bacopulis..
..... Tap Dance, with Dutch Girl Costumes

Richland County—Otto Shaffer & H. L. Seiler, General Agents

Rock Island County—Anson Nash, General Agent
Men's Community Chorus .....
Edward McMurphy ..... Reading
Michael Bros. ..... Tap dancing
Carl Kraklow ..... Reading
Brownlee Sisters ..... Song & Tap Dancing

St. Clair County—R. F. Shaffer, General Agent
Hobart Plab ..... Solo
Miss. Valley Grange (John Holdener, Leslie Kuhlmann & Valentine Range) ..... Play
Franklin Reiss ..... Reading
Dolores Beihl ..... Reading

Schuyler County—Earl Payne, General Agent
Margaret Jane Wilmot ..... Vocal Solo
Warren & Mary Royer ..... Sketch
Mrs. Elis. Estes ..... Humorous Reading
Beatrice Bartlett ..... Piano
Maxine Vandiver ..... Piano

Scott County—Glen M. Kaufman, General Agent
Clyde Summers ..... Reading
Betty Jane Coultas ..... Reading
Point Pleasant Quartette
Bean Orchestra
Dougie Quartette

Stark County—O. L. Hatch, General Agent
Miss Josephine Jackson ..... Reading
Marilyn Streetmatter ..... Song (age 8)
Keneth Streetmatter ..... Reading (age 7)

Tazewell County—Wm. Freitag, General Agent
Marita Young ..... Xylophone Solo
Margie Bennett & Norma J. Haffman ....Duet
Marian Meeker ..... Vocal solo
Gilbert Roy Geiselberger ..... Vocal solo
L. R. Schrone, Lester Schrone, Lester Blumenshine & M. LeCount ..... Quartette

Vermilion County—Arthur Bryant, General Agent
Helen Jean Kerby ..... Musical Reading
Antioch Trio ..... Singing
Wilson Creighton ..... Solo
Ruth Chitwood ..... Reading (dramatic)
Jessie Louise Finley ..... Piano Solo

White County—J. E. Stine, General Agent
Mrs. Rowland Clark, Mrs. Edwin Seal and Mrs. D. M. Marlin ..... Vocal Trio
Laurada Land ..... Musical Reading
Mary Jane Mast ..... Violin Solo
Jolly 4—Jake And, A. B. And, Clarence Hughes & Fr. Witter ..... Vocal
Cloverland Quartette—Wm. Millar, Tommy Millar, Claude Perkins & Vertis McWorthy

Winnebago County—Homer Hitchcock, General Agt.
Miss Ruth Culbertson .....
.....Perryville observes Washington's birthday
John A. Larson .....
Humorous "Ollie Olson goes to the Ball Game"
Miss Mary Sawdry ..... Violin Soloist
George Palmer ..."The Home Talent Rehearsal"
Mmes Picken & Andrews ..... Duet

Woodford County—Duane Genre, General Agent
Eureka High School Trio ..... Vocal
Farm Boys Male Quartette ..... Vocal
Marcen Engel ..... Tap Dance
Roanoke H. S. Quartette ..... Vocal
Lois Finnell ..... Dramatic Reading

Will County—E. L. Wilson, General Agent
Alvin Kohl ..... Yodeler
June Shafer ..... Reader
Tap Dance Quartette
Elwood Jill-Ran Orchestra
Plainfield Ladies Quartette

Champaign Service Co. Spreads 20% Dividend

1124 Champaign County Farm Bureau members will receive patronage dividends from the Service Company this year averaging $26.76 per member. Ten per cent of the 20% dividend is payable in cash and 10% in credit memo. The dividend amounts to $30,079.04 and comes at the end of only four years operation. A 12% dividend was declared on patronage cards and coupons. So far the company has returned approximately four times its capital investment, a total of $78,307.19 included $5640.53 on preferred stock. One patron received $926.15; two over $350, and 37 more than $100 each for this year.

Foreign Trade

(Continued from page 15)

who are being actively and heavily backed by their governments. Unless our foreign trade interests receive similar backing and assistance from our Government they will be unable to compete effectively or on equal terms in the markets of the world.

In the second place, in order to develop consistent and effective foreign trade policies, the present independent jurisdictions over foreign trade activities in our Governmental set-up should be tied together and should function under unified direction.

Third, accurate and up-to-date records of our commercial and financial relations with each individual country must be kept.

Some of you may think that this is just another recommendation for a bureaucratic or academic survey involving more expense for the burdened taxpayer to meet. In point of fact, if the job is properly done, it will make it possible at least to eliminate some of the overlapping services working with diverse kinds and sets of information and diverse or conflicting points of view. We must know how we stand on our trade and international balances at any given time if we are to steer our course intelligently.

Must Increase Imports

Fourth, keeping in mind that international trade cannot move on a one-way street and that we must increase imports if we are to be paid for increased exports, I think that we should pursue a policy of selective exports and imports. We should send abroad preferably in manufactured form, those products we can best produce, particularly those agricultural products which are the backbone of our foreign trade and our domestic prosperity. We should take in return those raw materials which we need and such other products the importation of which will do the least violence to our domestic economy.

It may be argued that this means more government interference with business, more regulation. That may be so, but I am not alarmed at that. Under existing world conditions it is my firm belief that with some government assistance and direction in the field of our foreign trade and finance the need for regimentation in our internal affairs may be eliminated largely and a long step taken toward national recovery.

The Livingston County Farm Bureau reports 2200 people at its greatest annual meeting in Pontiac, Dec. 18. The Hoosier Hotshots of WLS provided entertainment. A box lunch was served. O. D. Brissenden spoke.

Illinois at the International

By Wm. E. Ogilvie

Illinois stockmen led the list of blue ribbon winnings among the scores of states and provinces represented at the 35th International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago the first week of December.

Ninety-four Illinois purebred breeders had entries in the competitions for 24 different breeds, and several hundred more sent carlots of cattle, sheep, and swine to the commercial live stock competitions that were displayed in open pens.

Computing first prize and championship awards by states at the close of the Exposition, it was found that Illinois breeders had won a total of 114 blue ribbons and 39 championships — first among the states and provinces in first prizes won and second in number of championships, Iowa, leading in championships with 46.

Illinois farm youngsters were the largest exhibitors in the Junior Live Stock Feeding Contest in which 268 boys and girls between the ages of ten and twenty exhibited baby-beeves of their own feeding and fitting. They came from eleven states this year. Of this number 125 youths were from Illinois.

The champion steer of the junior contest was exhibited by 12-year-old Mary Kinsinger, of Chenoa, Illinois. It was a purebred Aberdeen-Angus. At the Junior Feeding Contest auction sale, held on Friday, December 7, Mary's calf sold for the highest price in the history of this sale, being purchased for 62 cents a pound by the Palmer House, Chicago.

The Reserve champion steer of the junior show was another Illinois Angus calf, shown by Wendell Morgan, of Aledo. Other blue ribbon winners were Jane Britton, exhibitor of the first prize Hereford in the light weight division; Joseph Peverly, of Decatur, showing the top of the Aberdeen-Angus light weight class; John D. Irwin, Pleasant Plains, whose entry headed the line of Hereford middle weights, and Shirley Colclasure, of Aledo, winner of first in the middle weight Aberdeen-Angus competition, as well as the reserve championship in the open class carcass show.

Mercer county, Illinois, won the prize for best county group of three calves; and Illinois was victorious in the contest for best state group of ten animals in the junior show.

W. D. Mobley of Mt. Sterling won several championships in the carcass classes on his purebred Angus entries. Justly proud of his winnings he called Pres. Earl Smith at the I. A. A. office to tell him the good news.—Editor.

Samuel Sorrells, president of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Ass'n. and I. A. A. director from the 21st district, is spending the holidays with friends around Houston and Brownsville, Texas.



HERE IS MARY KINSINGER OF LIVINGSTON COUNTY, ILL., AND HER CHAMPION ANGUS CALF that won the Junior Feeding Contest at the 1934 International Livestock Exposition. Mr. Stockbart of the Palmer House, Chicago (standing back of calf) bought the baby beef, weighing 1180 lbs., for 62c a pound. Carey Jones, well known auctioneer (right center) donated his services. The price is a new record for the annual calf club sale.

Country Life's Talent Discovery Night Winners Announced

Don't be surprised in the years to come when you read of the ascendancy of some star of the stage, opera or screen to find that the turning point in his or her career was the "Talent Discovery Programs" held by Country Life General Agents throughout the state the evening of December 6th, 1934.

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Only the best five on any program were awarded honors by the judges. They were judged on poise, initiative, originality, personality, audibility, reception, rendition, talent and knowledge of art. Amateurs of course got the call over professionals. All in all, it was really a "Talent Discovery Program."

Following are the winners reported by counties (includes only counties reporting):—

Names of winning numbers

Adams County—C. E. Sharrow, General Agent
- Marguerite Hunsaker — Marimba
- Esther Hunsaker — Reading
- Wilford Nelson — Accordion
- Donald Petersen — Reading
- Velma Sharrow — Piano

Boone County—K. W. [illegible] Agent
- Patsy Griffith & Dewin Griffith, Jr. — Musical Reading
- Mrs. Ella Sheets — Reader
- Gladys Blake — Pianist
- Argyle Male Quartette — Vocal
- Winfred Yates & Ruth Warner — Reader
- Ada Marie McGustafson — Reader

Brown County—John A. Campbell, General Agent
- Queenie Hagen — Reading
- Rosella Waters — Reading
- Phyllis Rose Virginia Clark — Tap Dance
- Betty McClain — Tap Dance
- Jean Lewis — Reading
- Lucille Williams — Vocal Solo

Carroll County—D. R. Lauer, General Agent
- Floyd Polhill — Guitar & Mouth Organ
- James David Boop — Reading
- Edward Wolk — Accordion
- Ruth Peters — Piano Solo
- Walter Miller & Lee Travis — Comedy Act
- Farm Bureau Quartette was not acceptable.

Cass County—D. T. Fitzpatrick, General Agent
- Donald White — Tap Dancing
- Mildred Hackman — Piano Solo
- Mary Rose — Accordion Solo
- Acropolis Quartette
- Dan Sterns — Vocal Solo

Champaign County—Donald T. [illegible], General Agent
- Kathleen Warner — Song
- Clare Kokensparger — Reading
- Joan Wood — Song
- Doris Jean Crannell — Tap Dance
- Helen Mae Dillon — Clarinet Solo

Crawford County—Charles W. Homann, General Agent
- Martha Baine — Piano Solo
- Mrs. Frank Mefford — Xylophone Solo
- Moorhead Merrymakers — Song
- Lewis McNutt — Reading
- Joy Stout — Reading

DeKalb County—John D. Bryant, General Agent
- Pseudo WLS Entertainers — Square Dance
- South Grove Plowboys — Cowboy Scene
- Eaklee Children — Tap Dance
- Russell Knudtson — Baritone Solo
- Danish Dance Group — Folk Dance

Ford County—Clyde F. Cusick, General Agent
- Miss Jane Carpenter — Tap Dance
- Miss Myra Taylor — Accordion
- Kenneth Paulson — Reading
- Four Flats Male Quartette — Vocal
- The Kettzman Orchestra — Music

Greene County—L. R. Lee, General Agent
- Gladys Martin — Piano Solo
- Roadhouse Bros. — Quartette
- Forrester Twins (5 yrs.) — Singing & Tap Dancing
- Helen Black — Reading

Henderson County— Hood Thompson, Gen. Agent
- Miss Ida M. Leinbach — Solo
- Robert Powell — Solo with Guitar accompaniment
- Geraldine Porter — Tap Dance
- Marilyn Thompson — Reading
- Media Raritan Orchestra — Instrumental Music

Henry County—D. P. Robinson, General Agent
- Warden Children, colored — Spiritual songs
- Floyd & Barbara Black — Vocal with own guitars
- Mrs. F. K. Olson — Swedish Dialect reader

Iroquois County—H. W. Bradshaw, General Agent
- Claud & Mary Gribbin — Tumbling Act
- Georgiana Schnell & Stella Wilson — Tap Dancing
- Clara Reeves — Guitar & singing cowboy songs
- Mrs. Ratzenberger — Reading
- Gen. Rogers & Gino Lockheart — Tap dancing

Lake County—Bertram Abney, General Agent
- Musical Melodrama — Bob & Cappy
- Husband Hunters — Comedy—1 act
- Skokie Valley Boys — String Band
- German Band — [illegible]
- Antioch Chap. Future Farmers of Amer.

Edwin Pfannkuch — Song and Uke

LaSalle County—R. R. Barr, General Agent
- 4 H Club Group — Stunt
- Novelty Stunt & Dance — Two Girls

Lawrence County—W. H. Nuttall, General Agent
- Rayelle Burgart & Jo Ann Gardner — Acrobatic Routine
- Wanda Lathrop — Reading
- Hitchhikers String Band — Clay Roberts, guitar; Clade Tucker, banjo; Clarence Arnold, violin; Marguerite Tucker, mandolin
- Clinton Corrie — Solo
- Thelma Schrader — Reading

Lee County—L. J. Ellenswang, General Agent
- Burnell Heegert — Whistling & Singing
- Margaret Man — Impersonation Reading
- Lena Marlowe — Tap Dancing
- E. M. Edwards — Impersonation Readings
- Ebone Boys — A Minstrel

Logan County—Isaac Dagley, General Agent
- Paul Ramlin — Tenor Solo
- Sunshine Boys — Musical Number
- Dorothy R. Hanahan — Tap Dance
- Ellene Cooper — Musical Reading
- Robert Johnson — Reading

McDonough County—G. O. Chenoweth, Gen. Agent
- Carson Bros. & Kenneth Hodgek, Male Quartette
- Freeling Clower — Reading
- Wm. Kelly & Miss Allen — Costume Duet
- Hazel Grimm — Athletic & Tap Dancing
- Christian Church Orchestra

McHenry County—R. T. Burroughs, General Agent
- Silas Pierce & Grandson — Violin & Drum
- Mildred Knuth, Alma and Ruth Cowling — Tap Dancing
- Ernest Larson — Accordion
- Walter Stoffen, Jr. — Guitar & Mouth Organ
- Colin Dibl — Reading

McLean County—Ben Roth, General Agent
- Mrs. Geo. Honor — Two original humorous readings
- Walter McClure Family — Two cowboy musical numbers
- Selma Lou Lafferty — Tap Dance
- Crosley Male Quartette — Musical number
- Ruth Schneider — Dramatic reading

Madison—Ray H. Fick, General Agent
- Mr. & Mrs. Irvin Reinhart — Hawaiian Guitars
- Miss Elaine Blunt — Violin Solo
- Mrs. Stanly Castle, Harvey H. Voss — Vocal Duet
- Mrs. J. L. Beazley — Dramatic Reading
- Mr. & Mrs. Irvin Reinhart, Mr. & Mrs. Clarence Ludwig — Mixed quartette

Mercer County—Mark Foster, General Agent
- Mrs. Perry Davis — Vocal Solo
- Miss Reta Lafferty — Reading
- Rev. Phillip H. VanDoorge — Chalk Talk
- Thos Donegne — Vocal Solo
- Richard Bigham & Hy. Riddoch — Guitar and Harmonicas

Montgomery County—Gus Simmons, General Agent
- Evelyn Stieren — Acrobatic dance
- Clyde & Ruth Andres — Song & guitar team
- Schaper sisters — Dance team
- Paul McAnarney — Tap dance
- Betty Jean Linxwiler — Reading

Morgan County—L. T. Oxley, General Agent
- Jo Ann Gilchrist — Tap Dance
- Margaret Camm — Reading
- Beatrice Lyons — Piano Solo
- Louise Blindling — Reading
- Lerald Benton — Vocal Solo

Ogle County—Clare Bradford, General Agent
- Mariya Jean Blough — Piano
- Jessie Gray — Reading
- Ray Bradley & daughter — Guitar & Mandolin

Piatt County—Benj. Jones, General Agent
- Franklin Hentz — Humorous Reading
- Barbara Pace — Dramatic Reading
- Doris, Kathleen & Donna Sullivan — Vocal trio with guitar
- Gordon Trumbauer — Xylophone Solo
- Norma Norris, Joan Crosby, Blossom Bacopulis — Tap Dance, with Dutch Girl Costumes

Richland County—Otto Shaffer & H. L. Seiler, General Agents

Rock Island County—Anson Nash, General Agent
- Men's Community Chorus
- Edward McMurphy — Reading
- Michael Ross — Tap dancing
- Carl Kraklow — Reading
- Renwicke Sisters — Song & Tap Dancing

St. Clair County—R. F. Shaffer, General Agent
- Hobart Plab — Solo
- Miss Valley Grange (John Hoblener, Leslie Kuhlmann & Valentine Range) — Play
- Franklin Reiss — Reading
- Dolores Beihl — Reading

Schuyler County—Earl Payne, General Agent
- Margaret Jane Wilmot — Vocal Solo
- Warren & Mary Royer — Sketch
- Mrs. Eliz. Estes — Humorous Reading
- Beatrice Bartlett — Piano
- Maxine Vandiver — Piano

Scott County—Glen M. Kaufman, General Agent
- Clyde Summers — Reading
- Betty Jane Coultas — Reading
- Point Pleasant Quartette
- Bean Orchestra
- Dongle Quartette

Stark County—O. I. Hatch, General Agent
- Miss Josephine Jackson — Reading
- Marilun Streetmatter — Song (age 5)
- Kenneth Streetmatter — Reading (age 7)

Tazewell County—Wm. Freitag, General Agent
- Marita Young — Xylophone Solo
- Margie Bennett & Norma J. Haffman — Duet
- Marian Meeker — Vocal solo
- Gilbert Roy Gelzelberger — Vocal solo
- L. R. Schnone, Lester Schrone, Lester Blumenshine & M. LeCount — Quartette

Vermilion County—Arthur Bryant, General Agent
- Helen Jean Kerby — Musical Reading
- Antioch Trio — Singing
- Wilson Creighton — Solo
- Ruth Chitwood — Reading (dramatic)
- Jessie Louise Finley — Piano Solo

White County—J. F. Stine, General Agent
- Mrs. Rowland Clark, Mrs. Edwin Seal and Mrs. D. M. Martin — Vocal Trio
- Lauraola Land — Musical Reading
- Mary Jane Mast — Violin Solo
- Jolly 4 —Jake And, A. B. And, Clarence Hughes & Pr Wittier — Vocal
- Cloverland Quartette—Wm. Millar, Tommy Millar, Claude Perkins & Vertis McWorthy

Winnebago County—Homer Hitchcock, General Agt.
- Miss Ruth Culbertson — Reading
- Perryville observes Washington's birthday
- John A. Larson — Humorous "Ollie Olsen goes to the Ball Game"
- Miss Mary Sawdry — Violin Soloist
- George Palmer — "The Home Talent Rehearsal"
- Misses Picken & Andrews — Duet

Woodford County—Duane Gence, General Agent
- Eureka High School Trio — Vocal
- Farm Boys Male Quartette — Vocal
- Maureen Engel — Tap Dance
- Roanoke H. S. Quartette — Vocal
- Lyle Funnell — Dramatic Reading

Will County—E. L. Wilson, General Agent
- Alvin Kohl — Yodeler
- June Shafer — Reader
- Tap Dance Quartette
- Elwood Jolliet Orchestra
- Plainfield Ladies Quartette

Champaign Service Co. Spreads 20% Dividend

1121 Champaign County Farm Bureau members will receive patronage dividends from the Service Company this year averaging $26.76 per member. Ten per cent of the 20% dividend is payable in cash and 10% in credit memo. The dividend amounts to $30,079.04 and comes at the end of only four years operation. A 12% dividend was declared on patronage cards and coupons. So far the company has returned approximately four times its capital investment, a total of $78,307.19 included $5640.53 on preferred stock. One patron received $926.15; two over $350, and 37 more than $100 each for this year.

Foreign Trade

(Continued from page 15)

who are being actively and heavily backed by their governments. Unless our foreign trade interests receive similar backing and assistance from our Government they will be unable to compete effectively or on equal terms in the markets of the world.

In the second place, in order to develop consistent and effective foreign trade policies, the present independent jurisdictions over foreign trade activities in our Governmental set-up should be tied together and should function under unified direction.

Third, accurate and up-to-date records of our commercial and financial relations with each individual country must be kept.

Some of you may think that this is just another recommendation for a bureaucratic or academic survey involving more expense for the burdened taxpayer to meet. In point of fact, if the job is properly done, it will make it possible at least to eliminate some of the overlapping services working with diverse kinds and sets of information and diverse or conflicting points of view. We must know how we stand on our trade and international balances at any given time if we are to steer our course intelligently.

Must Increase Imports

Fourth, keeping in mind that international trade cannot move on a one-way street and that we must increase imports if we are to be paid for increased exports, I think that we should pursue a policy of selective exports and imports. We should send abroad preferably in manufactured form, those products we can best produce, particularly those agricultural products which are the backbone of our foreign trade and our domestic prosperity. We should take in return those raw materials which we need and such other products the importation of which will do the least violence to our domestic economy.

It may be argued that this means more government interference with business, more regulation. That may be so, but I am not alarmed at that. Under existing world conditions it is my firm belief that with some government assistance and direction in the field of our foreign trade and finance the need for regimentation in our internal affairs may be eliminated largely and a long step taken toward national recovery.

The Livingston County Farm Bureau reports 2200 people at its greatest annual meeting in Pontiac, Dec. 18. The Hoosier Hotshots of WLS provided entertainment. A box lunch was served. O. D. Brissenden spoke.

Illinois at the International

By Wm. E. Ogilvie

Illinois stockmen led the list of blue ribbon winnings among the scores of states and provinces represented at the 35th International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago the first week of December.

Ninety-four Illinois purebred breeders had entries in the competitions for 21 different breeds, and several hundred more sent carlots of cattle, sheep, and swine to the commercial live stock competitions that were displayed in open pens.

Computing first prize and championship awards by states at the close of the Exposition, it was found that Illinois breeders had won a total of 114 blue ribbons and 39 championships — first among the states and provinces in first prizes won, and second in number of championships, Iowa, leading in championships with 46.

Illinois farm youngsters were the largest exhibitors in the Junior Live Stock Feeding Contest in which 268 boys and girls between the ages of ten and twenty exhibited baby-beeves of their own feeding and fitting. They came from eleven states this year. Of this number 125 youths were from Illinois.

The champion steer of the junior contest was exhibited by 12-year-old Mary Kinsinger, of Chenoa, Illinois. It was a purebred Aberdeen-Angus. At the Junior Feeding Contest auction sale, held on Friday, December 7, Mary's calf sold for the highest price in the history of the sale, being purchased for 62 cents a pound by the Palmer House, Chicago.

The Reserve champion steer of the junior show was another Illinois Angus calf, shown by Wendell Morgan, of Aledo. Other blue ribbon winners were Jane Britton, exhibitor of the first prize Hereford in the light weight division; Joseph Peverly, of Decatur, showing the top of the Aberdeen-Angus light weight class; John D. Irwin, Pleasant Plains, whose entry headed the line of Hereford middle weights; and Shirley Cole, of Aledo, winner of first in the middle weight Aberdeen-Angus competition, as well as the reserve championship in the open class carcass show.

Mercer county, Illinois, won the prize for best county group of three calves; and Illinois was victorious in the contest for best state group of ten animals in the junior show.

W. D. Mobley of Mt. Sterling won several championships on the carcass classes on his purebred Angus entries. Justly proud of his winnings he called Pres. Earl Smith at the I. A. A. office to tell him the good news.—Editor.

Samuel Sorrells, president of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Ass'n. and I. A. A. director from the 21st district, is spending the holidays with friends around Houston and Brownsville, Texas.



HERE IS MARY KINSINGER OF LIVINGSTON COUNTY, ILL. AND HER CHAMPION ANGUS CALF that won the Junior Feeding Contest at the 1934 International Livestock Exposition. Mr. Steckbart of the Palmer House, Chicago standing back of calf bought the baby beef, weighing 1160 lbs., for 62c a pound. Carey Jones, well known auctioneer, right center, donated [illegible] a new record for the annual calf club sale.



So! I wo[illegible] this year, eh!

HOW D[illegible] KNOW?

If you're planning to see that fire doesn't start—you have the right answer. But, just knowing what to do isn't sufficient. You have to actually put your knowledge into practice and never let up for a minute. You must drill the idea into the minds of your family and employees and see that they practice what you preach. Here are a few simple fire prevention rules that saved farmers millions of dollars last year.

Prohibit smoking in your barn.
Provide easy access to the attic.
Protect woodwork near stoves and furnaces.
Inspect and clean flues frequently.
Never store or use gasoline indoors.
Re-roof with fire proof material.
Don't store hay until properly cured.
Install lightning rods.
Have ladders and water always available.
Keep fire extinguishers handy; be sure they are always filled and ready for use.
Inspect all wiring at least four times a year.
Preach fire prevention to your neighbors; practice it yourself.

Above all insure adequately at low cost in your own friendly company—Farmers Mutual. Then, if all your efforts to avoid fire fail you will have a prompt settlement of your claim and the insurance money to make a new start. See your County Farm Bureau NOW for rates and details.

FARMERS MUTUAL RE-INSURANCE CO.

608 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Illinois

Notice of Annual Meeting of Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association will be held on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1935, at the hour of 9:00 o'clock a. m., at the Hotel Lincoln-Douglas, Quincy, Illinois, to elect directors, receive, and if approved, confirm the report of the board of directors of the association for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1934; and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the Association, and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, November 20, 1934.

Ray E. Miller, Secretary.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company will be held on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1935, at the hour of 1:00 o'clock p. m., at Hotel Lincoln-Douglas, Quincy, Illinois, to elect directors, receive, and if approved, confirm the report of the board of directors of the company for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1934, and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the bohrd of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the company, and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, November 20, 1934.

C. E. Bamborough, Secretary.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association will be held on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1935, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at Hotel Lincoln-Douglas, Quincy, Illinois, to elect directors, receive, and, if approved, confirm the report of the board of directors of the Association for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1934, and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the Association; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, November 20, 1934.

Geo. E. Metzger, Secretary.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Illinois Agricultural Association

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Agricultural Association will be convened at the Hotel Lincoln-Douglas, Quincy, Illinois, on the 30th day of January, 1935, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the following purposes:

For the consideration and vote upon approval and ratification of the reports of the president, secretary and treasurer of the Association and the acts of the board of directors and officers in furtherance of the matters therein set forth, since the last annual meeting of the members of the Association.

To approve, ratify and confirm the several purchases heretofore made by this Association of stocks and evidences of indebtedness of corporations whose activities will directly or indirectly promote agriculture or the interests of those engaged therein.

To secure consent and authorization to acquire on behalf of this Association, by purchase, certain stocks and evidences of indebtedness of corporations whose activities will directly or indirectly promote agriculture or the interests of those engaged therein.

To elect eight members of the board of directors for two-year terms, and one for one year to fill an unexpired term.

To elect a president and vice-president.

To consider any proposed amendments of the articles of association or of the by-laws of Illinois Agricultural Association as may be properly submitted.

For the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, November 20, 1934.

GEO. E. METZGER,
Secretary.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Illinois Agricultural Holding Company

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Illinois Agricultural Holding Company will be held on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1935, at the hour of 11:00 o'clock a. m., at Hotel Lincoln-Douglas, Quincy, Illinois, to elect directors, receive, and, if approved, confirm the report of the board of directors of the company for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1934, and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the company; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting,

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, November 20, 1934.

C. E. Bamborough, Secretary.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Illinois Producers' Creameries

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Producers' Creameries will be held on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1935, at the hour of 1:30 o'clock p. m., at Hotel Lincoln - Douglas, Quincy, Illinois, to elect directors, receive, and if approved, confirm the report of the Board of Directors of the Association for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1934; and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the Association; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, November 20, 1934.

Elery Leefers, Secretary.

Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company will be held at the Hotel Lincoln - Douglas, Quincy, Illinois, at 3:00 p. m., Tuesday, January 29, 1935.

The annual reports of officers will be made and directors elected for the coming year. Policyholders are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, November 26, 1934.

Howard Jokisch, Secretary.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Agricultural Limestone Company

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Agricultural Limestone Company will be held at 1:30 o'clock p. m., at the Hotel Lincoln - Douglas, Quincy, Illinois, on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1935, for the purpose of election of directors for the coming year and for receiving, and if approved, confirming the reports of officers for the preceding year and of considering, and if approved, ratifying and confirming all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors of the Company done and taken during the preceding year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before this meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Ill., this 26th day of November, 1934.

Geo. E. Metzger, Secretary.



THIS NEW WELL LIGHTED PLANT WILL BE THE HOME OF PRODUCERS CREAMERY OF CARBONDALE.

It is being Remodeled inside and will be Equipped with New Machinery to Process upwards of 1,000,000 pounds of "Prairie Farms" Butter Annually. Local business men are co-operating with organized cream producers in getting the co-operative creamery underway.

5-Course Soybean Menu

The five-course soybean dinner served at the Press Day dinner in the Ford Exposition building at the Chicago World's Fair included:

Tomato juice seasoned with soybean sauce
Roasted salted soybeans
Celery stalks stuffed with soybean cheese
Soybean wafers
Puree of soybean with soybean flour sticks
Soybean croquettes with tomato sauce
Buttered green soybeans
Pineapple ring with soybean cheese and dressing
Soybean bread buttered with soybean relish and roasted soybean spread
Fresh apple pie with soybean crust
Assorted soybean cakes and cookies
Soybean coffee
Soybean chocolate milk

Press representatives who attended were informed that the attractive executive lounge where the dinner was served was decorated with ivory, enamel wall covering which contained soybean oil. Twenty automobile parts are made from soybeans. The Ford industrialized farm barn at the Exposition had a processing plant in operation which extracted the oil from the bean.

Geo. F. Tullock, president of the Winnebago County Farm Bureau and I. A. A. director from 1922-'33 has a beautiful gold watch presented to him by the Farm Bureaus of the 12th district. It is engraved with the I. A. A. Farm Bureau emblem, his period of service, and name.

Our recent annual meeting at Biggsville was probably the largest one we ever held reports Otto Steffey of Henderson county. Henderson doubled its Farm Bureau and I. A. A. membership during the past year. President Earl Smith addressed the meeting.

Producers Creamery of Carbondale

The Producers Creamery of Carbondale has taken steps toward purchasing a well-lighted, modern factory building erected a few years ago for its plant. Work toward remodeling the building for a modern creamery will begin shortly. The building was formerly used as a shoe factory. It is a modern, fireproof two-story structure with a concrete lower floor. It is proposed to use the north end of the ground floor for the creamery which will be separated from the rest of the building by a tight wall.

Arrangements have been made to buy the building under contract from the Carbondale Business Men's Association. Favorable terms have been secured so that the initial investment for reconditioning and equipping the plant will be held to a minimum. As the payroll at the plant increases the purchase price will be reduced. Part of the space in the building already has been leased, the income of which will be used to pay taxes, insurance and upkeep. The Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange is considering using part of the building as a warehouse and packing plant. The Jackson County Farm Bureau has been invited to move its offices into the building from Murphysboro.

An executive committee composed of F. A. Easterly, Carbondale, president; L. E. Lingenfelter, Ullin, vice-president; and A. E. Fosse of Marion, secretary-treasurer of Producers Creamery of Carbondale, is in charge of negotiations and plans for launching the new co-operative.

Frank Gougler, director of produce marketing, is giving the new creamery special attention. Carbondale is in the center of a large cream producing territory in southern Illinois. The cream pool at Murphysboro, only a few miles away, is one of the largest in the state delivering upwards of 100,000 pounds of butterfat annually.

The Illinois Agricultural Mutual had insured 1134 4-H club calves up to Nov. 15. Thirty-two calves died and $1140 was paid in losses. The premium is 6% of the cost of calf and the amount of protection on each increases 10% each month for six months.

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The AAA dairy division has adopted a policy of keeping fluid milk prices more closely in line with butterfat prices. Thus Class I milk at Chicago was cut from $2.25 to $2, and at the Quad Cities from $1.85 to $1.70.

Illinois wheat signers will receive an estimated $769,500 in the second benefit payment and approximately $1,712,846 as the first 1934-'35 payment.

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St. Clair Service Company Pays $22,040.47 Dividends

1934 Sales Total Reaches $145,138.62

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They heard plenty and it was all good! They heard that sales for the year had reached $145,138.62 and that 1086 patronage dividend checks adding up to a total of $22,040.47 were signed and ready for Farm Bureau patrons of the company to cash—an average of $20.03 per check. Those attending also heard a story of good management and excellent work of the salesmen. Only $750 in accounts receivable remained on the company's books at the end of the fiscal year—a remarkable record and a great tribute to the patrons of the company.

In commenting on the achievement of the company, President Baer said, "After operating for four months in 1931, there was refunded back to the patron members, $1,225.00; in 1932, $8,185.00; in 1933, $14,984.00; and for the past year, there are checks issued for $22,500.00, or a total for the three years and four months of $46,794.00, and in the same period of time, you have paid out $4,642.00 in preferred stock dividends, and laid up a reserve of $14,062.95."

Sound Warning

Sounding a warning against letting this year's success slow down the forward progress of the company, Baer said, "I feel that I would not be true to my trust as an officer of this Service Company if I did not point to the dangers that lie ahead as well as report the success of the past. As I see it, with the record we have made in the past, there is a danger that we may develop a feeling of safety and security and pat ourselves on the back and tell ourselves that we have made the grade. Let me say to you this afternoon, that we have not made the grade, but are still on the grade, and allow me further to say to you that if we are to continue at the same pace in the future that we have set for ourselves in the past, then we must build a stronger organization than we had in the past. . . . . Let us correlate our forces that we already have, and enter into this coming year with a new vision and to meet our opportunities and responsibilities. Will there be obstacles and difficulties and disappointments? Sure there will,—we have had them in the past, but that is not so grievous,—what is more important is this fact, can you and I adjust ourselves to the everchanging conditions and meet our problems as they present themselves? That is the beauty in co-operation,—you are not by yourself,—our interests are mutual, and because they are mutual, our vision is broadened."

L. R. Marchant, manager of Illinois Farm Supply conducted an analysis of the sales in the three counties served by St. Clair Service Company pointing out the need for increased effort to increase sales volume and dividends. He also explained plans for greater sales co-ordination throughout the state.

Sidney Cherrill Passes

Sidney C. Cherrill, fieldman for the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, died suddenly in bed at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, on Dec. 5. Mr. Cherrill was discovered late in the afternoon. The house physician pronounced it heart failure.



SID CHERRILL

Sid Cherrill was 44 years old and unmarried. He was in Chicago for a marketing conference during the International Live Stock Exposition. He had been in good health except for a light attack of flu several weeks ago.

Cherrill was born and grew up in Hancock county, Illinois, where he graduated from the Carthage high school. He spent two years in the army, part of the time overseas, and was discharged as captain. Soon after returning from the war he got a job in Milwaukee and later came to Chicago where he engaged in a livestock commission business. He was employed by the Chicago Producers Commission Association, shortly after its organization, as hog salesman. Early in 1931 he was employed by the Illinois Agricultural Association as fieldman on livestock marketing. Since then he has been regularly employed by the I. A. A. and the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association as fieldman and sales manager. His parents reside in Galesburg.

Cherrill had a likeable personality and made friends readily. He was a tireless worker and was devoted to the cause of improving marketing practices that livestock producers might profit thereby. He was loved as a friend by those who knew him best, and was respected by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances for his knowledge and ability.

Will County Wins I. A. A. Baseball Trophy for '34

The I. A. A. Trophy, awarded annually to the state championship Farm Bureau baseball team, was presented by George Thiem of the I. A. A. staff to President H. J. Schroeder of the Will County Farm Bureau at a duck dinner given by the Farm Bureau in honor of the team at Manhattan Saturday night, Nov. 24th. Mr. Thiem spoke briefly on team spirit and organization as necessary in solving the problems and winning the battles of agriculture. Approximately 200 people including the board of directors, members of the baseball team and their wives and sweethearts, Farm advisers L. W. Braham, and F. H. Shuman of Will and Whiteside counties respectively, the Will County Farm Bureau orchestra, which provided excellent musical entertainment, William Webb, president of the County Farm Supply Co., and representatives of other co-operative groups in the county attended.

Manager Bob Seeley who guided the team during its four-year fight for a state championship was presented with a fine wrist watch and each player was given a gold baseball watch charm by the Farm Bureau and Farm Supply Co.

Will county came through the season undefeated winning in a field of 21 counties competing during 1934. The Will county boys defeated McDonough county, 1932 champions, for the state title in two successive games played at Frankfort and Macomb.

Railway Pickup Service

Effective December 20, the Illinois Central Railroad is performing a pick-up service at stations, Manchester, Iowa to Charter Grove, Illinois, on live stock. Motor truck operators have been contracted by the I. C. to perform this service. An allowance of three cents per hundred will be made to the trucker or farmer who does his own hauling.

Stock will be picked up in lots of one thousand pounds or more within a radius of ten miles from the local freight stations. The railroads will not be required to pick up live stock at locations to or from which it is impracticable to operate trucks because of conditions of streets or roads. Shipments will be billed out of local stations to market at the carload rate.

While this arrangement is only experimental, nevertheless, we believe it will have a material effect in increasing rail movements and helping the local shipping associations.



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Will County Wins I. A. A. Baseball Trophy for '34

The I. A. A. Trophy, awarded annually to the state championship Farm Bureau baseball team, was presented by George Thiem of the I. A. A. staff to President H. J. Schroeder of the Will County Farm Bureau at a duck dinner given by the Farm Bureau in honor of the team at Manhattan Saturday night, Nov. 24th. Mr. Thiem spoke briefly on team spirit and organization as necessary in solving the problems and winning the battles of agriculture. Approximately 200 people including the board of directors, members of the baseball team and their wives and sweethearts, Farm advisers L. W. Braham, and F. H. Shuman of Will and Whiteside counties respectively, the Will County Farm Bureau orchestra, which provided excellent musical entertainment, William Webb, president of the County Farm Supply Co., and representatives of other co-operative groups in the county attended.

Manager Bob Seeley who guided the team during its four-year fight for a state championship was presented with a fine wrist watch and each player was given a gold baseball watch charm by the Farm Bureau and Farm Supply Co.

Will county came through the season undefeated winning in a field of 21 counties competing during 1934. The Will county boys defeated McDonough county, 1932 champions, for the state title in two successive games played at Frankfort and Macomb.

Railway Pickup Service

Effective December 20, the Illinois Central Railroad is performing a pick-up service at stations, Manchester, Iowa to Charter Grove, Illinois, on live stock. Motor truck operators have been contracted by the I. C. to perform this service. An allowance of three cents per hundred will be made to the trucker or farmer who does his own hauling.

Stock will be picked up in lots of one thousand pounds or more within a radius of ten miles from the local freight stations. The railroads will not be required to pick up live stock at locations to or from which it is impracticable to operate trucks because of conditions of streets or roads. Shipments will be billed out of local stations to market at the carload rate.

While this arrangement is only experimental, nevertheless, we believe it will have a material effect in increasing rail movements and helping the local shipping associations.

Observations

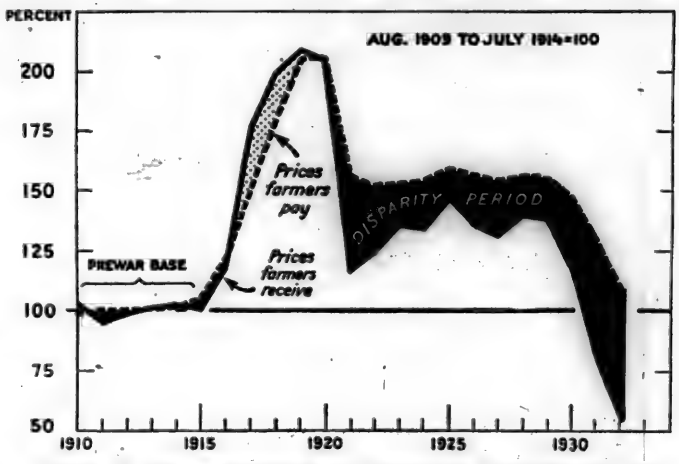
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In four years of depression and widespread unemployment this is the first time the Tribune has suggested that the employer be responsible for his employees during hard times. Strange that this newspaper did not raise its voice years ago when within the shadow of the Tribune Tower, stores and factories were closed down and workers by the thousands plowed out on the streets for federal and state relief authorities to care for.

The record shows that agriculture has been more than altruistic not only in keeping its employees on the job but also in providing consumers with food at ruinously low prices. While industrial production fell off an average of 50 per cent from the years 1929 to 1932, agricultural production was maintained at 100 per cent. Most manufacturers turned their excess help off and conserved their cash. Farmers largely kept their helpers at work and took a terrific beating in low prices and loss of capital. The Tribune would like to have us keep up the good work, presumably, until we are all plowed under.

Incidentally, Illinois farmers are doing a better job of taking care of their own unemployed people than are the citizens of Chicago. In the 84 township governed counties, the law provides for a poor relief tax on property. Most downstate counties have been levying this tax but not Chicago. It has been too easy for the Chicago authorities to rush to Washington and Springfield for repeated hauls on the public treasury. The I. A. A. proposed legislation in the interest of equality and fair play requiring Chicago to levy an equitable tax on property for local poor relief. The Tribune never spoke a kind word for the measure.

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Soybean Hay Moving

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After months of negotiation between federal officials and Soybean Marketing and I. A. A. representatives, Colonel Murphy of the feed procurement section, AAA directed that shipments of hay proceed. Up to Dec. 18 approximately 1000 tons of baled soybean hay had been shipped and at this writing additional quantities were going out at the rate of about 15 carloads per day.

All hay must be one of the U. S. standard grades. No sample hay is being taken although the Association is investigating the possibilities for disposing of hay which does not meet U. S. standard grade requirements, yet has considerable feed value. It is expected that around 30,000 tons of Illinois hay will be shipped out under the agreement with the government.

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Record

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Breaking New Trails

Observations

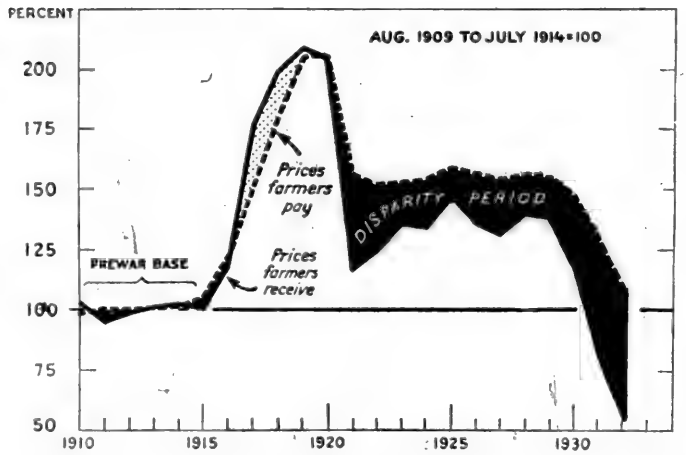
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CONVENTION ISSUE

20th Annual Meeting

Policies and Program For 1935

President's Annual Address

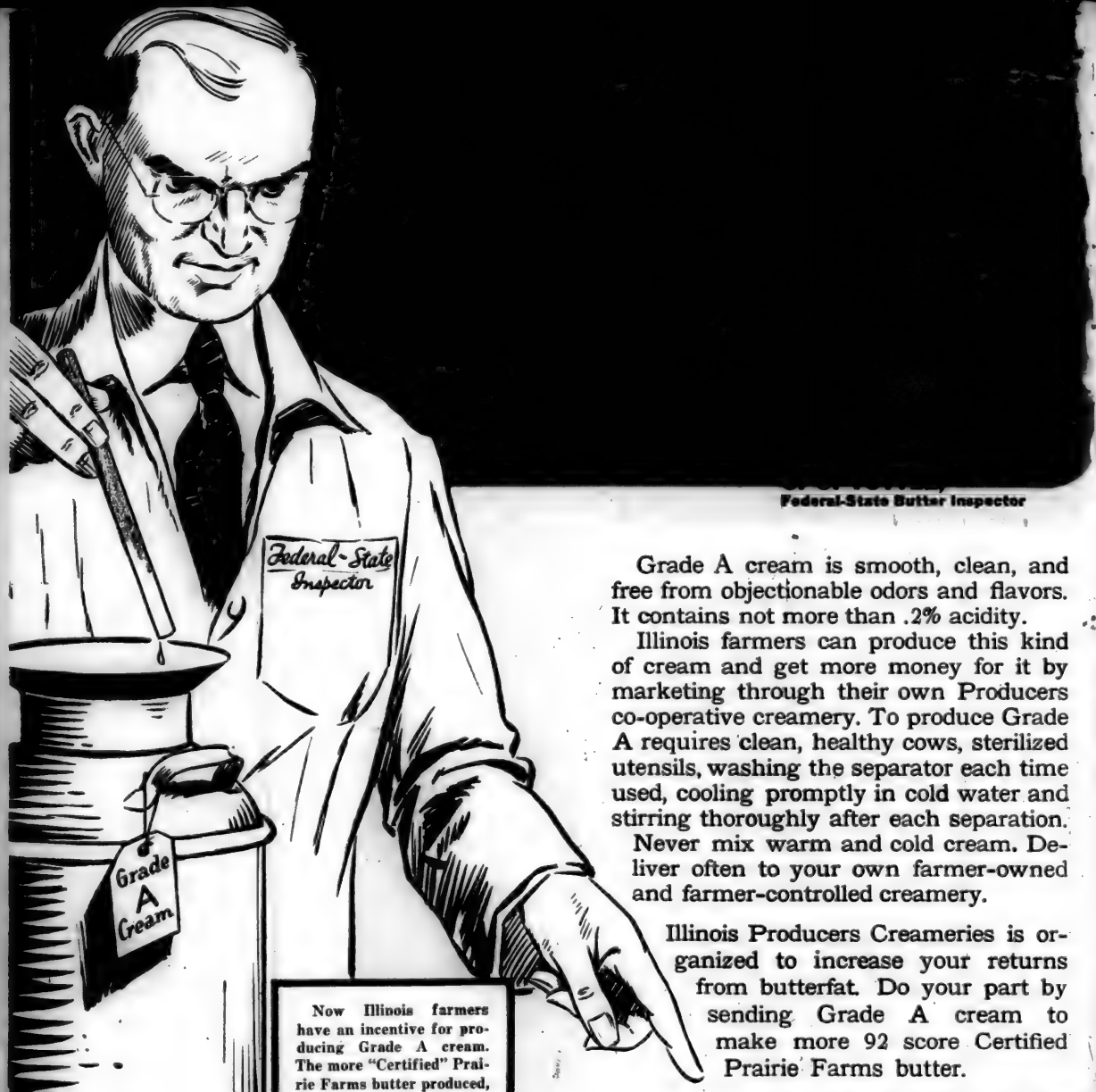
What's Ahead For Agriculture

by Geo. N. Peek, Edw. A. O'Neal, Chester C. Davis, W. I. Myers, J. O. Christianson



Breaking New Trails

FEBRUARY 1935



Federal-State Butter Inspector

Grade A cream is smooth, clean, and free from objectionable odors and flavors. It contains not more than .2% acidity.

Illinois farmers can produce this kind of cream and get more money for it by marketing through their own Producers co-operative creamery. To produce Grade A requires clean, healthy cows, sterilized utensils, washing the separator each time used, cooling promptly in cold water and stirring thoroughly after each separation.

Never mix warm and cold cream. Deliver often to your own farmer-owned and farmer-controlled creamery.

Illinois Producers Creameries is organized to increase your returns from butterfat. Do your part by sending Grade A cream to make more 92 score Certified Prairie Farms butter.

Now Illinois farmers have an incentive for producing Grade A cream. The more "Certified" Prairie Farms butter produced, the greater the savings and patronage dividends to members. "Certified" Prairie Farms butter is leading the state in guaranteed quality. Ask for it at your grocers.

"GET YOUR FRIENDS TO BUY A POUND"



ILLINOIS PRODUCERS CREAMERIES

Producers Creamery, Peoria—Producers Creamery, Champaign—Producers Creamery, Olney—Farmers Creamery Company, Bloomington Producers Creamery, Moline

"Butter Your Bread with PRAIRIE FARMS Butter"

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Much was expected of this meeting coming after a year of substantial farm recovery, two years after what many believe was the darkest period in the history of American agriculture, and at the close of one of the most if not the most successful year of the I. A. A. and associated companies. If anything, it exceeded expectations in the 5,000 forecast attendance, in enthusiasm, good cheer, interest of program, and spirit of unity and determination of Illinois' thinking farmers in attacking the problems ahead.

The City of Quincy was taxed to capacity to care for this great representative army of Farm Bureau leaders from practically all of Illinois' 102 counties. Minor inconveniences were forgotten and overshadowed by the royal welcome and generosity accorded the visitors by business groups and city officials as well as the Adams County Farm Bureau and Adams County Home Bureau. Even the fire department turned out with a demonstration of its latest fire-fighting equipment, and two native sons, Frank Gougler and Ray Miller of the I. A. A. Staff, both former Adams county farm advisers, were made honorary chief of police and first sergeant respectively by Chief of Police Jack Connery, for the duration of the convention. Between horse play, Indian war whoops and midnight hog calling many a delegate spent three sleepless if exuberant, nights.



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ERB. HARRIS



C. E. HAMBOROUGH



RAY IHRIG



E. D. LAWRENCE



EUGENE CURTIS



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SAMUEL SORRELLS



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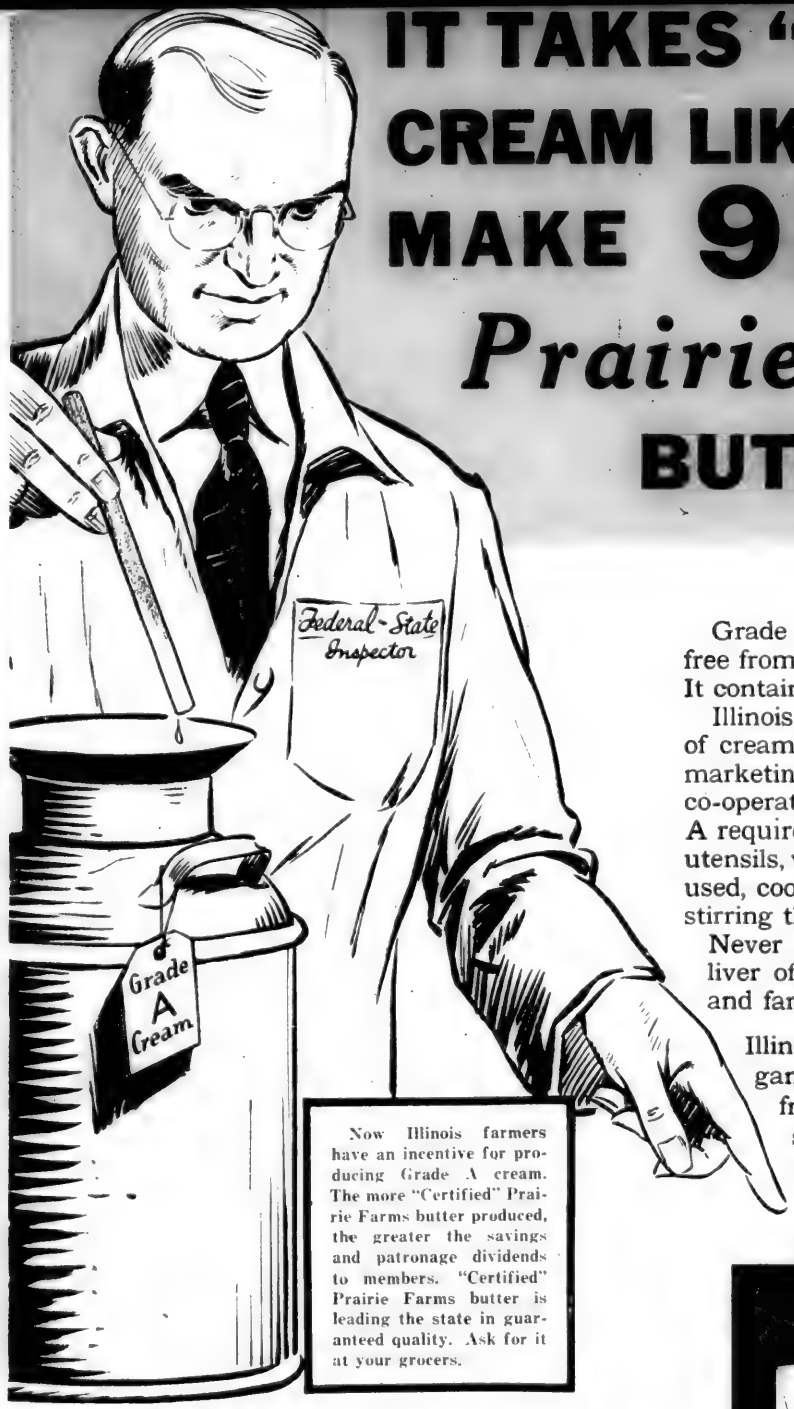
Moderate, dry weather, and the fact that all speakers appeared as scheduled contributed greatly to the orderly procedure and success of the meeting. The leading sessions were held in Quincy's wonderful new $1,600,000 high school building with its beautifully decorated and finely equipped auditorium seating approximately 3,000 people. The fact that the high school is located some eight blocks from the headquarters hotel had its advantages. The walks and rides in the fresh bracing air to and from meeting places were a welcome relief from the warm stuffiness of hotel lobbies and assembly rooms. The banners carrying slogans and statements of organization policy which bedecked the stage provided a proper setting for the chief business of the meeting.

Because 3,000 requests were made for banquet tickets when the Armory could seat only about 1,400—and then only after an improvised kitchen was erected on one side of the building—the speaking program was held in the High School Auditorium a few blocks away.

President Earl C. Smith was re-elected to his tenth term on Wednesday night during the short business session of the official delegate body over which former president Sam H. Thompson of Quincy presided. His name was placed in nomination by R. V. McKee of Varna, Marshall county. There were no other nominations for president. Talmage DeFrees, president of the Bond County Farm Bureau and long a Farm Bureau and co-operative leader Vice-President A. R. Wright of Marshall county, and E. D. Lawrence of McLean county were in turn nominated for vice-president. Mr. Wright who has served ably as vice-president and director during the past 12 years withdrew his name from the convention as did also Mr. Lawrence with the result that Mr. DeFrees was unanimously elected. Mr. Wright was given a unanimous vote of thanks and appreciation by the board of delegates for his long

(Continued on page 4)

IT TAKES "GRADE A" CREAM LIKE THIS TO MAKE 92 *Score* *Prairie Farms* BUTTER



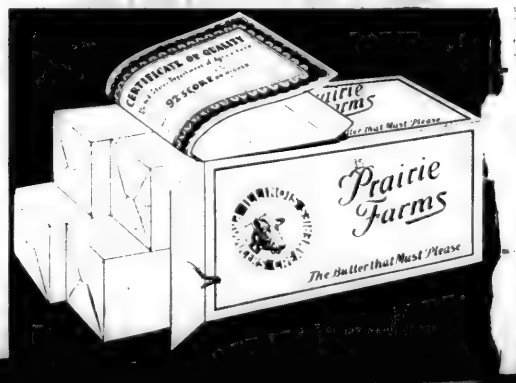
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EUGENE CURTIS



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CHESTER McCORD



R. B. ENDICOTT



Long lines of tables were quickly filled by pretty girls with good food as more than 1400 assembled for the annual banquet in Quincy's armory Wednesday night. The speaking program and introduction of guests was held later in the high school auditorium to accommodate the crowd.

A Big Day In Co-operative History Was Jan. 29

Interspersed with the clear, sweet tones of hog callers putting their hearts into their work, Tuesday, January 29th at Quincy, turned out to be a day of celebration for the thousands who made the trip to hear how I. A. A. sponsored cooperatives fared during 1934, and stayed to cheer the savings collective effort had brought them.

If a man were so minded to put down the actual figures, here's what he'd find: the business of eight farmer-owned companies totaled an estimated $10,182,952 during 1934, and savings to Farm Bureau members $1,695,198 through the co-operative purchasing of petroleum products and other supplies, insurance, serum and in the co-operative marketing of farm products.

The conference of Illinois Farm Supply Company, attended by 1800 directors, managers and salesmen of the 58 affiliated county companies saw and heard how their combined efforts accounted for more than seven of the ten million dollar business done by the companies closely associated with the I. A. A. in Illinois. They also cheered the $650,000 patronage dividend payments paid by County Service companies. Adding interest to the barrage of figures and charts was the trial of "Grumpy—the no-account Salesman" who was duly sentenced to toil or suicide. He chose the latter.

Country Life Insurance Company with better than $66,000,000 business in force, a 22 per cent gain over 1933, also brought huge savings to Farm Bureau members and their friends.

A gross premium of $1,320,000 paid in by policyholders effected a saving of $396,000 based on the average costs in participating companies. Assets of the company jumped 40 per cent to $3,282,-142.61.

The 38,000 Farm Bureau members who last year insured their automobiles thru Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company realized a saving of $300,000 compared with costs in other companies.

Farmers Mutual Re-insurance Company had a 66 per cent gain in business in force to talk about—from 58 million to 96 million. Premiums paid in during 1934 totaled $258,252, bringing a saving to farmers of $125,000.

The youngster of the bunch, only a year and a half old, Illinois Producers Creameries, Inc., was rightfully proud of the fact that it handled an aggregate of $800,000 worth of butter out of its five plants located at Bloomington, Moline, Peoria, Champaign and Olney. The savings to farmers amounted to $193,000. Two new creameries are to be added soon at Galesburg and Carbondale.

The Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association was glad to talk about the $175,000 worth of serum and virus it handled at a saving of some $30,198 to farmers during 1934.

The Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange reported how it sought out wider outlets for the produce of its members increasing net returns on the $175,000 worth of fruit and vegetables handled.

20th Annual Meeting

(Continued from page 3)

service. Mr. Smith received an enthusiastic ovation on his return to the platform to preside during the rest of the session.

Only one change was made in the board of directors. Chester McCord of Newton, Jasper county, prominent purebred Jersey breeder and Master Farmer, was elected to succeed W. L. Cope of Salem, 23rd district, one of the oldest men in point of service on the board and a pioneer in farm organization in Southern Illinois. Directors reelected for two years are Ebb Harris, Lake county, 11th district; C. E. Bamborough, Ogle county, 13th; M. Ray Ihrig, Adams county, 15th; Ernest D. Lawrence, McLean county, 17th; Eugene Curtis, Champaign county, 19th; Samuel Sorrells, Montgomery county, 21st; Robt. B. Endicott, Pulaski county, 25th. K. T. Smith of Greene county, 20th district, was elected for one year to fill out the unexpired term of the late Chas. S. Black.

The story of the convention would not be complete without mention of the Pawnee Four under the leadership of H. B. Austin, the singer-poet of Springfield. The speed and accuracy with which Mr. Austin put the various addresses into rhyme together with his ready wit, amazed and delighted the speakers and audience. Some 600 feet of moving picture film was taken of the convention and speakers, part of which it is contemplated will be used in an educational sound picture describing the services of the organization.

President Earl C. Smith Keynotes Convention

THE depression is cracked but not broken.

Although not entirely out of the clouds, we commence to see the sun.

Gigantic tasks lie ahead. Further increase in farm prices until they reach parity, and some reduction in industrial prices, which larger production will make possible, are most powerful and important measures of further recovery and employment.

Every thinking farmer, yes every citizen, should assist in restoring farm prices and buying power, thus hastening National Recovery.

This is the challenging statement with which President Earl C. Smith keynoted the convention in the opening session before a great audience of 3,000 people in the beautiful High School Auditorium at Quincy, Wednesday morning, Jan. 30.

Tracing the progress of recovery since the low of 1932, Mr. Smith said, "While not desiring to be understood as criticizing through comparison, yet I have no hesitancy in saying that the most potent force of all efforts directed toward national recovery has been the national farm program.

"Two billion dollars increased farm income together with a reduction of $96,000,000 in taxes on farm real estate and personal property and a reduction of $77,000,000 in interest on farm indebtedness has practically all found its way into the buying market and has been reflected in the improvement of other lines of business activity. No other effort or policy of Government has been so effective in the improvement of general conditions.

"The principle of farm commodity surplus removal upon whch the Agricultural Adjustment program is based was initiated by, and for many years has continuously been supported by, the Farm Bureau movement. As year after year of delay has been encountered in putting this principle into effect, changing conditions have naturally forced changes in the manner of its application. While the most destructive drought of many years, coupled with a serious infestation of insect pests greatly interfered with a uniform or orderly application of crop adjustment programs, yet, facts only are necessary to fully vindicate the soundness of the repeated pronouncements of the Farm Bureau movement when insisting upon legislation authorizing the application of farm commodity surplus control. . . .

"It should be noted that the total value of wheat produced in Illinois in 1934 was 30 per cent greater than 1933; that although the corn crop was 35 per cent less than in the previous year and was the smallest crop in 61 years, it has a total farm value of 46 per cent greater than that of 1933. Even yet more convincing evidence as to the merit of adjusted production is the fact that with 12 per cent less pork (live weight) reaching all the terminal markets of the country in 1934 than in 1933, it had an increased total farm income value of 45 per cent. . . .

"We must now direct our efforts, and I hope increasingly so, toward simplifying, coordinating and making more equitable and permanent our farm adjustment programs to the extent that may be necessary to assure profitable price levels in the domestic, and I hope, export markets. . . ."

Emphasizing the tremendous task of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in setting up and operating crop adjustment machinery, Mr. Smith said:

National Activities

"The Association's activities in national affairs during 1934 were largely in the form of advice, counsel and influence in the administration of farm laws. To a large extent, these efforts were directed toward securing a greater degree of equity in allotments, simplification of requirements and procedure and speeding up payment of the Government's obligations to contracting farmers. Problems connected with these efforts are well known to the respective leaders of County Farm Bureaus and commodity committees. Every reasonable effort has been made to serve the interests of contracting farmers and meet their requests.

"While I have no brief for any of the mistakes that have been made or the delays that have been encountered, yet I feel it only fair to state that the problems with which administration officials were confronted have at times seemed almost insurmountable. The problem of providing adequate provisions in contracts for six million farmers of the United States, the peculiar requirements of commodities and commodity interests, sectional views and demands, and the fact that the Administration machinery for the whole Agricultural Adjustment program had to be provided constituted a colossal undertaking.

"I feel fully justified in saying that, without exception, the national administrators and directors of the Agricultural Adjustment programs and Farm Credits have been thoroughly sympathetic to the wishes and the demands of farmers. It was impossible for them to give the desired attention to individual cases. The immensity of the program was such that policies of administration were of necessity general in character and at times carried complications that to most of us seemed unreasonable and unnecessary.

"Now that the administrative machin-

SENDS GREETINGS



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The following message from President Roosevelt was received by President Earl C. Smith and read by him to the convention:—

"The Secretary of Agriculture has advised me of the progress made in the last year by your Association and has given me encouraging reports of the gains made in 1934 by the farmers of Illinois. I hope that we as a nation can go forward during the coming year in the same spirit of collective effort that has marked our past endeavours and that the fruits of our labors will continue to rise to more profitable levels."

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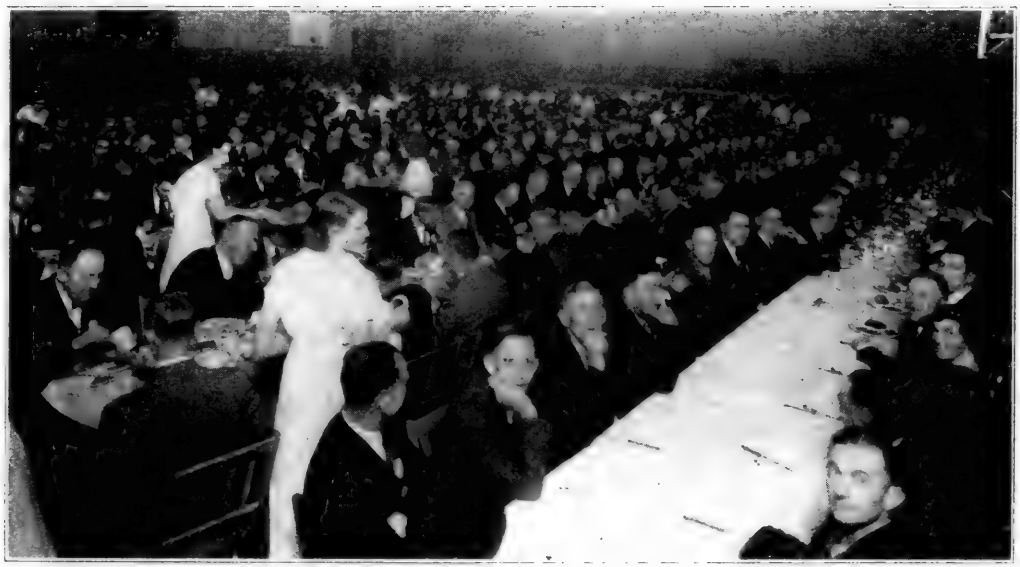
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January 30, 1935

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Washingtoh, D. C.

Delegates and members of the Illinois Agricultural Association, assembled in annual convention at Quincy, Illinois, extend to you their greetings on this, your 53rd birthday. Your courageous leadership has put new hope into our hearts, and we will continue to join our efforts with yours to increase farm prices to parity, so that agriculture may continue to lead the way to national recovery.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASS'N,
Earl C. Smith, President.



Long lines of tables were quickly filled by pretty girls with good food as more than 1400 assembled for the annual banquet in Quincy's armory Wednesday night. The speaking program and introduction of guests was held later in the high school auditorium to accommodate the crowd.

A Big Day In Co-operative History Was Jan. 29

Interspersed with the clear, sweet tones of hog callers putting their hearts into their work, Tuesday, January 29th at Quincy, turned out to be a day of celebration for the thousands who made the trip to hear how I. A. A. sponsored cooperatives fared during 1934, and stayed to cheer the savings collective effort had brought them.

If a man were so minded to put down the actual figures, here's what he'd find: the business of eight farmer-owned companies totaled an estimated $10,182,952 during 1934, and savings to Farm Bureau members $1,695,198 through the co-operative purchasing of petroleum products and other supplies, insurance, serum and in the co-operative marketing of farm products.

The conference of Illinois Farm Supply Company, attended by 1800 directors, managers and salesmen of the 58 affiliated county companies saw and heard how their combined efforts accounted for more than seven of the ten million dollar business done by the companies closely associated with the I. A. A. in Illinois. They also cheered the $630,000 patronage dividend payments paid by County Service companies. Adding interest to the barrage of figures and charts was the trial of "Grumpy—the no-account Salesman" who was duly sentenced to toil or suicide. He chose the latter.

Country Life Insurance Company with better than $66,000,000 business in force, a 22 per cent gain over 1933, also brought huge savings to Farm Bureau members and their friends.

A gross premium of $1,320,000 paid in by policyholders effected a saving of $396,000 based on the average costs in participating companies. Assets of the company jumped 40 per cent to $3,282,142.61.

The 38,000 Farm Bureau members who last year insured their automobiles thru Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company realized a saving of $300,000 compared with costs in other companies.

Farmers Mutual Re-insurance Company had a 66 per cent gain in business in force to talk about—from 58 million to 96 million. Premiums paid in during 1934 totaled $258,252, bringing a saving to farmers of $125,000.

The youngster of the bunch, only a year and a half old, Illinois Producers Creameries, Inc., was rightfully proud of the fact that it handled an aggregate of $800,000 worth of butter out of its five plants located at Bloomington, Moline, Peoria, Champaign and Olney. The savings to farmers amounted to $193,000. Two new creameries are to be added soon at Galesburg and Carbondale.

The Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association was glad to talk about the $175,000 worth of serum and virus it handled at a saving of some $30,198 to farmers during 1934.

The Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange reported how it sought out wider outlets for the produce of its members increasing net returns on the $175,000 worth of fruit and vegetables handled.

20th Annual Meeting

(Continued from page 3)

service. Mr. Smith received an enthusiastic ovation on his return to the platform to preside during the rest of the session.

Only one change was made in the board of directors. Chester McCord of Newton, Jasper county, prominent pure-bred Jersey breeder and Master Farmer, was elected to succeed W. L. Cope of Salem, 23rd district, one of the oldest men in point of service on the board and a pioneer in farm organization in Southern Illinois. Directors reelected for two years are Ebb Harris, Lake county, 11th district; C. E. Bamborough, Ogle county, 13th; M. Ray Ihrig, Adams county, 15th; Ernest D. Lawrence, McLean county, 17th; Eugene Curtis, Champaign county, 19th; Samuel Sorrells, Montgomery county, 21st; Robt. B. Endicott, Pulaski county, 25th. K. T. Smith of Greene county, 20th district, was elected for one year to fill out the unexpired term of the late Chas. S. Black.

The story of the convention would not be complete without mention of the Pawnee Four under the leadership of H. B. Austin, the singer-poet of Springfield. The speed and accuracy with which Mr. Austin put the various addresses into rhyme together with his ready wit, amazed and delighted the speakers and audience. Some 600 feet of moving picture film was taken of the convention and speakers, part of which it is contemplated will be used in an educational sound picture describing the services of the organization.

President Earl C. Smith Keynotes Convention

THE depression is cracked but not broken.

Although not entirely out of the clouds, we commence to see the sun.

Gigantic tasks lie ahead. Further increase in farm prices until they reach parity, and some reduction in industrial prices, which larger production will make possible, are most powerful and important measures of further recovery and employment.

Every thinking farmer, yes every citizen, should assist in restoring farm prices and buying power, thus hastening National Recovery.

This is the challenging statement with which President Earl C. Smith keynoted the convention in the opening session before a great audience of 3,000 people in the beautiful High School Auditorium at Quincy, Wednesday morning, Jan. 30.

Tracing the progress of recovery since the low of 1932, Mr. Smith said, "While not desiring to be understood as criticizing through comparison, yet I have no hesitancy in saying that the most potent force of all efforts directed toward national recovery has been the national farm program.

"Two billion dollars increased farm income together with a reduction of $96,000,000 in taxes on farm real estate and personal property and a reduction of $77,000,000 in interest on farm indebtedness has practically all found its way into the buying market and has been reflected in the improvement of other lines of business activity. **No other effort or policy of Government has been so effective in the improvement of general conditions.**

"The principle of farm commodity surplus removal upon whch the Agricultural Adjustment program is based was initiated by, and for many years has continuously been supported by, the Farm Bureau movement. As year after year of delay has been encountered in putting this principle into effect, changing conditions have naturally forced changes in the manner of its application. While the most destructive drought of many years, coupled with a serious infestation of insect pests greatly interfered with a uniform or orderly application of crop adjustment programs, yet, facts only are necessary to fully vindicate the soundness of the repeated pronouncements of the Farm Bureau movement when insisting upon legislation authorizing the application of farm commodity surplus control. . . .

"It should be noted that the total value of wheat produced in Illinois in 1934 was 30 per cent greater than 1933; that although the corn crop was 35 per cent less than in the previous year and was the smallest crop in 61 years, it has a total farm value of 46 per cent greater than that of 1933. Even yet more convincing evidence as to the merit of adjusted production is the fact that with 12 per cent less pork (live weight) reaching all the terminal markets of the country in 1934 than in 1933, it had an increased total farm income value of 45 per cent. . . .

"We must now direct our efforts, and I hope increasingly so, toward simplifying, coordinating and making more equitable and permanent our farm adjustment programs to the extent that may be necessary to assure profitable price levels in the domestic, and I hope, export markets. . . ."

Emphasizing the tremendous task of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in setting up and operating crop adjustment machinery, Mr. Smith said:

National Activities

"The Association's activities in national affairs during 1934 were largely in the form of advice, counsel and influence in the administration of farm laws. To a large extent, these efforts were directed toward securing a greater degree of equity in allotments, simplification of requirements and procedure and speeding up payment of the Government's obligations to contracting farmers. Problems connected with these efforts are well known to the respective leaders of County Farm Bureaus and commodity committees. Every reasonable effort has been made to serve the interests of contracting farmers and meet their requests.

"While I have no brief for any of the mistakes that have been made or the delays that have been encountered, yet I feel it only fair to state that the problems with which administration officials were confronted have at times seemed almost insurmountable. The problem of providing adequate provisions in contracts for six million farmers of the United States, the peculiar requirements of commodities and commodity interests, sectional views and demands, and the fact that the Administration machinery for the whole Agricultural Adjustment program had to be provided constituted a colossal undertaking.

"I feel fully justified in saying that, without exception, the national administrators and directors of the Agricultural Adjustment programs and Farm Credits have been thoroughly sympathetic to the wishes and the demands of farmers. It was impossible for them to give the desired attention to individual cases. The immensity of the program was such that policies of administration were of necessity general in character and at times carried complications that to most of us seemed unreasonable and unnecessary.

"Now that the administrative machin-

SENDS GREETINGS



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ery is largely set up and in motion, I feel sure much greater attention should and will be given toward readjusting allotments where facts clearly indicate the justice thereof, greater simplicity will be put into effect and better understanding result. It is my belief that much greater responsibility and authority should be vested in county control committees, with the right given each contracting producer to appeal to district or state committees. No one should or can know as well as a county committee the facts as they affect individuals and as to what constitutes requirements to insure as nearly as possible equity and justice to all contracting producers.

"We are fast approaching 1935 corn-hog campaigns and will soon witness the close and fulfillment of the initial wheat contracts. Whatever may have been our individual or collective experiences in our first efforts to adjust production, **I believe that all thinking farmers recognize the need and demand for continuing adjustment programs at least until new outlets are found for basic farm products in new industrial or export markets.** We should now look forward and consider steps that should be taken in the development of a more simple, better coordinated permanent program of adjustment."

Future Program

Here Mr. Smith went into detail regarding future plans for simplifying and improving the program for balancing production to demand at a fair price to the farmer. A resolution was later adopted by the convention (will be found elsewhere in this issue) favoring legislation making possible such a program.

On the subject of tariff, Mr. Smith said: "When in Washington recently, I heard a prominent official of Government say that after long and careful study of the tariff barriers of this and other countries, favored nation treaties, etc., he had reached the conclusion that we should discard all past tariffs and tariff policies, throw an embargo around the United States and henceforth let nothing come in without something going out and while doing so see that all goods coming in were least competitive, if competitive at all, with American agriculture and industry, and that in exports we trade those things of which we have a surplus.

"That appears to me as the most sensible tariff policy pronouncement I have yet heard. Even then American farmers would have to be strongly organized and well represented or our industrial tariff makers would get the best of the bargain.

"At present, reciprocal trade treaties seem to offer the best opportunity for selling abroad some of our agricultural surpluses. According to Secretary Wallace, the Cuban treaty executed early



W. I. "Bill" Myers, Governor Farm Credit Administration, left, listens to a wisecrack from Ed. O'Neal, right.

last fall will require one million acres to produce the agricultural exports provided for. Lard exports are an important part of its provisions. We should continue insisting upon the execution of similar trade understandings. . . ."

On the subject of farm credit:—"The Farm Credit Administration provided for in the Agricultural Adjustment Act has rendered invaluable service to farmers in reclaiming their farms and refinancing their obligations. At the close of the year there were 18,874 Land Bank loans outstanding in Illinois amounting to $110,680,856, of which 7,938 loans amounting to $47,999,404 were made in 1934.

"There were in addition, 10,263 Commissioner Loans in effect amounting to $24,621,872, of which 8,421 amounting to $20,924,671 were consummated in 1934.

"Permanent long and short term agricultural credit at comparative rates of interest with that available to other industry, constitutes a very necessary part of a sound National Agricultural Policy.

Train Farm Youth

"I have felt for several years that as soon as opportunity and finances would allow, more attention and consideration should be given to the boys and girls of rural Illinois. What should constitute such a program has been receiving careful study and I am hopeful the early future will find a well defined, worthy and attractive program rounded into shape for announcement to the boys and girls of Farm Bureau families of the state. Our responsibility should be one of encouragement and general advice, while theirs should be to control, direct and intensively develop their program of activities.

"Whatever may be the successful achievements of the organization thus far, we have only laid the foundation for a bigger, better service organization of tomorrow. We must not overlook our greatest asset, our most promising opportunity. The boys and the girls, the young men and young women of rural Illinois must thoroughly understand the fundamental purposes of the Farm Bureau movement of Illinois and the Nation. It is they who will soon control and direct the future destiny of the organization."

State Issues

In a vigorous, clean-cut declaration of organized Illinois farmers' stand on state issues, President Smith called for immediate aggressive action toward limiting property taxes, enacting a fair taxing system in Illinois, exclusive use of gas tax funds for work relief to the unemployed in improving secondary roads and city streets, placing responsibility for relief of unemployable people on local communities and taxing districts, opposition to state laws compelling immediate wholesale consolidation of rural schools before roads are improved and fair revenue legislation is enacted, and moderation in reduction of motor license fees so as to insure payment of road bonds and interest and improvement of mud roads out of such fees and gas taxes rather than out of property taxes.

Pointing to the favorable report of the State Revenue Commission appointed by Governor Horner which definitely recommended property tax limitation of one per cent, and the Governor's promise that when substantial agreement was reached the legislature would be called into session for consideration of the Commission's findings, Mr. Smith said: "Powerful influences opposing the Commission's recommendations appeared, and as yet no disposition has been made of the Revenue Commission's report. . . .

Protect Property Owners

"We must do everything possible to secure the protection of property owners through constitutional limitation and what is more important to restore some desire on the part of coming generations for the ownership of property and homes. If there were no other fight before us, this one alone justifies every Farm Bureau member of Illinois in seeking to add another earnest supporting member before the crop planting season of 1935. The Legislature is in session. Now is the time to act."

On the subject of unemployment relief:—"Under present policies of direct unemployment relief, we have seen a tremendous increase in the number of citizens apparently willing to accept charity without giving any return in tangible benefits or public improvements, I feel sure thinking citizens received with a great deal of satisfaction the statement of President Roosevelt in his recent message to the Congress, in effect, that

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Fun At The Annual Meeting



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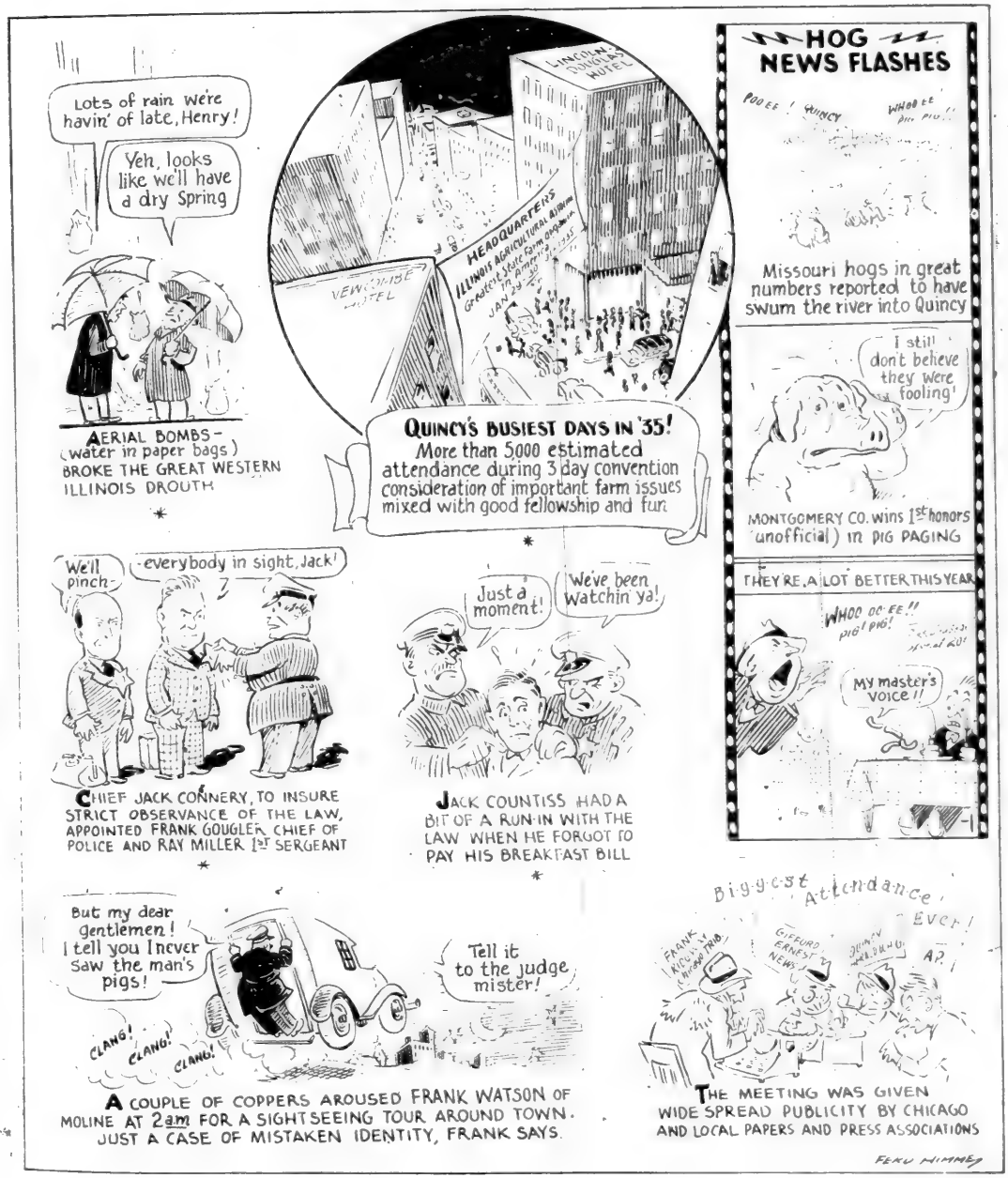
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(Continued on page 8)

Fun At The Annual Meeting



President Smith Keynotes Convention

(Continued from page 6)

responsibility for providing work and taking care of the unemployed should gradually be shifted to the lesser units of Government. In Illinois, we are informed that the state must provide three million dollars per month in 1935 to be matched with nine million dollars per month of federal funds. Requirements of the state for three months, or $9,000,000, has been provided from surplus sales tax funds. We are confronted, therefore, with the responsibility of providing $3,000,000 per month for 9 months, or $27,000,000 to be matched by $81,000,000 of federal revenue.

Unemployment Relief

"I recommend to this convention:

"(1) That it aggressively advocate such amendments to present law or new statutes as may be necessary to authorize all uncommitted state, county and city gasoline tax revenue be used to meet the State quota of $27,000,000;

"(2) That the $27,000,000 with $81,000,000 of federal funds be equitably distributed as conditions and needs may require to each county of Illinois for the purpose of providing work relief, to replace the present policy of direct relief;

"(3) That under the direction of local officers and citizens of each county their respective commitments be expended for the improvement, the repair and/or the maintenance of secondary or other important rural roads and city streets;

"(4) That in carrying out such a program of work, only approved deserving unemployed be used, allowing reasonable wages for such work, but always a scale of wages somewhat below the prevailing wage of the respective communities. I do not want to be understood as favoring low wages, but I believe this recommendation is essential in this kind of a program, so that each and every unemployed person so engaged will have at all times the inducement to seek better and more permanent employment.

"By following such a course, total expenses will be met currently, the present intention and authority of law for the expenditure of gasoline tax revenue will be fully complied with, motorists and citizens generally will receive value in return for their money, and most important of all, deserving, but unfortunate citizens, will be afforded an opportunity of honest toil and the preservation of their self-respect."

On the subject of rural schools:

"In recent months much has been said against the country schools. Past and present experience in centralized high schools and consolidated schools has demonstrated that the pupils from rural schools equal and very often excel their city and village cousins in scholarship. The opposition to rural schools lays much emphasis upon the 10,000 one-room country school districts of Illinois. It has been stated that Illinois has more school districts than are found in 22 other states. They fail to state, however, that Illinois has more people than are found in a total of 15 other states. They charge that the rural school districts of Illinois are administered by about 49,000 officials. They fail to include that with few exceptions these officials serve without compensation and that these rural school officials have also, with few exceptions, handled the finances of their districts much more wisely than is true of many cities in the state. Most rural schools are without debt of any kind, their schools have remained open, and with very few exceptions, their teachers have been paid. The few exceptions are mostly due to the delay of the state in paying full quotas from the State Distributive School Fund and this delay in paying these quotas is largely the result of the failure of Cook County to meet its obligations to the State of Illinois.



President Earl C. Smith, Speaking

On Consolidation Schools

"Consolidation of schools is being urged as a measure of economy. **After witnessing the results of administration of public schools in many of the cities of the state, farmers have every reason to doubt the economy of wholesale consolidation. If wholesale consolidation is forced, farmers may look forward to heavier taxes upon country property—not only for the necessary increase in buildings, grounds and facilities, but also for operation. The history of consolidated schools in Illinois, especially in districts of large territory, lends no support to the theory of economy.**

"Whenever the people of Illinois provide a fair taxing system and the more important rural roads are properly improved, then and only then should the farm people of the state be ready to consider or approve reasonable consolidation of schools and school facilities. . . .

"Organized farmers have been through a long hard fight to secure basic legislation necessary to control surplus production and maintain reasonable price levels for their products. We have had our initial experience with its administration. Many have been the rough spots that need smoothing. Continued and bitter opposition has been met all along the road.

"While we have not yet secured all we had hoped for and fully realize the many problems yet ahead, I submit that the fight has been worth while. You know and I know there would not have been an Agricultural Adjustment Act, but for organized farmers. The Act would not have provided for extension of and liberalized Farm Credits had not organized farmers been represented at the scene of action.

"We are sure Farm Warehouse laws and particularly corn loans would not have been available but for organized farmers. I need not recount the millions of added income farmers received as a result of this sound program of service instead of being forced to sell their corn in a burdened market and later witness commercial traders reap the benefit of rising prices.

"Although not entirely out of the clouds, yet we can commence to see the sun.

"Careful appraisal reveals organized agriculture is getting results.

Must Act Unitedly

"Today we have many friends among administrators of government. Some of them have been associated with and leaders of our cause for many years. However, we do not have an assurance of their indefinite stay. A sincere and courageous effort is being made against strong and at times bitter opposition to restore farm prices and farm buying power. It is a difficult task under such conditions.

"Our duty, our responsibility, yet our opportunity is plain. Farmers can and will be effective only to the extent they are united and act in and through strong militant, but constructive organization. . . .

"The power and influence of many farmers have not yet been harnessed in the ranks of organization. Their understanding, cooperation and membership should be earnestly solicited. Their assistance is needed. I most sincerely believe that the program of the County Farm Bureaus, some conception of state problems and policies in which all rural people have a common and vital interest; reasonable understanding of our national program to raise and maintain farm prices, coupled with the general program of departmental and business services provided by the Illinois Agricultural Association fully justifies our goal—100,000 ACTIVE MEMBERS."

Resolutions Adopted

20th Annual Meeting, Quincy, Ill., January 29-30-31, 1935

I

Recognizing the peculiar relationship existing between the production and price of corn and the different branches of livestock production and feeding, and the different price influences between such farm commodities in different years or seasons, we urge such amendment or amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act as may be necessary to relieve the Secretary of Agriculture of the requirement that he provide benefit payments on any basic commodity upon which a processing tax is levied.

We believe such an amendment imperative to meet the peculiar problems involving corn, livestock and livestock products.

We commend the action of the Executive Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation in requesting other amendments, (1) to authorize making benefit payments in kind; (2) to make the Agricultural Adjustment Act a truly adjustment measure rather than a reduction measure by substituting the word "adjustment" for the word "reduction" throughout the Act; (3) requesting such modification in defining the word "parity" as is necessary to take account also of taxes, interest and labor as costs.

In approving these amendments, we request the Officers and representatives of the Illinois Agricultural Association to use in every reasonable way the influence of the organization to secure their adoption by the present session of Congress.

II

Tariff And Trade Agreements

Farmers must not be called upon to reduce production of crops and livestock any longer than is necessary to provide export or other outlets for their normal surplus production above the needs of the domestic market.

Recognizing the complications and delays that would result from efforts to secure general revision of tariff policies and the removal of tariff barriers, including the favored nation treaties, we believe the export of surplus farm crops can best be facilitated through the execution of reciprocal trade agreements.

We therefore urge continued negotiation of agreements of this character, insisting that such agreements in a large measure must provide outlets for surplus farm products in return for admission of industrial products not competitive or least competitive with the industrial products of the United States.

The well known keen interest American farmers have in securing export outlets for their surplus products justifies appointment of a representative of agriculture, approved by farmers, to participate in negotiations for all such trade agreements.

II-A

We urge the Association and all farmers to continue their active support of present cooperative livestock marketing organizations and services, until such time as sufficient definite facts can be established upon which to base a better plan. We further direct the officers and directors of the I. A. A. to give careful study and investigate the possibilities of livestock marketing and processing to the end that Illinois farmers have a definite, constructive and adaptable program to increase the farmers' share of the consumers' dollar.

III

The Agricultural Adjustment Act declared its purpose to be the adjustment of agricultural production to consuming demands. Broad authority and powers therefore are vested in the Secretary of Agriculture.

Under this Act, the Administration immediately undertook to reduce price-depressing surpluses of basic agricultural products partly by exercising some control over production and partly by developing export outlets.

Broader utilization of agricultural commodities in non-food industrial products would be equally important in serving the purpose of the Act. As one example, blends of alcohol and gasoline have been demonstrated to be superior motor fuel. If the alcohol is manufactured from surpluses of corn or other domestic agricultural commodities, such blends will furnish a market for a large volume of such products. Such blends will also assist in conserving our oil reserves, one of the greatest of our national resources.

We urge, therefore, that the Administration broaden the agricultural adjustment program by securing the cooperation of State and Federal agencies in study and research into the above and other industrial uses of farm products and the need of legislation for developing and increasing the use of such industrial products as shall be found feasible.

IV

We ask for such changes in the present laws and regulations as are necessary to expedite the closing of Federal farm loans and Commissioner's loans, and to liberalize the use of Commissioner's loan funds in supplementing other funds for the purchase or improvement of farms.

We regard it as of the greatest importance and urge that interest rates on agricultural loans be reduced to a basis comparable with rates enjoyed by other branches of industry.



C. V. GREGORY, EDITOR, COVERS THE CONvention for Prairie Farmer.

V

The Federal Packers and Stockyards' Act should be so amended at the present session of the Congress, so that more adequate supervision and regulation of the Packers can be had in their use of stockyards, wherein purchases of slaughter live stock are made and in which supervision is not now had, and also that authority be given to the Secretary of Agriculture to examine the books and records of the packers for the purpose of disclosing the effect of the different types of marketing of live stock upon the net returns made to producers of livestock.

VI

The Grain Futures Act should be amended by the present session of the Congress to provide closer supervision and regulation of licensed future trading grain exchanges, to furnish ample safeguards to cooperative grain marketing associations meeting the provisions of the Capper-Volstead Act and to free such associations from the domination of such grain exchanges in performing their necessary functions as cooperative handlers of the grain of producers.

VII

Provision for the unemployed and needy is a primary obligation of all government and is of utmost concern to all

President Smith Keynotes Convention

(Continued from page 6)

responsibility for providing work and taking care of the unemployed should gradually be shifted to the lesser units of Government. In Illinois, we are informed that the state must provide three million dollars per month in 1935 to be matched with nine million dollars per month of federal funds. Requirements of the state for three months, or $9,000,000, has been provided from surplus sales tax funds. We are confronted, therefore, with the responsibility of providing $3,000,000 per month for 9 months, or $27,000,000 to be matched by $81,000,000 of federal revenue.

Unemployment Relief

"I recommend to this convention:

"(1) That it aggressively advocate such amendments to present law or new statutes as may be necessary to authorize all uncommitted state, county and city gasoline tax revenue be used to meet the State quota of $27,000,000;

"(2) That the $27,000,000 with $81,000,000 of federal funds be equitably distributed as conditions and needs may require to each county of Illinois for the purpose of providing work relief, to replace the present policy of direct relief;

"(3) That under the direction of local officers and citizens of each county their respective commitments be expended for the improvement, the repair and/or the maintenance of secondary or other important rural roads and city streets;

"(4) That in carrying out such a program of work, only approved deserving unemployed be used; allowing reasonable wages for such work; but always a scale of wages somewhat below the prevailing wage of the respective communities. I do not want to be understood as favoring low wages, but I believe this recommendation is essential in this kind of a program, so that each and every unemployed person so engaged will have at all times the inducement to seek better and more permanent employment.

"By following such a course, total expenses will be met currently, the present intention and authority of law for the expenditure of gasoline tax revenue will be fully complied with, motorists and citizens generally will receive value in return for their money, and most important of all, deserving, but unfortunate citizens, will be afforded an opportunity of honest toil and the preservation of their self-respect."

On the subject of rural schools:

"In recent months much has been said against the country schools. Past and present experience in centralized high schools and consolidated schools has demonstrated that the pupils from rural schools equal and very often excel their city and village cousins in scholarship. The opposition to rural schools lays much emphasis upon the 10,000 one-room country school districts of Illinois. It has been stated that Illinois has more school districts than are found in 22 other states. They fail to state, however, that Illinois has more people than are found in a total of 15 other states. They charge that the rural school districts of Illinois are administered by about 49,000 officials. They fail to include that with few exceptions these officials serve without compensation and that these rural school officials have also, with few exceptions, handled the finances of their districts much more wisely than is true of many cities in the state. Most rural schools are without debt of any kind, their schools have remained open, and with very few exceptions, their teachers have been paid. The few exceptions are mostly due to the delay of the state in paying full quotas from the State Distributive School Fund and this delay in paying these quotas is largely the result of the failure of Cook County to meet its obligations to the State of Illinois.



President Earl C. Smith, Speaking

On Consolidation Schools

"Consolidation of schools is being urged as a measure of economy. **After witnessing the results of administration of public schools in many of the cities of the state, farmers have every reason to doubt the economy of wholesale consolidation. If wholesale consolidation is forced, farmers may look forward to heavier taxes upon country property—not only for the necessary increase in buildings, grounds and facilities, but also for operation. The history of consolidated schools in Illinois, especially in districts of large territory, lends no support to the theory of economy.**

"Whenever the people of Illinois provide a fair taxing system and the more important rural roads are properly improved, then and only then should the farm people of the state be ready to consider or approve reasonable consolidation of schools and school facilities. . . .

"Organized farmers have been through a long hard fight to secure basic legislation necessary to control surplus production and maintain reasonable price levels for their products. We have had our initial experience with its administration. Many have been the rough spots that need smoothing. Continued and bitter opposition has been met all along the road.

"While we have not yet secured all we had hoped for and fully realize the many problems yet ahead, I submit that the fight has been worth while. You know and I know there would not have been an Agricultural Adjustment Act, but for organized farmers. The Act would not have provided for extension of and liberalized Farm Credits had not organized farmers been represented at the scene of action.

"We are sure Farm Warehouse laws and particularly corn loans would not have been available but for organized farmers. I need not recount the millions of added income farmers received as a result of this sound program of service instead of being forced to sell their corn in a burdened market and later witness commercial traders reap the benefit of rising prices.

"Although not entirely out of the clouds, yet we can commence to see the sun.

"Careful appraisal reveals organized agriculture is getting results.

Must Act Unitedly

"Today we have many friends among administrators of government. Some of them have been associated with and leaders of our cause for many years. However, we do not have an assurance of their indefinite stay. A sincere and courageous effort is being made against strong and at times bitter opposition to restore farm prices and farm buying power. It is a difficult task under such conditions.

"Our duty, our responsibility, yet our opportunity is plain. Farmers can and will be effective only to the extent they are united and act in and through strong militant, but constructive organization. . . .

"The power and influence of many farmers have not yet been harnessed in the ranks of organization. Their understanding, cooperation and membership should be earnestly solicited. Their assistance is needed. I most sincerely believe that the program of the County Farm Bureaus, some conception of state problems and policies in which all rural people have a common and vital interest; reasonable understanding of our national program to raise and maintain farm prices, coupled with the general program of departmental and business services provided by the Illinois Agricultural Association fully justifies our goal—100,000 ACTIVE MEMBERS."

Resolutions Adopted

20th Annual Meeting, Quincy, Ill., January 29-30-31, 1935

I

Recognizing the peculiar relationship existing between the production and price of corn and the different branches of livestock production and feeding, and the different price influences between such farm commodities in different years or seasons, we urge such amendment or amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act as may be necessary to relieve the Secretary of Agriculture of the requirement that he provide benefit payments on any basic commodity upon which a processing tax is levied.

We believe such an amendment imperative to meet the peculiar problems involving corn, livestock and livestock products.

We commend the action of the Executive Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation in requesting other amendments, (1) to authorize making benefit payments in Kind; (2) to make the Agricultural Adjustment Act a truly adjustment measure rather than a reduction measure by substituting the word "adjustment" for the word "reduction" throughout the Act; (3) requesting such modification in defining the word "parity" as is necessary to take account also of taxes, interest and labor as costs.

In approving these amendments, we request the Officers and representatives of the Illinois Agricultural Association to use in every reasonable way the influence of the organization to secure their adoption by the present session of Congress.

II

Tariff And Trade Agreements

Farmers must not be called upon to reduce production of crops and livestock any longer than is necessary to provide export or other outlets for their normal surplus production above the needs of the domestic market.

Recognizing the complications and delays that would result from efforts to secure general revision of tariff policies and the removal of tariff barriers, including the favored nation treaties, we believe the export of surplus farm crops can best be facilitated through the execution of reciprocal trade agreements.

We therefore urge continued negotiation of agreements of this character, insisting that such agreements in a large measure must provide outlets for surplus farm products in return for admission of industrial products not competitive or least competitive with the industrial products of the United States.

The well known keen interest American farmers have in securing export outlets for their surplus products justifies appointment of a representative of agriculture, approved by farmers, to participate in negotiations for all such trade agreements.

II-A

We urge the Association and all farmers to continue their active support of present cooperative livestock marketing organizations and services, until such time as sufficient definite facts can be established upon which to base a better plan. We further direct the officers and directors of the I. A. A. to give careful study and investigate the possibilities of livestock marketing and processing to the end that Illinois farmers have a definite, constructive and adaptable program to increase the farmers' share of the consumers' dollar.

III

The Agricultural Adjustment Act declared its purpose to be the adjustment of agricultural production to consuming demands. Broad authority and powers therefore are vested in the Secretary of Agriculture.

Under this Act, the Administration immediately undertook to reduce price-depressing surpluses of basic agricultural products partly by exercising some control over production and partly by developing export outlets.

Broader utilization of agricultural commodities in non-food industrial products would be equally important in serving the purpose of the Act. As one example, blends of alcohol and gasoline have been demonstrated to be superior motor fuel. If the alcohol is manufactured from surpluses of corn or other domestic agricultural commodities, such blends will furnish a market for a large volume of such products. Such blends will also assist in conserving our oil reserves, one of the greatest of our national resources.

We urge, therefore, that the Administration broaden the agricultural adjustment program by securing the cooperation of State and Federal agencies in study and research into the above and other industrial uses of farm products and the need of legislation for developing and increasing the use of such industrial products as shall be found feasible.

IV

We ask for such changes in the present laws and regulations as are necessary to expedite the closing of Federal farm loans and Commissioner's loans, and to liberalize the use of Commissioner's loan funds in supplementing other funds for the purchase or improvement of farms.

We regard it as of the greatest importance and urge that interest rates on agricultural loans be reduced to a basis comparable with rates enjoyed by other branches of industry.



C. V. GREGORY, EDITOR, COVERS THE CONVENTION for Prairie Farmer.

V

The Federal Packers and Stockyards' Act should be so amended at the present session of the Congress, so that more adequate supervision and regulation of the Packers can be had in their use of stockyards, wherein purchases of slaughter live stock are made and in which supervision is not now had, and also that authority be given to the Secretary of Agriculture to examine the books and records of the packers for the purpose of disclosing the effect of the different types of marketing of live stock upon the net returns made to producers of livestock.

VI

The Grain Futures Act should be amended by the present session of the Congress to provide closer supervision and regulation of licensed future trading grain exchanges, to furnish ample safeguards to cooperative grain marketing associations meeting the provisions of the Capper-Volstead Act and to free such associations from the domination of such grain exchanges in performing their necessary functions as cooperative handlers of the grain of producers.

VII

Provision for the unemployed and needy is a primary obligation of all government and is of utmost concern to all

persons. We reaffirm our conviction that local governmental units should be required to carry a reasonable portion of the burden of providing relief. To this end we recommend the enactment of mandatory legislation requiring local communities to assume the care of and provide for all unemployable dependent persons residing therein.

In providing for employable persons we recommend the immediate abandonment of the present "dole" system and the substitution of a practical public work program which will enable and require these employable persons to earn the necessities of life for themselves and their dependents. In our opinion the construction, maintenance and improvement of roads and streets constitute the most practical public work projects for the employment of these persons and will afford the most lasting widespread benefits. We propose that all uncommitted State, County and municipal motor fuel tax funds collected during the year 1935, together with all Federal funds made available for relief purposes in this State during such year, be used in providing employment for these persons upon road and street projects, that this work be carried on under the direction of the officials of the local governments involved or committees of local citizens and that the wages paid therefor be somewhat less than the usual wages for similar work in the respective communities in order not to compete with private industry and to provide an ever-present incentive to seek better paying private employment. Thus we shall have some lasting benefits from our enormous relief expenditures, the motor fuel tax funds will be preserved for roads and streets, the expenditures for administration of relief will be substantially reduced and the able-bodied unemployed will be afforded an opportunity to preserve their self-respect and provide for themselves and their families.

We direct the officers and directors of the Association to exert every effort to secure the enactment of the foregoing recommendations and proposals into law.

VIII

We reaffirm our position heretofore declared supporting proper amendments to the revenue article and to Section 6 of the legislative article, which provides for apportionment of State legislative districts upon the basis of population.

In particular, we reaffirm our position stated one year ago in favor of a constitutional limitation on property taxes of not over one per cent for all purposes, except payment of bonded indebtedness and interest thereon, and in favor of broader powers to tax other sources of revenue. We hold that the soundness of this position is demonstrated by the experience of some other states where property taxes have been so limited. In such states, in contrast with present conditions in Illinois, heavy reductions in levies of taxes upon property have been accompanied by even larger reductions in delinquency of property taxes; with the development of new sources of revenue therein, widespread default has ceased in payment of maturing bonds and interest; closed schools have been reopened and all teachers are promptly paid their current salaries.

We oppose any reapportionment of State legislative districts under the provisions of the present constitution.



Breakfast for County Organization Directors and Farm Bureau Leaders in the Newcomb Hotel, Quincy, Wednesday morning, January 30. 1269 new members have been signed since the first of the year.

IX

After giving careful consideration to the proposed reductions of motor vehicle license fees and motor fuel taxes advocated by certain interests, we are convinced that the decreased revenues resulting from such reduction would be wholly inadequate to provide the necessary services now supported from these monies.

It appears such drastic reductions would force the levy of taxes on property either for retirement of State highway and relief bonds, including interest, which will require an aggregate of more than $280,000,000 in the next twenty-five years, or for maintenance and further improvement of important county and local roads and city and village streets and would further result in the loss of at least one-third of all future allocations of Federal funds to Illinois for highways which in 1934 totalled more than $14,000,000.

Until the more important county and local highways are so improved that most of the persons residing on the 70% of all farms in the State now located on dirt roads have access to the State highway system at all seasons, we oppose any reduction in gasoline taxes and the extreme reduction proposed in license fees for motor vehicles of all types, weights and uses. We believe, however, that motor license fees for passenger cars should be revised and that such fees should be based upon net weight.

We favor the licensing of all passenger cars at substantially the following schedule of fees, based on net weight:

Less than 3,000 pounds	$ 6.00
3,000 to 4,000 pounds	8.00
4,000 to 5,000 pounds	10.00
Over 5,000 pounds	12.00

We deem it essential to provide revenue, sufficient, if used with proper economy, to insure retirement of all State highway and emergency relief bonds and payment of interest thereon, the continued and unimpaired allocation of Federal highway funds to Illinois and the maintenance and improvement of the more important county and local roads and city and village streets without additional property taxes.

We request the officers and Board of Directors of the Association to prepare and sponsor amendatory legislation to establish the schedule of license fees for passenger cars herein advocated.

X

We oppose legislation consolidating school districts so long as taxes must be levied under the provisions of the present State constitution, and so long as seventy per cent of the farms in the State, as disclosed by the 1930 Census of Agriculture, or any substantial percentage thereof, are situated upon dirt roads which are impassable for motor vehicles for considerable periods of time every year. Forced consolidation under the present constitution, even where transportation is possible at any season, would unfairly increase costs in the rural portions of most school districts not only for the necessary facilities, including transportation, but also for operation. Under existing conditions we regard the present State law as much fairer in permitting either the temporary closing of any school of small attendance when the directors have provided for its pupils in

other schools, or the consolidation of districts whenever the people of the districts included so desire.

XI

We regard it as wholly unfair that owners of farms and other ordinary business property, and owners of homes, who cannot afford to object to illegal taxes or to any illegal portion of tax levies and rates, are required to pay such illegal levies and rates, which are avoided through tax objections by many corporations and individuals of much greater ability to pay. We, therefore, request and direct the officers and the Board of Directors of the Association to prepare and sponsor legislation which will make it possible for all taxpayers to share in the benefits of final decisions of the courts holding any tax levy or tax rate, or any portion thereof, illegal.

XII

We commend the efforts of the Federal, State and other law enforcement agencies in their relentless war on crime. In furtherance of these efforts we believe the laws creating the Illinois state police force should be amended to provide for an adequate force selected on a merit basis free from political influences, with full powers of peace officers, except service of legal process, and properly equipped to cope with modern organized crime.

XIII

As proper bookkeeping and accounting is essential for the efficient administration of public offices and for the information of taxpayers, we recommend the passage of State legislation creating a State board of accounts consisting of State officers as ex-officio members and empowered to prescribe a uniform system of accounts for the several respective types and classes of local governmental units with reasonable provisions for publicity as to budgets and expenditures and to audit the accounts of any local governmental unit upon request of the officials or taxpayers thereof.

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Of the several State Departments, the Department of Agriculture is especially well informed concerning the problems of farmers and conditions surrounding the production of their commodities and we therefore recommend that the administration of all state laws relating to or regulating the production of agricultural commodities, be vested in the Department of Agriculture and we strenuously oppose all efforts to vest the administration of such laws elsewhere.

XV

We favor the enactment of State legislation for the control and regulation of the marketing and distribution of fluid milk and cream in order to supplement the licensing program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, aid in enforcement of licenses in border markets, stabilize the industry in the interior markets, protect against trade practices which result in lower prices to farmers, and safeguard and strengthen co-operative associations of milk producers.

XVI

In order to better insure and provide a clean, wholesome milk supply, we recommend legislation for the elimination of diseased dairy animals, particularly those affected with Bang's disease, the loss incurred in the disposal of diseased animals to be shared by the Federal government, the State and the owner of the animals. We further recommend the strengthening and strict enforcement of the applicable laws and regulations in order to guard against the importation of diseased dairy animals into Illinois except for slaughter.

A closing resolution of thanks to the Adams County Farm and Home Bureaus, Chamber of Commerce, Quincy Herald Whig, High School, and other local groups was also adopted. Additional resolutions offered from the floor asked the Board of Directors to study and investigate the school system in Illinois, consolidation and related questions, also the possibility of better supervision of weighing and grading livestock at country concentration points.

Resolutions committee members were A. R. Wright, Chairman; W. L. Cope, E. E. Houghtby, K. T. Smith, E. D. Lawrence, A. O. Eckert, Chas. Marshall, Frank Bohn, Clark County; J. J. Smith, DeWitt County; Leo Pauling, DuPage County; B. L. Baird, Knox County; Enos Waters, Macoupin County.

Policy Resolutions Passed At Quincy

On Public Office

RESOLVED, That on and after July 1, 1935, or in the case of present officers and directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association, of any County Farm Bureau or of any subsidiary or affiliated company connected therewith who also holds any hereinafter described Federal, state or county office or position on and after the expiration of the term of either such office or the expiration of such employment, whichever first occurs, no officer or director of the Illinois Agricultural Association, of any County Farm Bureau or of any subsidiary or affiliated company connected with the Illinois Agricultural Association or with a County Farm Bureau shall be a candidate for nomination, election or appointment to or the holder of any remunerative elective or appointive Federal, State or County office or position where the compensation is payable other than on a per diem basis. In the event any such officer or director becomes a candidate for or is nominated, elected or appointed to any such public office or position his office or directorship in the Illinois Agricultural Association, County Farm Bureau or subsidiary or affiliated company, as the case may be, automatically shall be deemed and become vacant. In the event any such candidate becomes a candidate for or is elected or appointed to any such public office or position, his candidacy for office or directorship in the Illinois Agricultural Association, County Farm Bureau or subsidiary or affiliated company, as the case may be, automatically shall be deemed withdrawn and abandoned.

On Employment

RESOLVED, that in the case of new employment on and after March 1, 1935, and in the case of existing employment on and after the termination of the present contract of employment or the termination of the present term of office of the officer or director involved, whichever shall first occur, no member of the immediate family of an officer or director of the Illinois Agricultural Association, of an officer or director of any County Farm Bureau, or of an officer or director of any subsidiary or affiliated company connected with the Illinois Agricultural Association or with any County Farm Bureau, shall be eligible for employment by or be employed by the Association, Farm Bureau or affiliated or subsidiary company in which such officer or director is an officer or director. "Member of the immediate family" as used herein, means and includes the spouse and the children, sisters, brothers and parents of the officer or director, whether the relationship is of the whole or half blood, foster, or arises by marriage and in addition means and includes any blood, marital or foster relative residing in the same household with such officer or director.

Membership In Good Standing

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membership year, or if such annual dues have been divided into two equal installments and the first installment paid in cash within the first thirty-one (31) days of the membership year accompanied by evidence of indebtedness for the second installment in a form approved by the Board of Directors due and payable on or before the first day of the sixth month of the membership year, provided such second installment is paid in cash on or before the end of the first installment period for which payment in cash has been made; provided further, that for the first membership year the annual dues or the first installment thereof shall be paid in cash on or before the first day of such year."

The foregoing definition of membership in good standing shall be effective as of the first day of February, 1935, shall supersede and abrogate any and all prior definitions or declarations as to membership in good standing, and shall be and become the definition and policy as to membership in good standing in all matters relating to representation or to affiliated or subsidiary organizations wherein the term "member in good standing" or similar term is used involving the right to service or the distribution of savings or earnings.

On Membership Rights And Benefits

RESOLVED, That the rights and benefits of membership in the Illinois Agricultural Association and a County Farm Bureau shall be available only to memberships maintained in good standing and shall accrue as follows:

1. Social and educational advantages and services, to the named member and to members of his immediate family residing in his household.

2. Rights of attendance and participation in discussion in formal or informal meetings of members, to the named member and to members of his immediate family residing in his household.

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4. The right of membership, and all privileges incident thereto, in any subsidiary company or affiliated company of the Illinois Agricultural Association or County Farm Bureau where such right of membership is based upon membership in good standing in Illinois Agricultural Association or County Farm Bureau, to the named member or members unless further extended, authorized or directed by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association. However, members of the immediate family of the named member residing in his household shall be entitled to the advantages and privileges of co-operative marketing and co-operative purchasing services of the Illinois Agricultural Association, of the County Farm Bureau and of such subsidiary or affiliated companies when the transactions are conducted in the name of the named member.

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The price to the farmer was raised to $1.98 per cwt. for 3.5% base milk which will make possible, according to reports, a weighted price of approximately $1.65 for January. Class II milk (cream and manufactured) is 92c plus 10% plus 20c per cwt., and Class III is figured at the 90 score Chicago butter market with each dealer limited to 10% of base milk purchased.

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Five million farm homes are without electricity, and of this number 3,600,000 are readily accessible to electrification according to David Lilienthal, director of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

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First, government must assist and back our foreign trade interests, he said, otherwise they will not be able to compete with foreign traders who are receiving assistance of their respective governments.

Secondly, consolidation and unified direction of the 50 or more departments and organizations in our governmental setup dealing with foreign trade, was recommended. He would establish a permanent Board of Foreign Trade composed of men experienced in trading, with powers adequate to deal comprehensively with foreign commercial and financial transactions.

Keeping accurate and up-to-date records of all transactions with each individual country "as we must know how we stand on our trade and international balance at any given time if we are to steer our course intelligently," was a third recommendation.

Need Selective Imports

"In this connection," Mr. Peek continued, "I must emphasize the fact that foreign policy and foreign trade policy must be based upon and conform to the requirements of our domestic situation. Unless it does this it becomes unreal and correspondingly harmful to our actual interests. I can not state this too forcefully.

"As international trade can not move on a one-way street and as we must increase our imports if we are to be paid for increased exports, we should pursue a policy of selective exports and imports," was the fourth point. The speaker advocated sending abroad, preferably in manufactured form, those products we can best produce, particularly those agricultural products which are the backbone of our foreign trade and of our domestic prosperity, taking in return those raw materials which we need and such other products the importation of which will do the least violence to our domestic economy.

"Much has been said as to the necessity of accepting imports as a matter of national policy," he continued. "I agree completely with this point of view, but I believe that we should decide for ourselves what imports we will take, and in what quantities and from what countries, in exchange for the goods we choose to send abroad. In my opinion this can best be determined by making individual arrangements with individual nations, country by country, rather than through attempting to apply some blanket formula, such as a horizontal reduction of our tariffs, whether that be accomplished through general tariff legislation or, through generalizing tariff concessions granted under the Trade Agreements Act. We have been brought up on protection. If we are to abandon any measure of that protection it should be only in exchange for tangible advantages to us. . . . I desire only what is fair, but fair to our agriculture, industry, labor and to America.

Return to Old Policy

"To pursue this policy of selective exports and imports it will be necessary for us to abandon the unconditional most-favored-nation policy, adopted under the Harding Administration, and to return to the traditional American policy of extending conditional most-favored-nation treatment only, which prevailed from 1789 to 1922.

"Much is claimed for the point that if the total volume of world trade only can be increased, the foreign trade of the United States automatically will be restored. This does not follow unless as a nation we take active steps to promote our interests. I think that we need not wait upon general world recovery to accomplish our national recovery. If we can stage our own national recovery and build up our own national trade we shall have done much to restore world recovery and world trade.

"5. I indicated the need of Government action to an extent necessary to clear up our foreign exchange problems.

"Perhaps the most potent factor in the congestion of our international trade is that of exchange restrictions imposed by about 35 nations. This means simply that, more or less arbitrarily, these countries have prevented the payment of current and other indebtedness by delaying or forbidding transfer of funds. I shall not discuss the reasons given for such action or the varying degrees of justification except to say I think they were defensive and not retaliatory. I shall discuss the effect and possible remedies.

"The effect is that such countries are using the money due exporters and investors, without their consent and against their will, and that payment is being made finally upon the terms of foreign governments, at their discretion, often without interest, and with charges and discounts fixed by them or at best regulated as a result of reluctant agreement.

"Now as to remedies. I said in Chicago some weeks ago, and I repeat, that in the case of countries exercising exchange controls against us, the satisfactory solution of the exchange problem should be made a prerequisite to the negotiation of any general trade agreement. I do not regard reasonable business requirements as coercion. When our nationals fill their part of a contract and their foreign customers theirs, and the foreign government intervenes, I think that our nationals have a right to ask our government to act on their behalf. This is a matter upon which only government can act effectively. No bank or business man, no group of banks or business men can solve this problem themselves without the active help of government.

A Starting Point

"I have stated these five recommendations before and shall doubtless do so again. I feel that they represent the starting point for a truly American foreign trade policy, based upon studies of facts which can not be ignored. The adoption of these recommendations will enable us to go forward. This, indeed, would be a New Deal in American foreign trade. The way to trade is to trade."

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membership year, or if such annual dues have been divided into two equal installments and the first installment paid in cash within the first thirty-one (31) days of the membership year accompanied by evidence of indebtedness for the second installment in a form approved by the Board of Directors due and payable on or before the first day of the sixth month of the membership year, provided such second installment is paid in cash on or before the end of the first installment period for which payment in cash has been made; provided further, that for the first membership year the annual dues or the first installment thereof shall be paid in cash on or before the first day of such year."

The foregoing definition of membership in good standing shall be effective as of the first day of February, 1935, shall supersede and abrogate any and all prior definitions or declarations as to membership in good standing, and shall be and become the definition and policy as to membership in good standing in all matters relating to representation or to affiliated or subsidiary organizations wherein the term "member in good standing" or similar term is used involving the right to service or the distribution of savings or earnings.

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Hull expressed the belief that by lowering tariffs horizontally and treating all nations alike with respect to trade, quotas and embargoes now in effect in so many countries, could be broken down and world trade restored.

That President Roosevelt leans toward the views expressed by Mr. Peek is seen in the following statement taken from the President's message to the London World Economic Conference in July 1933.

> "I do not relish the thought that insistence on such action (currency stabilization) should be made the excuse for continuation of the basis economic errors that underlie so much of the present world-wide depression." * * * "The sound internal economic system of a nation is a greater factor in its well-being than the price of its currency in changing terms of currencies of other nations." * * * "We must rather mitigate existing embargoes to make easier the exchange of products of which one nation has and the other has not."

"There are as many people in the world with human necessities and desires as before the depression," continued the speaker.

"There is no lack of productive capacity.

"There is one great obstacle — the breakdown of the money system in international trade.

"Nevertheless, we want to trade, we can trade, and Congress intended that we should trade. To accomplish this purpose it authorized the President to enter upon reciprocal trade agreements with other countries, and as a bargaining weapon empowered him in such agreements to make changes up to 50% in existing tariff duties. It further authorized him to withhold the benefits of such tariff changes from any country because of its discriminatory treatment of American commerce or because of other acts or policies which in his opinion tend to defeat the purposes set forth in this section. These are broad bargaining powers. They were meant to be so. The emphasis of the bill is upon trade, trade of goods for goods, on a reciprocal basis. I think that this approach is the correct one."

Tracing the economic history of England, Mr. Peek showed how Britain had prospered under a free trade policy so long as she was largely industrial and could trade her industrial goods for agricultural products and raw materials produced in foreign countries. But when other countries became industrialized, he pointed out, England's traditional free-trade policy did not work so well. And so within the past few years after a thorough investigation and report by experts, Great Britain completely reversed her trade policy and voted protection both for her industry and for her agriculture. "She went off gold in September 1931 and adopted a managed currency both to correct her internal price levels and to meet the new conditions in her foreign trade and financial situation.

"She returned to the practice of keeping detailed books upon her foreign commercial and financial transactions, country by country, a system which she had abandoned with the adoption of the supposedly automatic gold standard.

England's New Policy

"She proceeded to strengthen and build up her economic relations with her various dominions upon a basis of mutual interest through the Ottawa Agreements and other arrangements.

"She further adopted a policy of making similar special commercial and financial arrangements with other nations wherever she could upon a basis of mutual interest—'Buy from those who buy from us.'

"Along with free trade and the gold standard, she moved away from the unconditional most-favored-nation policy which she had been instrumental in advancing in previous decades and declared for a conditional most-favored-nation policy.

"I pause for a moment to mention the difference between the conditional and unconditional most-favored-nation policies, for there is an important distinction which is not always recognized or understood.

"Most-favored-nation treatment means that we promise to nations with whom we make commercial agreements that we will extend to them as favorable treatment with respect to tariff duties and the like as we do to any other country and they in turn promise to give us corresponding treatment as regards our goods. Sometimes, however, two nations make tariff bargains whereby they extend special tariff and other concessions to each other on a quid pro quo basis.

"Under the conditional most-favored-nation policy we would stand prepared to give those same concessions to any third nation, provided that nation makes to us corresponding concessions, whereas, under the unconditional most-favored-nation policy, we automatically extend those same concessions without demanding specific equivalent concessions from the third nation.

"In theory the unconditional most-favored-nation principle is designed to reduce tariff and other barriers to trade. In practice, however, it is noteworthy that the attempt of many nations to make it the basis of their foreign trade policies has been accompanied by their increasing use of devices such as quota systems, exchange controls, trick classification of commodities, and so forth, which, in effect, defeat the purpose of the unconditional most-favored-nation theory, and lead to a multiplication of the trade barriers which it was meant to reduce.

"England's new policy is based upon a frank recognition of the fundamental changes in world conditions, and has resulted in a definite improvement in England's specialty of foreign trade and a material contribution to her national recovery. Thanks to the exact knowledge she has of her trade relations with every individual nation, and to her organization for over-seas trade, she is able to act with precision when occasion demands: witness the Roca Agreement with Argentina and the recent Anglo-German agreement.

"England is not only gaining a greater share of world trade but is also obtaining payment, in part at least, upon her large foreign investments. Recent statements by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer and other officials indicate that the results of England's change of policy have proved highly gratifying to her.

"The moral of all this should be obvious, for England's example is an impressive one. When England saw her national interests threatened by theories such as free trade, the gold standard and the unconditional most-favored-nation policy, she did not hesitate to depart from them even though they had long served her purpose.

What Other Nations Have Done

"Similarly other nations have been prompt to protect their national economy and to make their foreign trade serve their general national purposes by various measures such as high protective tariffs, quota systems, exchange controls and special agreements. . . . We have knowledge of over 200 bilateral agreements, not counting barter transactions, and not counting the many hundreds of unilateral actions, from the benefits of which the United States is excluded. It is reasonable to assume that these agreements could not and would not have been made unless the nations making them felt that they were to their mutual advantage. Furthermore, reliable figures show that the greatest gains in international trade have been made by the nations which have pursued the policy of making special agreements and that these gains have been made largely at the expense of the United States.

"The United States has not kept up with the procession. To some extent we have taken action similar to that taken by Great Britain. It is in the field of effective organization of our foreign trade and of making foreign trade agreements to correspond with our present

(Continued on page 24)

Agricultural Adjustment, Present And Future

By Chester C. Davis, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Act

THE Illinois Agricultural Association is an example of a successful farmers' organization. I mention this not simply for the purpose of paying a deserved tribute to the Illinois Agricultural Association, but as a recognition of the idea of organization itself, the idea of farmers working together for an agriculture that is sound and secure. The history and achievements of the Illinois Agricultural Association stand as a tribute to the organization, but they carry a much broader significance to the nation and to agriculture as a whole. It is demonstrating the possibilities of organization in a nationwide effort for the development of an ultimate agricultural policy that will work for the national economic and social good.

American farmers had seen other organizations spring up around them in every economic community that touched their life. As they bartered their harvest in the market places these farmers noted the fruits of organization that came to those with whom they dealt. They decided that they might work with their neighbors to meet the common problem. Such a constructive alliance seemed to be good business, good stewardship of the profession of agriculture, and good citizenship. It would promote the national welfare to keep step in the procession of progress through organization.

3 Million Co-operate

The Agricultural Adjustment Act enabled one great step in that direction. More than 3 million farmers actively and voluntarily cooperating with their neighbors and the government in a united effort to achieve a balanced agriculture is one evidence of that. It is, as has been pointed out before, the greatest cooperative effort ever undertaken on behalf of agriculture.

I believe I need not discuss at any great length before this audience the conditions that confronted agriculture two years ago. Perhaps that is a chapter in our history we would like to forget anyway. But we must not forget. We paid too dearly for that lesson to forget it now.

Let's review these conditions briefly so that we will have a common starting point on which to base the suggestions I want to make today.

Just before the World War we were still in our expansion era here in the United States. We were a debtor nation, owing money to Europe. Consequently we were large exporters. The War temporarily stimulated our exports still further and we adjusted some 40 million acres of grass and pasture land into cultivated crops to meet our effective demand at that time. When the War was over we did not adjust those acres back into grass again. Furthermore, we came out of the War a creditor nation, but we did not adjust our tariffs and our economic program accordingly; we kept on trying to export without importing as we had done when we were a debtor. Furthermore, with the advent of the auto, the truck and the tractor, our horses and mules decreased in number so that we lost there a market or a demand for the product of some 30 million acres of land—and we did not adjust our production accordingly. We lost an export market for nearly as much wheat, pork, and pork products as we produce annually in those great wheat and corn states of Kansas and Nebraska combined, and we failed to adjust our production accordingly.

Failed to Adjust

As we look back on it now there are so many, many things we failed to adjust!

When the inevitable crash came in 1929 industry adjusted production with a vengeance. In 1930 all industrial production was cut down to 78 percent of the 1929 level; the next year to only 58 percent; and the next year, 1932, to only 41 percent, a scarcity level. But agriculture sailed blindly on. In spite of our lost markets both at home and abroad, and in spite of pleas for reduction made by the Federal Farm Board, agriculture maintained a level of production 87 percent of the 1929 level for the full five years even including 1933 and 1934, reduction programs, droughts and all. Even in 1934, in spite of all the reduction programs and in spite of the most disastrous drought in our history our volume of agricultural production was 85 percent of the 1929 level.

Some progress has been made. The estimated total national cash farm income for last year is about 20 percent more than that of 1933, and about 41 percent more than the farm income of



Administrator Chester C. Davis, Speaking

1933—and this healthy increase in spite of the disastrous drought.

This increase in farm income was due to various factors of course, and not all by any means to the Adjustment Program.

In this livestock territory of Illinois, however, a comparison between two kinds of livestock, cattle and hogs, is interesting to study in judging what effect the adjustment program, as it limits supplies, had on this income.

The figures which I will give you in a moment are preliminary estimates for the calendar year 1934 as compared to the four year period 1930-33 inclusive. I use that four-year period because the average consumer purchasing power, and the factory pay rolls for that period, were practically the same as for the calendar year of 1934. The figures as to slaughter are for total live weight at all Federal inspected packing plants and do not include cattle bought under the government's drought purchase program.

Packers Pay More

The comparison shows that in 1934 the cattle slaughter was 19 percent more than for the average year of the base period, or 9,266,000,000 pounds as compared to 7,756,000,000 pounds, but the money paid by the packers for these cattle was 9 percent less, or $421,447,000 as compared to $462,117,000. In other words, the average cattleman fed and delivered 19 percent more cattle in 1934 and got 9 percent less money for doing it.

Now, what about his neighbor, the hogman?

The hog slaughter in 1934 was 8 percent less than the four-year base period average, or 9,624,000,000 pounds as compared to 10,490,000,000 pounds, but the money paid by the packers, including processing taxes, was 5 percent more, or $631,476,000 as compared to $600,288,380.

In other words, while the average cattleman was feeding 19 percent more cattle his neighbor was feeding 8 percent fewer hogs—on the same priced corn, of course. And yet, the packer paid 9 percent less money to the cattleman, and 5

(Continued on page 25)

Hull expressed the belief that by lowering tariffs horizontally and treating all nations alike with respect to trade, quotas and embargoes now in effect in so many countries, could be broken down and world trade restored.

That President Roosevelt leans toward the views expressed by Mr. Peek is seen in the following statement taken from the President's message to the London World Economic Conference in July 1933.

> **"I do not relish the thought that insistence on such action (currency stabilization) should be made the excuse for continuation of the basis economic errors that underlie so much of the present world-wide depression." * * * "The sound internal economic system of a nation is a greater factor in its well-being than the price of its currency in changing terms of currencies of other nations." * * * "We must rather mitigate existing embargoes to make easier the exchange of products of which one nation has and the other has not."**

"There are as many people in the world with human necessities and desires as before the depression," continued the speaker.

"There is no lack of productive capacity.

"There is one great obstacle — the breakdown of the money system in international trade.

"Nevertheless, we want to trade, we can trade, and Congress intended that we should trade. To accomplish this purpose it authorized the President to enter upon reciprocal trade agreements with other countries, and as a bargaining weapon empowered him in such agreements to make changes up to 50% in existing tariff duties. It further authorized him to withhold the benefits of such tariff changes from any country because of its discriminatory treatment of American commerce or because of other acts or policies which in his opinion tend to defeat the purposes set forth in this section. These are broad bargaining powers. They were meant to be so. The emphasis of the bill is upon **trade**, trade of goods for goods, on a reciprocal basis. I think that this approach is the correct one."

Tracing the economic history of England, Mr. Peek showed how Britain had prospered under a free trade policy so long as she was largely industrial and could trade her industrial goods for agricultural products and raw materials produced in foreign countries. But when other countries became industrialized, he pointed out, England's traditional free-trade policy did not work so well. And so within the past few years after a thorough investigation and report by experts, Great Britain completely reversed her trade policy and voted protection both for her industry and for her agriculture. "She went off gold in September 1931 and adopted a managed currency both to correct her internal price levels and to meet the new conditions in her foreign trade and financial situation.

"She returned to the practice of keeping detailed books upon her foreign commercial and financial transactions, country by country, a system which she had abandoned with the adoption of the supposedly automatic gold standard.

England's New Policy

"She proceeded to strengthen and build up her economic relations with her various dominions upon a basis of mutual interest through the Ottawa Agreements and other arrangements.

"She further adopted a policy of making similar special commercial and financial arrangements with other nations wherever she could upon a basis of mutual interest—'Buy from those who buy from us.'

"Along with free trade and the gold standard, she moved away from the unconditional most-favored-nation policy which she had been instrumental in advancing in previous decades and declared for a **conditional** most-favored-nation policy.

"I pause for a moment to mention the difference between the conditional and unconditional most-favored-nation policies, for there is an important distinction which is not always recognized or understood.

"Most-favored-nation treatment means that we promise to nations with whom we make commercial agreements that we will extend to them as favorable treatment with respect to tariff duties and the like as we do to any other country and they in turn promise to give us corresponding treatment as regards our goods. Sometimes, however, two nations make tariff bargains whereby they extend special tariff and other concessions to each other on a quid pro quo basis.

"Under the conditional most-favored-nation policy we would stand prepared to give those same concessions to any third nation, provided that nation makes to us corresponding concessions, whereas, under the unconditional most-favored-nation policy, we automatically extend those same concessions without demanding specific equivalent concessions from the third nation.

"In theory the unconditional most-favored-nation principle is designed to reduce tariff and other barriers to trade. In practice, however, it is noteworthy that the attempt of many nations to make it the basis of their foreign trade policies has been accompanied by their increasing use of devices such as quota systems, exchange controls, trick classification of commodities, and so forth, which, in effect, defeat the purpose of the unconditional most-favored-nation theory, and lead to a multiplication of the trade barriers which it was meant to reduce.

"England's new policy is based upon a frank recognition of the fundamental changes in world conditions, and has resulted in a definite improvement in England's specialty of foreign trade and a material contribution to her national recovery. Thanks to the exact knowledge she has of her trade relations with every individual nation, and to her organization for over-seas trade, she is able to act with precision when occasion demands: witness the Roca Agreement with Argentina and the recent Anglo-German agreement.

"England is not only gaining a greater share of world trade but is also obtaining payment, in part at least, upon her large foreign investments. Recent statements by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer and other officials indicate that the results of England's change of policy have proved highly gratifying to her.

"The moral of all this should be obvious, for England's example is an impressive one. When England saw her national interests threatened by theories such as free trade, the gold standard and the unconditional most-favored-nation policy, she did not hesitate to depart from them even though they had long served her purpose.

What Other Nations Have Done

"Similarly other nations have been prompt to protect their national economy and to make their foreign trade serve their general national purposes by various measures such as high protective tariffs, quota systems, exchange controls and special agreements. . . . We have knowledge of over 200 bilateral agreements, not counting barter transactions, and not counting the many hundreds of unilateral actions, from the benefits of which the United States is excluded. It is reasonable to assume that these agreements could not and would not have been made unless the nations making them felt that they were to their mutual advantage. Furthermore, reliable figures show that the greatest gains in international trade have been made by the nations which have pursued the policy of making special agreements and that these gains have been made largely at the expense of the United States.

"The United States has not kept up with the procession. To some extent we have taken action similar to that taken by Great Britain. It is in the field of effective organization of our foreign trade and of making foreign trade agreements to correspond with our present

(Continued on page 24)

Agricultural Adjustment, Present And Future

By Chester C. Davis, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Act

THE Illinois Agricultural Association is an example of a successful farmers' organization. I mention this not simply for the purpose of paying a deserved tribute to the Illinois Agricultural Association, but as a recognition of the idea of organization itself, the idea of farmers working together for an agriculture that is sound and secure. The history and achievements of the Illinois Agricultural Association stand as a tribute to the organization, but they carry a much broader significance to the nation and to agriculture as a whole. It is demonstrating the possibilities of organization in a nationwide effort for the development of an ultimate agricultural policy that will work for the national economic and social good.

American farmers had seen other organizations spring up around them in every economic community that touched their life. As they bartered their harvest in the market places these farmers noted the fruits of organization that came to those with whom they dealt. They decided that they might work with their neighbors to meet the common problem. Such a constructive alliance seemed to be good business, good stewardship of the profession of agriculture, and good citizenship. It would promote the national welfare to keep step in the procession of progress through organization.

3 Million Co-operate

The Agricultural Adjustment Act enabled one great step in that direction. More than 3 million farmers actively and voluntarily cooperating with their neighbors and the government in a united effort to achieve a balanced agriculture is one evidence of that. It is, as has been pointed out before, the greatest cooperative effort ever undertaken on behalf of agriculture.

I believe I need not discuss at any great length before this audience the conditions that confronted agriculture two years ago. Perhaps that is a chapter in our history we would like to forget anyway. But we must not forget. We paid too dearly for that lesson to forget it now.

Let's review these conditions briefly so that we will have a common starting point on which to base the suggestions I want to make today.

Just before the World War we were still in our expansion era here in the United States. We were a debtor nation, owing money to Europe. Consequently we were large exporters. The War temporarily stimulated our exports still further and we adjusted some 40 million acres of grass and pasture land into cultivated crops to meet our effective demand at that time. When the War was over we did not adjust those acres back into grass again. Furthermore, we came out of the War a creditor nation, but we did not adjust our tariffs and our economic program accordingly; we kept on trying to export without importing as we had done when we were a debtor. Furthermore, with the advent of the auto, the truck and the tractor, our horses and mules decreased in number so that we lost there a market or a demand for the product of some 30 million acres of land—and we did not adjust our production accordingly. We lost an export market for nearly as much wheat, pork, and pork products as we produce annually in those great wheat and corn states of Kansas and Nebraska combined, and we failed to adjust our production accordingly.

Failed to Adjust

As we look back on it now there are so many, many things we failed to adjust!

When the inevitable crash came in 1929 industry adjusted production with a vengeance. In 1930 all industrial production was cut down to 78 percent of the 1929 level; the next year to only 58 percent; and the next year, 1932, to only 41 percent, a scarcity level. But agriculture sailed blindly on. In spite of our lost markets both at home and abroad, and in spite of pleas for reduction made by the Federal Farm Board, agriculture maintained a level of production 87 percent of the 1929 level for the full five years even including 1933 and 1934, reduction programs, droughts and all. Even in 1934, in spite of all the reduction programs and in spite of the most disastrous drought in our history our volume of agricultural production was 85 percent of the 1929 level.

Some progress has been made. The estimated total national cash farm income for last year is about 20 percent more than that of 1933, and about 41 percent more than the farm income of 1933—and this healthy increase in spite of the disastrous drought.



Administrator Chester C. Davis, Speaking

This increase in farm income was due to various factors of course, and not all by any means to the Adjustment Program.

In this livestock territory of Illinois, however, a comparison between two kinds of livestock, cattle and hogs, is interesting to study in judging what effect the adjustment program, as it limits supplies, had on this income.

The figures which I will give you in a moment are preliminary estimates for the calendar year 1934 as compared to the four year period 1930-33 inclusive. I use that four-year period because the average consumer purchasing power, and the factory pay rolls for that period, were practically the same as for the calendar year of 1934. The figures as to slaughter are for total live weight at all Federal inspected packing plants and do not include cattle bought under the government's drought purchase program.

Packers Pay More

The comparison shows that in 1934 the cattle slaughter was 19 percent more than for the average year of the base period, or 9,266,000,000 pounds as compared to 7,756,000,000 pounds, but the money paid by the packers for these cattle was 9 percent less, or $421,447,000 as compared to $462,117,000. In other words, the average cattleman fed and delivered 19 percent more cattle in 1934 and got 9 percent less money for doing it.

Now, what about his neighbor, the hogman?

The hog slaughter in 1934 was 8 percent less than the four-year base period average, or 9,624,000,000 pounds as compared to 10,490,000,000 pounds, but the money paid by the packers, including processing taxes, was 5 percent more, or $631,476,000 as compared to $600,288,380.

In other words, while the average cattleman was feeding 19 percent more cattle his neighbor was feeding 8 percent fewer hogs—on the same priced corn, of course. And yet, the packer paid 9 percent less money to the cattleman, and 5

(Continued on page 25)

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

George Thiem, Editor
John Tracy, Assistant

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Some Views Of Taxpayers

LET'S KEEP our country schools. Wholesale consolidation is impracticable, it will mean heavier taxes. More state aid for education to replace local property taxes.

Put the able unemployed to work improving mud roads and city streets with relief funds. Limit property taxes to 1% of fair cash value.

Stop further gas tax diversion. Compel the "box car" trucks to pay more for the privilege of breaking up our hard roads. Pay off the state road bonds before they are due. Let's not leave them for the next generation to pay when new roads will be needed.

Modify the unreasonable rules in accrediting high schools which take farm boys and girls from home chores and parental influence to attend schools in the larger cities. Extra curricular school activities don't milk the cows or wash the dishes.

Clip the wings of the non-co-operators in crop adjustment programs with a Bankhead bill; prevent them from making ineffective the constructive efforts of the majority in raising farm prices.

These are some of the sentiments vigorously expressed by Farm Bureau members in a spirited open forum the second morning of the recent I. A. A. convention in Quincy. Ably led by Donald Kirkpatrick, general counsel, and John C. Watson, director of taxation, the forum proved to be one of the most interesting sessions of the meeting. A goal of 10,000 miles additional improved secondary roads for Illinois in 1935 by bringing together the army of unemployed, federal and state relief funds suggested by Mr. Kirkpatrick met with ready acclaim.

Wise public officials will heed these outspoken views coming out of the largest convention of taxpayers held annually in the state. Only by united action and persistent effort can farmers expect to make effective the changes dictated by sound judgment and experience.

The Watchword In '35

WITH THE impetus of a successful year and a stimulating annual meeting behind us, the watchword for 1935 should be continued growth and accomplishment. The slogan "Our Goal, 100,000 Active Members," can become a reality with every county and every township and community Farm Bureau unit doing its part. The biggest obstacle is overcome when there is genuine belief and confidence that it can be done, no matter what the task.

Well Done

FACING THE difficult task of providing for 5,000 or more I. A. A. convention visitors in a city unaccustomed to caring for so many people, the Adams County Farm Bureau and business groups of Quincy discharged their responsibilities with great credit. The general committee under the chairmanship of Ray Ihrig was well organized and handled the many details connected with the three-day meeting most efficiently. It was a big job well done. The sincere thanks of the organized farmers of Illinois are due the people of Quincy and Adams county for their generous hospitality.

A New Deal In Cream

WHAT is the greatest contribution that the well-managed co-operative creamery makes to the producers in the community it serves?

Savings in cost of processing are frequently mentioned. Such savings may or may not be realized. They depend upon efficient management, control of overhead, and volume processed in the course of a year.

In Illinois, at least, processing costs are not the important thing, although we would not minimize the opportunity for improvement in this direction. The big contribution Illinois Producers Creameries are making and are determined to make in the future is to raise farmers' income from cream by putting more Illinois butter into the higher-priced 92 score class.

This state has been notorious for its heavy percentage of inferior cream, hence mediocre butter. A study of the records of privately controlled creameries in Illinois proves the point. Antiquated methods of gathering cream and lack of foresight in making it worth while for farmers to market a quality product are weaknesses inherent in the system which too long has been followed in this state. Farmer-owned Producers creameries are striking at the heart of this problem, first, by picking up cream at the farm while it is still fresh, and, secondly, by making it worth while for farmers to produce Grade "A" cream.

In a co-operative the patron shares the savings and increased earnings from selling a quality product for more money, in the form of patronage dividends. He has an incentive for producing better cream because he is a partner in the business. This is the most striking advantage inherent in the co-operative system. With the co-operative creamery program gaining momentum there is no reason why Illinois cream producers may not do as well or better than co-operating dairymen in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa who consistently are netting a higher return for their product in spite of their greater distance from consuming centers.

On Dividing The Wealth

DIVIDE the wealth. Give every family $5,000 or more. Scrap our economic system. Make every man a king. These are some of the ideas being bandied about the country today. And promoters of various schemes, largely irresponsible agitators, are getting a ready hearing. For never were there so many people, including many unfortunates who lost their shirts in the current cycle of deflation, so eager to listen to new plans for bringing on Utopia.

Extremist views are not to be wondered at. They are the outgrowth of injustices and inequalities resulting from defects in our economic order or disorder with its changeable, cruel system of measuring wealth and debt. Granting these defects, to say that the American system should be wrecked because it has weaknesses is to say that the patient should be killed to cure the pain. Extreme leftist propaganda should not be confused with the progressive and justifiable stand of the Farm Bureau movement for "Equality of Opportunity" and a fair share of the national income for agriculture.

It is apparent to any student of economic history that part of the evils in our present system have been brought about by special legislation. The high industrial tariff is an example. Monopolies have grown up, giant corporations and organizations created to stifle competition and exact an unreasonable price or return for manufactured goods and services. The trend toward concentration of wealth and power has been aided and abetted by seizure of natural resources and the results of science and invention for selfish ends rather than for the public welfare. Relatively unorganized groups, such as farmers, have been at a tremendous disadvantage.

For years farmers had been selling in an unprotected market abroad while buying in a highly protected market at home. Thus the exchange value of agricultural products in terms of manufactured commodities has been low. Agriculture has been denied a full measure of industrial goods and services. Obsolete, dilapidated farm buildings, worn-out machinery, rusted fences, depleted soil, lack of modern conveniences in the home, unimproved roads, and inferior educational facilities particularly in the South all tell their own story.

Despite efforts of certain economists in the employ of big eastern banks to prove otherwise, there is and has been a distinct trend toward the concentration of national income and accumulation of capital among a comparatively small minority. Recent studies of the Brookings Institute set forth in the new book "America's Capacity to Consume" substantiate this claim. In the year 1929 it has been shown that 65 per cent of all heads of families and unattached individuals in the United States received less than $2,000 net income, or 27 per cent of the total net income. More significant is the fact that this 65 per cent had only 1.74 per cent of total savings.

Taking the other extreme the Brookings Institute study, regarded as the latest and most authentic statistical data on the subject, reveals that heads of families and individuals having $500,000 and over net income in 1929, representing only about one one-hundredth of all spending units, had 19.54 per cent of total savings. Again, while only two per cent of heads of families and unattached individuals received $10,000 and over of net income in 1929, this small group had more than 61 per cent of total savings.

It is this unequal distribution of net income which is giving rise to the share-the-wealth movement. There is a growing feeling that too much of the fruits of labor go to the chosen few, that those in strategic positions of control relegate to themselves a larger share than should rightfully be theirs.

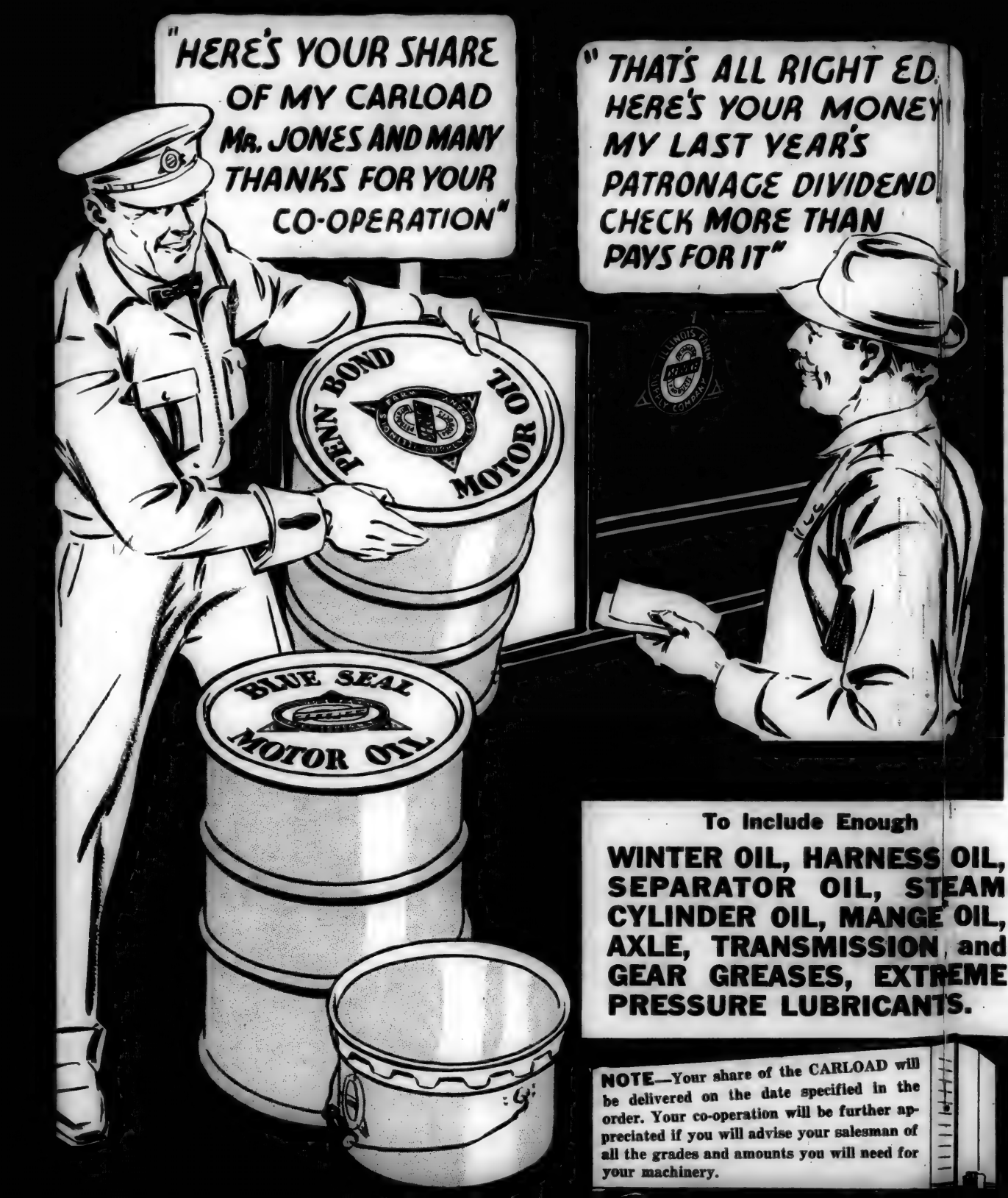
While recognizing all these things, thinking people are not for throwing overboard an economic system which, despite abuses, respects property rights, and generally rewards industriousness, initiative and thrift. After all we have developed a high average standard of living compared with most other countries. Our rich natural resources, of course, had much to do with this. Yet it is well to beware the danger in a headlong flight away from where we are toward something that is infinitely worse. The "Divide-the-Wealth" movement might conceivably result only in a greater diffusion of poverty.

No thinking person wants to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs—capital and labor working in harmony. Thoughtful people are seeking a way to keep the goose laying but to divide up the golden eggs more equitably. Our economic system is not as bad as painted by its enemies. Nor is it as perfect as those perhaps benefiting by special privilege would have us believe.

Equality of opportunity is all that any honest, industrious citizen asks for. This much together with some supervision in the interest of fair play government owes and no more. Thrift and industry must be rewarded. "Every man his brother's keeper" doesn't mean that the industrious should support the indolent. There is a growing feeling everywhere that unemployed people who are able to work should no longer be kept on the dole. With so much work to be done, improvement of secondary roads and city streets, for example, it is almost unbelievable that unemployment relief authorities have required almost nothing of able-bodied men in return for food and shelter provided for them and their families. Idleness has been encouraged rather than discouraged. The system followed has spread the idea among many that the world owes them a living regardless of the individual effort put forth to earn a living. That President Roosevelt has taken the lead in meeting this great problem by advocating a work relief program for employable people is a hopeful sign. The times call for courage and determination to proceed with reform and improvement, but not for the hair-brained schemes which would lead to nothing but chaos.—Editor.

"The World Owes Me a Living"—Two Views





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Dealing in Futures

Minnesota Educator Declares Greatest Need in Agriculture Is For Intelligent, Informed Followership

"IF AGRICULTURE is to maintain itself on an equality with other groups, there must be a definite recognition of the needs of specialized training of our rural youth to carry on at home on the farm," J. O. Christianson, Superintendent of the School of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, said in his address "Dealing in Futures" before the annual banquet at Quincy, Jan. 30.



J. O. CHRISTIANSON

"I would urge every person interested in the welfare of agriculture in their respective states to demand the establishment of great vocational agricultural schools for the rural young people of their state; not technical degree courses, as already prevail, but essentially humanitarian courses clothed in vision and rural application, directed at all times back to the home communities.

J. O. Christianson, principal of the School of Agriculture at University Farm, is head of the oldest and largest school of its kind in the United States. Created in 1888, the School of Agriculture offers practical training in agriculture and homemaking to every boy and girl in Minnesota, 17 years of age or older. During its 43 years, more than 19,000 young men and women from the farms of Minnesota and other states and countries have attended. More than 86 per cent of the School's graduates are engaged in agricultural work.

It is Mr. Christianson's belief that if agriculture is to maintain itself on an equality with other groups, it must give as good a training in agriculture and homemaking to those who remain on the farm, as it gives in other lines of work to those who leave the farms.

Open the Doors

"I would urge you to go to your educational authorities and demand that the existing agricultural facilities in the universities be opened to all farm young people over 17 or 18, that they might come in during the winter months for organized courses in agriculture, not training for degrees and the mere acquisition of credits, but training especially for the purpose of going back into those home communities.

"I would ask that these youth be given a program of flexibility, not a rigid program of required courses. Give to your rural youth such training and you will be investing in more successful farm organization, through greater power of direction and understanding. You will have trained co-operators back there at the grass roots. Your farm people will be able to distinguish between leadership which is sincere and constructive and that which is insincere and destructive. In asking for the establishment of these schools of agriculture, you are not asking for the building of new institutions, but rather for a greater use of institutions which already exist.

"More and more, progressive educators are getting away from the idea that in the mere acquisition of extra scholastic credits we have the difference between the person who is educated and the one who is not educated. It is possible that in our educational policies throughout the country we have spent so much energy watching credit requirements and curricular prerequisites that we have failed in character building and constructive citizenship. We spend so much time teaching and yet give so little preparation for life. We talk of government, new deal, old deal and a great many other kinds of deals, yet we must not lose sight of the fact that the very success or failure of any deal or of any government depends upon the intelligent participation in that government by all of the people.

Civilizations Fail

"The eventual success of America depends upon the ability of our rural citizenry to participate intelligently in government. These agricultural problems which confront us are not new problems. They have been the downfall of six great civilizations before ours, the Chinese, the Roman, the Assyrian, the Egyptian, the the Hebrew and the Persian. In every one of these civilizations there was a growth in power and wealth up to the point where the tiller of the soil called for equality with other groups. Failing to get it, there was a steady decline in that civilization until it became merely a matter of historical record.

"In China, 1100 B. C., we had in force the essential features of the McNary-Haugen bill. Each of these civilizations tried to 'fix' things for agriculture, recognizing the importance of maintaining an agriculture on an equality with other groups, and yet each one failed, not necessarily because the plans and the programs were unworkable, but essentially because they were given to an unorganized, uneducated, illiterate rural group, without vision, unable to participate and to understand. In order to understand the forces that affect our everyday welfare there must be greater appreciation of world relationships as they are and as they should be.

"The situation in which the nations of the world find themselves today is a man-made situation. There has been no mysterious visitation of the wrath of the gods, no witch-craft, but merely the activities of man himself, his own blindness, treachery, greediness and worship of power. We must have the will and the determination to undertake important changes in the very reorganization of social life, including the economic and the political order, rather than the pursuance of the policy of drift. No longer must we be mere caretakers of a system, educational or governmental. We must be pioneers, courageous, aggressive, eagerly striving to understand the changing times and to fit our educational system better to interpret changing conditions. There will always be campaigns of wrong against right, and right can prevail only if it is supported by an understanding and courageous following able to distinguish on the basis of factual information that which is for the best interest of the greatest number.

For Students' Benefit

"Schools should be run essentially for the benefit of students. The main idea in education should be the development of those who seek such education. The most important asset of a state or nation is not its wealth or its material goods, but its human souls filled with hope and ambition, courage and understanding—in them lies the hope of our nation—our agriculture—and our homes. The enemies of organized agriculture are just as active as they have ever been, and there will continue to be insidious attempts made to cripple programs which are for the benefit of the greatest number of people. To combat the opposite there must be developed a vigorous, courageous agricultural followership among our

(Continued on page 24)

"We must not have a doctrine of despair in agriculture but a doctrine of hope. We must perpetuate a national policy which will make it possible for the young people on the farms today to see something of the future—some possibility in the business of farming that will be as attractive as the glittering possibilities they hear about in the city. Too long we have followed the policy of sacrificing our rural youth upon the altar of ignorance."

Credit Equality Is Our Aim—Myers

Trouble Not So Much With Interest Rates As With Prices, He Says

PERMANENT credit equality for agriculture—that was the goal set for farmers' co-operative credit institutions by Governor W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration in his address Wednesday afternoon in the High School Auditorium at Quincy. Speaking extemporaneously, Gov. Myers gave a clear analysis of the government's future aim and its past experiences in assisting farmers with their credit problems.

"Whether or not the co-operative credit institutions established by the Farm Credit Administration in time come to be owned entirely by farmers, depends largely on the ability of the local institutions to operate soundly and secure prompt collection of loan installments," Governor Myers said.

Not To Subsidize

"The Federal Land Banks, the production credit associations and the banks for co-operatives are not organized to lend government money or subsidize the farming industry, but to borrow money from investment markets and reloan it to farmers on sound business principles. I cannot emphasize too strongly," he said, "that this program requires the very soundest management on the part of the local credit units and a high record of prompt loan payments.

"During the past year collections on all types of farm loans improved decidedly and this has had a beneficial effect on the standing of the bonds and agricultural securities of our institutions in the investment markets. Continued improvement in loan collections should further increase the demand for our securities and farmers will be assured of adequate funds to finance their requirements at reasonable rates of interest."

Pointing to the banner to the right of the stage labeled, "Lower Farm Interest Rates," Myers said, "We can lower interest rates only by cutting the return to the lender, reducing the cost of distributing credit which includes mortgage filing fees, inspection, etc., and by reducing the number of losses.

"We can't operate the land banks for less than 1% interest. We are making progress in cutting recording fees. The real trouble has been with farm prices, not with interest rates. When prices are where they ought to be, five percent interest is fair and reasonable. It's costing about that now, and at present the government is subsidizing slightly long term farm credit at 4½%. You can't have co-operative credit and subsidy. The permanent farm credit plan must be decentralized with district and community units. And if these are to succeed farmers must elect able, qualified directors to run them."

Mr. Myers pointed out that collection of loan payments on Land Bank Commissioner's loans which have been made to the more heavily indebted farmers improved decidedly in 1934. "Last year," he said, "in spite of a terrible drought over almost half the country, more than 82 per cent of the matured installments on Land Bank Commissioner's loans were paid. In several districts unaffected by drought the collection record is well over 90 per cent. If heavily indebted farmers could roll up a record like that during the worst drought year in memory, I don't think they will have much trouble in going on up toward 100 per cent payments this year.

Want Credit Standing

"Farmers' credit co-operatives should support interest rates which are reasonably low but adequate to cover the cost of running a self-supporting credit business. A shot-in-the-arm in the form of a subsidized interest rate may provide a certain amount of temporary relief but it will not build up a credit standing for agriculture. It will not help to present a clear claim for a fair share of the investment funds of the Nation. It will not help us to build up a credit system which is truly co-operative and for which we can obtain the support of the great majority of farmers who pay their debts and ask a fair showing—but nothing else.

"I have an inherent belief in the ability of farmers to meet their obligations. If I didn't I would stop being an advocate of co-operative credit. I believe the progress in co-operative credit is inseparably intertwined with other phases of agricultural advancement. The plan of co-operative credit through the Farm Credit Administration is simple. It is to provide long-term mortgage credit, short-term production credit and credit for farmers' buying and selling organizations by borrowing money from investors and reloaning it to farmers through properly capitalized and soundly operated institutions. I believe we can achieve equality for agriculture in the field of credit by properly managing our credit machinery and living up to the obligation of meeting our loan payments promptly when due. This will enable farmers to compete on equal terms for the loanable funds of investors, wherever such funds may be found. This system will render the farmer independent of local sources of credit which may be inadequate or erratic. The small cotton farmer in the southernmost states, the mid-western grain farmer, or the isolated cattlemen in the mountain ranges of the Pacific states can draw funds from New York, Chicago or San Francisco or other large investment markets."



Charles P. Cummings, Manager, Farmers National Grain Corporation, Peoria, congratulates Manager Ben Esch of the Washington Grain Company who delivered the first Load of Corn to the new Farmers National Elevator at Peoria. Manager Harrison Fahrnkopf of Illinois Grain Corporation, right. Illinois Grain Corporation will hold its annual meeting in Peoria, Pere Marquette Hotel, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

Producers Creamery Of Peoria Sells Stock

A wider distribution of preferred stock among patrons is being sought by the Producers Creamery of Peoria. The par value of preferred stock has been raised from $10 to $25 per share, and the rate of interest fixed at seven per cent annually. Solicitation is going forward with great success in the eight surrounding counties under the leadership of the County Farm Bureaus. The object is to put the Producers Creamery on the same corporate basis as co-operative creameries operating at Bloomington, Champaign and Olney.

Dealing in Futures

Minnesota Educator Declares Greatest Need in Agriculture Is For Intelligent, Informed Followership

"IF AGRICULTURE is to maintain itself on an equality with other groups, there must be a definite recognition of the needs of specialized training of our rural youth to carry on at home on the farm," J. O. Christianson, Superintendent of the School of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, said in his address "Dealing in Futures" before the annual banquet at Quincy, Jan. 30.



J. O. CHRISTIANSON

"I would urge every person interested in the welfare of agriculture in their respective states to demand the establishment of great vocational agricultural schools for the rural young people of their state; not technical degree courses, as already prevail, but essentially humanitarian courses clothed in vision and rural application, directed at all times back to the home communities.

J. O. Christianson, principal of the School of Agriculture at University Farm, is head of the oldest and largest school of its kind in the United States. Created in 1888, the School of Agriculture offers practical training in agriculture and homemaking to every boy and girl in Minnesota, 17 years of age or older. During its 43 years, more than 19,000 young men and women from the farms of Minnesota and other states and countries have attended. More than 86 per cent of the School's graduates are engaged in agricultural work.

It is Mr. Christianson's belief that if agriculture is to maintain itself on an equality with other groups, it must give as good a training in agriculture and homemaking to those who remain on the farm, as it gives in other lines of work to those who leave the farms.

Open the Doors

"I would urge you to go to your educational authorities and demand that the existing agricultural facilities in the universities be opened to all farm young people over 17 or 18, that they might come in during the winter months for organized courses in agriculture, not training for degrees and the mere acquisition of credits, but training especially for the purpose of going back into those home communities.

"I would ask that these youth be given a program of flexibility, not a rigid program of required courses. Give to your rural youth such training and you will be investing in more successful farm organization, through greater power of direction and understanding. You will have trained co-operators back there at the grass roots. Your farm people will be able to distinguish between leadership which is sincere and constructive and that which is insincere and destructive. In asking for the establishment of these schools of agriculture, you are not asking for the building of new institutions, but rather for a greater use of institutions which already exist.

"More and more, progressive educators are getting away from the idea that in the mere acquisition of extra scholastic credits we have the difference between the person who is educated and the one who is not educated. It is possible that in our educational policies throughout the country we have spent so much energy watching credit requirements and curricular prerequisites that we have failed in character building and constructive citizenship. We spend so much time teaching and yet give so little preparation for life. We talk of government, new deal, old deal and a great many other kinds of deals, yet we must not lose sight of the fact that the very success or failure of any deal or of any government depends upon the intelligent participation in that government by all of the people.

Civilizations Fail

"The eventual success of America depends upon the ability of our rural citizenry to participate intelligently in government. These agricultural problems which confront us are not new problems. They have been the downfall of six great civilizations before ours, the Chinese, the Roman, the Assyrian, the Egyptian, the the Hebrew and the Persian. In every one of these civilizations there was a growth in power and wealth up to the point where the tiller of the soil called for equality with other groups. Failing to get it, there was a steady decline in that civilization until it became merely a matter of historical record.

"In China, 1100 B. C., we had in force the essential features of the McNary-Haugen bill. Each of these civilizations tried to 'fix' things for agriculture, recognizing the importance of maintaining an agriculture on an equality with other groups, and yet each one failed, not necessarily because the plans and the programs were unworkable, but essentially because they were given to an unorganized, uneducated, illiterate rural group, without vision, unable to participate and to understand. In order to understand the forces that affect our everyday welfare there must be greater appreciation of world relationships as they are and as they should be.

"We must not have a doctrine of despair in agriculture but a doctrine of hope. We must perpetuate a national policy which will make it possible for the young people on the farms today to see something of the future—some possibility in the business of farming that will be as attractive as the glittering possibilities they hear about in the city. Too long we have followed the policy of sacrificing our rural youth upon the altar of ignorance."

"The situation in which the nations of the world find themselves today is a man-made situation. There has been no mysterious visitation of the wrath of the gods, no witch-craft, but merely the activities of man himself, his own blindness, treachery, greediness and worship of power. We must have the will and the determination to undertake important changes in the very reorganization of social life, including the economic and the political order, rather than the pursuance of the policy of drift. No longer must we be mere caretakers of a system, educational or governmental. We must be pioneers, courageous, aggressive, eagerly striving to understand the changing times and to fit our educational system better to interpret changing conditions. There will always be campaigns of wrong against right, and right can prevail only if it is supported by an understanding and courageous following able to distinguish on the basis of factual information that which is for the best interest of the greatest number.

For Students' Benefit

"Schools should be run essentially for the benefit of students. The main idea in education should be the development of those who seek such education. The most important asset of a state or nation is not its wealth or its material goods, but its human souls filled with hope and ambition, courage and understanding—in them lies the hope of our nation—our agriculture—and our homes. The enemies of organized agriculture are just as active as they have ever been, and there will continue to be insidious attempts made to cripple programs which are for the benefit of the greatest number of people. To combat the opposite there must be developed a vigorous, courageous agricultural followership among our

(Continued on page 24)

Credit Equality Is Our Aim—Myers

Trouble Not So Much With Interest Rates As With Prices, He Says

PERMANENT credit equality for agriculture—that was the goal set for farmers' co-operative credit institutions by Governor W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration in his address Wednesday afternoon in the High School Auditorium at Quincy. Speaking extemporaneously, Gov. Myers gave a clear analysis of the government's future aim and its past experiences in assisting farmers with their credit problems.

"Whether or not the co-operative credit institutions established by the Farm Credit Administration in time come to be owned entirely by farmers, depends largely on the ability of the local institutions to operate soundly and secure prompt collection of loan installments," Governor Myers said.

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IT MIGHT BE WORSE



Farm Bureau Auto Insurance Will Protect Them, If Needed, Long After Their Bruises Heal!

HOSPITAL BILLS, A DAMAGE SUIT, REPAIR BILLS, COURT ACTION — FARM BUREAU AUTO INSURANCE SEES YOU THROUGH WHEN YOU NEED HELP MOST.

It's not always the bruises you get that hurt the most. It's the aftermath of an accident that too often causes headaches and heartaches. The claims filed, judgments by local courts, injury settlements, expensive repair bills,—they all mean a mortgage or a depleted bank account—a loss from which you may never recover. It is in situations like these that Farm Bureau Auto Insurance proves to be a friend in need. Your policy promises help and it's help you get. For Farm Bureau Auto Insurance steps in when you need it most, to fight your battles for you as only one friend can fight for another.

AT SAVINGS UP TO $25 YEARLY, FARM BUREAU AUTO INSURANCE PROTECTS YOU UP TO $10,000 FOR INJURIES TO OTHER PEOPLE; UP TO $1,000 FOR DAMAGE TO THE OTHER FELLOW'S PROPERTY.

No one expects to have an accident. Yet accidents happen, either through your own or the other fellow's carelessness. With adequate coverage to meet any emergency now available at savings up to $25 yearly, Farm Bureau members need never drive their cars without Farm Bureau auto insurance.

ADDED TO LIABILITY PROTECTION, FARM BUREAU AUTO INSURANCE ALSO COVERS FIRE, THEFT, PILFERING, WINDSTORM, HAIL DAMAGE AND COLLISION WITH ANY OBJECT.

See the general insurance agent at your County Farm Bureau office for Farm Bureau insurance rates on your car. Do it today! Accidents happen without warning. That's why they're accidents!

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois

Let's Use Our Talents

President Edw. A. O'Neal Lauds Illinois Members For Building Largest Farm Bureau

EDWARD A. O'NEAL, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, speaking Thursday morning, Jan. 31 before the general session in the High School Auditorium, Quincy, paid tribute to the magnificent accomplishment of Farm Bureau workers and leaders of Illinois in building the largest state Farm Bureau in the nation, saying: "You have set an example to the nation of how effectively farm people, through organization, can proceed to solve their problems. The foundation of your success is the set-up and operations of your County Farm Bureaus. There you farmers have gone close to the grass roots in organizing to look after the business of farmers—educational, social and economic.

"Your service organizations have been an outstanding success, set up and operated on sound business principles. You have given a thrilling and inspiring demonstration to farm people and to the nation of the economic soundness and effectiveness of farmer ownership and farmer control of cooperatives in big business. You have neither restricted the scope of your service to purely agricultural efforts nor have you slighted your mission as the voice of agriculture by concentrating all your energies on business activities. You have made your business activities the servants of your organization instead of its master.

"Your membership growth has been phenomenal and is a remarkable tribute of confidence in the Farm Bureau on the part of the farmers in Illinois.

Three Responsibilities

"The Farm Bureau," said Mr. O'Neal, "has three great responsibilities to farm people and to the nation. First, to play the proper part in molding and guiding public policies in state and nation; second, to formulate and help carry out an effective program to meet the needs and promote the welfare of American agriculture, and third, to build still stronger its organization of farm people."

In discussing the first point he stated: "In the early days of our nation, farmers constituted the predominant part of our population and took a leading part in shaping public affairs. They did a magnificent job but their problems were quite different from ours today. Today there is no longer any frontier to absorb surplus workers in the cities. We can no longer solve our problems of growth by opening up new landed domains. We in this generation must learn how to take the resources we have and organize and use them most effectively."

Parable Of Talents

Illustrating his point, President O'Neal quoted the parable of the talents, likening the faithful servants who had zealously utilized their talents to those farmers today who are taking advantage of the opportunities lying before them.

"Our leading farmers saw the necessity of organization to meet their problems," Mr. O'Neal continued. "The unorganized farmers had no voice in the councils of the state and nation. To meet this need, the Farm Bureau came into being and today in a great majority of the counties and states of the nation, this organization is functioning as the voice of agriculture.

"As one of our friends has recently so well expressed it: 'We have taken theories, hammered them into policies and the policies into legislation, and the legislation into better living standards for the farm people.'

"As your distinguished former Governor, Frank O. Lowden, has so well said: 'The most helpful movement of modern times in agriculture is the Farm Bureau. . . . I have more faith in an improved and permanent agriculture through the agency of the Farm Bureau than in any other single agency we have.'"

He listed the major objectives of the Farm Bureau's national program as follows:

1. **A commodity dollar which would eliminate inequality in the nation's financial system.**
2. **Steps through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to reduce the cost of distribution and to give parity between farm prices and industrial prices and wages.**
3. **Correction of inequalities in the tariff system that agriculture will enjoy benefits equal with industry so that foreign outlets for farm products will be restored.**
4. **Effective control of farm commodity exchanges to protect farmer-producer and consumer.**
5. **Development of commodity storage on the farm.**
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9. **Correction in social and educational opportunities in rural life as compared to urban life.**
10. **Strengthening the voice of organized agriculture through more complete organization.**



Part of the crowd leaving High School building where main sessions were held.

"I plead with you, the staunch leadership from the heart of the cornbelt, to tell America in no uncertain terms that we must have action on these major objectives," declared the Farm Bureau leader . . . "The Adjustment Act is ours and we demand necessary amendments to perfect its purposes," said Mr. O'Neal, and warned that farmers would have a real fight to obtain these amendments on account of the opposition of processors and distributors. . . .

Demand Foreign Outlets

"The tariff laws must be written for the benefit of the farmer. Basic American agriculture cannot live on a nationalistic basis and therefore we demand foreign outlets for our surplus agricultural commodities. Let's follow the plan given us by President Roosevelt at our annual meeting in Nashville, that more of our export trade must be paid for by increased imports. To do this, let's follow Yankee Trading as advocated by George Peek. At his request, the Committee of the National Agricultural Conference is advising with him on building up exports for agricultural commodities. . . .

"The 50 million rural people of America are holding us responsible to attain these measures for their well-being, but how can we accomplish these things without a strong militant membership?" queried Mr. O'Neal. "This brings us to the third great responsibility—to build

(Continued on page 30)

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(Continued on page 30)

Foreign Trade And Money

(Continued from page 14)

needs that we have lagged and fallen behind.

"As minor examples of the successful employment of bargaining power by the United States prior to the enactment of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act I would point out that in 1933 and early in 1934 when we were giving quotas for the importation of liquor into this country following the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, some rather advantageous trades were made.

"For example, Spain agreed to take, during 1934, approximately 17,500,000 pounds of tobacco in exchange for an enlarged wine quota. In previous years, Spanish tobacco purchases had been very irregular and averaged much below these figures.

"Italy also contracted for 1,250,000 pounds of tobacco. This bargain was made in spite of the Italian program to reduce to a minimum imports of American tobacco. France took 20,000 tons of apples during the first quarter of 1934—the largest quantity ever sold to that country, even under unrestricted trade, and over four times the quota which we had been allowed for the previous quarter. In addition, larger imports were authorized for the second quarter of 1934 as an indirect result of the original agreement. It is reported, however, that since we discontinued giving quotas governing the importation of liquors, France has re-established barriers against our apples.

Export 28,000,000 Bushels

"In the summer of 1933 the North Pacific Emergency Export Association was formed for the purpose of disposing of some of the surplus wheat in that section. The results of its activities have been the exportation of about 28 million bushels of wheat and flour to more than forty countries. Although the price of No. 1 white wheat at Portland, Oregon in July 1933 was 26 cents under Chicago's December futures, since that time, except during the period of the longshoremen's strike on the Pacific Coast, the price has rarely been more than 15 cents under Chicago and for some time was as low as six cents under Chicago.

"Another promising field for trade has been presented through a representative of important foreign interests who desires to purchase various food commodities from this country for cash. The problem has been one of price, for his principals insist upon purchasing at competitive world prices. Clearly we must expect to sell on this basis if we are to have the advantage of this market. This problem is not new to you; neither is the thought which it suggests, that we might well have two prices—American prices for goods consumed in the United States and competitive world prices for goods sold abroad. Conditions are such in most foreign nations that to make this effective, the consent of foreign governments to such negotiations may be required. Nevertheless, such consent is likely to be given and when it is, it should dispose effectively of any charge of dumping in cases where this practice is followed.

Trade With Germany

"Furthermore, recently active negotiations have been in progress looking toward the trade of American cotton and other farm commodities to Europe, on what amounts to a goods for goods basis. A fairly complete arrangement has been worked out by American cotton exporters with Germany whereby Germany takes American cotton up to three-quarters of a million bales, paying for it 25% in cash and the rest by the importation of a wide range of German goods customarily imported into the United States, under appropriate safeguards to prevent damage to the American market. This agreement is now awaiting Governmental approval. Moreover, negotiations have been carried on for a year or more by American packers with Germany looking toward greater exports of lard to Germany, payment for which would be assured by ear-marking the proceeds of German wine and beer sent to the United States. These negotiations are reported as nearing a successful conclusion. I believe these are all steps in the right direction. I cite them as examples of how Government action or Government assistance in bargaining can assist in the promotion of export and import trade."

Dealing In Futures

(Continued from page 20)

young people. Every farm boy and girl with ambition and vision must be given the opportunity to see the heroism in agriculture, and have stimulated in them a desire for achievement right at home on the farm.

"You know, folks, I wonder if sometimes we have not been guilty of hanging a false picture on the walls of the imagination for these rural youth. We have always held material wealth and acquisition of property and power as the goal and ideal for our young people. The teacher in the little rural school tells of the great glitter and glory of success in the city, the story of how the farmer became a great and powerful man in the city. No stories are told of the thousands and thousands of failures and the struggle for mere existence in those fabled heights. Why not hold up as an ideal the great work in agriculture in developing breeds of livestock, new varieties of grain, in building farm organizations and taking part in the general civic program? Inspire the young folks from the farms to become leaders in their home communities rather than to go into the cities, hunting that elusive pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. To do this, we must not paint a false picture of glittering success. We must teach them the greatness of their own calling. We must emphasize a different standard of value.

"This nation must choose either an agriculture that is hopeless, uneducated and void of inspired leadership and intelligent followership, or an agriculture enlightened, educated, actually living on the farms, participating intelligently in the social and economic, political and cultural phases of living. If we are to choose the latter, we must recognize farming as a great vocation for which special vocational schools must be maintained for our farm youth. The welfare of America in the next generation depends upon our recognition of that responsibility now, for we are building not only for t-day but for the future. May we build well. With the sympathetic leadership prevailing through our government today, with a general recognition of these needs in agriculture, and with a courageous and honest leadership in farm organizations, we must not fail."

Livestock Marketing Meeting Sat. Feb. 23rd

President Earl C. Smith of the I. A. A. and C. G. Randall of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture will address the annual meeting of Illinois Livestock Marketing Association in the Y W. C. A. building at Bloomington, Saturday, Feb. 23.

For Lower Industrial Tariff

I wish to congratulate you on the last issue of the I. A. A. RECORD. It seems unusually good to me.

Possibly one reason that it seems good is that the organization has at last launched a program toward lowering industrial tariffs.

J. W. WHISENAND,
Adviser, Peoria County.

Champaign Service Has Station At Thomasboro

Manager R. G. Stewart of the Champaign County Service Co. announces that Francis C. Irle of Thomasboro has leased a station located on route 25 at the intersection of the main street of Thomasboro, and will handle SERVICE petroleum and Brunswick tires.

Agricultural Adjustment, Present And Future

(Continued from page 15)

percent more money for the hogs. This includes the processing tax on hogs, practically all of which went to the farmer in the form of his benefit payments.

Which would you rather do—as a practical livestock man? Would you rather feed 19 percent more stock and get 9 percent less returns—or feed 8 percent less stock and get about 5 percent more returns?

These figures, as I mentioned, are based on the calendar year of 1934 compared with the average of the four preceding years, 1930 to 1933.

Let us compare 1934 with just one year, 1933, to see if it works out the same way. The following figures are for the first 10 months of 1934 compared to the first 10 months of 1933. I have taken only the first 10 months of 1933 because the processing tax started on November 5, 1933. This gives us a comparison between cattle and hogs during a processing tax period and a non-processing tax period.

The comparison shows that for the first 10 months of 1934 the cattle slaughter was 14 percent more than for the same ten months in 1933, or 7,765,000,000 pounds as compared to 6,819,000,000 pounds, and the money paid by the packers for these cattle was 24 percent more. Twenty-four percent more money for 14 percent more cattle. A small gain, yes—but remember how far down they were. Anyway, look at hogs during the same period.

Hog slaughter was 11 percent less during the first 10 months in 1934 than 1933 and yet the money paid for these hogs including processing taxes was 47 percent more. There is a real gain. The figures are 7,941,000,000 pounds for 1934 and 8,910,000,000 pounds for 1933, and $508,206,000 for 1934 and $346,587,000 for 1933.

In other words while the average cattleman was feeding 14 percent more cattle his neighbor was feeding 11 percent fewer hogs, both on the same priced corn. And yet the packers paid 24 percent more total money for the cattle and 47 percent more money for the hogs.

Wheat Carryover Normal

As for agriculture as a whole, the heavy stocks that so depressed the prices two years ago have been reduced, for the most part, to more reasonable levels. The July first carryover of wheat will be just about normal. World stocks of American cotton are still above normal but are greatly reduced from the depressing supplies of two years ago. The drought cut the 1934 corn crop so drastically that on November 1 this year the stocks of old corn will not exceed 50 to 100 million bushels as compared to 375 million bushels of two-bit corn in 1933. You know how prices compare with the prices of two years ago, in January, 1933.

But I want to sound a warning here. In spite of these things I have pointed out, I believe we will agree that the problem is not permanently solved by any means, and that if control were abandoned, we would not maintain our present improved position. The surplus threat is dormant in our excess acreage of cultivated ground that has never been put back to grass. The threat is increased by the available capital waiting to be used and by the available man power ready to pounce back upon the soil once it begins to show promise.

To begin with, we need only from 300 to 310 million acres of crop land at average yields to supply our present population with food and non-food agricultural products at the same per capita rate of consumption that prevailed in the comparatively prosperous period from 1925 through 1929. Less than 40 million additional acres were required in 1933-34 to supply our exports, and the returns from those exports were quite unfavorable. That adds up to from 330 to 340 million acres with a favorable domestic demand and our present foreign demand. But our actual crop acreage for the past 15 years has averaged from 360 to 370 million acres. It takes just a little job of subtracting to find that we should keep out of production 20 to 30 million acres of the average land used prior to 1933, or else use all of our crop land less intensively unless our exports are increased.

Must Regain Markets

One effort should be directed toward regaining our foreign markets of course. That opens up the whole argument of an effort to permit imports to correspond—to make adjustments in our trade restriction that will unlock the doors of our foreign buyers.

I would like to point out in this connection, for the information of the Illinois hog producers, that a reciprocal tariff agreement with Cuba resulted in a lowering of their tariff against our lard on September 3 from $9.59 to $2.27 per hundred pounds. During the first three months following that tariff adjustment our lard exports to Cuba amounted to 8,620,000 pounds more than for the same three months the year before.

That is a big increase in lard export. What does that mean in terms of 225 pound hogs to produce it? What does it mean in terms of corn acres at average U. S. yields to produce those hogs? It would take about 253,000 hogs to produce that lard and it would take about 197,000 acres of corn to produce the hogs. And, remember, this increase in lard shipments to Cuba occurred during the first 3 months after the tariff against our lard was lowered.

I believe I should also mention that our imports of canned beef from Argentina last year were about half what they were in 1929. Our net imports of beef in 1934 were less than one-third as large as the net imports in 1929. The amount of net beef imports is inconsequential, anyway, since it amounted last year to less than ¾ of 1 percent of our beef production. It is of practically no importance except to those whose criticism is based on a desire to criticize instead of on actual facts and conditions.

Here in the Corn Belt, of course, the chief interest centers around feed grain and livestock. The drought coming on top of hog breeding adjustments resulted in livestock population being reduced to or below the most desirable level, even though it is still large in proportion to feed supply.

Not Due to Drouth

The 1934 pig crop was 35 percent smaller than that of 1933. Obviously this was not due to the drouth. A further decrease in the pig crop of next spring, by some 17 percent, is indicated by the December pig survey. Cattle numbers were reduced around 10 million head. Commercial slaughter was heavier by about 18 percent and government purchases totaled more than 8 million head. Sheep numbers also were materially reduced in the drought areas, with government purchases totaling about 3,600,000 head.

Thus the requirements for corn have been reduced by 250 to 350 million bushels from the 1925-1929 level. Because of this reduced corn requirement there is a real danger of too much corn this coming winter, even with the corn-hog program that is just now getting under way. Without the program the danger would be much greater. Historically, following a drought and a short corn crop the tendency has been to increase corn production sharply. That would mean a low price for corn and that is bad enough. But this combination of low feed prices and high prices for livestock would result in the beginning of another radical upswing in livestock production next fall.

I feel confident the 1935 corn-hog program will be a success but for a while longer we will still face the necessity for control of some kind. This does not necessarily mean a program of reduction, but a program of maintaining a balance. What should that program be?

The farmers who have gone along with the present programs to meet the current emergencies point out many things which they don't like and we don't like about them when we think in terms of a program extending over a period of years. We have sought the opinions of

producers and agricultural leaders and they have recommended a number of changes for consideration.

Some have urged greater flexibility in the establishment of allotments to permit more efficient farming. Some have urged that other feed grains be included under the control program. It has been suggested that administration of the program should be further decentralized and that a one-contract-per-farm program be developed, and that a single county control association should be in charge of the entire adjustment program within the county. Important and influential advisors have urged a control of livestock indirectly through a direct control of feed grain production. These suggestions should be given careful consideration.

It is true there are difficulties in establishing allotments on the base period production. The historical base method tends to establish as a vested property right the amount of past production. If the past base was not according to good farming practice it is frozen there nevertheless, even though there may have been unusual conditions that established it that way. Perhaps, although base period production in each region or farm should continue as a guide in establishing allotments, it should be used more as a rough measuring stick only, and allotments should be determined partly on good farming practice and practical equity.

It is also true that other feed grains must be considered as well as corn. The drought encouraged the growing of other feed grains on land kept out of corn last year, and there are no restrictions on the growing of feed grains other than corn this year. However, little could be gained in the long run by merely shifting from corn to some other feed grain.

Neither can there be much argument from the long time point of view against eliminating the overlapping of administrative machinery. Duplication of effort should be avoided.

The most important suggestion is that for controlling livestock production through a control of feed grain. If that could be done it would set aside the problem of making specific allotments to livestock and would simplify restrictions. Hog farmers know the difficulties encountered in establishing satisfactory individual allotments for livestock, with the scarcity of records and the difficulty of maintaining equity among producers.

Difficulties Arise

Since it is found necessary to attach hog allotments to the individual rather than to the farm, difficulties arise in making provision for new producers each year and dividing payments between tenants and landlords. This difficulty would increase with the passage of time. Another difficulty, of course, is in checking compliance, obviously more complicated than in the case of acres of land spread out to be seen and measured.

Of course, in considering the possibility of controlling livestock through feed grains in the future we should not judge it by how it might have worked last year. Last year the only way that hog production could have been curtailed through corn control would have been to create such an unfavorable price relationship that forced liquidation would have resulted. This severe type of adjustment is not desired. There has been too much of that in the past. But now that the downward adjustment has been made, the objective should be to maintain a reasonable relationship between the price of feed and the price of livestock.

Now, to what extent would a control of feed grain acreage control the production of livestock?

As for hogs the answer is clear. The ups and downs of corn production have been followed in about a year with corresponding changes in hog production. As for cattle, the tonnage of beef produced in the Corn Belt would, no doubt, be curtailed through a control of corn production at least until the crop land previously used for corn became productive in the form of hay and pasture. Because of the effect of the 1934 drought in hay, pasture, and seed supply, it would be at least two or three years before the maximum increase in hay and pasture, which might result from a grain program, could be obtained.

Effect on Beef

Western cattle producers would be concerned as to how they would be affected by a feed grain program. Their first reaction, no doubt, would be that it would limit their outlet for feeder cattle, and hence reduce their financial returns. Such a result is unlikely. As indicated earlier, during the first two or three years the tonnage of beef contributed to our markets from the Corn Belt would probably be reduced. This would reduce the competition on the slaughter market for grass cattle from the West. Reduced competition from pork would also be a price raising influence on grass cattle. In fact, even if the acreage retired from grain production were devoted entirely to the production of hay and pasture within the next two or three years, the total meat production would be smaller than if such acres were utilized for grain production. An average acre of feed grain produces approximately twice as much feed as an acre of hay or pasture. In addition, some portion of acreage retired from feed grain production would go into soil-improvement crops, be fallowed, or be devoted to feed or woodlots. The increased pasturage probably would also encourage Corn Belt farmers to bring in from the range states a larger number of cattle to be finished on grass in the Corn Belt.

It is true that in years of large corn crops the range cattle producer enjoys a good demand for feeder cattle during the fall. But in practically every case on record this has resulted in an excessive market supply of beef during the following summer, materially lower prices, and a very weak demand for feeder cattle, due to the heavy losses of feeding operations during the previous season. Past experience indicates that in the long run, the best interests of the western cattlemen are served by keeping the tonnage of beef within reasonable bounds, and thereby supporting the price of cattle for slaughter.

Effect on Dairying

The effect upon dairy production is not so clear-cut. A tendency toward dairy expansion in the Northeast would be curbed by the rising grain prices, but it is possible that in the Middlewest the increase in acreage of pasture and hay would tend to encourage dairy production there. However, there are other offsetting factors. One is that during periods when other forms of livestock production are profitable in the Middlewest the tendency is to decrease dairying. As in the case of beef cattle, any incentive to expand dairying would be very limited in the next two or three years because of the after-effects of the drought on pasture and hay supplies. In the long run, the net effect of a feed grain program on dairy production for the country as a whole would be small.

Incidentally, since poultry consumes about 10 percent of our corn crop, according to estimates made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, a feed grain production control program would have an effect on poultry production.

And there is another very important factor in considering a feed grain acreage control program. That is the land itself. Any sound program for the future must definitely take into account the use of land and its conservation. No program, however glittering prospects it may offer for the immediate future, is sound if it does not consider the land.

A program to keep the acreage of feed grains at a lower level than that of recent years, and to use the retired acres for the production of hay and pasture, would be a boon to the Corn Belt for the land's sake. It would give producers a chance to bring back some of the fertility that has been sacrificed in recent years. High fixed charges for land use and low returns per bushel during the past few years have forced intensive farming. The individual farmer caught in the helpless-

ness of the situation has had little chance to practice the good farming he would like to follow. If cooperative action will keep his neighbor from cutting his throat in useless competition he can once again adopt a system of farming that will restore and maintain the value of his land.

There is a similar land use problem in the Western states. The grazing lands have been overstocked, both on public and private land. Drought and windstorms in recent years have proclaimed in bold handwriting on the wall the costly erosion that will result in far more actual reduction than any planned program of man's if it is allowed to continue. Perhaps time it will be found advisable to develop a voluntary adjustment program for the West which will limit the grazing of cattle and sheep on private land and be coordinated with grazing on public land. It would certainly be conserving our natural resources for an economy of plenty in the future instead of recklessly bringing about an enforced reduction later on through the sheer breaking-down of our grazing lands.

Now, it is true that a feed grain acreage control program would not meet the problem that comes from the year to year changes in yield that are inevitable. The resulting fluctuations in supply and price which induce the cattle and hog production cycles would continue. The "ever normal granary" plan could be adopted to supplement it to advantage. This plan would involve the extension of loans to farmers on existing supplies of feed grains in years of high yields and release the supply in years of low yields. In fact, the two would seem to go together. The corn loan can not successfully stand alone without the security of production control. Each seems to supplement the other.

Corn Loans Again

And right here I want to announce definitely that provision for corn loans will be an essential part of our corn-hog program for 1935. Just as last year, only farmers who sign the corn-hog contracts soon to be offered will be eligible for these loans. But by this I do not mean that the amount of the loan will be the same. The amount to be loaned per bushel this year has not been determined, and cannot be until later in the season when the essential facts have developed in regard to probable production and feed requirements.

How would a feed grain control program be financed?

Since only a very small proportion of feed grains move through commercial processing channels, a tax of sufficient size to provide the funds could not come from that source.

Since it is desirable to keep the adjustment program self-supporting financially, many of our advisors have advocated that a feed grain control program should be financed from a processing tax on livestock, the rate on each kind of stock being determined by the relative benefits derived. This would necessitate an amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act since it is now impossible to use processing taxes on livestock to retire feed grain acreage without making benefit payments to the specific class of livestock taxed. The National Agricultural Conference went on record as favoring such an amendment unanimously. We have pointed out to your leaders and others in the conference some of the difficulties in the way of securing the amendment. While we believe in the soundness of the principle and will give it our support in every way, it is up to the country to support the idea and to support it vigorously. It will take a real push from the country. If you favor it, see that your views are heard.

These are some of the problems we are thinking about in Washington. They are your problems and they come to us from you as do most of the suggestions for meeting the problems. Before any program along these lines would be inaugurated the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will have to be satisfied that it has the backing of the livestock and feed industries. We will, of course, follow the established precedent of first getting the approval of the producers concerned.

Not So Simple

Today, here in the Corn Belt, I have discussed feed and livestock. It is only one of the problems that go to make up the major effort toward the development of the nation's whole agricultural policy. However it finally works out we know there is no royal road, guaranteed against any failure, to an immediate and permanent prosperity for the farmer. Simply saying that "There oughtta be a law!" and then passing that law cannot suddenly produce buyers for an unlimited number of hogs at $12 per hundred, and buyers for an unlimited supply of wheat at $1.75 per bushel. No, it isn't as simple as that.

The simplest general formula I can think of includes three suggestions: Let us renew and continue our effort to restore as much of our foreign export as we can get on reasonable terms. Let us insist on increased industrial production and lower prices for industrial goods. And then let us continue as we are doing in agriculture to cooperate together so that we can maintain that balance of production which will give to the world a generous supply of goods at a fair price compared to the prices the farmer pays for what the world furnishes to him in return.

Dividends Declared By Service Companies

The phenomenal payment of patronage dividends to Farm Bureau patrons by county service companies continues to mount with the end of fiscal years for many companies closing the past sixty days.

Reports coming from the annual meetings of these companies show the refunds paid to farm bureau members in good standing to be among the largest in the history of these companies.

Jersey County Farm Supply Company takes the lead in the payment of the largest patronage refund check per member — 496 farmers received dividend checks averaging $34.20 each. A patronage refund of 26 per cent on lubricating oil and grease, 24 per cent on gasoline and kerosene, and 17 per cent on all other sales, resulted in the return of $16,942.51 on the year's business. This company has been in operation five years and during that time has returned $65,195.93. This does not include $3,360.32 preferred stock dividends paid during the same period. The largest 1934 check was for $337.29, and 28 others were for more than $100.00 each.

During the past month Wabash Valley Service Company returned $20,500 to its member patrons on the year's business. This figure represented a 17 per cent patronage dividend on rural sales of gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oils, grease, Soyoil paint, tires, and other commodities, and 12 per cent on gasoline sold through filling stations. The net sales of this company increased over 45 per cent, and the company closed its year with sales totaling $168,000 and not a single penny in accounts receivable,—a most remarkable record.

McLean Pays $37,000

McLean County Service Company distributed $37,000 to 1,582 members at its annual meeting held early in January. The rate of patronage declared was 23 per cent on lubricating oil and grease, 16 per cent on rural deliveries of gasoline and kerosene, 12 per cent on gasoline station sales, 15 per cent on Soyoil paint and tires, and nine to twelve per cent on distillate, furnace oil, and other such products. One farm bureau member received $428.03 and 37 others each received $100.00 or more. This company has paid out a total of $282,000.00 in patronage dividends since its organization in 1927 in addition to the seven per cent annual preferred stock dividend.

Madison Service Company, at the close of its third year, distributed $8,800 among 535 member patrons, 18 per cent on oil and grease, 15 per cent on rural sales of gasoline and kerosene, and 12

(Continued on page 34)

I. A. A. Had One Of Best Years In 1934

Secretary Geo. E. Metzger Points To Need For More Rural Electrification

THE Association has enjoyed one of the best years in its history, Secretary Geo. E. Metzger, reported at the opening session of the I. A. A. meeting in the Quincy High School, Jan. 30. The usual order of procedure was changed when President Smith gave his annual address following the reports of the secretary and treasurer.



GEO. E. METZGER

"In the mobilization campaign which ended Mar. 31," Mr Metzger said, "13,360 new members were signed." Since then, he reported 90 counties have adopted the county organization director plan which has been especially effective so far in improving collections of dues throughout Illinois. The county director is maintained co-operatively by the state and county organizations. Since the plan was inaugurated, close to 5,000 members have been signed. All County Farm Bureau boards except one have signed the Uniform Co-operative Agreement running between the I. A. A. and county organizations. This agreement provides for maintenance of proper membership and collection records, co-operation on all matters of state and national interest, uniform qualifications of membership, matters of employment, and handling of commercial services.

Much Work Ahead

After summarizing the activities of the various departments as published in the Annual Report, Mr. Metzger said:

"We have closed a good year. We may look forward into the year 1935 with a considerable amount of optimism but let's not forget that much of the agricultural rehabilitation program and the long-time problem is still before us. We have faith to believe that these problems can be solved but no farmer in his loneliness can do much of anything about it. The indications are that when the individualistic type of farmer begins to cooperate he will learn his lesson much more rapidly when his efforts at cooperation will be more tangible and be secured more quickly.

"We believe better times are ahead for the industry. With better prices, with debts being paid, with money available to the individual farmer the tendency will be to purchase more land. Many landowners apparently have plenty of land already. They would do well to improve what they have rather than to purchase more. Many of the Farm Bureau services will lend a helping hand in this direction.

"We have talked much of an adequate standard of living. Certainly nothing will contribute more to an adequate standard of living on the American farm than labor-saving devices operated by electric power. Governmental experiments are being conducted in the manufacture and distribution of electric power which should be carefully watched by this organization. Navigation, flood control projects and the creation of power plants go hand in hand and are all exceedingly useful to agriculture.

Need Cheaper Electricity

"Under private ownership of power transmission lines farmers are not being generally served with electric power. In many cases the cost is unbearable. There appears to be an opportunity in the near future for the cooperative construction and ownership of power distribution equipment at a price which a large number of our farmers can afford to pay. Not only is the matter of cost essential but it is of utmost importance that a large number of our farmers be placed in a position to avail themselves of reasonably priced power and electric appliances. Unless something spurs power companies to give this matter of rural electrification more active consideration, farmers will be forced to do what they are doing in other lines; namely, do the job themselves."

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

To Stockholders of

SOYBEAN MARKETING ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the SOYBEAN MARKETING ASSOCIATION will be held at the ORLANDO HOTEL in the City of DECATUR, Illinois, on Tuesday, the 5th day of March, 1935, at 10:30 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of election of Directors for the coming year and for receiving, and if approved, confirming the reports of officers for the preceding year and of considering, and if approved, ratifying and confirming all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors of the corporation done and taken during the preceding year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before this meeting.

W. G. McCormick, Secretary.

Corn Higher In Midwest Than In Eastern States

For the first time in the history of the Nation, corn is higher in price in the Corn Belt than in the Eastern States. Plentiful rains throughout the East last summer literally moved the Corn Belt of the Nation to the Southeastern States while hot winds and drought were ruining vegetation in the Central States.

I. A. A. Finances Show Gain At Close of '34

Finances of the I. A. A. were considerably improved at the close of 1934 as a result of substantial gains in collections and economy of operation, Treasurer Robert A. Cowles reported at the opening Wednesday morning session in the High School at Quincy, Jan. 30.



R. A. COWLES

The financial report audited by Swanson, Ogilvie, and McKenzie, certified public accountants, showed membership income during 1934 of $255,613.11, income from interest, dividends, and recoveries of $18,918.94, or a total of $274,532.05. Total expenses were $188,784.92, leaving excess of income over expense of $90,747.13 which was added to reserves.

Total current assets were listed at $273,648.82, and total assets including stock investments, long term loans, fixed assets, notes receivable, and deferred charges, of $392,311.84.

George F. Tullock Again Heads Reinsurance Co.

With a gain of approximately 80 per cent in insurance in force during the last year, Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co. held one of its most successful meetings on Tuesday, Jan. 29 in the Quincy High School Auditorium. President George F. Tullock was re-elected president, L. E. Lingenfelter, first vice-president, J. J. Hornung, second vice-president, Howard Jokisch, secretary, J. H. Kelker, Ass't secretary and manager, and Robt. A. Cowles, treasurer.



GEO. F. TULLOCK

The company added substantially to its surplus during the year and closed its books Dec. 31 with assets of approximately $225,000. George Lenhart of Vermilion county was re-elected director along with Tullock and Lingenfelter.

Consistent advertising in the RECORD of the need for fire prevention was credited with doing much to hold down losses and insurance costs. Inspection of risks was also emphasized as a helpful influence.

7 Million Pounds Of Butter Goal In 1935

Illinois Producers Creameries Has Enthusiastic Meeting In Quincy High School

SEVEN million pounds of butter in 1935 was the goal announced for the coming year at the annual meeting of Illinois Producers Creameries in the Quincy High School, Jan. 29. More than 500 crowded into the band room filling all seats and forcing many to stand in the aisles.

President Krause called the meeting to order and opened the meeting with an accordion selection by Miss Virginia Ansbury of Carlock, Illinois. Reports were given by President Krause on the activities of the Board of Directors; by Secretary-treasurer Leefers on the financial situation of the company; by Federal Inspector C. O. Tuttle on standardizing of butter manufactured in our plants; by J. B. Countiss on butter sales and by F. A. Gougler, general manager, on accomplishments of the plants in the operation and promotional work. It was reported that the five plants during 1934 at Davenport, Peoria, Bloomington, Champaign and Olney made 3,575,966 pounds of butter. The Champaign plant started September 13, 1934 and the Olney plant on November 12, 1934.

Organization work is going forward at Carbondale, Galesburg and Mt. Sterling. These plants will be put into operation early in 1935. It is anticipated that the total production during 1935 will be around 7,000,000 pounds of butter.

No Money Lost

In reporting on butter sales, Countiss stated that the company had sold 2,470,876 pounds of butter during the year in carlots for $602,704.75. Not one cent was lost on credit risks in the handling of these sales. In 1934, 1,105,090 pounds of butter was sold locally for $276,766.54.

Mr. Tuttle reported on quality improvement and showed that all butter made in the plants from September to December, inclusive, scored an average of 90.29 and the percentage of 92 score butter made in all plants increased by months as follows: September 1.2%; October 5.6%; November 23.8%; December 30.9%.

Directors of the operating units reported briefly on progress being made. By late December, the three plants Peoria, Bloomington and Champaign were producing enough 92 score butter to justify supplying the market with butter certified as to score by the Federal Government. Accordingly, on December 21st the three plants mentioned above started serving their customers with Certified Prairie Farms Butter.

Donald Kirkpatrick, I. A. A. counsel, in a short, vigorous address emphasized the value of continued close co-operation between the Farm Bureau and the creameries.

The business session consisted of amending the By-Laws so as to provide for a Board of Directors of eleven instead of 9 and the election of directors. The following directors were elected:

Wm. Krause, President, Lincoln; Ryland Capron, Vice-President, Peoria; Wm. A. Bismark, Sec'y-Treas., Geneseo; Harry Gehring, Altona; Harold Enns, Bloomington; G. C. Williams, Dewey; Burton Leamon, Olney; L. E. Lingenfelter, Ullin; Tom Jackson, Timewell; E. Harris, Grayslake; R. B. Endicott, Villa Ridge. Mr. Harris and Mr. Endicott are nominees from the I. A. A. Board of Directors.

At a special organization meeting of the new Board held Wednesday morning, January 30th, the officers indicated above were elected and these officers were made the Executive Committee.

This meeting marked the close of a quality butter production contest between the plants. A beautiful silver loving cup was given to the plant making the highest percent of 92 score butter during the months, September to December, inclusive. Also, a fine fountain pen was presented to the buttermaker. The loving cup must be won for two consecutive years by a creamery before it becomes permanent property of the creamery. The Farmers Creamery Company of Bloomington now holds the loving cup and Mr. Clyde Hamlin, plant superintendent of that plant, won the fountain pen.

Samuel Sorrells Heads Serum Association

THE annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association was attended by some 400 Farm Bureau members from the 78 counties comprising membership in the Association. The meeting was held in the Chamber of Commerce Building, Tuesday, January 29.

Directors reported the declaration of patronage dividends of $24,419.41, a dividend payable in Class "A" preferred stock of $5,050, and a dividend of 5% on outstanding preferred stock of $782.50, or a total dividend amounting to $31,251.91.

The Association handled a total of 26,702,110 cc of serum and 2,025,043 cc of virus during 1934. This is considerably less than the average annual consumption for the five year period from 1930 to 1934 inclusive, which was 35,170,381 cc of serum and 2,787,866 cc of virus. The principal reasons for the decline in the use of serum and virus were: fewer hogs, low prices, no general outbreak of hog cholera, shortage of money and higher prices for serum and virus.

Directors elected are: W. H. Stockley, LaSalle County; Edgar Walther, Rock Island; Russell McKee, Marshall-Putnam; Samuel Sorrells, Montgomery; A. B. Schofield, Ford; J. W. Gillespie, Lawrence; K. T. Smith, Greene. Samuel Sorrells was elected president, Edgar Walther vice-president and Ray E. Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

The articles of incorporation of the Association were changed to permit the payment of dividends on preferred stock at the rate of 7% instead of the previous limitation of 5%. The Association closed a most succesful year in spite of some reduction in volume handled.

Sam. Thompson Speaks At Auditing Meeting

In making the report of the board of directors to the membership, at the annual meeting in Quincy, Manager F. E. Ringham showed that the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association is in a strong financial position and has made a substantial increase in surplus. More audits were made during 1934 than in any preceding year, and the membership is at the highest point since the Association was organized in 1924. Four hundred one audits were completed, which together with System Service, Income Tax Service, and other sources of revenue, produced a total income of $35,490.56.



SAM. H. THOMPSON

In spite of the increased volume of work there was only a small increase in operating expenses. As a result the Association was again able to report a decrease in the average cost of audit service rendered. The average cost in 1934 of Farm Bureau audits was $63.14, of elevator audits $84.98, and of oil company audits $104.79.

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(Continued on page 34)

I. A. A. Had One Of Best Years In 1934

Secretary Geo. E. Metzger Points To Need For More Rural Electrification

THE Association has enjoyed one of the best years in its history, Secretary Geo. E. Metzger, reported at the opening session of the I. A. A. meeting in the Quincy High School, Jan. 30. The usual order of procedure was changed when President Smith gave his annual address following the reports of the secretary and treasurer.



GEO. E. METZGER

"In the mobilization campaign which ended Mar. 31," Mr Metzger said, "13,360 new members were signed." Since then, he reported 90 counties have adopted the county organization director plan which has been especially effective so far in improving collections of dues throughout Illinois. The county director is maintained co-operatively by the state and county organizations. Since the plan was inaugurated, close to 5,000 members have been signed. All County Farm Bureau boards except one have signed the Uniform Co-operative Agreement running between the I. A. A. and county organizations. This agreement provides for maintenance of proper membership and collection records, co-operation on all matters of state and national interest, uniform qualifications of membership, matters of employment, and handling of commercial services.

Much Work Ahead

After summarizing the activities of the various departments as published in the Annual Report, Mr. Metzger said:

"We have closed a good year. We may look forward into the year 1935 with a considerable amount of optimism but let's not forget that much of the agricultural rehabilitation program and the long-time problem is still before us. We have faith to believe that these problems can be solved but no farmer in his loneliness can do much of anything about it. The indications are that when the individualistic type of farmer begins to cooperate he will learn his lesson much more rapidly when his efforts at cooperation will be more tangible and be secured more quickly.

"We believe better times are ahead for the industry. With better prices, with debts being paid, with money available to the individual farmer the tendency will be to purchase more land. Many landowners apparently have plenty of land already. They would do well to improve what they have rather than to purchase more. Many of the Farm Bureau services will lend a helping hand in this direction.

"We have talked much of an adequate standard of living. Certainly nothing will contribute more to an adequate standard of living on the American farm than labor-saving devices operated by electric power. Governmental experiments are being conducted in the manufacture and distribution of electric power which should be carefully watched by this organization. Navigation, flood control projects and the creation of power plants go hand in hand and are all exceedingly useful to agriculture.

Need Cheaper Electricity

"Under private ownership of power transmission lines farmers are not being generally served with electric power. In many cases the cost is unbearable. There appears to be an opportunity in the near future for the cooperative construction and ownership of power distribution equipment at a price which a large number of our farmers can afford to pay. Not only is the matter of cost essential but it is of utmost importance that a large number of our farmers be placed in a position to avail themselves of reasonably priced power and electric appliances. Unless something spurs power companies to give this matter of rural electrification more active consideration, farmers will be forced to do what they are doing in other lines; namely, do the job themselves."

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

SOYBEAN MARKETING ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the SOYBEAN MARKETING ASSOCIATION will be held at the ORLANDO HOTEL, in the City of DECATUR, Illinois, on Tuesday, the 5th day of March, 1935, at 10:30 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of election of Directors for the coming year and for receiving, and if approved, confirming the reports of officers for the preceding year and of considering, and if approved, ratifying and confirming all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors of the corporation done and taken during the preceding year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before this meeting.

W. G. McCormick, Secretary.

Corn Higher In Midwest Than In Eastern States

For the first time in the history of the Nation, corn is higher in price in the Corn Belt than in the Eastern States. Plentiful rains throughout the East last summer literally moved the Corn Belt of the Nation to the Southeastern States while hot winds and drought were ruining vegetation in the Central States.

I. A. A. Finances Show Gain At Close of '34

Finances of the I. A. A. were considerably improved at the close of 1934 as a result of substantial gains in collections and economy of operation, Treasurer Robert A. Cowles reported at the opening Wednesday morning session in the High School at Quincy, Jan. 30.



R. A. COWLES

The financial report audited by Swanson, Ogilvie, and McKenzie, certified public accountants, showed membership income during 1934 of $255,613.11, income from interest, dividends, and recoveries of $18,918.94, or a total of $274,532.05. Total expenses were $183,784.92, leaving excess of income over expense of $90,747.13 which was added to reserves.

Total current assets were listed at $273,648.82, and total assets including stock investments, long term loans, fixed assets, notes receivable, and deferred charges, of $392,311.84.

George F. Tullock Again Heads Reinsurance Co.

With a gain of approximately 80 per cent in insurance in force during the last year, Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co. held one of its most successful meetings on Tuesday, Jun. 29 in the Quincy High School Auditorium. President George F. Tullock was re-elected president, L. E. Lingenfelter, first vice-president, J. J. Hornung, second vice-president, Howard Joklsch, secretary, J. H. Kelker, Ass't secretary and manager, and Robt. A. Cowles, treasurer.



GEO. F. TULLOCK

The company added substantially to its surplus during the year and closed its books Dec. 31 with assets of approximately $225,000. George Lenhart of Vermilion county was re-elected director along with Tullock and Lingenfelter.

Consistent advertising in the RECORD of the need for fire prevention was credited with doing much to hold down losses and insurance costs. Inspection of risks was also emphasized as a helpful influence.

7 Million Pounds Of Butter Goal In 1935

Illinois Producers Creameries Has Enthusiastic Meeting In Quincy High School

SEVEN million pounds of butter in 1935 was the goal announced for the coming year at the annual meeting of Illinois Producers Creameries in the Quincy High School, Jan. 29. More than 500 crowded into the band room filling all seats and forcing many to stand in the aisles.

President Krause called the meeting to order and opened the meeting with an accordion selection by Miss Virginia Ansbury of Carlock, Illinois. Reports were given by President Krause on the activities of the Board of Directors; by Secretary-treasurer Leefers on the financial situation of the company; by Federal Inspector C. O. Tuttle on standardizing of butter manufactured in our plants; by J. B. Countiss on butter sales and by F. A. Gougler, general manager, on accomplishments of the plants in the operation and promotional work. It was reported that the five plants during 1934 at Davenport, Peoria, Bloomington, Champaign and Olney made 3,575,966 pounds of butter. The Champaign plant started September 13, 1934 and the Olney plant on November 12, 1934.

Organization work is going forward at Carbondale, Galesburg and Mt. Sterling. These plants will be put into operation early in 1935. It is anticipated that the total production during 1935 will be around 7,000,000 pounds of butter.

No Money Lost

In reporting on butter sales, Countiss stated that the company had sold 2,470,876 pounds of butter during the year in carlots for $602,704.75. Not one cent was lost on credit risks in the handling of these sales. In 1934, 1,105,090 pounds of butter was sold locally for $276,766.54.

Mr. Tuttle reported on quality improvement and showed that all butter made in the plants from September to December, inclusive, scored an average of 90.29 and the percentage of 92 score butter made in all plants increased by months as follows: September 1.2%; October 5.6%; November 23.8%; December 30.9%.

Directors of the operating units reported briefly on progress being made. By late December, the three plants Peoria, Bloomington and Champaign were producing enough 92 score butter to justify supplying the market with butter certified as to score by the Federal Government. Accordingly, on December 21st the three plants mentioned above started serving their customers with Certified Prairie Farms Butter.

Donald Kirkpatrick, I. A. A. counsel, in a short, vigorous address emphasized the value of continued close co-operation between the Farm Bureau and the creameries.

The business session consisted of amending the By-Laws so as to provide for a Board of Directors of eleven instead of 9 and the election of directors. The following directors were elected:

Wm. Krause, President, Lincoln; Ryland Capron, Vice-President, Peoria; Wm. A. Bismark, Sec'y-Treas., Geneseo; Harry Gehring, Altona; Harold Enns, Bloomington; G. C. Williams, Dewey; Burton Leamon, Olney; L. E. Lingenfelter, Ullin; Tom Jackson, Timewell; E. Harris, Grayslake; R. B. Endicott, Villa Ridge. Mr. Harris and Mr. Endicott are nominees from the I. A. A. Board of Directors.

At a special organization meeting of the new Board held Wednesday morning, January 30th, the officers indicated above were elected and these officers were made the Executive Committee.

This meeting marked the close of a quality butter production contest between the plants. A beautiful silver loving cup was given to the plant making the highest percent of 92 score butter during the months, September to December, inclusive. Also, a fine fountain pen was presented to the buttermaker. The loving cup must be won for two consecutive years by a creamery before it becomes permanent property of the creamery. The Farmers Creamery Company of Bloomington now holds the loving cup and Mr. Clyde Hamlin, plant superintendent of that plant, won the fountain pen.

Samuel Sorrells Heads Serum Association

THE annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association was attended by some 100 Farm Bureau members from the 78 counties comprising membership in the Association. The meeting was held in the Chamber of Commerce Building, Tuesday, January 29.

Directors reported the declaration of patronage dividends of $24,419.41, a dividend payable in Class "A" preferred stock of $5,050, and a dividend of 5% on outstanding preferred stock of $782.50, or a total dividend amounting to $31,251.91.

The Association handled a total of 26,702,110 cc of serum and 2,025,043 cc of virus during 1934. This is considerably less than the average annual consumption for the five year period from 1930 to 1934 inclusive, which was 35,170,381 cc of serum and 2,787,866 cc of virus. The principal reasons for the decline in the use of serum and virus were: fewer hogs, low prices, no general outbreak of hog cholera, shortage of money and higher prices for serum and virus.

Directors elected are: W. H. Stockley, LaSalle County; Edgar Walther, Rock Island; Russell McKee, Marshall-Putnam; Samuel Sorrells, Montgomery; A. B. Schofield, Ford; J. W. Gillespie, Lawrence; K. T. Smith, Greene. Samuel Sorrells was elected president, Edgar Walther vice-president and Ray E. Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

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(Continued on page 34)

Illinois First For Dependable Insurance

This Is Our Aim, Director Palmer Tells Insurance Conference

Speaking at an adjourned session of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company in the high school auditorium Tuesday afternoon, Ernest Palmer, director of the insurance department of the State of Illinois, told the delegates that if the state legislature adopts the proposed new insurance code, Illinois will stand second to no state in the union in insurance legislation.

Mr. Palmer made a hurried trip to Quincy to address the convention and began his talk promptly at 2:30 o'clock. He was introduced by Earl C. Smith, president of the company.

"There are three things we are trying to do in the insurance department at Springfield," Mr. Palmer said.

"First, we are endeavoring to see that our own insurance companies are sound and honestly managed and also that no other companies will be admitted from the outside unless they can come up to these expectations.

"Second, we are endeavoring to see that the people who subscribe to insurance get what they pay for, and third, that all those who sell insurance are qualified and have been licensed in the proper manner.

"A director of insurance should not only administer but also suggest improvements in the insurance code. The new investment law of Illinois is the best law of its kind in any state and we hope to continue with this kind of legislation. We have had no recodification of insurance since 1869 and a new code has been a crying need. For the last two years we have been working on a new code which we believe will be accepted by the legislature. If this code does pass inspection of the legislature Illinois will have the most up-to-the-date code of any state in the nation.

1,088 In State

"At the present time there are 1,088 insurance companies, both large and small, operating in the state. The department must know at all times that these are properly managed and are in good condition. Heretofore we have never been able to secure the needed appropriations to carry on this work as it should be directed. One present need is for a department force twice as large as that we have at present.

"We must not let our insurance department get back into the rut in which it had fallen and we must see that the Illinois insurance department in the future must be kept out of the old political channels."

Let's Use Our Talents Declares Pres. O'Neal

(Continued from page 23)

still stronger our organization of farm people which will make it possible to carry out successfully these things. It is up to our state leaders to use their talents for the good of agriculture and the nation."

President O'Neal pointed out that the Farm Bureau is neither an ultra-radical, nor an ultra-conservative organization but added, "If we see some kinks in the road, we do not hesitate to turn either to the left or to the right to straighten them out. We are not going to have communism, socialism or fascism or other Un-American institutions in our country, if farmers are permitted to have their proper voice in shaping the policies of our nation."

In conclusion Mr. O'Neal said: "Not only must we get our own house in order to meet social and economic conditions, using the talents that have been given us in these far-reaching laws, but we must not forget that while we are the organization to speak for fifty million rural people, yet there are other great groups in the nation which outnumber us and are more completely organized than we farmers, and unless we use the talents that have been given us, especially the greatest of them all, perhaps, the power to mold public opinion, we cannot reach our goal."

East Lincoln Elevator Nets Good Profit In '34

The East Lincoln Farmers Grain Company of Logan County, one of the older members of Illinois Grain Corporation which operates at two points—Cruger and Johnson Siding — recently completed its fiscal year. The company enjoyed an unusually prosperous year and showed a net earning of $7,390.69. Mr. Frank Myers is president of the company and Mr. S. L. Nutty, the genial and competent manager.

Prairie Farms Butter Sales In Lee County

The Lee County Farm Bureau reports that a substantial local demand has developed in that county among Farm Bureau members and their friends for Prairie Farms butter. Shipments of approximately 50 pounds a week to the Farm Bureau office at Amboy from Farmers Creamery Co., Bloomington, were so easily disposed of that local stores are now keeping this brand in stock.

Woodford Wins '34 Publicity Trophy

The Woodford County Farm Bureau Review edited by Farm Adviser H. A. deWerff won the I. A. A. trophy in a field of 12 or more contestants for the best three issues of a County Farm Bureau publication in 1934. He was presented with the trophy by Secretary Geo. E. Metzger before the general session on Thursday morning. Second place went to the Organized Farmer of LaSalle county, and third to The Countryside of Cook county. The Sangamo Farmer of Sangamon county, and The Booster of Vermilion county were given honorable mention as excellent official publications.



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"We have made this selection on the basis of originality of material used, effectiveness of presentation and methods employed in developing and holding reader interest," the judges declared.

"In making the first place selection we have been particularly struck with the fact that the Woodford County Farm Bureau Review not only ties the local activities in with the state and national organization picture, but in addition, it presents an unusually large number of local items and activities which must be of great interest to the members of the organization.

"The 'Organized Farmer' and 'The Countryside' are especially good from the standpoint of typographical make-up, cover-page and general appearance, and undoubtedly are the best papers submitted to us from that point of view. 'Sangamo Farmer' should have honorable mention for the same reasons, but is to be criticised somewhat for using color in the printing of editorial text. One of the commendable features of the 'Sangamo Farmer' is the presentation of departments which is helpful in emphasizing the variety of work conducted by the County Farm Bureau."

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Just think what that means. Comfort. Rest. Independence. Contentment. The realization of a life's work well done. Youngsters safely on their way in the world equipped with the education you gave them; unhindered by responsibility for your welfare. And all the while you have planned for your day of retirement, those dependent upon you have been protected by the same policy that now brings you a steady monthly income.

Country Life offers you the choice of three easily handled plans. In them you will find the answers to your needs and present earnings. Backed by millions of dollars in government, state, and municipal securities, these three legal reserve Country Life policies are ironclad security for your future independence. Find out about them. Go to your County Farm Bureau office and talk things over with the Country Life General Agent. It costs nothing to obtain his expert help in working out a suitable "old age pension" plan. He is ready and waiting for you now. If you prefer, write direct to the company giving your age. Details will be sent you by return mail.

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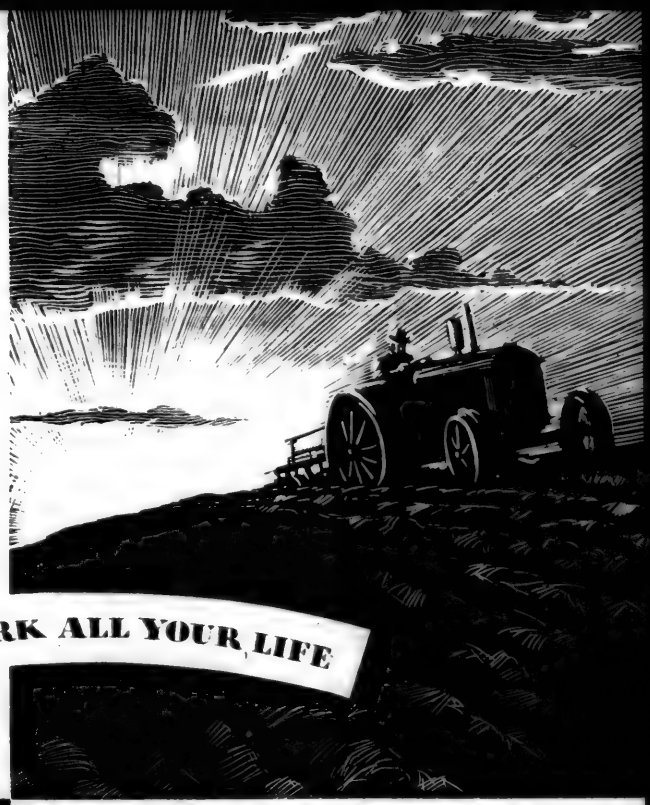
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608 S. Dearborn Street Chicago, Illinois

Geo. R. Wicker Dies At Washington Jan. 26

Was Active in Organization of Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association and Illinois Farm Supply Company

George R. Wicker, age 57, chief of field service investigation, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, died Saturday morning, January 26, in Washington. The end came following several months of illness from cancer of the stomach. After a serious surgical operation on Dec. 18, 1934, Mr. Wicker, who was a heavy man, lost weight rapidly although it was thought the operation would prolong his life.

Mr. Wicker joined the staff of the Illinois Agricultural Association in 1924 as director of the business service department and manager of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operative Association, the first associated organization set up by the I. A. A. He had been in charge of auditing co-operatives for the Department of Agriculture, State of Minnesota, and the rich experience he brought with him proved invaluable not only in establishing the Co-operatives Association (now Auditing Association) on a sound basis, but also in assisting many co-operative associations in the state with their business problems.



GEO. R. WICKER

Interested in Co-op. Elevators

He took a keen interest in the farmer elevator movement. His aggressiveness and aptitude for organization at once asserted itself. He was a staunch advocate of consolidation of co-operative elevators within a county or district under a strong, central management. He recognized the need for bolstering the farmer elevator movement with able management — that many elevators handling only a small volume of business can not afford to employ capable and experienced managers. His proposal which became known as the Iroquois County Plan was never brought to fruition.

When the first County Farm Bureau oil companies were set up, Mr. Wicker gave this new development his special attention working out various forms, business practices, systems, and establishing valuable contacts many of which are still in use. He took an active part in setting up several of the early county companies and later assisted in organizing Illinois Farm Supply Co. which he served successfully as manager until he left to go in business for himself in 1928.

Mr. Wicker was a born organizer. He had a creative mind, was possessed of tremendous energy. In his native state he published and edited a country newspaper at one time, organized and managed a farmers elevator, served as an officer in the state militia and took part in quelling the last Indian uprising in that state near Leech Lake. He was a member of the Minnesota State legislature at one time. His interest in the many enterprises he organized and managed apparently lagged after they were in smooth running order. He wanted to be doing something new, attacking new problems. He sought to build a private chain of bulk oil and distributing stations in Southern Wisconsin under the name, The Wicker Corporation, after leaving the Association. But without organization backing and local support, and with limited capital it was tough going. The venture was not a failure but it did not come up to expectati ns.

Helpful to AAA

Shortly after the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was established, Administrator Chester C. Davis secured his appointment to set up and direct field service investigation and auditing in connection with codes and marketing agreements. His characteristic energy and organizing ability proved very helpful to the AAA. After going to Washington, Mr. Wicker maintained his family and home in Evanston. He is survived by Mrs. Wicker, two married daughters and a son, age 18. Burial took place at Memorial Park, Evanston, Tuesday afternoon, January 29, from St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

FCA At St. Louis Loans $116 Million in 1934

More than $116,640,000 was loaned to 54,159 farmers during 1934 by the Farm Credit Administration of St. Louis, reports F. W. Niemeyer, general agent. A little more than $100,000,000 of this sum was loaned by the Federal Land Bank at an average saving of 1½ per cent interest, he says. Farm lands sold by the Federal Land Banks brought an average of 20 per cent more money per acre during the first nine months of 1934 compared with the corresponding period last year.

Soybean Meet, Decatur

The Soybean Marketing Association will hold its annual meeting at the Orlando Hotel, Decatur, Tuesday, March 5.

Hughes Heads Farm Advisers Association

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All these conditions, combined with dissatisfaction and bitterness from the failure of a marketing company a few years before, resulted in a situation in which the producers were in an almost hopeless condition.

Confronted by this situation, those responsible for organizing Sanitary Milk Producers realized that for ultimate success a definite program must be adopted and followed. It was recognized that any Association which would continue in successful operation must render definite service to its members; in other words that the result is worth the price.

The following seven point program adapted to the needs of this territory was adopted: 1. Collective bargaining; 2. Surplus control; 3. Checking weights and butter fat tests; 4. Quality improvement; 5. Check on financial rating of dealers; 6. Accurate market information; 7. Advertising for increased sales.

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In checking the results of the Association's work during the past six years, we find that the increase in milk price, shown by official figures recently issued by Fred L. Shipley, the Market Administrator, showed for the month of October 1932 that the weighted average price was 90c per cwt. with a 19.79c butter market; the weighted average price for October 1933 was $1.16 with a 23.01c butter market; and the weighted average price for October 1934 was $1.71 with a 25.91c butter market.

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(Continued on page 34)



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Geo. R. Wicker Dies At Washington Jan. 26

Was Active in Organization of Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association and Illinois Farm Supply Company

George R. Wicker, age 57, chief of field service investigation, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, died Saturday morning, January 26, in Washington. The end came following several months of illness from cancer of the stomach. After a serious surgical operation on Dec. 18, 1934, Mr. Wicker, who was a heavy man, lost weight rapidly although it was thought the operation would prolong his life.

Mr. Wicker joined the staff of the Illinois Agricultural Association in 1924 as director of the business service department and manager of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operative Association, the first associated organization set up by the I. A. A. He had been in charge of auditing co-operatives for the Department of Agriculture, State of Minnesota, and the rich experience he brought with him proved invaluable not only in establishing the Co-operatives Association (now Auditing Association) on a sound basis, but also in assisting many co-operative associations in the state with their business problems.



GEO. R. WICKER

Interested in Co-op. Elevators

He took a keen interest in the farmer elevator movement. His aggressiveness and aptitude for organization at once asserted itself. He was a staunch advocate of consolidation of co-operative elevators within a county or district under a strong, central management. He recognized the need for bolstering the farmer elevator movement with able management — that many elevators handling only a small volume of business can not afford to employ capable and experienced managers. His proposal which became known as the Iroquois County Plan was never brought to fruition.

When the first County Farm Bureau oil companies were set up, Mr. Wicker gave this new development his special attention working out various forms, business practices, systems, and establishing valuable contacts many of which are still in use. He took an active part in setting up several of the early county companies and later assisted in organizing Illinois Farm Supply Co. which he served successfully as manager until he left to go in business for himself in 1928.

Mr. Wicker was a born organizer. He had a creative mind, was possessed of tremendous energy. In his native state he published and edited a country newspaper at one time, organized and managed a farmers elevator, served as an officer in the state militia and took part in quelling the last Indian uprising in that state near Leech Lake. He was a member of the Minnesota State legislature at one time. His interest in the many enterprises he organized and managed apparently lagged after they were in smooth running order. He wanted to be doing something new, attacking new problems. He sought to build a private chain of bulk oil and distributing stations in Southern Wisconsin under the name, The Wicker Corporation, after leaving the Association. But without organization backing and local support, and with limited capital it was tough going. The venture was not a failure but it did not come up to expectations.

Helpful to AAA

Shortly after the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was established, Administrator Chester C. Davis secured his appointment to set up and direct field service investigation and auditing in connection with codes and marketing agreements. His characteristic energy and organizing ability proved very helpful to the AAA. After going to Washington, Mr. Wicker maintained his family and home in Evanston. He is survived by Mrs. Wicker, two married daughters and a son, age 18. Burial took place at Memorial Park, Evanston, Tuesday afternoon, January 29, from St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

FCA At St. Louis Loans $116 Million in 1934

More than $116,640,000 was loaned to 54,159 farmers during 1934 by the Farm Credit Administration of St. Louis, reports F. W. Niemeyer, general agent. A little more than $100,000,000 of this sum was loaned by the Federal Land Bank at an average saving of 1½ per cent interest, he says. Farm lands sold by the Federal Land Banks brought an average of 20 per cent more money per acre during the first nine months of 1934 compared with the corresponding period last year.

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YOUNG MEN'S AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED BY LIVINGSTON COUNTY FARM BUREAU. THE FARM YOUTH MOVEMENT IS GOING Forward Rapidly in Illinois Under the Leadership of the Farm Bureau.

Dividends Declared

(Continued from page 27)

per cent on gasoline sold through filling stations and curb pumps.

Edgar County Supply Company, organized in 1927, made the greatest improvement in its operations of any of the older companies. Sales show an increase of 109 per cent in gasoline, 75.2 per cent in kerosene, 96 per cent in motor oil, 85.5 per cent in grease, and 94 per cent in paint, tires, and other items. Member patrons numbering 635 participated in the distribution of $10,000. A patronage of 15 per cent on rural sales and 12 per cent on station sales was declared payable by its board of directors.

Greene County Service Company's 293 farm bureau member patrons shared in the $7,400 distributed by this company, representing a 25 per cent patronage on oil and grease, 16 per cent on gasoline and kerosene, and 12½ per cent on other merchandise.

$74,000 in Greene

After a siege of gasoline price wars for many months, Knox County Oil Company closed its fiscal year with sufficient earnings on a $184,000 business to declare a patronage dividend of 15 per cent on rural sales of gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oil, grease, Soyoil paint, tires, and tubes, with the exception of third grade gasoline and distillate. A patronage of 12½ per cent was paid on station sales. The total patronage and preferred stock dividends paid by this company since it was organized approximates five times its paid-in capital stock.

Henry-Stark Service Company closed its fiscal year with patronage dividends totaling $18,652.37, representing a rate of 16 per cent on gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oil, and grease, 7½ per cent on distillate, and 10 per cent on other items. This company has paid back $74,197.28 in patronage dividends and $7,637.72 in preferred stock dividends since it was organized in 1929.

Auditing Association

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Following Mr. Thompson's address the annual election of directors was held, G. C. Williams of Dewey, Champaign County, was elected to succeed C. R. Hays of Normal. Albert E. Heckle of Quincy and Jesse L. Beery of Cerro Gordo were re-elected for a period of two years. The board of directors held an Organization Meeting after the adjournment of the Annual Meeting at which time the following officers were elected: Albert E. Heckle, President; Jesse L. Beery, Vice-President; Geo. E. Metzger, Secretary; R. A. Cowles, Treasurer. Approximately 250 attended the meeting.

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One of the early moves of Sanitary Milk Producers was to sponsor a consumer group in St. Louis who made a thorough study of the milk situation and who are today in position to exercise a great deal of influence. They will undoubtedly be the balance wheel between producer and distributor organizations.

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

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ORDINARY SMOOTH GREASES FLY OFF FROM A SHOCK

LUCO LUBE STICKS ON THE JOB



THE ALL PURPOSE GREASE FOR FARM EQUIPMENT

ONE GUN TO MAKE THE ROUNDS

A clear, clean, pure aluminate base semi-fluid grease that's loaded with high-viscous Bright stock oil.

SAVE Grease, Labor, Repairs, and MONEY

USE THE ILLINOIS FARM SERVICE SUPPLY COMPANY FARM LUBRICATION SYSTEM

Aluminate Cup — Aluminate Gun — Luco Lubricant — No. 7 Transmission Oil — Green Transmission Gear—"G. F." Trac-Roller—Wheel Bearing—Universal Joint—Water Pump — Dark Axle — Powerful "E. P." Transmission.

LUCO LUBE FOR ALL FARM EQUIPMENT

A general chassis lube for automobiles—ideal for steering apparatus—an excellent semi-fluid water pump grease — unexcelled for spring shackles. Stands up under heat or cold—cushions the shocks—resists water.

KEEP FARM DOLLARS LOYAL

The
Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD

Volume 13 March, 1935 Number 3

Illinois Livestock Marketing Meeting

Direct Vs. Terminal Selling Considered At Annual Session In Bloomington

GET the Illinois farmer the most money for his livestock in 1935—this is the goal the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association set for itself at its annual meeting in Bloomington, February 23. More than 200 delegates from most of the livestock growing counties in the state attended.

In his annual address President Samuel Sorrells called attention to the definite policy adopted by the board of directors on the troublesome question of direct marketing, namely, "that the Association recognize the fact that livestock is being marketed both through terminals and by the direct method and that after a careful consideration of the facts and circumstances involved the Association urge and support the development of a program in livestock marketing wherein the chief objective shall be the concentration of volume in the hands of co-operative agencies whether they be located on terminal markets or through local co-operative agencies and that in the operation of such co-operatives every effort be made at all times that they work together for the best interests of the livestock producers."



SAMUEL SORRELLS

Established In 1931

Mr. Sorrells pointed out that the Association was formed to combat the disruption and disorganization of the co-operative marketing system when shipping associations by the hundreds were forced to close up because of the growth of trucking and direct buying from individual farmers in the country by packers.

"Our Association was established in 1931," he said, "because of the insistent demand from the country that some type of correlated system be worked out whereby farmers might sell their livestock through co-operative agencies on the terminal markets, and also direct to packers through their own co-operative.

"We have felt that the Association has been a large factor in raising livestock prices because the price paid the farmer at concentration points where we are now operating is nearer the terminal market prices than before we started operating. . . . After all, our efforts should be directed toward securing for the farmer the highest net return possible for his livestock. If such is not our aim we have no reason for continuing in business."

In reading the annual report of the board of directors to the members, Secretary Ray E. Miller pointed out that total volume of livestock marketed cooperatively in Illinois last year increased 1005 cars or 3.48 per cent over 1933. This in spite of a substantial reduction in receipts of livestock at the terminal markets. Since 1932 total volume handled co-operatively gained from 23,341 carloads that year to 29,833 cars in 1934.

53½% To Packers

Of the total hogs handled by the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association during the year, 77,102 or 53½ per cent were sold to packers. A total of 61,977 head or 43 per cent of all hogs, together with all cattle, calves and sheep were consigned to Producer agencies on terminal markets. Three and one-half per cent were sold to local feeders or butchers. The State Association handled $1,655,266.76 worth of livestock during the year. The volume handled was less than the year before, but in spite of this fact the Association made a net profit of $1,738.59 as compared with a deficit in 1933 of $1,637.01. Net working capital was stepped up from $6,302.-03 to $16,806.03.

"During the year there has been considerable discussion as to the policy of the Association in maintaining the state sales office at Decatur," the report of the board said. "While there has been honest difference of opinion, it is generally recognized that in certain sections of the state this service has been of substantial benefit in helping to maintain price levels and in improving local market conditions as to weighing, grading, etc. At all times the Sales Office has been conducted with the idea of directing livestock to those outlets whether they be on terminal markets or to processors, where net returns to farmers will be the greatest without at the same time underselling terminal markets with resultant destructive effects upon price levels."



A New Pair of Pants for the Boy

The sales office at Decatur managed by Henry Troutman, handled 1120 decks of livestock during 1934 for eight member units compared with 1384 decks handled in 1934. While the Association sold to packers only 674 decks of livestock last year, it handled a total of 2,-647 decks.

Pres. Smith Speaks

"Let's stress organized selling of livestock through our own co-operatives in the coming year. This is the big issue and overshadows the question of direct and terminal marketing," Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, declared in his highly interesting and inspiring address on the afternoon program. "Let's market our livestock to get the farmer the most money. This means through co-operative agencies whether at country concentration points or on the terminal markets. The only way I know to meet the problem of direct buying by packers from individual farmers is to organize livestock at its source. There is a big difference between

packers buying from individual farmers and from local livestock co-operatives operated by highly trained and informed managers. And direct buying of cattle from individual farmers," he continued, "offers far more dangers than direct buying of hogs." Mr. Smith warned farmers to be on their guard against selling cattle to packer buyers and speculators and quoted a statement by one country buyer to the effect that he made enough profit to buy a new Ford car on every carload of cattle purchased during the market rise.

"The I. A. A. in 1935 has a mandate from its governing body adopted at the last annual meeting to support concentration of livestock in present co-operative selling agencies," he continued. "We are not going to take sides on the question of terminal vs. direct selling. We believe this is a sound program to follow until we know more about the influence on prices of these different types of marketing. We know that the effect of organizing livestock at co-operative concentration points is to increase the volume of livestock marketed co-operatively in the terminals."

Mr. Smith confined the latter part of his address to a discussion of production control, pending amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and unemployment relief.

Fight Begins

"The fight to pass these amendments begins next Tuesday," he said. "It's not going to be easy because there is a general lack of understanding of the merits of the proposed program. When the time comes we want your support. The leading amendment we desire is to take out of the law the necessity for the payment of benefits to producers of a commodity when a processing tax is levied on such a commodity. Everyone knows that it is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to make accurate and fair allotments to individual farmers for hogs, cattle, sheep and dairy products. It is much more simple to control feed grains and then maintain a normal surplus to tide us over in case of drouth against which warehouse certificates may be issued and made the basis for storage loans.

"This amendment will make possible only a nominal tax on each commodity, the revenue from which can be used to export surpluses, to develop non-food uses for farm crops, or to control acreage.

"I believe that livestock growers everywhere, as well as dairymen, will support this kind of a program when they thoroughly understand it. At a recent meeting of Illinois dairy leaders sentiment was unanimous for the proposed amendment. It is generally conceded that it would be much more fair to spread the processing tax over all the livestock

His Power Upheld



being benefited by the corn acreage control program rather than to get nearly all the money from the hog producer. Hogs are now paying 93 per cent of the cost of the feed grain control program."

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"The drouth has caused grain to move in very unusual channels," he continued. "Corn is worth more in the country than in terminal markets due to feeding demand. This has made terminal bids unattractive in many territories and has reduced our volume. However, when the heavy movement of sealed corn was at its peak and support to the market was needed it was conceded by nearly all managers of member elevators that the service rendered and prices paid by Farmers National Grain Corporation were equal to those of any other firm, and many times were better."

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The Chicago Board of Trade cited Farmers National for violation of its rules in the contract provisions for paying co-operative commissions for organization and educational purposes, and that an accounting should be made to Farmers National of the amounts so expended during the fiscal year, and any amount remaining unspent should be returned to the general fund of Farmers National.

"Due to the support of the I. A. A. and its associated co-operatives," Mr. Johnstone said, "Illinois Grain has been able to secure a large volume of grain at a comparatively small cost. This saving has been reflected back to the member elevators in the form of a patronage dividend. Under the new agreement there is no source of revenue available out of which to pay preferred stock or patronage dividends. For this reason amendments to the Capper-Tincher Act are being sought to correct this situation."

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In spite of the controversy with the Board of Trade, Illinois Grain was able to declare an annual seven per cent dividend on preferred stock, and a patronage dividend of one-fifth cent per bushel on all grains except oats, and one-tenth cent on oats. Net income during the year was $33,491 from which $23,000 is set aside for dividends, $1,160 for income taxes and $9,331.44 to surplus.

Speaking of Farmers National Grain Corporation, Mr. Johnstone reported that in the six months' period ending December 31, 1934 it had wiped out the $600,000 loss of the previous fiscal year, and a net profit of slightly more than a million dollars was shown with a reserve for adjustments at the end of the current fiscal year of $200,000.

"Of course the big problem is to maintain this profit during the next six months when there will be only a small volume of grain moving," he said. "But the prospects are, due to large stocks of grain strategically located, and with prevailing premiums, we will be able to weather the last half of the year in good shape."

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He pointed out that trucking of grain has been a point of great concern to the directors of the Corporation and to elevator managers. In five years the Corporation has been built from the ground up to a membership of 178 co-operative elevators and grain associations, he said. In the same period Farmers National has grown into the largest grain marketing agency in the United States.

Mr. Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel for the I. A. A., gave a stirring and eloquent address in which he reviewed developments in co-operative marketing legislation over a period of years and the pending amendments to the so-called Grain Futures and Packers and Stockyards Acts.

The primary amendments proposed would prevent Grain Exchanges from suspending a co-operative association doing business thereon until alleged violations are affirmed by the courts, would seek a new definition of a co-operative association in line with the Capper-Volstead Act, and would make possible the distribution of co-operative commissions received for services rendered by a co-operative association as patronage dividends. Similarly legislation is being sought requiring meat processors to submit their books and records to the Secretary of Agriculture to aid him in determining the influence of direct marketing on the price of livestock.

Kirkpatrick suggested that elevator managers and directors begin thinking about the opportunities in centralized purchasing of their supplies and sidelines—also establishing a clearing house to develop standard elevator practices. In these changing times, he said, elevators must have an organization like Illinois Grain Corporation through which they can get together and solve their common problems. The speaker closed his address with a glowing tribute to Abraham Lincoln and a quotation from the famous orator and thinker, Bob Ingersoll whose home was in Peoria.

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Mr. Huff, who was active in framing the Country Elevator Code, discussed various provisions of the code. He stated that the N. R. A. Advisory Board has recommended to the Administrator an in-

packers buying from individual farmers and from local livestock co-operatives operated by highly trained and informed managers. And direct buying of cattle from individual farmers," he continued, "offers far more dangers than direct buying of hogs." Mr. Smith warned farmers to be on their guard against selling cattle to packer buyers and speculators and quoted a statement by one country buyer to the effect that he made enough profit to buy a new Ford car on every carload of cattle purchased during the market rise.

"The I. A. A. in 1935 has a mandate from its governing body adopted at the last annual meeting to support concentration of livestock in present co-operative selling agencies," he continued. "We are not going to take sides on the question of terminal vs. direct selling. We believe this is a sound program to follow until we know more about the influence on prices of these different types of marketing. We know that the effect of organizing livestock at co-operative concentration points is to increase the volume of livestock marketed co-operatively in the terminals."

Mr. Smith confined the latter part of his address to a discussion of production control, pending amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and unemployment relief.

Fight Begins

"The fight to pass these amendments begins next Tuesday," he said. "It's not going to be easy because there is a general lack of understanding of the merits of the proposed program. When the time comes we want your support. The leading amendment we desire is to take out of the law the necessity for the payment of benefits to producers of a commodity when a processing tax is levied on such a commodity. Everyone knows that it is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to make accurate and fair allotments to individual farmers for hogs, cattle, sheep and dairy products. It is much more simple to control feed grains and then maintain a normal surplus to tide us over in case of drouth against which warehouse certificates may be issued and made the basis for storage loans.

"This amendment will make possible only a nominal tax on each commodity, the revenue from which can be used to export surpluses, to develop non-food uses for farm crops, or to control acreage.

"I believe that livestock growers everywhere, as well as dairymen, will support this kind of a program when they thoroughly understand it. At a recent meeting of Illinois dairy leaders sentiment was unanimous for the proposed amendment. It is generally conceded that it would be much more fair to spread the processing tax over all the livestock

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Commenting on farm organization and cooperation, Mr. Huff declared that there never has been a permanent agriculture established on a business basis in any country during the past, but that historically agriculture has merely become a tail to the kite of industrial development. There must be a living and vitalized movement in agriculture, he stated, to prevent that thing from happening in this country.

Referring to the so-called "farmer grain-dealer commission" which many believe was set up to whitewash the grain exchanges and prevent the passage of needed additional regulatory legislation, Mr. Huff said:

Corners And Tangles

"In appearing before this Commission I was asked whether I thought it better to have free and open markets or Government regulation. I replied that we never have had free and open markets in this country: we have had corners, triangles, rectangles and other tangles with the result that in spite of the rules of the Exchanges the Government has had to intervene in order to maintain any semblance of a free and open market. It is not a question of whether we shall have free and open markets or Government regulation, but rather whether we shall be able to have sufficient regulation by the Government to keep the present marketing system at all serviceable to the producer."

D. M. Hardy, president of the St. Louis Bank for Co-operatives, stated that loans had been made to 33 co-operative elevators in Illinois, 19 of which are members of Illinois Grain Corporation. In the past, said Hardy, loans have been made not so much on the resources of the elevator and its ability to pay the money back as on the financial standing of the directors who sign the note. In our loans we're leaving the directors out of it. The result is that some loans are not being made.



1935 OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION

Front row left to right: Eugene Curtis, Fred Romine, G. C. Johnstone, president, Walter Thomas, W. H. Watson.

Center row: H. K. Johnston, Harrison Fahrnkopf, manager, E. E. Stevenson, Geo. L. Potter, E. D. Lawrence, B. L. Baird, Charles Schmitt, secretary.

Top row left to right: H. P. Joy, Ralph Allen, Fred Zimmerman, A. R. Wright, vice-president, and F. D. Barton, field man. Robt. A. Cowles, treasurer, is not in the picture.

The following resolutions were adopted:

I.

Until a high average of industrial production with consequent lower prices for manufactured goods is restored in this country and normal foreign markets for agricultural products are reestablished on a sound business basis, we believe it is to the best interests of American agriculture to keep farm production in adjustment with the existing demand at parity prices. To this end we vigorously urge general support of agricultural adjustment programs.

We believe that the best interests of farmers will be served by amendment of the Adjustment Act, and modification of administrative rulings in crop adjustment programs to:

1. Make possible spreading processing taxes for payment of benefits for acreage adjustment over a larger number of farm products, which are directly or indirectly benefited by such adjustment;

2. Adjust individual allotments of contract signers, in cases where such allotments are grossly inequitable, in conformance with good farming practice as to percentage of acreage in basic crops in the particular community where the farm is located;

3. Give county allotment committees wider powers in adjusting individual allotments subject to review of the state allotment committee and the Secretary of Agriculture.

II.

WHEREAS, the Grain Futures Act, in its present form, does not fully protect the rights of farmers' cooperative marketing associations operating on the public commodity exchanges of the country as Capper-Volstead cooperatives, so as to guarantee their continued operation on such exchanges pending litigation and court decision on matters pertaining to alleged violations of rules and regulations, and,

WHEREAS, we firmly believe that the act should specifically provide and permit cooperative associations, with membership in public commodity exchanges to compensate their regional local member associations upon a commodity unit basis for organization and field services, and,

WHEREAS, additional powers are needed by the Secretary of Agriculture, under the provisions of this act, to regulate futures trading, in the interest of producers of farm products and the public at large, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Illinois Grain Corporation in annual meeting assembled, urge the passage of the so-called Jones bill amending the Grain Futures Act now pending before the present session of Congress, with appropriate amendments defining cooperative associations as Capper-Volstead associations, and allowing such cooperative associations upon public commodity exchanges to compensate their regionals or local member associations for services performed upon a commodity unit basis, or otherwise.

III.

WHEREAS, The commission launched recently by the Farmers National Grain Dealers Association has been holding hearings in leading terminal grain markets, at a time when the bona fide grain farmers of the nation are urging grain-exchange legislation, to protect their interest and the public interest; and,

WHEREAS, the feeling that the commission is not a disinterested fact-finding agency, working in behalf of agriculture, prevents many farm leaders from testifying who would like to end abuses in futures trading and further safeguard the rights of cooperatives on the exchanges; and,

WHEREAS, the preponderance of testimony at these hearings has come from grain dealers and processors, all of which has tended toward giving these contract markets a clean bill of health; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, that when the report of this commission is submitted to Congress, that the Illinois delegation in Congress take cognisance of the sponsors and parentage of this commission and its close relationship with the so-called grain trade, before giving serious consideration to such report.

A. R. Wright,
A. J. Gillillan,
Eugene Curtis.

$500,000 Back To Shippers

Corn-belt farmers, mostly from Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, will receive about $500,000 in commission refunds as a result of a recent court decision upholding the order of Secretary Henry A. Wallace of early last year reducing livestock commissions 20 per cent.

This amount represents accumulations since April, 1934, which were ordered impounded by the court when a temporary injunction was granted the commission men to prevent the reduction. The Chicago Producers Commission Association instituted the 20 per cent reduction immediately and has been operating on that basis ever since.

Market Your Wool Co-operatively



ILLINOIS annually produces about 5,000,000 pounds of wool. How much of it will be sold co-operatively this year in the Illinois wool marketing program?

The way Illinois farmers answer this question will have some bearing on the ultimate price of wool for in the past buyers of low-priced wool have been influential in breaking the market when the National Wool Marketing Corporation, cooperative, was attempting to increase returns to the producer.

The annual wool clip in this state averages from $750,000 to $1,000,000 in value. While wool production is a sideline on most farms, the aggregate income is substantial. It is worth while for farmers to work together and exercise their influence in getting the best possible returns for this farm product.

The small grower has more reason to sell co-operatively than has the large grower. Buyers are interested in volume and they naturally are attracted to large quantities for sale. This situation develops competition. In most Illinois communities there is only one buyer and he often takes the wool at his own price. Occasionally the local buyer is caught. This happened in 1920 when prices dropped sharply. But over a long period of time, even over a five-year swing, the producer who sells co-operatively invariably gets a higher average return.

Ave. 28c Per Lb.

At shearing time in 1933 local buyers in Illinois paid eight to 12 cents per pound for wool. The farmer who sold his wool co-operatively through the Illinois Live Stock Marketing Association that year averaged approximately 28 cents a pound for wool.

All of the 1934 wool marketed co-operatively for Illinois farmers has not yet been sold. As a result returns have been delayed. But it usually pays to wait. This is what the private buyer does. Farmers can secure for themselves the profit that ordinarily results from selling as the market needs it by co-operative action.

James M. Coon of the Co-operative Division, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, was in Illinois during February attending a series of eight wool marketing meetings conducted by the Illinois Live Stock Marketing Association. Ray E. Miller, director of livestock marketing, and L. B. Hornbeck who has been temporarily retained by the Association, had charge of these meetings. Mr. Coon reports that more interest is manifest in Illinois this year in the wool marketing program than in 1934.

Wool co-operatives in the United States had approximately 300,000,000 pounds of wool on February 1, he says. Approximately one - half of this, it is estimated, will be sold between now and June 1. The clip this year is estimated at 350,000,000 pounds which is below normal because of the slaughter of 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 sheep in drouth relief areas. With a carryover of only 150,000,000 pounds, Mr. Coon estimates that supplies will run only about 500,000,000 pounds, which is barely enough to take care of the average yearly consumption in the United States.

During the latter part of March, wool grading demonstrations will be scheduled to acquaint producers with the various grades and the reasons for variation in net returns.

Illinois Livestock Marketing

(Continued from page 4)

retailing the meat to the ultimate consumer. After all, he continued, livestock is not marketed until it is processed and merchandised.

"It is mighty easy for a farmer to slip up on his values 25 to 50 cents a hundred when selling in the country," Randall said. "Evidence at hand shows that farmers during the past two months have frequently lost $1 to $2 per cwt. on cattle sold to packers, commission men and speculators."

The speaker referred to hog cut-out tests being conducted at an eastern packing plant. One of the objects is to make available to salesmen on various markets reliable information as to cut-out values for the different grades and weights of hogs, and by this means more accurately measure wholesale and retail margins. This with additional information as to storage holdings furnishes a reliable basis for arriving at the true value of live hogs.

In a brief talk Henry Troutman, manager of the Decatur sales office, described the various news and radio services which enable him to keep in touch with all the principal livestock markets in arriving at market values. We are are not selling livestock just to get a commission, he said. We are trying to send the livestock received at the various co-operative concentration points to the highest market. During the past year the Decatur sales office has marketed approximately 69 per cent of its hogs at Indianapolis, 14.9 per cent in the Cleveland territory, 8.1 per cent St. Louis, 3.7 per cent Buffalo, and 3.1 per cent Chicago.

L. B. Hornbeck stated that there is more interest this year in co-operative wool marketing than during any of the last few years. He pointed out that 90 per cent of the wool purchased in Australia is sold co-operatively and that Illinois farmers will net more for their wool over a period of years by selling co-operatively, than through other channels. Illinois produces around 5,000,000 pounds of wool annually and every penny added to the average per pound price means $50,000 to Illinois farmers. In 1933 returns to growers ranged from five cents to 10 cents more than prices which prevailed in Illinois that season.

The meeting adopted a resolution approved by the board that each unit of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association be a separate corporate entity and that the federated type of organization be uniform throughout the state.

terpretation of Executive Order X 131 under the code so that any country grain elevator whose retail business amounts to not more than ten per cent of its total business and not more than $10,000 will not come under the N. R. A. retail code at all. The Advisory Board further recommends that any elevator whose retail business slightly exceeds ten per cent of its total business or is slightly in excess of $10,000 may make application for exemption upon a showing that it will be competitively disadvantaged in the absence of such exemption, either partial or complete. If this policy is adopted by N. R. A. it will greatly simplify the entire code relationship of country elevators and will be a distinct victory for the National Country Elevator Code authority, which has all along sought to have exemption for country elevators.

Commenting on farm organization and cooperation, Mr. Huff declared that there never has been a permanent agriculture established on a business basis in any country during the past, but that historically agriculture has merely become a tail to the kite of industrial development. There must be a living and vitalized movement in agriculture, he stated, to prevent that thing from happening in this country.

Referring to the so-called "farmer grain-dealer commission" which many believe was set up to whitewash the grain exchanges and prevent the passage of needed additional regulatory legislation, Mr. Huff said:

Corners And Tangles

"In appearing before this Commission I was asked whether I thought it better to have free and open markets or Government regulation. I replied that we never have had free and open markets in this country: we have had corners, triangles, rectangles and other tangles with the result that in spite of the rules of the Exchanges the Government has had to intervene in order to maintain any semblance of a free and open market. It is not a question of whether we shall have free and open markets or Government regulation, but rather whether we shall be able to have sufficient regulation by the Government to keep the present marketing system at all serviceable to the producer."

D. M. Hardy, president of the St. Louis Bank for Co-operatives, stated that loans had been made to 33 co-operative elevators in Illinois, 19 of which are members of Illinois Grain Corporation. In the past, said Hardy, loans have been made not so much on the resources of the elevator and its ability to pay the money back as on the financial standing of the directors who sign the note. In our loans we're leaving the directors out of it. The result is that some loans are not being made.



1935 OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION

Front row left to right: Eugene Curtis, Fred Romine, G. C. Johnstone, president, Walter Thomas, W. H. Watson.
Center row: H. K. Johnston, Harrison Fahrnkopf, manager, E. E. Stevenson, Geo. L. Potter, E. D. Lawrence, B. L. Baird, Charles Schmitt, secretary.
Top row left to right: H. E. Joy, Ralph Allen, Fred Zimmerman, A. R. Wright, vice-president, and F. D. Barton, field man. Robt. A. Cowles, treasurer, is not in the picture.

The following resolutions were adopted:

I.

Until a high average of industrial production with consequent lower prices for manufactured goods is restored in this country and normal foreign markets for agricultural products are reestablished on a sound business basis, we believe it is to the best interests of American agriculture to keep farm production in adjustment with the existing demand at parity prices. To this end we vigorously urge general support of agricultural adjustment programs.

We believe that the best interests of farmers will be served by amendment of the Adjustment Act, and modification of administrative rulings in crop adjustment programs to:

1. Make possible spreading processing taxes for payment of benefits for acreage adjustment over a larger number of farm products, which are directly or indirectly benefited by such adjustment;

2. Adjust individual allotments of contract signers, in cases where such allotments are grossly inequitable, in conformance with good farming practice as to percentage of acreage in basic crops in the particular community where the farm is located;

3. Give county allotment committees wider powers in adjusting individual allotments subject to review of the state allotment committee and the Secretary of Agriculture.

II.

WHEREAS, the Grain Futures Act, in its present form, does not fully protect the rights of farmers' cooperative marketing associations operating on the public commodity exchanges of the country as Capper-Volstead cooperatives, so as to guarantee their continued operation on such exchanges pending litigation and court decision on matters pertaining to alleged violations of rules and regulations, and,

WHEREAS, we firmly believe that the act should specifically provide and permit cooperative associations, with membership in public commodity exchanges to compensate their regional local member associations upon a commodity unit basis for organization and field services, and,

WHEREAS, additional powers are needed by the Secretary of Agriculture, under the provisions of this act, to regulate futures trading, in the interest of producers of farm products and the public at large, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Illinois Grain Corporation in annual meeting assembled, urge the passage of the so-called Jones bill amending the Grain Futures Act now pending before the present session of Congress, with appropriate amendments defining cooperative associations as Capper-Volstead associations, and allowing such cooperative associations upon public commodity exchanges to compensate their regionals or local member associations for services performed upon a commodity unit basis, or otherwise.

III.

WHEREAS, The commission launched recently by the Farmers National Grain Dealers Association has been holding hearings in leading terminal grain markets, at a time when the bona fide grain farmers of the nation are urging grain-exchange legislation, to protect their interest and the public interest; and,

WHEREAS, the feeling that the commission is not a disinterested fact-finding agency, working in behalf of agriculture, prevents many farm leaders from testifying who would like to end abuses in futures trading and further safeguard the rights of cooperatives on the exchanges, and,

WHEREAS, the preponderance of testimony at these hearings has come from grain dealers and processors, all of which has tended toward giving these contract markets a clean bill of health; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, that when the report of this commission is submitted to Congress, that the Illinois delegation in Congress take cognizance of the sponsors and parentage of this commission and its close relationship with the so-called grain trade, before giving serious consideration to such report

A. R. Wright,
A. J. Gillillan,
Eugene Curtis

$500,000 Back To Shippers

Corn-belt farmers, mostly from Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, will receive about $500,000 in commission refunds as a result of a recent court decision upholding the order of Secretary Henry A. Wallace of early last year reducing livestock commissions 20 per cent.

This amount represents accumulations since April, 1934, which were ordered impounded by the court when a temporary injunction was granted the commission men to prevent the reduction. The Chicago Producers Commission Association instituted the 20 per cent reduction immediately and has been operating on that basis ever since.

Market Your Wool Co-operatively



ILLINOIS annually produces about 5,000,000 pounds of wool. How much of it will be sold co-operatively this year in the Illinois wool marketing program?

The way Illinois farmers answer this question will have some bearing on the ultimate price of wool for in the past buyers of low-priced wool have been influential in breaking the market when the National Wool Marketing Corporation, cooperative, was attempting to increase returns to the producer.

The annual wool clip in this state averages from $750,000 to $1,000,000 in value. While wool production is a sideline on most farms, the aggregate income is substantial. It is worth while for farmers to work together and exercise their influence in getting the best possible returns for this farm product.

The small grower has more reason to sell co-operatively than has the large grower. Buyers are interested in volume and they naturally are attracted to large quantities for sale. This situation develops competition. In most Illinois communities there is only one buyer and he often takes the wool at his own price. Occasionally the local buyer is caught. This happened in 1920 when prices dropped sharply. But over a long period of time, even over a five-year swing, the producer who sells co-operatively invariably gets a higher average return.

Ave. 28c Per Lb.

At shearing time in 1933 local buyers in Illinois paid eight to 12 cents per pound for wool. The farmer who sold his wool co-operatively through the Illinois Live Stock Marketing Association that year averaged approximately 28 cents a pound for wool.

All of the 1934 wool marketed co-operatively for Illinois farmers has not yet been sold. As a result returns have been delayed. But it usually pays to wait. This is what the private buyer does. Farmers can secure for themselves the profit that ordinarily results from selling as the market needs it by co-operative action.

James M. Coon of the Co-operative Division, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, was in Illinois during February attending a series of eight wool marketing meetings conducted by the Illinois Live Stock Marketing Association. Ray E. Miller, director of livestock marketing, and L. B. Hornbeck who has been temporarily retained by the Association, had charge of these meetings. Mr. Coon reports that more interest is manifest in Illinois this year in the wool marketing program than in 1934.

Wool co-operatives in the United States had approximately 300,000,000 pounds of wool on February 1, he says. Approximately one - half of this, it is estimated, will be sold between now and June 1. The clip this year is estimated at 350,000,000 pounds which is below normal because of the slaughter of 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 sheep in drouth relief areas. With a carryover of only 150,000,000 pounds, Mr. Coon estimates that supplies will run only about 500,000,000 pounds, which is barely enough to take care of the average yearly consumption in the United States.

During the latter part of March, wool grading demonstrations will be scheduled to acquaint producers with the various grades and the reasons for variation in net returns.

Illinois Livestock Marketing

(Continued from page 4)

retailing the meat to the ultimate consumer. After all, he continued, livestock is not marketed until it is processed and merchandised.

"It is mighty easy for a farmer to slip up on his values 25 to 50 cents a hundred when selling in the country," Randall said. "Evidence at hand shows that farmers during the past two months have frequently lost $1 to $2 per cwt. on cattle sold to packers, commission men and speculators."

The speaker referred to hog cut-out tests being conducted at an eastern packing plant. One of the objects is to make available to salesmen on various markets reliable information as to cut-out values for the different grades and weights of hogs, and by this means more accurately measure wholesale and retail margins. This with additional information as to storage holdings furnishes a reliable basis for arriving at the true value of live hogs.

In a brief talk Henry Troutman, manager of the Decatur sales office, described the various news and radio services which enable him to keep in touch with all the principal livestock markets in arriving at market values. We are are not selling livestock just to get a commission, he said. We are trying to send the livestock received at the various co-operative concentration points to the highest market. During the past year the Decatur sales office has marketed approximately 69 per cent of its hogs at Indianapolis, 14.9 per cent in the Cleveland territory, 8.1 per cent St. Louis, 3.7 per cent Buffalo, and 3.1 per cent Chicago.

L. B. Hornbeck stated that there is more interest this year in co-operative wool marketing than during any of the last few years. He pointed out that 90 per cent of the wool purchased in Australia is sold co-operatively and that Illinois farmers will net more for their wool over a period of years by selling co-operatively, than through other channels. Illinois produces around 5,000,000 pounds of wool annually and every penny added to the average per pound price means $50,000 to Illinois farmers. In 1933 returns to growers ranged from five cents to 10 cents more than prices which prevailed in Illinois that season.

The meeting adopted a resolution, approved by the board that each unit of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association be a separate corporate entity and that the federated type of organization be uniform throughout the state.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

George Thiem, Editor
John Tracy, Assistant

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Why Unemployment?

BETWEEN 1929 and 1934, the national income declined by approximately 50 per cent; but building costs in which wage rates are an important item declined only 12 per cent, the New York Times comments editorially. "This is one of the outstanding disparities in the whole record of the depression. But as yet no frontal attack has been made on the problem of bringing current building costs into line with current income."

Industrial Chemistry And Agriculture

THE industrial chemist and the inventor have been responsible frequently for changing the course and economic status of agriculture as well as other industries.

The development and improvement of rayon dealt a heavy blow to the silk industry of Japan and has made sharp inroads on outlets for raw cotton. Agricultural poverty in Japan and decline of its rural population are closely linked with the waning use of silk. Corn-belt farmers are aware of the tremendous influence of gasoline, kerosene and the gas engine, on the horse and mule population with the consequent decline in the market for the products of some 20 million acres of land.

Thinking farmers are demanding that chemists be put to work developing new non-food uses for farm products. The recent mass meeting at Bloomington to crystallize sentiment for a program to convert corn into alcohol for a gasoline motor fuel blend illustrates the widespread interest in the movement.

Iowa State College has shown much interest in helping agriculture in this field. Dr. Leo M. Christensen's experiments on alcohol-gasoline blends proved them to be a superior motor fuel. Dr. H. A. Webber of the same institution recently announced that the lowly corn cob is a potential source of oxalic acid, between six and eight million pounds of which are used annually in the United States in chemical processes.

Certainly much more will be accomplished by concentrating on the task of discovering more profitable uses for farm products, than by leaving the matter to chance. New industries have been built and millions of people put to work as a result of simple inventions and discoveries.

Farmers have a direct interest in fostering research designed to broaden outlets for their products. The Illinois Agricultural Association is keenly aware of its obligation and opportunity in this direction. Its influence is being used to promote more intense chemical research and investigation into the uses of farm products to make possible full capacity production at profitable prices.

Rural Library Service

ONE of the needs of agriculture awaiting the return of general prosperity is a modern, rural library service. Farmers have more time to read, particularly in the winter, than do city people, yet good books and reference libraries are much less accessible to them. Much can and should be accomplished toward publishing good books in inexpensive form as has been done in certain European countries. Yet it isn't possible for each family to have a complete library of its own. Taxpayers can own a good library co-operatively, however, and any reasonable plan to provide this kind of service for farmers will meet with a favorable response when the more pressing economic problems of agriculture are met and solved.

Stock Buyers Profits

LIVESTOCK growers who still like to match wits with local stock buyers have been coming out at the short end of the trade recently according to reports from the country. Cattle buyers representing packers, and speculators, have been taking advantage of the day to day upturn in livestock prices to feather their nests at the expense of unsuspecting producers. C. G. Randell of the Livestock and Wool Division, Farm Credit Administration, is authority for the statement that one local buyer boasted of netting the price of a new Ford car on each carload of cattle purchased one week. With farmer-owned Producer livestock commission agencies on practically every important terminal market in charge of skilled salesmen who know values, there is small reason for losing the profits in a year's work through a poor sale. Co-operative selling is the only system that can be relied upon to net the farmer the most for his produce in the long run.

Was McNary-Haugen Bill Defeat A Victory?

OCCASIONAL self-examination and confession is good for the soul.

A most frank and open indictment of the attitude of the organized grain trade in opposing the McNary-Haugen surplus control program back in the middle '20s, and other constructive measures, was made last October by C. D. Sturtevant, president of a large Chicago grain commission company, in a speech before the Ohio Mill and Feed Dealers Association.

The address, considering its source, is an amazing criticism of the obstructionist attitude of the grain trade toward progressive measures for the public interest advanced by organized farmers during the past decade or more.

Speaking of the early measures for improving the farmers' economic condition, Mr. Sturtevant said:

"Under the first classification, the McNary-Haugen plan and the export debenture plan have been little heard of recently altho prior to 1929 they were the main objects of attention in grain-politico circles. **Almost unanimously, the grain trade opposed these artificial proposals to dispose of our surplus wheat abroad in order to rid ourselves of the growing surplus,** that Old Man of the Sea who had, according to the best advice from Washington, been riding the neck of the American farmer since the close of the World War.

"Our open and vigorous fight against these measures was successful, and when President Coolidge bravely vetoed the second McNary-Haugen Bill, **his veto message was hailed as a classic by the trade** and accorded a place in the national archives with the other great state papers of other great presidents.

"Was Defeat of McNary-Haugen Bill a Victory? I think there is but little doubt that our opposition to these plans was the deciding factor in their defeat and that if the grain trade had been 'sold' on one of these theories, had been asked for their co-operation as the present Administration has asked our co-operation in the A. A. A. program; if, in short, one of these plans had been adopted, and administered with the help and co-operation of the grain trade, the whole course of farm relief history and perhaps the economic and political history of the nation would have been changed. We would not have had the Farm Marketing Act of 1929, the Federal Farm Board, the Grain Stabilization Corporation (lately deceased) nor the Farmers National Grain Corporation, very much alive, and now seeking control of the grain marketing machinery of the country. In view of Farm Board history, I wonder if we really won a victory by defeating the McNary-Haugen Bill?

"We have repeatedly claimed that the Farm Board program was one of the factors responsible for the financial collapse of 1929 and the resulting economic depression that is still with us. **Shall we not, therefore, also take our share of the responsibility for present conditions?** If we had not defeated the McNary-Haugen Bill, but had, on the contrary, accepted it, endorsed it and assisted in its administration, we would have had no Federal Farm Board. If the plan had operated successfully, we would have had no grain surpluses and who is there to gainsay that the present depression would have been neither so severe nor so long had Farm Board operations been out of the picture during the troublous four years of the Hoover administration. In fact, who is there to say that our McNary-Haugen victory was not a vital and perhaps governing factor in the national election of 1932 and in the resulting rise to power of the present domestic administration. **A little more consideration for the grain trade on the part of farm leaders and the Republican administration in 1927 and 1928 and a little less uncompromising attitude upon our part, might have** entirely changed economic and political history during the past five years.

"From 1929 to 1933, practically during the entire four years of the Hoover administration, we were again in an **open knock-down and drag-out fight with Washington** on the **farm marketing act,** the Farm Board and its children and in general on the attempt of the Federal Farm Board to control prices by means of manipulative measures and price control. Again, our program had a distinct effect on national politics. The Farm Board and its policies were a leading issue in the 1932 campaign and undoubtedly, materially contributed to the Democratic victory. I know definitely of my own knowledge that in at least one important congressional district the fight of the grain trade against the Republican candidate for Congress who was a prominent Farm Board supporter, definitely defeated him for re-election.

"We Paved Way for A. A. A.—We first helped defeat the McNary-Haugen Bill and thus paved the way for the Farm Marketing Act and thus helped to make the failure of the latter measure and of its administration a major issue in 1932 elections. I doubt if the Republican party has any deep-seated affection for the grain trade.

"The defeat of the McNary-Haugen Bill, a plan to dispose of our surpluses abroad, followed by the Farm Board debacle which was a failure to control prices by surplus control, logically led to the present Agricultural Adjustment Act which, after the defeat of one plan and the failure of the other serves well to illustrate the tenacity, perhaps the eternal qualities of bureaucracy. The present Act delegates complete power to the Secretary of Agriculture to follow any and every plan heretofore suggested. He can, if he chooses, follow in principle at least, the McNary-Haugen Act, the Export Debenture Plan or restore the Federal Farm Board (under a different name perhaps for political reasons) to its pristine vigor. What is the corn loan program and Secretary Wallace's 'Ever Constant Granary' but the Farm Board surplus control plan in a new

Repentance?



dress, and the domestic allotment and processing tax but a variation of the McNary-Haugen principle?

"In resolutions adopted at the annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n. at Memphis we have condemned the "Ever Constant Granary" and its related theories and have adopted the theory that the cure for the farmers' ills lies in the recovery of our foreign markets. * * * * * * * *

"Do we, thereby, pin our faith to the current plans for reciprocal tariff agreements and a pious hope that we, as a creditor nation will lower our tariff barriers and permit our foreign debtors to send us their products in sufficient volume to pay their debts to us and to exchange for our agricultural products, or have we by this action, recanted our position on the McNary-Haugen Bill and are we now prepared to endorse the domestic allotment idea as an improvement on the earlier plan?

"Always in Opposition.—Every time we have gone to Washington in recent years to oppose some proposed plan for farm relief (and we have always gone there to oppose and never to endorse) we have been asked—What is your plan? I now ask you that same question. What is our plan? Have we anything to offer that is an improvement upon the domestic allotment plan? . . . .

"From the Viewpoint of Practical Politics and Our Own Self-Interest let us consider these questions. We are middlemen **thriving on volume, starving on scarcity.** If the Government artificially, by means of its crop reduction or control program, or if in the absence of any government plan our theory of the operation of the law of supply and demand should become effective and domestic production be adjusted to domestic needs, **we perish from lack of volume.** Should we not, therefore, abandon our time-honored policy of objection and opposition to all plans for farm relief?

"Should We not Accept the Olive Branch extended us by this Administration and cooperate with them in making effective a plan which, while it may be anathema to us in theory, may in practice keep our present marketing system functioning with **sufficient volume of trade to keep us all in business?**

"Should we not, in view of our theory of export markets, cease our opposition to administrative efforts to move our surplus abroad at prices lower than domestic values?

"Should we not abandon our attacks on the processing tax and should we not abandon the theory that the law of supply and demand, operating through the price factor, is the only sound method of controlling production?

"Should we not, instead, get out and boost for a trial of any plan, acceptable to the government that will permit us as middlemen to handle a large volume of business, both domestic and export, any plan that will permit our free and open markets to properly function; and with no restriction on production and no attempts to segregate the surplus?"

Corn-Hog Signup On In Full Swing In State

With the 1935 corn-hog signup in full swing throughout Illinois early estimates of farm advisers interviewed at Bloomington during the state livestock meeting on Feb. 23 indicate a signup approximately equivalent to that of last year. With the 1935 crop and prices next fall uncertain quantities, farmers are impressed, first, by the need for keeping production under control, and secondly, by the crop insurance feature of the plan.

Benefit payments will be made regardless of the size of the crop or price the 1935 crop brings. Moreover the 1935 corn loan program will be available only to contract signers. The possibility of a higher than market price stabilization loan on corn next fall should prices drop sharply, is not being overlooked.

A. G. Black, chief of the AAA corn-hog program, recently reaffirmed the understanding that land held out of production may be planted without limit to any other crop than corn, but not to corn for use as fodder or other forage purposes.

Appoint Advisory Committees

The following advisory committee appointments for the year 1935 were made by President Earl C. Smith and announced at the February meeting of the board of directors:

Finance Committee

Talmage DeFrees, Smithboro; E. Harris, Grayslake; Albert Hayes, Chillicothe.

Organization-Information Committee

E. D. Lawrence, Bloomington; Otto Steffey, Stronghurst; M. Ray Ihrig, Golden; W. F. Coolidge (Farm Adviser), Carlinville.

Marketing Committee

Samuel Sorrells, Raymond; Mont Fox, Oakwood; Eugene Curtis, Champaign; A. O. Eckert, Belleville; I. E. Parett (Farm Adviser), Jacksonville.

Business Service Committee

C. E. Bamborough, Polo; Chas. Marshall, Belknap; Chester McCord, Newton; Dee Small (Farm Adviser), Marion.

Public Relations Committee

R. B. Endicott, Villa Ridge; E. E. Houghtby, Shabbona; K. T. Smith, Greenfield; C. E. Yale (Farm Adviser), Amboy.

PRODUCE MARKETING

A POULTRY and egg specialist wonders why middle west farmers do not go after the rich eastern poultry and egg market in an organized way. He points to the fact that co-operatives on the Pacific Coast are putting their eggs and poultry into New York City and other eastern markets, although they are at a disadvantage as to distance from market and cost of production.

The point is well taken. Here in the corn belt we normally have plenty of corn, small grain, milk, alfalfa, meat scrap and other feeds for producing poultry and eggs. Yet with these advantages corn belt farmers have failed to take advantage of their opportunities. Co-operation in the production of standard, quality products and marketing of poultry and eggs in the middle west is conspicuous by its absence. Perhaps the reason is that poultry and eggs on most corn belt farms are considered a sideline, although in the aggregate income from these products bulks large.

First of all we need to standardize our flocks by communities and organize co-operatives to grade and market our produce as thinking farmers have done on the Pacific Coast. The co-operative is the key to the development of such a program. Just as the co-operative creamery makes its chief contribution by bringing up the average quality of cream, so can the poultry and egg co-operative increase the returns of farmers by encouraging quality products.

The spread between country and terminal prices for poultry and eggs has been too wide. And the middleman is not wholly to blame. He has been rendering a service and presumably making money at it. His price spread must cover losses of poultry in transit, bad eggs, transportation and overhead. We farmers are to blame for not taking advantage of our opportunities to market better products for more money co-operatively.

The I. A. A. Produce Marketing Department has a definite program for 1935 toward this end. The prize of higher returns from shipping fresh eggs and quality poultry to eastern markets is well worth going after. It is up to poultry and egg producers to show their interest if substantial progress is to be made in this direction.—E. G. T.

Uncle Ab says that success goes to the man who will do or die rather than to the man who waits and hopes.



WILL COUNTY'S 1934 STATE CHAMPIONS WILL TRY TO REPEAT WHEN THE 1935 SEASON OF THE ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU BASEBALL LEAGUE opens. The annual meeting of the League will be held at Peoria's Pere Marquette Hotel, Friday, March 29.

New Government Order Defines True Co-operative

Aim To Halt Attempts To Get Around the Law

THE creation of "make-believe" co-operatives to get around the law under codes of fair competition will be nipped in the bud as a result of a new administrative order defining a legitimate co-operative organization. The new order provides that a true co-operative must:

1. Be duly organized under the laws of any state, territory or the District of Columbia.

2. Allot to each member owning one fully paid share or membership one vote and only one in the determination of matters affecting the management of the organization, except as otherwise provided by the law under which such organization is incorporated; provided that a central or regional co-operative association, the membership of which is composed of co-operative associations, may provide in its by-laws for voting based upon the volume of business done by the members with the central or regional co-operative, or on the number of members in the member association.

3. Operate on a co-operative basis for the mutual benefit of its members, and all income, after providing for reasonable and adequate surplus and reserves, as determined by its Board of Directors, and payment of dividends on stock or membership capital of not to exceed eight (8) per centum per annum, cumulative, shall be distributed to members or shareholders on the basis of patronage at stated periods but not more frequently than semi-annually.

4. Transact business with and for and on behalf of, non-members to an amount not greater in value, during any fiscal year, than the business transacted with and for and on behalf of, members during the same period.

5. Permit all members and stockholders to have access to the records for the purpose of determining the salary and compensation paid officers and employees, and that no salaries or commissions are paid except for services actually rendered.

6. Distribute patronage dividends equally to all members, and/or stockholders, who have complied with membership requirements, in proportion to their purchases, and/or sales; may permit accumulation of patronage dividends on non-member business until it equals the value of a share of stock when same shall be issued; does not distribute such dividend in the form of a refund at the time of purchase; and does not evidence any such dividends by any agreement or representation to distribute any definite or specified dividend.

7. Refuse to allow or permit any organizer or organizers to take more than three per cent of the capital raised as compensation for organization services.

8. Conduct its affairs in the interests of the members, and no co-operative shall be controlled or managed by any non-co-operative organization or organizations, person or persons to whom any surplus savings or profits or any excessive or unreasonable compensation for services, are paid; and shall not by contracts, agreements, provisions or by-laws or articles of incorporation or otherwise be required to buy commodities from a specified non-co-operative concern.

9. Operate in accordance with the various Codes of Fair Competition for the industries in which they operate and as provided in the Executive Orders above referred to.

Farm Bureau Baseball Meeting Peoria, Mar. 29

Salaries, trades, bonuses and such talk which figures largely in the mid-winter meetings of professional baseball will be taboo when the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League holds its 11th annual meeting, scheduled tentatively in the Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Friday, March 29, at 10:00 A. M. The Farm Bureau League is strictly amateur and the players are out for the fun and recreation in this great American game.

Twenty-one county teams competed for district and final honors last year and delegates from these counties will determine policies and activities of the organization in 1935. The League is looking ahead to another good season with the expectation of renewed interest in many counties which did not bring out teams during the past year or two.

So-called "hard baseball" continues to have many enthusiastic supporters despite the growing interest in soft ball throughout the state.

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dress, and the domestic allotment and processing tax but a variation of the McNary-Haugen principle?

"In resolutions adopted at the annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n. at Memphis **we have condemned** the "Ever Constant Granary" and its related theories and have adopted the theory that the cure for the farmers' ills lies in the recovery of our foreign markets. * * * * * * * *

"Do we, thereby, pin our faith to the current plans for reciprocal tariff agreements and a pious hope that we, as a creditor nation will lower our tariff barriers and permit our foreign debtors to send us their products in sufficient volume to pay their debts to us and to exchange for our agricultural products, or have we by this action, recanted our position on the McNary-Haugen Bill and are we now prepared to endorse the domestic allotment idea as an improvement on the earlier plan?

"Always in Opposition.—Every time we have gone to Washington in recent years to oppose some proposed plan for farm relief (and we have always gone there to oppose and never to endorse) we have been asked—What is your plan? I now ask you that same question. What is our plan? Have we anything to offer that is an improvement upon the domestic allotment plan? . . . .

"From the Viewpoint of Practical Politics and Our Own Self-Interest let us consider these questions. We are middlemen **thriving on volume, starving on scarcity.** If the Government artificially, by means of its crop reduction or control program, or if in the absence of any government plan our theory of the operation of the law of supply and demand should become effective and domestic production be adjusted to domestic needs, **we perish from lack of volume.** Should we not, therefore, abandon our time-honored policy of objection and opposition to all plans for farm relief?

"Should We not Accept the Olive Branch extended us by this Administration and cooperate with them in making effective a plan which, while it may be anathema to us in theory, may in practice keep our present marketing system functioning with **sufficient volume of trade to keep us all in business?**

"Should we not, in view of our theory of export markets, **cease** our opposition to administrative efforts to move our surplus abroad at prices lower than domestic values?

"Should we not abandon our attacks on the processing tax and should we not abandon the theory that the law of supply and demand, operating through the price factor, is the only sound method of controlling production?

"Should we not, instead, get out and boost for a trial of any plan, acceptable to the government that will **permit us as middlemen to handle a large volume of business,** both domestic and export, any plan that will permit our free and open markets to properly function; and with no restriction on production and no attempts to segregate the surplus?"

Corn-Hog Signup On In Full Swing In State

With the 1935 corn-hog signup in full swing throughout Illinois early estimates of farm advisers interviewed at Bloomington during the state livestock meeting on Feb. 23 indicate a signup approximately equivalent to that of last year. With the 1935 crop and prices next fall uncertain quantities, farmers are impressed, first, by the need for keeping production under control, and secondly, by the crop insurance feature of the plan.

Benefit payments will be made regardless of the size of the crop or price the 1935 crop brings. Moreover the 1935 corn loan program will be available only to contract signers. The possibility of a higher than market price stabilization loan on corn next fall should prices drop sharply, is not being overlooked.

A. G. Black, chief of the AAA corn-hog program, recently reaffirmed the understanding that land held out of production may be planted without limit to any other crop than corn, but not to corn for use as fodder or other forage purposes.

Appoint Advisory Committees

The following advisory committee appointments for the year 1935 were made by President Earl C. Smith and announced at the February meeting of the board of directors:

Finance Committee

Talmage DeFrees, Smithboro; E. Harris, Grayslake; Albert Hayes, Chillicothe.

Organization-Information Committee

E. D. Lawrence, Bloomington; Otto Steffey, Stronghurst; M. Ray Ihrig, Golden; W. F. Coolidge (Farm Adviser), Carlinville.

Marketing Committee

Samuel Sorrells, Raymond; Mont Fox, Oakwood; Eugene Curtis, Champaign; A. O. Eckert, Belleville; I. E. Parett (Farm Adviser), Jacksonville.

Business Service Committee

C. E. Bamborough, Polo; Chas. Marshall, Belknap; Chester McCord, Newton; Dee Small (Farm Adviser), Marion.

Public Relations Committee

R. B. Endicott, Villa Ridge; E. E. Houghtby, Shabbona; K. T. Smith, Greenfield; C. E. Yale (Farm Adviser), Amboy.

PRODUCE MARKETING

A POULTRY and egg specialist wonders why middle west farmers do not go after the rich eastern poultry and egg market in an organized way. He points to the fact that co-operatives on the Pacific Coast are putting their eggs and poultry into New York City and other eastern markets, although they are at a disadvantage as to distance from market and cost of production.

The point is well taken. Here in the corn belt we normally have plenty of corn, small grain, milk, alfalfa, meat scrap and other feeds for producing poultry and eggs. Yet with these advantages corn belt farmers have failed to take advantage of their opportunities. Co-operation in the production of standard, quality products and marketing of poultry and eggs in the middle west is conspicuous by its absence. Perhaps the reason is that poultry and eggs on most corn belt farms are considered a sideline, although in the aggregate income from these products bulks large.

First of all we need to standardize our flocks by communities and organize co-operatives to grade and market our produce as thinking farmers have done on the Pacific Coast. The co-operative is the key to the development of such a program. Just as the co-operative creamery makes its chief contribution by bringing up the average quality of cream, so can the poultry and egg co-operative increase the returns of farmers by encouraging quality products.

The spread between country and terminal prices for poultry and eggs has been too wide. And the middleman is not wholly to blame. He has been rendering a service and presumably making money at it. His price spread must cover losses of poultry in transit, bad eggs, transportation and overhead. We farmers are to blame for not taking advantage of our opportunities to market better products for more money co-operatively.

The I. A. A. Produce Marketing Department has a definite program for 1935 toward this end. The prize of higher returns from shipping fresh eggs and quality poultry to eastern markets is well worth going after. It is up to poultry and egg producers to show their interest if substantial progress is to be made in this direction.—E. G. T.

Uncle Ab says that success goes to the man who will do or die rather than to the man who waits and hopes.



WILL COUNTY'S 1934 STATE CHAMPIONS WILL TRY TO REPEAT WHEN THE 1935 SEASON OF THE ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU BASEBALL LEAGUE opens. The annual meeting of the League will be held at Peoria's Pere Marquette Hotel, Friday, March 29.

New Government Order Defines True Co-operative

Aim To Halt Attempts To Get Around the Law

THE creation of "make-believe" co-operatives to get around the law under codes of fair competition will be nipped in the bud as a result of a new administrative order defining a legitimate co-operative organization. The new order provides that a true co-operative must:

1. Be duly organized under the laws of any state, territory or the District of Columbia.

2. Allot to each member owning one fully paid share or membership one vote and only one in the determination of matters affecting the management of the organization, except as otherwise provided by the law under which such organization is incorporated; provided that a central or regional co-operative association, the membership of which is composed of co-operative associations, may provide in its by-laws for voting based upon the volume of business done by the members with the central or regional co-operative, or on the number of members in the member association.

3. Operate on a co-operative basis for the mutual benefit of its members, and all income, after providing for reasonable and adequate surplus and reserves, as determined by its Board of Directors, and payment of dividends on stock or membership capital of not to exceed eight (8) per centum per annum, cumulative, shall be distributed to members or shareholders on the basis of patronage at stated periods but not more frequently than semi-annually.

4. Transact business with and for and on behalf of, non-members to an amount not greater in value, during any fiscal year, than the business transacted with and for and on behalf of, members during the same period.

5. Permit all members and stockholders to have access to the records for the purpose of determining the salary and compensation paid officers and employees, and that no salaries or commissions are paid except for services actually rendered.

6. Distribute patronage dividends equally to all members, and or stockholders, who have complied with membership requirements, in proportion to their purchases, and or sales; may permit accumulation of patronage dividends on non-member business until it equals the value of a share of stock when same shall be issued; does not distribute such dividend in the form of a refund at the time of purchase; and does not evidence any such dividends by any agreement or representation to distribute any definite or specified dividend.

7. Refuse to allow or permit any organizer or organizers to take more than three per cent of the capital raised as compensation for organization services.

8. Conduct its affairs in the interests of the members, and no co-operative shall be controlled or managed by any non-co-operative organization or organizations, person or persons to whom any surplus savings or profits or any excessive or unreasonable compensation for services, are paid; and shall not by contracts, agreements, provisions or by-laws or articles of incorporation or otherwise be required to buy commodities from a specified non-co-operative concern.

9. Operate in accordance with the various Codes of Fair Competition for the industries in which they operate and as provided in the Executive Orders above referred to.

Farm Bureau Baseball Meeting Peoria, Mar. 29

Salaries, trades, bonuses and such talk which figures largely in the mid-winter meetings of professional baseball will be taboo when the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League holds its 11th annual meeting, scheduled tentatively in the Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Friday, March 29, at 10:00 A. M. The Farm Bureau League is strictly amateur and the players are out for the fun and recreation in this great American game.

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BUILT FOR YOU

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

ON THE LIFE OF _____

SUM INSURED $ _____

PREMIUM $ _____

DATE _____

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

December 31, 1934

ASSETS

Cash	$ 39,696.34
U. S. Government Securities	1,929,576.42
Other Bonds	734,485.43
Policy Loans	335,980.88
Other Assets	242,403.54
Total Assets	$3,282,142.61

LIABILITIES

Policy Reserves	$2,412,530.74
Installment Claim Reserves	85,260.77
Other Liabilities	139,364.72
Total Liabilities	$2,637,156.23
Capital and Surplus	644,986.38
Total	$3,282,142.61

STATE of ILLINOIS

U.S. GOVERNMENT BOND

MUNICIPAL BOND

U.S. GOVERNMENT BOND

RAILROAD BOND

STATE

MUNICIPAL BOND

Unsurpassed STRENGTH

Phenomenal GROWTH

BENEFITS and SECURITY

LIFE INSURANCE

$3,000 Policy NOW only $9.23

Per $1000 TWICE YEARLY at Age 30

Give a thought Today for Tomorrow. Here is opportunity to purchase at low cost standard life insurance in an old line, legal reserve life insurance company. Country Life's Ordinary or "Straight" Life policy here offered provides the most protection for the least money. It pays face value at death, assuring wife or other dependents against financial hardship. To the holder it has loan value and "paid-up" insurance provisions and a straight cash value after the payment of the third annual premium. And all this at the unusually low rates.

and

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS FURTHER REDUCE YOUR COSTS

accurate experience tables and life insurance studies. Policies in Country Life are written in amounts from $1,000 on up based upon the business of the insured and his ability to pay.

LEAVE DIVIDENDS AND PAY UP POLICY

An Ordinary or "Straight" Life policy in Country Life can become a "paid-up" policy when the annual dividends accumulated at compound interest equal future premium payments. A young person may thus enjoy full protection at low cost while earning and acquire a "paid-up" policy before old age.

NON-MEDICAL UP TO $3,000—

Without medical examination, Country Life insurance is available to selected risks, age one to fifty years inclusive, in amounts up to $3,000. This is an economy benefiting all policyholders. Country Life rates, rules and practices are based on 150 years of scientifically

Country Life Insurance Company commands the respect of all. Its reserves for each policyholder exceed by a wide margin the scientifically accurate security specified by the insurance laws. For six consecutive years Country Life has steadily gained in financial strength. Four of these were in the very extreme of the depression. Today there is $64,000,000 of insurance in force. In 1934 assets increased approximately $1,000,000 and surplus, raised to over a half-million, increased 25%. Its high proportion of assets in liquid investments is unduplicated. More than 90% of Country Life's investments are in Government, State and Municipal bonds—better than cash. No Country Life investment ever lost a penny. Its officers manage Country Life for the largest possible return of safe earnings to the policyholders. Such savings in the form of dividends further reduce the low premium payments of the policyholder. Consult the sample payments on a Country Life Ordinary or "Straight" Life insurance policy. Do not delay. Give a thought Today for Tomorrow. Act Now.

Sample premium rates on an Ordinary Life policy in Country Life per $1,000 of insurance payable quarterly and semi-annually. Write for rates for your age.

AGE	QUARTERLY	SEMI-ANNUALLY
25	$4.12	$8.08
30	4.70	9.23
35	5.47	10.73
40	6.48	12.72
45	7.90	15.50
50	9.95	19.52

Act Now

$1

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Show me how $1.00 will start my insurance protection. Furnish details as to loan and cash value provisions on an Ordinary or "Straight" Country Life Insurance Policy.

Name _____ Age _____

Address _____ County _____

STARTS YOUR COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE

V. Vaniman To A.F.B.F. As Organization Head

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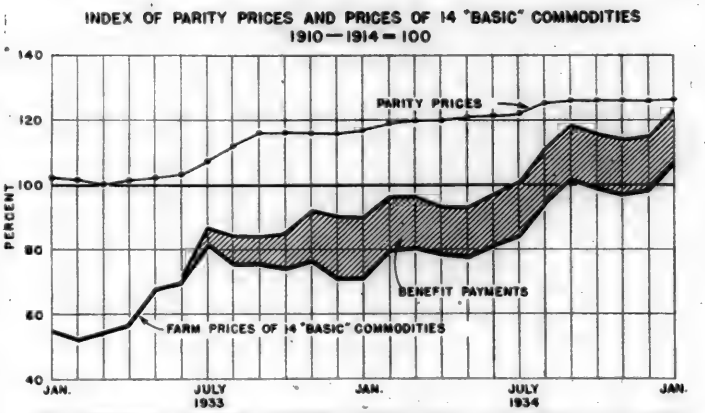
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As soon as the provisions of the federal work relief measures and the appropriations therefore are determined, the I. A. A. expects to have the necessary state legislation ready for introduction in the General Assembly. The Association already has secured all available information for each county of the state about the number of families on relief, the number having employable members, and the number having no employable members.

Farms On Dirt Roads

John C. Watson, director of taxation and statistics, has computed from data given in the 1930 federal census the percentage of farms in each county located upon roads of each type of road improvement or of no improvement. This study discloses some interesting information. For example, in a number of counties from 80 to 92 per cent or more of all farms are located on dirt roads. While the average for the state is 63.56 of all farms located on dirt roads, 36.91 on unimproved (not graded) dirt roads, and 26.65 per cent on improved dirt roads, a few counties, like Cook and DuPage, show only 7.89 per cent of farms on dirt roads in the case of Cook and 2.70 per cent in the case of DuPage county.

Generally, the farther south you go in Illinois the greater the percentage of farms situated on dirt roads. Hamilton county in extreme southern Illinois, had 93.86 per cent of its farms located on dirt roads in the year 1930, Jasper had 92.56 per cent, DeWitt 92.29 per cent, Brown 93.07 per cent, Fayette 92.63 per cen, Jackson 89.30 per cent, Morgan 90.08 per cent, Richland 90.05 per cent, Washington 89.26 per cent and Wayne 87.11 per cent, etc.

These facts bear out the contention of the I. A. A. that compulsory wholesale consolidation of rural schools would present an unbearable situation because of the difficulty of transporting children any great distance over mud roads during a substantial part of the year. Then, too, the immediate problem of erecting new consolidated school buildings in many communities is a serious one. This cost together with the cost of buses and maintenance would fall on property under our present inequitable taxing system.

The Association was host to some 125 members of the General Assembly at the Abraham Lincoln Hotel Tuesday night, February 12, where President Earl C. Smith outlined in an informal 40-minute talk the policies of the I. A. A. on unemployment relief, tax amendment, motor license fee reduction and compulsory consolidation of schools. All these policies have been presented and discussed in previous issues of the RECORD. Briefly they are as follows:

I. A. A. Policies

(1) Use the uncommitted portion of state gas tax revenue (estimated at $26,000,000) to match the federal allotment of $81,000,000 to Illinois to take able bodied men off the relief rolls and put them to work building and improving secondary roads and city streets;

(2) Place the responsibility for the care of unemployable destitute people on the municipalities and taxing districts where they reside;

(3) Reclassify motor vehicles for the purpose of determining license fees according to weight with the fee ranging from $6 on cars under 3,000 pounds up to $12 for cars 5,000 pounds and over;

(4) Submit a tax amendment providing for a one per cent limit on property, otherwise giving the General Assembly broad powers to frame a more equitable taxing system for the state;

(5) Oppose wholesale consolidation of schools until a fair taxing system has been established and secondary roads have been graveled or otherwise improved for year 'round transportation.

WAITING



A highly interesting report was made recently to the governor by a legislative commission following an investigation of unemployment relief in Illinois. Members of this commission are: Louis O. Williams, John G. Ryan, secretary, Clinton L. Ewing, F. W. Lewis, James T. Burns, Geo. M. Maypole, Wilbur H. Hickman, all members of the General assembly.

Especially interesting to Farm Bureau members is this statement: "Your commissioners are of the opinion that work relief is much superior to the dole system, and suggest that so far as it may be done, the state continue its work-relief program and that new work projects be inaugurated so far as possible. The dole system of giving relief has a demoralizing effect upon many of the recipients. This is especially true of young persons who are just entering upon the work-age of life. They have never learned to work; have never worked, and have developed no spirit of personal independence. They form the notion that work is not necessary and some of them drift into crime. These young people are forming habits of idleness and will be unwilling to work when times are normal and work opportunity comes back to the nation."

One Fourth On Relief

The commission estimates that one-fourth of the population of Illinois is either directly or indirectly on relief. State indebtedness has been increased by $50,000,000 in bond issues, they report. Other large sums have been expended by state funds for relief purposes. Speaking of the administration of relief, the commission said: "Few dictatorships in America have been set up with so much despotic power as that exercised by the Executive Secretary of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, and of the

(Continued from page 14)

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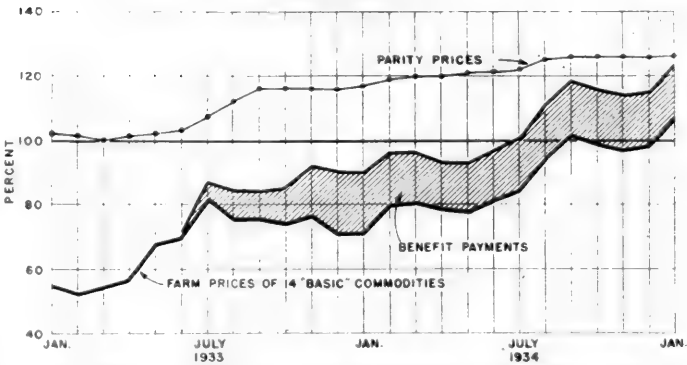
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John C. Watson, director of taxation and statistics, has computed from data given in the 1930 federal census the percentage of farms in each county located upon roads of each type of road improvement or of no improvement. This study discloses some interesting information. For example, in a number of counties from 80 to 92 per cent or more of all farms are located on dirt roads. While the average for the state is 63.56 of all farms located on dirt roads, 36.91 on unimproved (not graded) dirt roads, and 26.65 per cent on improved dirt roads, a few counties, like Cook and DuPage, show only 7.89 per cent of farms on dirt roads in the case of Cook and 2.70 per cent in the case of DuPage county.

Generally, the farther south you go in Illinois the greater the percentage of farms situated on dirt roads. Hamilton county in extreme southern Illinois, had 93.86 per cent of its farms located on dirt roads in the year 1930, Jasper had 92.56 per cent, DeWitt 92.29 per cent, Brown 93.07 per cent, Fayette 92.63 per cen, Jackson 89.30 per cent, Morgan 90.08 per cent, Richland 90.05 per cent, Washington 89.26 per cent and Wayne 87.11 per cent, etc.

These facts bear out the contention of the I. A. A. that compulsory wholesale consolidation of rural schools would present an unbearable situation because of the difficulty of transporting children any great distance over mud roads during a substantial part of the year. Then, too, the immediate problem of erecting new consolidated school buildings in many communities is a serious one. This cost together with the cost of buses and maintenance would fall on property under our present inequitable taxing system.

The Association was host to some 125 members of the General Assembly at the Abraham Lincoln Hotel Tuesday night, February 12, where President Earl C. Smith outlined in an informal 40-minute talk the policies of the I. A. A. on unemployment relief, tax amendment, motor license fee reduction and compulsory consolidation of schools. All these policies have been presented and discussed in previous issues of the RECORD. Briefly they are as follows:

I. A. A. Policies

(1) Use the uncommitted portion of state gas tax revenue (estimated at $26,000,000) to match the federal allotment of $81,000,000 to Illinois to take able bodied men off the relief rolls and put them to work building and improving secondary roads and city streets;

(2) Place the responsibility for the care of unemployable destitute people on the municipalities and taxing districts where they reside;

(3) Reclassify motor vehicles for the purpose of determining license fees according to weight with the fee ranging from $6 on cars under 3,000 pounds up to $12 for cars 5,000 pounds and over;

(4) Submit a tax amendment providing for a one per cent limit on property, otherwise giving the General Assembly broad powers to frame a more equitable taxing system for the state;

(5) Oppose wholesale consolidation of schools until a fair taxing system has been established and secondary roads have been graveled or otherwise improved for year 'round transportation.

WAITING



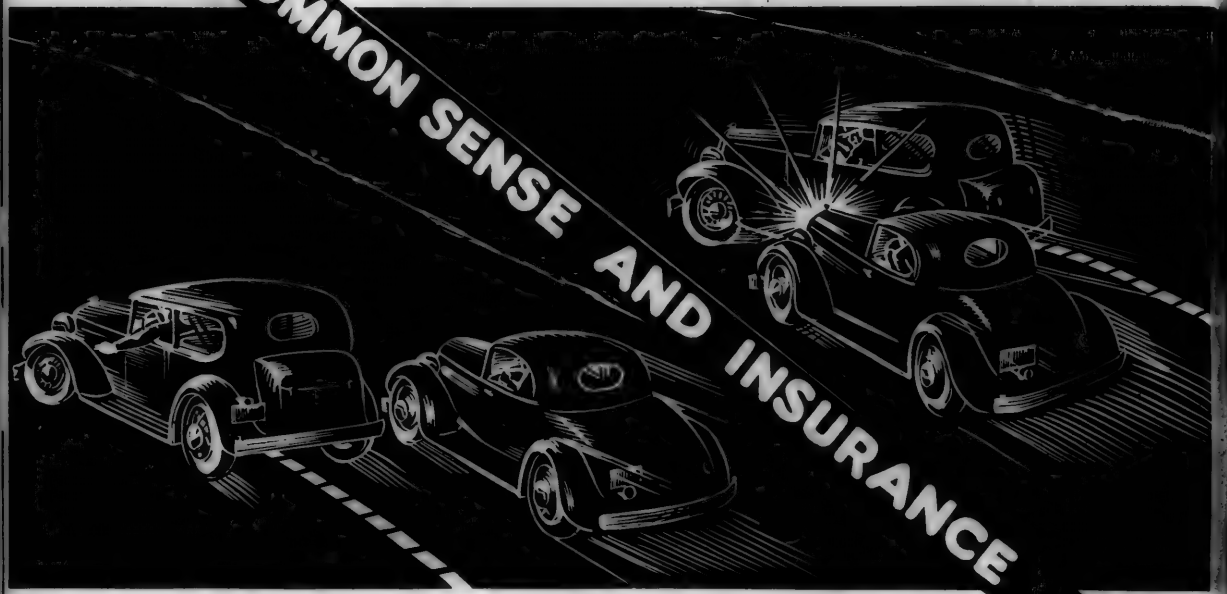
A highly interesting report was made recently to the governor by a legislative commission following an investigation of unemployment relief in Illinois. Members of this commission are: Louis O. Williams, John G. Ryan, secretary, Clinton L. Ewing, F. W. Lewis, James T. Burns, Geo. M. Maypole, Wilbur H. Hickman, all members of the General assembly.

Especially interesting to Farm Bureau members is this statement: "Your commissioners are of the opinion that work relief is much superior to the dole system, and suggest that so far as it may be done, the state continue its work-relief program and that new work projects be inaugurated so far as possible. The dole system of giving relief has a demoralizing effect upon many of the recipients. This is especially true of young persons who are just entering upon the work-age of life. They have never learned to work; have never worked, and have developed no spirit of personal independence. They form the notion that work is not necessary and some of them drift into crime. These young people are forming habits of idleness and will be unwilling to work when times are normal and work opportunity comes back to the nation."

One Fourth On Relief

The commission estimates that one fourth of the population of Illinois is either directly or indirectly on relief. State indebtedness has been increased by $50,000,000 in bond issues, they report. Other large sums have been expended by state funds for relief purposes. Speaking of the administration of relief, the commission said: "Few dictatorships in America have been set up with so much despotic power as that exercised by the Executive Secretary of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, and of the

(Continued from page 14)



THE DIVIDING LINE

BETWEEN SAFE AND FOOLHARDY DRIVING

Common sense! Insurance! No two more valuable assets for driving safety and protection exist. And furthermore, common sense tells you to insure adequately for your own good as well as others. Contrary to general belief, full coverage does not cost a great deal now as Farm Bureau members will tell you.

Farm Bureau members insure each other against loss through their own friendly company — Illinois Agricultural Mutual. Because Farm Bureau members use common sense in driving, they are better risks, and enjoy greater protection at lower rates. The age and type of automobile influences the rate. Yet, Farm Bureau auto insurance for any car averages lower in cost than most.

FARM BUREAU AUTO INSURANCE

At exceptional savings, Farm Bureau auto insurance protects you up to $10,000 for injuries to other people; up to $1,000 for damage to the other fellow's property. Covers fire, theft, pilfering, windstorm, hail damage and collision with any object. Rates are low and less as the car gets older. Further details Free for the asking at your

COUNTY FARM BUREAU OFFICE

See your County Farm Bureau office at once for details and rates for your car. It costs nothing to get this information. For your own protection and savings—see about it today!

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

608 So. Dearborn St. **Chicago, Illinois**

Legislature Wrestles With Unemployment

(Continued from page 15)

officers and employees under him. Millions of dollars of the people's money are being expended each month by this organization which is beyond the review of any court or any tribunal. .....

"Many of the employees of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission are imbued with the notion that the state relief organization is a permanent institution, and that they will always have a job as social workers at the expense of the state. It is evident that these officers and employees are working to build up a profession whose business will be to dispense the money taken by the state for charitable purposes from the taxpayers. Their idea of the matter seems to be that the people paying the taxes are incapable of selecting the persons to distribute the relief. Under the present system the idea of local self-government in relief matters by the people who pay the taxes is not even seriously considered by the persons actively in charge of relief distribution.

Tax Money Exhaustible

"Some members of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission seem to have no conception of the obvious fact that it is impossible for either the state or the nation to continue indefinitely to get the vast sums of money now being collected from the taxpayers for relief purposes. When the opinion was expressed by a member of your Investigation Commission that ultimately the point would be reached where sufficient funds would be no longer available because of the fact that the taxpayers of the state could no longer bear the tax burden necessary to produce the money, a prominent member of the Relief Commission stated with great emphasis, **'the money will be produced from some source.'** He seemed to be totally oblivious to the fact that the time is coming, if we continue to spend at the present rate, when the money cannot be produced from any source."

The commission reports that the cost of administration was 9.77 per cent of the total amount paid out to December 1, 1934. This administration cost amounted to $20,934,905.80. The commissioners expressed the belief that the cost of administration is unnecessarily high, but blamed this excessive expense on requirements of the Federal Relief Administration which "demands a certain set-up that requires a large personnel of officers and workers, which your commissioners feel is unnecessary."

The commission concludes its report by recommending that county directors of relief be appointed by the governor of the state with power of removal in him, and that such administrators should be strictly prohibited from political activities in connection with relief matters.

For Local Control

Rep. Burns concurs in the findings and recommendations except that given above regarding appointment of county directors. "It is my conviction that administration of relief should be returned to the county and township authorities," said Mr. Burns.

In a supplementary report Senator Hickman of Edgar county says: "The statute creating the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission should be repealed or amended and provision made for the handling of relief problems by local authorities. High priced executives, district supervisors, county administrators and case workers should be dismissed. Professional welfare workers have fastened their grip upon state and nation. It is their business to make the relief business grow bigger and bigger regardless of costs and who pays the cost. The relief problem should be controlled by the residents of the community where administered."

The commission highly commended "the unselfish devotion to duty of Mr. Dunham, the chairman, and the members of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission who have given of their time and energy to the cause without pay."

While a large number of bills have been introduced in both houses, which I. A. A. representatives are studying to determine how they will affect the interests of farmers, very little consideration has been given by the committees to the proposed legislation.

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The new Speaker, John P. Devine of Dixon, is one of the most able downstate legislators and has been a leader for many years in the General Assembly. Senator W. H. Hickman is the new chairman of the Agricultural Committee in the Senate, and Rep. Frank B. Wilson of Ogle county is chairman of the Agricultural Committee in the House.

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Soybean Growers Eye '35 Market Outlook

Spurred on by good prices for the record crop of 9,500,000 bushels of soybeans produced last year in Illinois, members of the Soybean Marketing Association will gather in the Orlando Hotel, Tuesday, March 5, to consider marketing plans for 1935.

The State College of Agriculture estimates that Illinois produced 54 per cent of the national crop last year which was 6,000,000 bushels more than the 1933 crop. The drouth unquestionably offered the chief stimulus to the increased soybean acreage. Thousands of farmers who never before had grown this crop, planted soybeans for hay when their clover seeding was killed by dry weather last spring.

The demand for seed during recent months has been an important factor in the steady advance of soybean prices. The fact that a large acreage was cut for hay due to the general failure of forage crops, is credited with advancing the price of beans early last fall. Widespread publicity showing the advantages of soybean hay in drouth relief areas had an important bearing on the wide demand for seed. Diseases and insects rarely damage soybeans and this fact has increased the popularity of the crop in the central west. The small flaxseed crop, too, and shortage of linseed oil turned manufacturers toward soybean oil as an ingredient in paint mixtures.

Country Life's Annual Roundup

At 10 A. M. Thursday, February 21, in Springfield's Abraham Lincoln Hotel ballroom, Dave Mieher, field representative of Country Life Insurance Company, called almost 500 general and special agents, officers and technical men to order. The greatest Annual Round-Up of this fast growing life insurance company was officially underway. There was a feeling of jubilee and celebration in the air. For back of it all was the next to biggest year's business ever enjoyed by the company. These men and women had made the trip to Springfield for the express purpose of celebrating that fact and also to lay plans for a 1935 that would shade even the record performance of 1934.

For two days, from morning well into the night, business sessions, lectures, reports, and inspirational talks by such well known orators as Talmage DeFrees, Smithboro, recently elected vice-president of the I. A. A., and Country Life; Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel of the I. A. A.; A. R. Jaqua of the Diamond Life Bulletins; A. O. McClure, sales counselor of Chicago, to say nothing of the dynamic Larry Williams and his staff of workers and advisers from the Home Office of Country Life.

Headlining the morning session the first day was the annual address of the Manager, L. A. Williams. He built a background of definite financial improvement in business and agricultural fields against which he outlined a vision of completing $100,000,000 of business in force by the end of 1935. He pointed out that Country Life has only now begun to hit its real stride and that he was calling upon the agents and the Farm Bureau of Illinois to build the strongest, best and biggest life insurance company in the state. His address was followed by a torrent of enthusiasm from all present, and left no doubt that $100,000,000 was an assured fact.

Dr. John E. Boland, upon whose shoulders rests the responsibility of selecting the risks of the company, pointed out that while it often takes courage to turn down an applicant for insurance, experience has shown that the risks of Country Life are an important factor in the strength and stability of the company and strictness in selecting risks has played no small part in aiding the company to reach the strong position it occupies today.

Field men C. C. Ramler, Dave Mieher, and B. E. Mosier all gave excellent talks that comments showed to be of immense benefit to those present. General agents L. T. Oxley, Duane Genre, Frank Sutter, Tom Isaacs and Kelsye Baylor gave excellent talks and did themselves proud in the really worthwhile ideas they brought out.

"Interesting and instructive" describes the talk by A. R. Jaqua. Jaqua seemed to have an inexhaustible supply of illustrations that drive home new methods to the usable portion of the agent's mind. His whole talk was filled with "meat" that makes his visit next year to the "Annual Round-Up" almost a foregone conclusion. A. O. McClure, of Chicago, pointed out the necessity of "finding the applicant's insurance problem first then helping sincerely to solve that problem with the means that you have to offer. "Above all be of definite service," he said. McClure's talk was very well received and from the amount of notes being taken his ideas will be put to good use.



AT THE ANNUAL BANQUET OF COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY AGENTS IN ABRAHAM Lincoln Hotel, Springfield, Feb. 21.

At the banquet session, the evening of February 21st, 354 diners heard Talmage DeFrees share honors with Donald Kirkpatrick. Mr. DeFrees took "Farmer Buying Power" as his subject and with an ease and force seldom seen in speakers brought a message of color and optimism to men who deal with farmers. He showed the result of an added billion dollars in 1934 buying power to the 52 million farm people and the effect it already has had on the income of the people of the nation. As a demonstrating point he showed his milk check of 1932 as against that of 1934. His talk was aptly punctuated by sparkling stories and fine sentiments.

Donald Kirkpatrick read the words of Elizur Wright and claimed that Country Life is the true disciple of this original prophet of life insurance. He showed in Country Life's code the true interpretation of Wright's life insurance creed.

He held that the "credo" that policyholders and agents had in the company and its spirit was weightier than the billions of wealth that had helped to build other gigantic industries. He held that this "credo" would be the mighty power to build eventually a Company of many times the 100 Million, even, that the agents were aiming for in 1935.

The power of confidence generated from basic and religious belief in a thing is an overwhelming influence. He showed its effect in the accomplishments of Washington and Lincoln, and left in the minds of the agents a thankfulness that they had, for their Company, an institution grounded in unselfish service.

Of especial interest to the audience were the talks made by the various members of the home office staff. In their efforts to achieve even greater than the exceptional agent-office co-operation enjoyed now, some really outstanding explanations of procedure for speeding up business were set out before the agents. Both John Weaver, office manager, Howard Reeder, actuary, and Allen Gribben, assistant, gave clear, concise pictures of their work.

Immediately preceding the adjournment of the Annual Round-Up, February 22nd, A. E. Richardson, manager of Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, explained the new level premium auto insurance plan which his company has been working on for some time. His explanation was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm and agents look forward to a marked increase in auto insurance held in this company by Farm Bureau members. V. Vaniman spoke briefly on the "Confidence and Return of the Surplus Share" and as usual made one of his highly interesting talks.

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Members of the legislative committee are: Wm. W. Buffum, Chemical Foundation, New York City; Philip A. Tomek, David City, Nebraska; F. W. Hanna, Ankeny, Ia.; Congressman Everett M. Dirksen, Pekin, Illinois; E. D. Lawrence, director, I. A. A., Bloomington, Illinois; Harry Miller, Moscow, Idaho; and H. A Robinson, Yankton, S. D.—E. G. T.

Soybean Growers Eye '35 Market Outlook

Spurred on by good prices for the record crop of 9,500,000 bushels of soybeans produced last year in Illinois, members of the Soybean Marketing Association will gather in the Orlando Hotel, Tuesday, March 5, to consider marketing plans for 1935.

The State College of Agriculture estimates that Illinois produced 54 per cent of the national crop last year which was 6,000,000 bushels more than the 1933 crop. The drouth unquestionably offered the chief stimulus to the increased soybean acreage. Thousands of farmers who never before had grown this crop, planted soybeans for hay when their clover seeding was killed by dry weather last spring.

The demand for seed during recent months has been an important factor in the steady advance of soybean prices. The fact that a large acreage was cut for hay due to the general failure of forage crops, is credited with advancing the price of beans early last fall. Widespread publicity showing the advantages of soybean hay in drouth relief areas had an important bearing on the wide demand for seed. Diseases and insects rarely damage soybeans and this fact has increased the popularity of the crop in the central west. The small flaxseed crop, too, and shortage of linseed oil turned manufacturers toward soybean oil as an ingredient in paint mixtures.

Country Life's Annual Roundup

At 10 A. M. Thursday, February 21, in Springfield's Abraham Lincoln Hotel ballroom, Dave Mieher, field representative of Country Life Insurance Company, called almost 500 general and special agents, officers and technical men to order. The greatest Annual Round-Up of this fast growing life insurance company was officially underway. There was a feeling of jubilee and celebration in the air. For back of it all was the next to biggest year's business ever enjoyed by the company. These men and women had made the trip to Springfield for the express purpose of celebrating that fact and also to lay plans for a 1935 that would shade even the record performance of 1934.

For two days, from morning well into the night, business sessions, lectures, reports, and inspirational talks by such well known orators as Talmage DeFrees, Smithboro, recently elected vice-president of the I. A. A., and Country Life; Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel of the I. A. A.; A. R. Jaqua of the Diamond Life Bulletins; A. O. McClure, sales counselor of Chicago, to say nothing of the dynamic Larry Williams and his staff of workers and advisers from the Home Office of Country Life.

Headlining the morning session the first day was the annual address of the Manager, L. A. Williams. He built a background of definite financial improvement in business and agricultural fields against which he outlined a vision of completing $100,000,000 of business in force by the end of 1935. He pointed out that Country Life has only now begun to hit its real stride and that he was calling upon the agents and the Farm Bureau of Illinois to build the strongest, best and biggest life insurance company in the state. His address was followed by a torrent of enthusiasm from all present, and left no doubt that $100,000,000 was an assured fact.

Dr. John E. Boland, upon whose shoulders rests the responsibility of selecting the risks of the company, pointed out that while it often takes courage to turn down an applicant for insurance, experience has shown that the risks of Country Life are an important factor in the strength and stability of the company and strictness in selecting risks has played no small part in aiding the company to reach the strong position it occupies today.

Field men C. C. Ramler, Dave Mieher, and B. E. Mosier all gave excellent talks that comments showed to be of immense benefit to those present. General agents L. T. Oxley, Duane Genre, Frank Sutter, Tom Isaacs and Kelsye Baylor gave excellent talks and did themselves proud in the really worthwhile ideas they brought out.

"Interesting and instructive" describes the talk by A. R. Jaqua. Jaqua seemed to have an inexhaustible supply of illustrations that drive home new methods to the usable portion of the agent's mind. His whole talk was filled with "meat" that makes his visit next year to the "Annual Round-Up" almost a foregone conclusion. A. O. McClure, of Chicago, pointed out the necessity of "finding the applicant's insurance problem first then helping sincerely to solve that problem with the means that you have to offer. "Above all be of definite service," he said. McClure's talk was very well received and from the amount of notes being taken his ideas will be put to good use.



AT THE ANNUAL BANQUET OF COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY AGENTS IN ABRAHAM Lincoln Hotel, Springfield, Feb 21.

At the banquet session, the evening of February 21st, 354 diners heard Talmage DeFrees share honors with Donald Kirkpatrick. Mr. DeFrees took "Farmer Buying Power" as his subject and with an ease and force seldom seen in speakers brought a message of color and optimism to men who deal with farmers. He showed the result of an added billion dollars in 1934 buying power to the 52 million farm people and the effect it already has had on the income of the people of the nation. As a demonstrating point he showed his milk check of 1932 as against that of 1934. His talk was aptly punctuated by sparkling stories and fine sentiments.

Donald Kirkpatrick read the words of Elizur Wright and claimed that Country Life is the true disciple of this original prophet of life insurance. He showed in Country Life's code the true interpretation of Wright's life insurance creed.

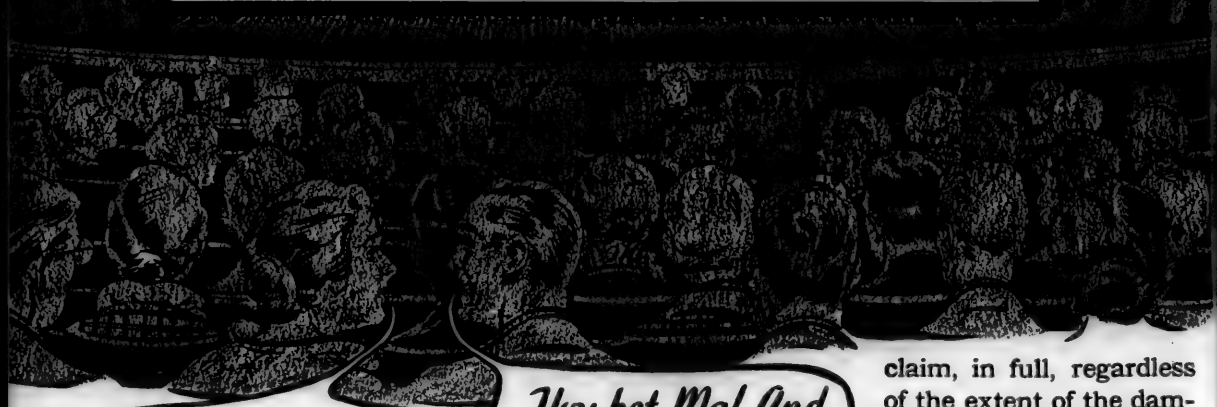
He held that the "credo" that policyholders and agents had in the company and its spirit was weightier than the billions of wealth that had helped to build other gigantic industries. He held that this "credo" would be the mighty power to build eventually a Company of many times the 100 Million, even, that the agents were aiming for in 1935.

The power of confidence generated from basic and religious belief in a thing is an overwhelming influence. He showed its effect in the accomplishments of Washington and Lincoln, and left in the minds of the agents a thankfulness that they had, for their Company, an institution grounded in unselfish service.

Of especial interest to the audience were the talks made by the various members of the home office staff. In their efforts to achieve even greater than the exceptional agent-office co-operation enjoyed now, some really outstanding explanations of procedure for speeding up business were set out before the agents. Both John Weaver, office manager, Howard Reeder, actuary, and Allen Gribben, assistant, gave clear, concise pictures of their work.

Immediately preceding the adjournment of the Annual Round-Up, February 22nd, A. E. Richardson, manager of Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, explained the new level premium auto insurance plan which his company has been working on for some time. His explanation was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm and agents look forward to a marked increase in auto insurance held in this company by Farm Bureau members. V. Vaniman spoke briefly on the "Confidence and Return of the Surplus Share" and as usual made one of his highly interesting talks.





Psst Dad! Have you fixed up our Tornado Insurance *with* The Farm Bureau Office?

You bet, Ma! And at the usual low rates too! Let 'er blow now say I. We've got nothing to Worry About!

TORNADOS ARE ON THE WAY! INSURE NOW *at cost* IN YOUR OWN FRIENDLY COMPANY

You cannot foretell when or where a tornado may strike. You can't foresee the damage it will do. But, you can forestall a loss out of your own pocket by insuring adequately against wind damage in your own friendly company—Farmers Mutual—at **ACTUAL COST!** Your policy is backed by ample reserves and re-insurance that assures prompt payment of your claim, in full, regardless of the extent of the damage or the area affected.

With more than $96,000,000 total wind, fire and hail insurance in force to date, Farmers Mutual is rapidly becoming the choice of Illinois farmers who want adequate protection at low cost. It costs nothing to get full details and rates for your property from the County Farm Bureau office. See to it today. Better to be safe than be sorry.

FARMERS MUTUAL

RE-INSURANCE CO.
608 So. Dearborn St.
Chicago, Ill.

Time To Buy Seeds

By Paul V. Kelly, Manager, Seed and Bean Division, Farmers National Grain Corporation

While most of the stockholders of Illinois Grain Corporation are interested particularly in the marketing of their member-grain, nevertheless most of them render an additional service by carrying stocks of field seeds for sale in their community. Some of the elevators that have not heretofore handled seeds are this year finding it to their advantage to do so. Those interested should immediately contact the Seed Division of Farmers National Grain Corporation at Chicago, requesting prices and whatever information they require. Because of the multiplied benefits and advantages of national organization, numerous producer-cooperative groups urged Farmers National to market their seeds and Farmers National, therefore, acts as a direct connection between farmers who produce seeds and those who buy.

The Farmers National seed service is offered to provide the consumer with better seeds at more favorable prices, quality considered. By operating in most of the producing sections of the country, it enables us particularly in a year of short crops, such as 1934, to provide seeds of the proper origin, as recommended by state agricultural authorities, to give the farmer the best results possible under any given soil conditions.

The successful farmer will purchase good seed from those sources which provide sufficient guaranty of variety and strain, origin of production and quality. The 178 elevators owning stock in Illinois Grain Corporation would do well to consider the handling of seeds and keep the farmers in their communities coming to their elevators for such service. It will add to the possibilities of selling other side-lines to them, and increase the effectiveness of the farmer elevator in the community.

Legislature—

(Continued from page 17)

been introduced creating the so-called surplus school fund to receive surpluses from the occupational tax and the state liquor tax. Sharp reductions in property tax valuations and the fact that the state is far behind on payments to school districts due largely to continued tax delinquency in Chicago and Cook county, has left a number of school districts in straitened circumstances. There is a growing belief that a substantial portion of school revenue should come from other sources than the property tax. This point of view is destined to grow.



Merchants Acknowledge Benefits of AAA Payments

"The crop control program and benefit payments have been a big factor in improving retail trade. Farmers are in the best shape in years.

"We had a fair year despite the drouth because of government aid. We need a good growing season in 1935 and fair prices to put us on our feet."

These and similar comments were made by middle west retail merchants who gathered recently in Chicago for their annual convention.

Dairy Leaders O. K. AAA Amendments

Illinois dairy leaders meeting in Chicago Feb. 14 approved the proposed amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act which if enacted will remove the necessity for making benefit payments when a processing tax is levied. Officials of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, Sanitary Milk Producers, St. Louis, Mississippi Valley Milk Producers, Peoria Milk Producers, McLean County Milk Producers, Quality Milk Association, Decatur, Rockford, Champaign, LaSalle-Peru and Danville Milk Producers Associations, and Galesburg Pure Milk Association attended.

Revenue from the tax under the proposed revision could be used for exporting farm surpluses, developing non-food uses for farm products, or for financing a grain acreage control plan so as to stabilize grain prices, hence livestock and dairy prices, at profitable levels.

Farm Bureau leaders including Edw. O'Neal, Earl Smith, and other members of the A. F. B. F. legislative committee were in Washington Feb. 26, to support the amendments before the Senate and House committees.

Frazier-Lemke Act Is Before Supreme Court

With the gold clause decision out of the way, The United States Supreme Court will next decide another important question growing out of New Deal legislation.

Constitutionality of the Frazier-Lemke Act, upheld by the federal district court at Cincinnati recently, has been referred up to the high court by the Louisville Joint Stock Land Bank. This Act provides for a virtual five year moratorium on farm mortgages during which the debtor may remain on his farm provided he pays a fair rental fixed by the court, and at the end of which he may ask for a reappraisal and buy back the farm at the appraised price.

A decision is expected within the next 90 days.

Sentiment persists in Illinois for a mortgage moratorium law similar to that passed and upheld by the state supreme court in Minnesota. A moratorium bill will probably be introduced in the present session of the Illinois General Assembly.—Editor.

Mississippi Valley Milk Producers Elect

All officers and directors were re-elected at the annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Milk Producers in Decatur February 12. Archie McPfedran of Oglesby continues as president, Ryland Capron, Peoria, vice-president and J. B. Countiss, secretary-treasurer.

Directors are: Hugh Mainland, Rockford; Ryland Capron, Peoria; Herb Klawonn, Rock Island; Ed. Gumm, Galesburg; Archie McPfedran, LaSalle; William O'Malley, DeKalb; Glenn Tombaugh, Streator; Dewey Prather, Champaign; J. C. Knight, Bloomington; D. L. Blickenstaff, Decatur; and Albert Heckle, Quincy.

Industrial Production Slashed, Not Prices

Steel and iron prices dropped approximately 16 per cent, and production was lowered 76 per cent from 1929 to 1932, according to L. J. Norton, economist at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

During these same years farm machinery prices dropped 14 per cent and production as estimated by payrolls, around 80 per cent. Automobile prices dropped 12 per cent and production 74 per cent, and similarly cement prices dropped 16 per cent, while production dropped approximately 55 per cent. During the some period farm production held its own but prices dropped more than 60 per cent.

1,000 At Creamery Meet In Bloomington

Patronage Dividends Declared, Assets Gain 125 Per Cent

By J. B. Countiss

ALMOST 1,000 producers attended the annual meeting of Farmers Creamery Company, Bloomington, Wednesday, February 20. In the morning session, Manager Forrest Fairchild reported that 1,258,359 lbs. of butter was manufactured by the company during 1934, the gross value of which was $305,-161.22. 79½% of this amount was returned to the members in the form of cash for cream, stock credits and cash in cases where stock was fully paid for.

The Creamery started operating two years ago this month with total assets of $20,000. On November 30, 1934, when the fiscal year ended, the audit report showed that the total assets of the Creamery were $45,000, an increase of 125 per cent.

Dividends of .8c per lb. butterfat to members of the Creamery and 1c to members who are also members of their respective County Farm Bureaus were declared. An additional 1c per pound butterfat has been paid to members of the Creamery besides their regular cream check. In cases where the share of preferred stock has been paid in full, this 1c has been paid in cash.

Total earnings this year aggregated $15,918.84, excluding preferred stock dividends, of which nearly $8,000 was paid at the meeting in the form of stock credits and cash. Nearly half of the $8,000 was paid in cash. Since the Creamery opened, total dividends amounted to $28,431.53, which includes preferred stock dividends, as of November 30, 1934.

Inspection Started

Last July, by virtue of a contract with the State and Federal governments through Illinois Producers' Creameries, Farmers Creamery Co. began in earnest to improve the quality of its cream and butter. C. H. Tuttle, employed by the U. S. D. A. was placed in charge of this work. Mr. Tuttle started work first on improving plant practices. He began in the receiving room and the man there in charge was taught to grade cream into four grades, A, B. C, and D. "A" grade cream will make 92 score butter, B grade cream will make 90 score butter or better, C grade cream will make 88 score butter or better, and D grade is reject cream.

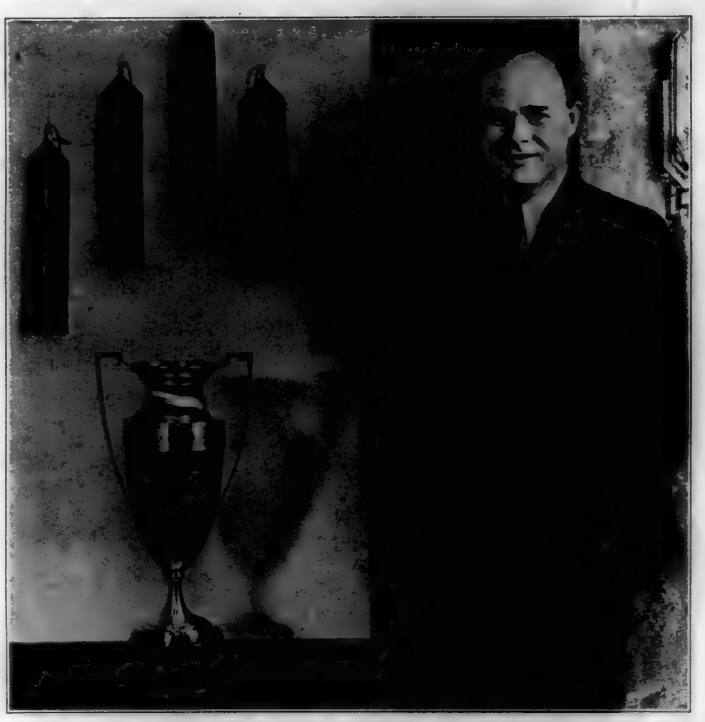
Mr. Tuttle then followed the cream from the receiving room, through the processes of neutralization, pasteurization, ripening and churning. Practices were standardized, bad practices eliminated, and each person in charge of a specific job was taught how that job could best be done. After the Creamery had put its house in order, the problem then became one of improving the supply of cream received. The first attempt was made through signal tags. Red tags were used to designate C grade cream, blue tags were used to designate that the can of cream was Grade A. No tags were used for Grade B cream. Literature in the form of circular letters and the Prairie Farms Producer, the Creamery bulletin, was used. The Creamery has put forth its best efforts in the most inexpensive way to teach better quality production methods.

Advertising Helps

Last December the sale of Certified 92 Score Prairie Farms Butter was started. A full page ad was taken in the Daily Pantagraph, Bloomington, and now Farmers Creamery is selling about 60 to 70% of its print butter as Certified 92 Score.

Other reports were made by President Enns, Secretary Ben McReynolds and Treasurer Silas Claus.

Mr. Fricke of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation gave the members an inspirational talk during the afternoon session in which he stressed the value of organization. "In Denmark," he said, "which is only one-half the size of the State of Illinois, they have 1400 co-operative creameries and 85% of all dairy products are marketed by producers through their own co-operative creameries." "You will never solve your milk problem either," he said, "until you distribute your own milk." Each member agreed at the close of the meeting to go out and get another member for the creamery. Officers and directors elected for 1935 are as follows: Harold Enns, president, Bloomington; Marion Stubblefield, vice-president, McLean; Ben McReynolds, secretary, Stanford; Silas Claus, treasurer, Pontiac; Joe Harris, Clinton; John Kidd, Mendota; Thad Loveless, Gillespie; Jim Knight, Bloomington; Wm. Mayes, Normal.



CLYDE HAMLIN, BUTTERMAKER FARMERS CREAMERY CO., BLOOMINGTON, AND THE SILVER Cup awarded by Illinois Producers Creameries to its member producing the highest percentage of 92 score butter.

The Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Louis more than doubled its volume of business during 1934, according to Joseph R. Cosgrove, president. The bank discounts farmers' short-term production notes.

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THE ILLINOIS GRAIN DEALERS ASSOCIATION

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IN THIS ISSUE

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It's More Convenient The Co-operative Way!

No more riding to town wedged into the back seat between several bouncing, slopping, spilling cream cans. No more soiled clothing, no more bruises and ruined dispositions.

Now, for thousands of co-operating farmers the cream can has gone forever from the back seat. Now, big Producers Creamery trucks make regular, twice-a-week pickups at your farm, whisking still fresh cream quickly to your own modern creamery plants. There it is immediately churned into high quality Prairie Farms butter under the watchful eyes of a government inspector. Your check is delivered on the return trip.

It pays to sell the co-operative way. Prices are better where there is a Producers Creamery. What's more, you get all the market affords for your cream. The patronage dividend is extra.

Take the cream cans out of YOUR back seat. Tell your nearest Producers Creamery to stop regularly at your farm. Your cream, with that of your co-operating neighbors will swell the volume, reduce costs per unit, increase the profits.

ILLINOIS PRODUCERS CREAMERIES

Producers Creamery, Peoria — Producers Creamery, Champaign — Producers Creamery, Olney — Farmers Creamery Co., Bloomington — Producers Creamery, Moline—*Producers Creamery, Galesburg—*Producers Creamery, Carbondale.
*To be in operation soon.

"GET YOUR FRIENDS TO BUY A POUND"



"Butter Your Bread with PRAIRIE FARMS Butter"

The
Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD

Volume 13 April, 1935 Number 4

AAA Livestock Feed Grain Amendment

THE amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as embodied in a bill, Committee Print, under date of March 5, 1935, are so basically important they cannot be minimized.

In studying these amendments, so we can make proper comparisons with present conditions, we must keep in mind the economic conditions and problems with which we were confronted in 1933, when Congress enacted the Agricultural Adjustment Act. With this background we can understand more readily the need for these amendments. They have grown out of the experience of nearly two years' administration of the Adjustment Act.

By 1933, surpluses of almost all, if not all, agricultural commodities had accumulated to such an extent that practically every storehouse and cooler in the United States was filled and overflowing with them. One effect of these cumulative surpluses was the steady decline in the price level of farm commodities. The low point in this price level was reached just prior to the enactment of the Adjustment Act.

When the Adjustment Act was passed, there seemed to be no outlet for these surpluses. Therefore, it was inevitable that drastic action was necessary to control the output of farm products, at their production sources, if price levels were to be improved and maintained.

As a result of the adjustment of production, in which the vast majority of the American farmers participated, coupled with serious drought and insect pest damage in certain areas, surpluses of most basic farm commodities now have disappeared. We are not confronted now with the problem of surpluses. A much simpler problem now is before us, namely, that of maintaining proper adjustment of production of basic farm crops to market needs and demands.

While I am supporting every amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as embodied in H. R. 5585 and in S. 1807, I am depending upon my associates in the organized agricultural groups to file with you detailed depositions as to the indisputable value of those particular amendments. I am confining my testimony to amendments contained in a bill, Committee Print, under date of March 5, 1935, which would provide producers of feed grains and livestock an opportunity to cooperate in the most practical, efficient and simplest manner for maintaining permanently parity price levels for these products.

By specific reference, may I recall to this committee the testimony of Administrator Chester C. Davis, when he appeared before you with his analysis of the amendments proposed in H. R. 5585, at which time he said that "certain other amendments with which we are in entire accord, have been proposed by representatives of farm organizations. One proposal made by the farm organizations is that processing tax provisions be made more flexible. Farm leaders have pointed out the desirability of a program to permit the adjustment and stabilization of livestock supplies through control of feed grains. . . . We are in accord with the general principles involved."

By specific reference also, I refer this committee to that portion of the report of the National Agricultural Conference dealing with the adjustment of livestock and feed grains. This report was presented to you last week by Mr. Clifford Gregory, Chairman of the National Agricultural Conference. I specifically allude to that section of Mr. Gregory's report which corresponds to the amendments now appearing in a bill, Committee Print, under date of March 5, to amend Sections

The information contained in the accompanying article is a summary of 67 pages of evidence presented by Earl C. Smith, President of the Illinois Agricultural Association, in hearings before both the Senate and House Agricultural Committees at Washington two weeks ago. The so-called livestock-feed-grain amendment described in the article was approved in principle in the last annual meetings of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation, by the National Agricultural Conference, and was supported before both Agricultural Committees by Secretary Wallace and Administrator Davis when appearing before the respective committees in support of the administration amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act primarily intended to clarify the licensing provisions of the Act.

There is now pending before the Senate and House Agricultural Committees at Washington the proposed amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The I.A.A. considers of major importance the so-called livestock-feed-grain amendment. Its purpose is to provide greater simplicity, more effectiveness and permanence in the administration of the Act.

Possibly of greater importance, the amendment gives authority for the levying of limited taxes upon feed grains and livestock to maintain prices at parity. Under the Act, as at present, authority for the levying of processing taxes is limited to the difference between average farm prices and parity prices on any basic commodity. This was all that was needed at the time of the passage of the Act in 1933 as all farm prices were far below parity. Unless the Act is amended so as to maintain prices at parity or above, effective administration of the Act will become impossible until such time as the increased prices result in increased production, which, in turn, will break prices and again provide an opportunity for the levying of taxes according to the spread between the average farm price and parity prices. Every thinking farmer will recognize the desirability of providing authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to keep prices at parity after all of the efforts and sacrifices that have been made by the thousands of farmers to secure the present improvement in the price level of farm crops. In extending this authority, the amendment provides that maximum processing taxes levied shall be limited to $1.25 per hundred on hogs; 30 cents per hundred on cattle; 20 cents per hundred on sheep and $1.25 per hundred pounds of butterfat. These comparative levies are in exact proportion as the different classes of livestock consume corn. Taxes levied under this provision may be lower than the limits set forth above, but must always be levied in the same proportion of relationship.

As this article is being written, the grain livestock amendment is receiving a great deal of attention throughout the country and is being seriously attacked by the large cattle producers of the western range states and by many dairymen of the north and eastern sections of the country.

Farmers who want to see prices of basic farm crops maintained at parity or above should let their representatives in Congress know of their interest in and support of the livestock grain amendment pending in Congress at the present time.

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THE ALL ADAMS COUNTY FARM ADVISERS QUARTETTE

Seated at the left is E. W. "Farmer" Rusk now of Coles county, who preceded Frank Gougler, right, as farm adviser in Adams County. Frank is wearing the chief of police star conferred on him during the recent I. A. A. annual meeting in Quincy. Ray E. Miller, director of livestock marketing, standing at the left, followed Mr. Gougler, and Sam F. Russell, right, is the present adviser.

9 and 11 of the Adjustment Act.

Approximately 95 per cent of all corn produced in the United States finds its way to market in the form of livestock or livestock products. It is at this point that corn is processed. Therefore, approximately 5 per cent of corn is only available upon which a processing tax can be levied at the point of commercial processing, to provide revenue necessary to carry out an adjustment program for this grain.

Approximately 45 per cent of corn finds market outlets in the form of pork and pork products; about 18 per cent of corn gets to the market in the form of dairy products; about 16 per cent of corn reaches the consumer in the form of beef; approximately 5 per cent of corn is consumed in mutton; and the balance of the corn produced is used as feed for horses and mules, and enters into other lesser items of consumption.

If future economic conditions demand the continued adjustment of the production of corn, permissive power should be granted under the Adjustment Act to the administrators of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to execute adjustment programs so each phase of the livestock industry, in proportion to the total production of corn it processes, can bear its fair and proportionate share of the necessary cost of a corn adjustment program.

Certainly it is neither fair nor equitable to require the hog industry, which consumes only 45 per cent of the corn produced, to bear approximately 93 per cent of the cost of an adjustment program affecting all livestock. Such a condition cannot long endure. I am sure you will agree that no program, based upon such inequities and injustices, can long prevail.

I am neither suggesting nor urging a corn adjustment program of this character, but I do believe the Adjustment Act should be so amended that, if continued adjustment of corn production is found necessary, the cost of such a program should be borne in the manner I have indicated.

The supply and price of corn largely determine the supply and price level of hogs. Similarly, the price level of hogs largely influences the price level of cattle. Permit me to illustrate. The total sale value of cattle and hogs in 1929 was $2,642,000,000; in 1930, it was $2,312,000,000; in 1931, it was $1,611,000,000.

Of these totals, hogs produced 58 per cent in 1929; 59 per cent in 1930; and 58 per cent in 1931. The consistency of this percentage discloses a definite relationship between these two classes of livestock and livestock products. Now then, in 1929, the average price of corn was 79 cents; in 1930, it was 59 cents; and in 1931, it was 32 cents. These corn prices again show the price relationship of corn, as a basic feed, to the sale values of pork and beef.

In further support of my position, I find that, during the seven months' period from July, 1934, through January, 1935, hog supplies were reduced 4,600,000 head, compared to a similar period during the previous year. The price of hogs was $3.94 per hundred higher during the latter seven months' period than prevailed in the former period. These data immediately disclose the effect of reducing supplies upon the price level of hogs.

On the other hand, the commercial slaughter of cattle, under Federal inspection, was materially greater throughout 1934 than it was in 1933. Despite this increase of approximately 7 per cent in cattle supplies, prices of cattle were considerably higher than in the previous year, with an advancement of about $2.17 per hundred. The effect of the decreased supplies of hogs upon cattle prices was especially pronounced during January of this year.

During that month, inspected hog slaughter of 3,047,000 head was 43 per cent smaller than that for January, 1934. Commercial slaughter of cattle, under Federal inspection, however, in January was estimated to be about the same as for the previous year. The price of all grades of beef steers, Chicago basis, was $9.24, compared with $5.35 in January, 1934.

In terms of these figures, no other conclusion can be reached save that the substantial decrease in supplies, and the increase in the price of hogs, influences, if not actually causes, substantial increases in the price of cattle, even when receipts of beef show increases.

A review of comparative price levels of pork and beef, over any extended period of time, will disclose similar relationships of prices. It must be admitted that hog prices very largely influence, if they do not actually regulate, the price levels for cattle.

I shall not encumber this record with a mass of statistical data. But, I do ask this committee to review carefully all facts bearing on the indisputable relationship existing between all phases of the livestock industry and the price levels of feed grains. Any unbiased investigation will demonstrate that, in the last analysis, the price level of feed grains largely determines, directly or indirectly, the prices received by farmers for their hogs, cattle, sheep, and dairy products.

If my conclusions are correct, then, equity and fairness in any adjustment program only can be extended to each particular group of producers of livestock and feed grains through permissive legislation, by which proper adjustments in the production of coarse grains may be had to stabilize price levels of grain, and in that way, to influence or control the output of each phase of livestock production.

Obviously, the cost of such a program should be borne by each livestock producer in direct proportion to his interest in it. No other basis, other than that which recognizes the hog, the steer, the sheep, and the dairy cow as natural processors of corn and other feed grains, can logically be accepted. If the spirit and purpose of the Agricultural Adjustment Act are dedicated to economic justice

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The Whiteside County Board of Supervisors started similar action the same week when it considered a half million dollar farm-to-market road improvement program.

The JoDaviess county plan, it is estimated, will give labor and employment to an average of 380 men daily for more than a year. The plan has been approved by the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission as the first step in a proposed state-wide farm-to-market road construction program.

Secondary road improvement for work relief has been advocated consistently by the Illinois Agricultural Association in place of the dole.

The JoDaviess county plan will place 75 per cent of the farmers in that county on a hard road and every farmer in the county within a mile of one, according to reports. Money for labor totaling in excess of $110,000 has been allocated by the State Commission to carry on the work for the first four months.

Illinois Relief Commission funds to carry out the program throughout the state are expected to be supplemented by Federal allotments.

As its share of the cost of the project, JoDaviess county will pool all the county and township road equipment, provide $24,690 worth of material, mostly crushed rock from quarries in the county, and fuel, plus skilled labor for operating crushers, graders, etc. at a total cost of $95,890.

At a recent meeting of the JoDaviess County Board of Supervisors action was taken turning over all road equipment for the work which will be supervised by George Schroeder, county superintendent of highways, and the 23 township highway commissioners.

The plan outlined calls for the grading and draining of dirt roads and resurfacing them with crushed stone. There are now 240 miles of all-weather roads in the county and when the new project is completed the county will have 454 miles of hard roads.

Work relief labor will be hired to work on the roads and jobs will be provided for 350 common laborers, 30 truck drivers, 15 quarry workers, five timekeepers, 20 operators of teams and 10 operators of trucks. The work is expected to start at once. The State Relief Commission will provide nearly all the labor.

In Whiteside county more than 200 miles of dirt roads will be gravelled under the proposed program and according to Highway Superintendent Hauck, the Whiteside project will be even larger than the one in JoDaviess county. As we go to press the Whiteside authorities are working on the problem of securing funds for gravel and other materials.

The State Relief Commission offers to furnish all necessary labor and the townships and county are to furnish the trucks for the transportation of the gravel and materials necessary to complete the project. Whiteside county is well supplied with gravel and stone that can be crushed for road building purposes as is JoDaviess county. All gravel sources have been located and marked so that material may be secured at the point nearest the roads to be improved.

On March 13 the township road commissioners in Whiteside met with the county highway superintendent to discuss the program. The graveling program will be pushed hardest in the townships having the most dirt roads. The Whiteside half million dollar road program was drafted several weeks ago at the suggestion of relief authorities.

President Earl C. Smith of the I.A.A. has been conferring from time to time with federal authorities at Washington to expedite the secondary road improvement program in Illinois. The I.A.A. has insisted that taxpayers are entitled to tangible benefits for the money they are spending on unemployment relief. The Association hopes that at least 10,000 additional miles of secondary roads may be hard-surfaced in the state this year.



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Improvement of farm-to-market roads is one of the leading approved projects in the $4,800,000,000 work relief appropriation pending in the United States Senate.

According to Major A. R. Lord and G. B. Stephenson, work relief administrators with the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, between 30 and 35 Illinois counties are now considering the county-wide farm-to-market road improvement program. This plan involves pooling of township road-building equipment and personnel under a unified county management. Heretofore there has been much "piecemeal" effort by townships in marking farm-to-market roads for improvement, said Mr. Stephenson. But little work has been done. Up to February 1, this year, more than 15,000 miles of Illinois farm-to-market roads had been approved for hard surfacing or repair. Only a small percentage of this mileage has actually been worked on because of the difficulty of raising funds in the counties for buying gravel, rock crushing equipment, and other materials. The Relief Commission only undertakes to provide labor and in extreme cases a little more.

Upwards of 80,000 able-bodied men now on the relief rolls in Illinois have been certified for work relief in the downstate counties. Approximately 119,000 heads of families, or 37½ per cent of the 316,000 families on relief rolls throughout Illinois in February earned their budgets on work relief projects according to Assistant Administrator Stephenson. Most of the work was done on public property.

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THE ALL ADAMS COUNTY FARM ADVISERS QUARTETTE

Seated at the left is F. W. "Farmer" Rusk now of Coles county, who preceded Frank Gough at right as farm adviser in Adams County. Frank is wearing the chief of police star conferred on him during the recent I. A. A. annual meeting in Quincy. Ray E. Miller, director of livestock marketing, standing at the left, flanked Mr. Gough and Sam F. Russell, right, is the present adviser.

9 and 11 of the Adjustment Act.

Approximately 95 per cent of all corn produced in the United States finds its way to market in the form of livestock or livestock products. It is at this point that corn is processed. Therefore, approximately 5 per cent of corn is only available upon which a processing tax can be levied at the point of commercial processing, to provide revenue necessary to carry out an adjustment program for this grain.

Approximately 45 per cent of corn finds market outlets in the form of pork and pork products; about 18 per cent of corn gets to the market in the form of dairy products; about 16 per cent of corn reaches the consumer in the form of beef; approximately 5 per cent of corn is consumed in mutton; and the balance of the corn produced is used as feed for horses and mules, and enters into other lesser items of consumption.

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A A A Livestock Feed Grain Amendment

(Continued from page 4)

and fairness, processing taxes must be levied at the point where processing first begins.

Forgetting for the moment the probable necessity for a continued program for grain adjustment, I earnestly believe that the Adjustment Act should be clothed with authority for levying taxes, with certain limitations, upon cattle, hogs, sheep, and dairy products for the specific purpose of financing exports of these commodities, or extending markets to absorb the surpluses of these commodities.

If it is possible to find or develop export outlets for these farm products, such a program would not only be the natural but the most simple and practical way to stabilize price levels in the domestic market for that portion of each of these livestock products, which is needed in the domestic market, while at the same time affording revenue necessary to dispose of surplus in other markets at world price levels.

The amendment as drawn authorizes levies upon each kind of livestock and livestock product, in proportion to the adjustment needs of these farm products in a three-fold way. First, it provides revenue to pay the costs or losses in the disposal of surpluses of each or all of these livestock products in foreign markets. Second, it yields revenue needed to expand either foreign or domestic markets. Third, if neither of these outlets can be provided, or to the extent they cannot be provided, the amendment provides revenue to make such adjustment in production of feed grains as may be necessary to aid in stabilizing production of livestock and livestock products.

Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the committee, I have never believed that any direct program of allotment or adjustment in the production of livestock can be permanently successful. Such programs present too complex, too many opportunities for injustices and conditions which apparently cannot be overcome.

Under the existing Act, before processing taxes can be levied on any basic farm commodity, an allotment or adjustment program, carrying within it benefit payments to cooperating growers, must be authorized. To make these allotment benefit payments requires a tremendous amount of administrative machinery, with committees of farmers in practically every county of the grain and livestock producing areas and contacts with individual farmers throughout a vast section of the United States.

Such requirements should at least be



PRESIDENT EARL C. SMITH WHO RECENTLY presented and urged enactment of the livestock feed grain amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act before the Agricultural Committees of Congress.

removed from existing legislation and provisions for a simpler program provided. This is the sole purpose of the amendment which I am sponsoring. In no way does it curtail or limit present powers vested in the Adjustment Act, but gives additional authority to accomplish the aims and purposes of the Act.

I do not hesitate to say that a vast majority of the farmers of the Central West, with whom I am well acquainted, have accepted with reluctance programs requiring adjustment in the production of livestock. To a similar degree this is true for producers of coarse grains. They have accepted these programs, during the past two years, because of the unquestioned tremendous accumulation of commodity surpluses in the storehouses and coolers of our nation. They prefer to make these adjustments rather than accept the extremely low prices resulting from these surpluses. They would much prefer, however, comparatively small processing taxes with which to finance the disposal of surplus production as provided for in the amendment.

I recognize, of course, that eminent authorities take the position that export outlets cannot be obtained or maintained at reasonable price levels. However, I am also aware of the statements of equally eminent authorities who insist that, were revenue available to finance the difference between domestic price levels and world price levels for our farm products, surpluses could be readily removed.

Without taking any position on the statements of these authorities, I do insist upon the enactments to the Adjustment Act, which I am sponsoring, so this revenue may be provided and thereby give us an opportunity, once and for all, to determine which of these authorities is correct.

If we can dispose of our surpluses through the revenue from comparatively low processing taxes, that is exactly what the farmers of the Central West want done. If it is found that such outlets cannot be obtained, then I can assure you that every thinking farmer will respond by doing his full part in making such adjustments in his production as conditions may require. If this is found necessary, the cost of such a program, I repeat, should be borne by each phase of the livestock industry and coarse grain industry as their respective interests appear.

I ask your careful consideration of the aims and purposes of the proposed amendment. I believe nothing has such a far-reaching effect in establishing well being, correct thinking and attitude on the part of the farmers throughout the livestock and grain producing areas of this nation, as will this amendment.

This amendment simply provides authority that adjustment programs, whether to export surpluses, or expand markets for surpluses, or to adjust production of grains, may be as simple, as practical, as efficient, and as permanent as it is possible to make them. If we can accomplish our aim, nothing will contribute more toward the return of national economic recovery.

We should not overlook that production of livestock and feed grain, combined, constitutes from 65 to 70 per cent of the total agricultural income of the United States. Certainly, legal means should be provided so that responsible officials of government, acting by and with the sound advice of the producer representatives of each phase of the livestock and feed grain units of agriculture, could practically and constructively improve and stabilize price levels and incomes for this large part of American agriculture.

What this nation most needs is a return of normal buying power to the largest buying group in the United States, the American farmer. Give us reasonable price levels, which are the basis of our farm incomes, and our incomes will immediately find their way into the manufacturing industries of the nation, which supply us with our needs. With such added outlet on the part of industry, millions of unemployed will be returned to their normal place in society, and the result will be a more contented and stable citizenry.

Farm real estate taxes in 1933 were the lowest per acre since 1918 and the lowest since 1929 in relation to land values.

New Cash Premium Plan Automobile Insurance

By A. E. Richardson, Manager, Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company

THE plan of converting all automobile and truck insurance policies in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company to the new "Cash Premium Plan" at the next premium paying date after April 1, 1935 was approved in its final form by the Board of Directors at its last monthly meeting. This new plan becomes operative just eight years after 3,000 Farm Bureau Members made application for automobile insurance on blanks furnished by the I.A.A. and the County Farm Bureau which was the beginning of the Company. The Board of Directors of this Company, which Board of Directors was at the beginning, always has been and always will be the same Board of Directors as the Board of Directors of the I.A.A.



A. E. RICHARDSON

With no rates to go by and no experience but with full knowledge of one fundamental fact and that is, that no insurance company is sound unless the policyholders pay all the losses and expenses of operation and fully realizing that if such a preferred group of people as Farm Bureau members bound themselves together and formed a company of their own that no company operating throughout the State could compete in cost and that no company was going to furnish protection such as was needed at anything but cost plus such profit as the traffic would bear, there seemed to be a great opportunity to really know what insurance should cost. Few, if any, Farm Bureau people really knew what they should pay for insurance against loss or damage to their automobiles or damage which might be done by their cars because few Farm Bureau people had any opportunity to see the inside workings of a casualty company or the actual cost as shown by the books of any company.

At the time this Company was organized each applicant deposited with the Company what was called a premium deposit and made a contribution to the surplus of the Company which was known as the surplus share and there was issued to this group of early policyholders what we call the Surplus Share Policy.

The new Cash Premium Plan which becomes effective as the policies come up for renewal on and after April 1st will provide a new policy with many additional features which you will find mentioned herein. It will further provide that all the excess deposit and surplus share over and above the new cash premium required to carry the policy forward for the next six months will be returned to the policyholder in the form of a check. This means that something like $325,000 of excess premium deposit and surplus share will be mailed to Farm Bureau people holding this type of policy at their next renewal period provided they pay their semi-annual assessment which will be sent them thirty days before it is due.

Policy holders insured under the "surplus fee" plan will pay the same rates hereafter as others. They will not receive any refund, however, since surplus fee policyholders have not deposited any excess over the regular assessment.

The new Cash Premium Plan further provides there be a redistribution of the cost of the insurance over the various price list groups which schedule of rates is going to be somewhat higher on cars having factory list prices of less than $750. There will be a very slight increase in the cost of insurance on cars ranging between $750 and $1,000 and practically all cars having a higher factory list price will have their rates reduced. This re-adjustment is in line with the loss experience of the Company during the past five years. A thorough analysis made by our Statistical Department and actuary revealed that inequities existed that should be corrected, namely, that the low price group of cars was not paying sufficient premium to put them on a self supporting basis. While the total premium income of the Company has been sufficient at all times to pay all losses and expenses and set up all the reserve needed and has created a surplus to the Company every year since it began operation, yet your Board of Directors felt that each group of cars should stand on its own legs.

Here is how it will operate. Example—John Brown has a full coverage policy, including stationary object collision, under the Surplus Share plan. Let's suppose that he bought this car, which came under $750, such as a Ford or Chevrolet, in 1930 and insured it with us for full coverage as described above. Then let's suppose that his next assessment date is April 20, 1935. John Brown will be sent from this office a regular notice of assessment such as he has always been receiving, which amount would be $6.18, which he will be asked to pay. When he pays this $6.18 his premium deposit and surplus share of $28.00 will be intact. Then the Company will write up one of the new Cash Premium Plan policies and send it to him, deducting from his $28.00 the new rate on his old car which new rate would be $9.95 less a dividend of 10% or $1.00 which would make a total net deduction of $8.95 which would be taken out of the $28.00, thereby returning to Mr. Brown the Company's check for $19.05.

There might be a slight delay in issuing these policies on account of the tremendous work involved. Your Board of Directors, however, believe it is well worth while to place in the hands of the policyholders a new contract of insurance which is brought up to date which will take care of many new needs that a farmer has for automobile insurance. However, if the policyholder pays the assessment which is sent to him promptly and by the time it is due he will be fully protected for the same type of insurance he now has plus the new provisions in the Cash Premium Plan policy. All policyholders who have been in the Company 2½ years will be entitled to this dividend. This new policy will have a guaranteed rate and will be non-assessable. The additional advantages may be listed as follows:

(1) Fire and Theft—All New Policies will provide protection against loss of all securely attached equipment (except radio).

(2) Collision—Any Policy providing protection against damage by Moving or Stationary Object Collision will also protect insured against accidental breakage of any plate glass.

(3) Public Liability—All Policies providing Public Liability protection give any one the right to drive automobile with owner's consent unless prohibited by law on account of age.

(4) Property Damage—$5,000 protection instead of $1,000 for damage to property of others.

(5) Temporary Insurance—New Cash

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Such requirements should at least be removed from existing legislation and provisions for a simpler program provided. This is the sole purpose of the amendment which I am sponsoring. In no way does it curtail or limit present powers vested in the Adjustment Act, but gives additional authority to accomplish the aims and purposes of the Act.



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I do not hesitate to say that a vast majority of the farmers of the Central West, with whom I am well acquainted, have accepted with reluctance programs requiring adjustment in the production of livestock. To a similar degree this is true for producers of coarse grains. They have accepted these programs, during the past two years, because of the unquestioned tremendous accumulation of commodity surpluses in the storehouses and coolers of our nation. They prefer to make these adjustments rather than accept the extremely low prices resulting from these surpluses. They would much prefer, however, comparatively small processing taxes with which to finance the disposal of surplus production as provided for in the amendment.

I recognize, of course, that eminent authorities take the position that export outlets cannot be obtained or maintained at reasonable price levels. However, I am also aware of the statements of equally eminent authorities who insist that, were revenue available to finance the difference between domestic price levels and world price levels for our farm products, surpluses could be readily removed.

Without taking any position on the statements of these authorities, I do insist upon the enactments to the Adjustment Act, which I am sponsoring, so this revenue may be provided and thereby give us an opportunity, once and for all, to determine which of these authorities is correct.

If we can dispose of our surpluses through the revenue from comparatively low processing taxes, that is exactly what the farmers of the Central West want done. If it is found that such outlets cannot be obtained, then I can assure you that every thinking farmer will respond by doing his full part in making such adjustments in his production as conditions may require. If this is found necessary, the cost of such a program, I repeat, should be borne by each phase of the livestock industry and coarse grain industry as their respective interests appear.

I ask your careful consideration of the aims and purposes of the proposed amendment. I believe nothing has such a far-reaching effect in establishing well being, correct thinking and attitude on the part of the farmers throughout the livestock and grain producing areas of this nation, as will this amendment.

This amendment simply provides authority that adjustment programs, whether to export surpluses, or expand markets for surpluses, or to adjust production of grains, may be as simple, as practical, as efficient, and as permanent as it is possible to make them. If we can accomplish our aim, nothing will contribute more toward the return of national economic recovery.

We should not overlook that production of livestock and feed grain, combined, constitutes from 65 to 70 per cent of the total agricultural income of the United States. Certainly, legal means should be provided so that responsible officials of government, acting by and with the sound advice of the producer representatives of each phase of the livestock and feed grain units of agriculture, could practically and constructively improve and stabilize price levels and incomes for this large part of American agriculture.

What this nation most needs is a return of normal buying power to the largest buying group in the United States, the American farmer. Give us reasonable price levels, which are the basis of our farm incomes, and our incomes will immediately find their way into the manufacturing industries of the nation, which supply us with our needs. With such added outlet on the part of industry, millions of unemployed will be returned to their normal place in society, and the result will be a more contented and stable citizenry.

Farm real estate taxes in 1933 were the lowest per acre since 1918 and the lowest since 1929 in relation to land values.

New Cash Premium Plan Automobile Insurance

By A. E. Richardson, Manager, Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company

THE plan of converting all automobile and truck insurance policies in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company to the new "Cash Premium Plan" at the next premium paying date after April 1, 1935 was approved in its final form by the Board of Directors at its last monthly meeting. This new plan becomes operative just eight years after 3,000 Farm Bureau Members made application for automobile insurance on blanks furnished by the I.A.A. and the County Farm Bureau which was the beginning of the Company. The Board of Directors of this Company, which Board of Directors was at the beginning, always has been and always will be the same Board of Directors as the Board of Directors of the I.A.A.



A. E. RICHARDSON

With no rates to go by and no experience but with full knowledge of one fundamental fact and that is, that no insurance company is sound unless the policyholders pay all the losses and expenses of operation and fully realizing that if such a preferred group of people as Farm Bureau members bound themselves together and formed a company of their own that no company operating throughout the State could compete in cost and that no company was going to furnish protection such as was needed at anything but cost plus such profit as the traffic would bear, there seemed to be a great opportunity to really know what insurance should cost. Few, if any, Farm Bureau people really knew what they should pay for insurance against loss or damage to their automobiles or damage which might be done by their cars because few Farm Bureau people had any opportunity to see the inside workings of a casualty company or the actual cost as shown by the books of any company.

At the time this Company was organized each applicant deposited with the Company what was called a premium deposit and made a contribution to the surplus of the Company which was known as the surplus share and there was issued to this group of early policy holders what we call the Surplus Share Policy.

The new Cash Premium Plan which becomes effective as the policies come up for renewal on and after April 1st will provide a new policy with many additional features which you will find mentioned herein. It will further provide–that all the excess deposit and surplus share over and above the new cash premium required to carry the policy forward for the next six months will be returned to the policyholder in the form of a check. This means that something like $325,000 of excess premium deposit and surplus share will be mailed to Farm Bureau people holding this type of policy at their next renewal period provided they pay their semi-annual assessment which will be sent them thirty days before it is due.

Policy holders insured under the "surplus fee" plan will pay the same rates hereafter as others. They will not receive any refund, however, since surplus fee policyholders have not deposited any excess over the regular assessment.

The new Cash Premium Plan further provides there be a redistribution of the cost of the insurance over the various price list groups which schedule of rates is going to be somewhat higher on cars having factory list prices of less than $750. There will be a very slight increase in the cost of insurance on cars ranging between $750 and $1,000 and practically all cars having a higher factory list price will have their rates reduced. This re-adjustment is in line with the loss experience of the Company during the past five years. A thorough analysis made by our Statistical Department and actuary revealed that inequities existed that should be corrected, namely, that the low price group of cars was not paying sufficient premium to put them on a self supporting basis. While the total premium income of the Company has been sufficient at all times to pay all losses and expenses and set up all the reserve needed and has created a surplus to the Company every year since it began operation, yet your Board of Directors felt that each group of cars should stand on its own legs.

Here is how it will operate. Example: John Brown has a full coverage policy, including stationary object collision, under the Surplus Share plan. Let's suppose that he bought this car, which came under $750, such as a Ford or Chevrolet, in 1930 and insured it with us for full coverage as described above. Then let's suppose that his next assessment date is April 20, 1935. John Brown will be sent from this office a regular notice of assessment such as he has always been receiving, which amount would be $6.18, which he will be asked to pay. When he pays this $6.18 his premium deposit and surplus share of $28.00 will be intact. Then the Company will write up one of the new Cash Premium Plan policies and send it to him, deducting from his $28.00 the new rate on his old car which new rate would be $9.95 less a dividend of 10% or $1.00 which would make a total net deduction of $8.95 which would be taken out of the $28.00, thereby returning to Mr. Brown the Company's check for $19.05.

There might be a slight delay in issuing these policies on account of the tremendous work involved. Your Board of Directors, however, believe it is well worth while to place in the hands of the policyholders a new contract of insurance which is brought up to date which will take care of many new needs that a farmer has for automobile insurance. However, if the policyholder pays the assessment which is sent to him promptly and by the time it is due he will be fully protected for the same type of insurance he now has plus the new provisions in the Cash Premium Plan policy. All policyholders who have been in the Company 2½ years will be entitled to this dividend. This new policy will have a guaranteed rate and will be non-assessable. The additional advantages may be listed as follows:

(1) Fire and Theft—All New Policies will provide protection against loss of all securely attached equipment (except radio).

(2) Collision—Any Policy providing protection against damage by Moving or Stationary Object Collision will also protect insured against accidental breakage of any plate glass.

(3) Public Liability—All Policies providing Public Liability protection give any one the right to drive automobile with owner's consent unless prohibited by law on account of age.

(4) Property Damage $5,000 protection instead of $1,000 for damage to property of others.

(5) Temporary Insurance New Cash

Premium Policy allows 10 days to make transfer of policy from old to new car, thereby giving 10 days temporary insurance on new car, giving owner time to file transfer blank with Company and not be without insurance.

(6) Insurance While Driving Borrowed Automobile—New Cash Premium Policy gives you and your wife or husband, as the case may be, protection while driving any borrowed pleasure car, even though it is not insured in this Company.

(7) Guaranteed Rate and Non-Assessable—New Cash Premium Policy will be non-assessable and there will be no Contingent Liability on the Insured whatsoever. The rates are guaranteed and policy is not subject to assessment.

The rate on pleasure cars and farm trucks is as follows:

CASH PREMIUM PLAN — PLEASURE CARS AND FARM TRUCKS

Factory List Price	Fire and Theft Policy Fee $1.50			Moving Obj. Coll. Policy Fee $1.50			Stnty. Obj. Coll. Policy Fee $1.50			Pub. Liability Property Damage Policy Fee $3.50
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0 to 749	$1.85	$1.60	$1.35	$3.70	$3.55	$3.40	$2.10	$1.90	$1.90	$4.20
750 to 999	2.35	2.15	1.75	3.50	3.30	3.10	3.00	2.75	2.70	4.20
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C—Denotes cars four years old or over.

These new rates continue to be substantially lower than can be had in other state-wide companies and great opportunities are offered to Farm Bureau members to further reduce the cost of insurance by cutting down the number of accidents and losses. The present low rates of the Company are due primarily to the fact that Farm Bureau members are preferred risks coupled with the co-operative insurance cost principle on which the Company was founded by the I.A.A. and County Farm Bureaus eight years ago.

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The volume of cream received, likewise, showed a steady increase from 66,563.7 pounds received during the month of March, 1934, to 135,750.6 pounds received during the month of August last year. Since that time total receipts have declined largely as a result of the drouth and shortage of feed. This decline in butterfat production has been almost nation-wide and is accountable for the substantial increase in butterfat prices during winter months.

The total volume of cream for the year, reports Manager Shaw was 1,152,290.7 pounds and the total butter made was 1,399,781 pounds.

Butter production by the Producers Creamery of Peoria gained steadily during 1933 and 1934 reaching the high point in August last year with 166,495 pounds. The Peoria Producers Creamery leads all other co-operative creameries in the state in butter production. Forty-four carloads of the total manufactured was sold in tubs and approximately 26 carloads were sold as print butter under the trade name "Prairie Farms."

Three delivery trucks operated by experienced salesmen are in use daily delivering butter to retailers in Peoria and the surrounding towns. A new high was reached in January, 1935, when 61,712 pounds of Prairie Farms butter were sold. Since May, 1933, the company did a gross business of $623,505.51.

"The inauguration of the government butter grading program was the outstanding project of the last year," said Mr. Shaw. "Mr. Tuttle, the federal butter grader who is now working full time for Illinois Producers Creameries, prepares figures at the various Producer Creameries on the grades of cream received and the grades of butter manufactured.

"In January Peoria was in second place on quality among the four cooperative creameries with an average grade in January of approximately 91."

Total dividends have been declared to members since May 1, 1933 of $13,923.42.

Manager Shaw reported that the creamery started with the invested capital of around $16,000 and has grown in two years' time to one with total assets of $47,000 without asking members to invest any cash, but instead giving them stock yielding seven per cent interest and paying $5,130.20 of dividends to members, and during the same time has raised the general level of cream prices for everyone in the Peoria territory.

C. A Hughes Serves 19 Years As Farm Adviser

C. A. Hughes of Monroe county, president of the Illinois Association of Farm Advisers, recently completed his 19th year as a county agricultural agent.

Mr. Hughes graduated from the University of Illinois, College of Agriculture, in 1914 about the time a number of other farm advisers were getting out, such as E. C. Secor, Randolph county; J. H. Checkley, formerly adviser in Logan county; H. A. deWerff, Woodford county; Otis Kercher, Vermilion county; W. A. Cope, Clinton county; Chas. Tarble, Cumberland county; H. C. Gilkerson, Lake county; Alden Snyder, Montgomery county; J. F. Blackburn, Marion county; and E. H. Walworth, Warren county.



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Hughes took his first job as county agricultural agent in Monroe county, West Virginia, a hilly country in the Appalachian range. In Monroe county he organized a Farm Bureau baseball team, perhaps the first one of its kind in the United States. He later went to Jefferson county, West Virginia, in the Shenandoah valley, and still later to Noxubee county, Mississippi, in the cotton belt. He began work as farm adviser in Menard county, Illinois, where he served seven years before going to his present post in Monroe county, eight years ago.

Menard county, according to Mr. Hughes, consigned the first load of livestock to the St. Louis Producers from Illinois, while he was farm adviser there. The load was shipped from Petersburg. He also organized the first wheat control association under the adjustment program in Illinois in Monroe county where 93 per cent of the wheat growers signed contracts.

Mr. Hughes has shown marked talent in developing an interesting and readable Farm Bureau mimeographed news letter which he has found very useful in his educational and promotional service program in Monroe county. The "Hammer," the Monroe county official paper, is a recognized institution in Monroe county for bringing Farm Bureau service and news to every member.

4,000 Attend Annual Pure Milk Meeting

A VOTE of confidence was given the board of directors, the manager and employees by official delegates attending the fifth annual meeting of Pure Milk Association in the Auditorium Theater, Chicago, March 12.

The vote followed a stormy afternoon session attended by more than 4,000 members and their wives during which charges and counter charges growing out of dissatisfaction with the current price of fluid milk, figured in the debate. Internal dissenion has been typical of milk producer associations in the Chicago milk shed for nearly 20 years. Pure Milk Association has had greater support perhaps and less disunity among its members than any of the producer organizations which preceded it.



JOHN CASE

Two new directors were elected. W. J. Swayer, former president of the Lake County (Ill.) Farm Bureau, replaced Henry Pfister, former president. L. A. Markham was elected to represent the Janesville district of Rock county, Wisconsin.

Officers Elected

At the first meeting of the new board, John P. Case of DuPage county, Illinois, former treasurer and Farm Bureau member, was elected president. Charles Schmaling of Wisconsin was chosen first vice-president and Glenn Morgan, Porter county, Indiana, Farm Bureau leader, second vice-president. Don Geyer was re-elected secretary and general manager, and E. E. Houghtby, president of the DeKalb County Farm Bureau and member of the I. A. A. board, was elected treasurer.

In his annual report Manager Geyer stated that the Association marketed for its members more than 1,500,000,000 pounds of milk valued at $25,372,744.14. About 85 per cent of this was sold as base milk. The gross price paid was $1.685 per cwt. The checkoff to the Association remained at three cents per cwt. and the adjustment fund averaged .0355 cents per cwt.

"We were forced into cream markets in an effort to secure more outlets for our milk," Manager Geyer reported. "This field is highly competitive and any control is practically impossible. The two or three price payment plan, plus low fluid milk sales, plus forced selling in a low price cream market, together with the large membership surplus, brought at times a low price return for all milk sold. Independent producers assuming no responsibility for surplus could then sell milk at a flat price, which seemed advantageous when compared with the average price return for all milk sold by the Association.

"Only 75 per cent of Association milk could be sold if we abolish our basic plan and sell on a flat price. We cannot know what such a price would be," said Geyer.

"In spite of criticism we are beset on all sides by producers who wish to join the Association. We cordially invite our critics to cooperate with us in securing a fair market for all producers in the Chicago area by organizing independent producers to help uphold the market and not ruin it by price cutting."

Base Price $2.20

The Association asked for termination of the AAA milk license as of March 1, which was granted. This is expected to save producers $10,000 per month in administration charges. Present base price is $2.20 for 3.5 per cent milk but only 53 per cent of milk delivered in January went into this class. The next 20% went into fluid cream at $1.30 and the balance netted only $1.03 whereas condenseries are paying around $1.65.

Gross income of the Association in the calendar year was $471,231.81. Total expenses were $386,370.10, leaving net income at $84,861.71. Net worth at the end of the year was $331,585.62.

Consumers Resist Higher Meat Prices

Practically all branches of the wholesale dressed meat trade have been featured by consumer resistance to the high prices which have resulted from generally light supplies, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Chicago reported March 12. Consumer purchasing power evidently has not kept pace with the upturn in prices of meats and consequently consumers, as a rule, are looking for the lower priced cuts of meats and neglecting the better and higher priced cuts. This situation has resulted in the lower grades and lower grade cuts of meats selling relatively high and out-of-line, when compared with the better grades and higher-priced cuts of meats. It has also resulted in considerable substitution, and in an effort to avoid the high prices of meats consumers have turned their attention to fish, fresh eggs, canned beans, spaghetti, macaroni and similar foods.

Prices of beef have been on the upgrade and the $20.00 per cwt. carcass of beef has recently made its appearance on the Chicago market, both yearling carcasses and heavy steers of prime quality reaching this price. Scarcity of lightweight carcasses and also lower grade carcasses which are usually seasonally light in supply have caused such kinds to show much more advance in price than better grade carcasses and has resulted in a narrowing of the price range. At the present time, yearling beef carcasses ranging from the common to choice grades are selling within a price spread of $12.50-19.00, with fully 75 per cent or more of the offerings selling within a four dollar spread of $14.00-18.00.

Lamb Market Varies

The market for lamb has been an up and down affair, prices fluctuating considerably in sympathy with the market at eastern consuming centers, and the supply offered on the current market. In a general way the supply of lamb has been of nearly normal proportions, being about the same as during the corresponding period of March 1934. At the present time, the supply offered locally is somewhat in excess of demand and the market is weak and draggy at prices around 50c-$1.00 lower than on March 1st, of this year. Taken as a whole, the current market is largely a $14.00-17.00 affair, with a few toppy carcasses of light weight lamb selling at $17.50-19.00.

Starvation runs of live hogs have sent prices of fresh pork cuts sky-rocketing, and the $25.00 loin has put in its appearance. The lighter average of loins are selling at $22.50-25.00; prices which show an advance of around $4.00-5.00 during the two weeks ending March 12. The 12 to 15 lb. averages selling at $21.00-22.50 show a gain of around $3.50, while the 16 to 22 lb. offerings at $18.50-20.00 show a jump of about $2.00. Boston butts have made even more sensational gains than loins, with 4 to 8 lb. averages of butts selling at $22.00-23.00 on the current market, showing a gain of $6.50-7.00 compared with March 1st, 1935. Other fresh pork cuts have advanced around $1.50-2.00 for the most part. The extremely light supply is practically the sole cause of the advance as the demand has been light and rather draggy.

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The Association asked for termination of the AAA milk license as of March 1, which was granted. This is expected to save producers $10,000 per month in administration charges. Present base price is $2.20 for 3.5 per cent milk but only 53 per cent of milk delivered in January went into this class. The next 20% went into fluid cream at $1.30 and the balance netted only $1.03 whereas condenseries are paying around $1.65.

Gross income of the Association in the calendar year was $471,231.81. Total expenses were $386,370.10, leaving net income at $84,861.71. Net worth at the end of the year was $331,585.62.

Consumers Resist Higher Meat Prices

Practically all branches of the wholesale dressed meat trade have been featured by consumer resistance to the high prices which have resulted from generally light supplies, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Chicago reported March 12. Consumer purchasing power evidently has not kept pace with the upturn in prices of meats and consequently consumers, as a rule, are looking for the lower priced cuts of meats and neglecting the better and higher priced cuts. This situation has resulted in the lower grades and lower grade cuts of meats selling relatively high and out-of-line, when compared with the better grades and higher-priced cuts of meats. It has also resulted in considerable substitution, and in an effort to avoid the high prices of meats consumers have turned their attention to fish, fresh eggs, canned beans, spaghetti, macaroni and similar foods.

Prices of beef have been of the upgrade and the $20.00 per cwt. carcass of beef has recently made its appearance on the Chicago market, both yearling carcasses and heavy steers of prime quality reaching this price. Scarcity of lightweight carcasses and also lower grade carcasses which are usually seasonally light in supply have caused such kinds to show much more advance in price than better grade carcasses and has resulted in a narrowing of the price range. At the present time, yearling beef carcasses ranging from the common to choice grades are selling within a price spread of $12.50-19.00, with fully 75 per cent or more of the offerings selling within a four dollar spread of $14.00-18.00.

Lamb Market Varies

The market for lamb has been an up and down affair, prices fluctuating considerably in sympathy with the market at eastern consuming centers, and the supply offered on the current market. In a general way the supply of lamb has been of nearly normal proportions, being about the same as during the corresponding period of March 1934. At the present time, the supply offered locally is somewhat in excess of demand and the market is weak and draggy at prices around 50c $1.00 lower than on March 1st, of this year. Taken as a whole, the current market is largely a $14.00-17.00 affair, with a few toppy carcasses of light weight lamb selling at $17.50-19.00.

Starvation runs of live hogs have sent prices of fresh pork cuts sky-rocketing, and the $25.00 loin has put in its appearance. The lighter average of loins are selling at $22.50-25.00; prices which show an advance of around $4.00-5.00 during the two weeks ending March 12. The 12 to 15 lb. averages selling at $21.00-22.50 show a gain of around $3.50, while the 16 to 22 lb. offerings at $18.50-20.00 show a jump of about $2.00. Boston butts have made even more sensational gains than loins, with 4 to 8 lb. averages of butts selling at $22.00-23.00 on the current market, showing a gain of $6.50-7.00 compared with March 1st, 1935. Other fresh pork cuts have advanced around $1.50-2.00 for the most part. The extremely light supply is practically the sole cause of the advance as the demand has been light and rather draggy.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

George Thiem, Editor
John Tracy, Assistant

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Let's Not Forget

IN THE early Fall of 1933, the County Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association sponsored a mobilization campaign for the purpose of concentrating the united support of the farmers of this state behind efforts to do three things, namely:—

1. Restore farm price levels to parity
2. Secure for agriculture ample credit facilities at interest rates comparable to interest rates enjoyed by other groups.
3. Replace, in part, property taxes with other sources of revenue.

The results secured from these efforts and administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act in all its ramifications speak for themselves.

The prices of 14 basic farm commodities during recent months have reached or exceeded parity which means prewar exchange value. Farm income for 1934 was approximately one billion dollars more than that for 1933 and close to two billions more, or 40 per cent, ahead of 1932.

Putting first things first, the I.A.A. has consistently emphasized the importance of improving farm price levels. At the same time, efforts to secure relief for farm debtors have not been neglected. Interest rates on federal farm loans were cut to 4½ per cent and farm indebtedness has been refinanced on this basis running into hundreds of millions.

At the present time, the American Farm Bureau Federation is supporting a reduction in interest rates on farm loans, past and future, to 3½ per cent up to the year 1937. This effort is embodied in the Wheeler Amendment which has passed the Senate and is now pending in the House of Representatives. This lowering of rates is justified by the fact that the Government is now able to borrow from the people at a rate of interest substantially one per cent lower than existed at the time of passage of the Farm Credit Act.

Within the state, the I.A.A. initiated the principle embodied in legislation replacing part of the property tax burden with revenue from other sources. Reductions of 30 to 40 per cent in farm property taxes are not uncommon in many counties.

While much has been accomplished, the great work ahead is to maintain parity prices by preventing recurring accumulations of crop surpluses. This is a task that will require the best thought and united action of farmers now and in the period immediately ahead.

Farmers Are Interdependent

THE Department of Agriculture reports that dairy farmers entered the new year with a reduction of only 4.1 per cent in numbers of cows and heifers two years old and over, despite the drouth.

Given a good crop year, producers easily could deluge the country with a surplus of milk and dairy products. A precipitous drop in the price level would be inevitable.

Eastern dairymen, and those from the northwest, who have shown a disposition to oppose the livestock feed grain amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act may well find themselves in a sorry predicament again just as they were last year as a result of continued low feed prices. The drouth saved the situation temporarily but the East can't expect indefinitely to have cheap feed and high priced milk.

Many American farmers have yet to learn the real meaning of co-operation. Prosperity can not be maintained in any single branch of American agriculture at the expense of other groups any more than business and industry could maintain its advantage indefinitely when agriculture was at a disadvantage.

More Reports On Livestock Profits

REPORTS of fabulous profits made by livestock buyers during the sharp rise in cattle prices continue. From Kansas City comes the almost incredulous story that one operator who purchased 110 carloads of cattle direct from farmers made the price of a new Ford automobile on every carload. Mr. Eugene Curtis of Champaign county quotes a local livestock trucker who reported selling a bunch of cattle for $1,300 in Chicago which cost him only $800. Another livestock grower who fortunately shipped co-operative received $3 a hundred more for a load of fat cows than he expected.

These reports clearly show that the grower does not always have enough information to judge the value of his livestock. He is more or less at the mercy of the skillful buyer armed with facts about market trends, consumer demand, available supply, and other factors entering into the market picture. The man who grows the livestock ought to have all the market affords for them. It is on this principle that livestock marketing co-operatives are organized. Trained salesmen in the employ of organized farmers can do a better job of selling than the grower who doesn't have the time or opportunity to keep informed.

On Rural Electrification

NEXT to farm-to-market all-weather roads, nothing would be more appreciated by a great number of Illinois farmers perhaps than the extension of electric light and power to their farms and homes.

Government interest and intervention in the field of electrification, namely, in the Tennessee Valley, has given rural people who are without this service renewed hope that some way, somehow electricity may be brought to them at rates they can afford to pay.

Two years ago the A.F.B.F. adopted a resolution on utility rates stating that "the cost of electrical current, measured in terms of generation and distribution, has been too high, and overcapitalization, pyramiding of costs, excessive salaries, and the equivalent of 'blue sky' issues of stock have compelled the consumers of this current to pay tribute to an indefensible economic practice."

At the meeting in Nashville last December, the Farm Bureau reiterated its interest in rural electrification and approved a resolution that ways and means be provided through Farm Credit Administration for financing at low interest rates co-operative electric light and power associations.

Following a state-wide meeting of Farm Bureau leaders in Ohio recently, a committee was appointed to make a study and recommend a definite program to meet this problem. Similarly, the Indiana Farm Bureau has recently secured the enactment of the Indiana Rural Electric Membership Corporation Act which provides for the creation, under order of the Public Service Commission, of rural membership organizations having in part the characteristics of municipalities and of co-operatives.

Co-operative ownership of rural transmission lines and the purchase of electricity at wholesale rates, now in effect in the south, promises to receive greater consideration in the middle west. Utility companies have pleaded that they cannot extend their lines to farms, except in certain areas where population is concentrated, on a profitable basis. The cost of transmission lines erected by power companies and the minimum rates asked, on the other hand, have been such as to forestall any general extension of service to farms. More recently companies generally report that they have been hard pressed to pay operating costs and meet their interest and payments on bonded indebtedness. This is especially true where valuations were written up during the period of post-war inflation which culminated in the crash of 1929.

It might be appropriate here to mention the recent 200-page report of the New York Power Authority on the financial structure of the electric companies serving New York City. "Government reports are notoriously dull, but if one has a liking for tales of modern brigandage and is not too insistent on the ultimate triumph of virtue, this document is worth the time spent on it," comments THE NATION.

"Attention has been centered chiefly on the inflation of the original capitalization—which in the case of the New York electric companies was $79,000,000, or more than half the total fixed capital. But this piece of highwaymanship is but a minor part of the entire write-up. The excess profits obtained on the basis of the original water have constantly been reinvested in such a way as to widen the breach between the true and the nominal value of the plant . . . . . .

"After making a careful analysis of all these factors, the Power Authority estimates the total amount of water in the fixed capital of New York companies to be at least $280,000,000 or 62 per cent of the true capital value of the existing properties. At seven per cent, this means an excess annual charge of $19,500,000 to the consumers—nearly $10 per meter. If the City had purchased the electric system in 1907 instead of establishing a system of regulation, and had done its financing at 4.5 per cent, the gross revenue collected from consumers would have covered all costs including depreciation, taxes, and interest, wiped out all indebtedness, and provided a surplus of $140,000,000 for the city treasury."

It is such exploitation as revealed by the New York Power Authority that is responsible for legislation now pending in congress to dissolve utility holding companies unless they can show some reason for existence besides that of making money for a few individuals.

Farmers are not unfamiliar with instances in which local telephone lines have been sold, the capitalization written up and a new and higher schedule of rates adopted based on the fictitious values. Because there has been skullduggery and profiteering in some utilities does not mean that all companies are tarred with the same stick. There undoubtedly are many sound operating companies with honest and efficient management that are doing their best to serve the public. Thinking farmers recognize that they are not going to get electric service for nothing, that at best it will cost the farmer more than the city dweller. A dozen or more city families may be supplied with no greater investment in transmission lines than is needed to supply one farm family.

There needs to be more investigation and study of possibilities in reducing the cost of transmission lines and equipment to a minimum. The problem must be approached not so much from the profit motive in building the lines as from the motive of rendering electric service if possible at a fair return on the investment. The initiative might well be taken by the power companies for if they do not make a genuine effort to extend their service throughout rural areas where farmers want such service, the clamor for government intervention and assistance will grow—EDITOR.

Is This The Answer?



The index of farm prices in mid-February at 111 per cent of pre-war was the highest since October 1930 and compares with 107 in January and 83 in February 1934. Prices paid by farmers is estimated at 127 for February and the exchange value per unit of farm products for commodities bought by farmers was at 87 per cent.

Chinch Bug Outlook For 1935

By Prof. Wesley P. Flint, Chief Entomologist

RECENTLY many questions have been asked as to what effect the weather of the winter has had on the chinch bug situation. Counts made in several different parts of central Illinois during the past two weeks show that an average of from 11 to 14 per cent of the bugs have died during the winter. This is a little higher than the usual winter mortality. There are, however, more bugs left alive in most of the state than was the case at the same time last year. There will probably be no significant change in chinch bug conditions until late May and June.



PROF. FLINT

If the weather during this period is wet, the bugs will cause very little and possibly almost no damage. The general flight of the bugs out from their winter quarters into the spring grain will occur whenever we have a period of warm weather lasting for several days with several hours on a stretch of temperatures of above 70 degrees Fahrenheit with sunshiny weather. The flight from winter quarters will not all occur on one day but will take place over a period of a week to as much as three weeks. The critical period is after the bugs are nearly all in the small grain and when they are just starting to mate and lay their eggs. If cold wet weather occurs at that time we can expect a very great decrease in the numbers of bugs and much less damage than was the case last year.

It is impossible at this time to make definite predictions as to whether or not we will get this type of weather during the coming spring. All that we can say is at the present time chinch bugs are sufficiently abundant in all sections of the state north of a line drawn from St. Louis, Missouri, to Vincennes, Indiana, to cause nearly or quite as serious damage as was the case last year. At the present time we know the bugs are there and that barring unfavorable weather, they will be seriously destructive during the growing season of 1935.

With this situation in mind it will be well to prepare now to make the best fight we can against these insects. Following are some things you can do:

1. Use the maximum acreage possible in chinch bug proof crops. This is cheapest and most effective.
2. Arrange all crops so that the bugs will cause the least amount of damage.
3. Time the planting of certain susceptible crops so that they may in whole or in part escape injury.
4. Use resistant strains of susceptible crops.
5. Interplant chinch bug immune and chinch bug susceptible crops which will, to some extent, protect the susceptible ones.

Chinch bug immune or chinch bug proof crops include red clover, sweet clover, vetch, field peas, Lespedeza, alfalfa, stock beets, buckwheat, sunflowers, rape, flax and all other crops that are not grasses. If you can grow any of these crops to advantage on your farm, 1935 will be a good year to plant some of them, as they will not be bothered by bugs nor will the bugs reproduce and multiply in them.

Soybeans are the outstanding chinch bug resistant crop in this state. During the past few years the returns from soybeans has been equal or greater than the returns from corn. It is possible that the crop may be somewhat overdone but it is the safest crop we have in chinch bug years and one of the best all around crops in those years both from the standpoint of money returns and of feed production. Other crops may, under special conditions, give highly profitable returns but soybeans give us probably our best weapon for combating the bugs. Soybeans can be grown by themselves or interplanted with other crops. In the case of corn and beans planted together, the bugs may become abundant enough to destroy the corn but the beans will be left so that the ground will produce some feed at least. Planted with Sudan grass during the first 20 days of May, the soybeans cause such a dense shade in the Sudan that bugs avoid it and in our experience during the past two years have caused almost no injury where soybeans and Sudan were interplanted.

In that part of the state that is adapted to it, Lespedeza also gives us a powerful chinch bug weapon and a crop that is highly valuable. It gives good returns and is 100 per cent chinch bug proof.

Buckwheat has also given good returns under some conditions and the same may be said of flax. Alfalfa was certainly one of the best weapons to use in fighting the bugs last year and one of the lifesavers so far as crops were concerned



in that it produced fair to moderate amounts of feed in spite of both chinch bugs and drouth.

Sweet clover is in the same class, is chinch bug immune and a great aid in fighting these insects.

Next comes the question of the use of barriers at the time of the migration of the bugs from small grain to corn. The creosote barrier is still the most effective of any we have found. In the course of our experimental work last season we used a new type of barrier, using creosote as a repellent but employing a paper strip four inches wide for carrying the creosote. This paper may be either treated tar felt or single faced corrugated paper. The paper is first cut into four inch strips. It is then treated by soaking in chinch bug cresote or melted naphthalene. A number of manufacturers will have treated papers on the market this year or the paper may be bought in rolls from the lumber yard and sawed with a cross cut saw or with a hand saw into strips four inches wide, and treated by dipping in the regular chinch bug creosote.

A narrow trench is made along the brow of the ridge erected as for the creosote on earth barrier. This can be done with an ordinary corn cultivator with all but one shovel removed; with a disk cultivator, with a garden hand cultivator, the point of a hoe, or any other implement that will make a trench 2½ inches deep. The paper is set in the

trench to half its width so that two inches are buried in the soil and the earth packed tightly around it. Two men can erect a barrier a quarter of a mile long in from three to four hours. For strips 150 feet long, nine strips will be required for a quarter of a mile of barrier. Once the paper is in place, if it has been properly treated it will repel the bugs for two or three days. It will then be freshened by adding more creosote. This can be done with a bucket with a nail hole in the side as is used for renewing the creosote on earth barrier or as has been worked out by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, with a bucket having a tube soldered to the side with a little flange on the end of the tube which can be hooked over the paper and will serve as a guide in putting out the creosote.

The paper barrier has several advantages over the creosote on earth type as it is less easily bridged by sticks, straws or leaves and will require less creosote to maintain. Post holes are necessary with this barrier. This method of using paper strip barriers was operated in the field in Iowa last year and was considered an improvement over the old method.

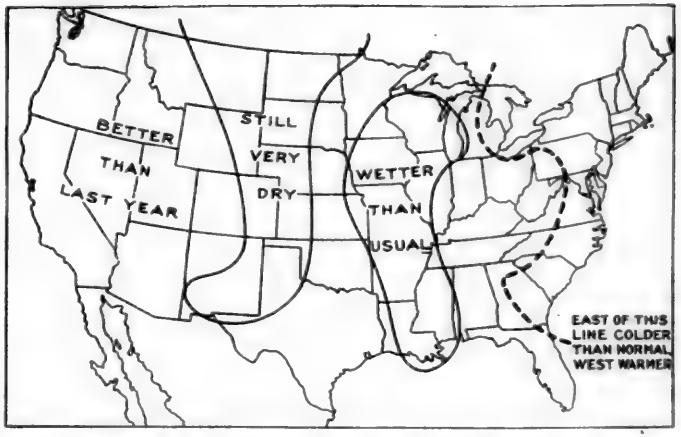
If the bill making the Federal appropriation for barrier material now before Congress is passed, it is not likely that the Government will furnish the treated paper but only the creosote for making the barriers, as was done last year.

Wherever possible through the southern one-third of the state at least part of the corn acreage should be planted to such resistant varieties as Champion White Pearl, Golden Beauty or Black Hawk. These varieties are adapted to the section of the state south of Quincy, Springfield, Decatur and Champaign but are not likely to yield well north of this line.

In planting small grain it would be well to plant a thicker stand than usual and put the small grain only on strong ground where it will make a rank growth. It is also best to plant corn a little thicker than usual this year where the non-resistant varieties are used.

It is hoped that we do not have another chinch bug year, but knowing what we do about the present situation, it is certainly wise to be prepared to put up the strongest fight possible against these insects and to prevent them from exacting another fifty million dollar tax from Illinois farmers during the season of 1935.

The smallest January volume of farm products in more than 20 years was shipped out of the United States this year. The index for January was 57 compared with 62 in December and 93 in January a year ago.



WEATHER MAP SHOWING PRECIPITATION DURING THE PAST SIX MONTHS AND CROP PROSpects based on Moisture Conditions Throughout the United States. The Portion Marked "Still Very Dry" Formerly Produced Large Quantities of Wheat.

Western States Still Short of Moisture

The weather map of the United States for the three months, December, January and February, looks much like the map for the winter of 1933-1934, reports the U. S. Weather Bureau. The moisture situation for the United States as a whole is more favorable now than it was at the same time last year, although some parts of the west are still very dry.

Both the past winter and that of a year ago were abnormally warm in 85 per cent or more of the country.

Since the drouth of last summer abundant rains and snows have fallen in the Mississippi Valley states, the total being well above normal generally to more than one and-half times normal in the upper valley. It is still very dry, however, in the western half of Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas. West of the Continental Divide precipitation during the past few months has been below normal. The outlook for wheat in the western wheat states is not so good as a result of accumulated shortages of soil moisture.

More than 750,000 farmers had applied for 1935 corn-hog contracts up to March 15. Of these 80,000 were from Illinois. April 1 is the deadline for 1935 applications.

An increase of 50 per cent in the volume of butterfat manufactured by members of Illinois Producers Creameries, it is estimated, would result in increased earnings of one cent per pound of butter.

President Smith On Educational Commission

President Earl C. Smith was recently appointed a member of the State Educational Commission by Governor Horner. He accepted the appointment at the direction of the I. A. A. board of directors with the understanding that John C. Watson, director of taxation, would attend the sessions of the Commission whenever he was unable to be present.

Other members of the Commission are: James B. McCahey, president, Chicago Board of Education; Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, Winnetka, president National Parent Teachers Ass'n.; General Robt. E. Wood, Chicago, president Sears Roebuck & Co.; Douglas Sutherland, Chicago, secretary, Civic Federation and Bureau of Public Efficiency; Modie E. Spiegel, Winnetka; O. V. Walters, principal East Aurora High School; John A. Wieland, supt. of public instruction, Springfield; Frank A. Jensen, supt. of schools, Rockford; John C. Martin, Salem, chairman State Tax Commission, Senators: Louis O. Williams, Clinton; Prof. T. V. Smith, Chicago; Francis J. Loughran, Chicago; James J. Barbour, Evanston; Harry C. Stuttle, Litchfield; Representatives: F. W. Lewis, Robinson; Jos. L. Rategan, Chicago; W. O. Edwards, Danville; Hugh W. Cross, Jerseyville; H. D. Sparks Shelbyville. Senator Stuttle was elected chairman of the commission and Rep. Rategan was elected secretary. The commission held its first meetings March 12-13.

President Earl C. Smith addressed a special meeting of the board of directors of the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation in Chicago March 13.



GUARANTEED RATES—N

Nation-Wide Coverage

They said it couldn't be done—that so much protection could not be crammed into a single policy at a reasonable rate.

But here it is! The new, guaranteed low rate, non-assessable, "Multi-Protection" Cash Premium auto insurance policy for Farm Bureau members and their families. Seven big protection features—MORE than you ever dreamed of getting, at LESS than you'd ever imagine it would cost.

Guaranteed low rates. No assessments. Nation-wide protection for you and your family while driving your own car. Protective to you or your wife while driving any borrowed automobile even though it is not insured. Fire, theft, collision, plate glass, property damage, public liability—now everything's there that you and your family need to protect you while driving anywhere at any time.

See our agent at the County Farm Bureau office for details at once. Don't drive a minute longer without this NEW protection. No matter the age of your car, its condition or value, you simply cannot afford to drive unprotected at such moderate rates. Every County Farm Bureau now has full details and rates for your car. It costs nothing to get complete information. Do it today.

LOOK AT THESE NEW PUBLIC LIABILITY RATES

The new Cash Premium policy rate for Public Liability and Property Damage is $7.70 initial payment, $3.50 of which is a policy fee paid only once in your lifetime. No policy fees collected after first six months.

GET ONE OF THESE NEW POLICIES TODAY!

NOTE—Farm Bureau Members Who Have been Insured In Illinois Agricultural Mutual For 2½ Years or More Are Entitled To A Special Policy Dividend. Ask Company's Agent at the County Farm Bureau About It.

The New FARM BUREAU "MULTI-PROTECTION"

Cash Premium

AUTO INSURANCE POLICY

—NO ASSESSMENTS!

7 Big Protection Features

Compare Them with The Old Policy!



1 FIRE AND THEFT— All New Policies will provide protection against loss of all securely attached equipment (except radio).



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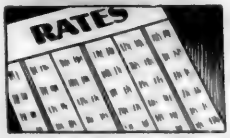
4 PROPERTY DAMAGE — $5,000 protection instead of $1,000 for damage to property of others.



5 TEMPORARY INSURANCE — New Cash Premium Policy allows 10 days to make transfer of policy from old to new car, thereby giving 10 days temporary insurance on new car, giving owner time to file transfer blank with Company and not be without insurance.



6 INSURANCE—While Driving Borrowed Automobile—New Cash Premium Policy gives you and your wife or husband, as the case may be, protection while driving any borrowed pleasure car, even though it is not insured in this Company.



7 GUARANTEED RATE and NON-ASSESSABLE—New Cash Premium Policy will be non-assessable and there will be no Contingent Liability on the Insured whatsoever. The rates are guaranteed and policy is not subject to assessment.

Chicago Producers 13 Years Old

Sell More Than $308,000,000 of Livestock Since Organization in 1922

IT'S something of an accomplishment for a farmer-owned co-operative to be in business 13 years, handle and sell during that period more than 15 million head of livestock for $308,744,626.71 and account to the producer for every penny rightfully due him.

This achievement of the Chicago Producers Commission Association which passed another milestone at its annual meeting March 12 is one farmers can well be proud of, particularly Illinois farmers, for they furnished during 1934 nearly 75 per cent of the total receipts.



H. H. PARKE

Operating on a reduced commission basis of better than 20 per cent since last April, the Chicago Producers came through the year with a gain of 14.64% in receipts of livestock despite a reduction of 2.67% in total market receipts, and with a net income of $17,078.43. Not so much of a margin, to be sure, but still on the right side of the ledger after maintaining a capable sales and service organization and taking care of extra expenses resulting from the disastrous fire of last summer.

One loyal Producer patron remarked in commenting on the reduced commission fee which old line companies are still fighting, "we're getting a commission refund now on every carload we ship to the Producers."

President Henry H. Parke of DeKalb county delivered a carefully prepared statement full of sound, logical argument in which he endorsed the crop adjustment program.

"Our greatest hope for the present lies in a planned economy here at home," he said. "Production must stay within the bounds of consumption; otherwise economic chaos will prevail."

Here again we have an example of a company handling a farm product which recognizes that it is more important that the farmer get a fair price for his product than it is for the company to handle a large volume to swell its income. This is the difference in point of view between a farmer-owned company and a privately-owned company. Mr. Parke, a member of the national committee of beef cattle producers, likewise, spoke for the so-called livestock and feed grain amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act which would make possible using revenue from processing taxes on livestock, grain, and livestock products to dispose of farm surpluses abroad, at home for non-food uses, or to finance a simple feed grain acreage control program.

Speaking of the $45,000 to $50,000 in savings to Producers patrons since the 20 to 25% commission cut was initiated last Spring, President Parke said: "Although we are in sympathy with the purpose of the administration in reducing the commission rates, it may prove too drastic unless your organization is blessed with a much larger percentage of receipts during the coming two year period in which we shall face greatly decreased marketings as a result of the devastating drouth and the AAA program. Only through a more ambitious field service program through our Farm Bureau organizations can this be accomplished.

"Your board of directors, knowing that a nickel added to the market price of livestock through effective salesmanship is worth seven to eight times more than a ten percent refund, has directed that every ounce of energy in the organization be used this coming year to develop volume and more effective selling.

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"The year 1934 has been a very successful one for the Association, one that has been of vital importance to the membership, Edwin Gumm said in the president's report. Manager Forrest Moberg reported that during the year 4,240,800 pounds of milk were sold by the Association to the two distributing dairies of the city. This represented 98% of all milk delivered to the Galesburg dairies.

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Chicago Producers 13 Years Old

Sell More Than $308,000,000 of Livestock Since Organization in 1922

IT'S something of an accomplishment for a farmer-owned co-operative to be in business 13 years, handle and sell during that period more than 15 million head of livestock for $308,744,626.71 and account to the producer for every penny rightfully due him.

This achievement of the Chicago Producers Commission Association which passed another milestone at its annual meeting March 12 is one farmers can well be proud of, particularly Illinois farmers, for they furnished during 1934 nearly 75 per cent of the total receipts.



H. H. PARKE

Operating on a reduced commission basis of better than 20 per cent since last April, the Chicago Producers came through the year with a gain of 14.64% in receipts of livestock despite a reduction of 2.67% in total market receipts, and with a net income of $17,078.43. Not so much of a margin, to be sure, but still on the right side of the ledger after maintaining a capable sales and service organization and taking care of extra expenses resulting from the disastrous fire of last summer.

One loyal Producer patron remarked in commenting on the reduced commission fee which old line companies are still fighting, "we're getting a commission refund now on every carload we ship to the Producers."

President Henry H. Parke of DeKalb county delivered a carefully prepared statement full of sound, logical argument in which he endorsed the crop adjustment program.

"Our greatest hope for the present lies in a planned economy here at home," he said. "Production must stay within the bounds of consumption; otherwise economic chaos will prevail."

Here again we have an example of a company handling a farm product which recognizes that it is more important that the farmer get a fair price for his product than it is for the company to handle a large volume to swell its income. This is the difference in point of view between a farmer-owned company and a privately-owned company. Mr. Parke, a member of the national committee of beef cattle producers, likewise, spoke for the so-called livestock and feed grain amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act which would make possible using revenue from processing taxes on livestock, grain, and livestock products to dispose of farm surpluses abroad, at home for non-food uses, or to finance a simple feed grain acreage control program.

Speaking of the $45,000 to $50,000 in savings to Producers patrons since the 20 to 25% commission cut was initiated last Spring, President Parke said: "Although we are in sympathy with the purpose of the administration in reducing the commission rates, it may prove too drastic unless your organization is blessed with a much larger percentage of receipts during the coming two year period in which we shall face greatly decreased marketings as a result of the devastating drouth and the AAA program. Only through a more ambitious field service program through our Farm Bureau organizations can this be accomplished.

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The Kind of Pen You Always Wanted And Now You Can Get One FREE!

Millions of Parker Duo-Fold and Wahl Eversharp Gold Seal pens are in daily use after years of satisfactory service. Both have specially tempered solid gold points that write super-smooth, veritably last a "lifetime" and will not distort no matter how you write. The sturdy, oversize barrels not only hold more than the average amount of ink but are also beautiful with their decorative gold bands and strong clasps. Each pen fills with a simple patented device that obviates the messiness found in old style models. Pens come with fine, medium or coarse points. Ask your friends about them. They'll tell you a Parker Duo-fold or Wahl Eversharp Gold Seal is a pen you'll be proud to own. And here's your opportunity to get one FREE:

ACT NOW!

Mgr. Larry Williams Says—

"I have personally selected these pens and I feel safe in saying that they're the kind of pen you've always wanted and are probably better than you'd ordinarily purchase for yourself. Both the Parker and the Wahl Eversharp people are known the world over for their high quality products and excellent reputation."

(Signed) L. A. WILLIAMS.

to $100,000,000 INSURANCE IN FORCE
BY THE END OF 1935

READ THESE RULES CAREFULLY

If you are a Country Life policyholder all you need do is print in each of the three squares at the bottom of this page the name and address of three people in good health now living in Illinois under 65 years of age with whom you have talked about Country Life Insurance and whom you think can and will take out a policy in the company. Then, print your own name and address in the space below the squares, clip along the dotted line and mail immediately to the Country Life Insurance Company, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

If within sixty (60) days after the names are submitted, our agents sell one of your prospects a two thousand dollar ($2000) Country Life policy, or two prospects a thousand dollar ($1000) Country Life policy each, then you will be sent postpaid either a beautiful Parker Duo-Fold or Wahl Eversharp Gold Seal Senior fountain pen immediately.

Only Country Life policyholders are eligible for the pen offer. Only one pen allowed each policyholder. Only one pen will be given regardless of the amount of insurance taken out in excess of $2000 by your prospects. Country Life agents and their families, officials of the company and employees cannot participate in this offer. Do not submit names of people residing outside the state of Illinois. Where two or more policyholders submit the same prospect, credit will be given the first to reach this office and an opportunity given later policyholders to submit other names. Do not send in names of present Country Life policyholders as prospects.

"How can we help? What can we, as policyholders, do to boost Country Life?" That's what policyholders of Country Life Insurance Company have consistently asked ever since the company started.

Here's our answer! We want you to help us boost Country Life's insurance in force to $100,000,000 by the end of 1935. And there's a reward to make it worth your while.

We want prospects and we're coming to you policyholders for them. Names of good prospects who live in Illinois, who are under 65 years of age and in good health. We want people you have talked to about Country Life insurance and whom you honestly think can and will take out a policy in our company.

When we get those names from you our agents will call on them. And if within 60 days after you submit the names of your prospects they have taken out a total of $2,000 of Country Life insurance we will reward you with a beautiful, big Parker Duo-Fold or Wahl Eversharp Gold Seal Senior fountain pen. If we only write one policy of $2,000 or two of $1,000 each, you still get your handsome pen.

Everybody knows about the famous Parker and Wahl Eversharp pens. Anyone who has ever owned one boasts about it. And here's your opportunity to get one of these famous pens for a little effort on your part.

You've always wanted to help. You have in the past. Now here's your chance to be of greater help than ever with an exceptionally fine reward for your pains if your prospects are as good as you think they are. Sit down right now. Fill in the names. Let's all help boost Country Life insurance in force up to $100,000,000 by the end of 1935. (Space for names is below. Print all names and addresses carefully.)

Print Carefully the Names of Three People with Whom You Have Talked About Country Life Insurance And Whom You Believe Can and Will Take Out a Country Life Insurance Policy.

CLIP ALONG THIS LINE

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO. 608 S. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

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NAME	NAME	NAME
ADDRESS	ADDRESS	ADDRESS
CITY	CITY	CITY
STATE	STATE	STATE

NAME OF POLICYHOLDER ADDRESS

Illinois Home Bureau Joins Women of A. F. B. F.

A FURTHER step toward strengthening the close relationship between the Illinois Home Bureau Federation and the Farm Bureau was taken recently when the Illinois Home Bureau joined the newly created Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Mrs. Leonard J. Killey, Monmouth, Warren county, president of the Illinois Home Bureau since January 1934, represented her organization at the preliminary meeting of the Associated Women during the A. F. B. F. convention at Nashville in December. She is now serving on the legislative committee of the national organization.

Mrs. Killey, a soft-spoken, sweet-faced woman was born on a Henderson county, Ill. farm, writes Helen M. Crane of Roseville, secretary of the state federation.

Three years after the close of the World War, she and Mr. Killey established a new home on an old homestead and began to find their place in the life of the community. Because they believed that one got out of life just what he or she put into it, they gave of their time to school and community activities.



MRS. LEONARD J. KILLEY

Loyal Supporter

From the very first mention of Home Bureau in Warren county, Mrs. Killey was a loyal supporter. When the temporary chairman of the organization found it necessary to resign, Mrs. Killey was asked to fill the vacancy. At that time the small son was scarcely a year old, and she felt that she had too many little folks to be able to give so much of her time to outside work. Feeling, however, that privilege of home and community demanded some responsibility, she promised to do her best if the women of her county would stand back of her. That promise they faithfully kept.

"I never could have done the things I have at home or in my own county and state without the co-operation of my family and friends. My own family are 100% Home Bureau," said Mrs. Killey with a smile. "I have always had loyal support at home in all I've attempted to do in Home Bureau work. So faithful were the women of my own community that when they wanted a name for their unit, they proposed a very flattering tribute to me that my name, Jennie Killey, be used as the name for the unit. It has been an inspiration to me. I have felt I must not fail my own group."

With a happy beginning in her own local group, Mrs. Killey gradually began to take an active interest outside her own county. She served on a state committee. She entered the district speakers contest, in the midst of a music and drama tournament of which she was chairman, and won the decision of the judges. Her name was placed on the list of state speakers available for Home Bureau work. During the early music and drama tournaments in Illinois, Mrs. Killey was one of the district chairmen.

Active In Community

Always believing in community building and in Farm and Home Bureau organizations, she has found many things to do, and has spread her interest and enthusiasm into many groups. The family are active church members and find time to do their share of the work in their church. Being interested in the problem of education for the boys and girls of today, she accepted the privilege of representing the mothers of her town on the School Board.

Her interest in 4-H Clubs for girls has never wavered through the years her own two little girls were growing old enough to become members. Last summer, for the first time, both Helen Jean and Marcella were club girls. Mrs. Killey, anxious that as many as possible of the little girls in their neighborhood have a way of attending these 4-H club meetings, could always be found, on club day, with her car packed full of happy girls, going to club meetings. Victor, the seven year old son, has a few years yet to grow before he can be a 4-H club boy.

The Killey home is not a mere house where the children come for food and sleep, but a real home. There is a book case filled with books and interesting little stones and curios picked up by Mr. Killey on his trips through the States. A piano in one corner of a room with a music lesson book on it, for two of the children are taking lessons. Then there is another room with flowers in the window, and a little yellow canary sings gaily in his cage. The play room, perhaps the most fascinating of all, with a small desk, a chair or two, a table with a doll perched precariously on the edge so that it might look out of the window, and books to interest the children. Perhaps you might find on the table a picture book, ready for coloring, with many colored crayons at hand. And of course, Daddy has a corner for his work, as does Mrs. Killey for hers.

In her little more than a year as president of the Home Bureau Federation, Mrs. Killey has been privileged to make many contacts with homemakers and leaders in other states. She was a delegate to the Rural Homemakers Conference in Washington, D. C. in November, presenting Illinois' Home Bureau Health Work in the afternoon session of the conference. With the guidance of such a capable president we are expecting the I. H. B. F. to make progress in attaining its hopes and ideals.

Approve Membership In Associated Women

The board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association recently approved a membership application in the Associated Women of the A. F. B. F. Under the new I. A. A. family membership the entire family of a Farm Bureau member residing in the home is entitled to organization benefits.

The new organization reports approximately 150,000 members in 12 states with a potential membership of more than a million American farm women.

Officers of the Associated Women are Mrs. Abbie C. Sargent, New Hampshire, president; Mrs. Ellsworth Richardson, Iowa, vice-president; Mrs. Florence Bovett, Nevada, secretary; W. R. Ogg, Chicago, treasurer. Directors are Mrs. Naomi T. Giles, Alabama; Mrs. Cora L. Tyler, New York; Mrs. Loulie Redford, Missouri; and Mrs. Mabel D. Ahart, California. Mrs. Chas. W. Sewell is executive director.

Two New Fieldmen For Ill. Livestock Marketing

The Illinois Livestock Marketing Association recently employed two field men to assist in organizing Illinois livestock growers and increase the volume of livestock marketed co-operatively.

Louis D. Hall who has been with the cattle and sheep section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration began work March 13, and S. T. Simpson who has been working in the western states in the AAA on drouth relief will begin work April 2.

Mr. Hall was born on a Christian county, Illinois, farm in 1878, is a graduate of the University of Illinois from which he obtained a master's degree. He was assistant chief in animal husbandry at Urbana from 1903 to 1914 when he went with the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a specialist in charge of livestock marketing and meats. In 1926 he served as executive secretary of the National Better Beef Association. While in college work and also with the U. S. D. A., he wrote a large number of bulletins, articles and circulars on various phases of livestock production and marketing. He has had a rich experience in this field and has addressed many national organizations on livestock subjects.

Mr. Simpson has been connected with the Federal Livestock Feed Agency with headquarters at Kansas City, and during the past few months has been working in 12 drouth stricken states. At one time he managed the Producer Commission Association at St. Joe, Missouri, and formerly was field man for the St. Louis Producers. Mr. Simpson has had ideal experience to fit him for his work in Illinois.

Final Corn-Hog Checks Are Being Distributed

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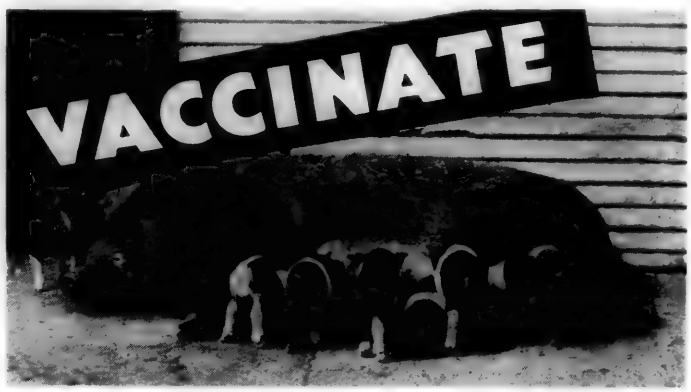
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Illinois Home Bureau Joins Women of A. F. B. F.

A FURTHER step toward strengthening the close relationship between the Illinois Home Bureau Federation and the Farm Bureau was taken recently when the Illinois Home Bureau joined the newly created Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Mrs. Leonard J. Killey, Monmouth, Warren county, president of the Illinois Home Bureau since January 1934, represented her organization at the preliminary meeting of the Associated Women during the A. F. B. F. convention at Nashville in December. She is now serving on the legislative committee of the national organization.

Mrs. Killey, a soft-spoken, sweet-faced woman, was born on a Henderson county, Ill. farm, writes Helen M. Crane of Roseville, secretary of the state federation.

Three years after the close of the World War, she and Mr. Killey established a new home on an old homestead and began to find their place in the life of the community. Because they believed that one got out of life just what he or she put into it, they gave of their time to school and community activities.



MRS. LEONARD J. KILLEY

Loyal Supporter

From the very first mention of Home Bureau in Warren county, Mrs. Killey was a loyal supporter. When the temporary chairman of the organization found it necessary to resign, Mrs. Killey was asked to fill the vacancy. At that time the small son was scarcely a year old, and she felt that she had too many little folks to be able to give so much of her time to outside work. Feeling, however, that privilege of home and community demanded some responsibility, she promised to do her best if the women of her county would stand back of her. That promise they faithfully kept.

"I never could have done the things I have at home or in my own county and state without the co-operation of my family and friends. My own family are 100% Home Bureau," said Mrs. Killey with a smile. "I have always had loyal support at home in all I've attempted to do in Home Bureau work. So faithful were the women of my own community that when they wanted a name for their unit, they proposed a very flattering tribute to me that my name, Jennie Killey, be used as the name for the unit. It has been an inspiration to me. I have felt I must not fail my own group."

With a happy beginning in her own local group, Mrs. Killey gradually began to take an active interest outside her own county. She served on a state committee. She entered the district speakers contest, in the midst of a music and drama tournament of which she was chairman, and won the decision of the judges. Her name was placed on the list of state speakers available for Home Bureau work. During the early music and drama tournaments in Illinois, Mrs. Killey was one of the district chairmen.

Active In Community

Always believing in community building and in Farm and Home Bureau organizations, she has found many things to do, and has spread her interest and enthusiasm into many groups. The family are active church members and find time to do their share of the work in their church. Being interested in the problem of education for the boys and girls of today, she accepted the privilege of representing the mothers of her town on the School Board.

Her interest in 4-H Clubs for girls has never wavered through the years her own two little girls were growing old enough to become members. Last summer, for the first time, both Helen Jean and Marcella were club girls. Mrs. Killey, anxious that as many as possible of the little girls in their neighborhood have a way of attending these 4-H club meetings, could always be found, on club day, with her car packed full of happy girls, going to club meetings. Victor, the seven year old son, has a few years yet to grow before he can be a 4-H club boy.

The Killey home is not a mere house where the children come for food and sleep, but a real home. There is a book case filled with books and interesting little stones and curios picked up by Mr. Killey on his trips through the States. A piano in one corner of a room with a music lesson book on it, for two of the children are taking lessons. Then there is another room with flowers in the window, and a little yellow canary sings gaily in his cage. The play room, perhaps the most fascinating of all, with a small desk, a chair or two, a table with a doll perched precariously on the edge so that it might look out of the window, and books to interest the children. Perhaps you might find on the table a picture book, ready for coloring, with many colored crayons at hand. And of course, Daddy has a corner for his work, as does Mrs. Killey for hers.

In her little more than a year as president of the Home Bureau Federation, Mrs. Killey has been privileged to make many contacts with homemakers and leaders in other states. She was a delegate to the Rural Homemakers Conference in Washington, D. C. in November presenting Illinois' Home Bureau Health Work in the afternoon session of the conference. With the guidance of such a capable president we are expecting the I. H. B. F. to make progress in attaining its hopes and ideals.

Approve Membership In Associated Women

The board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association recently approved a membership application in the Associated Women of the A. F. B. F. Under the new I. A. A. family membership the entire family of a Farm Bureau member residing in the home is entitled to organization benefits.

The new organization reports approximately 150,000 members in 12 states with a potential membership of more than a million American farm women.

Officers of the Associated Women are Mrs. Abbie C. Sargent, New Hampshire, president; Mrs. Ellsworth Richardson, Iowa, vice-president; Mrs. Florence Bovett, Nevada, secretary; W. R. Ogg, Chicago, treasurer. Directors are Mrs. Naomi T. Giles, Alabama; Mrs. Cora L. Tyler, New York; Mrs. Loulie Redford, Missouri; and Mrs. Mabel D. Ahart, California. Mrs. Chas. W. Sewell is executive director.

Two New Fieldmen For Ill. Livestock Marketing

The Illinois Livestock Marketing Association recently employed two field men to assist in organizing Illinois livestock growers and increase the volume of livestock marketed co-operatively.

Louis D. Hall who has been with the cattle and sheep section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration began work March 13, and S. T. Simpson who has been working in the western states in the AAA on drouth relief will begin work April 2.

Mr. Hall was born on a Christian county, Illinois, farm in 1878, is a graduate of the University of Illinois from which he obtained a master's degree. He was assistant chief in animal husbandry at Urbana from 1903 to 1914 when he went with the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a specialist in charge of livestock marketing and meats. In 1926 he served as executive secretary of the National Better Beef Association. While in college work and also with the U. S. D. A., he wrote a large number of bulletins, articles and circulars on various phases of livestock production and marketing. He has had a rich experience in this field and has addressed many national organizations on livestock subjects.

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Then, you can re-build on Farmers Mutual' money, paid promptly not only because you're among friends but also because ample re-insurance and resources protect your claim regardless of the amount of the loss or the area affected.

FARMERS MUTUAL WILL HELP YOU TO RE-BUILD

If you're not insured it's too late after the damage is done. So go NOW to your County Farm Bureau and see for yourself how cheaply you can get tornado insurance in Farmers Mutual.

ACTUAL COST RATES; CLAIMS PAID PROMPTLY

Low overhead, expert management, ample re-insurance — everywhere in your own I. A. A. sponsored Farmers Mutual costs are cut and you get the savings in lower rates. It costs nothing to get details and you may save thousands of dollars of your own money.

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More than 1,000 members attended the fifth annual meeting in St. Jacob on March 5. Speakers included George E. Metzger, field secretary of the I. A. A.; Chas. W. Holman of the National Milk Producers Federation; and Prof. Tyrell Williams of the St. Louis Milk Commission.

E. W. Tiedeman of St. Clair county was re-elected president and A. D. Lynch, secretary-manager.

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The net price for all milk delivered by members of Sanitary Milk Producers in February was $1.76 per cwt. During the year 1934 the Association sold $6,854,-999.88 worth of milk f. o. b. St. Louis. The record shows an increase of $928,-020.08 for the year over and above the amount of money milk would have brought if sold on the same basis as in the 25 year period prior to the organization of Sanitary Milk Producers, Manager A. D. Lynch reported. During the year, 209,346 check tests were made. The treasurer's report showed net worth at the end of the year of $23,907.87.

The State of Minnesota, first of the 48 states to enact a farm mortgage moratorium law halting foreclosures, handled more than 4,000 farm foreclosure cases in the past 12 years. During this period the state has acquired more than 4,000 farms and now carries on its books 3800 properties comprising 650,000 acres and valued at $24,000,000. Of the farms taken over more than 75 per cent are operated on a crop share basis by their original owners.

Livestock Buyer Fleeces Farmers On Cattle

Forty-one livestock co-operatives in 1934 sold around 15,000,000 head of cattle, calves, hogs and sheep for 750,000 livestock growers, reports J. D. Harper of the National Live Stock Marketing Association. Cash savings of approximately $10,000,000 to livestock producers through refunds and reduced commission charges were recorded.

"Farmers are losing hundreds of thousands of dollars every week by failing to market their livestock through the co-operatives," said Charles A. Ewing, president of the Association. "Stockmen have failed to recognize that the livestock situation has changed. The farmer is now operating in a seller's market instead of a buyer's market as he has been doing almost continuously for the past five years."

The past few weeks farmers have sold cattle to speculators and commission men in the country, declares the Association, and the same cattle have come into the market and brought, in many cases, from $1.00 to $2.00 per cwt. more than was paid the farmer. One commission man buyer boastingly declared that he had "the price of a new Ford in net profit on each carload of cattle he had bought."

J. B. Turner Is New Adviser In Fayette

Fayette County Farm Bureau, the last county to be organized in Illinois, recently employed Jonathan B. Turner as farm adviser. Born at Butler, Ill., in 1901, Turner attended the University of Illinois where he graduated in 1923. He served as 4-H club leader in Montgomery county, was Emergency Agricultural Assistant in Christian County in 1934, also district fieldman for AAA Forage Conservation, contracting for corn fodder and soy beans for the government. From January 1 to March 1 this year he was Emergency Agricultural Assistant in Fayette county and on March 1, was appointed Farm Adviser for Fayette County Farm Bureau which has 370 members. Mr. Turner is married and has two children.



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The Association has a net worth of approximately $28,000. It markets approximately 4,000,000 pounds of milk per month valued at $70,000 to $75,000 monthly. As a result of the drouth in the south it shipped substantial quantities of milk to New Orleans and Baton Rouge and other points throughout the winter at a Class I price. The average weighted price of all milk sold during the month of February, was $1.75 per cwt. for 3.5 per cent milk less five cents per cwt. for operating expenses.

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Tazewell Girl Wins State Essay Contest

Phyllis Jean Wertsch, a 13-year old pupil of the Lone Tree school near Delavan in Tazewell county, won the state I.A.A.-Farm Bureau calender essay contest.

Second place went to Grace Higbee, 17-year old student of the Kirkwood high school in Warren county, and third to Thelma Malsbury of Lowder in Sangamon county.

Honorable mention for the excellency of their essays was given Lucille Wright of Riverton, Sangamon county; Mary Jo Welbourne of Barry, Pike county; and Millard Phillips of the Mt. Pulaski township high school in Logan county.

The first three prizes are as follows: (1) $50 17-jewel wrist watch, (2) leather traveling bag, and (3) fountain pen and pencil set.

The decision of the judges, Frank Ridgway, agricultural editor of the Chicago Tribune; Floyd Keepers, managing editor, Prairie Farmer; and Gifford Ernest, agricultural writer, Chicago Daily News, was given following a careful reading of the essays submitted from 19 counties entered in the contest.

The first prize essay appealed to the judges because of its originality, fine sentiment and clean-cut, straightforward expression. "This essay is outstanding for a girl of 13 years," said Mr. Ridgway, "and clearly shows that the author followed her own original style and thought in writing the story.

"There were many other good essays in addition to those mentioned above. Some were perhaps better in expression and diction than the prize winners, but all things considered we gave special emphasis to originality on the part of the writer in expressing his or her own thoughts."

Approximately 500 essays were written by Illinois farm boys and girls in the I. A. A.—Farm Bureau calendar essay contest. The contestants were allowed to choose their own subject based on the information given in the 12-page 1935 calendar designed and published by the Department of Information. More than 55,000 calendars were distributed.

Farm Adviser S. G. Turner reported that 136 essays were written in their calendar essay contest. W. P. Miller of Kendall county reported 85, W. D. Murphy of Edwards county 58, H. N. Myers of DeWitt county 42, R. J. Laible of McLean county 30, John Q. Scott of Clay county 27, N. H. Anderson of Logan county 25, etc. Other counties which participated are Warren, Sangamon, Pike, Tazewell, Menard, Knox, Effingham, Peoria, Whiteside, Mercer, Winnebago and Madison.



Phyllis Jean Wertsch

"I am of the opinion that the essay contest was very effective in calling attention to the calendar," reports S. G. Turner, Livingston county farm adviser. "As I have glanced through the essays I would judge that considerably more than half are from non-Farm Bureau members' children. I was surprised to find how grateful the school teachers apparently were for receiving the calenders. In six years the only letters of appreciation that have been received by this office were from rural school teachers in thanks for their calendars."

In Kendall county, the superintendent of schools recommended the essay contest to the rural school teachers as part of a local civics study. The 85 essays were written by pupils attending country schools in the nine townships of this small county. "In securing this response we sent each school in the county a calendar and wrote a letter to the teacher and one member of the school board telling about the prizes and giving the rules," said Farm Adviser W. P. Miller.

County winners whose essays were entered in the state contest were as follows: Sangamon county—Thelma Malsbury, Lowder and Lucille Wright, age 17, Riverton; Warren county—Grace Higbee, 17, Kirkwood; Tazewell county—Phyllis Jean Wertsch, 13, Delavan; Pike county—Mary Jo Welbourne, Barry; Knox county—Frances Stevens, Maquon; Menard county—Richard Primm, 15, Tallula; Logan county—Millard Phillips, Mt. Pulaski; Effingham county—Ernest Schottman, Montrose; Peoria county—Kenneth Bowton, Trivoli; Whiteside county—Claire Gsell, Morrison; Mercer county—Harriet Hofer, Aledo; Livingston county—Ruth Bennett, Pontiac; Kendall county—Kenneth Naden, Plano; Clay county—Norma Wieler, Clay City; Edwards county—Bernadine Byford, age 13, Albion; McLean county — Daniel Moore, Colfax; Winnebago county — Kenneth Goldey, Durand; Madison county—Marguerite Wilhelm, Collinsville; DeWitt county—Ernest Thorp.

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY

Successful Cooperation Results In a Happier Farm Life

By Phyllis Jean Wertsch, Age 13, Delavan, Tazewell County

Farm families need to learn all about successful cooperation. Being situated differently than their town friends, they are more dependent on each other. They need to know and understand each other thoroughly in order to get the most cooperation in the home. Talents need to be developed so that pleasant pastimes may be at hand when there are idle moments. Pastimes that involve each other also call for cooperation. The farm family must not only learn to play together in a cooperative way but must also learn the value of working together—not only to perform his own work but to be willing to help others when needed. To be happily successful each member of the home must be willing, unselfish, courageous, ambitious, punctual and thorough in whatever he does. But to love each other in the home isn't enough for successful cooperation. The farm family needs contact with people outside the home. They need church connections to keep them firm in their ideals. No home, whether in town or on the farm, can be happily successful without religious influence. They also need to belong to other organizations which further develop their business ability, social, and physical life. The father of the family should by all means be a member of the Farm Bureau. Through their cooperative efforts, the farm family saves money, by buying such things as seed, gasoline, and hog serum. The Farm Bureau stands back of the farmer in Government affairs relating to the welfare of the farm family. It is an organization that helps the farmer to help himself. The mother in the home needs to become a member of the Home Bureau. She needs outside contacts also and can be a more intelligent mother through Home Bureau education, where cooperation is the keynote. There should be children in every farm family to complete the happiness of the home. As they grow older the 4-H clubs await them. Through this organization, again there is cooperation and outside interests which develop young folks and make them more worthy. The farm family who

(Continued on page 25, Col. 3)

Soil Erosion

By John E. Nelson, E. C. W. Engineer



GULLY DAM BUILT BY THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS near Elmwood, Peoria county, Illinois.

A GLANCE at the soil erosion map of Illinois will disclose that most of the erosion lies along the Mississippi and Illinois rivers. This is partly due to the fact that most of this area is rolling or hilly, but other hilly areas in the State are not subject to much erosion. Why does this condition exist?

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First Prize Essay

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Karl Brandt writing in Social Research for February declares: "Inventors, engineers, chemists, biologists, physicists, are straining their brains to substitute industrial products for farm products. Lard, tallow, and rapeseed oil have been replaced by mineral oil as fuel for lamps; wood and peat have been replaced by coal, leather and hides by rubber. But there are new and more far-reaching attacks pending. Sulphitspirit, rayon and woodsugar are examples. Sulphitspirit replaces alcohol which is distilled from potatoes or grain, rayon replaces silk, and woodsugar is converted cellulose to be used instead of feed grain or other carbohydrates for hogs or any other animals to be fattened.

Tazewell Girl Wins State Essay Contest

Phyllis Jean Wertsch, a 13-year old pupil of the Lone Tree school near Delavan in Tazewell county, won the state I.A.A.-Farm Bureau calender essay contest.

Second place went to Grace Higbee, 17-year old student of the Kirkwood high school in Warren county, and third to Thelma Malsbury of Lowder in Sangamon county.

Honorable mention for the excellency of their essays was given Lucille Wright of Riverton, Sangamon county; Mary Jo Welbourne of Barry, Pike county; and Millard Phillips of the Mt. Pulaski township high school in Logan county.

The first three prizes are as follows: (1) $50 17-jewel wrist watch, (2) leather traveling bag, and (3) fountain pen and pencil set.

The decision of the judges, Frank Ridgway, agricultural editor of the Chicago Tribune; Floyd Keepers, managing editor, Prairie Farmer; and Gifford Ernest, agricultural writer, Chicago Daily News, was given following a careful reading of the essays submitted from 19 counties entered in the contest.

The first prize essay appealed to the judges because of its originality, fine sentiment and clean-cut, straightforward expression. "This essay is outstanding for a girl of 13 years," said Mr. Ridgway, "and clearly shows that the author followed her own original style and thought in writing the story.

"There were many other good essays in addition to those mentioned above. Some were perhaps better in expression and diction than the prize winners, but all things considered we gave special emphasis to originality on the part of the writer in expressing his or her own thoughts."

Approximately 500 essays were written by Illinois farm boys and girls in the I. A. A. Farm Bureau calendar essay contest. The contestants were allowed to choose their own subject based on the information given in the 42-page 1935 calendar designed and published by the Department of Information. More than 55,000 calendars were distributed.

Farm Adviser S. G. Turner reported that 136 essays were written in their calendar essay contest. W. P. Miller of Kendall county reported 85, W. D. Murphy of Edwards county 58, H. N. Myers of DeWitt county 42, R. J. Laible of McLean county 30, John Q. Scott of Clay county 27, N. H. Anderson of Logan county 25, etc. Other counties which participated are Warren, Sangamon, Pike, Tazewell, Menard, Knox, Effingham, Peoria, Whiteside, Mercer, Winnebago and Madison.



Phyllis Jean Wertsch

"I am of the opinion that the essay contest was very effective in calling attention to the calendar," reports S. G. Turner, Livingston county farm adviser. "As I have glanced through the essays I would judge that considerably more than half are from non-Farm Bureau members' children. I was surprised to find how grateful the school teachers apparently were for receiving the calendars. In six years the only letters of appreciation that have been received by this office were from rural school teachers in thanks for their calendars."

In Kendall county, the superintendent of schools recommended the essay contest to the rural school teachers as part of a local civics study. The 85 essays were written by pupils attending country schools in the nine townships of this small county. "In securing this response we sent each school in the county a calendar and wrote a letter to the teacher and one member of the school board telling about the prizes and giving the rules," said Farm Adviser W. P. Miller.

County winners whose essays were entered in the state contest were as follows: Sangamon county- Thelma Malsbury, Lowder and Lucille Wright, age 17, Riverton; Warren county—Grace Higbee, 17, Kirkwood; Tazewell county—Phyllis Jean Wertsch, 13, Delavan; Pike county Mary Jo Welbourne, Barry; Knox county -Frances Stevens, Maquon; Menard county Richard Primm, 15, Tallula; Logan county - Millard Phillips, Mt. Pulaski; Effingham county - Ernest Schottman, Montrose; Peoria county Kenneth Bowton, Trivoli; Whiteside county Claire Gsell, Morrison; Mercer county Harriet Hofer, Aledo; Livingston county Ruth Bennett, Pontiac; Kendall county—Kenneth Naden, Plano; Clay county —Norma Wieler, Clay City; Edwards county—Bernadine Byford, age 13, Albion; McLean county — Daniel Moore, Colfax; Winnebago county — Kenneth Goldey, Durand; Madison county—Marguerite Wilhelm, Collinsville; DeWitt county—Ernest Thorp.

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY

Successful Cooperation Results In a Happier Farm Life

By Phyllis Jean Wertsch, Age 13, Delavan, Tazewell County

Farm families need to learn all about successful cooperation. Being situated differently than their town friends, they are more dependent on each other. They need to know and understand each other thoroughly in order to get the most cooperation in the home. Talents need to be developed so that pleasant pastimes may be at hand when there are idle moments. Pastimes that involve each other also call for cooperation. The farm family must not only learn to play together in a cooperative way but must also learn the value of working together—not only to perform his own work but to be willing to help others when needed. To be happily successful each member of the home must be willing, unselfish, courageous, ambitious, punctual and thorough in whatever he does. But to love each other in the home isn't enough for successful cooperation. The farm family needs contact with people outside the home. They need church connections to keep them firm in their ideals. No home, whether in town or on the farm, can be happily successful without religious influence. They also need to belong to other organizations which further develop their business ability, social, and physical life. The father of the family should by all means be a member of the Farm Bureau. Through their cooperative efforts, the farm family saves money, by buying such things as seed, gasoline, and hog serum. The Farm Bureau stands back of the farmer in Government affairs relating to the welfare of the farm family. It is an organization that helps the farmer to help himself. The mother in the home needs to become a member of the Home Bureau. She needs outside contacts also and can be a more intelligent mother through Home Bureau education, where cooperation is the keynote. There should be children in every farm family to complete the happiness of the home. As they grow older the 4-H clubs await them. Through this organization, again there is cooperation and outside interests which develop young folks and make them more worthy. The farm family who

(Continued on page 25, Col. 3)

Soil Erosion

By John E. Nelson, E. C. W. Engineer



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Champaign Creamery's First Annual Meeting

After Six Months Operation Is Processing 16½ Per Cent of Butterfat

The Producers Creamery of Champaign with approximately 1250 active patrons is manufacturing more than 16½ per cent of the total butterfat produced in the 11 counties in its district, Manager C. C. Burns disclosed at the first annual meeting on February 28. Operating only since last September the creamery has produced 506,710 pounds of butter which is the heaviest production of any Producers Creamery for the same length of time.



C. C. BURNS

Champaign county has been leading the other 10 counties in the district in volume of cream, Mr. Burns disclosed. Other counties in their respective order are Ford, Iroquois, Douglas, Piatt, Shelby, Moultrie, Vermilion, Clark, Coles and Cumberland.

Champaign also had the two high cream truckers, Harvey Little of Rantoul, leading the 31 drivers, and Cecil Pittman of Mahomet running second.

Of the $16,486.04 due on equipment when the plant started, $7,289.77 has been paid off through profits made during the first six months of operation. The equipment has been paid off at the rate of $724.58 per month.

Butter sales have been constantly increasing since the plant opened. A total of 67,960 pounds have been sold wholesale and to patrons in cartons. This is in addition to the regular carload shipments. Patrons bought 6,045 pounds while 61,915 pounds were sold to stores. In addition to cream cans, washing powder and other equipment purchased co-operatively for patrons, the creamery distributed 657 bushels of apples purchased through the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange.

"One of the truck driver's biggest problems is that of country roads during bad weather," said Mr. Burns in his report to the members. "This is really your problem and you should make a special effort to support any good road project sponsored in your community. It will mean two cents more per pound for butter because fresh cream means higher grade butter which brings more money."

Emil Paulson, buttermaker, in his report urged patrons to keep cream in a sanitary cool place in clean cans, free from rust, until the driver picks it up. He emphasized the fact that one of the biggest troubles in dairying today is that there is too much poor butter on the market. When people get poor butter, he said, they are apt to change to the use of butter substitutes.

Among the speakers at the annual meeting were F. A. Gougler and J. B. Countiss of the I. A. A., and C. O. Tuttle, federal grader and inspector. Mr. Gougler spoke on the subject "The Progress of Producers' Creameries in Illinois," and Mr. Countiss discussed butter sales and the quality program. W. O. Riddle, Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association, gave the auditor's report.

G. C. Williams of Champaign county was re-elected president as was also the entire board, which, in addition to Mr. Williams, includes H. S. Reedy, vice-president, Moultrie county; A. O. Bower, secretary, Coles-Shelby; C. F. Burwash, treasurer, Vermilion county; Harry Crane, Iroquois county; P. H. Dobson, Piatt county; W. D. Stephenson, Clark-Cumberland counties; W. H. Henegar, Douglas county; and E. J. F. Nelson, Ford county.

SECOND PRIZE ESSAY

Cooperation: The Farmers' Solution

By Grace Higbee, Kirkwood, Warren County, Ill.

One of the earliest lessons of cooperation is the story read in the lower grades of the father who had many quarrelsome sons. The father using sticks to illustrate his sons, showed them that one stick broke easily, but a bundle of sticks was strong. Thus we find that in union there is strength. In our history we have read Lincoln's famous quotation, 'A house divided against itself can not stand.' This illustrates the fact that we must work together to succeed in life.

When the first crude savages learned that men working together could lift a stone which one man alone could scarcely move, cooperation began. But even though handed down through the centuries, has cooperation progressed as far as it should? True early pioneers of our country fought together against the Indians and hardships to establish homes; and yet many of the farmers today have progressed no farther in working with others.

The outline of the farmer on the horizon as he tills the soil from sunrise until sunset forms a striking yet pathetic picture. Does he think that farmers are always going to work long hours while others hover eagle-like over them to snatch the profits they deserve? If he does, he may be classed as old-fashioned. The more modern farmer is no longer contented to complain to himself but farmers are doing their complaining together under the Farm Bureau and as a result are being heard. The organized farmers will be able to build new fences while the one man alone must continue to repair his own.

Not only is one man working alone hurting himself, but he is unable to maintain a decent standard of living for his family when he cannot make farming profitable. Also he fails to impress on his children's minds the value of cooperation. In lists of personality traits that are desirable we always find the ability to cooperate with others included. Since the early home environment greatly influences the development of children, it is here in the home that they must be taught to cooperate.

We can see the result of the cooperation between the states and federal government in the capturing of criminals. Thus farmers, why do you not organize and go after your enemies as high taxes and low prices in the same way?

The general effectiveness of the Farm Bureau, the farmers' organization is increasing, but only a beginning has been made. If agriculture is to have its worthy place, the farmers must work together and continue an aggressive attack on the problems that confront them.

Great Britain Pork Quota Cut Again

Great Britain recently reduced its import quota of cured pork from non-Empire countries 22.4 per cent. The United States during the first four months of 1935 will share in the total British quota to the extent of 8.1 per cent instead of only 6.3 per cent as during most of the corresponding period last year.

This means that the United States will be permitted to supply approximately 16,721,000 pounds of cured pork during the first four months of 1935. The policy of gradually reducing supplies from non-Empire sources has been applied continuously since late in 1932.

The Producers Co-operative Commission Ass'n. of Cincinnati saved its shippers more than a half million dollars since it started operating in 1925, according to President Lloyd Nickels. Total refunds to 25,000 members in the 10 year period amounted to $354,473 in addition to $159,447 placed in reserve and $74,241 additional through a cut in commissions since 1932.

Co-operative associations on the Pacific Coast purchased for their members approximately $26,000,000 worth of farm supplies during the 1933-34 season.

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

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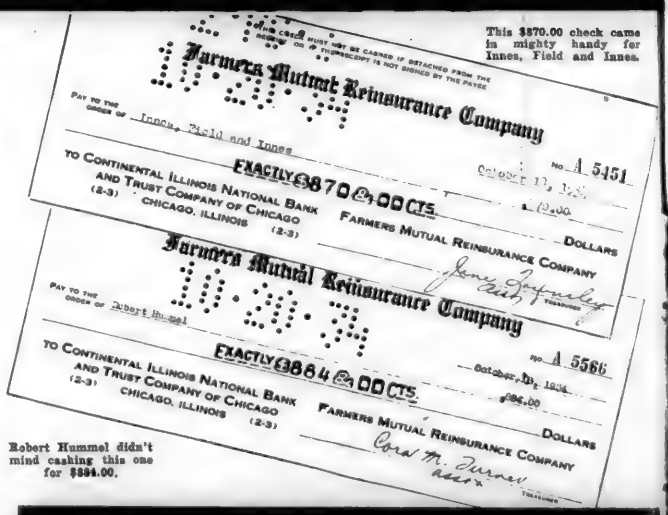
LOOK WHAT HUMMEL AND INNES, FIELD AND INNES GOT!

If hail should destroy your growing crops this year, wouldn't you welcome a good, big, check like Hummel and Innes, Field and Innes got from Farmers Mutual last year? Instead of a loss, these men and hundreds of others had a good harvest in spite of hail. They'll tell you that NOW it's cheaper to insure with Farmers Mutual than take a chance with hail.

PAY ONLY $4 A THOUSAND NOW; BALANCE AFTER HARVEST!

$4 a thousand NOW protects your crops through the growing season. Not until fall, when you have your harvest money, is the balance of your premium due and payable. If your insured crop is totally or partially destroyed you get your check promptly from Farmers Mutual. If no hail loss has occurred you have paid little for the protection. Ample reserves and re-insurance assures prompt payment of claims.

SEE YOUR COUNTY FARM BUREAU FOR RATES AND DETAILS.



This $870.00 check came in mighty handy for Innes, Field and Innes.

Robert Hummel didn't mind cashing this one for $884.00.

The
Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD

Volume 13 May, 1935 Number 5

Federal Work Relief Bill

$800,000,000 For Highways, Roads and Streets

THE major interest of Illinois farmers in the Federal Work Relief measure centers in that portion which provides $800,000,000 for the construction of highways, roads, streets, and grade crossing elimination.

The fact that around 70 per cent of the public roads of Illinois are yet unimproved and impassable in wet weather justifies farmers in insisting that the graveling of these roads have first consideration in the work relief program.

Long before the $4,880,000,000 measure was enacted, American Farm Bureau Federation and I. A. A. representatives urged President Roosevelt to provide substantial amounts for secondary road improvement.

The interest of the I. A. A. in improving farm-to-market roads has been manifest since its organization in 1916. One of the first committees authorized by the I. A. A. Board was the Road Committee.

When the I. A. A. first sponsored and supported the state gas tax it was with the idea that on completion of the 10,000 mile primary paved road system, motor fuel tax revenue would be used for the improvement of secondary roads.

Farm-to-market roads had a permanent place on the program at the I. A. A. annual meeting in Quincy last January. The interest aroused by this meeting inspired JoDaviess County Farm Bureau leaders to bring about a unified, county-wide, farm-to-market road improvement program in that county.

At this writing special committees have been or are being appointed by County Farm Bureau boards in nearly all counties at the suggestion of President Earl C. Smith to agree upon and secure approval by county work relief superintendents of secondary road improvement projects. In a majority of the counties of the state definite plans have been made for improving certain highways. Carrying out of these projects only awaits the allocation of funds under the federal work relief program.

In addition to the $800,000,000 designated for highways, etc., the work relief measure provides $500,000,000 for farm rehabilitation in stricken areas, irrigation and reclamation; $100,000,000 for rural electrification; $450,000,000 for housing; $300,000,000 for assistance to educational, professional and clerical persons; $600,000,000 for Civilian Conservation Corps; $900,000,000 for loans or grants for state and municipal projects; and $350,000,000 for erosion control, reforestation, flood control, sanitation, rivers and harbors, etc.

The resolution provides that not to exceed 20 per cent of the amount appropriated may be used by the President to increase any one or more of the foregoing limitations.

All sums allocated for the construction of public highways and other related projects shall be apportioned by the Secretary of Agriculture in the

(Continued on page 5)



I. A. A. States Position on Unemployment Relief Issues

CHIEF developments at Springfield last week on the much discussed unemployment relief situation confronting the General Assembly was the statement by President Earl C. Smith setting forth the position of the Illinois Agricultural Association on this controversial question. The statement which was addressed to the General Assembly is presented in full herewith:

Statements recently appearing in the press relative to the attitude of the Illinois Agricultural Association on the unemployment problem and revenue for its solution seem to call for a restatement of the Association's position.

Early in the present session of the General Assembly, the Illinois Agricultural Association stated its belief that, with the possible exception of Cook County, a system of work relief should be adopted immediately and that such work relief should be largely provided by affording employment in the construction and improvement of secondary (or farm-to-market) roads and city and village streets.

The Association proposed that one-half (½) of all gasoline tax funds (uncommitted for bonds and interest) be used for this purpose. It was also contemplated that the amount of the occupational and liquor tax funds over and above requirements for general state purposes be appropriated for work relief. It then appeared that the total of such revenues, when made available by the State, would be matched by Federal funds in at least twice the amount of state funds. By using the total of these revenues to finance a constructive work relief program, the Association believed such a program would not only provide a reasonable opportunity of livelihood to the unfortunate unemployed, but would result in improvements of lasting benefit to the public.

Since the statement of its position by the Illinois Agricultural Association, the Federal Work Relief Bill has been adopted by Congress and announcement made by Federal Relief authorities that Illinois must assume responsibility for its unemployables, and that three million dollars ($3,000,000) per month was the requirement placed upon the State for this purpose.

Many members of the Legislature and apparently some members of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission seem to be uncertain as to the amount of money necessary to care for the unemployable persons in Illinois. It is recognized that the $36,000,000 requirement placed upon the State by the Federal Government is equivalent to $800 annually per unemployable family on the relief rolls. Apparently, it has been assumed that additional revenue must be supplied to meet this federal requirement without fully appraising the ability of the state to meet the situation with present revenues.

We are informed that present local levies recently made in the 84 counties under township organization for this purpose exceed amounts formerly levied and are estimated to approximate from six to seven million dollars per year, while in the other counties of the State, similar authority and responsibility of this character has not been authorized by law.

I. A. A. Review On WLS Each Friday Noon

Tune in each Friday noon at 12:30 on WLS and hear the IAA review of current legislation and legislative action in the General Assembly at Springfield. The IAA is co-operating with Prairie Farmer and WLS in bringing important up to date information to the Illinois radio audience.

The third of the series of talks was delivered by George Thiem, Editor of the RECORD Friday, April 19. A number of requests for copies of manuscripts have been received.

I. A. A. legislative representatives including John C. Watson, Paul E. Mathias, and K. T. Smith, I. A. A. director, of Greene county, are in Springfield each week.

The Association has for years insisted that uniform responsibility for taking care of the unfortunate unemployables should be placed upon all counties of the State. It still adheres to this position. The Association insists, however, that if additional taxes are to be imposed upon all citizens and counties of Illinois that, before doing so, either uniform responsibility must be placed upon all counties to levy upon property for the purpose of taking care of their respective destitute citizens, or the present law placing this responsibility upon the 84 counties under township organization, should be repealed. Equity and justice demand such immediate action by the General Assembly of Illinois.

The Association has never failed to recognize the extent of unemployment that exists and the responsibility of all citizens gainfully employed to those more unfortunate who because of no fault of their own are unemployed. The Association has never questioned the responsibility of the wealth and the income of all citizens through the orderly and economical processes of Government to provide a reasonable opportunity of livelihood for the unfortunate unemployed who are physically able to work, or to feed and shelter those who are physically or mentally incapacitated. It has and will continue to resist the steady encroachment upon either the wealth or income of the citizens of the state by those who are able to work, but who refuse to work.

The Association continues to insist that this responsibility cannot and will not be properly discharged until full and proper information covering the condition of the State's finances and its ability to meet the situation are fully explained to the public. Arbitrary demands by Federal or State governments, or both, for more revenue cannot and will not be satisfactorily met in the absence of this information.

The Association is forced to recognize that annual receipts from the occupational and liquor taxes are approximately $46,000,000 as compared to approximately $23,000,000 from levies upon property during the years immediately preceding the enactment of these tax measures. While it also recognizes that some extraordinary expenses have been met from this apparent surplus of receipts, it is also recognized that over and above these expenditures, there appears to be available a substantial surplus which, if used along with uncommitted gasoline tax revenues, would provide a formidable fund to establish and administer a constructive work relief program.

The Association is prepared to present to the Illinois General Assembly amendments to present statutes, which would have the effect of requiring the State Relief administrative body to use a substantial portion of all its revenues for providing a constructive work relief program throughout the State in line with the Association's suggestions to the General Assembly early in this session. These bills would also provide definite liberalization of the present requirements of the State Highway Department, so that the cost of building secondary roads might be substantially reduced. The enactment of these amendments will have the effect of providing labor through the

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Work Relief

(Continued from page 3)

manner provided in Section 204 b of the National Industrial Recovery Act and that the funds so allocated shall be expended by the State Highway Department under the provisions of the Federal Highway Act.

Under Section 204 b of the Recovery Act one-eighth of the funds shall be allocated among the states in proportion to population and seven-eighths in accordance with the provisions of Section 21 of the Federal Highway Act.

Section 21 provides that funds shall be apportioned as follows: one-third in the ratio which the area of the state bears to the total area of the United States; one-third in proportion to the population, and one-third in the ratio which the mileage of rural delivery routes and star routes in each state bears to the total mileage of such routes in the United States.

The work relief measure further provides that a state shall not be required to match any part of the funds apportioned for public highways and grade crossings.

The President is authorized to make rules and regulations for the construction of public highways and other related projects, and to determine the hours of work and the rates of wages to be paid for skilled and unskilled labor and also provide that persons receiving relief shall be given preference in the employment upon these projects.

Funds made available by the resolution may be used at the discretion of the President for making loans to finance in whole or in part the purchase of farm lands and necessary equipment by farmers, farm tenants, croppers, or farm laborers. Such loans shall be made as the President shall prescribe and shall be paid in equal annual installments or in such other manner as he may determine.

Funds made available under this measure may be used at the discretion of the President for administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act as amended during the period of 12 months after the effective date of this joint resolution which was approved on April 8.

All of the funds are immediately available and will remain available until June 30, 1937.

Definite allocations total $4,600,000,000 leaving $880,000,000 unallocated, which presumably is to be used for relief purposes by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

The Secretary of Agriculture under the provisions of the Act of June 18, 1934 shall act upon the projects submitted to him and his approval of any such project shall be deemed a contractual obligation of the federal government. Not less than 25 per cent of the apportionment to any state shall be applied to secondary or feeder roads, including farm-to-market roads, rural free delivery mail routes, and public school bus routes, except that the Secretary, upon request and a satisfactory showing, may fix a less percentage for expenditure of secondary or feeder roads.

I. A. A. States Position

(Continued from page 4)

State Relief Administrative body, material supplied for secondary road building by the State Highway Department and supervision for their building largely centered with the respective County Highway Engineers and Township Commissioners.

The Association recognizes that, largely through the influence of organized farmers' effort, the fund made available to the Bureau of Federal Roads by the Federal Relief program is ear-marked for the purpose of building secondary roads within the respective states under the supervision of the State Highway Departments. Certainly Illinois should make preparation for the use of its portion of this fund in all the counties of Illinois in the most feasible, economical and serviceable manner.

SO LONG as charges and countercharges continue both within and without the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission as to extravagance and inefficiency in its administration and as to the amount of additional revenue needed by the Commission for the economical and proper functioning of that organization; and SO LONG as arbitrary and unexplained demands are made for more revenue by Federal or State governments, or both, without full explanation as to the requirements; and SO LONG as laws are allowed to continue on the statutes of Illinois placing definite responsibility on the property of all counties under township organization to care for their respective unfortunates without similar requirement on the other counties of the state, present chactic conditions will continue and the tax-paying public affected, regardless of the source of revenue asked for, will continue to resist the enactment of such additional revenue measures.

The Association respectfully requests the members of the General Assembly of Illinois to give due consideration to all present available revenues that might be appropriated for a constructive work relief program throughout the state. If and when investigation establishes the amount of present available revenue and it is disclosed that additional revenues are necessary, the Association stands ready to support the General Assembly in the enactment of such reasonable additional revenue measures as conditions may seem to fully warrant.

Respectfully submitted,
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSN.
(Signed) Earl C. Smith, President

With Our Farm Bureau Presidents

MANY of our Farm Bureau leaders came up through the ranks first attracting attention as membership solicitors. F. J. Flynn, president of the Morgan County Farm Bureau, is one of these. His ability as a membership writer is outstanding. He has the reputation of having written more members into the Morgan County Farm Bureau than any other man in the county.



MR. FLYNN

Born in Alexander township, Morgan county, in 1890, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Flynn, extensive land owners. Mr. Flynn attended public schools at Durbin, business college at Jacksonville, and studied one year at the University of Illinois.

Following his return from the state university, Mr. Flynn began farming for himself. He now operates a productive 350 acre brown silt loam farm south of Woodson. Livestock and grain are specialties. His chief rotation is corn, corn, oats, wheat, and sweet clover. Every acre has been limed. Purebred Poland China hogs add to the farm income. Mr. Flynn keeps farm account records in co-operation with the Department of Farm Management of the State College of Agriculture.

He served five years as secretary of the Farm Bureau and is now serving his second year as president. Mr. Flynn is president of the Morgan County Wheat Allotment Committee, secretary of the Morgan-Scott Service Co., director of Illinois Farm Supply Co. and a director of Morgan County Breeders Fair Association. He has clerked local sales for 25 years and is now clerk of probably the largest farm consignment sale in the State of Illinois, Woodson Sales Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Flynn (Lillian Lonergan) have one daughter, Margaret Frances, 11 years old. Their home address is Jacksonville, Route 2.

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That Consumer's Dollar

Quality Cream Processed In Farmer-Owned Plants Will Increase The Farmer's Share

By Frank Gougler

THE division of the consumer's dollar is constantly changing. Producers are interested in the share they are getting. The more they get the more they have to spend and that helps other lines of business.

Studies made of 14 major food commodities in March, 1933, revealed that producers were receiving only 31c of the consumer's dollar spent for these foods. Sixty-nine cents was absorbed by processors and distributors. Recent surveys indicate producers are now averaging about 45.6c of the consumer's dollar.

There are many ways whereby producers can get a larger share of the consumer's dollar. I want to discuss only one of these. Normally processing and distributing takes the lion's share of the consumer's dollar. Why should not producers perform this function themselves? In Illinois we are now doing this with cream.

In the task of processing butterfat, producers may look to four principal sources for additional income: (1) narrowing the spread between the Chicago butter market and the price paid for butterfat; (2) operating large volume efficient creameries; (3) making better butter, and (4) keeping the profits which normally result from processing butterfat.

More Money For Farmers

Farmers of Illinois until recently have given little attention to marketing butterfat co-operatively. Study these interesting comparative figures showing prices received by producers thru co-operative creameries in Wisconsin and prices paid farmers in Illinois covering a period of 12 years. For the period 1923 to 1934, inclusive, patrons of the Grantsburg, Wisconsin, Co-operative Creamery received an average of 7c more per pound butterfat than Illinois farmers. During 1923-1928 they received an average of 9.6c more while during 1929-1934 the spread was only 4.8c. A glance at the chart reveals that Wisconsin producers received a price considerably above the Chicago 90 score market, while Illinois producers have received a price under the Chicago market.

In establishing our producer-owned creameries in Illinois we insist that a minimum volume to start with must be 1,000,000 lbs. of butterfat the first year. This should be increased to 2,000,000 lbs. the second year and continue until the bulk of available cream is secured. It is estimated that by adding the second million pounds the cost of processing a pound of butter can be reduced ¼c per pound on the entire volume, which amounts to $5,000 saving in operating cost on two million pounds. This should convince every patron of a co-operative creamery that it is to his interest to induce his neighbors and friends who are not patrons of the cooperative to join.

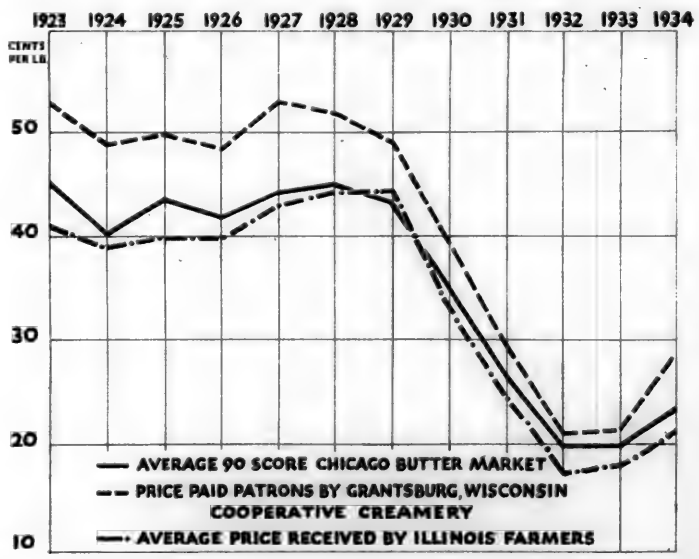
The higher prices received for butterfat by Wisconsin producers is in part due to the fact that they have been producing a better product. Members of a co-operative creamery will bring about improvement of their product more rapidly than can be done without such an organization. Producers soon learn that better butter is worth more than inferior butter. When farmers who sell through their own co-operative realize that the butter is still their property, they take more interest in the quality of the cream from which it is made.

Land O'Lakes Creameries launched a grading system in 1922 when only 10 per cent of their butter scored 93. In 1933, 65 per cent made this grade. The spread in price between lowest grade butter and 93 score will average 5c per pound over a period of years.

It is fair to assume that owners of private creameries purchase butterfat from producers in order to make a profit out of the processing operation. It is also fair to assume that a co-operative plant can be operated just as efficiently as a plant owned by an individual, therefore, profits made in co-operative plants should go to the producers. Here as some examples:

Farmers Creamery Company of Bloomington, from February 9, 1933 to November 30, 1934 returned to producers profits amounting to $28,431.53. Producers Creamery of Peoria started

(Continued on page 7)



70 New Members And A Fish Fry In Clark



THOS. DRUMMOND



FRANK BOHN

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The campaign followed an oyster supper and pep meeting held in Marshall. The east side of the county wrote 40 members and the west side 30. The winning side was treated to a fish fry. All new members as well as solicitors who had written at least one member were invited. O. D. Brissenden of the I. A. A. Organization Department spoke at the meetings which started and ended the campaign.

"We are well pleased with the results and most of our men say they have more prospects now than when they started," writes Mr. Apple. "This addition brings our membership up to more than 500. The outstanding feature of the drive was the work of Frank Bohn and Alfred Seidel who signed 12 new members in one day."

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(Continued from page 6)

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The foregoing evidence clearly shows it pays to co-operate. Therefore, every patron of a co-operative creamery should make an effort to induce his non-member friends and neighbors to co-operate with him.

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Mr. Mummert was elected chairman for his community on the County Wheat Control Association; likewise, for the Corn-Hog Association, and is acting treasurer for each of these Organizations. He is also a member of the County Debt Adjustment Committee.

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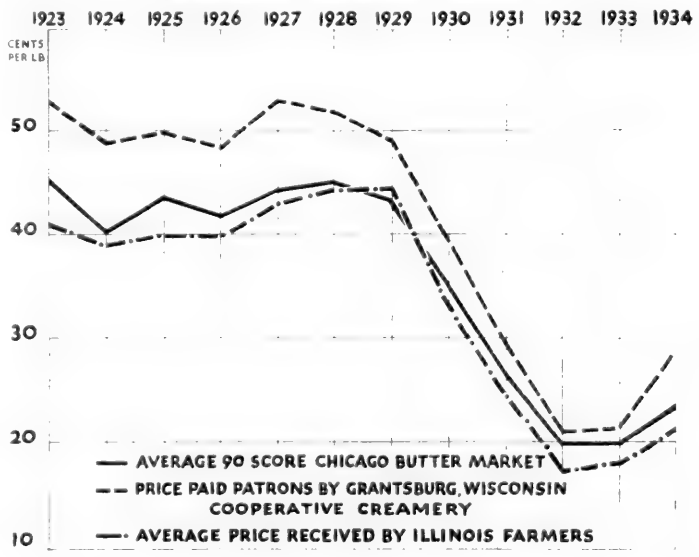
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In addition to his farming operations and Farm Bureau services, Mr. Mummert has found time for various other activities. He served eight years as supervisor for his township, and for two years was chairman of the county board of supervisors. For many years he served as a director of the bank at Astoria. He is now serving his twenty-first year as superintendent of his local Church Bible School, is chairman of the church board, and for several years was president of the County Sunday School Association. He is a member of the Astoria Kiwanis Club, and Chairman of its Agricultural Committee.

The Mummerts believe in education. Their son, DeVere, is a graduate of the University of Illinois, and is at present teaching vocational agriculture at Dwight, Ill. The daughter, Maxine, will graduate in June from the Home Economics Department of the University of Illinois.

Mr. Mummert was elected chairman for his community on the County Wheat Control Association, likewise, for the Corn-Hog Association and is acting treasurer for each of these Organizations. He is also a member of the County Debt Adjustment Committee.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

George Thiem, Editor
John Tracy, Assistant

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The Farm Bureau's Task

TO establish and maintain an economic policy in America that brings to Agriculture a fair share of the national income is the most important task of the Farm Bureau movement.

The past two years have proved without a shadow of doubt that Organized Agriculture can and has influenced farm prices upward. Whether you credit monetary reform or crop adjustment most with bringing higher farm prices makes little difference. Both were brought about because Organized farmers demanded them. To represent the farmer in the big economic problems arising beyond his line fences is the job of Organization. This overshadows all other reasons for membership.

Lippmann on Recovery

DEVALUATION of the dollar (consistently urged by the American Farm Bureau Federation since 1932), saved this country from catastrophe, Walter Lippmann, famed newspaper writer and economist, told Chicago business leaders at a recent meeting of the Economics Club.

Gold revaluation, he continued, raised the prices of those commodities which fell most without greatly changing the prices of goods which remained rigid during deflation. Thus a better relationship between commodities was brought about, he said.

Mr. Lippmann discounted all talk of wild inflation. No country, he said, with a favorable balance of trade and a large stock of gold such as we have, ever has experienced substantial inflation.

We will have recovery in this country, he said, when (1) farm purchasing power is at the pre-depression level; (2) when industrial production is at the pre-depression level; (3) when there is no more unemployment than we had in 1929; and (4) when the federal budget is in such balance as to gradually reduce the national debt. Farm buying power, he continued, is approximately within one-tenth of the pre-depression level, industrial production within one-seventh, and the extra unemployed, in excess of the number idle in 1929, is about one-seventh of those gainfully employed. If we could increase industrial production and employment about one-seventh the country would be back to normal. There must be peace between the owners of capital, the politicians and "those with a vested interest in continuing the depression," he said, before we can have full recovery.

A 150 Per Cent Investment

IF anyone should offer to let you in on an investment that pays 150 per cent dividends in one year you probably would question the scheme and send for the sheriff in view of what has happened to most investments since 1929. Yet this is approximately what Farm Bureau member patrons of County Service Companies averaged last year in patronage dividends. The records show that members who purchased their petroleum products and farm supplies through their own companies received an average of $22.50 in patronage refunds —a 150 per cent return on a $15 membership.

The co-operative principle recognized in the petroleum code at the request of the I. A. A. and co-operative farm groups was and still is the object of attack by organized petroleum jobbers in Illinois. It became necessary for the I. A. A. legal department to defend the co-operative clause in the code on several occasions and to secure necessary administrative rulings to make possible the payment of patronage dividends.

Agricultural co-operation in America has grown into a mighty force for the benefit of farmers, but only against constant and sometimes bitter opposition. Business enterprises operating under the co-operative principle will go forward to the extent that farmers take a lively interest in improving their net position as producers. This means more effective marketing and organized buying of commodities which enter into production costs.

Another Victory

ORGANIZED farmers scored another victory when proposed increases in freight rates on farm products were recently denied by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The appeal of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Illinois Agricultural Association protesting against an increase in the freight burden proved effective. Had the raise not been denied it is estimated that farm products would pay between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000 more in freight within the next year. The brief filed with the Commission by Donald Kirkpatrick, general counsel, set forth that any increase in rates on farm products would retard general recovery and this was the position later taken by the government body in announcing its decision.

Play Ball!

FARM Bureau baseball will officially usher in the 1935 season on Saturday, May 18. Last year 21 teams competed.

This year the State League is looking for a substantial revival of interest and more competition. If your county has a team, get out and root and help support them in their games with other counties. It will do you good and help the boys play better ball. If your county doesn't have a team, see about organizing one. Baseball continues to be the great national pastime because there is no greater fun for spectators and players alike than a good hot ball game with plenty of action.

They're After The AAA

"GET rid of all processing taxes," says the Syracuse, N. Y. Post-Standard. "The farmers of the country, even those receiving checks, are not actually helped. As long as the money is taken from consumers, as it is, the market for farm products is reduced. There is no creation of wealth, merely an unsound and unjust transfer of wealth."

This editorial opinion is typical of propaganda coming from the East, from textile centers, from the processors, from those who have a vested interest in big volume production of agricultural products regardless of the price the farmer gets.

All the charges made against the processing tax and adjustment of farm production apply equally against the industrial tariff, against the sharply curtailed production and fixed prices of industry.

Manufacturers and the industrial population are getting a taste of the medicine they have been dishing out to American farmers for a half century or more. The high prices of industrial products, the fixed charges and commissions of middlemen likewise curtail consumption. They, too, have transferred wealth from the farmer's pockets to the owners of industrial enterprises. So a little reciprocity is long overdue.

The processing tax is the farmer's tariff. The AAA surplus control program was sponsored by organized farmers to bring agriculture within the American protective system of controlled production and controlled prices. It seems to be working. The farmer at last has a seat at the table of privilege. He is a newcomer. And that's what the shouting is about.

There is one outstanding reason for the processing tax, that is, to equalize the farm and industrial price level. With the aid of the drouth that goal has been largely realized. The foundation for recovery has been laid in the restored buying power of farm products. See the result.

Industrial production of consumer goods has increased from around 60 percent to approximately 90 percent of pre-depression levels according to Walter Lippmann, economist and political commentator. Farm buying power according to this same authority is within 10 percent of the pre-depression level. Statistical information supports these statements.

Without claiming all the credit for crop adjustment, this striking improvement pays tribute to the accuracy of the diagnosis of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation. Such recovery as we have had vigorously supports the solution of the problem, so acute in 1932, offered by the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Thinking farmers are determined to defend these principles. If controlled production and controlled prices are sound for industry they are sound for agriculture. When industry is ready to open wide the gates of production regardless of the return on capital and labor, then and not until then, will thinking farmers consider doing likewise.



Wouldn't give him up for anything

A WASTE OF CROCODILE TEARS

(Farm and Ranch, Dallas, Tex.)

WE SAW an editorial in a daily newspaper the other day that was dripping wet with crocodile tears. It stated that in Anhwei province, China, 3,000,000 Chinese were starving, and, after describing in harrowing detail just how these babies looked with gas distended stomachs and exposed ribs, concluded with the statement that here in America "farmers are signing up in solemn contracts with the American government not to farm as well as they can for fear there will be a surplus of foodstuffs."

Long before any one ever heard of an Agricultural Adjustment administration—at times when American farmers were producing to capacity, and shiploads of wheat, meat, and other foodstuffs were crossing the ocean in almost an endless line to the markets of Europe, there were starving millions in China, and oftentimes in India and in other parts of the world. That there are starving Chinese mothers and babies at this time is to be regretted. There are also ill-fed people here in this land of abundance, and there would be millions of others in the same condition as found among the Chinese were it not for the fact that a generous government and a generous people are providing for them.

There is no sane reason to believe that these starving people in China would now be nourished had it not been for the AAA. It is far-fetched even to presume that it has made any difference at all. Therefore it is indeed a lame argument to use against the attempt to reduce surpluses in this country in order that our own farmers may receive a price for their labor and investment that will give them a fair standard of living.

If the hearts of those who oppose the AAA are so melted with the hot tears of sympathy for the starving Chinese, let them contribute to a fund to purchase food from our abundant stores and send it to them, transportation paid. Or better yet, let them go out on the land and plow, plant, cultivate, and harvest in the boiling sun to raise the food and fiber below cost of production in order that they may distribute both food and clothing to the needy throughout the world. If they are not willing to do this, then why put it up to the farmers?

We suggest that if some of the energy and brain power consumed in finding fault could be used in formulating plans that would result in a more equitable distribution of opportunity in this country, as well as in other parts of the world, we could forecast with reasonable accuracy the approach of the millennium.

Cook County to Dedicate New Farm Bureau Home

Politically it may be Cook County versus down state but so far as the Farm Bureau is concerned, Cook County is just another Farm Bureau unit, co-operating with each and every one of the Illinois Agricultural Association projects.

It is pleasing indeed to note that Cook County is further stabilizing its Farm Bureau activities by the purchase of a building at 2414 West Grove Street, Blue Island, to house the Farm Bureau and the Farm Supply Co. The building was purchased several weeks ago. It has been remodeled downstairs and made into an office and salesroom for Lake-Cook Farm Supply Company. The upstairs is used for the Farm Bureau, the Cook County Corn-Hog Control Ass'n, and the Cook County Rural Rehabilitation Corporation. There is also a little hall for meetings.

Cook County is very long and narrow geographically. One of its two arms extends south to Chicago Heights, the other west to Elgin. There are two offices, one which is spoken of as the main office with Mr. Barrett the Farm Adviser, at Arlington Heights, the other with the Assistant, Mr. Tascher, at Blue Island. The Farm Bureau membership of 1577 is just about equally divided between the south arm and the north arm of the county.

Farm Adviser Barrett says that their mark for membership has been 1717 since that represents 51 per cent of the farmers. However, the new census lists Cook County with 4085 and now he says they'll have to raise their membership to 2058.

The formal opening of the new building is to be held at Blue Island on the evening of May 3, with open house, entertainment and dancing. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, Donald Kirkpatrick, I. A. A. counsel, L. R. Marchant, manager of Illinois Farm Supply Company, and others of the I. A. A. are planning to attend.

The Western Trunk Line Committee recently announced a public hearing on the proposed increase of 12 per cent in soybean rates. The proposal means approximately $20 a car increase from Illinois shipping points to Chicago or Peoria. The I. A. A. transportation division has taken steps to oppose the increase.

Uncle Ab says that the shortness of the public's memory is responsible for most of the public's troubles.



Illinois Leads States in Co-op. Livestock Shipments

Out of the total of 113,531 deckloads of livestock handled by member agencies of the National Livestock Marketing Association in 1934, Illinois supplied nearly 30 per cent or 33,114 decks. Indiana was second with 16,809 and Ohio third with 10,716. This information was released at the annual meeting of the Association in Chicago Mar. 27th.

Iowa, one of the largest livestock producing states, furnished only 7,618 decks to Producer Agencies, and Missouri, another big livestock center, only 8,643 decks.

The Illinois Agricultural Association and the County Farm Bureaus were chiefly responsible for putting Illinois far in the lead among all the states in co-operative livestock marketing.

The Chicago Producers Commission Association led all other member agencies in 1934 with 21,525 decks of livestock handled. E. St. Louis was second with 14,041 decks handled and Indianapolis third with 11,996.

Earl C. Smith, president of the I. A. A., spoke briefly at the annual banquet the night of March 27 discussing among other questions the proposed livestock feed grain amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Officers and directors of the National Association were re-elected.

"Cooling Milk on the Farm with Small Mechanical Outfits" is the title of a new bulletin, circular 336, recently published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The price is five cents a copy.

260 Entertainers in Country Life Lyceum

Two hundred and sixty contestants participated in the recently concluded Country Life lyceum contest, performing before a total of more than 28,000 people who attended the county-wide meetings. Much new talent was discovered. No particular type of entertainment was featured and contest winners ranged from singing and tap dancing soloists to larger groups of singers and stringed instrument players.

Following are the silver medal winners thus far:

County	Name of Winner
Henderson	Bernadine Porter
Knox	Darlene Craig
Brown	Rosetta Waters
Crawford	Moorhead Merrymakers
Champaign	V. C. Kokesparger
Henry	Warden children
Logan	Sunshine Boys
Ford	Myra Taylor
McLean	Ruth Schneider
Hancock	Jack Felaman
McDonough	Hazel I. Grimm
Morgan	Louise Bilmiling
Scott	Marjorie Albers
Greene	Helen Black
Montgomery	Shaper sisters
DeWitt	Maxine Luttrell
Bond	Fae Woodward
Clinton	Virginia R. Kleber
White	Cloverland Quartette
Lawrence	Raydelle Burgard and Jo Anne Gardener
Edwards	Mrs. Chester Stegert
Piatt	Franklin Lientz
Bureau	Mrs. Ella Shores
Whiteside	Rhae Pickens
Marshall-Put.	Mr. Tomlinson
Effingham	John Ludwig

Twenty-eight thousand people in all attended these programs.

The judges are selecting the high scores and will announce the gold medal winners at an early date. Pictures of some of the lyceum winners will be found elsewhere in this issue. Other pictures will follow in later issues of the RECORD.

U. S. Supreme Court Has Frazier-Lemke Act

The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court on the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium bill is awaited with much interest. Argument on the measure was heard by the Supreme Court on April 2.

Supreme Court justices sharply questioned proponents of the measure indicating that considerable discussion among themselves would be had before they decide on the constitutionality of the law.

The measure grants a five-year moratorium to debtor farmers during which time they may remain on their farms by paying a rental fixed by the court. During this period the owner may clear his indebtedness by paying a reasonable and just sum fixed by appraisers appointed by the court.

Sealed ALITY

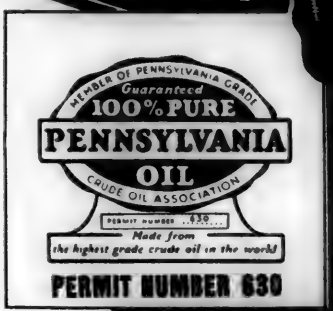


Here's How

PENN-BOND

Saves Time and Money

1. More power for quicker pickup **BECAUSE** Penn-Bond has rich "body", sealing maximum power above the piston rings.
2. Less strain on the battery **BECAUSE** with Penn-Bond, there is less "drag" at the start.
3. A "sweeter" motor, less friction and repairs **BECAUSE** Penn-Bond's film is thicker, stronger, less affected by heat and cold.
4. Fewer extra quarts needed between oil changes **BECAUSE** Penn-Bond has more ability to stay on the job.
5. Better protection for your motor against heat **BECAUSE** Penn-Bond does not thin out so much under fierce heat of engine.
6. No sludge **BECAUSE** Penn-Bond is naturally pure. Its chemical structure is stable.
7. Convenient and economical **BECAUSE** Penn-Bond is now quality sealed. Carry an extra can in your car. The patronage dividend saves you money.



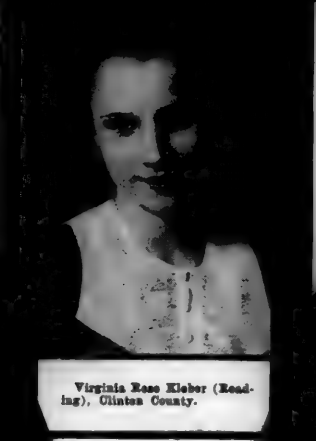


LYCEUM WINNERS

Here are some of the silver medal winners of the Country Life lyceum contest. Gold medal winners will be announced soon. (Story on page 10.)



Maxine Luttrell (Dancing), DeWitt County.



Virginia Rose Kleber (Reading), Clinton County.



Bernadine Paris (Tap Dancing and Song), Henderson County.



Sunshine Boys (Stringed Instruments), Logan County.

Rosetta Waters (Musical Reading) Brown County.







Hazel Irene Grimm (Tap Dancing), McDonough County.

Leora and Sue Schaper (Song and Dance), Montgomery County.



Moorehead Merrymakers (Song and Dance), Crawford County.



Raydelle Burgart and Jo Anne Gardener (Acrobatic Dancing), Lawrence County.

How the Farm Bureau Serves You

WHAT is the Farm Bureau doing for me?

How do I benefit if I join?

Astonishing as it may seem these questions are still being asked. There are non-members who have been so preoccupied with operating their farms and other interests that they have not taken time to inform themselves about Farm Bureau services.

There are even members who have given little attention to public affairs in county, state and nation. Many do not realize how laws, tariffs, foreign trade policies, monetary policies and other economic forces affect the prices of farm products.

Fixed charges such as freight rates, taxes, commissions, marketing costs and rigid industrial price levels have an important bearing on the yearly net income of the farmer.

To secure economic equality for American farmers is the outstanding task to which the Farm Bureau has set itself.

The Farm Bureau is striving to bring agriculture within the profit system.

It believes that farm labor and investment is entitled to a fair return judged by business and industrial standards.

In line with this policy the Farm Bureau has carried on a 12-year fight to make the tariff effective on farm products.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act grew out of this effort. The processing tax has been called the farmer's tariff. Its purpose is to bring about parity prices, a fair exchange value for agricultural products.

Business and industry and organized labor to a large extent are operating under a more or less rigid price system supported by controlled production. Under this system prices were largely maintained by industry in the period from 1929 to 1932, although industrial production was reduced from 50 to 80 per cent. On the other hand farmers maintained their production substantially at 1929 levels up to 1932 while farm prices dropped 60 per cent or more.

Farmers have realized that they can not continue producing a surplus food supply and take whatever the market offers for their total production while industrial goods and the things needed on the farm and in the farm home, are offered at a much higher price level maintained by very limited production.

Recognizing the influence of gold supply, and demand for gold, and devaluation of foreign currency on the prices of farm products which we export, the Farm Bureau vigorously sponsored and successfully urged devaluation of the dollar and raising the price of gold. This program, like the Adjustment Act, has had its influence in raising farm prices.

Every American farmer has benefited thereby.

The Farm Credit Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Act provided for refinancing farm mortgages at lower rates of interest. This has relieved much distress and saved substantial sums in interest payments.

Farm property taxes have been reduced in Illinois in recent years as much as 40 per cent. Insistence by the I. A. A. during several state administrations that new forms of revenue be used to reduce and replace property taxes has been a big help in reducing this burden.

The work of County Farm Bureau tax committees in securing sharp reductions in valuations and economy in local expenditures, likewise, has been a dominant influence benefiting farm property owners.

Legislative representation and tax reduction outshine in importance and benefit all other services developed by the state and national organizations.

The I. A. A. Legal Department has

(Continued on page 16)

She's A Great Producer



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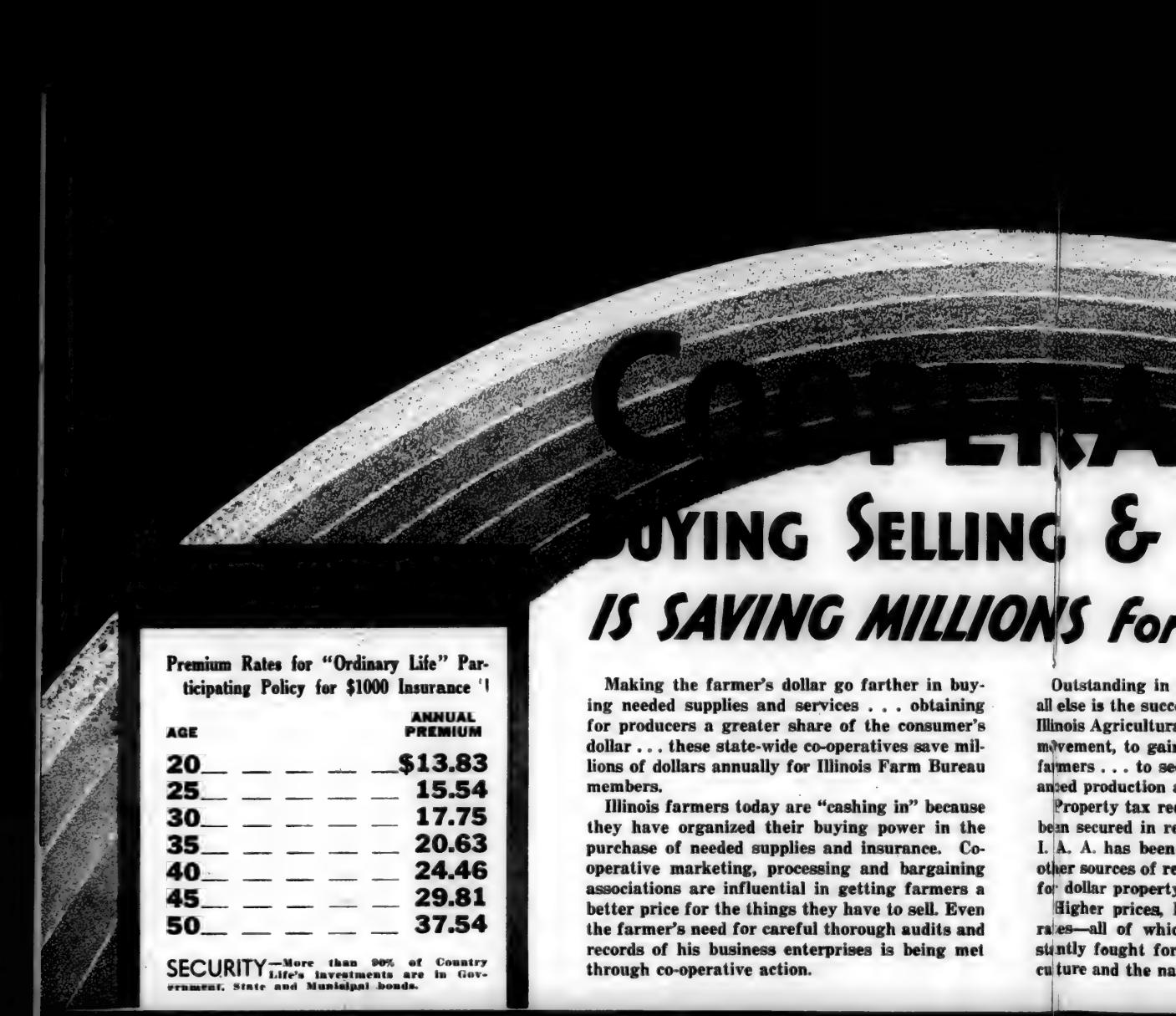
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(Continued on page 16)

She's A Great Producer





...OPERATIVE BUYING SELLING &

...IS SAVING MILLIONS For

Premium Rates for "Ordinary Life" Participating Policy for $1000 Insurance

AGE	ANNUAL PREMIUM
20	$13.83
25	15.54
30	17.75
35	20.63
40	24.46
45	29.81
50	37.54

SECURITY—More than 90% of Country Life's investments are in Government, State and Municipal bonds.

Making the farmer's dollar go farther in buying needed supplies and services . . . obtaining for producers a greater share of the consumer's dollar . . . these state-wide co-operatives save millions of dollars annually for Illinois Farm Bureau members.

Illinois farmers today are "cashing in" because they have organized their buying power in the purchase of needed supplies and insurance. Co-operative marketing, processing and bargaining associations are influential in getting farmers a better price for the things they have to sell. Even the farmer's need for careful thorough audits and records of his business enterprises is being met through co-operative action.

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COUNTRY LIFE IS ONE OF 12 I. A. A. SPONSORED STATE-WID

DIVIDEND PAYING, LEGAL RESERVE LIFE INSURANCE AT ASTOUNDING LOW COST!

Country Life is an old line, legal reserve, dividend paying life insurance company of unsurpassed strength. Through the depression years Country Life has made phenomenal growth until today more than $67,000,000 insurance is in force on the lives of Illinois Farm Bureau members and their friends. Assets increased $1,000,000 during 1934 while reserves exceed requirements of insurance laws. Efficient management, careful selection of risks, a sound investment program, low selling costs enables Country Life to offer dividend paying, legal reserve life insurance at astounding low cost.

For instance, the Country Life "Ordinary Life" policy, the backbone of any insurance program. It provides the most protection for the least money and assures payment of the face of the policy in cash at death, providing security against financial hardship for your loved ones. It has cash and loan value for every can leave the dividends and enjoy a "paid up" policy v lated at compound interest equal future premium paym

Non-medical Up to

To selected risks, aged one to fifty years inclusi up to $3000 without medical examination. This is a

If you would know the peace of mind being adequate Country Life general agent at your County Farm Bure "Ordinary Life" policy and rates for your age. Let hi your home, farm and family, educate your children or later years. It costs nothing to get this information. Do the insured. It's available now through Country Life Insur

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...ONS For FARMERS

Outstanding in importance and overshadowing all else is the successful fight being waged by the Illinois Agricultural Association, the Farm Bureau movement, to gain economic equality for Illinois farmers . . . to secure parity prices through balanced production and surplus control.

Property tax reductions up to 40 per cent have been secured in recent years largely because the I. A. A. has been fighting consistently to make other sources of revenue reduce and replace dollar for dollar property taxes.

Higher prices, lower taxes, reduced interest rates—all of which the Farm Bureau has constantly fought for—are gradually bringing agriculture and the nation back to prosperity.

...TATE-WIDE COOPERATIVES

and loan value for every year after the third premium. You ...oy a "paid up" policy when the annual dividends accumu... ...l future premium payments.

...-medical Up to $3000

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How the Farm Bureau Serves You

(Continued from page 13)

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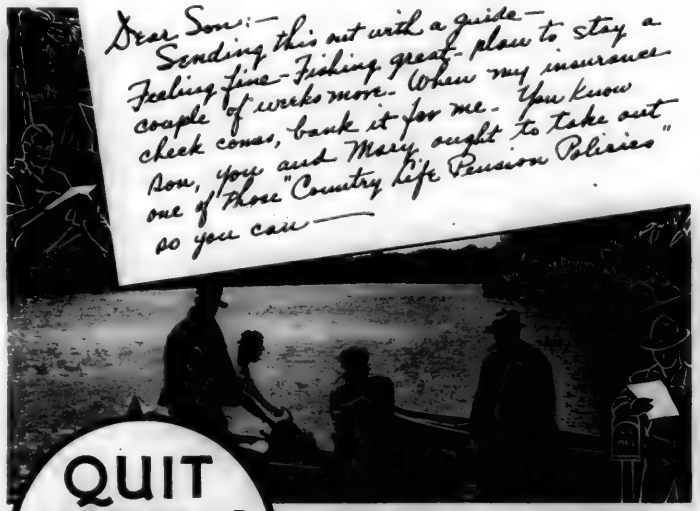
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Actually most groups now operating between stockmen and consumers are seeking maximum financial returns, and are rendering service only in proportion as it promises to expand such returns. The resulting conflicts of interests between groups make difficult the development of frank and open-minded discussion of the problems at issue. Yet such discussion is essential to effective solution.

That the need of such approach is realized in the meat packing industry is shown by the two statements that follow. Said a well-known eastern packer: "The meat packing industry cannot really be on a permanently satisfactory basis until all groups—stockmen, packers, retailers and consumers—understand the primary problems involved, and cooperate in meeting them." A nationally known Iowa packer operator says: "Whether we agree or disagree on certain angles of livestock marketing is secondary to the honest presentation of facts as we see them. It is only by the continued practice of this policy that fair-minded men can eventually agree upon a plan that will advance the interests of Agriculture."

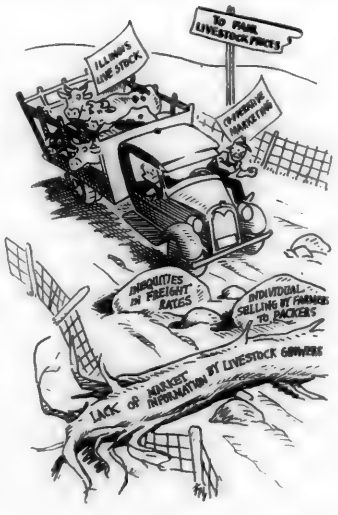
It is in the spirit of those two statements that this presentation is undertaken.

Since any defect in current livestock marketing practice may, and usually does, constitute an obstacle to fair prices, the number of obstacles that might be enumerated is large. Eight of the more important ones have been selected for consideration here.

First, because of absence of a clear undertanding of basic livestock marketing problems and lack of adequate and accurate market information, too many stockmen and farmers are themselves often obstacles to fair livestock prices. Nor is this so surprising. It is largely within the last twenty years that any considerable number of stockmen have begun to regard livestock marketing as "any of their business." And twenty years is a short time in which to inform thousands of producers regarding a business so intricate, so complicated, and so complex as that of marketing—processing—distributing some 75 million head of meat animals slaughtered annually under United States federal inspection.

One of the keenest analysts in the livestock marketing field recently remarked: "Lack of clearer understanding on the part of stockmen of the many phases of livestock marketing is due partly to the fact that market men have not, as a group, undertaken to give stockmen dependable and complete livestock marketing information; partly to the fact that concerns buying livestock from stockmen have presented only their side of the picture—packers are engaged in buying livestock in the manner which appears to result in lowest cost, and their presentation of marketing problems is necessarily colored to serve their interests; part of the fault is chargeable to agricultural colleges which have released loosely thought-out data; publications of some professors on livestock marketing have not reached the depth that might have been expected; and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has not helped greatly."

IN THE WAY



On the other hand, there is more widespread interest in marketing problems than has been evident previously. Stockmen apparently want to know where and how they can get dependable information. It must be obtained from many sources, and stockmen must learn to apply the acid test before accepting any of it—to ask who is the author; whom does he represent; what are the interests of the organization or corporation behind him; are they presenting the whole picture or just part of it. More and more propagandic material is likely to be circulated. Only accurately informed stockmen will be able to recognize it as such.

Further, we have the right to expect that our agricultural colleges and experiment stations will employ as responsible livestock marketing men—whether research, teaching or extension—only those who have a thorough first-hand knowledge of livestock markets and of livestock marketing. The time has passed when anyone endowed with a Ph. D. in Economics is per se an authority on livestock marketing problems. The quality of our institutional marketing work would be greatly improved if it were possible to require that every worker, before appointment to a responsible position, should have had at least two years successful experience in actual commercial marketing service. In Illinois no man is accepted for appointment as a farm adviser until he has had 5 years prac-

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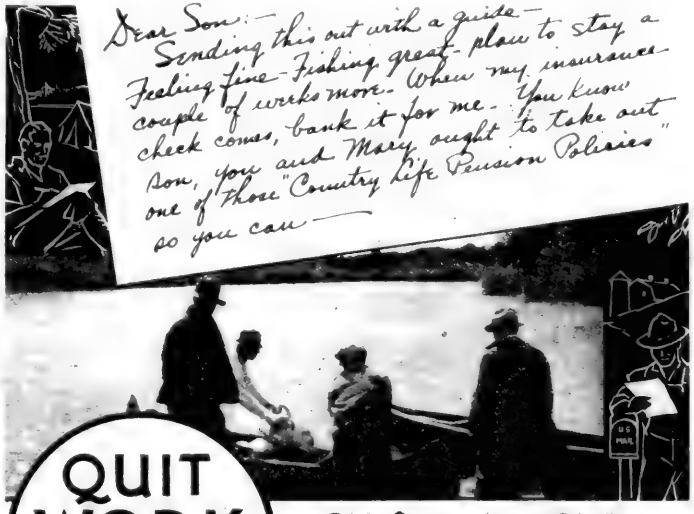
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IN THE WAY



tical experience, following graduation from an agricultural college. Should less be required for one who is expected to lead in dealing with our marketing problems?

Second, is the lack of any coordinated and comprehensive livestock marketing program. Only on the larger terminal markets is there now any effectiveness in coordination of sales effort. And that has been rather more incidental than intentional—largely because the weaker sales firms are finding that they must keep more in line or see all of their business go to other agencies. The time has come when all progressive market agencies—both exchanges and cooperatives—should agree on a sound market program and let the country know they are standing behind it.

Were it possible to discontinue immediately the weak salesmen and weak firms on every market—concentrating all the business in the hands of the remaining strong firms and strong salesmen—selling could be done more effectively, service could be improved, and charges could be somewhat reduced. But the improvement in sales would far outweigh the savings resulting from reduction of market charges.

So long as packers can keep stockmen divided into sectional or state groups, or keep them squabbling among themselves over direct marketing, local markets, etc., —just so long will the development of any comprehensive marketing program be delayed.

Weak Sales Agencies

Third, ineffective sales agencies—both privately-owned and cooperative — have constituted obstacles to fair prices. Stockmen can no longer afford to support ineffective agencies. The time is now here when stockmen should insist that every adequately financed cooperative do its job as it should be done, **or quit.** Some of the tragic failures of recent years, in the livestock marketing field, are chargeable to a few ineffective cooperatives or to the incompetence of their leaders. The industry will not tolerate more such blunders. Moreover, there have been sufficient conspicuous success to show that effectively directed cooperatives can do the job.

Fourth, packers' buying practices have often constituted obstacles to fair prices. This is two-sided. Packers have frequently declined to pay such premium as outstanding quality justified. On the other hand, commission men have too often insisted that less desirable animals go in at the full price.

Stockmen cannot afford to assume or to believe that packers' buying practices are beyond improvement. Men in the trade realize that unsound practices, detrimental to both packer and producer are in operation—and wish they might be promptly eliminated. Said one prominent packer operator, recently: "My own opinion is that both the packer and the producer are suffering under the present set-up. The packers need to make some rather drastic inquiry into their own mistakes." Possibly that will not be done until stockmen develop a strong enough marketing program so that they have a more effective voice in determining how livestock is to be sold.

Fifth, lack of standardization of products has long been a more serious obstacle. Whether in beef, bacon or lard, the absence of standardized (and identifiable) quality of products—to consumers —has been a great handicap to effective distribution and to fair prices.

Consider beef as an example. In what proportion of the country's retail shops can anyone get good beef? And if the shop does carry some good beef, how can the buyer who does not know how to judge beef be at all sure of getting the good beef? Beef cattlemen are at the fork in the road. Right now they have the opportunity of a generation to develop a **quality market** for **quality beef.** Unless that is done it is quite possible that our beef cattle business will be gradually drowned under the steadily increasing numbers of dairy cattle.

In various sections a strong movement is developing, its objective being to compel government grading and branding of all meats. Sufficient to say, there are sound objections to such a movement. I prefer the Canadian system, giving the Department of Agriculture supervision of all commercially graded and branded beef and setting up definite standards to which each commercial grade must adhere. Some packers have spent large sums in advertising their house brands. I believe they should be encouraged to keep and to use them—under government supervision, to insure fair and equitable grades and grading.

Irregular Freight Rates

Sixth, irregular and discriminatory freight rates and freight tariffs constitute one of the peak obstacles of the whole series. Subsidization of areas, sections or groups—through preferential freight rates and freight tariffs—and consequent comparative penalization of others, must be stopped. If the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot, or will not, make the needed adjustments, then Congress should be asked to order a thorough overhauling of freight rates and freight tariffs on livestock, meats and meat products, over the entire nation. A sound and permanent system of livestock marketing is impossible so long as transportation subsidies—in one form or another—favor certain sections and certain interests at the expense of all the rest.

Seventh, the doctrine that wherever or however the stockman sell his livestock he is sure to get their full market value—that "competition" assures him a fair price and full value wherever or however he sells, either solves completely and automatically all of the stockman's marketing problems or it, itself, constitutes one of the major obstacles in the way of fair livestock prices. Stockmen cannot study this problem too carefully. Apparently the same set of data may be the basis of quite different conclusions in this respect.

For example, in their 1935 Yearbook—one of the most attractive publications you will see anywhere—Swift & Company devotes some seven pages to "Central Markets and Livestock Prices." This section says that (1) livestock prices are determined by demand and supply; (2) the price of meat depends upon what the consumer is able to pay, and that competition between packers sees to it that live animal prices stay in line with the price consumers pay for meats; (3) that packer competition keeps prices at all livestock markets in line with each other; (4) packers who buy at country points usually pay prices in line with central market prices—that producers would not sell direct unless they did receive central market prices; and (5) after all there is just one market—the Great United States Market, that "it seldom makes any difference to which nearby public market a producer consigns his livestock because any market to which he consigns is but a segment of the Great United States market, and prices in all the segments, whether country prices or central market prices, must be in line with one another. Competition sees to that."

What About It?

Such a statement, by so outstanding a company, cannot be lightly passed over. No agricultural college or agricultural experiment station, or stockmen's organization, has as many skilled economists and statisticians devoting their entire time to livestock marketing problems as has Swift & Company. Is there, then, any basis for arriving at different conclusions than those presented in the Swift Yearbook? It appears that there is a sound basis for arriving at other conclusions.

Stockmen who in recent months lost hundreds of thousands of dollars by selling cattle and hogs in the country for much less than their terminal value (because the man out on the farm was not posted on how rapidly the market had changed) seem not to agree that it made no difference where they sold their livestock; some even doubt that they did receive "central market prices."

Moreover there is a definite evidence that different markets do not stay in line. Mr. Knute Bjorka, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, made a most thorough study of this question.[1] The following excerpts are quoted from the statement of his findings:

". . . . the major trends.—in price between markets are much the same. Yet, a careful examination of the data shows that these price relationships are subject to considerable variation. A study of day-to-day and week-to-week price quotations at the different markets reveals striking dissimilarities." (p. 369).

". . . . The data on yearly price differentials as a whole . . . do [not] indicate that the five principal markets move together, establishing a consistent system of prices which could be counted on by minor markets in their several vicinities." (p. 372).

". . . . The outstanding conclusion, however, appears to be that . . . the relationships between the several markets still show a high degree of variability and do not indicate that the price bond between them has been established on a permanent basis." (p. 373).

"Short time influences . . . may cause the prices at a given market on a particular day to move in a way which has little or no relation to what is happening at other markets." (p. 382).

". . . . The most common characteristic of hog price differentials between terminal markets is change from year to year, month to month, week to week, and day to day. In fact, it is rather unusual for a differential . . . to remain the same between two markets for two successive periods. Even day-to-day changes in differentials occur approximately four-fifths of the time." (p. 407).

Two View Points

The results of an Illinois study[2] agree with the findings of Mr. Bjorka, the Illinois bulletin showing great variability in the daily price differences between all markets studied, as well as in seasonal variations.

Here, then, stockmen have two very different views presented. One is to the effect that markets automatically keep in line with each other, hence returns will be comparable wherever the stockman sells. **The other says that differentials between markets are constantly changing, that it may make a great deal of difference which market the stockman selects on any particular day. My own view is definitely the latter one.**

The statement that competition keeps prices in line should also be given careful attention. May stockmen safely assume that competition—effective buying compe-

[1] **"The Cooperative Marketing of Livestock," Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C. 1931, pp. 369-409.**

[2] **"Price Differences Between Hog Markets." Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 380, Urbana, Illinois, 1933.**

Illinois Legislature For Wheeler Amendment

A House Resolution memorializing congress to enact the Wheeler Amendment to the Farm Credit Act reducing interest rates on past and future farm loans to 3½ per cent until 1937 was unanimously passed at Springfield recently.



REP. COLLINS

The resolution was introduced by Rep. Dennis Collins of DeKalb county who has a good record on agricultural legislation. It calls attention to the fact that interest rates have been reduced since the Farm Credit Act was passed nearly two years ago, and urges all Illinois congressmen to support the amendment.

tition—is always present, and at all markets? They may so assume, but at their own peril.

Competition is not natural nor does it maintain itself. **It exists and continues only so long as the vigilance and watchfulness of sellers protect and conserve it.** Professor Fetter, Princeton University, has recently published a thought-provoking treatise[1] that bears directly on this question. It is possible to include only the briefest excerpts here, viz.:

"Economic competition began with markets, and grew as markets grew . . . . Therefore (not strangely) the existence and vitality of competition in trade is essentially bound up with the existence and reality of markets." Further on he says:

"Competition we find, far from being a natural thing (as is often assumed) automatically brought about whenever private citizens are left to do as they please seems rather to have been constantly destroyed by the self-interest and efforts of individuals and to have been maintained as an artificial condition only by the efforts of public authorities (if, indeed, they were not themselves hampering such competition action as there was).

". . . . In the markets or fairs the great merchant buyers . . . had to buy openly in the presence of the whole group of sellers assembled from far and wide and were subject to the competing bids of other buying merchants, instead of being able to take each small seller into a corner and deal with him separately."

Later, Dr Fetter says:

". . . . The 'law of supply and demand' can operate fully, if at all, only in the presence of effective competition."[2]

Experienced stockmen should subject this Pollyanna doctrine—that buyers voluntarily pay full market price, that "natural competition" assures full value, and that all markets are equally satisfactory and are always "in line"—to the most critical examination before they voluntarily discontinue public markets, turn their livestock over to the nearest buyers, and tell them to mark the tickets.

Eighth, because of ignorance and of indifference on the part of the consuming public, and the exploitation of consumers.

This involves the operation of an excessive number of retail meat distributing agencies—perhaps the exact number is not known. Recently published data[1] indicate that the number of meat outlets expanded from 15,405 in 1910, to 22,884 in 1920, to 45,108 in 1930—an increase of some 97 percent from 1920 to 1930; that salesmen and saleswomen increased from 877,238 in 1910 to 1,125,782 in 1920, to 1,988,332 in 1930—an increase of some 77 percent from 1920 to 1930. This situation necessarily increases the cost of distribution, raises retail prices and thus tends to restrict consumption of meats.

Improve Retail Selling

It involves the selling of low grade meat at prices which would permit the selling of better grades, the net effect again being in the direction of a restricted consumption.

There are definite indications that appreciable numbers of consumers are beginning to seek improvements in the present systems. But until consumers are at least interested in improvement there is little that livestock producers can do, directly, to assist them.

Naturally you have thought of many obstacles other than the eight just mentioned. Indeed you may not consider these eight as the most important ones. If so, that much the better. The important point is that, as stockmen, we recognize the problems and think them through for ourselves.

Of the eight obstacles mentioned, stockmen may—through more effective coordination and organization—deal directly with the first three, by (1) informing stockmen regarding marketing problems and practices; (2) developing a more comprehensive marketing program; and (3) concentrating their livestock selling in the hands of strong agencies and of strong salesmen. Through the same means they could (4) appreciably influence packers' buying practices; (5) contribute to more adequate standardization of products; and (6) exert effective pressure for equitable revision of freight rates and freight tariffs. The seventh one can be answered, with due regard to the interests of livestock producers, only by those to whom producers' interests are a first consideration. The eighth one requires no further comment.

Finally, the attitude of stockmen and of farmers will be the deciding factor in determining what action shall be taken in dealing with the obstacles here discussed. If they are persuaded that fair prices are always automatically established, that markets—through perfectly functioning self-controls—are always in line, that regardless of where or when the stockman sells he is certain of the full market value; then the millennium is here and those who have not recognized it do not know perfection when they meet it. On that basis—

". . . . all forms or methods or facilities of marketing operated by the producer in the sale of his product represent waste and are unnecessary.

"This point of view pictures the milk distributor or the packer as an unprejudiced media through which automatically there flows back to the producer, without the necessity for bargaining or efficient marketing, at all times and under all conditions a fair share of the consumer's dollar. . . . . that consumer income determines absolutely what producers should receive, for the products they sell and that they are paid that price without prejudice or unfair deduction."

On the other hand, if stockmen because of their own experience and observations, —do not accept this blissful doctrine, then they face the alternative of maintaining open markets, of preserving effective competition, of developing a sound and comprehensive marketing program, and of building the most effective sales agencies possible. In my opinion, based on personal experience and observations the latter is the only sound course of action Packers cannot be expected to give stockmen anything that stockmen are not in position to demand. We get only what we work for and, often, only what we are prepared to fight for. I like the spirit reflected in the citation awarded our distinguished co-worker, Mr. Sam H. Thompson, at the University of Wisconsin on February 4, when Dean Christensen said of him:

"Because he **has fought fearlessly, intelligently** and **effectively** for the cause of organized farming . . . ."

Problems we have? Yes, but also there are the means for dealing with them, if we are but awake to our opportunities, and alert to available resources. So, profiting from past experience, may we say with Edwin Markham:

"I am done with the years that were; I am quits;
I am done with the dead and old.
They are mines worked out; I delved in their pits;
I have saved their grain of gold.

"**NOW** I turn to the future for wine and bread;
I have bidden the past adieu.
I laugh, and lift my hands to the years ahead;
"Come on! I am ready for you!"

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[1] **United States Live Stock News, Omaha, Nebraska. February, 1935, p. 6.**

[1] **See "The Masquerade of Monopoly"—Frank Albert Fetter; Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York, 1931; pp. 247-250.**
[2] **Same reference, p. 272.**

[1] **"America's Capacity to Produce." The Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C. 1934, p. 178.**



VACCINATE
While They're Young
SAVE MONEY »» AVOID RISK

. . . USE FRESH, POTENT FARM BUREAU SERUM



See YOUR COUNTY FARM BUREAU

tical experience, following graduation from an agricultural college. Should less be required for one who is expected to lead in dealing with our marketing problems?

Second, is the lack of any coordinated and comprehensive livestock marketing program. Only on the larger terminal markets is there now any effectiveness in coordination of sales effort. And that has been rather more incidental than intentional—largely because the weaker sales firms are finding that they must keep more in line or see all of their business go to other agencies. The time has come when all progressive market agencies—both exchanges and cooperatives—should agree on a sound market program and let the country know they are standing behind it.

Were it possible to discontinue immediately the weak salesmen and weak firms on every market—concentrating all the business in the hands of the remaining strong firms and strong salesmen—selling could be done more effectively, service could be improved, and charges could be somewhat reduced. But the improvement in sales would far outweigh the savings resulting from reduction of market charges.

So long as packers can keep stockmen divided into sectional or state groups, or keep them squabbling among themselves over direct marketing, local markets, etc., —just so long will the development of any comprehensive marketing program be delayed.

Weak Sales Agencies

Third, ineffective sales agencies—both privately-owned and cooperative—have constituted obstacles to fair prices. Stockmen can no longer afford to support ineffective agencies. The time is now here when stockmen should insist that every adequately financed cooperative do its job as it should be done, **or quit.** Some of the tragic failures of recent years, in the livestock marketing field, are chargeable to a few ineffective cooperatives or to the incompetence of their leaders. The industry will not tolerate more such blunders. Moreover, there have been sufficient conspicuous success to show that effectively directed cooperatives can do the job.

Fourth, packers' buying practices have often constituted obstacles to fair prices. This is two-sided. Packers have frequently declined to pay such premium as outstanding quality justified. On the other hand, commission men have too often insisted that less desirable animals go in at the full price.

Stockmen cannot afford to assume or to believe that packers' buying practices are beyond improvement. Men in the trade realize that unsound practices, detrimental to both packer and producer are in operation—and wish they might be promptly eliminated. Said one prominent packer operator, recently: "My own opinion is that both the packer and the producer are suffering under the present set-up. The packers need to make some rather drastic inquiry into their own mistakes." Possibly that will not be done until stockmen develop a strong enough marketing program so that they have a more effective voice in determining how livestock is to be sold.

Fifth, lack of standardization of products has long been a more serious obstacle. Whether in beef, bacon or lard, the absence of standardized (and identifiable) quality of products—to consumers —has been a great handicap to effective distribution and to fair prices.

Consider beef as an example. In what proportion of the country's retail shops can **anyone** get good beef? And if the shop does carry some good beef, how can the buyer who does not know how to judge beef be at all sure of getting the good beef? Beef cattlemen are at the fork in the road. Right now they have the opportunity of a generation to develop a **quality market** for **quality beef.** Unless that is done it is quite possible that our beef cattle business will be gradually drowned under the steadily increasing numbers of dairy cattle.

In various sections a strong movement is developing, its objective being to compel government grading and branding of all meats. Sufficient to say, there are sound objections to such a movement. I prefer the Canadian system, giving the Department of Agriculture supervision of all commercially graded and branded beef and setting up definite standards to which each commercial grade must adhere. Some packers have spent large sums in advertising their house brands. I believe they should be encouraged to keep and to use them—under government supervision, to insure fair and equitable grades and grading.

Irregular Freight Rates

Sixth, irregular and discriminatory freight rates and freight tariffs constitute one of the peak obstacles of the whole series. Subsidization of areas, sections or groups—through preferential freight rates and freight tariffs—and consequent comparative penalization of others, must be stopped. If the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot, or will not, make the needed adjustments, then Congress should be asked to order a thorough overhauling of freight rates and freight tariffs on livestock, meats and meat products, over the entire nation. A sound and permanent system of livestock marketing is impossible so long as transportation subsidies—in one form or another—favor certain sections and certain interests at the expense of all the rest.

Seventh, the doctrine that wherever or however the stockman sell his livestock he is sure to get their full market value—that "competition" assures him a fair price and full value wherever or however he sells, either solves completely and automatically all of the stockman's marketing problems or it, itself, constitutes one of the major obstacles in the way of fair livestock prices. Stockmen cannot study this problem too carefully. Apparently the same set of data may be the basis of quite different conclusions in this respect.

For example, in their 1935 Yearbook one of the most attractive publications you will see anywhere—Swift & Company devotes some seven pages to "Central Markets and Livestock Prices." This section says that (1) livestock prices are determined by demand and supply; (2) the price of meat depends upon what the consumer is able to pay, and that competition between packers sees to it that live animal prices stay in line with the price consumers pay for meats; (3) that packer competition keeps prices at all livestock markets in line with each other (4) packers who buy at country points usually pay prices in line with central market prices—that producers would not sell direct unless they did receive central market prices; and (5) after all there is just one market—the Great United States Market that "it seldom makes any difference to which nearby public market a producer consigns his livestock because any market to which he consigns is but a segment of the Great United States market, and prices in all the segments, whether country prices or central market prices, must be in line with one another. Competition sees to that."

What About It?

Such a statement, by so outstanding a company, cannot be lightly passed over. No agricultural college or agricultural experiment station, or stockmen's organization, has as many skilled economists and statisticians devoting their entire time to livestock marketing problems as has Swift & Company. Is there, then, any basis for arriving at different conclusions than those presented in the Swift Yearbook? It appears that there is a sound basis for arriving at other conclusions.

Stockmen, who in recent months lost hundreds of thousands of dollars by selling cattle and hogs in the country for much less than their terminal value (because the map out on the farm was not posted on how rapidly the market had changed) seem not to agree that it made no difference where they sold their livestock; some even doubt that they did receive "central market prices."

Moreover there is a definite evidence that different markets do not stay in line. Mr. Knute Bjorka, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, made a most thorough study of this question.1 The following excerpts are quoted from the statement of his findings:

". . . . **the major trends,—in price between markets are much the same. Yet, a careful examination of the data shows that these price relationships are subject to considerable variation. A study of day-to-day and week-to-week price quotations at the different markets reveals striking dissimilarities."** (p. 369).

". . . . **The data on yearly price differentials as a whole . . . do [not] indicate that the five principal markets move together, establishing a consistent system of prices which could be counted on by minor markets in their several vicinities."** (p. 372).

The outstanding conclusion, however, appears to be that . . . the relationships between the several markets still show a high degree of variability and do not indicate that the price bond between them has been established on a permanent basis." (p. 373).

"Short time influences . . . may cause the prices at a given market on a particular day to move in a way which has little or no relation to what is happening at other markets." (p. 382).

". . . . **The most common characteristic of hog price differentials between terminal markets is change from year to year, month to month, week to week, and day to day. In fact, it is rather unusual for a differential . . . to remain the same between two markets for two successive periods. Even day-to-day changes in differentials occur approximately four-fifths of the time."** (p. 407).

Two View Points

The results of an Illinois study2 agree with the findings of Mr. Bjorka, the Illinois bulletin showing great variability in the daily price differences between all markets studied, as well as in seasonal variations.

Here, then, stockmen have two very different views presented. One is to the effect that markets automatically keep in line with each other, hence returns will be comparable wherever the stockman sells. **The other says that differentials between markets are constantly changing, that it may make a great deal of difference which market the stockman selects on any particular day. My own view is definitely the latter one.**

The statement that competition keeps prices in line should also be given careful attention. May stockmen safely assume that competition—effective buying compe-

1 **"The Cooperative Marketing of Livestock," Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C. 1931, pp. 369-409.**

2 **"Price Differences Between Hog Markets," Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 380, Urbana, Illinois, 1932.**

Illinois Legislature For Wheeler Amendment

A House Resolution memorializing congress to enact the Wheeler Amendment to the Farm Credit Act reducing interest rates on past and future farm loans to 3½ per cent until 1937 was unanimously passed at Springfield recently.



REP. COLLINS

The resolution was introduced by Rep. Dennis Collins of DeKalb county who has a good record on agricultural legislation. It calls attention to the fact that interest rates have been reduced since the Farm Credit Act was passed nearly two years ago, and urges all Illinois congressmen to support the amendment.

...tion—is always present, and at all markets? They may so assume, but at their own peril.

Competition is not natural nor does it maintain itself. **It exists and continues only so long as the vigilance and watchfulness of sellers protect and conserve it.** Professor Fetter, Princeton University, has recently published a thought-provoking treatise that bears directly on this question. It is possible to include only the briefest excerpts here, viz.:

"Economic competition began with markets, and grew as markets grew. Therefore (not strangely) the existence and vitality of competition in trade is essentially bound up with the existence and reality of markets." Further on he says: "Competition we find, far from being a natural thing (as is often assumed) automatically brought about whenever private citizens are left to do as they please seems rather to have been constantly destroyed by the self-interest and efforts of individuals and to have been maintained as an artificial condition only by the efforts of public authorities (if, indeed, they were not themselves hampering such competition action as there was).

"... In the markets or fairs the great merchant buyers ... had to buy openly in the presence of the whole group of sellers assembled from far and wide and were subject to the competing bids of other buying merchants, instead of being able to take each small seller into a corner and deal with him separately."

Later, Dr. Fetter says:

"... The days of 'supply and demand' can operate fully, if at all, only in the presence of effective competition."[2]

Experienced stockmen should subject this Pollyanna doctrine—that buyers voluntarily pay full market price, that "natural competition" assures full value, and that all markets are equally satisfactory and are always "in line"—to the most critical examination before they voluntarily discontinue public markets, turn their livestock over to the nearest buyers, and tell them to mark the tickets.

Eighth, because of ignorance and of indifference on the part of the consuming public, and the exploitation of consumers. This involves the operation of an excessive number of retail meat distributing agencies—perhaps the exact number is not known. Recently published data[1] indicate that the number of meat cutters expanded from 15,105 in 1910, to 22,884 in 1920, to 45,108 in 1930—an increase of some 97 percent from 1920 to 1930; that salesmen and saleswomen increased from 877,238 in 1910 to 1,125,782 in 1920, to 1,988,332 in 1930—an increase of some 77 percent from 1920 to 1930. This situation necessarily increases the cost of distribution, raises retail prices and thus tends to restrict consumption of meats.

Improve Retail Selling

It involves the selling of low grade meat at prices which would permit the selling of better grades, the net effect again being in the direction of a restricted consumption.

There are definite indications that appreciable numbers of consumers are beginning to seek improvements in the present system. But until consumers are at least interested in improvement there is little that livestock producers can do, directly, to assist them.

Naturally you have thought of many obstacles other than the eight just mentioned. Indeed you may not consider these eight as the most important ones. If so, that much the better. The important point is that, as stockmen, we recognize the problems and think them through for ourselves.

Of the eight obstacles mentioned, stockmen may—through more effective coordination and organization—deal directly with the first three, by (1) informing stockmen regarding marketing problems and practices; (2) developing a more comprehensive marketing program; and (3) concentrating their livestock selling in the hands of strong agencies and of strong salesmen. Through the same means they could (4) appreciably influence packers' buying practices; (5) contribute to more adequate standardization of products; and (6) exert effective pressure for equitable revision of freight rates and freight tariffs. The seventh one can be answered, with due regard to the interests of livestock producers, only by those "on whose" producers' interests are a first consideration. The eighth one requires no further comment.

Finally, the attitude of stockmen and of farmers will be the deciding factor in determining what action shall be taken in dealing with the obstacles here discussed. If they are persuaded that fair prices are always automatically established, that markets—through perfectly functioning self-controls—are always in line, that regardless of where or when the stockman sells he is certain of the full market value then the millennium is here and those who have not recognized it do not know perfection when they meet it. On that basis—

"... all forms or methods or facilities of marketing operated by the producer in the sale of his product represent waste and are unnecessary.

"This point of view pictures the milk distributor or the packer as an unprejudiced media through which automatically there flows back to the producer, without the necessity for bargaining or efficient marketing, at all times and under all conditions a fair share of the consumer's dollar. ... that consumer income determines absolutely what producers should receive for the products they sell and that they are paid that price without prejudice or unfair deduction."

On the other hand, if stockmen because of their own experience and observations—do not accept this blissful doctrine, then they face the alternative of maintaining open markets, of preserving effective competition, of developing a sound and comprehensive marketing program, and of building the most effective sales agencies possible. In my opinion, based on personal experience and observations the latter is the only sound course of action. Luck is cannot be expected to give stockmen anything that stockmen are not in position to demand. We get only what we work for, and often, only what we are prepared to fight for. I like the spirit reflected in the citation awarded our distinguished co-worker, Mr. Sam H. Thompson, at the University of Wisconsin on February 4 when Dean Christensen said of him:

> Because he has **fought fearlessly, intelligently and effectively** for the cause of organized farming ...

Problems we have? Yes, but also there are the means for dealing with them, if we are but awake to our opportunities, and alert to available resources. So, profiting from past experience may we say with Edwin Markham:

> "I am done with the years that were. I am quits;
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> —NOW I turn to the future for wine and bread;
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> I laugh, and lift my hands to the years ahead.
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[1] **United States Live Stock News, Omaha, Nebraska, February, 1935, p. 6.**

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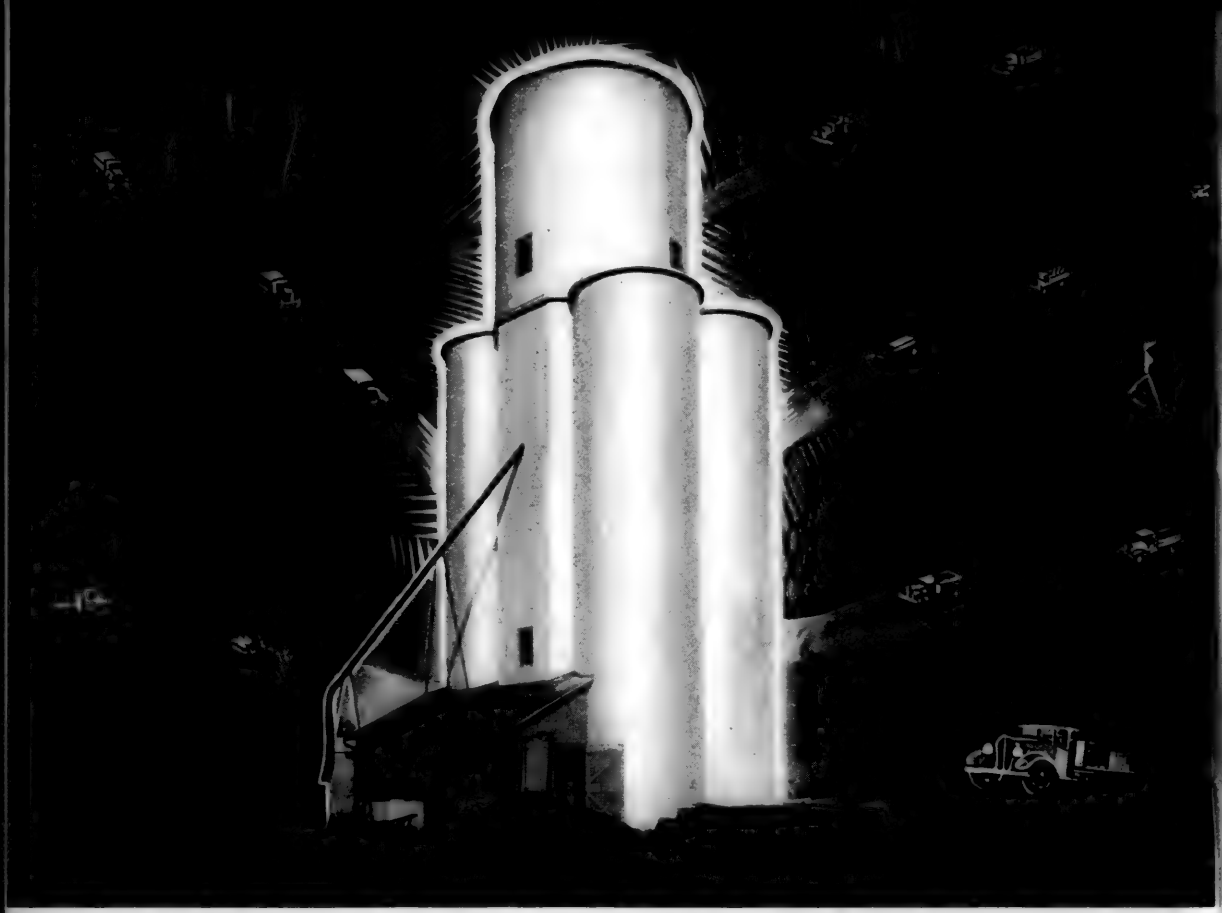


VACCINATE
While They're Young
SAVE MONEY >> AVOID RISK

. . . USE FRESH, POTENT FARM BUREAU SERUM

RIGHT OUT of the REFRIGERATOR

See YOUR COUNTY FARM BUREAU



YOU NEED YOUR LOCAL ELEVATOR

Call Your Manager First and Give Him a Chance to Bid on Your Grain

THE co-operative elevator is a great help to the farmer. It guarantees you a fair price for your grain. It protects you against "price gouging" on feeds and farm supplies. It is a nearby source of reliable information on market trends, premiums and discounts . . . the best outlet for the different kinds and grades of grain.

Grain is handled to the local elevator by neighbors or truckers residing in the community . . . little chance for loss in transit and liability in case of accident.

You're sure of your money when you sell through your own elevator. Settlement is made when the last load goes over the scales.

Do you need extra grain, feeds, or supplies? Your elevator is ready to serve you.

Sell through your local elevator even though a distant terminal or semi-terminal offers a quarter or half cent more. It will pay you in the long run. And don't forget. Earnings above reserves are returned to you as patronage dividends.

YOUR FARMERS ELEVATOR OFFERS

Fair Prices

Honest Weights and Grades for Your Grain

Price Protection on the Merchandise You Buy

Year 'round Service

ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION*

*Regional Farmers National Grain Corporation

187 MEMBER ELEVATOR COMPANIES

Illinois Needs Centralized Apple Packing Plants

By Harry W. Day

IN normal years, from 15% to 20% of the total apple crop produced in the United States is exported to England, Germany, and France. At the present time, we have practically lost that export market. This means that almost all the apples produced in the United States must be sold in domestic markets. This, therefore, means greater and keener competition between our apple producing sections and this competition to our Illinois growers comes primarily from the states of Virginia, New York, Michigan, and the box apple producing section of the Northwest. In order to meet this keen competition, it is absolutely essential that our own growers put themselves in better position to meet such competition, by a better program of grading, packing, and marketing.

The governmental regulation with respect to arsenic and lead, or spray residue on apples is also a very important factor with respect to this competition. A number of years ago, the federal government adopted regulations which allowed a certain amount of arsenic and lead on apples, and further stated that any fruit having an excess of this tolerance should not be offered for sale in interstate commerce. During the past five years, this tolerance has been gradually lowered, until at the present time and for the season 1935, the Department of Agriculture has announced the spray residue tolerance to be .01 grains of arsenic trioxide and .018 grains of lead per pound of fruit.

The infestation of codling moth has increased to such proportions in the past few years that a very thorough program of spraying with poisons and oils is necessary to control this insect. The recommended spray schedules for the control of this insect will put on most apples an amount of lead and arsenic greater than that allowed by the government regulations. Furthermore, it is quite probable that a state regulation will be adopted which will conform to the federal regulation, and if so, no apples can be sold or offered for sale within the state that carry a greater amount of lead and arsenic than allowed by the tolerance.

Removal of this spray residue can be effectively accomplished by washing the apples in a solution of sodium silicate and hydrochloric acid. The installation of equipment by individual growers is highly expensive. The operation of such equipment is a specialized job. The need of large quantities of water prohibits some growers in some localities from the operation of such equipment. With the absolute need of a better program of packing, grading, and marketing, and with the absolute need of meeting the government spray residue regulations certainly centralized plants for spray residue removal and packing is the best and most logical answer to the problem.

With this in mind, we are at the present time conducting a group of meetings in certain localities in an effort to assist growers in meeting these problems. Inasmuch as the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange has the corporate set-up to perform this service, the program is being conducted through that organization. The high points of the project are:

(a) Survey of orchards, growers, and prospective volume in a community.

(b) Determination of size and capacity of equipment and building required to handle the volume.

(c) Raising money among apple growers through sales of Class "A," Preferred Stock in the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange for the value of the proposed plant.

(d) Construction, operation, and handling of the plant by the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange.

(e) Washing, packing, and sales of apples through the Exchange.

The net result of this program, as we see it, will be to remove the spray residue from the apples, so that the fruit will meet government regulations. It will improve the packing of apples and result in a better grade, pack, and price.

At least three or four new plants will probably be installed before the next apple harvest. The only thing that will slow up this development is lack of funds. It is our thought that one-half of the stock subscription should be paid in cash, and the balance checked off at the rate of five cents per bushel as the apples pass through the facilities. This five cents per bushel check-off should be continued even when stock subscriptions have been fully paid, and the money used to retire stock in a revolving program directed by the board of directors.

Annual Fruit Exchange Meeting Centralia May 10

The annual meeting of Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange will be held at Centralia on Friday, May 10th, starting at ten o'clock A. M. The meeting is open to anyone interested, reports Manager H. W. Day.

Following is the official notice to members:

NOTICE

To Individual and Association Members, and All Affiliated with the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange will be held at Centralia, Illinois, on Friday, May 10th, 1935, beginning at ten o'clock A. M. for the following purposes:

Receive and, if approved, confirm the reports of the officers and Board of Directors of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange for the Fiscal Year ending April 30, 1935; and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the actions and proceedings of the Board of Directors done and taken since the last Annual Meeting of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange; to consider proposed amendments of the Articles of Incorporation and of the By-Laws of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange; to elect directors; and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Centralia, Illinois, April 10, 1935.

LOGAN N. COLP, Secy.

Perry County Farmers Want a Farm Bureau

Wide awake Perry county farmers who have been discussing the advisability of having a Farm Bureau in that county held a meeting at Pinckneyville, April 2, with a view of organizing the Perry County Farm Bureau. Perry county has approximately 150 Farm Bureau members who carry memberships in adjoining county organizations. Perry is the only remaining county in Illinois without a Farm Bureau.

The Federal Land Bank of St. Louis called for redemption on May 1 of all its outstanding federal farm loan bonds (5 per cent) dated May 1 and November 1, 1921. The bonds are payable at par on presentation at any federal reserve bank on and after May 1.

One JUDGEMENT DAY

you can **AVOID** *for only* **$7.80!**



It takes a lifetime to build up a good farm and a bank account. It takes only a flashing moment in an un-insured auto to see your life's work pass into another's hands to satisfy judgment. The tragic part about this "other judgment day" is that it can be avoided for only $7.80 now and $4.30 every six months thereafter through your own friendly Illinois Agricultural Mutual's "Cash Premium Plan."

NO CAR IS "TOO OLD" TO INSURE

Public Liability and Property Damage can now be taken out separately on a car that is "too old to insure." The rate is only $7.80 initial payment, $3.50 of which is your policy fee paid only once in a lifetime. No further policy fees are collected after first six months. If you hit someone or damage the other fellow's property, Illinois Agricultural Mutual settles all claims or expenses involved in meeting the injured party's claim. If your car is newer, you need the 7 big protective features of the "Cash Premium Plan."

GUARANTEED RATES NO ASSESSMENTS

Full coverage means protection against fire, theft, pilfering, collision with any object moving or stationary, breakage of glass, public liability, property damage up to $5000, temporary insurance, insurance while driving a borrowed automobile. The new "Cash Premium Plan" is the result of eight years experience with the insurance needs of Farm Bureau members. It is specifically designed to provide the protection farmers want in auto insurance at rates in line with the less hazardous risk of rural driving.

Get complete details and other rates at once from the insurance agent at your County Farm Bureau office. Get one of the new "Cash Premium" policies today. Remember—it only takes $7.80 now to avoid a "judgment day" that may take everything you own.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

608 So. Dearborn St. Chicago, Illinois



In less than five days Clark County Farm Bureau members subscribed for more than $9,000 worth of stock in Clark Service Company. The Company will incorporate with $12,000 paid-in capital stock at an early date.

Will County Farm Supply Company is now operating under the name of Will-DuPage Service Company. A new oil bulk plant will be erected in DuPage County in the vicinity of Wheaton.

Lake-Cook Supply Company opened a new bulk plant and warehouse at Tinley Park recently.

Farm Bureau members of Fayette county are selling stock to organize a County Service Company with headquarters at Vandalia.

Bureau Service Company purchased a bulk plant from an independent jobber at Buda, April 1. Bureau is coming to the front in the development of its Service Company.

Wilmer Cornwell, manager of Adams Service Company, reports that Adams county community meetings have gone "dramatic." At several they have put on a unique educational playlet entitled "Painting the Moon" which deals with the important subject of soybean oil in paint.

McDonough Service Company will erect a super-service station in Macomb at an early date. Farm Bureau members travelling through that city will appreciate this new link in our Service.

R. G. Stewart, manager of the Champaign County Service Company, reports that a new station handling Champaign County Service Company products was opened recently on the west side of route 25 in Pesotum. The station is in charge of James Quinlan and is open from 5:30 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.

John Parker of Rantoul, truck salesman for the Champaign County Service Company, was the first man to report 100% deliveries on his future orders for the lube oil and grease contest.

Parker returned his 100% delivery gloves marked 102%. He delivered 4754 lbs. of grease, 6,068 gallons of oil, or a total of 7256½ gallons. His bookings prior to January 1st were 7076 gallons.

Meet the New "Publicity Agent" of I. F. S. Company

The April Issue of the "Oil Can"—publication of the Independent Illinois Petroleum Marketers—goes to great length to deplore the "Abnormal Gains" made in 1934 by Illinois Farm Supply Company.

In their letter to Secretary of Interior Ickes, they say:

"There are 57 cooperative marketing companies operating in Illinois as the Illinois Farm Supply Company, which company in turn is affiliated with the Illinois Agricultural Association. In 1933 the gasoline gallonage distribution of these companies was 25,949,599—in 1934, 32,152,538. The percentage of gain in 1934 over 1933 was 23.9%, an abnormal gain. The average gain of all operating companies in the state for the same period was only 5.83%.

"Comparing the distribution of these cooperative marketing organizations with other classifications of marketers should without a question of doubt convince you that Rules 28 and 29 of the Petroleum Code (upholding the co-operative principle) have been solely responsible for the unnatural gain of farm cooperative oil companies in Illinois.*

"There are 19 so-called major and integrated companies operating in the state whose combined gasoline distribution in 1934 over 1933 showed a gain of only 3.83% and it can be said these companies have a wider distribution than farm cooperative organizations."

G. A. Primm, the writer of the letter, further says:

"It will be noted from the data set forth in the letter that the farm cooperative oil companies in Illinois have shown an almost fantastic gain in distribution and so abnormal as compared with the gain of all operating companies in the state as a whole as to be unreasonable under business conditions as existed in 1934. No classification of business, whether it be steel, mercantile or what-not has shown an increase in anywhere near such proportions during the past year as have farm cooperative oil organizations in their distribution of gasoline.

"Can Official Washington explain why cooperative oil companies in Illinois were able to show a gain in gallonage distribution in Illinois during the year 1934 of almost six times over that of 19 "major and integrated companies" operating in the state whose range of distribution is far wider than that of the cooperative companies. Even taking into consideration the gallonage distribution of all companies operating in the state, the percentage of gain of the cooperative organizations in 1934 was almost again as much as that of all other classifications of marketers, decidedly abnormal based upon every argument which can be put forth to the contrary, and we wonder what Secretary Ickes will have to say in reply to these facts as set forth in our letter to him."

In 1934, Independent Petroleum Marketers used every means at their disposal to fight Farm Bureau Cooperatives. These records show how dismally they failed and how effectively their "knocks" boosted sales. * As a matter of fact the code hampered rather than helped 1934 gains in I. F. S. gasoline sales. Larger gains, investigation will show, were made in earlier years.—EDITOR.

Illinois Farm Supply Co. Wins Fight With Pennzoil

"Penn-Bond" Upheld as Trade Name By Patent Office

The Commissioner of Patents at Washington has upheld the trade name "Penn Bond" under which Illinois Farm Supply Company has been selling 100 per cent pure Pennsylvania motor oil since 1929. The registration of the trade name has been completed against opposition of the Pennzoil Company which attacked the use of the name "Penn Bond."

On October 22, 1932, Illinois Farm Supply Company made application for registration of the name "Penn Bond" in the U. S. Patent office. The Pennzoil Company opposed the registration on the strength of its "bonded dealer" program. Evidence was taken and the matter was submitted to the Examiner of Interference at Washington, D. C. After several months of delay the Examiner held that the name "Penn Bond" was not entitled to registration and denied the application.

Through the Legal Department of the I. A. A., one of the best patent attorneys in Washington was secured at considerable expense and an appeal was made from the decision of the Examiner to the Commissioner of Patents. Lengthy briefs were filed with the Commissioner who finally rendered a decision reversing the opinion of the Examiner of Interferences and holding that Illinois Farm Supply was entitled to register its trade name "Penn Bond."

Recently Illinois Farm Supply took steps to offer Penn Bond motor oil in sealed cans which strengthens its bond of security to Farm Bureau members and patrons of the 60 County Service Companies distributing I. F. S. products.

The name "Penn Bond" is considered one of the best trade names registered by the Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association for the reason that it implies that the company is under bond to deliver 100 per cent pure Pennsylvania oil in all containers bearing the trade name.

THIRD PRIZE ESSAY

What Is The Farm Bureau and What Does It Do.

By Thelma Malsbury, Sangamon County

Several years ago farmers began to realize that one man alone could not accomplish very much and unless they bound themselves together with some sort of organization, they were lost.

Other classes of people were doing it so why not the farmer? The Farm Bureau was the result.

In early times when the settlers traveled westward, they too grouped together. It is true they didn't call these little groups Farm Bureaus, but wasn't it about the same thing only on a smaller scale? Didn't they help and protect each other?

That is just what the Farm Bureau is doing today. It helps farm people in so many ways. It represents farmers before the legislature and congress. Through its efforts the Agricultural Adjustment Act was enacted. Following that we have had higher farm prices, lower rates and hog payments.

The farmer realizes that he must have group action if he expects to have higher prices for farm products and to protect agriculture from excess taxes, high marketing costs and profiteering by interests who sell to and for the farmer. When farmers co-operate they get results.

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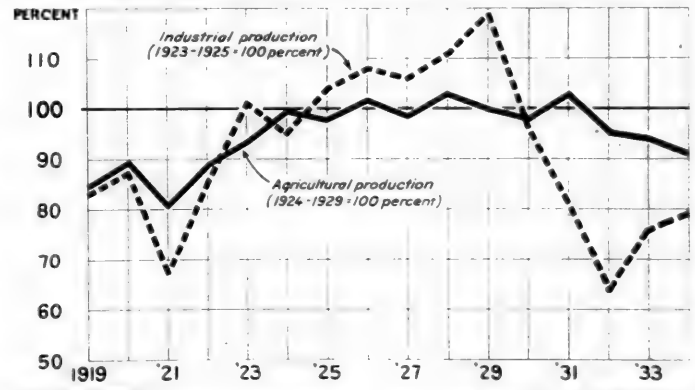
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FARMERS MAINTAINED THEIR PRODUCTION FROM 1929 TO 1932 WHILE INDUSTRY SHARPLY REDUCED.

THIRD PRIZE ESSAY

What Is The Farm Bureau and What Does It Do.

By Thelma Malsbury, Sangamon County

Several years ago farmers began to realize that one man alone could not accomplish very much and unless they bound themselves together with some sort of organization, they were lost.

Other classes of people were doing it so why not the farmer? The Farm Bureau was the result.

In early times when the settlers traveled westward, they too grouped together. It is true they didn't call these little groups Farm Bureaus, but wasn't it about the same thing only on a smaller scale? Didn't they help and protect each other?

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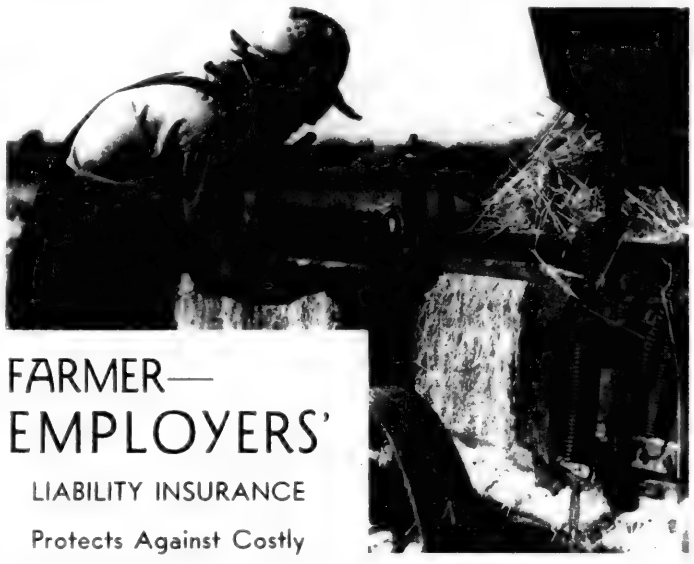
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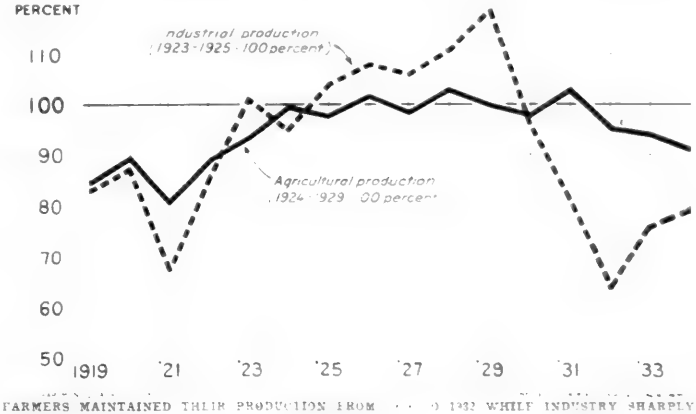
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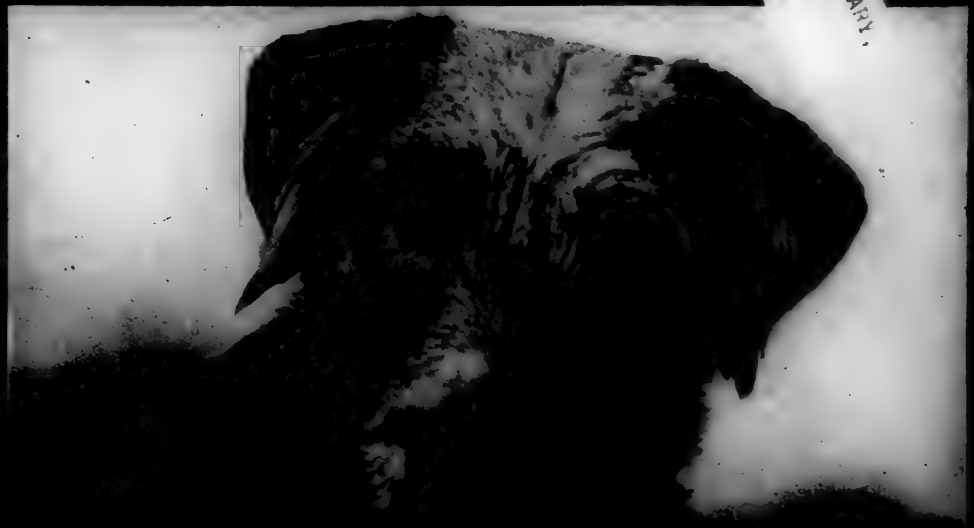
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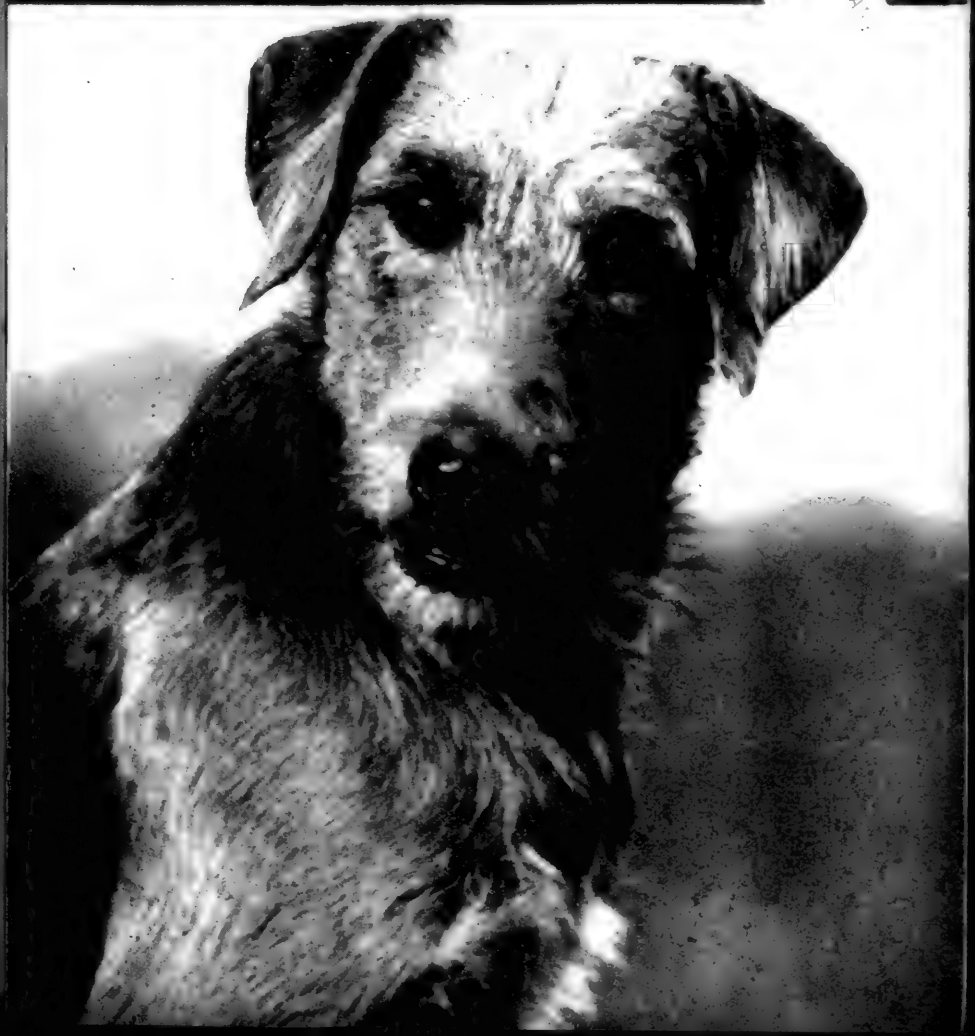
The Peoria Meeting

Why We Need Tax Limitation
By John C. Watson

President Smith At Dearborn, Mich.

Let's Keep 'Em There
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And Others



JUNE
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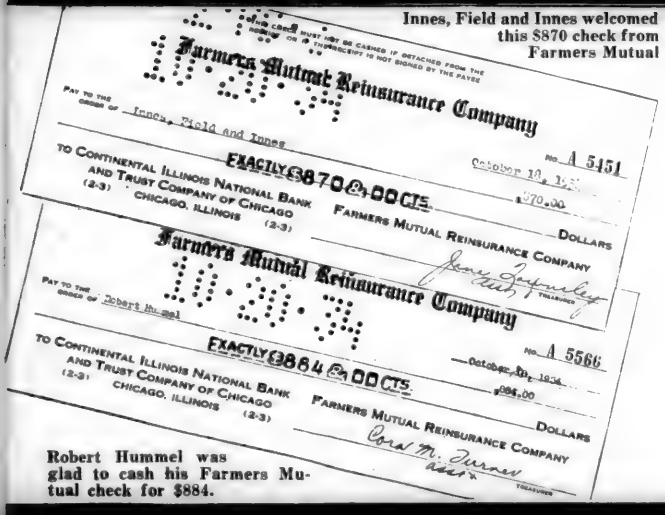


INSURE GROWING CROPS

FOR ONLY $4 A THOUSAND

NOW

BALANCE of PREMIUM AFTER HARVEST



Innes, Field and Innes welcomed this $870 check from Farmers Mutual

Robert Hummel was glad to cash his Farmers Mutual check for $884.

No field is immune from hail. And when hail strikes, crops lie in ruin. But today, thousands of Illinois farmers insure their growing crops in Farmers Mutual against loss from hail damage. At only $4 a thousand NOW (balance of premium after harvest) they consider it cheaper to insure than take a chance.

This year may be hail year at your place. Do as Robert Hummel and Innes, Field and Innes did last year. Play safe. Insure now with Farmers Mutual and be assured of your harvest money in spite of hail. The insurance agent at your county Farm Bureau office has complete details and rates. See him now.

The
Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD

Volume 13 June, 1935 Number 6

16,000 at Peoria Vote Approval of AAA and Amendments

Secretary Henry A. Wallace Compares Opposition To Blind Samsons Pulling Pillars From Temple of Our National Life

(*See pictures pages 14-15*)

THE country knows now how Illinois farmers feel about crop adjustment, the AAA amendments and processing taxes if they didn't know it before.

This is the important thing about the state-wide meeting of approximately 16,000 Illinois farmers in Peoria May 20. The spontaneous response to the call that went out by telegram to every County Farm Bureau in the state on Thursday for a meeting the following Monday exceeded all expectations. It amazed the Secretary of Agriculture who said, "I wish the President were here. It would be a revelation to him."

Peoria's large armory was packed to capacity. Every one of the 8,000 seats was occupied, hundreds of others stood in the entrances and lobby, and careful observers stated that there were just as many in and about the loud speakers and tent outside and on the streets as were jammed into the building.

Many were disappointed at not getting in to see and hear the speakers but with rain threatening an outdoor meeting was too great a risk.

The corn loan meeting in the fall of '33 in the same city was a record-breaker for Illinois but this one undoubtedly surpassed all precedents for size of farm gatherings in the corn belt, if not in the nation. A general rain the day before which kept many from corn planting, was a big factor in swelling the attendance.

President Earl C. Smith who was in good form set the stage and sounded the keynote of the session in a vigorous review of the issues now facing farmers. Calling attention to the widespread campaign of opposition and endless flow of money being used to defeat the AAA amendments and repeal the Adjustment Act itself, he said that the mass meeting was called to give the farmers of Illinois an opportunity to express their point of view and answer the attacks of opponents of the farm program.

Indirectly referring to unsupported charges by certain newspapers that the farmers march on Washington the week before was inspired and financed by the agricultural adjustment administration, he asserted that farmers who came to Peoria in response to the call of the I. A. A. paid their own way. He praised Illinois congressmen for their fine support of farm legislation and predicted that Illinois would deliver more votes for the AAA amendments than any other state.

"This assemblage is in no wise called to put pressure on Illinois congressmen to vote for the AAA amendments," he said. "We have every reason to believe every downstate congressman and several from Cook county will support the amendments when they come up for vote."

Secretary Wallace was given a warm welcome after his introduction by Mr. Smith who after referring to the attacks, criticisms, and name-calling hurled at the Secretary, said "I know of no man more kindly in nature, more honest of heart, and more sincere in his pronouncements."

There are two things farmers need to get justice, Secretary Wallace said in his informal talk delivered without manuscript. You must be on guard and have the right kind of a president. "I'm not talking politics. It's just as easy to get the wrong kind of a Democratic president as the wrong kind of a Republican president."

It's perfectly possible, he continued, to have farm conditions worse than they were in 1932 if we do not stop importing gold, if we do not loan money abroad, if we do not increase importations of industrial commodities, if we do not keep the Agricultural Adjustment Act in force, and if we have ordinary weather.

"The adjustment program is being attacked from two sources. On the extreme left are the radical boys who are out to raise hell. They know what Marx and Lenin wrote and said and they are perfectly clear about what they want done. They want to change the form of government and institute their own. Then on the extreme right are the big fat boys, fine upstanding Christian gentlemen, many of them. They call themselves conservatives. They also know what they want, are perfectly sure about it. They are not intelligent enough for their own good. They want immediate profits. They are looking at this thing from the short time point of view

instead of taking the long view. Their thoughtless, Samson-like blindness would pull the pillars from the temples of our national life with no thought of the welfare of the nation as a whole.

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Hamilton Started It

"I think farmers must learn to live with high tariffs and big corporations. But we want to work on them all the time, though while we are working let's not go to the poor house. Alexander Hamilton with his passion for unity started the practice of conferring the centralizing power of government on certain classes. Perhaps he had to get the nation underway. Since the world war, this situation has borne more heavily on farmers and for a number of years farmers have been trying to get their just share of the centralizing powers of government.

"Farmers have finally got to the till of government too. They are sitting right there with industry now. Industry reconciled to labor which has obtained its share of centralization of power wants the farmers out."

He said that some farmers have prostituted themselves in opposing the farm program by selling out to the big fat boys of Chicago, Omaha, and Kansas City. "They sell out to get certain preferences for themselves not caring for the welfare of the rank and file of farmers."

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"What we have to do is to give these big fat boys a good licking and then say 'let us talk sense. Let's get busy and produce the quantity of goods that the people want and can afford to buy.' You can't talk to the big boys until you have them where the hair is short.

"We cannot afford to play at industry's game of scarcity. We've got to learn to get along together. Insofar as we get a fair share of the centralizing power of government let us use it prayerfully, humbly, intelligently, and co-operatively with industry and labor to build the kind of country we ought to have."



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(Continued on page 7, Col. 1)

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"By meeting their installment payments promptly farmers are not only insuring that the cooperative long term credit system shall be passed on to benefit future generations but have made it possible for the interest rates on new Federal land bank loans to be reduced to 4¼ per cent for the life of the loan."

More People on Farms

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"Wheat with a carryover of nearly 400,000,000 bushels and a price of 35 cents on the farm; corn with a price of 15 cents a bushel on many farms; hogs selling at three cents a pound; you and I know what that meant in the way of purchasing power for 40,000,000 people.

"When we came to Washington we were faced with three possible programs. The first involved price fixing by government decree. This was discarded because the problem of overproduction was not solved thereby.

"The second was a plan to let farmers grow as much as they wanted to and to have federal government step in, take from them that portion of their crop which represented the exportable surplus and, in their name, on their behalf, dump this surplus on the other nations of the world.

"That plan was discarded because the other nations of the world had already begun to stop dumping. With increasing frequency they were raising their tariffs, establishing quotas and clamping on embargoes against just that kind of proposition.

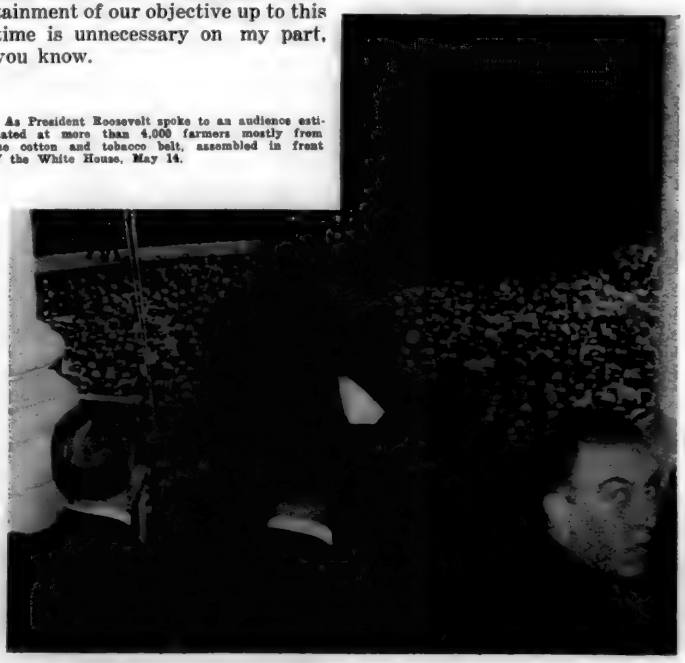
"Therefore, we came to the third plan—a plan for the adjustment of totals in our major crops so that from year to year production and consumption would be kept in reasonable balance with each other to the end that reasonable prices would be paid to farmers for their crops and to the end that unwieldy surpluses would not depress our markets and upset the balance.

"We are now at the beginning of the third year of carrying out this policy. You know the results thus far attained. You know the price of cotton, of wheat, of tobacco, of corn, of hogs and of other farm products today. Further comment on the successful partial attainment of our objective up to this time is unnecessary on my part, you know.

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ing out over the cotton fields he said to me:

" 'What a great number of raspberries they grow down here!'

"Raspberries was right. At 4½ cents a pound for cotton his mistake was, perhaps, a natural one.

"The crocodile tears shed by the professional mourners of an old and obsolete order over the slaughter of little pigs and other measures to reduce surplus agricultural inventories deceive very few thinking people and least of all the farmers themselves.

"The acknowledged destiny of a pig is sausage, or ham, or bacon or pork. In these forms millions of pigs were consumed by vast numbers of people who otherwise would have had to do without.

"Let me make one other point clear for the benefit of the millions in cities who have to buy meats. Last year the nation suffered a drought of unparalleled intensity. If there had been no government program—if the old order had obtained in 1933 and 1934—that drought on the cattle ranges of America and in the corn belt would have resulted in the marketing of thin cattle, immature hogs and in the death of these animals on the range and on the farm. Then we would have had a vastly greater shortage than we face today.

Program Conserves Livestock

"Our program saved the lives of millions of head of livestock. They are still on the range. Other millions are today canned and ready for this country to eat.

"I think that you and I are agreed in seeking a continuance of a national policy which on the whole is proving successful. The memory of old conditions under which the product of a whole year's work often would not bring you the cost of transporting it to market is too fresh in your minds to let you be led astray by the solemn admonitions and specious lies of those who in the past profited when your distress was greatest. . . .

"Because your cause is so just no one has the temerity to question the motives of your 'march on Washington.' It is a good omen for government, for business, for bankers and for the city dwellers that the nation's farmers are becoming articulate and that they know whereof they speak."

Under the Federal Housing Administration plan, the owner may borrow up to $2.000 to improve one property.

Uncle Ab says that what we think we should be is a measure of what we can be, if we only think it hard enough.

The Macoupin County Farm Bureau chartered two three-car trains on the Illinois Terminal System to the Peoria mass meeting and filled them to capacity with 303 people, writes W. F. Coolidge, county farm adviser. "Besides this group several carloads drove up. We estimated the Macoupin county crowd at 325 at least. This group represented every township of the county and many non-Farm Bureau members."

Country Life Insurance Company received 120 coupons from its doublespread ad in the April I.A.A. RECORD offering a fountain pen for names of life insurance prospects.

More than 1,000 carloads of soybean hay shipped by the Soybean Marketing Association to drouth relief authorities in Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa were routed by the I.A.A. transportation division.

Sanitary Milk Producers announce the signing of 1237 new members from April 3 to the middle of May. The association waived the $5 entrance fee for a 60-day period. On June 3 the fee goes back into force.

Rental and benefit payments, removal of surplus operations and expenses under the AAA up to April 1 amounted to $776,103,578.10, while processing tax receipts for the same period totaled $777,540,894.96. Of the total collections wheat processing taxes were $212,546,669.77, cotton $219,116,924.81, hogs $227,576,411.49, tobacco $42,494,098, field corn $9,783,598.43.

To Bond County

I. F. Green, agricultural instructor in the Sparta township high school, has been employed as county agricultural adviser in Bond county to begin work June 1. He will succeed J. H. Brock who is now adviser in McHenry county.



I. F. GREEN

Mr. Green is from Gallatin county where he lived on a farm south of Equality until entering college. He graduated from the University of Illinois in January 1930 and has been teaching for the past five and one-half years at Sparta.

Mr. Green is married and has one son three years old. Mrs. Green lived on a farm in Franklin county and attended college at Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale.

Piatt County Adviser

E. O. Johnston who until recently has been assisting in corn-hog administration work under Mr. Surratt of the State committee was appointed farm adviser in Piatt county May 1.



E. O. JOHNSTON

Mr. Johnston graduated from the University of Illinois, College of Agriculture, in 1925. Shortly thereafter he began farming. In January 1934 he went to Tazewell county as assistant agent in administering the corn-hog program, and a few months later he took a job with the state corn-hog committee.

Cook County Farm Bureau In New Home

The Cook County Farm Bureau recently took a step forward in the purchase of a new home and headquarters for the Farm Bureau and the Lake-Cook Farm Supply Company at Blue Island.

Cook County is unique in having two distinct headquarters. This is made necessary because of the geographical arrangement of the county with one arm extending northwest from Chicago as far as Elgin, and the other extending south beyond Chicago Heights. The metropolitan area divides the rural sections of the county. The main office at Arlington Heights is where O. G. Barrett, farm adviser holds forth while M. E. Tascher, Ass't Farm Adviser, resides at Blue Island.

Following Mr. Barrett's coming to the county, Farm Bureau membership started its upward climb from a low point of 182 nine years ago to 1602 at the present time. "On learning of an opening here nine years ago," said Barrett, "I wondered what they would want of a Farm Adviser or Farm Bureau in Cook County. After coming here and learning more about it, I came to realize that they needed a Farm Adviser and Farm Bureau as badly as probably any other county in the state. Later as things developed I concluded that here under the nose of Chicago, with its metropolitan interests, that the farmers need to be joined together and need an organization through which they can work for their common good more than any other county in the state."

The 40x80 ft. brick structure built 22 years ago is well adapted and has sufficient offices and a small auditorium upstairs and a suitable space for the

Cook County Farm Bureau In New Home

Farm Supply Company downstairs. Several thousand dollars were spent in remodeling it.

"If the purchase of a building could have the same psychological effect in all counties as it appears to have had in Cook County," said Barrett, "we think it highly advisable that other counties do likewise in purchasing their own home."

From 400 to 500 members, friends, and guests attended the open house celebration in the new building several weeks ago. Several members of the staff of the I.A.A. attended the party where Donald Kirkpatrick, I.A.A. counsel, was the principal speaker.

16,000 At Peoria

(Continued from page 4)

of the state highway department be liberalized so as to result in a maximum mileage of improved roads, that 50% of the employable men on relief rolls be used on downstate projects, and that physically able men on relief rolls who refuse to work be denied further direct relief. The bills also authorize the highway department to co-operate with the relief commission in arranging joint projects whereby the commission furnished funds for labor and the highway department supervision and equipment. Co-operation between state and county highway authorities and township road commissioners also is authorized.

At the beginning of the meeting President Smith appointed one Farm Bureau president from each congressional district to serve on a resolutions committee. This committee chose Fred Herndon of McDonough county chairman who presented the resolutions printed below. The great assembly roared their approval when President Smith put the question. One faint "No" from the back of the room was heard. "Fifteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine voted 'Yes' and one 'No,'" the chairman laughingly announced.

The Wayne-Edwards County Farm Bureau male quartet sang several entertaining numbers.

The resolutions are as follows:

I

Sixteen thousand Illinois farmers from 95 counties in mass meeting assembled in Peoria May 20, 1935 reaffirm their unqualified belief in and support of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and give their endorsement to the amendments to the Act now pending before the House of Representatives. These amendments are necessary for more simple, practical and effective administration of the Act. The assembled farmers emphatically serve notice upon the vested interests protected by tariffs who are opposing the processing tax provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act that either the processing tax must be preserved as an effective tariff for agriculture or the tariff system operating as a protection for industry must be repealed.

II

The Commodity Exchange Bill now pending in the House of Representatives of Congress will strengthen the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture, its administrator, in preventing further manipulation, in controlling speculation and in protecting bona fide farmer cooperatives using the facilities of Commodity Exchanges and we urge upon Congress the enactment of the existing bill without substantial amendment.

III

We unqualifiedly endorse the bills pending in the Illinois legislature providing for the construction of farm to market roads in every county of the State and affording employment upon projects more useful to a larger portion of the public than any other projects proposed. We particularly urge a liberalization of requirements of design to permit a low cost all-weather construction consistent with the traffic needs in order that the largest possible number of miles may be improved.—**Editor.**



NEW HOME OF BOONE COUNTY FARM BUREAU AT BELVIDERE

Boone's New Home

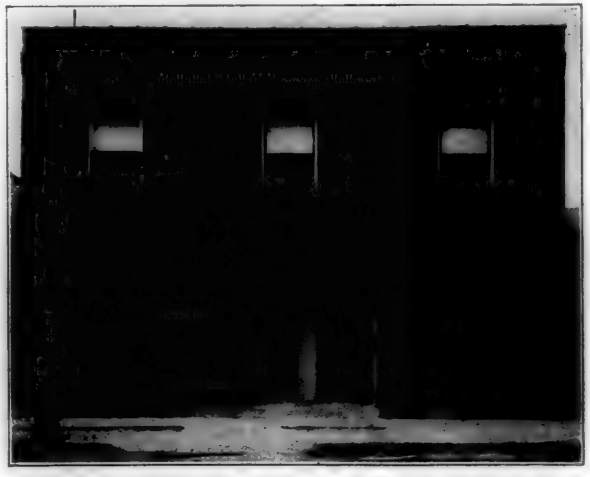
Boone County Farm Bureau is another one of the many county organizations which took advantage of current real estate values to purchase a Farm Bureau home.

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This building was taken over from a merged bank for $4,000—no down payment—and $50 a month plus interest. The tenants who are now paying rent are the Service Company, for oil warehouse (Don Luhman, warehouse keeper and mechanic), the Corn-Hog Committee, and the Pontiac Sales Agency recently opened in Belvidere by Ed Cunniff, whose wife is Romelle Fay of WLS.

Total cash rental on the building now amounts to $115 a month besides providing free office space for the Farm Bureau. In addition, four vacant lots have been rented just north of the building, which have been made into an Aladdin filling station operated by Harold Noble and Wayne Burton.

The board of directors feel fortunate in buying at the low figure and hope to turn the depression into some profit, says Farm Adviser E. C. Foley.



COOK COUNTY FARM BUREAU'S NEW BUILDING AT BLUE ISLAND

President Roosevelt Talks Plainly About The AAA

ing out over the cotton fields he said to me:

"'What a great number of raspberries they grow down here!'

"Raspberries was right. At 4½ cents a pound for cotton his mistake was, perhaps, a natural one.

"The crocodile tears shed by the professional mourners of an old and obsolete order over the slaughter of little pigs and other measures to reduce surplus agricultural inventories deceive very few thinking people and least of all the farmers themselves.

"The acknowledged destiny of a pig is sausage, or ham, or bacon or pork. In these forms millions of pigs were consumed by vast numbers of people who otherwise would have had to do without.

"Let me make one other point clear for the benefit of the millions in cities who have to buy meats. Last year the nation suffered a drought of unparalleled intensity. If there had been no government program—if the old order had obtained in 1933 and 1934—that drought on the cattle ranges of America and in the corn belt would have resulted in the marketing of thin cattle, immature hogs and in the death of these animals on the range and on the farm. Then we would have had a vastly greater shortage than we face today.

Program Conserves Livestock

"Our program saved the lives of millions of head of livestock. They are still on the range. Other millions are today canned and ready for this country to eat.

"I think that you and I are agreed in seeking a continuance of a national policy which on the whole is proving successful. The memory of old conditions under which the product of a whole year's work often would not bring you the cost of transporting it to market is too fresh in your minds to let you be led astray by the solemn admonitions and specious lies of those who in the past profited when your distress was greatest. . . .

"Because your cause is so just no one has the temerity to question the motives of your 'march on Washington.' It is a good omen for government, for business, for bankers and for the city dwellers that the nation's farmers are becoming articulate and that they know whereof they speak."

Under the Federal Housing Administration plan, the owner may borrow up to $2,000 to improve one property.

Uncle Ab says that what we think we should be is a measure of what we can be, if we only think it hard enough.

The Macoupin County Farm Bureau chartered two three-car trains on the Illinois Terminal System to the Peoria mass meeting and filled them to capacity with 303 people, writes W. F. Coolidge, county farm adviser. "Besides this group several carloads drove up. We estimated the Macoupin county crowd at 325 at least. This group represented every township of the county and many non Farm Bureau members."

Country Life Insurance Company received 120 coupons from its doublespread ad in the April I.A.A. RECORD offering a fountain pen for names of life insurance prospects.

More than 1,000 carloads of soybean hay shipped by the Soybean Marketing Association to drouth relief authorities in Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa were routed by the I.A.A. transportation division.

Sanitary Milk Producers announce the signing of 1237 new members from April 3 to the middle of May. The association waived the $5 entrance fee for a 60-day period. On June 3 the fee goes back into force.

Rental and benefit payments, removal of surplus operations and expenses under the AAA up to April 1 amounted to $776,103,578.10, while processing tax receipts for the same period totaled $777,540,894.96. Of the total collections wheat processing taxes were $212,546,669.77, cotton $219,116,924.81, hogs $227,576,411.49, tobacco $42,494,098, field corn $9,783,598.43.

To Bond County

I. F. Green, agricultural instructor in the Sparta township high school, has been employed as county agricultural adviser in Bond county to begin work June 1. He will succeed J. H. Brock who is now adviser in McHenry county.



I. F. GREEN

Mr. Green is from Gallatin county where he lived on a farm south of Equality until entering college. He graduated from the University of Illinois in January 1930 and has been teaching for the past five and one-half years at Sparta.

Mr. Green is married and has one son three years old. Mrs. Green lived on a farm in Franklin county and attended college at Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale.

Piatt County Adviser

E. O. Johnston who until recently has been assisting in corn-hog administration work under Mr. Surratt of the State committee was appointed farm adviser in Piatt county May 1.



E. O. JOHNSTON

Mr. Johnston graduated from the University of Illinois, College of Agriculture, in 1925. Shortly thereafter he began farming. In January 1934 he went to Tazewell county as assistant agent in administering the corn-hog program, and a few months later he took a job with the state corn-hog committee.

Cook County Farm Bureau In New Home

The Cook County Farm Bureau recently took a step forward in the purchase of a new home and headquarters for the Farm Bureau and the Lake-Cook Farm Supply Company at Blue Island.

Cook County is unique in having two distinct headquarters. This is made necessary because of the geographical arrangement of the county with one arm extending northwest from Chicago as far as Elgin, and the other extending south beyond Chicago Heights. The metropolitan area divides the rural sections of the county. The main office at Arlington Heights is where O. G. Barrett, farm adviser holds forth while M. E. Tascher, Ass't Farm Adviser, resides at Blue Island.

Following Mr. Barrett's coming to the county, Farm Bureau membership started its upward climb from a low point of 182 nine years ago to 1602 at the present time. "On learning of an opening here nine years ago," said Barrett, "I wondered what they would want of a Farm Adviser or Farm Bureau in Cook County. After coming here and learning more about it, I came to realize that they needed a Farm Adviser and Farm Bureau as badly as probably any other county in the state. Later as things developed I concluded that here under the nose of Chicago, with its metropolitan interests, that the farmers need to be joined together and need an organization through which they can work for their common good more than any other county in the state."

The 40x80 ft. brick structure built 22 years ago is well adapted and has sufficient offices and a small auditorium upstairs and a suitable space for the

Cook County Farm Bureau In New Home

Farm Supply Company downstairs. Several thousand dollars were spent in remodeling it.

"If the purchase of a building could have the same psychological effect in all counties as it appears to have had in Cook County," said Barrett, "we think it highly advisable that other counties do likewise in purchasing their own home."

From 400 to 500 members, friends, and guests attended the open house celebration in the new building several weeks ago. Several members of the staff of the I.A.A. attended the party where Donald Kirkpatrick, I.A.A. counsel, was the principal speaker.

16,000 At Peoria

(Continued from page 4)

of the state highway department be liberalized so as to result in a maximum mileage of improved roads, that 50% of the employable men on relief rolls be used on downstate projects, and that physically able men on relief rolls who refuse to work be denied further direct relief. The bills also authorize the highway department to co-operate with the relief commission in arranging joint projects whereby the commission furnished funds for labor and the highway department supervision and equipment. Co-operation between state and county highway authorities and township road commissioners also is authorized.

At the beginning of the meeting President Smith appointed one Farm Bureau president from each congressional district to serve on a resolutions committee. This committee chose Fred Herndon of McDonough county chairman who presented the resolutions printed below. The great assembly roared their approval when President Smith put the question. One faint "No" from the back of the room was heard. "Fifteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine voted 'Yes' and one 'No.'" the chairman laughingly announced.

The Wayne-Edwards County Farm Bureau male quartet sang several entertaining numbers.

The resolutions are as follows:

I

Sixteen thousand Illinois farmers from 95 counties in mass meeting assembled in Peoria May 20, 1935 reaffirm their unqualified belief in and support of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and give their endorsement to the amendments to the Act now pending before the House of Representatives. These amendments are necessary for more simple, practical and effective administration of the Act. The assembled farmers emphatically serve notice upon the vested interests protected by tariffs who are opposing the processing tax provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act that either the processing tax must be preserved as an effective tariff for agriculture or the tariff system operating as a protection for industry must be repealed.

II

The Commodity Exchange Bill, now pending in the House of Representatives of Congress will strengthen the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture, its administrator, in preventing further manipulation, in controlling speculation and in protecting bona fide farmer cooperatives using the facilities of Commodity Exchanges and we urge upon Congress the enactment of the existing bill without substantial amendment.

III

We unqualifiedly endorse the bills pending in the Illinois legislature providing for the construction of farm to market roads in every county of the State and affording employment upon projects more useful to a larger portion of the public than any other projects proposed. We particularly urge a liberalization of requirements of design to permit a low cost all-weather construction consistent with the traffic needs in order that the largest possible number of miles may be improved.—**Editor.**



NEW HOME OF BOONE COUNTY FARM BUREAU AT BELVIDERE

Boone's New Home

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COOK COUNTY FARM BUREAU'S NEW BUILDING AT BLUE ISLAND

Sidelights on the Peoria Mass Meeting

By the Editor

Practically every County Farm Bureau president in Illinois was there but not all were able to reach the platform where chairs were reserved. Every entrance was jam packed 20 to 30 men deep long before the program started.

It was a get-together of Illinois agriculture. Dean Mumford and J. C. Spitler of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Director Walter W. McLaughlin and Ass't. Director J. H. Lloyd, Senator Simon E. Lantz of Woodford county, dean of the farmer members of the state legislature (invited also were Senator Lohman and chairmen of the House and Senate agricultural committees), presidents and managers of most of the co-operative organizations and commodity groups in Illinois, Sam H. Thompson, former president, W. R. Ogg, secretary, and Sidney Rubinow, publicity director of the A. F. B. F., and many others in addition to the speakers sat on the platform.

The Associated Press had a special reporter there from the Chicago office to broadcast news of the meeting to the world. United Press and International News Service were represented by local correspondents. The Peoria papers, Journal, Star, and Transcript did a good job of reporting the convention carrying almost a full page of pictures and giving the meeting front page streamer headlines.

"We had pretty nearly as many people here listening to the radio as you had down at the armory," said the manager of the Pere Marquette Hotel. Many women who came to the meeting with their husbands went shopping.

L. E. Birdsall of Whiteside county, member of the I.A.A. board in 1921, and his daughter Ruth, were among those unable to get into the armory. They heard the program through the loud speakers outside.

Many a county delegation came bedecked with ribbons and banners expressing their determination to "Keep Prices Up" through retention of the AAA, the processing tax, and crop adjustment.

A. E. Richardson and Robt. A. Cowles met Secretary Wallace at 95th St., Chicago, where the B. & O.'s Capitol Limited made a special stop, and drove him to Peoria.

Floyd Keepers, managing editor, represented Prairie Farmer. Editor Clifford V. Gregory was away on important business in Indianapolis. Frank Ridgway, agricultural editor reported the meeting for the Chicago Tribune. Bill Drips, agricultural program director of the National Broadcasting Company was another visitor. Ed Bill's station, WMBD, of Peoria broadcast the speeches and made it possible for many unable to get in, to hear the program through automobile radios, in and about hotels, radio stores, restaurants, etc.

If it hadn't been for the weather man, the meeting probably would have been held outdoors in the Three-I League baseball park, or in one of the public parks where everyone could see the speakers and have standing room at least. The forecast was for intermittent showers throughout the day. No one knew there would be 16,000 and more people there.

"Yes I was there with the rest of you nearby farmers on the outside of the Peoria armory looking in," wrote Editor McNaughton in the Pekin Daily Times. "But we got to see all the speakers from the doorway; and by joining a crowd in a beer tavern or about parked autos with radios we could hear the speeches. Say, there is no doubt about the way the farmers feel about the agricultural program. When the vote was called for, 15,999 voted for the AAA and 1 against it. Maybe the one was one of the 'fat boys' as Secretary Wallace called them, 'fine Christian gentlemen but fat-fat in the head'.

"Last night after the meeting someone asked, 'what was the purpose of the meeting.' As I get it, the purpose was as follows: Anything you start no matter how good soon develops a lot of knockers. Start Dollar Days and pretty soon some merchants are kicking on it. Our system of free schools was nearly kicked to death. So the AAA has developed some vigorous kickers.

Commodity Dollar

The American Farm Bureau Federation recently announced that it will carry the fight to the floor of the senate if necessary to put the Goldsborough commodity dollar amendment in the Banking Act of 1935.

"We feel that progress has been made in educating both the congress and the public as to what President Roosevelt meant when he said: 'I want a dollar with the same purchasing and debt-paying power during a generation'", said Chester Gray, Washington representative of the AFBF.

The Banking Act is now before a sub-committee in the senate committee on banking and currency.

"On the other side are some men who think they can make more off pork, flour, tobacco, cotton, oil, and breakfast foods if the farmers prices are kept DOWN even if it keeps the farmers in poverty. Facts are about all the acres farmers are holding idle are the ones they used to produce crops to ship to Europe. Now Europe has quit buying."

Rev. W. L. Barnes, pastor of the Methodist Church at Green Valley says he was victimized by pickpockets at the big meeting. They took his wallet containing $190 which he was taking to Delavan to pay for a monument for his mother's grave. Wherever there's a big crowd you'll always find pickpockets and Peoria undoubtedly has its share of the light-fingered gentlemen. If, by chance, anyone found the wallet please return it to Rev. Barnes.

"It was one of the greatest meetings, if not the greatest, I ever attended", said Don Geyer, manager of the Pure Milk Association. "Earl Smith did a swell job of presiding. There's no question about how Illinois farmers feel about the crop adjustment program."

"Everything I have heard about the meeting from farmers has been very favorable", writes J. W. Whisenand, Peoria county farm adviser. "Probably 85% of the Peoria business men don't know a single farmer personally. They get too much of their farm news from the metropolitan papers. I think they were a little surprised to learn that any farmers were in favor of the AAA program. They had an idea that farmers were all pressed under the heel of Dictator Corn Wallace."

President Smith Asks Industrialists To Co-operate With Farmers

Represents Agriculture On Program At Joint Conference of Agriculture, Industry, And Science

DEARBORN, MICH., May 7—Leaders of American industry and scientific research were congratulated here tonight by Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, on their long-delayed recognition of the fact that a real farm surplus problem exists in the United States. Mr. Smith appeared on the evening program as the representative of agriculture along with Irenee DuPont, industrialist, and Col. Frank Knox of the Chicago News. Henry and Edsel Ford and high officials of many other automobile and industrial concerns attended the conference.

Speaking before the joint conference of agriculture, industry and science. Mr. Smith reviewed the long struggle of thinking, organized farmers to obtain control of agricultural surpluses in a manner similar to that employed by industry to sustain price levels for manufactured products.

He emphasized that in the early efforts of organized agriculture to obtain control of its surplus products, the program embodied a principle long used by American business to dispose of industrial surpluses in foreign markets at world price levels, as an essential factor in sustaining domestic price levels for industrial goods.

Failure of business leaders to recognize the indisputable merits of the program advanced by organized agriculture in 1927 and 1928, the speaker pointed out, is responsible at least in part for the more radical treatment the problem has demanded in recent years. Much of the confusion over and criticism of present efforts of farmers to adjust their production to the needs of market requirements at profitable price levels, he emphasized, is either based upon misunderstanding or lack of information.

Mr. Smith, substituting for Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who had been scheduled to address the conference but who had been called to Washington by President Roosevelt to serve as advisor to the allotment committee of the Administration of the Public Works Relief Fund, said in part:

"The sole and only purpose of the American Farm Bureau Federation's participation in this conference is to assist in developing a full and complete understanding of the farm surplus problem as it is known to exist; to solicit further support to efforts now being directed toward its solution; and, if possible, to agree upon additional methods of procedure which might contribute to its earlier and more permanent solution.

"Cooperation between American agriculture and American industry, in the solution of economic problems of mutual concern, must be predicated on the basis of equitable fairness to both groups. No lasting economic improvement can be attained, either for agriculture or for industry, so long as agriculture is made to carry more than its share of the load, and to operate on a basis which is unprofitable to the farmer.

"It is my firm belief that much of the recent economic distress and human suffering could have been avoided had American business, American agriculture, and leaders of government met around conference tables, years ago, and addressed themselves unselfishly to unbiased facts pertaining to the farm problem and the relationship of its solution to the welfare of all phases of American business, yes, to the best interests of government itself.

"There can be no question as to the inter-relationship of interest between American industry, American labor, and the prosperity of the American farmer. While at times, there may be temporary prosperity with one phase of American industry, while others are in an unhappy or unprofitable position, yet, over any considerable period of time, very definite economic laws force the general average of prices, employment, payrolls, and profits to equitable levels."

Mr. Smith then traced the postwar decline of farm prices beginning in 1921 and showed the effect of unequal price levels on agriculture and farm buying power which finally culminated in the crash of 1929 and more rapid deflation thereafter.

He showed how only a 10 per cent increase in farm purchasing power resulted in a like increase in factory payrolls, a 25 per cent raise in gross profits of reporting corporations, a 30 per cent increase in profits of U. S. Steel Corporation, a 22 per cent gain in profits of General Motors, etc.

The speaker quoted statistics showing how drastically industry had reduced production from 1929 to 1932 so as to maintain their prices while agriculture kept on producing at 100 per cent and suffered an average price reduction of 63 per cent.

"An 80% reduction in the production of all motor cars was experienced in order to hold average price levels to a point that reflected a 16% reduction in price," he said. "Cement was reduced in price 18%, but in order to sustain this level, there was a 65% reduction in production.

"In iron and steel there was an 83% reduction in production and

(Continued on page 16)

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

George Thiem, Editor
John Tracy, Assistant

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Farmers in Washington

"FARMERS should stay home in May and not go to Washington," Governor Talmadge of Georgia is quoted as saying to a Chicago audience recently.

Farmers stayed away from Washington too long for their own good. While they were home plowing and planting other groups were in Washington figuring and planning how to get a bigger slice of the fruits of the farmer's toil. Fixing policies and getting legislation to take over a larger share of the national income is and has been a great national game—a game that farmers too must play if they are to preserve their farms and homes from the encroachments of others.

Agriculture and Protection

ABOLISH the industrial tariff, the corporation, and special legislation for other groups and farmers will take their chances without the AAA, marketing agreements, and processing taxes, Henry A. Wallace said in his informal, candid address before the record-breaking mass meeting at Peoria May 20.

Those who heard Mr. Wallace were reminded of the slogan "protection for all or protection for none" used in the fight during the '20's for the McNary-Haugen bills.

"The processing tax is the farmer's tariff," repeated and emphasized again at Peoria by the Secretary of Agriculture, promises to become equally as famous in the history of our times.

Farmers have been paying dearly for the protection of others. High industrial tariffs, immigration laws, price "understandings," and production control of manufactured goods all have cost agriculture millions of dollars annually. Farmers were reduced to the point where they could not go on successfully without similar protection.

The AAA, imperfect as it is, is the best weapon farmers thus far have been able to develop to regain at least 18 to 20 per cent of the national income. When business leaders are ready to sit around the table and talk sense, as Henry Wallace suggests, when industry and labor are prepared to go to work for such returns as they can get from full time production on a free for all basis, then and not until then will farmers be ready to scrap crop adjustment, marketing agreements, and processing taxes. In the meantime organized agriculture is determined not only to retain the Adjustment Act but to strengthen it. We may have to live with the industrial tariff, the corporation, and "managed" industrial production and prices for some time to come. And while we are doing it we want as much price protection as others are receiving.

The Battle of the "isms"

AN old line grain elevator man from Indiana worked up a good deal of heat and lather in a recent address before the Agricultural Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce attempting to prove that farmer-owned business enterprises represent "communism." By so describing co-operative marketing and organized buying of farmers, apparently he hoped to arouse his listeners, many of whom are affiliated with the various agricultural trades, to do something about it.

Farmers aren't interested in what particular branch of the "isms" co-operative marketing and centralized purchasing are classified by people with special axes of their own to grind. They are vitally interested, however, in making their co-operative business enterprises succeed in bringing agriculture within the profit system.

In Illinois co-operative marketing and purchasing may be best described as "controlled capitalism." Capital is usually provided by farmers who subscribe to the preferred stock which bears a limited return of six or seven percent. After reserves, the excess earnings are distributed among the members or common stockholders according to their patronage. This system in effect is not greatly different than that of corporations having widely diffused ownership.

The opposition will have to invent something better than "namecalling" to scare farmers into discarding their co-operative enterprises. We might suggest that "better service at reasonable margins of profit" would be much more effective in slowing up the spread of co-operative business corporations.

Who Gets the Money

TODAY producers in the United States—farmers and workers engaged in productive enterprise representing half the population—get only one-third of the national income according to Walter Rautenstrauch, professor of industrial engineering at Columbia University and author of a recent book, "Who Gets The Money."

"While in 1932 each producer took in $900 yearly on an average, 15 years ago he was $70 better off," he concludes. "But this broad average is not enough for we find that the pitifully small earnings of less than half the production group accounts for the lowered average of all.

"The farmer is the goat. For while earnings of all other production workers rose from $925 yearly in 1917 to $1,212 in 1932, the farmer dropped from $1,020 in 1917 to only $475 fifteen years later. And this despite the fact that in 1932 there were 1,500,000 fewer farmers."

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT US

15,999 To One

Sixteen thousand farmers from all over the state came to town yesterday. Some estimates made it several thousand more. They came to hear United States Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace discuss the AAA branch of the new deal. They overflowed the state armory, which seats 8,000. They overflowed a huge tent set up in Jackson street adjacent where loud speakers were installed. They even climbed to the roof of the armory to listen through the skylights. Elsewhere in this issue of The Star are the addresses of the chief speaker and others. The significance of the great assembly climaxed in the vote adopting a resolution endorsing the AAA. President Earl C. Smith of the Illinois Agricultural Association, who presided, announced it as "15,999 to One" taking cognizance of a single voice that voted "No." It was a great day for the AAA and for Secretary Wallace. If it hadn't rained there would have been two or three times as many here.—Peoria Star.

Illinois Farmers In Conclave

It is estimated that 10,000 Illinois and midwestern farmers, assembled in and about the local state armory yesterday to listen to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, President Smith of the Illinois Agricultural association, and President O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau federation.

The farmers had come, not to protest against farm legislation pending in Washington, but to indorse pending amendments to the agricultural adjustment law, and to voice their approval of the processing tax which Secretary Wallace declared bore the same relation to agriculture that the tariff bore to industry.

The local demonstration was a second and midwestern edition of the farm conclave held in Washington a week ago. On May 14, nearly 4,500 farmers came from all parts of the country to the national capital. They met in Constitution hall. W. H. Robertson of Loachapoka, Ala., their chairman, said, "This is undoubtedly the first occasion of this kind in history. It probably is the first time in history when a group has visited this city merely for the sake of thanking a great President and his administration for their helpfulness. * * * We have come to say that the processing tax and the manner in which it is now used to carry out the various adjustment programs must not be disturbed. The principle underlying the processing tax is exactly the same as that underlying the tariff to which the nation has been committed for so many generations."

Although critics of pending AAA amendments charge that these amendments confer upon the secretary of agriculture the power to license all businesses handling, processing or manufacturing any kind of agricultural product, or competing with any, farmers gathered in Peoria yesterday manifested complete agreement with the pending measure. Instead of resenting federal dictation, they seemed to welcome a centralization of power in agriculture as a means of establishing economic parity with capital and industrial labor. . . . . .

Yesterday's demonstration will indicate to the authorities at Washington that Illinois farmers favor checks financed by the processing tax and that they are not disturbed over alleged dictatorial provisions of pending AAA amendments. Locally, it indicates that the farmers of Illinois, at least, are rapidly becoming class-conscious and that for the first time, in a conspicuous way, they are taking an active and effective interest in their government.

They make clear their purpose to become equal partners with management and industry in production and government. This is an objective which they have long sought, and which they are tardily achieving.—Peoria Transcript.

No Doubt About it Now!



An Authentic Gathering

The Peoria mass meeting staged by the Illinois Agricultural association in support of the pending AAA amendments and attended by around 15,000 Illinois farmers will make a much more solid impact on Washington and on the nation generally than the farmers' march to the national capital last week. The spontaneousness which the Washington march lacked was very much present at Peoria and the number of authentic farmers present was impressive. State mass meetings are the obviously proper way to impress the country with farm opinion rather than to dispatch handpicked hegiras to Washington. This is not to say that the farmers or any other group don't have the right to storm Washington personally. But if the flavor of authenticity is desired it is better to have 15,000 fresh from the grass roots than 2,000 leaving their spring planting for a week's visit in the capital.—Rockford Star.

Milk Wagon Drivers Want Wage Increase

As we go to press organized milk wagon drivers in Chicago were threatening to strike for a base salary of $45 a week with the commission system revised upward for sales in excess of their regular quotas. The Union's contract with the dealers expired on April 30. It provided for $40 a week wages, plus commissions.

"The drivers have instructed us to get an increase," said Ray Bryant, business representative of the Union. "If we can't get it by negotiations we will have to adopt other measures." Dealers state that if the increase is granted the retail price must be raised from 11 to 12 cents a quart.

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It is reported that the Driver's Union has lost many of its old members who have been replaced by younger men, many of whom are college graduates. The younger men are said to be not in sympathy with a strike because they feel that the stores and milk depots will take more business away from the routes, during the strike and after, if the price of milk is advanced to 12c.

Milk Producers About St. Louis Aided By AAA

Incomes of dairy farmers in the St. Louis milk shed have increased $1,341,876.23 from higher milk prices during the eleven months' operation of the federal milk license ending April 30, 1935, Fred L. Shipley, market administrator, reports.

Value of production from June 1934 through April 1935 was $6,427,102.36—an average of $584,282.03 per month. This compares with an income of $5,085,226.13 for the same eleven months of the previous year. Thus the federal license has added an average of $121,988.75 per month to milk producers' income.

In March 1933 the average price on the St. Louis market for milk was $1.00 per cwt., whereas in March this year, one year after the license became effective, the average price was $1.84.

"Soybeans" In AAA

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NEW HOME OF DEWITT COUNTY FARM BUREAU IN CLINTON

The committee as well as Chairman Marvin Jones agreed to support the amendment before the House Agricultural Committee.

Whiteside County Starts Clean-Up, Paint-Up Drive

The Whiteside County Farm Bureau recently launched a paint-up and clean-up contest known as "The Whiteside Farmstead Improvement Campaign."

The contest is organized by townships with every farmer eligible to participate and receive prizes. Local committees were appointed in all of the 22 townships whose duty it will be to designate the farmsteads on which the most improvements have been made during the summer and fall seasons.

The winner of each will be given a selection of desirable trees and shrubs. The contest closes October 31.

The county committee is composed of George Woessner of Sterling, chairman; Ralph Johnson of Prophetstown; C. F. Reed of Sterling; Rachel Lemon, county 4-H club leader; and F. H. Shuman, farm adviser.

The Farm Bureau has adopted the slogan "Even One Building Painted Raises Neighborhood Property Values." Described once as "The county with all the paint on it," Farm Adviser Shuman states that during the depression years a tremendous deterioration has taken place in Whiteside county with many homes and buildings unpainted, barns without necessary repairs and neglect of home surroundings in general.

The score card adopted for the campaign follows:

Buildings—60% (50% — Painted this year, new siding or shingles; 10% for repaired roofs, windows, porches, steps, windows and doors properly hung.)

House Yard—10% (Lawn kept mowed. Weeds mowed. Fences in good repair.)

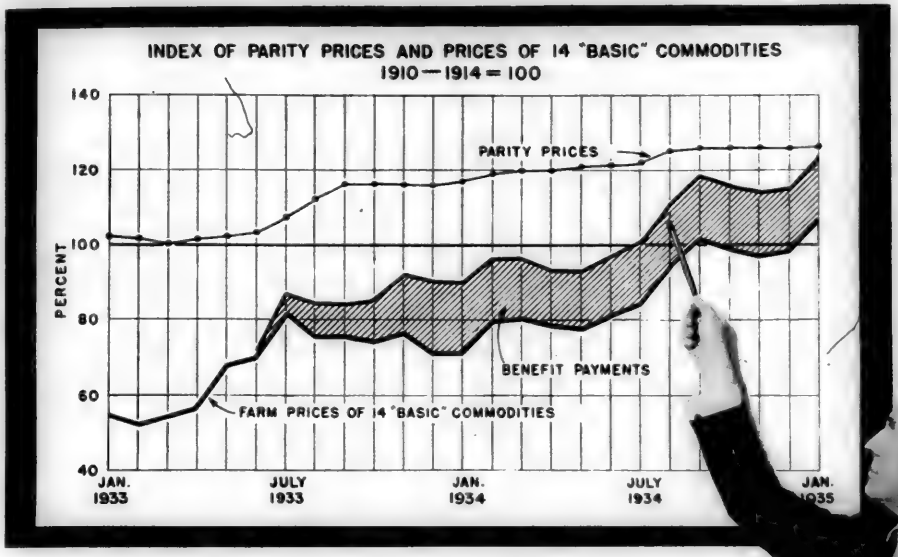
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Good Work at Danville

Danville Milk Producers Dairy which operates a chain of milk depots paid their members 64½% of the consumers milk dollar during the past fiscal year, raised the price of milk to members 25c per cwt., lowered the price to the consumer 3c per qt., and made 25% interest on their invested capital, according to J. B. Countiss, director of dairy marketing. "How's that for cutting down the cost of distribution," says Jack. At Danville the depot price is being raised from 7 to 8c per qt. and dealers have agreed to give up their milk depots.

The Illinois Home Bureau Federation is planning to hold its annual state picnic at Old Salem near Springfield on Wednesday, July 31.

Uncle Ab says it helps to pay compliments because most folks try to live up to their reputations.



Let's Keep 'em There

By Geo. E. Metzger

ORGANIZED farmers with the aid of a sympathetic administration made possible the program that put fourteen agricultural commodities at or near parity price. The same force that raised prices must keep them there. The Agricultural Adjustment Act provides the authority for making the program effective. Through the processing tax it creates the necessary incentive for farmers to adjust production to demand. This procedure is absolutely essential to regulate price.

Adjustment of production to demand also makes it possible for the tariff to become effective on agricultural commodities. Surpluses of agricultural crops nullify the effect of the tariff. Farmers almost without exception receive the highest prices for their tariff-protected products when there is a slight importation of these products. Farmers lose the most money when they are producing for export at a price below the cost of production.

Only a little more than two years ago American agriculture was at the lowest ebb in purchasing power since the turn of the century, and before. The chart on this page shows that in January the farm price of 14 basic commodities was slightly above 50 per cent of the 1909-1914 pre-war period. With the passage of the Adjustment Act in the spring of 1933 and America's departure from the gold standard of $20.67 per ounce, farm prices gradually began their upward climb.

Benefit payments began to make their appearance first to the wheat and cotton farmers, helping to swell farm income and ease the burden of interest, debt, and taxes. Federal farm refinancing at lower rates of interest, made possible by the Farm Bureau's long fight for an adequate credit system, brought relief to thousands. But mounting farm prices overshadowed everything else in bringing relief from the terrible conditions of 1932 (with its bumper crops) and early 1933.

To those who claim the drouth of 1934 was responsible for all the improvement in prices, I suggest a glance at the chart. Note how far farm price recovery had gone long before 1934 crops were planted. This was due to the crop adjustment and gold revaluation programs, both vigorously supported by the Farm Bureau.

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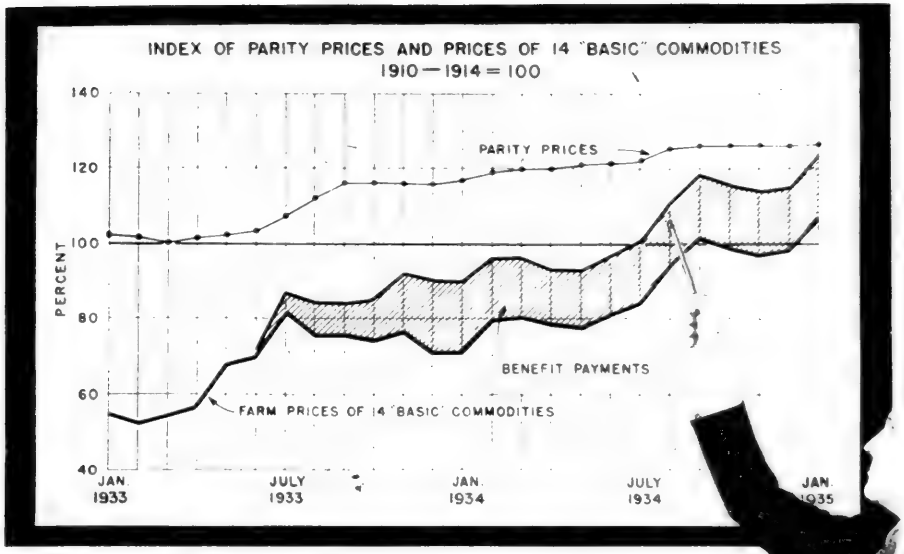
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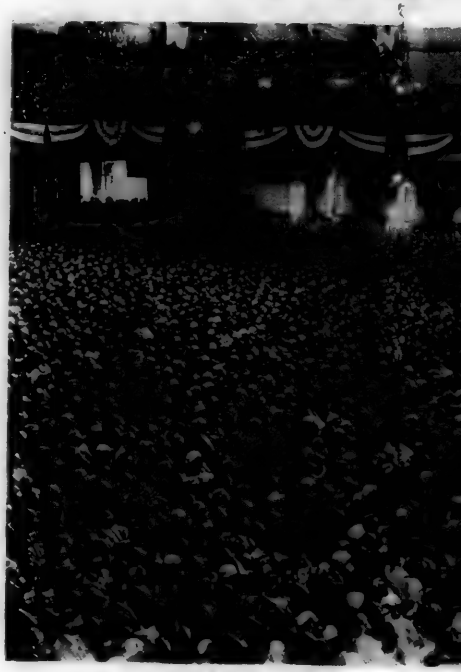
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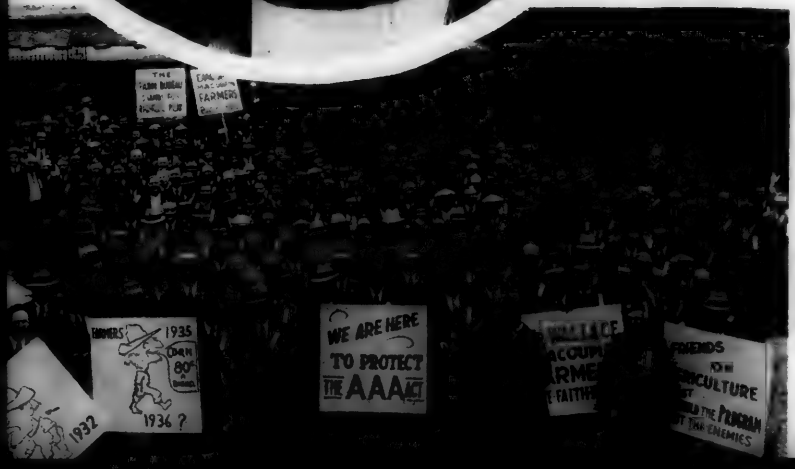
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SECRETARY WALLACE SPEAKS EXTEMPORANEOUSLY

"Farmers have got to give the big fat boys a good licking until they are ready to talk sense," he said. "Farmers are pikers when it comes to reducing production. Industry has gone much farther than agriculture in cutting production, plowing factory workers out on the streets, and promoting scarcity."





Left: The Macoupin County Delegation more than 300
Traction System. Above: Listening to the speeches o
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S MEETING, PEORIA, MAY 20, 1935



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Several thousand sat on planks mounted on tile under the big top tent erected as the crowd gathered when the weather man predicted intermittent showers. Loud speakers brought the program from the Armory so all could hear. Thousands arose at daybreak and before to get to Peoria in time for the meeting which was called at noon.



Ed O'Neal, left, Henry A. Wallace, center, and Earl Smith. Below, another view of the packed audience in the armory. More than 1200 sat in the balcony alone, and nearly 7000 chairs were set up on the main floor. The speakers' platform, 135' long, was crowded.



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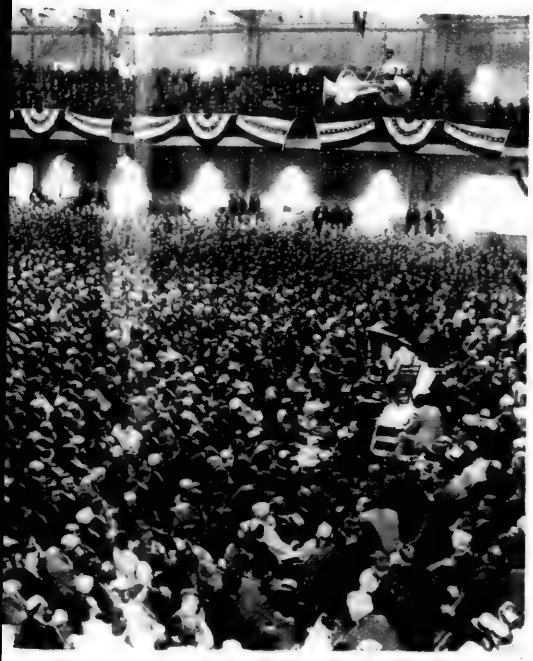
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President Smith Asks Industrialists To Co-operate

(Continued from page 9)

prices were held at 20% below the high point. With tires, a 70% reduction in production was necessary to sustain price levels 33% below the high point. In all textiles, prices declined 45%, but to hold prices at that level a reduction in production of 30% was required.

"Compare these efforts, if you please, with a comparable situation in agriculture. Farmers continued to produce. Until the adjustment programs of 1934, there was only a 6% reduction in production, and price levels declined 63%. I again submit to this audience that, if the principle of planned or controlled production in industry is to be maintained in order to sustain it, then it behooves all thinking citizens of the United States to cooperate with and support American farmers in putting into practice and effect the same principle, in order to sustain stable farm price levels and a stable national farm income.

"I have no hesitancy in saying that a vast majority of the farm people of the nation resent the necessity of reducing production," he continued. "They would much prefer to continue normal production if and when outlets can be found and maintained to absorb normal farm output at profitable price levels. The American Farm Bureau Federation, with several of its state units, has been foremost in supporting efforts to crystallize into action and put into practical effect the results of research studies of leading colleges of agriculture, and in some cases, the studies and recommendations of industry covering new uses for farm products.

"May I cite an example or two. In 1924, the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois recognized the trends toward curtailment of export outlets for American wheat. Immediately it promoted a doctrine of curtailment of production of wheat in Illinois, and suggested replacement through an increase in production of soy beans.

"It was not long until the increased production of soy beans resulted in a potential surplus and the University suggested new outlets for soy bean oil as a substitution for an imported commodity, linseed oil, in the manufacture of paint. It remained, however, for the farmers themselves, through organization, to provide their own outlets in this field. As president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, I had personally experienced the opposition of some of the leading paint manufacturers of the nation who stated that soy bean oil was not a satisfactory substitute for linseed oil.

"Finally we found a friendly manufacturer who took a great deal of interest in the matter, and has provided our organization with a splendid paint for a number of years. Formulas have been used as recommended by the University of Illinois, favorable response has been almost universal, and the organized farmers of Illinois now find themselves among the largest distributors of paint in the state.

"I call to your attention that, although we have been charged with commercializing organized agriculture, as the result of this effort, yet the fact is, the paint industry practically forced our organization into the business of distributing paints, as a self-defense measure, in order to find and sustain a market for a home grown product.

"The soy bean affords an example of a vast opportunity for constructive work on the part of a conference of this character in developing and stimulating use of a superior home grown product in replacement of a commodity which we have in the past largely imported. In contrast with our experience with paint manufacturers, I desire, on the part of American thinking farmers, to pay tribute here to Henry Ford and Edsel Ford for their pioneering and effective work in providing new industrial uses for the products of American farms.

"I have been recently informed that the Ford Motor Company now uses annually 69,000,000 pounds of cotton for upholstery, brake linings, timing gears, and safety glass; 500,000 bushels of corn for rubber substitutes, butyl alcohol and solvents; 2,500,000 gallons of molasses for anti-freeze, shock absorber fluids, and solvents; 3,200,000 pounds of wool in upholstery, gaskets, anti-rust, floor coverings, and lubricants; 1,500,000 square feet of leather for upholstery, etc; lard oil from 20,000 hogs for lubricants, acid, bristles for brushes; and 350,000 pounds of mohair in the making of pile fabric.

"I also am informed that a vast supply of soy beans is annually used to furnish paints and enamels in the production of Ford cars. The manifest interest of Mr. Ford in using a home grown product furnishes a splendid example of the possible cooperation between industry and agriculture. It appears that Mr. Ford and his son have done their part; and we only have to look upon any highway in the nation to recognize that the American farmer, as usual, is also doing his part.

"I want to assure representatives of industry and science, participating in this conference, of the full support and cooperation of the American Farm Bureau Federation in every constructive

(Continued on page 17)

With Our Farm Bureau Presidents

Two miles east of the town of Smithboro in Bond county is one of the finest 240 acre fruit and dairy farms in Illinois. The owner and operator is Talmage DeFrees, president of the Bond County Farm Bureau during the past five years, and more recently elected vice-president of the Illinois Agricultural Association.



TALMAGE DE FREES

Mr. DeFrees was born within two miles of his present home 56 years ago. As a young man, he secured an appointment to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, but when he found it impossible to go his brother, now an Admiral in the Navy, went in his place.

Mr. DeFrees attended Greenville College near his home and later studied at Drake University, Des Moines and at the University of Chicago.

As one of the outstanding farmers in southwestern Illinois, Mr. DeFrees was awarded the Master Farmer gold medal by Prairie Farmer in 1930. His chief pride is a 40 acre orchard of apple trees although a fine herd of Holstein cattle is also relied on for a substantial contribution to the farm income.

Mr. DeFrees became an active member shortly after the organization of the Bond County Farm Bureau more than 15 years ago. He is completing his fifth term as president of that organization. In 1932 he was elected a director from the 22nd district on the I.A.A. board at the Rockford meeting, and last January he was chosen vice-president of the state association at the annual convention in Quincy.

A firm believer in co-operative marketing, Mr. DeFrees sells his fruit through the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange which he has served for many years as director and more recently as President. One year he sold 22 carloads of apples through the Exchange, and in a single season he has sold up to 7,000 bushels at the packing shed on the farm mostly to automobilists.

Mr. and Mrs. DeFrees are members of the Disciples Church in Greenville. He has had much experience as a platform speaker and during recent years has spoken before a large number of County Farm Bureau annual meetings and similar gatherings.

effort put forth to provide new profitable outlets for American farm products. We recognize the vast field of opportunity that lies before us, and we believe that genuine support and cooperation of all interests should be given in its development.

"There is nothing inconsistent between efforts to provide new outlets and new markets for American farm products, and the program of the American Farm Bureau Federation in supporting adjustment of farm production to the needs and requirements of markets.

"In the meantime, while this new industrial outlet for farm products at profitable prices to farmers is being developed, may I ask the industrial and scientific leaders attending this conference to support and cooperate with the efforts now being directed by organized farmers to adjust production intelligently to the needs and demands of markets as they exist."

Publicity about the conference had a strong anti-crop adjustment program flavor and the "famous" declaration of dependence on agriculture originally attacked (later modified) the present farm surplus control program. Mr. Smith's address, according to reports of observers at the meeting, made a profound impression on many industrialists and leaders present who have been disposed to attack the AAA.—Editor.

Let's Keep 'Em There

(Continued from page 13)

went along hand in hand with improved farm purchasing power. By July 1934, farm prices plus benefit payments hit 100, still below parity because of advancing industrial prices, but much higher than they had been. Then began the sharp climb as the full effects of the corn-hog and other adjustment programs and the drouth combined began to be felt. By January 1935 farm prices were at 107 per cent of pre-war and when allowance is made for effect of adjustment payments, prices of all farm products in January this year were 120 per cent of pre-war.

During the past four months there has been no substantial improvement in grain and certain other commodity prices, but livestock prices, notably beef cattle and hogs, have continued to advance with the result that the average is estimated today at slightly above the parity level.

There is tremendous opposition to the Agricultural Adjustment Act and program by those who apparently desire to purchase farm crops cheap and sell them at high prices, and by those acting in the capacity of middlemen, taking the same margin whether farm prices are high or low. Only by working together through effective organization can farmers adjust production and keep it within consumptive demand. Only through effective organization can agriculture be properly represented or heard before Congress.

To maintain parity prices adjustment programs must be continued. It requires proper legislation to obtain authority for such programs and the sympathetic assistance of Government in carrying them out. Only through effective organization can laws affecting agriculture be kept on the statute books and be amended from time to time to meet the demands of changing conditions. We may later need legislation to handle the chiseler. Organized groups get what they go after. Unorganized groups usually pay the bill without being heard on the proposition.

NOTICE
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meeting of the county Farm Bureau, to be held during the month of June, 1935, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective county Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such county Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the by-laws of the Association.

The annual meeting of the Ogle County Farm Bureau will be held June 4, 1935.

(Signed)

PAUL E. MATHIAS,
Corporate Secretary.

May 20, 1935.

O'Neal at Ithaca

In a recent speech in Ithaca, N. Y., Edward A. O'Neal, president of the AFBF stated that "with a national income of 50 billion dollars, agriculture today should be receiving 12 billion . . . the 1932 gross farm income of the American farmer was $5,331,000,000; 1933 income went to $6,256,000,000; the 1934 farm income increased to $7,200,000,000." When the national income reaches the more nearly normal level it formerly represented, Mr. O'Neal said, agriculture's share should be in the neighborhood of 18 billion.

For 35c, no more no less, Illinois Farm Bureau members may receive the American Farm Bureau Federation Official News Letter. Send your subscription through your County Farm Bureau or direct to the AFBF at 58 E. Washington St. Chicago.

See Pres. Roosevelt On Farm-to-Market Roads

A committee of national Farm Bureau leaders called on President Roosevelt at the White House May 24 to ask his consideration of a change in policy affecting the building of secondary farm-to-market roads.

A letter expressing the viewpoint of farmers on this question was directed to the President as follows:

"This conference was sought for the purpose of conveying to you the viewpoint and wishes of a vast majority of farmers of the United States on the subject of secondary road construction.

"We believe a comparatively less expensive type of construction than that now used is highly desirable.

"This change in policy would make possible a much greater mileage and provide a much greater number of rural citizens with a needed service.

"It also peculiarly adapts itself to the use of unemployed people in nearly all communities of the United States.

"We feel that under the policies of the Bureau of Public Roads almost exclusive attention has been given systems of primary highways, and that the time has arrived when much more consideration should be given to the construction of lower type ECONOMICAL ALL-WEATHER RURAL HIGHWAYS.

"We ask your earnest and favorable consideration of this recommendation."

(Signed)

Edw. A. O'Neal, Pres. A. F. B. F.
Earl C. Smith, Pres. I. A. A.
Lewis Taylor, Pres. Indiana Farm Bureau Federation.
A. J. Olsen, Pres. Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation.
R. W. Brown, Pres. Missouri Farm Bureau Federation.
G. F. Holsinger, Pres. Virginia Farm Bureau Federation.
Geo. M. Putnam, Pres. New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation.
W. C. Spargo, Pres. New Jersey Farm Bureau Federation.
S. M. Buckingham, Connecticut Farm Bureau Federation.
Chester Gray, Washington Representative, A. F. B. F.

Farm Bureau members who have used the petroleum services of county service companies in the last two years have received an average patronage dividend amounting to $39.55.

According to Printers' Ink, an advertisers' trade journal: "Cooperatives today are in the same favorable condition for future growth and expansion as the chain store movement was back in 1910."

Combination OFFER

(LIMITED TIME ONLY)

1 gal. "Stepped Up" BLUE SEAL FLY SPRAY VALUE $1.10

1 Continuous SPRAY GUN VALUE $.75

TOTAL VALUE ~~$1.85~~



STEPPED UP to SUPER STRENGTH

The New "stepped up" Blue Seal Fly Spray is more powerful than ever but it's safe. It repels longer. It won't blister the hide, gum or discolor the hair or walls. One spraying a day keeps the flies away, and keeps your herd producing a big milk check. It will not taint the milk and it keeps down bacteria count.

Don't Be Penny-wise and Fly Crazy

A PENNY A DAY KEEPS THE FLIES AWAY!

Get in on the special combination offer now. It's for a limited time only. See for yourself at a special inducement price how much more killing and repelling strength has been added to the 1935 Blue Seal Fly Spray. Ask the salesman on the Blue and White Service Company truck to demonstrate the new continuous sprayer.

BLUE SEAL FLY KILLER

For use in the home and milk house. Will not stain. Will not taint milk or foodstuffs. Has pleasant odor but is sure death for flies when used according to direction.

Distributed by the County Service Companies Affiliated with the

Why We Need Tax Limitation . . . .

By
John C. Watson

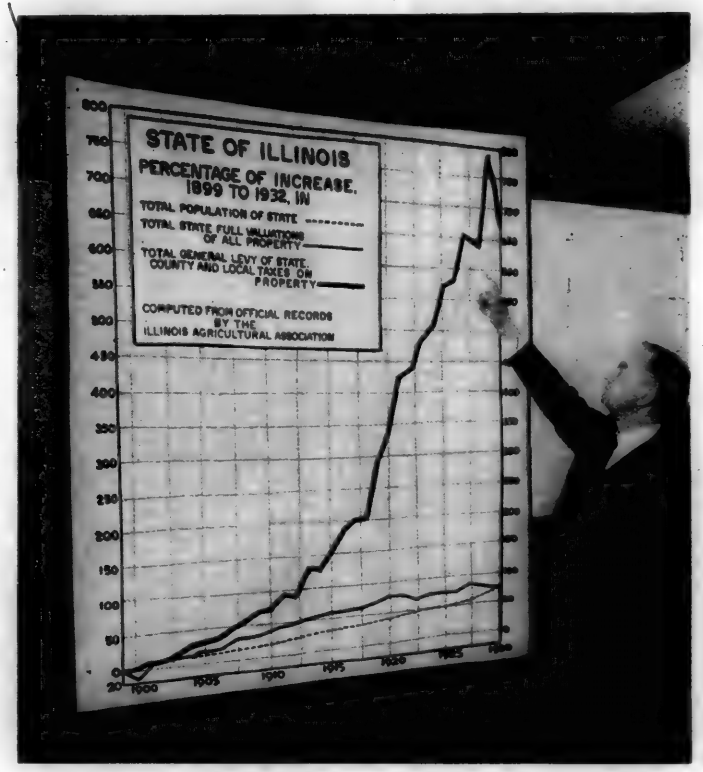
ILLINOIS farmers, who comprise about one-seventh to one-eighth of the population of the state, operate property having nearly one-fourth of all assessed valuations. But the labor of farmers and the property they operate produce only about one-twentieth of the net income of the entire population of Illinois.

This lower ability of farm people and farm property to pay taxes coupled with a similar condition among home and real property owners in the cities is the outstanding reason why we need property tax limitation definitely fixed in the constitution of Illinois.

The property tax is a relic of the days when wealth and taxpaying power were measured by the acres and value of land, the number of head of livestock, and the equipment and other tangible property each citizen owned.

The property tax with its requirement of uniformity in assessing property was handed down by our forefathers from the days when Illinois was purely an agricultural state, when such things as stocks, bonds, notes, mortgages and bank deposits, which comprise so much of our wealth today, were relatively unknown. The first state constitution of 1818, framed when Illinois came into the Union, provided for a taxing system essentially the same as we have in force today.

Although the state constitution has been amended several times since then, very little since 1870, however, the revenue article is not greatly different today from what it was more than 100 years ago. Thus as civilization developed and population increased, demand for better roads, more expensive educational facilities, bigger public buildings, libraries, police and fire protection, control of criminals, and higher salaries for public officials all have combined to increase the property tax bill at a terrific rate as illustrated in the chart on this page.



Mr. Watson, I. A. A. director of taxation, points to curve showing how property taxes have advanced since 1900

Thus while population between 1900 and 1927 was making a modest increase of around 75 per cent, the combined state, county, and local levies on property during the same period shot upward nearly 800 per cent. Only within recent years has there been any appreciable relief given to the property owner and this has been brought about only by the most persistent effort of the Illinois Agricultural Association, County Farm Bureaus, and similar groups of real property owners.

While farm and home owners have received rather substantial relief beginning in 1927 from the property tax burden, reaching a low point in taxes paid last year, recent improvement in business and agriculture has caused tax-spending bodies to cock an eye once more in the direction of property owners, and increased levies are again the order of the day in many counties and communities.

There is real danger that when the depression is fully routed, the

(Continued on page 20)

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Now $1.50

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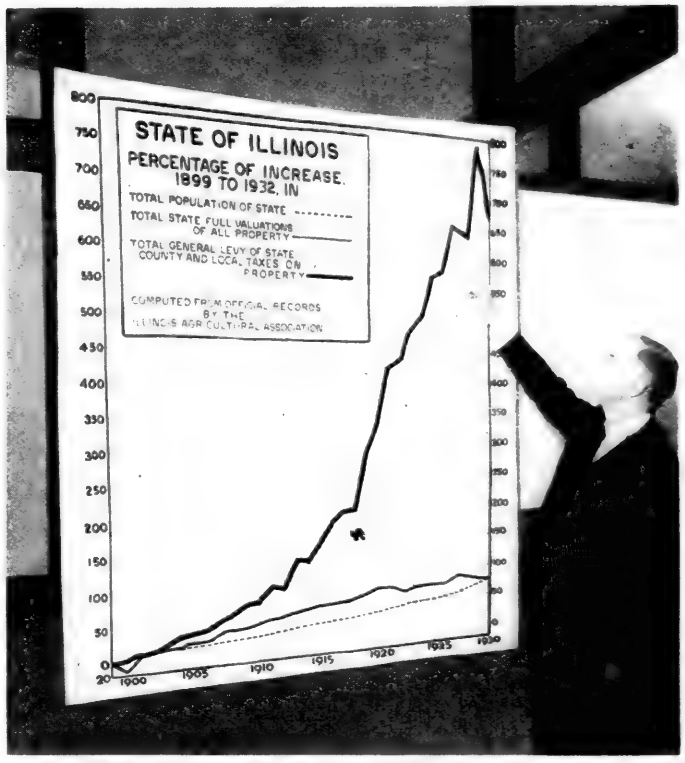
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Organized farmers and other property owners must keep on fighting until these needed changes are enacted into law.

Packers Attack Hog Processing Tax

The validity of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the processing tax on hogs is being attacked in the federal district court at Baltimore by a local meat packer, who asked that the government be restrained from taking any action against the company or its properties for failure to pay the processing tax on hogs.

The American Institute of Meat Packers is reported to be behind the move. It regards the suit as a test case. Four Philadelphia attorneys have been hired to assist the Baltimore lawyer in arguing the case, a news dispatch states.

"Oleo" Sales in Big Gain During High Butter Market

That old "bogey man," oleomargarine, has raised its head again to figure in an unusual situation in the dairy markets. While butter production is definitely reduced, and supplies exceedingly light, both of which conditions in themselves support high prices, there have been heavy decreases in consumption. On the other hand, the shortage of domestic supplies has been so acute that regardless of reduced consumption, butter prices have held sufficiently high to attract a considerable amount of foreign butter. A buyers strike, coupled with increased production of butter substitutes, add to the upset condition of the market.

Recent published figures state that oleomargarine production for January 1935 was 33,000,000 pounds, an increase of 92 per cent above January 1934.

Approximately 8,000,000 pounds of foreign butter were received from January 1 to April 15, most of this being New Zealand butter. More than half of the above imports arrived since March 1. More recently butter prices have dropped sharply and consumption is reported again on the increase.

Brock to McHenry

John H. Brock assumed his duties as farm adviser in McHenry county recently succeeding W. A. Herrington who resigned to take over Farm Bureau-Farm Management Service in Woodford, Tazewell, McLean and Livingston counties. Prior to coming to McHenry county Jack served as farm adviser in Bond county for the past four and one-half years.



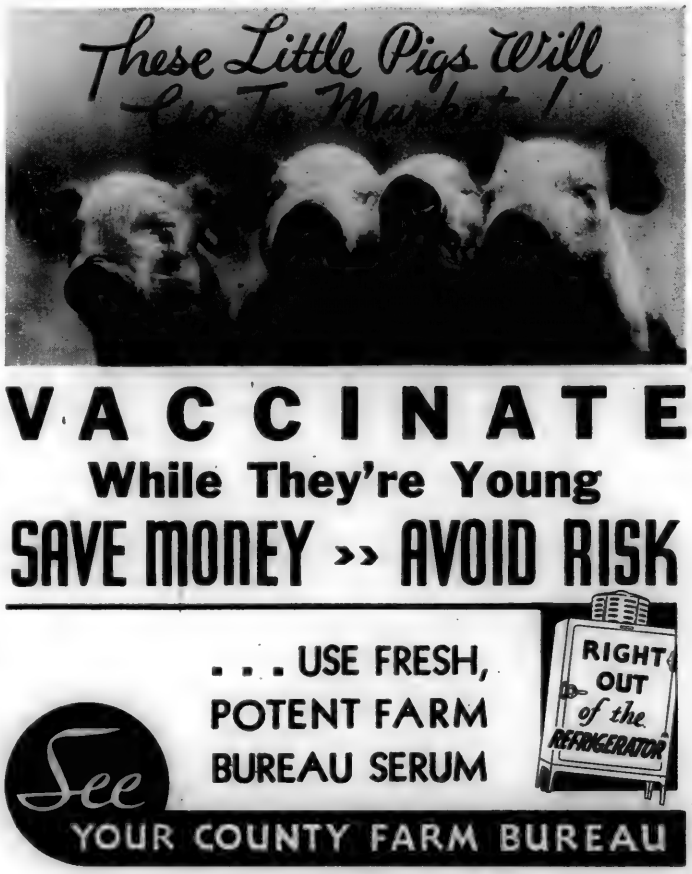
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After receiving his elementary education in the Kankakee public schools, he graduated from the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois in 1925. Following graduation he spent a year farming, then did advanced registry testing work and for four years had charge of the dairy herd improvement associations in Illinois, working under the direction of Prof. C. S. Rhode. Under Brock's guidance the dairy herd improvement associations increased from thirty-two to approximately 60.

Indianapolis Producers Reports Livestock Receipts

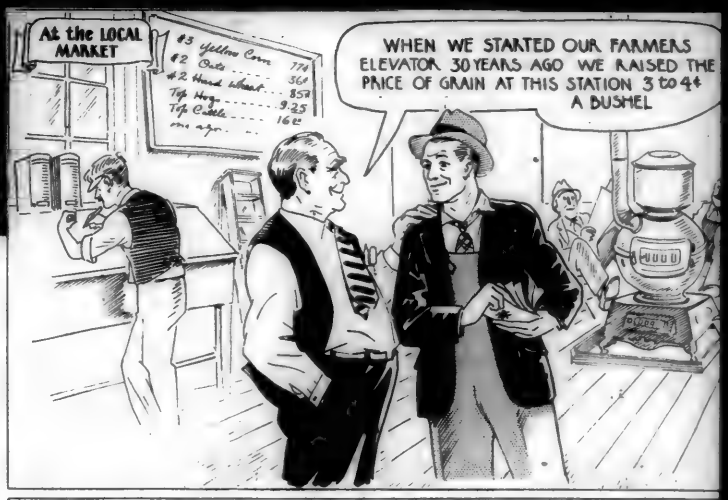
A total of 4,088 cars of livestock sold by the Indianapolis Producers during the first four months of 1934 brought $2,856,974.77, whereas 3,678 cars handled during the first four months of 1935 brought a total of $4,463,615.30—an increase of approximately 60 per cent.

During April the Producers handled 29 per cent of the cattle, 20 per cent of calves, 28 per cent of the hogs and 57 per cent of sheep and lambs received at Indianapolis besides placing nearly 5,000 feeding cattle.



YOUR PRICE FOR GRAIN IS BETTER

Because the COOPERATIVES are Here!





ASK AN OLD TIMER. He'll tell you about country grain prices before the farmers elevators were organized.

The line elevators had things their own way. They took a stiff margin in one section and paid above the market to freeze out competition somewhere else. Robbed Peter to pay Paul. Same way on feed and farm supplies.

The farmers elevators put a stop to that. Many of 'em raised the price of grain three or four cents a bushel. Some as much as five or six cents. They blazed the trail in co-operation. Showed that farmers could run their own business.

Then came Illinois Grain Corporation and the Farmers National. They're doing the same thing in the terminal markets that the farmers elevators are doing locally. Providing competition. Paying patronage dividends. Making the other fellow pay up. Getting the best price that can be had for your grain.

The other fellow is paying a better price **because** of the co-operative.

The co-operatives have had a wholesome effect on price, weights and grades, and service. That's because they're organized by farmers and operated for the benefit of farmers.

It will pay you to patronize your own farmers elevator and Illinois Grain Corporation and Farmers National Grain Corporation. When you withhold your support, you invite a return of the conditions they were organized to clean up. They're here to serve you. Use them.



Farmers National Grain Corporation has influenced prices upward by relieving congestion of wheat and corn at the terminal markets. New terminal elevators built or leased at Chicago, Peoria, Morris and other points are serving Illinois grain producers. By pioneering in the movement of corn down the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, Farmers National has aided the Chicago corn market.

SUPPORT YOUR FARMERS ELEVATOR

ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION
Regional Farmers National Grain Corporation

187 MEMBER ELEVATOR COMPANIES

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VACCINATE

While They're Young

SAVE MONEY >> AVOID RISK

. . . USE FRESH, POTENT FARM BUREAU SERUM



See YOUR COUNTY FARM BUREAU

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Regional Farmers National Grain Corporation

187 MEMBER ELEVATOR COMPANIES

"DO YOU THINK I'M CRAZY?"



"Drive these days without insurance?—Not me! And you can bet I'm Insured in our own Farm Bureau company too, under the new "Cash Premium Plan." I'm in GOOD COMPANY in a good company and at less cost."

Farm Bureau members are selected risks. They have something in life at stake. They are men of substance and standing, careful, law abiding and thoughtful of the rights of others. Farm Bureau members have fewer accidents. That's why it pays to insure in your own Farm Bureau company. You're with friends who are just as good a driving risk as you are —and the result is lowered cost for the greatest amount of protection. It costs nothing to get details and rates for your car. See about it now.

See the Agent at Your County Farm Bureau Office

No Car Is "Too Old" To Insure!

For only $7.80 initial payment ($3.50 of which is your policy fee paid only once in a lifetime) and then only $4.30 every six months, you are protected against loss from Public Liability and Property Damage. The new "Cash Premium Plan" is the result of eight years experience with auto insurance needs of Farm Bureau members. It's all the protection you need at the price you want!

1934

Auto Accidents Totals For The United States

882,000 accidents
36,000 killed
954,000 injured

Who Paid The Bills?

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

608 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

I.A.A. Committee Reports On School Problems

Declares Compulsory Consolidation of Rural School Districts Is Impracticable

APPROPRIATION of money from the general fund in the state treasury to school districts in financial difficulties, and speedy enactment of H. B. 803 providing for the distribution of $3,574,050 among downstate elementary schools were advocated for the immediate relief of the school problem by the I. A. A.'s special education committee in its report recently adopted by the board of directors.



E. E. HOUGHTBY

"The responsible state financial officers," said the committee report, "should be requested to present such itemized information about recent and present revenues by sources and amounts, and about recent and present expenditures of same as will enable the General Assembly, if possible, without increase in any kinds of taxes, to appropriate special funds for distribution of such school districts.

"The committee does not believe that any appropriation for this purpose should disturb the present state school funds or any special fund as has already been done too often, but should be taken only from general funds in the state treasury."

The committee pointed out that information indicates approximately 220 school districts in the state are in such financial straits as to make it difficult, if not impossible, for them to meet their current obligations. Most of these districts are in the coal mining counties, particulary in the southern third of the state, in Cook county, and in the metropolitan area around the City of Chicago. Information indicates that very few country school districts are having serious financial troubles.

The three principal causes of shortage of funds as seen by the committee are: (1) delinquency and forfeitures in property taxes, (2) failure of the state to pay elementary schools their full claims against the common school fund for the years 1930, 1931, and 1932, and (3) gross inequality in the distribution of property taxes collected for payment into the state distributive school fund.

It is now admitted by the state auditor, said the report, that Cook county regardless of tax delinquency and forfeitures therein was permitted to retain from state taxes the full amount of all 1930 claims against the state school fund, whereas all other counties were permitted to retain only about 71 per cent. This action penalized all downstate counties for all delinquencies and forfeitures of taxes in the entire state, including the 90 per cent of all such delinquencies and forfeitures which were in Chicago and Cook county.

Similarly the metropolitan area was again permitted 75 per cent of its 1931 claims, while all other counties only got 62 per cent. In the case of 1932 claims, Cook once more was permitted to retain 81 per cent and other counties only 60 per cent.

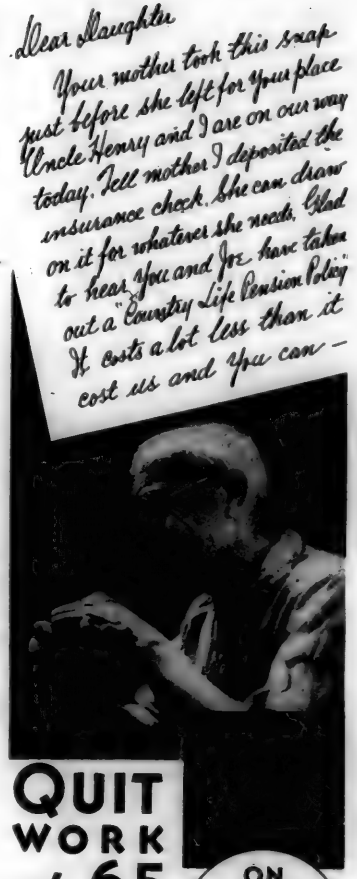
As a permanent program for an equitable and adequate taxing system, it was recommended that the I. A. A. use every effort in co-operation with other organizations representing real estate to secure the submission and adoption of a proper amendment to the revenue article of the state constitution at the earliest possible time.

On the subject of consolidation of school districts, it was pointed out that consolidation would inevitably increase taxes on rural property not only for new grounds, buildings and other facilities, but also for transporting pupils, and furthermore it would transfer a substantial portion of such cost from cities and towns to rural communities.

"In urban areas the greater portion of taxable property (intangibles) cannot be reached with a property tax. Lower ability of farm people and farm property to pay taxes is shown by the fact that Illinois farmers who comprise about one-seventh to one-eighth of the entire population operate property of nearly one-fourth of all assessed valuations, but their own labor and the property they operate produced only about one-twentieth of the net income of the entire population."

Opposing enforced consolidation it was emphasized that consolidation by vote of each district affected, permitted by present law, is far more fair under present conditions. It was further shown

(Continued on page 25)



QUIT WORK at 65

ON $100 A MONTH

The old-fashioned idea of retirement income provided little more than an income in old age. But modern Country Life "pension policies" do more than that. You not only get the monthly income after age 65 but more insurance protection while you're paying for it. In fact, a man of 40, on a limited income can plan to quit work at 65 on $100 a month and hardly notice the present cost. The unsurpassed strength and security of Country Life Insurance Company further adds to the advantages of owning a Country Life "pension policy." See the Country Life general agent at your county Farm Bureau office for details and rates for your age.

COUNTRY LIFE
Insurance Company
608 S. Dearborn St.
Chicago, Illinois



Baseball Dope

Despite the encroachments of soft ball regular baseball is still the most popular farm sport in many counties and prospects look bright for at least 25 to 30 baseball teams playing in eight to nine divisions this year.

At a meeting in Albion May 14 steps were taken at a meeting of farm advisers and Farm Bureau baseball fans with George Thiem, secretary of the state league, to set up a new baseball division including Edwards, Clay, Richland, Wabash and White counties. A schedule of games has been drawn up and arrangements made to play the first series of games on Saturday, June 8.

Division II composed of Boone, Lake, McHenry and DeKalb, organized at a meeting in Marengo, April 27, and agreed to begin Saturday, May 25, with DeKalb at Lake and McHenry at Boone. Floyd Lobdell of Boone county was elected district chairman. A series of 13 games between each of the teams in the division running from May 25 to August 10 was scheduled. June games will be as follows: June 1, McHenry at DeKalb, Boone at Lake; June 8, DeKalb at McHenry, Lake at Boone; June 15, Boone at DeKalb, McHenry at Lake; June 22, DeKalb at Boone, Lake at McHenry; June 29, Lake at DeKalb, Boone at McHenry.

Ray Ihrig, I. A. A. director in the 15th district, presided at the organization meeting of Division V at Macomb on May 11. McDonough, Adams, Fulton and Henderson will play in this division. Otto Steffey, I. A. A. director in the 14th district, was selected as district chairman. County directors are Melvin Barclay, McDonough county; Gale Fengel, Fulton county; Paul Reinebach, Adams county, and Otto Steffey, Henderson county.

A schedule of games was drawn up beginning Saturday, June 1 when Henderson will play Fulton at Henderson and Adams vs. McDonough at Adams. Other games will be played as follows: June 8, Henderson vs. McDonough at McDonough, Adams vs. Fulton at Fulton; June 15, Fulton vs. McDonough at McDonough, Henderson vs. Adams at Henderson; June 22, Henderson vs. Adams at Adams, McDonough vs. Fulton at Fulton; June 29, Fulton vs. Adams at Adams, McDonough vs. Henderson at Henderson.

Ogle County Farm Bureau is planning to organize a team and play with Carroll in division 1. It is hoped that other counties in this territory will bring out their teams to bring the division to full strength.

Division 3 comprising Kendall, Will, Livingston and LaSalle, is scheduled to begin Saturday, June 1, with Kendall at Livingston and LaSalle at Will. Other games in June are: June 8—Will at Kendall, Livingston at LaSalle; June 15—Kendall at LaSalle, Will at Livingston; June 22—Livingston at Will, LaSalle at Kendall; June 29—LaSalle at Livingston, Kendall at Will.

Henry, Peoria and Woodford counties have been placed in a new division. Peoria county is hoping to organize two teams to make a four-team division. Bond and Fayette are organizing new teams and St. Clair county has shown interest in joining this new division. DeWitt and Macon counties are planning to organize, and Piatt has been invited to join in a new division to include these three counties and Sangamon.

As we go to press we have yet to hear from Shelby, Coles, and Moultrie who played as a division last year. Douglas and Edgar counties have been invited to join this division.



MRS. ELLA SHORES
Gold Medal Winner
(Boone County)
"She writes her own humorous readings."

Announce Lyceum Gold Medal Winners

Mrs. Ella Shores of Boone county and the Cloverland Four, competing from White county were judged the Gold Medal winners in the statewide Country Life Lyceum course. In all, 35 counties held contests, 260 contestants vied with one another for county and then state honors, 30,000 people attended and applauded their efforts and listened to L. A. Williams, manager of Country Life Insurance Company, deliver his famous address "Full Measure and False Bottoms".

Mrs. Shores was one of the two given highest rating in the state and the judges proclaimed her a Gold Medal winner. Her speciality is humorous reading and impersonations. Most of her sketches are written by herself and she has shown herself to be a young woman of exceptional attainments. She won the Silver Medal in Boone county in competition with a number of others who showed outstanding talent. In winning the highest lyceum honors she gives evidence of being one of the finest entertainers and writers in the state.

The Cloverland Four, competing in White county who hail from the corners of three counties, White, Edwards and Wayne counties not only shared Gold Medal honors with the brilliant Mrs. Shores but were chosen to entertain the 16,000 who came to Peoria for the big AAA meeting May 20th. There they demonstrated again the wisdom of the judges in naming them one of the two Gold Medal winners. Not only honored with the Silver Medal in White county, they would undoubtedly have been honored again at Peoria, as they were enthusiastically received and the response to their efforts left no doubt they know how to give farmers the kind of music they like. They are talented harmonizers. In their prize winning number they offered a combination of musical instruments with vocal harmony that listeners claim is worth going miles to hear.

According to L. A. Williams, who led most of the Lyceum meetings, the talent discovered was the best yet. It is planned to expand the Lyceum Course into other counties next year.



THE CLOVERLAND FOUR
Gold Medal Winners
(Edwards and Wayne Counties)
At Peoria, 16,000 farmers approved the choice

With Our Farm Bureau Presidents

"Charlie" Smith of Woodford County Is A 100 Per Cent Cooperator

IT SEEMS only right that when Woodford county set out to find a Farm Bureau president it should look for a native son, a 100 per cent cooperator and a man of character, substance and action. They found him about five miles northwest of Eureka, getting a real "kick" out of farming the land that has been in his family for 60 years.

Charles "Charlie" Smith is a charter member of the Woodford County Farm Bureau and Illinois Agricultural Association. He has been on the Executive Committee for nine years—president of the Woodford County Farm Bureau for five years. Today, under Charlie Smith's leadership, Woodford county has 950 active, militant members. As a neighbor and fellow Farm Bureau member put it, "It doesn't make any difference how impossible the job may be, Charlie will never admit it can't be done. Then he gets it done." Others readily admit that when Charlie Smith smiles and asks them to do something, they find themselves doing it when they'd made up their minds not to.

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Baseball Dope

Despite the encroachments of soft ball regular baseball is still the most popular farm sport in many counties and prospects look bright for at least 25 to 30 baseball teams playing in eight to nine divisions this year.

At a meeting in Albion May 14 steps were taken at a meeting of farm advisers and Farm Bureau baseball fans with George Thiem, secretary of the state league, to set up a new baseball division including Edwards, Clay, Richland, Wabash and White counties. A schedule of games has been drawn up and arrangements made to play the first series of games on Saturday, June 8.

Division II composed of Boone, Lake, McHenry and DeKalb, organized at a meeting in Marengo, April 27, and agreed to begin Saturday, May 25, with DeKalb at Lake and McHenry at Boone. Floyd Lobdell of Boone county was elected district chairman. A series of 13 games between each of the teams in the division running from May 25 to August 10 was scheduled. June games will be as follows: June 1, McHenry at DeKalb, Boone at Lake; June 8, DeKalb at McHenry, Lake at Boone; June 15, Boone at DeKalb, McHenry at Lake; June 22, DeKalb at Boone, Lake at McHenry; June 29, Lake at DeKalb, Boone at McHenry.

Ray Ihrig, I. A. A. director in the 15th district, presided at the organization meeting of Division V at Macomb on May 11. McDonough, Adams, Fulton and Henderson will play in this division. Otto Steffey, I. A. A. director in the 14th district, was selected as district chairman. County directors are Melvin Barclay, McDonough county; Gale Fengel, Fulton county; Paul Reinebach, Adams county, and Otto Steffey, Henderson county.

A schedule of games was drawn up beginning Saturday, June 1 when Henderson will play Fulton at Henderson and Adams vs. McDonough at Adams. Other games will be played as follows: June 8, Henderson vs. McDonough at McDonough, Adams vs. Fulton at Fulton; June 15, Fulton vs. McDonough at McDonough, Henderson vs. Adams at Henderson; June 22, Henderson vs. Adams at Adams, McDonough vs. Fulton at Fulton; June 29, Fulton vs. Adams at Adams, McDonough vs. Henderson at Henderson.

Ogle County Farm Bureau is planning to organize a team and play with Carroll in division 1. It is hoped that other counties in this territory will bring out their teams to bring the division to full strength.

Division 3 comprising Kendall, Will, Livingston and LaSalle, is scheduled to begin Saturday, June 1, with Kendall at Livingston and LaSalle at Will. Other games in June are: June 8—Will at Kendall, Livingston at LaSalle; June 15—Kendall at LaSalle, Will at Livingston; June 22—Livingston at Will, LaSalle at Kendall; June 29—LaSalle at Livingston, Kendall at Will.

Henry, Peoria and Woodford counties have been placed in a new division. Peoria county is hoping to organize two teams to make a four-team division. Bond and Fayette are organizing new teams and St. Clair county has shown interest in joining this new division. DeWitt and Macon counties are planning to organize, and Piatt has been invited to join in a new division to include these three counties and Sangamon.

As we go to press we have yet to hear from Shelby, Coles, and Moultrie who played as a division last year. Douglas and Edgar counties have been invited to join this division.



MRS. ELLA SHORES
Gold Medal Winner
(Boone County)
She writes her own humorous readings.

Announce Lyceum Gold Medal Winners

Mrs. Ella Shores of Boone county and the Cloverland Four, competing from White county were judged the Gold Medal winners in the statewide Country Life Lyceum course. In all, 35 counties held contests, 260 contestants vied with one another for county and then state honors, 30,000 people attended and applauded their efforts and listened to L. A. Williams, manager of Country Life Insurance Company, deliver his famous address "Full Measure and False Bottoms".

Mrs. Shores was one of the two given highest rating in the state and the judges proclaimed her a Gold Medal winner. Her speciality is humorous reading and impersonations. Most of her sketches are written by herself and she has shown herself to be a young woman of exceptional attainments. She won the Silver Medal in Boone county in competition with a number of others who showed outstanding talent. In winning the highest lyceum honors she gives evidence of being one of the finest entertainers and writers in the state.

The Cloverland Four, competing in White county who hail from the corners of three counties, White, Edwards and Wayne counties not only shared Gold Medal honors with the brilliant Mrs. Shores but were chosen to entertain the 16,000 who came to Peoria for the big AAA meeting May 20th. There they demonstrated again the wisdom of the judges in naming them one of the two Gold Medal winners. Not only honored with the Silver Medal in White county, they would undoubtedly have been honored again at Peoria, as they were enthusiastically received and the response to their efforts left no doubt they know how to give farmers the kind of music they like. They are talented harmonizers. In their prize winning number they offered a combination of musical instruments with vocal harmony that listeners claim is worth going miles to hear.

According to L. A. Williams, who led most of the Lyceum meetings, the talent discovered was the best yet. It is planned to expand the Lyceum Course into other counties next year.



THE CLOVERLAND FOUR
Gold Medal Winners
(Edwards and Wayne Counties)
At Peoria, 16,000 farmers approved the choice

With Our Farm Bureau Presidents

"Charlie" Smith of Woodford County Is A 100 Per Cent Cooperator

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Donald Kirkpatrick, counsel of the Illinois Agricultural Association, delivered the principal address in which he stressed co-operative marketing as a means of getting the farmer a fair price for his products. Talmage DeFrees of Smithboro was re-elected president.



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"Prospects at this time indicate that the Exchange will have a greater amount of tonnage this year than any year since 1931," Mr. Day reported. "Our less-than-carlot movement of various commodities from Cobden has been normal up to the present time and our asparagus growers at Godfrey are cutting and shipping at present. The extreme drouth last season injured strawberry plantings and as a result the acreage to be harvested this year will be far below normal, especially in the Centralia, Farina and Paris districts. In the Anna district there are some berries already being harvested.

"Cantaloupe prospects at Poag are for a greater volume than last year. Good growing conditions promise an excellent crop. Plans are being developed to handle the Poag cantaloupe and also the cantaloupes and melons from the Beardstown association.

"Early reports indicated great damage to the Illinois peach crop. But later developments clearly show prospects for a good crop. A forecast has been made that Illinois will produce about five carloads of peaches this year. Arkansas and Tennessee peaches promise to yield about a 50 per cent crop which should result in fairly good prices since Georgia peaches will be well cleaned up when the Illinois crop starts moving.

"Cold, damp weather has been favorable for the development of apple scab, although most growers report a fairly good set. The big question facing apple growers is the control of the codling moth. A number of meetings have been held in southern Calhoun county, Pike county, Salem and Carbondale to urge co-operation of growers so that the Exchange might install additional apple washing and packing plants. Government regulations permit a very small amount of lead arsenate on fruit."

Will Install Washer

The Exchange expects to install a washing and packing plant at Carbondale. Growers in the Salem district also are interested in such a plant. It is reported that during the past season 60 lots of Illinois apples totaling around 14,000 bushels were either confiscated or condemned by the food and drug administration. "Frankly, we believe it is high time," said Mr. Day, "that our Illinois growers were attempting to place themselves in a position to co-operate with the federal government rather than to oppose. My guess is that state regulation will be in force before long to correspond with federal agreements."

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The Exchange is recommending more careful grading of fruits this year and is urging growers to use the "Illini" label on their good packs. The Exchange also urges members and shippers to use the state, federal shipping point inspection service. The cost of this service is only $2.50 per car and is well worth the investment. A new membership contract was recently drawn up providing that on commodities marketed for members the Exchange shall deduct one cent per bushel on peaches, apples and pears, one cent per crate on strawberries, a smaller reduction per package on cantaloupes— such deductions to be kept on the books to the credit of the member against which Class A preferred stock will be issued for full shares or partial shares as accrued. This stock investment will be entitled to six per cent cumulative interest, this check-off to be continued and the money used at the discretion of the board for expenses and for retiring other shares of Class A preferred stock at the head of the list.

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Greene Organizes a County Home Bureau

On April 30 the Illinois Home Bureau Federation welcomed a new member, the Greene County Home Bureau, with 310 members, more than 200 of whom attended the organization meeting. The Jersey County Home Bureau was active in helping the Greene county women organize. Mrs. Leonard J. Killey of Monmouth, state president, welcomed the new unit into the federation.

"Splendid co-operation was shown to the Home Bureau by the Farm Bureaus and farm advisers of Jersey and Greene counties," writes Miss Helen Crane, secretary of the Illinois Federation. "The president of the Jersey County Home Bureau and the Home Adviser, Elsie Ross, assisted in launching the new organization."

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YOUR FARM HOME

THIS *is the* YEAR



FARM BUREAU MEMBER HARRY WADE'S home and barn near Sterling, painted 3 years ago with Soyoil.



FARM BUREAU MEMBER HARVEY COBB'S home near Morrison, painted 2 years ago with Soyoil.



SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH in Morrison, painted several years ago with Soyoil.







ove) **FARM BUREAU MEMBER CHARLES D. MATZNICK'S** near Sterling painted with oil.
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FARM BUREAU MEMBER S. L. TRACY'S barn near Morrison, painted with Soyoil.



FARM BUREAU MEMBER R. O. CAPP'S barn near Sterling painted last year with Soyoil.



HAWKER SCHOOL in Kankakee county where Farm Bureau children in District 67 go to school. Painted with Soyoil.

The
Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD

Volume 13 July, 1935 Number 7

59th General Assembly Draws to A Close

Final Days Will Determine Fate of Many Important Measures

AS THIS is written the 59th General Assembly is fast drawing to a close. It has been an unusual session in many ways. While approximately 2,000 bills and resolutions have been introduced, consideration and action on most of them was delayed until the last three to four weeks. Many will never be taken up. Controversy over unemployment relief and related problems has featured the session. Very little important legislation has been enacted. The 59th General Assembly promises to close July 1 without action on a number of important issues.

The interest of the I. A. A. in this session centered in securing more economical administration of relief funds, insisting that those who are able to work make some contribution for their keep at public expense, securing maximum mileage of improved farm-to-market roads out of federal and state relief funds, securing the submission of a satisfactory revenue amendment, killing bad bills particularly those designed to increase the burden of taxes on property, removing objectionable features from milk marketing and other agricultural regulatory measures, and abolishing township taxes on property for poor relief. The Association also has supported a number of meritorious measures introduced by members of the legislature.

The I. A. A. road bills introduced by Senator Lohmann and Senator Lantz passed the senate by a vote of 39 to 0 several weeks ago. They were reported out of the House road and bridge committee with favorable recommendation on June 19 with the understanding that they would be held on second reading to give the state highway department an opportunity to propose amendments which department officials feel are necessary. These bills sponsored in the House by Representatives Sinnett and Hunter, are designed to bring about an equitable distribution among the counties and a maximum mileage of improved secondary roads out of Illinois' share of the $4,880,000,-000 federal work relief funds.

The key bill, S. B. 371, provides that unless otherwise required by federal regulations, not less than 50 per cent of all sums apportioned to Illinois for roads and streets other than sums for grade crossing elimination shall be used for the construction and improvement of secondary roads.

This money would be apportioned among the counties, one-half in proportion to their total mileage of roads and one-half in proportion to their mileage of unimproved roads. The bill fixes the maximum requirements of designs for roads and authorizes counties, townships and road districts to contract for maintenance of roads constructed out of federal relief funds.

The companion bills, S. B. 372-373-374-375, authorize co-operation between state, county and township highway and road officials, provide for the use of unemployed men who are on relief rolls in building roads and require that in case any employable person refuses work which he is physically able to do he shall be denied further direct relief so long as he persists in such refusal.

The Association is hopeful that these bills will pass the House in the closing days of the session and be signed by the governor. Members of the House road and bridge committee gave their unanimous approval to the bills following a clear, concise explanation of their provisions by Paul E. Mathias of the I. A. A. legislative committee on June 19. Mr. Lieberman, Chief Engineer of the State Highway Department, stated that the administration is in sympathy with the purpose of the bills but sug-

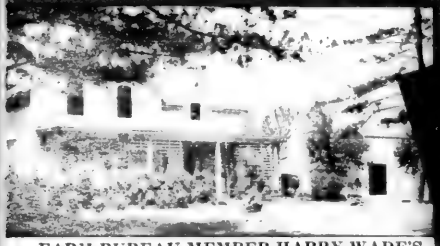
(Continued on next page)



PAUL E. MATHIAS, LEFT, JOHN C. WATSON, CENTER, AND K. T. SMITH, I. A. A. director from the 20th district have represented the Association at Springfield throughout the session, with assistance from time to time of President Smith and other members of the staff.

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Final Days Will Determine Fate of Many Important Measures

AS THIS is written the 59th General Assembly is fast drawing to a close. It has been an unusual session in many ways. While approximately 2,000 bills and resolutions have been introduced, consideration and action on most of them was delayed until the last three to four weeks. Many will never be taken up. Controversy over unemployment relief and related problems has featured the session. Very little important legislation has been enacted. The 59th General Assembly promises to close July 1 without action on a number of important issues.

The interest of the I. A. A. in this session centered in securing more economical administration of relief funds, insisting that those who are able to work make some contribution for their keep at public expense, securing maximum mileage of improved farm-to-market roads out of federal and state relief funds, securing the submission of a satisfactory revenue amendment, killing bad bills particularly those designed to increase the burden of taxes on property, removing objectionable features from milk marketing and other agricultural regulatory measures, and abolishing township taxes on property for poor relief. The Association also has supported a number of meritorious measures introduced by members of the legislature.

The I. A. A. road bills introduced by Senator Lohmann and Senator Lantz passed the senate by a vote of 39 to 0 several weeks ago. They were reported out of the House road and bridge committee with favorable recommendation on June 19 with the understanding that they would be held on second reading to give the state highway department an opportunity to propose amendments which department officials feel are necessary. These bills sponsored in the House by Representatives Sinnett and Hunter, are designed to bring about an equitable distribution among the counties and a maximum mileage of improved secondary roads out of Illinois' share of the $4,880,000,000 federal work relief funds.

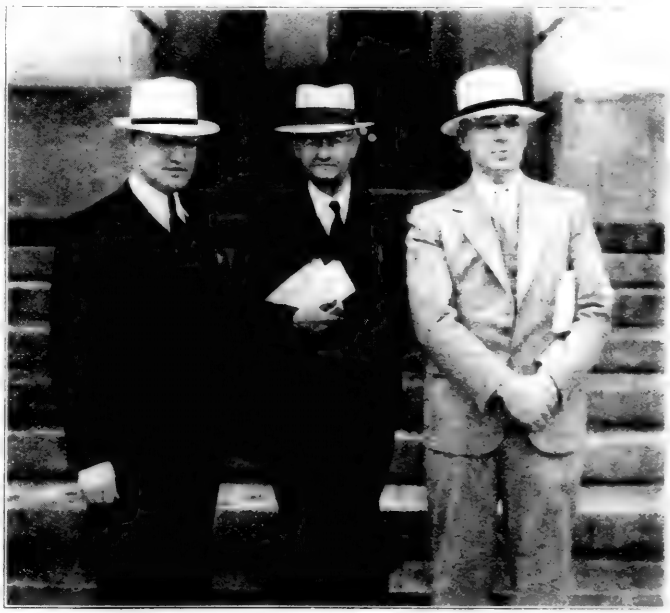
The key bill, S. B. 371, provides that unless otherwise required by federal regulations, not less than 50 per cent of all sums apportioned to Illinois for roads and streets other than sums for grade crossing elimination shall be used for the construction and improvement of secondary roads.

This money would be apportioned among the counties, one-half in proportion to their total mileage of roads and one-half in proportion to their mileage of unimproved roads. The bill fixes the maximum requirements of designs for roads and authorizes counties, townships and road districts to contract for maintenance of roads constructed out of federal relief funds.

The companion bills, S. B. 372-373-374-375, authorize co-operation between state, county and township highway and road officials, provide for the use of unemployed men who are on relief rolls in building roads and require that in case any employable person refuses work which he is physically able to do he shall be denied further direct relief so long as he persists in such refusal.

The Association is hopeful that these bills will pass the House in the closing days of the session and be signed by the governor. Members of the House road and bridge committee gave their unanimous approval to the bills following a clear, concise explanation of their provisions by Paul E. Mathias of the I. A. A. legislative committee on June 19. Mr. Lieberman, Chief Engineer of the State Highway Department, stated that the administration is in sympathy with the purpose of the bills but sug-

(Continued on next page)



PAUL E. MATHIAS, LEFT, JOHN C. WATSON, CENTER, AND K. T. SMITH, I. A. A director from the 20th district have represented the Association at Springfield throughout the session, with assistance from time to time of President Smith and other members of the staff.

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(Continued from page 3)

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President Earl C. Smith and Mr. Mathias paved the way for advancement of the measures the day before by securing an agreement from Representative A. B. Lager, chairman of the road and bridge committee, to call a meeting to consider the measures.

To secure the submission of a proposed revenue amendment to the constitution requires a two-thirds majority vote in both Houses of the General Assembly. This means that it is largely up to Governor Horner and other administration leaders as to what kind, if any, amendment will be enacted this session since the administration controls a substantial majority in both Houses.

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The fact that so much legislation has been delayed for last-minute action means that a comprehensive report on the 59th General Assembly cannot be given until after its adjournment July 1. A more complete report will be published in a later issue of the RECORD.

Supreme Court and AAA

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President
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*Copy of letter to County Farm Advisers.

Livestock Marketing

CATTLE—In spite of the eastern Kosher boycott and seasonal increases in the supply of intermediate grades of fed steers, the cattle market is still in a strong position, according to H. M. Conway, market expert of the National Live Stock Marketing Association. A normal summer advance in prices is expected in the next two months. He recommends prompt finishing as many cattle will be fed after the grazing period for the fall market. Favorable pasture and range conditions will tend to delay marketing, he believes, and put more cattle in slaughter condition. A strong feeder and breeder demand is expected this summer as large feed supplies are in prospect.

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Chicago Producers Saves On Commission Charges

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And Harvey will smile and tell you that the help he got from the Farm Bureau, plus the united efforts of organized farmers in raising farm prices, reducing taxes, and easing the credit problem had a lot to do with his success.

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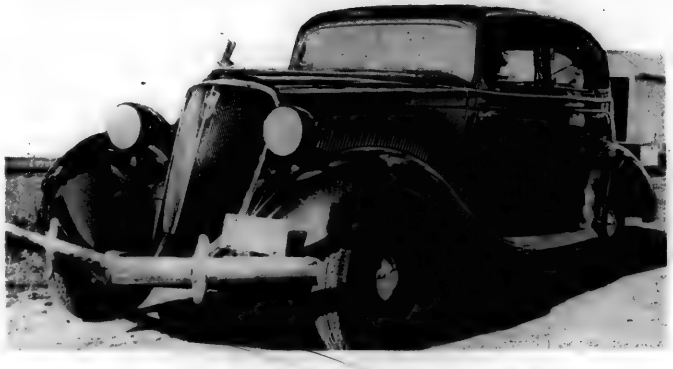
A stove in the center is used to keep the young pigs warm in cold weather. The houses are thoroughly disinfected to kill worm eggs and parasites before the farrowing season begins as recommended by the Farm Bureau and the Illinois College of Agriculture. Hog pastures are rotated for the same reason. The pigs get all they want to eat from self-feeders. Corn, tankage and minerals with alfalfa pasture and plenty of water are relied on for economical gains.

The 11 purebred Duroc sows running with the shoats are bred for early fall litters. Harvey has a hog base in the corn-hog program of 148 pigs. With a 10 per cent reduction for 1935 he can market 133 head.

The 12 milk cows, mostly Shorthorns, are still on dry feed cleaning up the rest of the silage before being turned out on pasture. The milk goes to Milledgeville to the cheese factory where last month's price was $1.64 for 3.85 per cent test. The cows in milk are yielding about $10 each a month. Twenty-two head of cattle were wintered on silage, alfalfa, corn stalks and soybean hay, the milk cows getting some ground feed in addition.

Harvey Cobb's farm account books kept in co-operation with the Whiteside County Farm Bureau and the University of Illinois Farm Management department give you all the facts about income and expense. Nineteen thirty-four income, for example, shows $2,086 from hogs (including first corn-hog check), $538 from milk, $216 from sale of cattle, $263 poultry, $261 eggs, $549 feed grain and supplies (this item is largely increase in inventory value of corn) and $93 from labor off the farm. A total gross income of $4,006 which after subtracting $629 expenses leaves a net of $3,377 for interest on investment, upkeep on the farm, labor and management wage. Not so bad for 80 acres. Higher prices as a result of the AAA program, the drouth, and reflationary policies of government combined with the fact that northwestern Illinois was a favored section last year made possible this excellent showing.

Harvey is a member of the township corn-hog committee. "Here's why I believe in the AAA program," he said, pointing to hog sales records of 1933 and 1934. "Look at the 52 spring pigs I sold in September, 1933. They netted me only $445.38, about $8.50 a head for 214 lb. hogs. The 35 sold in October that year netted $352.56. Fifty-five sold March 16, 1934 brought $585.76. That's when we signed up for the corn-hog program. Look what happened the next fall when the program started to take hold. Forty-nine hogs sold September 20, 1934 netted $801.97. Five more sold October 3 brought $65.39. Forty marketed March 20 this year brought $8.70 a hundred and netted $786.27. The corn-hog program made the difference between success and failure for me. The payments out of processing taxes are helpful but not nearly so important as the gain in prices. That's where livestock farmers, the cattle and sheep men as well, have had their greatest benefit."



NEW AUTOMOBILES AND OTHER MANUFACTURED COMMODITIES ARE AGAIN making their appearance on Illinois farms which accounts for the increased employment and activity in industrial centers. While farm buying power is up from the low levels of two and three years ago, only a beginning has been made. The potential demand by farmers for industrial goods is almost unlimited. The steady rise in farm prices toward parity has greatly improved the exchange value of farm products although many farmers, hard hit last year by drouth, must await the production of a new crop before they can buy.

This year the Cobb farm has 23½ acres corn, 12 acres oats and barley, 9 acres soybeans for hay and seed, 12 acres alfalfa (6 for chickens, 7 for hogs), 12 acres of oats and sweet clover pasture for cows, 2 acres sweet corn and 1 acre Grohoma (kaffir corn) for silo. The balance of the farm is in garden, orchard, farmstead and road. Last year in spite of dry weather corn made nearly 60 bu. an acre. And 4½ acres of soybeans yielded 118 bu. of seed.

What's all that red stuff across the fence on the next farm? Red sorrel and what a thrifty growth this year. A sign of acid soil. "Funny thing about this farm," said Harvey. "There's rich limestone under all of it. You can dig down six feet, more or less, almost anywhere and strike limestone. But the top soil was all acid before we limed."

Out in another alfalfa patch north of the house, Mrs. Cobb is busy with her chickens. There you'll find about 1,100 spring frys, White Leghorns and Rocks, weighing from 1½ to two pounds, all raised from baby chicks bought from the hatchery the first of April.

The chicks are placed on wire in the brooder houses when they arrive and started on Fesco mash mixed by the farmers' elevator at Morrison. After three to four weeks on Fesco starter, the Cobbs change to a growing mash, which they grind and mix themselves, composed of 50 lbs. corn, 30 lbs. wheat, 19 lbs. meat scrap, two lbs. Corn King minerals, and one lb. salt. This feed which costs about $1.70 per cwt. on today's market is kept in hoppers before the young growing chickens constantly. Also plenty of water and alfalfa pasture.

The young Leghorns don't fly around much if you give them all they want to eat, Mrs. Cobb tells you. "We haven't had any of this hatch killed on the hard road yet." Customers from the neighboring towns drive out and buy many of the young fryers when they weigh around two pounds. They are dressed to order, or sold live. Last year most of the springers were marketed direct to the consumer and at good prices. People will pay more for quality.

Mrs. Cobb plans to keep up to 500 of the young pullets to put in the laying house this fall. They will be fed a home mixed laying mash similar to the growing mash to start them shelling out eggs about October 1.

Harvey believes in insurance. He holds two policies in Country Life, his new 1935 Studebaker six is insured in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual, and a Farmers Mutual Reinsurance policy protects his farm property against fire and windstorm. He patronizes the Whiteside Service Co. The Cobb homestead is painted with Soyoil paint.

"The best investment I ever made was in a Farm Bureau membership," Harvey will tell you. "If I had got as big returns from other investments I've made I'd be satisfied."

What's the Law?

Keeping the Business Enterprises of the Farm Bureau on Solid Legal Ground is one of the Chief Tasks of the Legal Department

IT'S EASIER to keep out of trouble than to get out after you are in.

This is one of the maxims of Donald Kirkpatrick, general counsel of the Illinois Agricultural Association. For more than 14 years as director of the I. A. A. legal department, "Kirk" has devoted his energies toward developing and keeping the many business and co-operative enterprises of the I. A. A and County Farm Bureaus on solid legal ground.

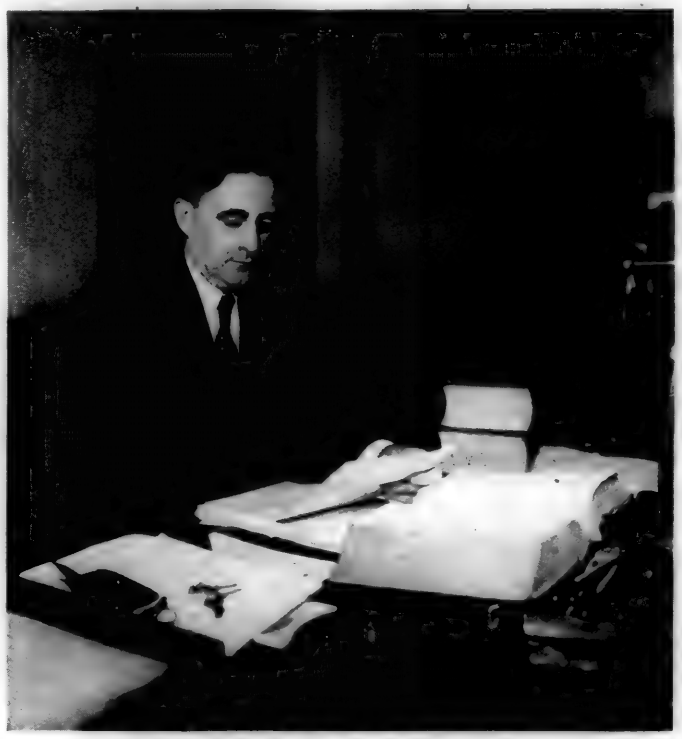
"What's the law on that," is a question that bobs up frequently in all sorts of business activities of farmers. It has been Kirk's job not only to answer the question but to find a legal way to do what needed to be done in serving the interests of organized Illinois farmers.

One of the first tasks to which he set himself early in the life of the state association was to place on the statutes of Illinois a modern, co-operative law clearly defining the principles of true co-operative organization, and paving the way for establishing real cooperatives which fully protect the rights and interests of members. The Illinois Co-operative Act of 1923, sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association, was the result. And today hundreds of successful co-operative associations, organized under this act, are operating in Illinois to the great benefit of Farm Bureau members.

The legal department has drafted or assisted in drafting a great many other measures a number of which have been enacted into law and are now among the Illinois statutes.

The mass of detail of a legal nature connected with the launching and operation of the three I. A. A. insurance companies, the state purchasing organization and the 60 affiliated county service companies, the various marketing institutions state wide, county, and local, and the parent association itself including the 94 County Farm Bureaus has called for great diligence by the legal department. A special knowledge of co-operative law and co-operative principles has enabled it to serve all these organizations well that they may effectively carry out the purpose for which they were organized.

Mr. Kirkpatrick has been more than an adviser on legal problems connected with launching the hundreds of business enterprises of the Farm Bureau in Illinois. He has taken an active part in studying and analyzing the possible fields of service, and later in forming and developing the various companies and associations owned and controlled by the Farm Bureau members of this state.



Donald Kirkpatrick, general counsel and director of the legal department.

As legal counsel and secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Service Company board which acts as general manager of the various associated companies and co-operative groups established by the I. A. A., he presents the service company reports each month to the board of directors of the parent organization.

The many legal problems connected with settlement of major auto accident claims, certain life insurance claims, contracts running between the various corporate bodies, agents and other individuals go to the legal department for the attention of Mr. Kirkpatrick, Paul E. Mathias, and other assistants.

Obviously, the department does not have time to represent and serve individual members in their personal matters and problems except as these are merged with those of other members. The fact that it is illegal for a corporation in this state to practice law means that the legal department may serve only the group interests of Farm Bureau members rather than their personal private interests.

Because of the close relation of most transportation matters to law, the transportation and legal departments were merged several years ago. Technical matters of transportation concerning rates, interests of members in public utilities and collection of claims are being ably handled and represented by G. W. Baxter.

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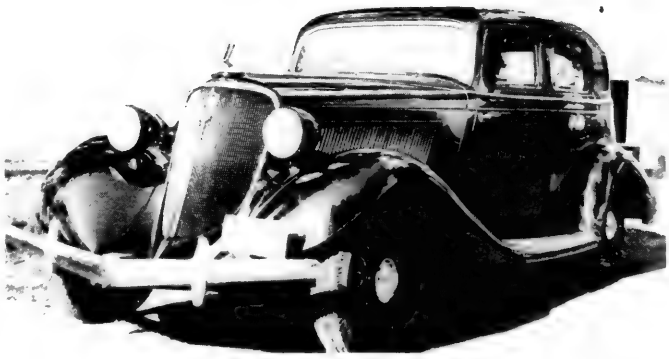
A stove in the center is used to keep the young pigs warm in cold weather. The houses are thoroughly disinfected to kill worm eggs and parasites before the farrowing season begins as recommended by the Farm Bureau and the Illinois College of Agriculture. Hog pastures are rotated for the same reason. The pigs get all they want to eat from self-feeders. Corn, tankage and minerals with alfalfa pasture and plenty of water are relied on for economical gains.

The 11 purebred Duroc sows running with the shoats are bred for early fall litters. Harvey has a hog base in the corn-hog program of 148 pigs. With a 10 per cent reduction for 1935 he can market 133 head.

The 12 milk cows, mostly Shorthorns, are still on dry feed cleaning up the rest of the silage before being turned out on pasture. The milk goes to Milledgeville to the cheese factory where last month's price was $1.64 for 3.85 per cent test. The cows in milk are yielding about $10 each a month. Twenty-two head of cattle were wintered on silage, alfalfa, corn stalks and soybean hay, the milk cows getting some ground feed in addition.

Harvey Cobb's farm account books kept in co-operation with the Whiteside County Farm Bureau and the University of Illinois Farm Management department give you all the facts about income and expense. Nineteen thirty-four income, for example, shows $2,086 from hogs (including first corn-hog check), $538 from milk, $216 from sale of cattle, $263 poultry, $261 eggs, $549 feed grain and supplies (this item is largely increase in inventory value of corn) and $93 from labor off the farm. A total gross income of $4,006 which after subtracting $629 expenses leaves a net of $3,377 for interest on investment, upkeep on the farm, labor and management wage. Not so bad for 80 acres. Higher prices as a result of the AAA program, the drouth, and reflationary policies of government combined with the fact that northwestern Illinois was a favored section last year made possible this excellent showing.

Harvey is a member of the township corn-hog committee. "Here's why I believe in the AAA program," he said, pointing to hog sales records of 1933 and 1934. "Look at the 52 spring pigs I sold in September, 1933. They netted me only $445.38, about $8.50 a head for 214 lb. hogs. The 35 sold in October that year netted $352.56. Fifty-five sold March 16, 1934 brought $585.76. That's when we signed up for the corn-hog program. Look what happened the next fall when the program started to take hold. Forty-nine hogs sold September 20, 1934 netted $801.97. Five more sold October 3 brought $65.39. Forty marketed March 20 this year brought $8.70 a hundred and netted $786.27. The corn-hog program made the difference between success and failure for me. The payments out of processing taxes are helpful but not nearly so important as the gain in prices. That's where livestock farmers, the cattle and sheep men as well, have had their greatest benefit."



NEW AUTOMOBILES AND OTHER MANUFACTURED COMMODITIES ARE AGAIN making their appearance on Illinois farms which accounts for the increased employment and activity in industrial centers. While farm buying power is up from the low levels of two and three years ago, only a beginning has been made. The potential demand by farmers for industrial goods is almost unlimited. The steady rise in farm prices toward parity has greatly improved the exchange value of farm products although many farmers, hard hit last year by drouth, must await the production of a new crop before they can buy.

This year the Cobb farm has 23½ acres corn, 12 acres oats and barley, 9 acres soybeans for hay and seed, 12 acres alfalfa (6 for chickens, 7 for hogs), 12 acres of oats and sweet clover pasture for cows, 2 acres sweet corn and 1 acre Grohoma (kaffir corn) for silo. The balance of the farm is in garden, orchard, farmstead and road. Last year in spite of dry weather corn made nearly 60 bu. an acre. And 4½ acres of soybeans yielded 118 bu. of seed.

What's all that red stuff across the fence on the next farm? Red sorrel and what a thrifty growth this year. A sign of acid soil. "Funny thing about this farm," said Harvey. "There's rich limestone under all of it. You can dig down six feet, more or less, almost anywhere and strike limestone. But the top soil was all acid before we limed."

Out in another alfalfa patch north of the house, Mrs. Cobb is busy with her chickens. There you'll find about 1,100 spring frys, White Leghorns and Rocks, weighing from 1½ to two pounds, all raised from baby chicks bought from the hatchery the first of April.

The chicks are placed on wire in the brooder houses when they arrive and started on Fesco mash mixed by the farmers' elevator at Morrison. After three to four weeks on Fesco starter, the Cobbs change to a growing mash, which they grind and mix themselves, composed of 50 lbs. corn, 30 lbs. wheat, 19 lbs. meat scrap, two lbs. Corn King minerals, and one lb. salt. This feed which costs about $1.70 per cwt. on today's market is kept in hoppers before the young growing chickens constantly. Also plenty of water and alfalfa pasture.

The young Leghorns don't fly around much if you give them all they want to eat, Mrs. Cobb tells you. "We haven't had any of this hatch killed on the hard road yet." Customers from the neighboring towns drive out and buy many of the young fryers when they weigh around two pounds. They are dressed to order, or sold live. Last year most of the springers were marketed direct to the consumer and at good prices. People will pay more for quality.

Mrs. Cobb plans to keep up to 500 of the young pullets to put in the laying house this fall. They will be fed a home mixed laying mash similar to the growing mash to start them shelling out eggs about October 1.

Harvey believes in insurance. He holds two policies in Country Life, his new 1935 Studebaker six is insured in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual, and a Farmers Mutual Reinsurance policy protects his farm property against fire and windstorm. He patronizes the Whiteside Service Co. The Cobb homestead is painted with Soyoil paint.

"The best investment I ever made was in a Farm Bureau membership," Harvey will tell you. "If I had got as big returns from other investments I've made I'd be satisfied."

What's the Law?

Keeping the Business Enterprises of the Farm Bureau on Solid Legal Ground is one of the Chief Tasks of the Legal Department

IT'S EASIER to keep out of trouble than to get out after you are in.

This is one of the maxims of Donald Kirkpatrick, general counsel of the Illinois Agricultural Association. For more than 14 years as director of the I. A. A. legal department, "Kirk" has devoted his energies toward developing and keeping the many business and co-operative enterprises of the I. A. A and County Farm Bureaus on solid legal ground.

"What's the law on that," is a question that bobs up frequently in all sorts of business activities of farmers. It has been Kirk's job not only to answer the question but to find a legal way to do what needed to be done in serving the interests of organized Illinois farmers.

One of the first tasks to which he set himself early in the life of the state association was to place on the statutes of Illinois a modern, co-operative law clearly defining the principles of true co-operative organization, and paving the way for establishing real cooperatives which fully protect the rights and interests of members. The Illinois Co-operative Act of 1923, sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association, was the result. And today hundreds of successful co-operative associations, organized under this act, are operating in Illinois to the great benefit of Farm Bureau members.

The legal department has drafted or assisted in drafting a great many other measures a number of which have been enacted into law and are now among the Illinois statutes.

The mass of detail of a legal nature connected with the launching and operation of the three I. A. A. insurance companies, the state purchasing organization and the 60 affiliated county service companies, the various marketing institutions state wide, county, and local, and the parent association itself including the 94 County Farm Bureaus has called for great diligence by the legal department. A special knowledge of co-operative law and co-operative principles has enabled it to serve all these organizations well that they may effectively carry out the purpose for which they were organized.

Mr. Kirkpatrick has been more than an adviser on legal problems connected with launching the hundreds of business enterprises of the Farm Bureau in Illinois. He has taken an active part in studying and analyzing the possible fields of service, and later in forming and developing the various companies and associations owned and controlled by the Farm Bureau members of this state.



Donald Kirkpatrick, general counsel and director of the legal department.

As legal counsel and secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Service Company board which acts as general manager of the various associated companies and co-operative groups established by the I. A. A., he presents the service company reports each month to the board of directors of the parent organization.

The many legal problems connected with settlement of major auto accident claims, certain life insurance claims, contracts running between the various corporate bodies, agents and other individuals go to the legal department for the attention of Mr. Kirkpatrick, Paul E. Mathias, and other assistants.

Obviously, the department does not have time to represent and serve individual members in their personal matters and problems except as these are merged with those of other members. The fact that it is illegal for a corporation in this state to practice law means that the legal department may serve only the group interests of Farm Bureau members rather than their personal private interests.

Because of the close relation of most transportation matters to law, the transportation and legal departments were merged several years ago. Technical matters of transportation concerning rates, interests of members of public utilities and collection of claims are being ably handled and represented by G. W. Baxter.

(Continued on page 9)

True Life Values

By Larry Williams

WHAT guarantee has the farmer that the vast program he has outlined for himself will be carried to full fruition?

Mortgaged farm, children to raise and educate, a sum of money to accumulate for retirement some day, and maybe parents of either his own or his wife's to help along mean in total a sizeable contract for one man to take on.

The Illinois Agricultural Association years ago saw the need of farmers for protection of a reliable kind, protection which would provide funds for the various specific needs suggested here.

The farmer's program could likely be carried out if he lived. Difficult as times may be for a farm operator in good health, there is always the more serious problem of the wife and family, as well as the program to pay off a debt should he suddenly be taken away. Without protection the full brunt of the load falls on the mother's shoulders.

It was this common problem of protecting the important life values of farmers and providing funds to carry out farmers' plans which prompted the I. A. A. to give serious thought to life insurance as a service to Farm Bureau members.

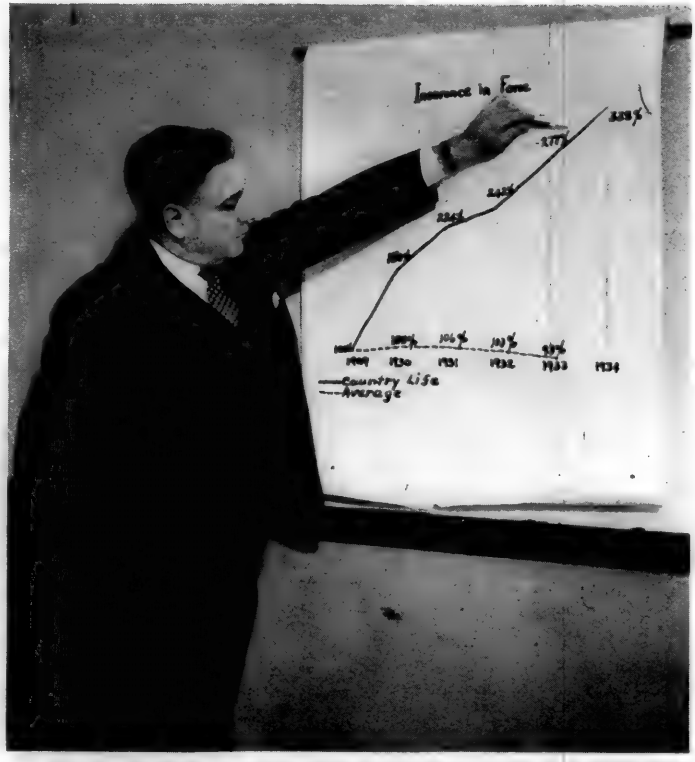
It was in 1928 that the long debated and investigated subject of life insurance for Farm Bureau members found its answer at the now famous Decatur meeting. Country Life Insurance Company was definitely determined to be the Farm Bureau life insurance project at this meeting, and by the last day of the year in 1928 the corporation was set up to produce legal reserve life insurance that would answer the demand for reliable protection for farmers' specific needs.

Here was a company which, when set up and going, would merit the support of farmers, for it would not only operate under legal reserve laws, but be guaranteed as owner by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

What a service it has proved to be for the thousands of farmers whose families share in its protective policies and provisions!

The earlier idea of life insurance was merely the carrying of some kind of insurance in some kind of a company so that dependents might have a thousand or two dollars in case the bread winner was taken by death.

Today's idea of luxury and need is vastly more ambitious than that of yesteryear. The necessities of today are ofttimes the luxury of that earlier day. Now we are forced to answer the question, "How much life insurance should a farmer carry?" This brings us to the question of life values.



MR. WILLIAMS POINTING TO CHART SHOWING REMARKABLE GROWTH IN VOLUME of insurance, now more than $70,000,000, written in the Farm Bureau owned company—Country Life.

Life Has a Value

Life insurance has no magic except that of its practical plan for dividing the burden of one risk and providing accumulations through regular premiums that are available and certain to the insured, even though he may outlive his dependents and need an old age income himself. Just carrying a thousand dollars of life insurance would not replace his earning power for even one year.

He has a more ambitious program than just the making of one year's income. The farmer wants his farm paid for to enjoy and to hand down clear to his children. He wants leisure time some day in the future to relax and to enjoy his older years. He wants his children to be educated and have their chance in life.

So he now attempts through life insurance to guarantee the carrying out of his program as far as his ability to pay premiums will permit.

He therefore may plan a cash sum through life insurance to be paid to his wife to settle the cost of his funeral and last illness, and enough to permit the family to readjust on a basis of hiring certain work done, and to pay off the mortgage.

He would have, if he were more ambitious, a monthly income provided for his wife of $50 or $100 a month, so that she should not come to penury or have to depend on her children in her old age.

(Continued on page 9)

True Life Values

(Continued from page 8)

Every good father has certain plans for the education of his children. But, if the unforeseen occurs, and his earning power is taken away, he can provide that in such a case his life insurance will replace his earning power sufficiently, in addition to his wife's monthly income provision, and in addition to his cash for mortgage and readjustment, to give each child $30 or $40 a month until they attain the age of 22 years. This would serve as an education fund to give them the equipment he had planned for them had he lived.

Ox-cart days came and went. Power farming is only beginning. Farm home conveniences and new means of transportation and communication advance the farmer to the mid-day of our latest methods of living and doing. New needs require new programs and new responsibilities.

Hence, Country Life insurance leaps ahead in a field in which there is greater need and greater use for protection than in possibly any other. Farmers are embracing life insurance as a solution for the problem of unfinished programs just as they embraced new methods of farming.

It is now possible for Illinois farmers to get in their own legal reserve company which they own and operate the benefit of the greatest strength and security and at low money-saving rates, all the benefits about which higher premium, eastern-owned companies always have harped.

What's the Law?

(Continued from page 7)

During the past two years codes affecting farmers interests have been modified and marketing agreements drawn up, hearings have been attended, and legislation drafted, all of which has required the attention of the legal department. In a nation governed by law, rather than by kings and dictators, knowledge of the law is most important. And in Illinois, organized farmers have found and will continue to find increasing use for legal assistance in their many lines of co-operative effort.

Carroll County Farm Bureau has two soft ball leagues in operation, one for Farm Bureau members and the other for younger players from families of Farm Bureau members. There are 10 teams from as many townships, each of which play one game a week. Most of the games are played on lighted fields at night during the busy season.

A record crowd of 154 young people assembled at Tremont June 19th for the sixth county-wide discussion and recreational mixer sponsored by the Tazewell County Farm Bureau and the Home Bureau.

I. A. A. Continues Efforts for Revenue Amendment

Here Is Text of Resolution Supported In 59th General Assembly

Following is the text of the revenue amendment advocated by the Illinois Agricultural Association in the 59th General Assembly which is scheduled to adjourn July 1.

John C. Watson, director of taxation, explained the proposed amendment in a 50 minute address to the House of Representatives at Springfield, meeting as a Committee of the Whole, Thursday night June 20. To pass, the measure requires a two-thirds majority in both houses of the legislature and the signature of the governor.

If enacted the proposal would be voted upon in 1936 and a majority of all votes cast would be required to make it effective. The resolution was introduced in the House by Rep's. Sinnett, McClure, Brockhouse, L. Green, Branson and G. Johnson and in the Senate by Senators Searcy, Hickman, Lantz, Fribley and Gunning.

House Joint Resolution 58

RESOLVED, By the House of Representatives of the Fifty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of this State, for adoption or rejection at the next election of members of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, in the manner provided by law, a proposition to amend Article IX of the Constitution, by adding Section 14 thereto, this added section to read as follows:

Article IX

Section 14. The limitations expressed or implied in Sections 1, 3 and 9 and in the first sentence of Section 10 of this Article shall not apply to any general law or amendment thereto which shall be passed by vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each House of the General Assembly. Any such law or amendment thereto may classify any object or subject or the objects and subjects of taxation; may exempt any object or subject of taxation, or any class thereof, in whole or in part, from taxation; and may vest counties or other municipal corporations with power to levy taxes for payment of general indebtedness, or for any other general corporate purpose, upon any object or subject of taxation, or class thereof, except income, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same, and to certify such taxes, except on property, for collection by the State, the net proceeds of which shall be paid to the county or other municipal corporation levying the same. Estates of homestead occupied by the owner as a residence may be exempted from taxation in an amount not exceeding $1,000 of the fair cash value by general law passed by vote of a majority, and in a greater amount of the fair cash value by general law passed by vote of two-thirds, of the members elected to each House of the General Assembly.

Except for the payment of indebtedness existing on the effective date of this amendment, and of indebtedness thereafter incurred by authority of a vote of the people of the State, county or other municipal corporation incurring the same, the aggregate of taxes levied for all general purposes for any one year on any property except income within the jurisdiction of any city, village or incorporated town shall never exceed one per centum of its fair cash value, and on any such property not within the jurisdiction of any city, village or incorporated town shall never exceed seven-tenths of one per centum of its fair cash value. The General Assembly shall, by general law, allocate tax rates which may be levied upon such property for general purposes, among the several taxing bodies authorized to levy such taxes.

In order that no inconvenience may arise from this amendment and that adequate time may be given for the enactment of legislation based thereon, and for judicial determination of the validity of such legislation, no law based upon this amendment shall take effect prior to January 1, 1938, except insofar as may be necessary for putting such law into effect on such date and for the administration thereof. None of the provisions of this amendment shall invalidate any tax levied or indebtedness incurred prior to January 1, 1938.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

George Thiem, Editor
John Tracy, Assistant

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Further Mortgage Relief

REDUCTION of interest rates on federal land bank loans to 3½ per cent commencing July 1, 1935 will bring much needed relief to Illinois farmers.

This measure which was supported by the I. A. A. and the American Farm Bureau Federation is in line with the Farm Bureau's long continued efforts to make available to farmers as low a rate of interest as other groups are receiving. The Farm Bureau has consistently fought for a credit system for agriculture suited to the needs of farmers, a system through which the ability of the government to borrow at low rates of interest is made available to agriculture.

The rate of 3½ per cent will continue for one year when it will be raised to four per cent commencing July 1, 1936. On loans made directly by the Land Banks interest rates will be cut to four and 4½ per cent respectively for these periods. The 3½ per cent rate applies only to loans made through national farm loan associations.

Trees Along Highways

ILLINOIS farmers have been scanning with a skeptical eye the planting of shade trees along the public highways of the state.

One of the chief objections to this practice which has been stimulated by the unemployment situation and the use of relief clients on highway grading and artificial beautification, is that when the trees mature they will shade large areas of cultivated ground and sap fertility and moisture from adjoining fields.

Farmers also point out that "planting of trees along state highways is not a sound policy either in respect to safety of traffic, or in respect to the great need for further improving secondary roads." A resolution to this effect adopted at a conference of County Farm Bureau officials in the 15th congressional district was concurred in by directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association in their May meeting.

It is well known that large shade trees along the highways contribute toward the retention of ice and snow on the pavement and also shed leaves which when wet add to driving hazards. The fact that there are yet some 60,000 to 70,000 miles of unimproved country roads in the state indicates that state funds spent on trees and landscaping can be put to more practical and beneficial use in pulling thousands of Illinois farmers out of the mud by gravelling farm-to-market roads.

Complaint Not Justified

CURRENT complaint of high cost of living is not justified by comparison of food prices and prices of other commodities and services. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics shows that food prices are 14 per cent below the general average of living costs. In 1933 they were 24 per cent below. Clothing and rent, although more nearly in balance with food prices than other items, are still about 12 per cent higher than food. Prices of other living items, such as fuel, lights, household goods and miscellaneous items of health and recreation average 64 per cent more than food. Yet one seldom hears complaints of these inequalities.

During the month of May prices paid by farmers for commodities bought were at 128 based on the 1910-'14 index at 100, but the ratio of prices received to prices paid was at 84. So if anyone should complain about price inequalities it is farmers.

All Mixed Up

HOWARD WOOD, financial editor of the Chicago Tribune has been consistently blaming crop adjustment for the rise in the cost of food. Apparently the strategy has been to get the consumer down on the AAA. Now comes Thomas Furlong, grain market reporter for the same paper who concludes that "crop control measures undertaken under the agricultural adjustment program do not appear, after a year of experiment, to have had a material influence on the trend of prices of principal grain crops." It was the drought that came to the rescue. The boys ought to get together so as not to confuse their readers.

The big city press seems to be equally mixed up about the processing tax. At different times it has been asserted that the consumer pays the tax. Then supporting the propaganda of the commission men they have told the farmer that he paid it in a lower price. Encouraged by the Supreme Court decision on NRA, the smaller packers recently have unloosed a barrage of suits to enjoin the government from collecting the processing tax on hogs. Anti-AAA papers have seized upon this as another juicy morsel and are now telling the world that packers are being put out of business because of the processing tax. All of which is a good example of the absurdities that grow out of careless if not wilful disregard of truth.

"HERE'S WHAT I WANT IN AN AUTO POLICY!"

"I have always been a great believer in the principles of mutual insurance and fully realize that no company is sound unless the policyholders pay all the losses. I want to be insured in a company that selects its risks very carefully."

"I want an auto policy in a mutual company that has sufficient surplus so that it can guarantee its rates."

"I want a policy that will protect me or any member of my family while driving my automobile. I want the company to go so far as to give protection to any friends of mine to whom I might lend my car."

"Since I occasionally drive some one else's automobile I want a policy that will protect me while driving any car which I might borrow whether that car is insured or not. I also want my wife to have this same privilege."

"I want a policy that agrees to reimburse me for at least $25.00 of immediate first medical aid which I might be obliged to pay out of my pocket for some one who was hit or injured by my car."

"I want a policy that gives me protection while I am driving anywhere in the United States or Canada."

"I want a policy that protects me while I am towing another automobile, some farm machinery or a small trailer."

"I want a policy that agrees to pay me in cash the actual value of my car in case it is stolen or burned up. (I don't like a policy that has a schedule of fixed depreciation regardless of its condition.)"

"I want a policy that pays at least 80% of the damage to my car in case of a collision whether it be $1.00 or $100. (I don't like these $25, $50 and $100 deductions I hear so much about.)"

"If I trade automobiles I want my insurance to transfer immediately and I want a policy that will give me ten days to notify the company."



"I want my policy in a company that will give me public liability protection in any amount I ask for. I don't want the policy to provide for less than $5,000 property damage."

"I also want my policy to protect me 100 per cent against any damage done by tornado, cyclone and windstorm because these are things over which I have no control."

"Last of all I want to buy my policy from someone I know and who will not misrepresent to me and who is paid for servicing my policy. I don't like this idea of seeing 25% to 35% of my premium every year go to some one simply for filling out an application blank."

YOU CAN GET ALL THIS AT LOW COST!

The New "Cash Premium Plan" Policy Is What You've Always Wanted. See The Agent At Your County Farm Bureau Office For Rates And Details

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

608 So. Dearborn Street — Chicago, Illinois

Comments On Frazier-Lemke Act Decision

The New York Times commenting editorially on the Supreme Court decision holding the Frazier-Lemke farm bankruptcy act unconstitutional says: "Nothing of value will be lost in consequence of this finding by the court. Comparatively little use has been made of the bankruptcy law since its enactment and it has played no important part whatever in the general improvement shown in the farm mortgage situation. For this improvement two other factors plainly deserve credit. One is the marked rise in the value of farm commodities; a bushel of wheat now pays more than twice as much interest on a farm mortgage as it did in 1933. The other is the substantial aid given to the debtor farmer by the Farm Credit Administration. By coincidence, it reported recently that it has loaned $3,000,000,000 to farmers in the last two years, on terms resulting in an annual saving of $35,000,000 in their interest charges. Farm foreclosures have decreased; farm land values are rising; farm mortgage debt, now estimated at less than $8,000,000,000, is the smallest in 15 years."

The Farm Bureau movement led in sponsoring the Adjustment Act and gold revaluation which assisted in raising prices, and supported the Farm Credit Act of 1933 under which a more liberal credit policy and lower interest rates were put into effect.—Editor.

Two Schools of Thought

There are two schools of thought in cotton. One school believes that the cotton farmers' income from domestic and foreign sales is the most important consideration. The other school thinks that above all else the cotton farmer should hang onto his export market, even if he has to give his cotton away to do it.

One school makes income supreme; the other volume of production supreme. One idea is that the farmer produces cotton to live; the other is that he lives to produce cotton. The second school is pretty closely allied with one of the most vocal groups now attacking the cotton program. Cotton exporters depend for their profits on volume of goods handled. The more bales of cotton pass through their hands, the better off they are. I'm not sure that they care very much what the price is to the farmer who produces the goods they handle.—M. L. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Observations

The unemployment relief policy which would require every able-bodied person to work for his living when provided at public expense seems to have ample precedent in medieval history.

In a book entitled "The English Agricultural Labourer 1300 - 1925" Montague and T. R. Fordham record how tenant farmers and workers back in the 16th century lost their jobs as a result of changes in land ownership and other laws which brought about destruction of villages and the break-up of monasteries to which many workers were attached.

Laws were passed again and again to deal with these poor people who were now to be treated as vagabonds. The poor, it was decided by the law, were to go back to their own parishes, there to be dealt with. Those who were caught outside of their own parishes were punished in various ways. Sturdy beggars found wandering were to be whipped or branded. Every parish was ordered to deal with its own poor, and to form a fund for this purpose. At first this fund had to be collected by the parsons and church-wardens; those who did not subscribe a fair share were, the law says, to be "reasoned with by the bishop."

Later, when this system broke down, a poor rate was ordered to be levied. Finally, in 1602, an Act of Parliament, the Elizabethan Poor Law, was passed. This law put upon every parish the duty of giving relief to those parishioners who were unable to work; of finding work for those who were able-bodied, and of punishing those who, though able to work, would not do so. This law was altered in various ways at different times, and later on, the system of outdoor relief was introduced, but its main provisions remained in force for more than 200 years.

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Comments On Frazier-Lemke Act Decision

The New York Times commenting editorially on the Supreme Court decision holding the Frazier-Lemke farm bankruptcy act unconstitutional says: "Nothing of value will be lost in consequence of this finding by the court. Comparatively little use has been made of the bankruptcy law since its enactment and it has played no important part whatever in the general improvement shown in the farm mortgage situation. For this improvement two other factors plainly deserve credit. One is the marked rise in the value of farm commodities; a bushel of wheat now pays more than twice as much interest on a farm mortgage as it did in 1933. The other is the substantial aid given to the debtor farmer by the Farm Credit Administration. By coincidence, it reported recently that it has loaned $3,000,000,000 to farmers in the last two years, on terms resulting in an annual saving of $35,000,000 in their interest charges. Farm foreclosures have decreased; farm land values are rising; farm mortgage debt, now estimated at less than $8,000,000,000, is the smallest in 15 years."

The Farm Bureau movement led in sponsoring the Adjustment Act and gold revaluation which assisted in raising prices, and supported the Farm Credit Act of 1933 under which a more liberal credit policy and lower interest rates were put into effect.—Editor.

Two Schools of Thought

There are two schools of thought in cotton. One school believes that the cotton farmers' income from domestic and foreign sales is the most important consideration. The other school thinks that above all else the cotton farmer should hang onto his export market, even if he has to give his cotton away to do it.

One school makes income supreme; the other volume of production supreme. One idea is that the farmer produces cotton to live; the other is that he lives to produce cotton. The second school is pretty closely allied with one of the most vocal groups now attacking the cotton program. Cotton exporters depend for their profits on volume of goods handled. The more bales of cotton pass through their hands, the better off they are. I'm not sure that they care very much what the price is to the farmer who produces the goods they handle.—M. L. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Observations

The unemployment relief policy which would require every able-bodied person to work for his living when provided at public expense seems to have ample precedent in medieval history.

In a book entitled "The English Agricultural Labourer 1300 - 1925" Montague and T. R. Fordham record how tenant farmers and workers back in the 16th century lost their jobs as a result of changes in land ownership and other laws which brought about destruction of villages and the break-up of monasteries to which many workers were attached.

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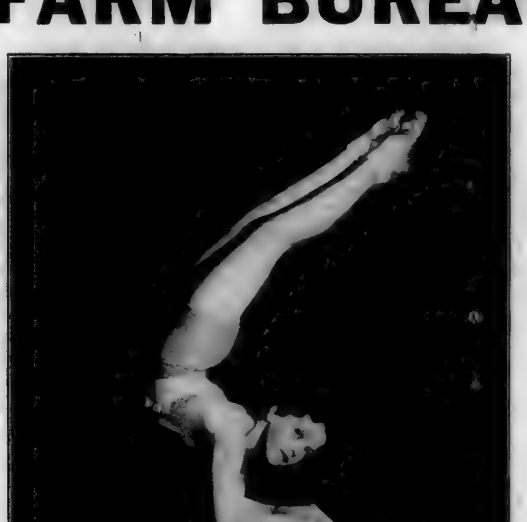




FULTON COUNTY SENT ITS LARKS

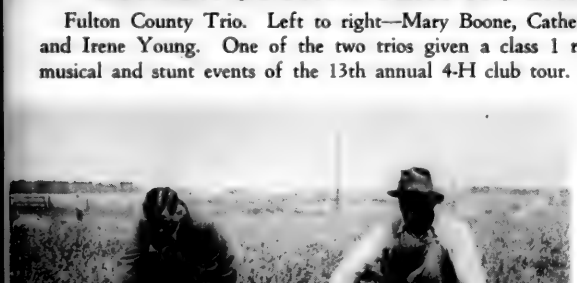
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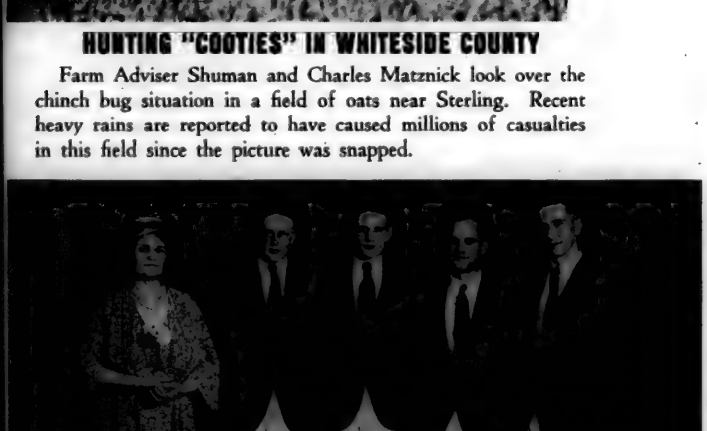
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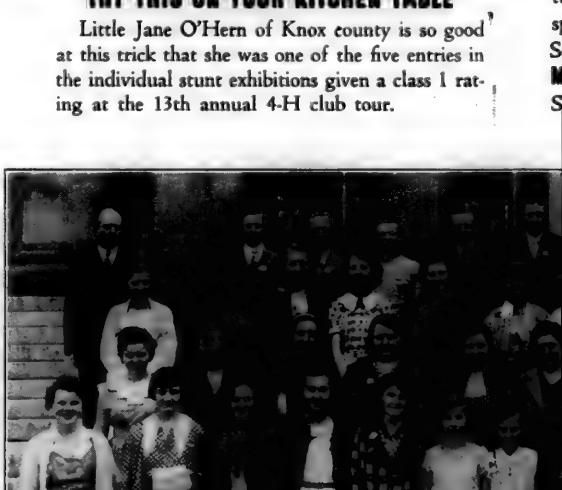
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Farm Adviser Shuman and Charles Matznick look over the chinch bug situation in a field of oats near Sterling. Recent heavy rains are reported to have caused millions of casualties in this field since the picture was snapped.



Did Someone Mention the Name "Dugan"?

The Kane County Boys Quartet. Left to right—Mrs. Ralph Dugan, director; Warren Dugan, Franklin Dugan, Donald Myers and Byron



FIRST ILLINOIS ALL-STATE CHORU

Its appearance was one of the high spots of the 13th annu service of the agricultural college to encourage and promote th

REAU NEWS IN PICTURES



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THREE LITTLE MAIDS FROM MACON

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CLEAN UP, PAINT UP, DRIVE OPENS IN WHITESIDE

"Even one building painted raises neighborhood property values" reads this sign on the Whiteside county Farm Bureau office. The "County with all the paint on it" is keeping its Service Company busy delivering Soyoil Paint.



TATE CHORUS OF 4-H CLUB MEMBERS

pots of the 13th annual 4-H club tour. Organized by the extension urage and promote the wider use of music by local 4-H clubs and



Hollywood Had Better Look into This

Hancock County Tap Dancers. Left to right — June Bausman, Marilynn Bausman, Betty Jane Wright and Marilyn Hobart. One of



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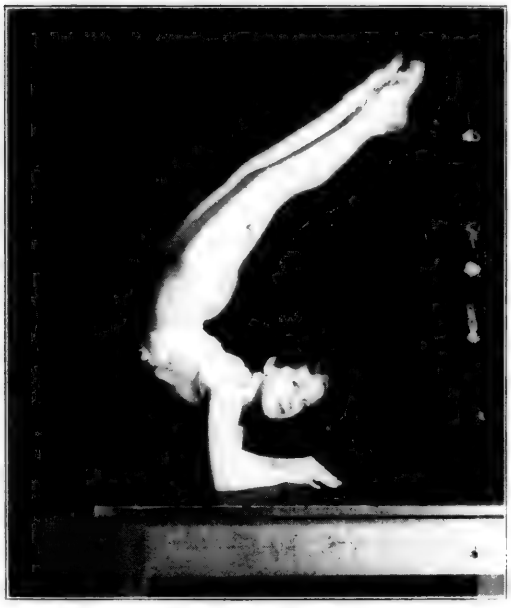


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The Goal of Country Life Insurance Co.

A POLICY IN EVERY FARM BUREAU HOME





Protection for the Family for the Home

Transportation and the Farmer

By G. W. Baxter

PROVIDING transportation and utility service for Illinois farmers has been one of the important jobs of the Illinois Agricultural Association since 1920.



G. W. BAXTER

The fact that the State of Illinois lies between Western Freight Association territory on the west and Central Freight Association territory on the east, has provided a peculiar opportunity to the Illinois Agricultural Association to be of service to Illinois farmers. Each territory has a different basis of rates. The rates on traffic wholly within the state have always been as low or lower than rates in either of the adjoining territories. But on interstate traffic it is different. So quite naturally when railroads in either of these adjoining territories desired an increase in rates to improve their income they sought to include Illinois. Thus Illinois has become known as a "buffer state."

How have the I. A. A. and the County Farm Bureaus in Illinois been able to serve members in transportation problems during these years? Let's look at the record.

1. In 1922 the carriers proposed an increase in livestock rates which was vigorously opposed by the Illinois Agricultural Association. The result was a saving of $5.00 to $15.00 per car.
2. In 1923 the minimum weight per car on hogs was reduced from 17,000 pounds to 16,500 pounds but Illinois was not included in this reduction when a complaint was filed by the I. A. A. At the same time a small rate cut meant an additional saving of about $1.25 per car.
3. The mixed livestock rule was amended at the request of the I. A. A. saving from $10.00 to $14.00 per car.
4. A complaint was filed with the Illinois Commerce Commission in 1932 which resulted in reducing the rates on livestock in the Southeastern district of Illinois with an estimated saving to Illinois shippers of about $75,000 per year.
5. The Illinois Agricultural Association pioneered in establishing low mileage rates on agricultural limestone, resulting in a large volume of tonnage and a saving in transportation costs to farmers. Efforts were later made by the railroads to cancel out these rates but our action caused them to abandon this effort.
6. Early in 1924 in proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission a proposed increase in fruit and vegetable rates was opposed by the Illinois Agricultural Association. Result—a saving to our growers of $22.00 to $30.00 per car on peaches and strawberries, and from $7.00 to $9.50 per car on other fruits and vegetables.
7. Again, in 1928 an adjustment in rates was secured from Illinois points to points in Southeastern territory, averaging a saving of $70.00 per car on peaches.
8. Further study of fruit and vegetable rates brought a request to the railroads for a reduction in peach rates to Eastern markets. This was granted, effecting a saving of $35.00 to $99.00 per car in 1932 on shipments moving Eastward.
9. In 1931, I. A. A. joined with other farm organizations in opposing the 15 percent general freight increase proposed by the railroads. Organized agriculture scored another victory. Rates on farm products were not disturbed with a few minor exceptions. This meant a saving of approximately $750,000 annually on Illinois farm products. Soybeans were one of the few agricultural commodities in this case on which the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered a rate increase—one cent per hundred. The Illinois Agricultural Association got busy protesting to the carriers and the Interstate Commerce Commission with the result that this increase was removed. The saving on Illinois shipments alone amounted to more than $13,000.
10. The petition of the railroads for a general increase in freight rates in 1934 was opposed by all farm organizations including the American Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association. The decision of the Commission exempted practically all farm products. This would have been an added burden of several thousand dollars annually to Illinois farmers.

The I. A. A. has intervened frequently at the request of members to secure or maintain

(Continued on page 18)



JODAVIESS COUNTY'S NEW FARM BUREAU HEADQUARTERS

Nearly 1,000 persons thronged the high school auditorium at Elizabeth recently for the formal dedication and opening of the new JoDaviess County Farm Bureau building in Elizabeth. President Homer Curtis of Stockton dedicated the newly acquired structure which has been remodeled. Larry Williams delivered the principal address.

A feature of the event was the rural talent discovery program in which 25 different numbers were provided by JoDaviess county people.

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The fact that the State of Illinois lies between Western Freight Association territory on the west and Central Freight Association territory on the east, has provided a peculiar opportunity to the Illinois Agricultural Association to be of service to Illinois farmers. Each territory has a different basis of rates. The rates on traffic wholly within the state have always been as low or lower than rates in either of the adjoining territories. But on interstate traffic it is different. So quite naturally when railroads in either of these adjoining territories desired an increase in rates to improve their income they sought to include Illinois. Thus Illinois has become known as a "buffer state."

How have the I. A. A. and the County Farm Bureaus in Illinois been able to serve members in transportation problems during these years? Let's look at the record.

1. In 1922 the carriers proposed an increase in livestock rates which was vigorously opposed by the Illinois Agricultural Association. The result was a saving of $5.00 to $15.00 per car.
2. In 1923 the minimum weight per car on hogs was reduced from 17,000 pounds to 16,500 pounds but Illinois was not included in this reduction when a complaint was filed by the I. A. A. At the same time a small rate cut meant an additional saving of about $1.25 per car.
3. The mixed livestock rule was amended at the request of the I. A. A. saving from $10.00 to $14.00 per car.
4. A complaint was filed with the Illinois Commerce Commission in 1932 which resulted in reducing the rates on livestock in the Southeastern district of Illinois with an estimated saving to Illinois shippers of about $75,000 per year.
5. The Illinois Agricultural Association pioneered in establishing low mileage rates on agricultural limestone, resulting in a large volume of tonnage and a saving in transportation costs to farmers. Efforts were later made by the railroads to cancel out these rates but our action caused them to abandon this effort.
6. Early in 1924 in proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission a proposed increase in fruit and vegetable rates was opposed by the Illinois Agricultural Association. Result—a saving to our growers of $22.00 to $30.00 per car on peaches and strawberries, and from $7.00 to $9.50 per car on other fruits and vegetables.
7. Again, in 1928 an adjustment in rates was secured from Illinois points to points in Southeastern territory, averaging a saving of $70.00 per car on peaches.
8. Further study of fruit and vegetable rates brought a request to the railroads for a reduction in peach rates to Eastern markets. This was granted, effecting a saving of $35.00 to $99.00 per car in 1932 on shipments moving Eastward.
9. In 1931, I. A. A. joined with other farm organizations in opposing the 15 percent general freight increase proposed by the railroads. Organized agriculture scored another victory. Rates on farm products were not disturbed with a few minor exceptions. This meant a saving of approximately $750,000 annually on Illinois farm products. Soybeans were one of the few agricultural commodities in this case on which the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered a rate increase—one cent per hundred. The Illinois Agricultural Association got busy protesting to the carriers and the Interstate Commerce Commission with the result that this increase was removed. The saving on Illinois shipments alone amounted to more than $13,000.
10. The petition of the railroads for a general increase in freight rates in 1934 was opposed by all farm organizations including the American Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association. The decision of the Commission exempted practically all farm products. This would have been an added burden of several thousand dollars annually to Illinois farmers.

The I. A. A. has intervened frequently at the request of members to secure or maintain

(Continued on page 18)



JODAVIESS COUNTY'S NEW FARM BUREAU HEADQUARTERS

Nearly 1,000 persons thronged the high school auditorium at Elizabeth recently for the formal dedication and opening of the new JoDaviess County Farm Bureau building in Elizabeth. President Homer Curtis of Stockton dedicated the newly acquired structure which has been remodeled. Larry Williams delivered the principal address.

A feature of the event was the rural talent discovery program in which 25 different numbers were provided by JoDaviess county people.

Transportation and the Farmer

(Continued from page 17)

better service from railroads, new fences and drainage along rights of way, more reasonable telephone and electricity rates and facilities for marketing livestock and handling petroleum products. More than 1000 carloads of soybean hay shipped out of the state during the past year were routed the most economical and convenient way. Storage in transit privileges on soybeans secured for shippers saved substantial sums of money.

11. Illinois farmers have been given assistance for many years on public utility matters. The vast development of electric transmission lines found farmers who were not familiar with their rights, largely at the mercy of utility companies until they appealed to their organization for aid. Assistance was given at the outset in locating high tension lines so as to reduce to a minimum damage to farm property. A fair basis for computing damages to property was established and needless to say, this basis returned farm owners considerably more cash in line with actual damages than had been originally offered. The same was true in the laying of pipe lines and building highways.

    For example a Farm Bureau member in Cook county came into the office one day on the advice of a neighbor. This man did not realize the services he could obtain from his own organization. The County Highway Department had taken a strip of land from his farm to widen the existing highway. He had tried for three years to collect for the land taken. An investigation disclosed that the highway department had secured an easement from a party who did not own the land. A complaint was personally made to the County Highway Commission pointing out these errors, and a check for $227.00 was received shortly thereafter.

12. The I. A. A. has served its members for the past fifteen years in collecting all sorts of claims aggregating more than $275,000.00 in claims against railroads and public utility companies. The I. A. A. maintains the best freight tariff file of any farm organization.

Farmers are large users of transportation. Agriculture as an industry compares favorably with any in this State in the use of freight service. And collectively farmers undoubtedly surpass all other interests in amount of money paid for transportation. Railroads now recognize the value of products handled by this organized group.

Transportation is one of the farmer's most vital problems. It affects the cost of everything he sells and buys. As an individual, he has little or no influence in securing better service, more economical rates and adjustments to meet the change in his financial condition.

The Illinois Agricultural Association has attempted to give intelligent study to the farmer's transportation problems in Illinois all these years. It has represented him in scores of hearings before rate making bodies affecting his interests. It is difficult to put a price or value on this service, but we know that on controversial issues the fight usually moves in the direction of the most powerful body.

In these modern times, when the world is criscrossed with railroads, steamship lines, motor highways, and air routes, man has begun to understand what spendid aid has been given by transportation to the enrichment and enhancement of human life. It is important that reasonable regulation be given these agencies not only to protect and preserve them as aids to human progress but to prevent them from taking undue advantage of agriculture which is the source of most of our wealth.

Transportation service has found a definite place today in the program of every enlightened farm organization. It promises to be in the future, as in the past, one important way in which farmers can help themselves by working together.



FOSTER McDONALD, MRS. McDONALD AND SON MERRITT

The McDonalds are 100 per cent co-operators both in selling and buying, says Farm Adviser Charles E. Twigg of Jefferson county. They make it a point to talk co-operation to their neighbors and advertise the Egyptian Service Company, of which Mr. McDonald is a director, on their garage.

Foster is a Farm Bureau booster. He operates a 160 acre diversified grain and livestock farm, 10 miles northeast of Mt. Vernon. He patronizes the Producers Creamery at Carbondale and the Livestock Commission Association at E. St. Louis.

Indemnity Payment Raised

The maximum Federal indemnity for grade dairy and beef cattle reacting to the official tests for Bang's disease or tuberculosis has been upped $5, from $20 to $25, announces Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. The increase was authorized because of higher cattle prices and more rigid sanitary requirements involving expense to cattle owners in controlling Bang's disease and complying with the designated means of preventing further infection. Altho $25 is the new maximum amount, actual payment is governed as heretofore by the appraised value of the animal. The maximum indemnity for purebreds remains at $50.

Illinois wheat contract farmers voted 17,780 for a continuation of the wheat program to 1,954 against—more than nine to one in favor. Non-signers voted 3,407 for and 568 against—a vote of six to one. The vote nationally reported June 5 was 349,395 in favor to 42,888 against.

Uncle Ab says the only way to keep mentally active is to keep mentally active. Learn something new every day.



Illinois Grain Corporation Through Farmers National

Offers Up-to-the-Minute Wire Service



Want to know the price of grain? Just step to your telephone, call your local elevator, and get the Farmers National bid. Up-to-the-minute wire service now available through your own organization puts you in instant touch with world markets. From the local elevator on to the big terminals Illinois farmers now have a complete co-operative grain marketing system working for them. A total of 190 farmers elevators and county grain associations in Illinois are now linked up in this fast growing organization. These elevators are in constant touch through telephone and telegraph with farmer-controlled branch offices located at St. Louis, Indianapolis, Peoria, Jacksonville, Champaign, Pontiac and Mendota.

For the Producer

For the first time in history farmers have a complete co-operative grain marketing system at their command. How is this system different? It is organized to pay the producer as much as possible for his grain. It is co-operative. Farmers own it and direct its operation. Experienced grain men are in the key positions doing the actual work of buying and selling. But the profits and savings belong to the farmers who patronize the system. Only grain producers may share in patronage dividends.



Eddie Spear, above, is operator-manager at the Mendota office. He serves elevators throughout his territory and is constantly in touch with managers giving markets, making bids and transmitting messages. Other offices from which elevators are given markets are Pontiac, Champaign, Mendota, Peoria, and St. Louis.

Trained Men

Trained men are in charge of your organization's vast network of grain marketing news. Trained men are on the job in the branch offices, in the terminal offices and on the floor of the leading grain exchanges in constant touch with grain markets the world over. No other marketing agency in the country can compare with Farmers National in size and coverage of the field. It owns 15 million bushels of terminal elevator space and leases 23 millions more. Last year the grain crop was the shortest in recent history but your co-operative handled 40,000,000 bu. from July 1 to Aug. 31.



John E. Pacatte, above, receives and transmits messages that sell the farmers' grain at Chicago.

At Your Service

To the right are three key men in the office of the Chicago branch. They head the operative department. J. O. McClintock, above, an experienced grain man, supervises [illegible] Illinois elevators and is in direct charge [illegible] general merchandising of grain. Frank Anderson, left, has a record of more than 30 years service in the grain business at Chicago. "Andy" sells and handles all Illinois grain on the floor of the Exchange. Mr. Anderson is ably assisted by John Power, right, who has general charge of financed accounts in Illinois territory.



SUPPORT YOUR FARMERS ELEVATOR

Transportation and the Farmer

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AN EFFICIENT ORGANIZATION

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Illinois Grain Corporation
[illegible] Jackson St., Chicago
*Registered U. S. Patent Office

190 Member Elevators and County Grain Associations



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Schuyler County



R. RHAE PICKENS
Whiteside County



JACK FELSMAN
Hancock County

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Bond County



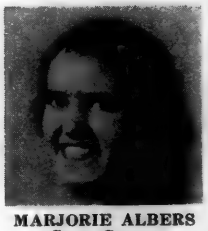
MYRA TAYLER
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V. C. KOKENSPARGER
Champaign County



DARLENE CRAIG
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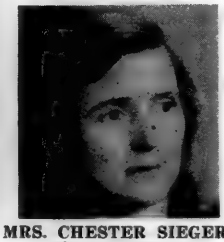
MARJORIE ALBERS
Scott County



ARTHUR RUSSELL
Marshall-Putnam County



RUTH SCHNEIDER
McLean County



MRS. CHESTER SIEGERT
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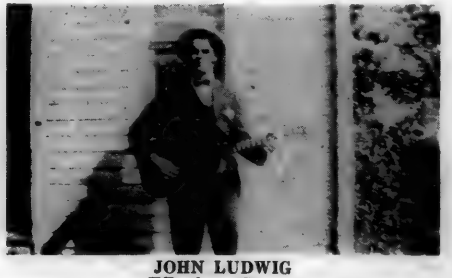
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The article goes on to say, "Marketing of hogs since last December has been the smallest for any corresponding period since 1910, which was the year of record small supplies. Slaughter under federal inspection in each month from January to May inclusive this year has been far under the corresponding months of last year and not greatly different than the 1910 figures. The January to April total was 36 percent less than in the same months last year and that of May showed a decrease of nearly 50 per cent. Slaughter during the remainder of 1935 is likely to be not much more than half as large as in the same months of 1934."

Drought, the adjustment program and low feed supplies contributed to the 28 percent decrease in the 1934 spring pig crop and the 48 percent decrease in the 1934 fall pig crop. Add to this the very unfavorable relationship between hog prices and corn prices which prevailed in late 1933 and all through 1934 and the answer is found to hog reduction away over and above the requirements of the AAA. These same factors also operated to reduce the 1935 spring pig crop 17 per cent lower than last spring. The reduced pig crop of this spring will be marketed next fall and winter, hence the slaughter during that period will be smaller, Burmeister's article states. With smaller numbers of hogs to be fattened and indications of a plentiful feed supply, producers will feed their hogs longer and make them heavier than average. This will result in delayed marketing and reduce still more the slaughter in early fall.

While prices have remained reasonably firm, the chief barrier to further price advances is the relatively low buying power of pork consumers. With hog supplies at current levels and consumer income near the 1926-29 levels, the prices of hog products would be very much higher than at present. But with consumer income greatly reduced, consumption of pork cannot be expected to increase. A substantial improvement in consumer buying power within the next year will be reflected in a stronger demand for hog products.

A more favorable factor toward further advancement in hog prices is the relatively small supply of hog products in storage. The smallest on record for May 1 since storage holdings were first reported in 1916, they were 14 percent smaller than a year ago and 23 percent smaller than the five year average for that date.

Total net exports of pork in the seven month period beginning with last October were 24 percent less than in the corresponding period a year earlier and 36 percent smaller than the five year average for the period. Lard shipments abroad were 64 percent smaller than a year earlier and 69 percent below the five year average for the period.

Illinois 4-H Club Members Win Honors

The outstanding records made in boys and girls 4-H club work brought rewards to Helen Harrison, McHenry county; Rita Mae Finley, Greene county; Ralph McKenzie, De Kalb county and George Strout, La Salle county. They were chosen to be the Illinois delegates to the National 4-H club camp which was held in Washington, D. C. June 13 to 19. These two boys and girls were the pick of 25,000 who are carrying on definite 4-H projects in better farming and homemaking practices under the direction of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois and their county farm and home advisers.

At the national camp the four Illinois delegates joined with scores of trip winners from other states in a round of instruction, sightseeing and entertainment.

With Our County Farm Bureau Presidents

WHEN you speak of old timers in point of service in the Farm Bureau movement in Illinois, one of the first men you think of is E. E. Stevenson, president of the LaSalle County Farm Bureau.



E. E. STEVENSON

Mr. Stevenson has held office as head of one of the largest County Farm Bureaus in the state for the past 13 years. He joined the Farm Bureau when it was organized in 1914 and served in the beginning as township chairman. He has been a member of the Illinois Agricultural Association since its organization. You will find him at every important meeting boosting and pushing for every worth while state and County Farm Bureau project.

Mr. Stevenson lives on his own 200 acre grain, livestock and dairy farm near Ransom, although his son J. V., a Farm Bureau leader in his own right, ably operates it. He was born in 1863, within a half mile of where he now resides. His leadership in the co-operative field began way back at the turn of the century when he and his neighbors organized the farmers' elevator at Ransom. It was partly due to his influence that this elevator, handling from 400,000 to 500,000 bushels of grain in a normal season, was first officially to join the Illinois Grain Corporation.

Another co-operative venture in which he has been interested for nearly 40 years is the Allen and Otter Creek Townships Mutual Fire Insurance Company which he served as secretary. He has been secretary of the Ransom elevator for many years and is a member of the board of directors of Illinois Grain Corporation and Illinois Farm Supply Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson have two children, both of whom are married. As a youth he attended the normal school located then at Geneseo. He is a charter stockholder in Illinois Agricultural Holding Company and supported the launching of the I. A. A. life insurance project with a generous stock subscription. Mr. Stevenson is a firm believer in 4-H club work. He and his son are 100 per cent co-operators. The cream from their Guernsey herd goes to the Farmers Creamery Company at Bloomington, and they patronize all of the services established by the I. A. A. and County Farm Bureaus.

Farm Bureau members who have used the petroleum services of our member companies in the last two years have received an average Patronage Dividend amounting to $39.55.



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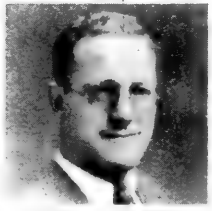
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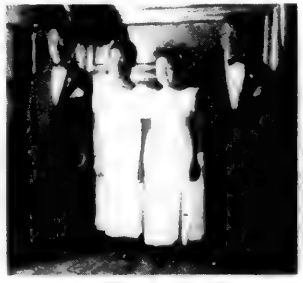
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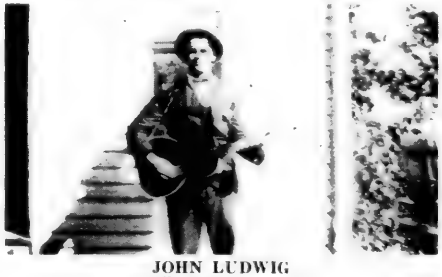
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The outstanding records made in boys and girls 4-H club work brought rewards to Helen Harrison, McHenry county; Rita Mae Finley, Greene county; Ralph McKenzie, De Kalb county and George Strout, La Salle county. They were chosen to be the Illinois delegates to the National 4-H club camp which was held in Washington, D. C. June 13 to 19. These two boys and girls were the pick of 25,000 who are carrying on definite 4-H projects in better farming and home-making practices under the direction of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois and their county farm and home advisers.

At the national camp the four Illinois delegates joined with scores of trip winners from other states in a round of instruction, sightseeing and entertainment.

With Our County Farm Bureau Presidents

WHEN you speak of old timers in point of service in the Farm Bureau movement in Illinois, one of the first men you think of is E. E. Stevenson, president of the La-Salle County Farm Bureau



E E STEVENSON

Mr. Stevenson has held office as head of one of the largest County Farm Bureaus in the state for the past 13 years. He joined the Farm Bureau when it was organized in 1914 and served in the beginning as township chairman. He has been a member of the Illinois Agricultural Association since its organizat on. You will find him at every important meeting boosting and pushing for every worth while state and County Farm Bureau project.

Mr. Stevenson lives on his own 200 acre grain, livestock and dairy farm near Ransom, although his son J V a Farm Bureau leader in his own right, ably operates it. He was born in 1863, within a half mile of where he now resides His leadership in the co-operative field began way back at the turn of the century when he and his neighbors organized the farmers' elevator at Ransom. It was partly due to his influence that this elevator, handling from 400,000 to 500,000 bushels of grain in a normal season was first officially to join the Illinois Grain Corporation.

Another co-operative venture in which he has been interested for nearly 40 years is the Allen and Otter Creek Townships Mutual Fire Insurance Company which he served as secretary He has been secretary of the Ransom elevator for many years and is a member of the board of directors of Illinois Grain Corporation and Illinois Farm Supply Company

Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson have two children, both of whom are married As a youth he attended the normal school located then at Geneseo He is a charter stockholder in Illinois Agricultural Hold ng Company and supported the launching of the I. A. A life insurance project with a generous stock subscription. Mr. Stevenson is a firm believer in 4-H club work. He and his son are 100 per cent co-operators. The cream from their Guernsey herd goes to the Farmers Creamery Company at Bloomington, and they patronize all of the services established by the I. A. A and County Farm Bureaus.

Farm Bureau members who have used the petroleum services of our member companies in the last two years have received an average Patronage Dividend amounting to $39.55.

HARVEST MONEY
IN SPITE OF HAIL



Thousands of Illinois farmers found out last year that, now, when protection in Farmers Mutual costs so little, it is actually cheaper to insure growing crops against hail loss than take a chance. By paying only $4 a thousand of insurance now, you will be protected thru the growing season. The balance of your premium is not due until after you have your harvest money. If you have had a loss, Farmers Mutual sends you a check covering it. If no loss has occurred, you have paid little for the protection.

SEE THE INSURANCE AGENT AT YOUR COUNTY
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FARMERS MUTUAL
RE-INSURANCE COMPANY

608 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Crop Prospects Above Average Despite Rain

Prospects for Illinois spring grains and hay crops, pastures, and all tree fruits are above average. Field work was nearly at a standstill during May due to heavy rainfall in the southern two-thirds of the state. Corn planting generally was late, the same holding true of soy bean seeding. However, chinch bug activity has been held in check by the wet weather. Heavy tonnage of hay is expected. Pastures are excellent.

Following is the crop estimate for Illinois as prepared by the Illinois and U. S. Departments of Agriculture:

	Average 1923-32	1935
Winter wheat	30,379,000 bu.	30,016,000 bu.
Rye	757,000 "	1,365,000 "
Peaches	1,751,000 "	3,600,000 "
Pears	446,000 "	623,000 "

Britain Cuts Pork Import Quotas Again

Imports of cured pork into Great Britain from non-empire countries during July, August and September have been fixed at 160,620,000 pounds or a reduction of 20.7 per cent from imports during the corresponding period from 1934.*

*Great Britain has been making reciprocal trade agreements, particularly with its dominions, for several years to boost its export trade. By government decree various foreign countries have been assigned percentages of the import quotas. This is the program George N. Peek would have the U. S. follow instead of placing all countries on the same level ("most favored nation" plan) regardless of whether or not they buy from us. Secretary of State Hull leans toward the "most favored nation" treaty which we are largely following at present.—Editor.

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The program includes music, an inspirational thought for the week, agricultural news, timely talk on farm facts, and the trend of the livestock market.

While the office of the Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade has been abolished, George N. Peek will continue as president of the Export and Import Bank, and in that capacity will continue the investigational work he has been doing on foreign trade.

Farm real estate values advanced approximately 24.2 per cent from March 1, 1933 to March 1, 1935.



PLENTY OF STRAW PROMISED THIS YEAR

Plenty of straw and a good crop of small grain on well drained soil is in prospect at threshing time as a result of the cool wet spring throughout Illinois. Much wheat on bottom lands is reported drowned out. On rich ground some wheat is badly lodged. Nevertheless, with chinch bugs held in check by heavy rains the outlook is for a much better yield of oats, barley and wheat over most of the state than last year.

Mortgage Moratorium Passed By Senate

A bill introduced by Senator Williams of DeWitt county authorizing a moratorium on mortgage foreclosures until July 1, 1937 passed the state senate by a vote of 34 to 5 on June 20. Under the bill circuit courts would be allowed to postpone foreclosure sales of farms and homes in worthy cases, although downward adjustments of mortgages would not be permitted.

To avail themselves of the provisions of the measure, if enacted, mortgagees would be compelled to show that a delay would increase their ability to meet payments.

As we go to press the senate also passed a bill appropriating $6,000,000 to administer the old-age pension act previously passed by both Houses.

This Act provides for a pension not to exceed one dollar per day for indigent persons of 65 years or over who have not more than $5,000 of property. No new taxes have been proposed to pay the pension which, if signed by the governor, will become effective in 1936. The money would be paid out of the general fund of the state and presumably would come from the three per cent sales tax.

Donald Kirkpatrick, counsel for the I. A. A., and J. F. Cox of the U. S. Department of Agriculture are scheduled to address the annual meeting of Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange at Flora June 27.

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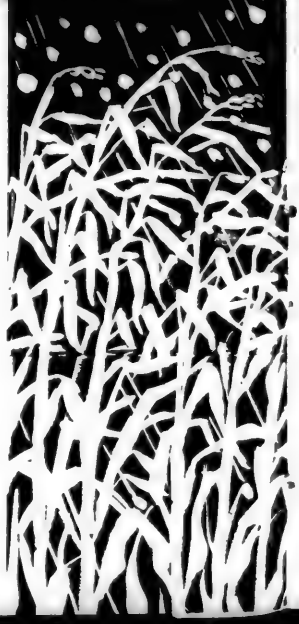
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Applications containing the following information should be sent to Morris Cooke, Director Rural Electrification Administration, 2000 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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1—The name of the organization or proposed organization making application for the loan and the name, title, and address of the official representative.

2—A county, township or road map of the area on a reasonable size scale on which should be drawn the proposed lines and those houses which would be served if the electric line is built.

3—The length of each line should be given, together with the wholesale price per kilowatt hour to be paid the service company for the energy. (If there is no present source of energy, this should be stated.)

4—The voltage of the line with which you will connect, and if available the length of that line from its point of supply.

5—The total number of customers on each line proposed, and the estimated kwh, consumption per year of those prospective customers, expressed perhaps in the monthly charge each cooperating customer is willing to pay.

6—An estimate of the amount the average customer on each line could spend each month for appliances (refrigerator, electric range, water heater or motor) in addition to the amount he would pay for current.

7—The estimated cost, if one has been made, of the project.

8—Who will operate and maintain the project?

9—The suggested rate for customers who will connect to the line.

10—Estimated revenue for each line.

11—If any power load in excess of five horsepower is contemplated, give size of the load to be connected, and show on the maps submitted, the location of this power load.

12—Will the project compete with any existing facilities?

13—How soon could construction work be started, and what do you estimate the length of time to complete?

Observations

(Continued from page 12)

whipped. With this he started his tramp across country. If he was caught begging he was punished, but every evening a village constable, if Bose could find one, had the duty of providing him with food and lodging. When Bose at last reached Stockbridge, if there was money in the poor box, he could get something for food, and later he might be given work on the land or on the roads. If he was too old or too feeble for work he would get a license to beg. If he refused to work, he might be put into the "house of correction," as it was then called.

In England, as in this country, the unemployment problem became acute with the rise of industrialism and congestion of people in the cities. When the United States was largely agricultural it had no unemployment problem. Due to the general derangement of our industrial system it is quite possible that we are in for a long siege of unemployment. England has had the dole ever since the war.

Henry Ford who has thought more deeply on this question than most other industrial leaders is attempting to work out a solution. Most of his factories and assembly plants are in the country or at the edge of industrial centers. Many farm boys not needed at home are employed in these plants. Workers from the cities are encouraged to acquire a piece of land on which they can live inexpensively and raise part of their food supply when the factory shuts down. At the Hegewisch plant, south of Chicago, a substantial number of young men who live on nearby farms are employed. They drive back and forth daily to work. If the factory closes they still have a home and a means of support.

Experimentation by government in solving unemployment relief will probably continue. The problem is one in which farmers, through organization, must take an active interest because it affects the taxes we pay and the market for farm commodities.—E. G. T.

A. F. B. F. and I. A. A. Join in Effort to Secure Less Expensive Roads

A telegram requesting Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace to confine federal work relief funds marked for secondary roads to the building of a less expensive all-weather type of road instead of the more expensive, permanent type of construction heretofore ordered by the Bureau of Public Roads, was dispatched by directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation meeting in Chicago June 5-6.

The resolution which was largely drafted by President Earl C. Smith points out that "what has been termed both primary and secondary road building by the Bureau of Public Roads has in reality been confined largely to the building of main arteries of traffic of a permanent and expensive type. We believe that the expenditure of all funds allocated for secondary road building should now be confined to the building of a much lower type, less expensive, all-weather construction with the dual purpose of providing work in a much wider territory and rendering service to many more people through the construction of many more miles of roads.

"We believe that specifications for secondary roads should be reduced to a minimum commensurate with traffic needs," the resolution continues, "that such action by you will meet with the approval of rural citizens of the United States."

The resolution telegraphed to Secretary Wallace and President Roosevelt was signed by Edward A. O'Neal, president of the Federation. It supports action taken by delegates at the recent annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and coincides with the purpose of the Lohmann and Lantz road bills now pending in the Illinois General Assembly supported by organized farmers.



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8—Who will operate and maintain the project?

9—The suggested rate for customers who will connect to the line.

10—Estimated revenue for each line.

11—If any power load in excess of five horsepower is contemplated, give size of the load to be connected, and show on the maps submitted, the location of this power load.

12—Will the project compete with any existing facilities?

13—How soon could construction work be started, and what do you estimate the length of time to complete?

Observations

(Continued from page 12)

whipped. With this he started his tramp across country. If he was caught begging he was punished, but every evening a village constable, if Bose could find one, had the duty of providing him with food and lodging. When Bose at last reached Stockbridge, if there was money in the poor box, he could get something for food, and later he might be given work on the land or on the roads. If he was too old or too feeble for work he would get a license to beg. If he refused to work, he might be put into the "house of correction," as it was then called.

In England, as in this country, the unemployment problem became acute with the rise of industrialism and congestion of people in the cities. When the United States was largely agricultural it had no unemployment problem. Due to the general derangement of our industrial system it is quite possible that we are in for a long siege of unemployment. England has had the dole ever since the war.

Henry Ford who has thought more deeply on this question than most other industrial leaders is attempting to work out a solution. Most of his factories and assembly plants are in the country or at the edge of industrial centers. Many farm boys not needed at home are employed in these plants. Workers from the cities are encouraged to acquire a piece of land on which they can live inexpensively and raise part of their food supply when the factory shuts down. At the Hegewisch plant, south of Chicago, a substantial number of young men who live on nearby farms are employed. They drive back and forth daily to work. If the factory closes they still have a home and a means of support.

Experimentation by government in solving unemployment relief will probably continue. The problem is one in which farmers, through organization, must take an active interest because it affects the taxes we pay and the market for farm commodities.—E. G. T.

A. F. B. F. and I. A. A. Join in Effort to Secure Less Expensive Roads

A telegram requesting Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace to confine federal work relief funds marked for secondary roads to the building of a less expensive all-weather type of road instead of the more expensive, permanent type of construction heretofore ordered by the Bureau of Public Roads, was dispatched by directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation meeting in Chicago June 5-6.

The resolution which was largely drafted by President Earl C. Smith points out that "what has been termed both primary and secondary road building by the Bureau of Public Roads has in reality been confined largely to the building of main arteries of traffic of a permanent and expensive type. We believe that the expenditure of all funds allocated for secondary road building should now be confined to the building of a much lower type, less expensive, all-weather construction with the dual purpose of providing work in a much wider territory and rendering service to many more people through the construction of many more miles of roads.

"We believe that specifications for secondary roads should be reduced to a minimum commensurate with traffic needs," the resolution continues, "that such action by you will meet with the approval of rural citizens of the United States."

The resolution telegraphed to Secretary Wallace and President Roosevelt was signed by Edward A. O'Neal, president of the Federation. It supports action taken by delegates at the recent annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and coincides with the purpose of the Lohmann and Lantz road bills now pending in the Illinois General Assembly supported by organized farmers.



Galesburg—The new plant is nearing completion and is expected to start operating July 1. The board of directors has employed a manager, Virgil K. Johnson of Springfield, Missouri. He graduated from Iowa State College in 1927. Since that time he has operated ice cream and milk plants in Iowa and a co-operative creamery for three years at Estherville, Iowa. During the past four months he has been supervising the manufacture of butter for the General Ice Cream Corporation of Schenectady, New York, in a large producers creamery at Springfield, Missouri. The New York concern had a contract for 43 carloads of butter made during the months of March, April, May and June.

The Producers Creamery of Galesburg also has employed a field manager, Forrest Moberg. Moberg was born and raised on a farm near Galesburg, and during the past few years has been manager of the Galesburg Pure Milk Association. He has proved an efficient manager for that organization and the creamery is fortunate to secure his services. He started work the week of June 17 to organize truck routes throughout the territory.

Mr. Countiss and Mr. Gougler recently visited the producers creamery plant at Springfield, Mo. which assembles whole milk from a radius of fifty miles by truck. Seventy-five truckloads are brought in daily. During the flush season a carload of butter is made each day. Butter is manufactured during four months of the year. At other times the whole milk is separated, skim milk converted into cheese and powder while the sweet cream is shipped to Eastern markets.

"While at Springfield we had an opportunity to visit the M. F. A. Produce House, said to be the largest co-operative organization of its kind in the world handling both poultry and eggs," said Mr. Gougler. "Last year the association handled over 33,000 cases of eggs or approximately 45 carloads, and 8,000,000 pounds of poultry, more than 400 carloads. There were 100 girls busily engaged in candling eggs. Fifty additional girls were at work in the breaking room, breaking eggs into containers where they are frozen and shipped to Eastern markets. In addition, an army of girls were engaged in picking chickens. The plant and facilities worth $250,000 are paid for—all developed during the past 12 to 15 years."

Mt. Sterling—The stock selling campaign continues to make satisfactory progress. The following counties have made their quotas: Brown, McDonough, Morgan and Scott. More than $20,000 has been raised, the largest single subscription being $1,000 from a resident of Brown County.

Volume Increase—All of the creamery plants which have operated during the past two years are showing a splendid increase this year over last. During the first five months this year the Producers Creamery of Peoria made 20% more butter than during the same months last year; Bloomington 33% more than last year, Champaign 53% more in May than during April, Olney 37% more and Carbondale 95% more.

Moline—Recently the plant was moved from Davenport, Iowa to Moline, Illinois. At present, an aggressive stock selling campaign is under way. The Board has secured the services of Ben Bollman, former field representative for the Quality Milk Association to serve as field man for the creamery. Mr. Bollman is now actively engaged in organizing new truck routes and is rapidly increasing the volume coming into the plant.

Butter Sales and Quality—During the month of June all butter produced in all plants scored an average of better than 90 with a large percentage scoring 91 and 92. Practically all 92 score butter is being sold in cartons containing the Government certificate. During the month of June the Bloomington plant had an average score of slightly under 92 for all its butter which is almost two points higher than the average for the same period last year. Every carload sold this year brought a premium over the market.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace announced on June 4 an apportionment of $200,000,000 among the states for highways, roads and streets, and $200,000,000 for grade crossing elimination. The allocations were approved by the President. Illinois' portion for highways, roads and streets is $8,694,009 and $10,307,184 for grade crossing elimination.

More than a million contracts for 1935 corn-hog co-operators are in preparation according to Claude R. Wickard, chief of the AAA corn-hog section.

Illinois Grain Corporation now has member elevators in Morris, Morrison, Mt. Morris, and Morrisonville.

64 Per Cent of Auto Deaths In Rural Areas

Speed Plus Indifference and Carelessness Takes Heavy Toll

An auto fatality every 15 minutes! Of those fatalities, 64 percent were in rural communities. That is 1934's fatality record for the United States. It is the horrible toll of speed plus indifference and carelessness. Now take Illinois. There was an auto fatality last year for every 4.8 miles of pavement.

Strangely enough 4 out of 5 fatal accidents occur on main highways. Not all of those fatalities were rural drivers. They were city people as well, who saw the open road and wanted to see what "the old bus would do." Crossroads, left hand turns, faulty brakes, sideswiping, skids, headlights all contributed their share. But the greatest of all contributing causes was "indifference."

In compulsory brake tests conducted recently in a large city it was shown that fully 24 percent of the brakes were dangerously defective. A little thinking will disclose the fact that city people generally have to depend on brakes more than drivers in rural sections. If the 24 percent holds good in the cities it takes no great powers of deduction to see that brakes on cars in rural areas will show an even greater percentage of defectiveness.

Between May and August last year in the United States there were 7,700 deaths from drowning. Due to supervision at beaches, as well as pulmotor equipment, cities had a better record than rural areas. There is no reason to believe that 1935 will show any appreciable decrease in drownings. A few simple rules, if followed, will considerably cut down rural drownings. They are: don't jump into the water suddenly. The shock is too great for some hearts to stand. Don't go swimming immediately after eating. Wait a couple of hours. Don't "rock the boat." It may be fun to hear your lady friend scream, but her next sound may be a gurgle. If you haven't been swimming lately don't try to do the stunts you used to do when you were in trim. It takes time to get unused muscles loosened up. Don't go out in a boat alone if you can't swim. You can find plenty of good swimming experts to ride while you row. Keep little children away from the water unless you are with them. By all means teach them to swim at an early age. It will save you as a parent or guardian much worry and give the kids a lot of pleasure and exercise.

A baby son, John Paul, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Mathias at the Presbyterian hospital, Chicago, May 31.

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Farm Bureau Day
State Fair, Aug. 23.

AUGUST
1935



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What The Wind Destroys

You don't have to tell an Illinois farmer about wind damage. He is also fully aware that his only protection is adequate insurance. He knows he can't stop the windstorm—but he can rebuild on the money his Farmers Mutual windstorm policy provides in case he suffers loss. This year, more than ever, Illinois farmers are attracted by Farmers Mutual's low rates, and exceptionally strong financial position.

FARMERS MUTUAL WILL HELP YOU TO REBUILD!

For years, Farmers Mutual has cut costs on providing windstorm insurance to the point that now Illinois farmers consider it cheaper to insure than take a chance. The wind damage season is here. It costs nothing to get full details from the insurance agent at your county Farm Bureau office—and then, very little to protect your farm buildings with a low cost Farmers Mutual windstorm policy. Get the facts now, before it is too late

INSURE YOUR BUILDINGS NOW

FARMERS MUTUAL RE-INSURANCE COMPANY

608 So. Dearborn Street — Chicago, Illinois

The
Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD

Volume 13 August, 1935 Number 8

Working For Good Roads

The Farm Bureau's 15 Year Fight for Farm to Market Highways

By Earl C. Smith

THE movement for good roads in Illinois had its inception about 1917 when Frank O. Lowden was governor. It may be more than a coincidence that the Illinois Agricultural Association was organized the year before and farmers began to take a keen and active interest in State affairs. Needless to say improvement of farm - to - market roads was early recognized as one of our greatest needs. Illinois for years had been notorious for its poor roads. This was true not only of secondary roads but also of many main highways. Gravel was scarce in many areas, particularly in central and southern Illinois, and black dirt proved to be poor road building material.



EARL C. SMITH

Sponsored by Governor Lowden, the $60,000,000 bond issue was submitted in 1917 and approved by the people in November, 1918, for the purpose of building a system of primary highways throughout the State. By that time the United States had already entered the World War. Industry, labor and agriculture centered their efforts on projects directed toward winning the war which made it inadvisable if not impossible immediately to inaugurate an extensive road building program. The record, however, discloses that contracts were awarded for 500 miles of Federal and State roads in Governor Lowden's administration.

An intensive program of State highway paving was initiated early in the administration of Len Small inaugurated as Governor early in 1921. During the gubernatorial campaign he had pledged himself to build a system of primary highways at minimum cost. The $60,000,000 bond issue was proposed to provide primary highways connecting all county seats of the State. Immediately there was much rivalry, some friendly and some unfriendly, among groups from cities and rural communities in all sections of Illinois to secure the location of State highways and priority consideration in building them.

Following the reorganization of the I. A. A. in 1919, one of the first committees appointed was the road committee with Zealy Holmes of Peoria county as chairman. In his address before the sixth annual meeting of the Association at Chicago in 1921, President Howard Leonard recognized the importance of the road problem when he said: "For years the highways of Illinois have not been famous but notorious. We know how we have plowed through mud hub deep to get to town even for groceries and mail and when we think about an all year around delivery of grain and livestock to market, we naturally think first of those months when our country roads are in their worst condition. We as farmers are vitally concerned in having a system of country highways that we can use the year around to market our products. A comparatively few hard surfaced boulevards will not serve the purpose."

My first connection with the I. A. A. was my appointment by President Leonard, in 1921, to the special road committee of which L. E. Birdsall of Whiteside County was chairman. Our first action was to seek from Governor Small a pronouncement whereby road building would start in all counties of

(Continued on next page)



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Working For Good Roads

(Continued from page 3)

the state so as to provide annually a mileage of highway improvement in each county in such proportion as the total mileage of the primary highway system within each county bore to the total miles in the primary state system.

After the approval of the committee's report by the board of directors, the committee called upon Governor Small and presented its recommendations. We were assured of his support with the understanding that three main highways, one north and south known as the "Dixie," one running from Chicago to St. Louis, and a third crossing the State east and west in northern Illinois, would be considered separate and apart from his agreement to follow the recommendations of the I. A. A. The committee assured the Governor of its willingness to recognize the merit of such a program.

A review of the early history of primary road construction in Illinois justifies the statement that in the main this early understanding relative to road building was carried out in all counties except those where the securing of rights of way was seriously delayed.

The universal interest of all people in the early road building program resulted in the submission to the people of the $100,000,000 bond issue in the November election, 1924. This proposal was supported by the Illinois Agricultural Association. Assurance was given at that time that all bonds in both the $60,000,000 and the $100,000,000 proposals would be retired and interest thereon paid from automobile license fees. These promises have been kept and to date all bonds which fell due, plus interest, have been paid out of such revenues.

It behooves the thinking citizens of Illinois to resist any political attempts to reduce motor license fees or other highway revenues in any substantial amount until such time as all bonds, with interest, represented by the two mentioned road bond issues are retired. Property must be safeguarded against taxation for their retirement.

Following authorization of the board of delegates both in 1925 and 1926, the Illinois Agricultural Association sponsored enactment of a two cent State gasoline tax, the revenue derived therefrom to be used in speeding to completion the primary system of highways previously authorized, and thereafter to provide revenue for an extensive secondary road building program throughout Illinois. This legislation was passed by the General Assembly and signed by Governor Small. It later was declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court.

With Our County Farm Bureau Presidents

Back in 1925, Vermilion county Farm Bureau members got their heads together and picked George W. Lenhart as president of the county organization. Today, they are just as positive in their choice and "George" is still president.



GEO. LENHART

Now that's somewhat of a record. "George wears well." said one member. "No question about George's sincerity and judgment," said another. Says Mr. Lenhart himself. "I've enjoyed every minute of it, but somebody else ought to have a chance too."

President Lenhart has been a Farm Bureau member for fourteen years. He joined, he says, "because after talking it over with neighbors and close friends I became convinced it was a good idea. I've always felt that there would be more strength in farmers going it together rather than individually. Rugged individualism doesn't pay out."

The Lenhart farm, just a few miles out of Georgetown comprises 280 acres devoted to grain and livestock. There is a herd of 17 dairy cows, a purebred Guernsey bull and two heifers. The herd is a mixed breed of Jersey and Guernsey and the whole milk is sold to the Danville cooperative dairy. There are 50 Duroc hogs, seven brood sows and one boar. They are marketed thru the Vermilion County Livestock Marketing Association. While tractors are used for the major part of the work, there are four work horses for general farm use. This year Mr. Lenhart is raising corn, oats, wheat, soy beans, alfalfa and about ten acres of hemp.

The two Lenhart boys Harry and Herbert are married and farm adjoining land. They use the farm machinery and divide the work with their father. As George put it, "The best way to see the benefits of cooperation is right in your own family." Together with their father, they are one hundred per cent cooperators. Serum, petroleum products, paint, farm supplies, fire, wind and hail insurance, auto insurance and life insurance are all purchased thru Farm Bureau companies.

The two Lenhart girls live in Danville. Margaret is employed there and Rosalie is married. Mr. and Mrs. Lenhart were married February 1902. "Mrs. Lenhart," said George, "raises chickens and has a mighty nice garden every year. She likes to landscape the yard too. She is also active in church, Sunday school and missionary work besides keeping an eight room house. We've both worked hard to make a nice home but Mrs. Lenhart works too hard yet. I wish she wouldn't."

George Lenhart was born March 23, 1870, four miles north of Indianola, Illinois. Besides being president of the Vermilion county Farm Bureau, he is also a director of Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, the County Service Company, Producers Dairy of Danville, and is on the county warehouse board. He is a school director in his community, a director of Georgetown High School and drainage commissioner of the Maple Grove district.

All in all, George Lenhart is a real citizen as well as an outstanding Farm Bureau member and president. Vermilion county makes no bones about saying, "We're mighty proud of George. He has what it takes to make a leader."

Immediately following the inauguration of Governor Emmerson in 1929, the General Assembly again pressed similar legislation for a three cent tax on gasoline. This bill was signed by the Governor and later was declared constitutional by the same court. Debates on the floor in both Houses of the General Assembly during the consideration of the three cent tax proposal definitely assured rural people of an extensive secondary road building program to run concurrently with the primary system of highways. Upon completion of the latter system, farmers were promised that the revenue would be used in the further building and completion of the secondary road program.

More recently, revenues from the gasoline tax have been diverted for other purposes than that of building roads, chiefly for unemployment relief and schools. The I. A. A. has resisted at all times the diversion of revenue from its original purpose and has been quite successful in holding to a minimum efforts of this kind. With the tremendous increase in unemployment and their assistance through what may be termed a dole or direct relief in 1933 and 1934, the I. A. A. has consistently and aggressively insisted upon the inauguration of a secondary road building program in every county of Illinois so as to provide work for deserving unemployed.

The Association sponsored legislation in the Fifty-ninth General Assembly of 1935, which definitely would have facilitated the use of Federal work relief appropriations on rural highways for this purpose in all counties. This legislation passed the General Assembly by a vote of 38 to 0 in the Senate and 125 to 0 in the House. The main bills were vetoed recently by Governor Horner. In his veto message, the Governor expressed the belief that legislation of this character was not necessary, as he personally and officially assured the rural interest of the State of his purpose to use the Federal revenue for building secondary roads. He failed, however, to point out how the citizens of each county might

(Continued on page 6)

Agriculture in the 59th General Assembly

By the Legislative Committee

IN THE Session of the General Assembly just closed, 1,838 bills were introduced. All of these were given sufficient attention by representatives of the I. A. A. to determine whether they affected agriculture. If the bills were not of particular interest to agriculture, as for instance, bills relating to practice and procedure in courts, the I. A. A. did not take any position on the measures.



PAUL E. MATHIAS

Particular attention was given to bills relating to taxation and tax increases. Representatives of the Association appeared, in committee, against numerous bills which would have increased property taxes. Most of these measures were either amended, failed to secure favorable committee recommendation, or were finally defeated.

However, several such measures were enacted. Counties of less than 100,000 population were authorized to levy a special tax of 5c and counties of between 100,000 and 500,000 population a special tax of 3c on the hundred dollar assessed valuation for Blind relief purposes. Also the tax for the Mothers' pension fund was exempted from the County general levy thereby permitting the levy of an additional tax for Mothers' pension purposes. The school law was amended to permit non-high school districts upon referendum to increase their tax rate from 50c to 75c. The I. A. A. representatives appeared in opposition to all of these measures but were not successful in preventing their passage. At one time the House committee voted to recommend a 50c increase by referendum in the non-high school district tax rate but the increase was held to 25c largely through the efforts of the representatives of the I. A. A.

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The Federal and State legislation described above renders all 1935 levies by townships for poor relief largely needless. To meet this situation, bills were passed abating all such levies for 1935 except for obligations incurred prior to July 1, 1935, and repealing the authority of townships to levy such taxes. These measures should save tax-

(Continued on page 6)

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Working For Good Roads

(Continued from page 3)

the state so as to provide annually a mileage of highway improvement in each county in such proportion as the total mileage of the primary highway system within each county bore to the total miles in the primary state system.

After the approval of the committee's report by the board of directors, the committee called upon Governor Small and presented its recommendations. We were assured of his support with the understanding that three main highways, one north and south known as the "Dixie," one running from Chicago to St. Louis, and a third crossing the State east and west in northern Illinois, would be considered separate and apart from his agreement to follow the recommendations of the I. A. A. The committee assured the Governor of its willingness to recognize the merit of such a program.

A review of the early history of primary road construction in Illinois justifies the statement that in the main this early understanding relative to road building was carried out in all counties except those where the securing of rights of way was seriously delayed.

The universal interest of all people in the early road building program resulted in the submission to the people of the $100,000,000 bond issue in the November election, 1924. This proposal was supported by the Illinois Agricultural Association. Assurance was given at that time that all bonds in both the $60,000,000 and the $100,000,000 proposals would be retired and interest thereon paid from automobile license fees. These promises have been kept and to date all bonds which fell due, plus interest, have been paid out of such revenues.

It behooves the thinking citizens of Illinois to resist any political attempts to reduce motor license fees or other highway revenues in any substantial amount until such time as all bonds, with interest, represented by the two mentioned road bond issues are retired. Property must be safeguarded against taxation for their retirement.

Following authorization of the board of delegates both in 1925 and 1926, the Illinois Agricultural Association sponsored enactment of a two cent State gasoline tax, the revenue derived therefrom to be used in speeding to completion the primary system of highways previously authorized, and thereafter to provide revenue for an extensive secondary road building program throughout Illinois. This legislation was passed by the General Assembly and signed by Governor Small. It later was declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court.

Immediately following the inauguration of Governor Emmerson in 1929, the General Assembly again pressed similar legislation for a three cent tax on gasoline. This bill was signed by the Governor and later was declared constitutional by the same court. Debates on the floor in both Houses of the General Assembly during the consideration of the three cent tax proposal definitely assured rural people of an extensive secondary road building program to run concurrently with the primary system of highways. Upon completion of the latter system, farmers were promised that the revenue would be used in the further building and completion of the secondary road program.

More recently, revenues from the gasoline tax have been diverted for other purposes than that of building roads, chiefly for unemployment relief and schools. The I. A. A. has resisted at all times the diversion of revenue from its original purpose and has been quite successful in holding to a minimum efforts of this kind. With the tremendous increase in unemployment and their assistance through what may be termed a dole or direct relief in 1933 and 1934, the I. A. A. has consistently and aggressively insisted upon the inauguration of a secondary road building program in every county of Illinois so as to provide work for deserving unemployed.

The Association sponsored legislation in the Fifty-ninth General Assembly of 1935, which definitely would have facilitated the use of Federal work relief appropriations on rural highways for this purpose in all counties. This legislation passed the General Assembly by a vote of 38 to 0 in the Senate and 125 to 0 in the House. The main bills were vetoed recently by Governor Horner. In his veto message, the Governor expressed the belief that legislation of this character was not necessary, as he personally and officially assured the rural interest of the State of his purpose to use the Federal revenue for building secondary roads. He failed, however, to point out how the citizens of each county might

(Continued on page 6)

With Our County Farm Bureau Presidents

Back in 1925, Vermilion county Farm Bureau members got their heads together and picked George W. Lenhart as president of the county organization. Today, they are just as positive in their choice and "George" is still president.



GEO. LENHART

Now that's somewhat of a record. "George wears well," said one member. "No question about George's sincerity and judgment," said another. Says Mr. Lenhart himself, "I've enjoyed every minute of it, but somebody else ought to have a chance too."

President Lenhart has been a Farm Bureau member for fourteen years. He joined, he says, "because after talking it over with neighbors and close friends I became convinced it was a good idea. I've always felt that there would be more strength in farmers going it together rather than individually. Rugged individualism doesn't pay out."

The Lenhart farm, just a few miles out of Georgetown comprises 280 acres devoted to grain and livestock. There is a herd of 17 dairy cows, a purebred Guernsey bull and two heifers. The herd is a mixed breed of Jersey and Guernsey and the whole milk is sold to the Danville cooperative dairy. There are 50 Duroc hogs, seven brood sows and one boar. They are marketed thru the Vermilion County Livestock Marketing Association. While tractors are used for the major part of the work, there are four work horses for general farm use. This year Mr. Lenhart is raising corn, oats, wheat, soy beans, alfalfa and about ten acres of hemp.

The two Lenhart boys Harry and Herbert are married and farm adjoining land. They use the farm machinery and divide the work with their father. As George put it, "The best way to see the benefits of cooperation is right in your own family." Together with their father, they are one hundred per cent cooperators. Serum, petroleum products, paint farm supplies, fire, wind and hail insurance, auto insurance and life insurance are all purchased thru Farm Bureau companies.

The two Lenhart girls live in Danville. Margaret is employed there and Rosalie is married. Mr. and Mrs. Lenhart were married February 1902. "Mrs. Lenhart," said George, "raises chickens and has a mighty nice garden every year. She likes to landscape the yard too. She is also active in church, Sunday school and missionary work besides keeping an eight room house. We've both worked hard to make a nice home but Mrs. Lenhart works too hard yet. I wish she wouldn't."

George Lenhart was born March 23, 1870, four miles north of Indianola, Illinois. Besides being president of the Vermilion county Farm Bureau, he is also a director of Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, the County Service Company, Producers Dairy of Danville, and is on the county warehouse board. He is a school director in his community, a director of Georgetown High School and drainage commissioner of the Maple Grove district.

All in all, George Lenhart is a real citizen as well as an outstanding Farm Bureau member and president. Vermilion county makes no bones about saying, "We're mighty proud of George. He has what it takes to make a leader."

Agriculture in the 59th General Assembly

By the Legislative Committee

N THE Session of the General Assembly just closed, 1,838 bills were introduced. All of these were n sufficient attention by repreatives of the I. A. A. to determine ther they affected agriculture. If bills were not of particular interto agriculture, as for instance, bills ing to practice and procedure in courts, the I. A. A. did not take any position on the measures.



"I. E MATHIAS

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Working For Good Roads

(Continued from page 4)

be assured fair and equitable treatment in proportion to their needs and in the division of this money among all counties of the State.

As the matter stands, the governor of Illinois carries full responsibility, for determining the type and extent of secondary road building to be carried on, and the uniformity of treatment to be accorded the rural interests of each county of Illinois.

The American Farm Bureau Federation has also been very active in asking from the Federal Congress definite earmarked appropriations for the purpose of building secondary roads and the use of the unemployed in their construction. Approximately $200,000,000 has been definitely earmarked for this purpose to be expended under the authority of the Bureau of Federal Roads. In addition, the American Farm Bureau Federation, through its president, who is a member of the Federal Allotment Board, is seeking further allotments under the Works Progress Administration for this purpose.

Definite recommendations of a committee of this board are now pending before the full allotment committee. These recommendations are as follows:

I. Purpose of Project

1. To give employment to rural unemployed.

2. To improve farm-to-market or rural roads, including letter carrier, school bus and creamery routes located outside of the Federal and State highway systems.

II. Plan of Organization

1. Federal Rural Road Administrator.

It is suggested that the President, by an Executive Order, appoint a Federal Rural Road Administrator under the Work Relief Act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935, to direct a National Rural Roads or Farm-to-Market Roads Improvement Program.

It is suggested that said Federal Rural Road Administrator be under the immediate supervision of the Works Progress Administration.

It is further suggested that an Advisory Committee consisting of the Secretary of Agriculture, chairman; the Administrator of Works Progress Administration; the Postmaster General, the Director of the United States Bureau of Roads; and a representative of farm organizations, be appointed by the President to co-operate with the Federal Rural Road Administrator.

2. State Rural Road Administrator.

It is suggested that a State Rural Road Administrator be appointed in each State to work under the direction of, and in co-operation with, the Federal Rural Road Administrator, and to have general supervision of the Farm-to-Market or Rural Road Improvement Program in the State.

It is finally suggested that a State Advisory Committee, consisting of the State Works Progress Administration, a member or employee of the State Highway Commission, a representative of the State Agricultural College, a representative of the Rural Letter Carriers Association, a representative of the County Judges Association, Board of Supervisors or County Commissioners, and a representative of farm organizations be appointed by the State Rural Road Administrator, to co-operate with him.

In order to make the above program effective in building Farm-to-Market Roads, and taking citizens off relief, it is suggested that a minimum of 37½ per cent of all funds of the Works Progress Administration for rural relief be used on the Farm-to-Market Road Project.

The I. A. A. has previously advised the respective County Farm Bureaus of the State, and still believes that the County Farm Bureaus should provide for and maintain active road committees within each county. These committees can render great assistance in working with other local interests, including boards of supervisors or county commissioners, in outlining the most needed secondary road building projects. By so doing, they will be prepared to exercise proper influence in the location of highways within their counties and to secure early consideration from the proper authorities, whether by Federal grants made available through the Bureau of Federal Roads, or by authority, if and when given, for extensive secondary road building through the Works Progress Administration.

Agriculture in the 59th General Assembly

(Continued from page 5)

payers very substantial sums in every township organized county and in most of the townships in such counties.

Other bills were passed transferring the duty of providing poor relief back from the townships to the counties, as was the case prior to 1931, and giving the counties an additional tax levy, up to their constitutional limit, to be solely for relief purposes. These bills place every county of the State upon a uniform basis in levies of taxes for poor relief, a condition which has not been true in the last four years.

So long as the State provides ample funds for unemployables through the additional one cent Occupational Tax, there is surely no reason why the counties should make any levies or at least any burdensome levies for poor relief.

(Continued on page 7)

Otis Kercher Resigns

Otis Kercher, farm adviser in Vermilion county since 1924 has offered his resignation to become effective September 1. Otis is completing his 20th year in extension work having started as part-time county agent and agricultural teacher at Homer, La., following his graduation from the University of Illinois, college of agriculture in 1914.



OTIS KERCHER

From 1915 to 1919 Kercher was state leader of 4-H club work in Kentucky. In October, 1919, he became the first farm adviser in Pike county, Illinois. There he assisted in raising the membership from 410 to more than 1,500, in accumulating a reserve in the Farm Bureau treasury of $15,000, and in boosting the county's acreage devoted to sweet clover from around 40 to more than 10,000.

While in Pike county, Otis was instrumental in getting Earl C. Smith, a young farmer of the county, interested and active in Farm Bureau work. He went to Vermilion county in 1924 "then a bankrupt institution", he says, "with its morale badly shaken. It now has a net worth of $20,000". He has served continuously in Vermilion since that time during which the Vermilion County Livestock Marketing Association, the Service Company, and the Danville Producers Dairy were organized.

Mr. Kercher is 43 years old. He and Mrs. Kercher have two children, a boy 10 and a girl five years old. An inveterate cigar smoker and story teller, Kercher always has a "new one" to regale his friends and associates at district and state-wide meetings. His ability as a speaker, organizer and entertainer was revealed on the two occasions when Vermilion county and the City of Danville were hosts to the annual I. A. A. convention.

Otis was elected president of the state association of farm advisers several years ago. He is recognized as one of the most able men in Illinois in agricultural extension work. The Vermilion County Farm Bureau "BOOSTER" which Mr. Kercher edits is one of the best County Farm Bureau papers published in Illinois. Otis is one of that fast dwindling group of "original" farm advisers who started the work in this state and who contributed so much toward putting Illinois at the top in membership, farm organization service and accomplishment. Several years ago he acquired a farm in northern Indiana, his birthplace, where he has been spending his vacations.

59th General Assembly

(Continued from page 6)

Whenever the State ceases to provide the funds for relief of unemployables, then the counties will have the duty of providing relief funds and will have additional taxing power to be used solely for this purpose. If the burden shall prove to be too heavy for the counties, with their constitutional limitations of 75 cents in total tax rate without referendum for all purposes, then it may again be necessary to transfer the duty of providing poor relief back to the townships. It will then be feasible to place the same obligation on Cook County townships and the City of Chicago, and upon such local subdivisions as the road districts in the other seventeen commission governed counties.

The Department of Agriculture and the Department of Public Health, after conferences with interested representatives of the dairy industry, prepared bills prescribing the sanitary requirements in connection with the production and distribution of milk. Representatives of the Association worked with the Department of Agriculture in an attempt to get this legislation into a form where it would be practical and where the requirements could be met by the dairy farmer who makes a reasonable effort to keep his milk clean, without requiring any large outlay for equipment. The I. A. A. representatives took the position that it was to the advantage of the dairy industry to furnish consumers with a clean supply of milk but that so long as the milk was clean, it would not make a great deal of difference whether the farmer had a model dairy barn or whether he produced the good grade of milk as a result of unusual care even though he had only mediocre equipment. This bill as revised had many good features but it failed to pass.

The bill which prohibits the sale of filled milk in this state was enacted into law. Filled milk is condensed milk from which the butter fat has been extracted and cocoanut or other vegetable oils substituted therefor. While only a comparatively small amount of this filled milk is being manufactured in the State at this time, it constitutes a threat to the dairy industry since other condensers in order to meet competition would be driven to the manufacture of filled milk.

The I. A. A. opposed legislation which would require mandatory consolidation of schools and school districts and this legislation was not passed. The I. A. A. has not opposed consolidation under present laws in cases where it is desired by the rural people and there are a number of consolidated schools in this State which are a credit to the communities they serve.

During the session of the General Assembly it was discovered that a larger percentage of the amounts due from the State distributive fund have been paid to the Chicago school district than to other school districts of the State. The I. A. A. supported legislation which would appropriate additional money to bring the payments to the down state districts up to the percentage of the payments made to the Chicago district. However, near the end of the session, the State distributive fund was increased from ten and a half million to thirteen million dollars per annum. The bills making the appropriation for the down state districts were drooped, leaving unchanged the inequality in percentages of claims paid to schools in down state counties.

The I. A. A. prepared and sponsored a resolution amending the revenue article of the constitution and providing a one percent limitation upon property taxes, along with authority to the General Assembly to tax other objects and subjects of taxation. This amendment failed of passage in the Senate and a vote was not had thereon in the House.

The Revenue laws were amended to provide that the first and second installment of taxes should be due and payable on or before the first day of June and the first day of September instead of first day of May and August respectively. Legislation was also enacted amending the Revenue laws and, up to August 1, 1935, waiving the penalties upon delinquent taxes for the years 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933 in cases where the property had been forfeited to the State and permitting the redemption of this forfeited property upon payment of the principal of the general taxes together with the costs and forfeiture fees, and after August 1, 1935 upon payment of the amount of the taxes, costs and forfeiture fees plus a penalty of 5%.

The I. A. A. representatives opposed various bills which would have placed trucks under the control of the Commerce or other State commission and would have given such Commission power and authority to fix and regulate the rates and charges of these carriers. The I. A. A. took the position that trucks having a gross weight of 15 thousand pounds or less should be exempt from any such regulation since in their opinion if these trucks were subject to this regulation, it would inevitably increase the cost for hauling livestock, milk and other farm commodities. None of the bills providing for regulation of trucking industries were enacted.

The I. A. A. supported a bill permitting the disconnection of unsubdivided land from cities and villages. Similar legislation enacted in 1933 was held unconstitutional on the ground that it applied only to agricultural land. It is believed that this objection has been removed. The bill permits the owner or owners of twenty acres or more lying on a border of a municipality and not subdivided into lots or blocks to have the same disconnected upon filing a petition with the county or circuit court.

The I. A. A. supported a number of bills sponsored by the Department of Agriculture. Among these bills which were enacted into law were measures amending the Farm storage act and including cereal grains, soybeans and cowpeas under its provisions and making other changes designed to strengthen the Act including a provision requiring the treasurer of the local supervisory boards to give a bond in the amount not less than $500 or more than $5,000 to be fixed by the Department of Agriculture; a bill providing for an agricultural census to be taken annually by the assessors; a bill limiting the amount of awards for 4-H club projects in any county in order that funds may be available for distribution to all counties of the State; and a bill providing that when fruit or vegetables are sold in closed packages, the packages must show whether the fruit or vegetables were grown in Illinois or elsewhere and the name of the grower and the variety of fruit or vegetable must be shown on the package.

The provisions of the Farm-to-market road bills which were prepared and sponsored by the I. A. A. and the disposition made of them are treated elsewhere in this issue.

Of general interest to citizens of the State is the old age pension bill, which provides a benefit of not to exceed $1.00 a day to persons 65 years of age or older who have been residents of Illinois for at least ten of the last fifteen years prior to application and who do not own in excess of $5,000 worth of property. Six million dollars were appropriated for payments under this Act, the benefits are not to be payable prior to January 1st, 1936. The I. A. A. did not take any position on this measure other than it would be opposed to the imposition of any property taxes for the payment of benefits. The appropriation made is to be paid from the proceeds of the sales tax.

It seems fairly certain that a special session of the legislature will be called to meet early this fall to consider a number of matters not enacted at the regular session including an amendment to the Constitution and school legislation.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

George Thiem, Editor
John Tracy, Assistant

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Good Sense

"UNTIL our markets can be expanded I can see nothing but production control in years when crops exceed the demand," Harper Sibley, Rochester, N. Y., president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, said in an address before the American Society of Farm Managers at Urbana recently.

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But whatever the future actions or decisions of the congress and the courts regarding processing taxes, the federal government is under contract with cooperators in production adjustment programs to make specified adjustment payments. This money is payable out of the United States Treasury. Payment is not dependent upon the collection of processing taxes although obviously if the taxes are finally declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and if the courts should order that sums paid by processors be returned to them, which seems improbable, the federal budget will be further out of balance and the national debt increased by another billion dollars or so.

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(Continued on page 24)

BREAKING DOWN THE FENCE



ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

George Thiem, Editor
John Tracy, Assistant

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(Continued on page 24)

BREAKING DOWN THE FENCE





Get the Illinois Grain-Farmers National *Bid Before you* Sell—*Call Your Farmers Elevator When You're Ready*

Sell co-operatively. Support your farmer's elevator. It is your guarantee of a fair price for your grain.

The competition of the farmer's elevator has protected the producer against too wide margins at the shipping point. Illinois Grain Corporation and Farmers National Grain Corporation are protecting you in the terminals.

Remember the service of Farmers National is second to none.

AND IT IS CO-OPERATIVE

Governor Horner Vetoes I. A. A. Road Bills

President Earl Smith Comments on Veto Message

THE I. A. A. drafted and sponsored a series of five bills which were popularly known as the farm-to-market road bills. The bills were introduced in the Senate by Senators Lowman and Lantz and were entered in the House by Representatives Sinnett and Hunter.

Briefly these bills provided that one-half the amounts apportioned to Illinois for roads and streets from the Federal Public Works fund should be used for the construction of farm-to-market roads. The money would be apportioned among the several counties, one-half in proportion to their total mileage of roads and the other one-half in proportion to their mileage of unimproved roads. The bills provided that the specifications for these roads should require not more than a reasonable width of right of way, with natural grades and surfacing with low cost materials. These provisions were included in order that the cost of these roads might be held down and a greater number of miles constructed with the money available.

It was contemplated that persons now on relief would be used in constructing these roads and also that in some cases the materials and equipment might be furnished by the highway authorities and the labor by the relief authorities. The bills permitted counties and township road districts to use their road machinery in the construction of these roads. The bills passed the Senate by a vote of 39 to nothing and the House by a vote of 125 to nothing. With the exception of the bill permitting counties, townships and road districts to use their machinery for road construction with relief labor, the bills were vetoed by the Governor.

The Governor's veto message upon Senate bill 371, the key bill, is as follows:

Horner's Veto Message

To the Honorable, the Secretary of State:

I herewith file in your office Senate Bill 371, entitled "An Act in relation to the construction, improvement and maintenance of secondary and feeder roads to provide work relief, and the apportionment of funds therefor."

I veto and withhold my approval of this Bill. The General Assembly by its adjournment having prevented the return of this Bill to the House in which it originated within ten days (Sundays excepted) after its presentation to me, the same is filed in your office with my objections, which are as follows:

The Bill relates to the improvement and construction of secondary roads with funds apportioned to the State of Illinois by the Federal Government under the provisions of House Joint Resolution 117 of the first session of the 74th Congress of the United States, making appropriations for relief purposes. None of the provisions in this Bill are of value or importance since they in no wise extend the powers already possessed by the Department of Public Works and Buildings.

The two principal provisions are:

(a) That unless otherwise required by the Secretary of Agriculture or other agency of the United States not less than 50% of all sums apportioned by the Federal Government to the State for highway work other than amounts allocated for grade crossing elimination shall be used for secondary or feeder roads, and

(b) That unless otherwise required by the Secretary of Agriculture or other agency, apportionment among the Counties shall be one-half in the ratio which the total mileage of roads outside municipalities in each County bears to the total mileage of such roads in the State, and one-half in the ratio which the total mileage of unimproved roads in each county bears to the total mileage of unimproved roads in the State, as shown by the latest records of the Department of Public Works and Buildings.

Inasmuch as neither of these requirements in Senate Bill 371 is in harmony with the preliminary instructions already issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, only greater difficulties could come to the Department by the adoption of this Bill.

In regard to the first provision (a), it is the intent of the Department, and its plans now contemplate that a very substantial proportion of the funds allotted by the Federal Government shall be devoted to the improvement of secondary roads in Illinois, insofar as the rules issued by the Secretary of Agriculture will permit; while with regard to the second provision (b) the Secretary of Agriculture has already indicated that the distribution of the work under this fund shall be made not in accordance with road mileage improved or unimproved, but wholly in accordance with the number of persons on relief. Furthermore, were the Department bound by the provisions of House Bill 371, those counties which by their own enterprise have heretofore improved large mileages of rural highways might be penalized were the Department to allot to them funds for secondary and feeder roads, on the basis of total mileage of road, and total mileage of unimproved roads.

Inasmuch as Senate Bill 371 can in no way have any effect upon the rules issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, and inasmuch as the State Department of Public Works and Buildings is obliged to follow the rules of the Secretary of Agriculture in the expenditure of Federal monies regardless of what provisions may appear in Senate Bill 371, this Bill appears to me to be wholly unnecessary and of no assistance to the Department in carrying forward my avowed plan to develop a secondary road system in Illinois with the current allotment of Federal funds where both the work and the "Farm-to-Market" roads are most needed.

Respectfully submitted,
HENRY HORNER.
July 10, 1935. Governor.



WHO KNOWS? RURAL ELECTRIFICATION using windpower, just coming in, may yet prove to be the thing. This wind-propeller on the farm of John Wagonseller, Livingston county Farm Bureau member, charges his light plant in a mild breeze. John is enthusiastic about it. He bought the new plant with his corn-hog money and increased income made possible by the AAA program. A lot of fellows probably went off relief making this equipment.

When this veto became known, the Board of Directors of the I. A. A. directed President Smith to prepare, in the form of a letter, a review of the I. A. A.'s effort to secure enactment of this legislation, to forward same to the Governor at an early date, and to publish a copy of the letter in the I. A. A. Record as a report to the membership of the Association's efforts along these lines. This instruction has been carried out and a copy of the letter addressed to Governor Horner appears below:

IAA's Letter to Governor

Hon. Henry Horner, July 18, 1935.
Governor of Illinois,
Springfield, Illinois.
Dear Governor:

To say we were amazed is to lightly express the feelings of my associates and my-

(Continued on page 12)

Vetoes I. A. A. Bills

(Continued from page 11)

self when learning of your veto of the secondary road legislation, which was prepared and sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association and which was passed by a very large vote of both houses of the recent General Assembly. The need for and justification of an extensive secondary road building program in Illinois has been recognized by the chief executives of the state since 1927, when the first statute providing for a gasoline tax was passed by the Illinois General Assembly.

In supporting that legislation, Governor Small stated one of the chief purposes of its use was to inaugurate and build secondary roads throughout the state. Two years later, Governor Emmerson in recommending and later supporting a three cent (3c) gasoline tax emphatically set forth the need for a secondary road building program and stated that a substantial portion of the revenue derived from such a tax would be used to construct secondary roads.

It is also our understanding that, previous to your election, and later as Governor, you have both publicly and privately, expressed your interest in and the great need for an extensive secondary road program.

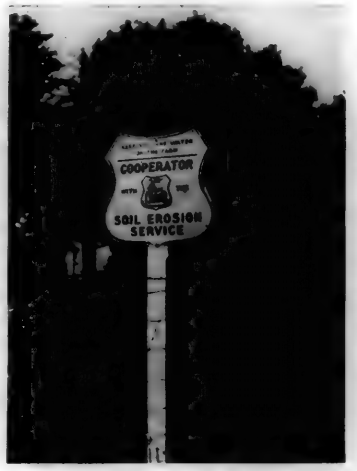
Throughout all of these years, the farmers of the state have patiently waited for putting into action these public pronouncements of the respective chief executives of the state. Also, throughout all of this period, farmers have paid the same automobile license fees and the same gasoline taxes as other citizens of the state who have been enjoying 365 days service annually on the primary highways of Illinois.

When one reviews the secondary road building of the state and the very limited results that have thus far been obtained, the need for statutory requirement becomes obvious, indeed. This is particularly true when attention is given to the almost negligible mileage of secondary highways that have been constructed by the State Highway Department with state revenue.

After all of these years of promises and public pronouncements by those in authority, the fact remains that about 70 per cent of the farms of Illinois have no other outlets to our primary system of highways than dirt roads. It was largely because of this neglect by public authorities of rightful road service and communication for rural citizens, that farmers through their organization, succeeded in earmarking a substantial portion of work relief revenue recently provided by Congress for the purpose of building farm-to-market roads.

It was under the direction of the delegates assembled at the last annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association in Quincy that the above mentioned secondary road legislation was written and sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association. It was also the interest of farmers in secondary road building that caused the delegates assembled in Quincy to direct the officials of the I. A. A. to oppose a reduction in automobile license fees and gasoline taxes, as they realized a reduction in this revenue would delay, if not remove, the opportunity for secondary road improvement.

The position of farmers on these matters was presented to you at a conference in the executive mansion by representatives of the I. A. A. soon after the close of the annual meeting referred to. It was the understanding of those attending this conference that you were in accord with their position both on the subject of secondary road building and a reduction in road building revenue.



SOIL EROSION PROJECT SIGNS LIKE this one mark farms in McLean and other counties where federal soil erosion control work is under way. The photographer snapped this one on route 9 near Arrowsmith. Forrest Fisher, former farm adviser in Wabash and Morgan counties, is in charge.

Following this conference, the I. A. A. prepared the so-called secondary road legislation and sponsored its consideration on the floor of the House of the General Assembly. These bills passed the Senate by a vote of 39 to nothing, largely because of the weight of argument in support of the legislation. When referred to the proper committee in the House, consideration of these bills was delayed at the request of the Director of the Department of Works and Buildings, it being stated that he desired to first check with authorities in Washington as to what conflict, if any, the legislation would have with federal law or regulation. The I. A. A. consented to this delay even though these bills already provided that no provision of this legislation was to be effective if found to be in conflict with federal law or regulation.

Representatives of the I. A. A. called upon you at the request of and in company with a representative of the Highway Department, and it was understood by those representing the I. A. A. in this conference that you requested them to confer with Director Kingery and Chief Highway Engineer Lieberman, who were your representatives on matters of this kind. While waiting for Mr. Kingery to return, we also interviewed the proper and highest authority in the Federal Government as to what conflict, if any, this legislation would have with federal law and regulation. We were assured that the legislation would not be in conflict and at least, in a substantial degree, would be quite helpful in carrying out the intent and purpose of the highest authority in Washington having to do with farm-to-market road building throughout the nation.

Following these conferences, four representatives of the Illinois Agricultural Association conferred with Director Kingery, Chief Highway Engineer Lieberman and Assistant Engineer DeLeuw on the provisions of this legislation. Each bill was gone over in detail, and several amendments were agreed upon. At the close of this conference, it was understood by all parties in the conference that Mr. Mathias, representing the I. A. A., and Mr. DeLeuw, representing the Highway Department, were to draft amendments to put into effect the principles agreed upon in the conference.

It was also expressly agreed that, if and when these amendments were drafted and agreed to by both Mr. DeLeuw and Mr. Mathias, they were authorized to in person present to those sponsoring the legislation on the floor of the House, namely, Messrs. Sinnett and Hunter, the proposed amendments and to make the statement that the legislation was agreeable to both the Highway Department and to the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Every detail of this agreement was carried out and the legislation passed the House by a vote of 125 to nothing. These amendments were then approved in the Senate and it was in this condition the bills reached your office.

In view of all of these circumstances, conferences and agreements, the I. A. A. had full reason to believe this series of bills not only merited, but would receive your hearty endorsement and approval. However, we are forced to face the fact that not only have you vetoed all important bills connected with this legislation; but you have signed bills sponsored by the Mayor of Chicago and the Secretary of State reducing automobile license fees, which can have no other result than to reduce total state revenue that should rightfully be used for the building of much delayed secondary roads throughout the State.

Bills providing for a reduction in motor license fees were opposed by the I. A. A. throughout the session. Such legislation never merited or received any substantial support of the members of the General Assembly until in the closing days of the session, an amendment providing for these reductions was offered to legislation then pending on the calendar of a character entirely foreign to motor license fees and pressed for passage under the tremendous political influence of the gentlemen above referred to and some leaders of the respective Houses.

Certainly you, as chief executive, must know that to reduce motor license fees is to reduce Highway revenue, which can have no other result than either reducing funds for the maintenance of our present highway system, the need for which is becoming increasingly apparent; reducing revenue for secondary road building; or endangering property of the state with responsibility for at least, in part, retiring bonds and interest thereon authorized by the people years ago when assured that motor license fees would be adequate to retire bonds and interest without in any way endangering property with added taxation.

The Board of Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association convening in its regular monthly meeting last Friday again reviewed the bills comprising secondary road legislation, and your veto message of these bills. They instructed me to convey to you their keen disappointment at the action you have taken. However, they hope for action as in your veto message you accepted, as chief executive of Illinois, full responsibility for an immediate and extensive secondary road building program in Illinois.

They also directed me to express their

(Continued on page 13)

Peoria Producers Dairy Moves Into New Building

Firmly Established as One of Big Distributors on Market

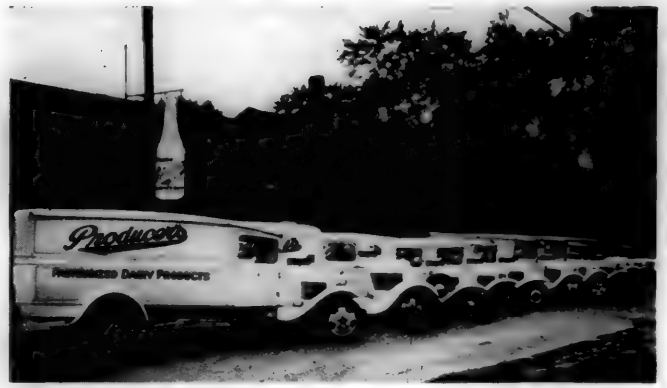
The Peoria Producers Dairy has come along fast since it was set up two years ago to provide co-operatively-minded producers surrounding the city of Peoria with a fluid outlet for their milk.

The company started small by buying out the Little Brown Dairy, one of the smaller dealers. The Producers business grew rapidly, so much so that the company was forced to seek larger quarters at its present location.

Milk is being retailed in Peoria at 9 cents and 11 cents a quart. The 9 cent milk contains 3.2 per cent butterfat; the 11 cent milk 3.8 per cent butterfat. In each case the wholesale price to grocers is 2 cents less than retail. Retail customers who buy 21 quarts a week secure a one cent per quart discount. Since early in June a whipping cream special on Wednesdays and Saturdays of 29 cents a pint retail, 26 cents wholesale, has accounted for the greater part of the Producers' cream business.

Competition in the milk business in Peoria is very keen among the 12 pasteurizing dealers and 35 raw milk dealers, reports Manager Wilfred Shaw. The Producers have about $40,000 invested in buildings, property and equipment. They are buying milk from 150 to 200 producers at the dairy and receive approximately 425,000 pounds of milk a month. Sales of cottage cheese, chocolate milk and buttermilk have shown an enormous growth. Ice cream mix business also is growing by leaps and bounds and the Producers today is the largest wholesaler of ice cream mix in and around Peoria.

The future of the Producers dairy looks bright. Successful operation of the dairy, we find, says Shaw, requires careful administration all the way through, exacting attention to hundreds of details, sound financing, credit and collection policies, and a competent processing department to which a supply of good milk is always available. This coupled with a wide-awake sales force and a volume of business large enough to permit low cost operation is aiding the Producers to serve its members and customers efficiently.



PEORIA PRODUCERS DAIRY IS JUSTLY PROUD OF ITS NEW DISTRIBUTING PLANT and its fleet of snow white trucks which serve a growing number of consumers daily. The Producers ranks near the top among Peoria distributors.



FRESH QUALITY PRODUCTS DELIVERED IN NEAT, SANITARY BOTTLES AND PACKages is the secret of Peoria Producers' steady growth. More than 2,000 retail customers are served daily in addition to the wholesale business which alone requires the services of three trucks.

Vetoes I. A. A. Bills

(Continued from page 12)

desire that in carrying out this program you provide for the construction of such secondary highways in every county of the state on a basis of equity and fairness as was provided and guaranteed in Senate Bill 371, the key bill of the secondary road legislation referred to throughout this communication, and also that the requirements of design be liberalized in accordance with the anticipated volume of traffic to comply with minimum requirements of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, which require only reasonable width of right-of-way, natural grades and surfacing with low cost materials, in order that the largest possible number of miles of all-weather roads may be constructed with the monies available, as is also set forth in Senate Bill 371.

As President of the Illinois Agricultural Association, I again convey to you the oft repeated statement that the Association guarantees to you every reasonable and proper cooperation in carrying out this obligation to the farmers and rural citizens throughout Illinois.

Respectfully,
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
Earl C. Smith, President.

FARM BUREAU NEV



WALLACE AT OPENING OF GRAIN HEARING

Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, (left); Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace and Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, (right), pictured at the opening of the Grain Commission hearing in Washington, D. C., June 17. (Acme Photo).



GETS 20 NEW MEMBERS

Ed Wesley, Towanda, truck salesman for McLean County Service Company, who has signed up 20 new Farm Bureau members since the first of the year. He is also a star saleman.



4-H CLUB MEMBE

Mrs. Frankl D. Roosev
Club on the rounds of th
Henry Morgenthau, wife o



IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME

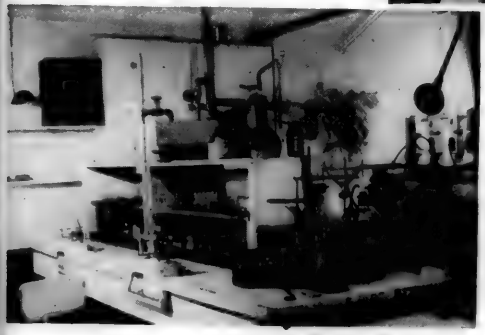
Emily Randolph when five years old. She is now Mrs. H. Irwin Davis, age 26, member of the Jersey County Farm Bureau, 4-H Club leader and home account keeper. She still has the sunny outlook on life shown in this prize snapshot.



PLAYGROUND ON FARM IN LIVINGSTON COUNTY

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Pike in Eppards Point Twp., are never at a loss for amusement. Pictured is the playground built in a yard near the house. It is also for 4-H Club meetings and picnics. City kids have nothing finer.





LIVESTOCK JUDGING CHAMPIONS IN THE MAKING

Scene on Ewing Bros. farm near Pontiac where 4-H Club boys and girls under the direction of the Young Men's Agricultural Association and the Farm Bureau were competing for places on the Livingston county 4-H Club livestock judging team.

WHAT HAS YOUR FAMILY ALBUM TO OFFER? WE'RE LOOKING FOR INFANT PICTURES OF FARM BUREAU FOLKS. SEND YOURS IN. WE'LL RETURN IT IN GOOD ORDER.

CREAM GETS HONEST WEIGHTS AND TESTS HERE

Modern testing laboratory in the Farmers Creamery Co., Bloomington. Butterfat producers in the area surrounding McLean county know that they're getting everything they're entitled to when they send in their cream.



When We Were

How times change. Look at
log. Little did he reckon that
he grew up. And that chubby
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MASTER EARL CLEMMONS SMITH

Age five and a half years in 1891. The only picture in existence showing the president of the I. A. A. not busy at something.



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SEND IN YOUR BEST SNAPS

"Prize Picture" Editor - Room 1200, 608 SOU

U NEWS IN PICTURES



4-H CLUB MEMBERS ENTERTAIN A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, (seated center) pictured as she visited members of the 4-H Club on the grounds of the Department of Agriculture building in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury is shown at right of Mrs. Roosevelt.



SANGAMON COUNTY 40 PIECE 4-H CLUB ORCHESTRA

Organized last September and contains musicians from various township 4-H Clubs. Homer Kearnaghan, Assistant Farm Adviser in Sangamon county, is the director. They will be heard at the State Fair this year.

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50,000 BUSHELS FOR FARMERS NATIONAL

First shipment of wheat following opening of Missouri River deep waterway passing thru Peoria on the way from Kansas City to Farmers National terminal elevator in Chicago.



KILL RATTLESNAKE IN PIKE COUNTY

Prize picture sent in by Mrs. Alice Winter which shows Bud Ellis and a 56" rattlesnake he killed with a rifle on a farm near Summer Hill. The snake had 17 rattles and a button.



MOTHER MAY WE GO OUT TO SWIM?

Biddy doesn't like water but her younguns do. Scene on Charlie Mortimare's farm, Livingston county Farm Bureau member. Plymouth Rock hen hatched out goose eggs and it looks like a wet summer for her.

EVERYBODY TAKES SNAPSHOTS. OFTEN THERE IS AN UNUSUAL ONE. SEND IT IN TO "PRIZE PICTURES" AND IF WE PRINT IT WE'LL SEND YOU $1.00. EVERYBODY IS ELIGIBLE.

LOOK THROUGH YOUR FAMILY ALBUM OR THE OLD TRUNK IN THE AT-

SNAPSHOT. YOU MAY WIN $1.00

, 608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FARM BUREAU NEW



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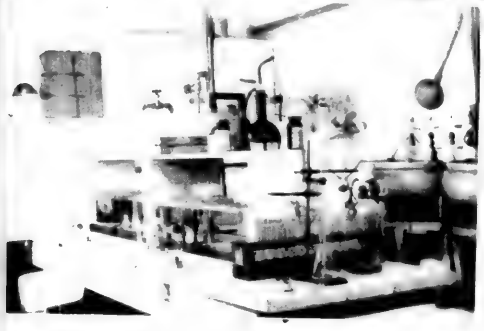
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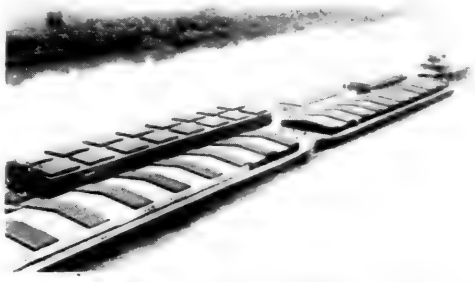


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35,000 Carloads in 1935

This Is the Goal in Co-operative Livestock Shipments from Illinois This Year

By Ray E. Miller

NINETY Illinois counties are working together to increase cooperative livestock shipments from Illinois to a total of 35,000 carloads during the calendar year of 1935. Last year, total shipments from this state to Producer agencies affiliated with the National Livestock Marketing Association amounted to 30,003 carloads, or 23 per cent of the livestock produced in and marketed from Illinois. Converting the numbers of livestock into standard decks or cars, there were approximately 40,000 carloads of cattle marketed, 6,300 of calves, 6,900 of sheep and 86,900 of hogs.

In spite of the decrease in numbers of livestock available for market in 1935, Farm Bureau livestock marketing committees in 90 counties have put their shoulders to the wheel and are aiming at an increase of approximately 5,000 cars.

In practically every county, the program is being carried out systematically. The livestock marketing committee appointed by the County Farm Bureau has adopted a specific program. Many counties have enlarged their committees to include smaller township committees composed of representative livestock men. Many counties have from 75 to 100 men actively engaged in carrying out the program.

Few people, even including livestock farmers themselves, appreciate the tremendous size and value of the livestock industry in Illinois Even fewer appreciate the fact that a livestock farmer's job is not done until the product is marketed. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 23 per cent of the total cash income of the farmers of the United States is derived from livestock. A considerably larger percentage of the cash income of Illinois farmers comes from livestock. Illinois farmers have set out to increase the volume of livestock marketed cooperatively because they realize that the cooperative way is the best way to improve marketing conditions and regulate the kind and cost of the marketing service they receive.

Volume of wool to be marketed cooperatively in 1935 shows an increase of 42.6% over 1934. Up to July thirteenth, 325,332 pounds of wool had been consigned to the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association to be marketed cooperatively. In 1934 cooperative receipts were 228,000 pounds.

All Illinois wool is being stored and graded at Indianapolis in cooperation with the Indiana Wool Growers Association. After grading, it will be sold by the National Wool Marketing Corporation and shipped from Indianapolis direct to the woolen mills where sold. The National Wool Marketing Corporation represents 23 state or regional associations. Last year, this nationwide cooperative handled approximately 65,000,000 pounds of wool representing about 20 per cent of the total domestic clip of the United States. L. B. Hornbeck again served as fieldman for the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association in the wool marketing program this year. Fifty-six Illinois counties cooperated in the project.



THERE'S NOTHING LIKE HAVING AN AIM IN LIFE SAYS RAY MILLER. HERE HE IS telling the world what organized livestock growers and the 90 county committees expect to accomplish this year. Let's all give 'em a hand and ship our livestock co-operatively.

A continued upward trend in farm mortgage financing by banks, insurance companies and other private creditors is reported by the Farm Credit Administration. The FCA is still doing the largest part of current farm mortgage financing having loaned about 51 per cent of the total of $320,000,000 advanced during the first three months of 1935.

Uncle Ab says that you can sometimes tell the smartest man in the room by the fact that he never says a word.

About forty leaves are required to mature a good-sized apple.

Cutting alfalfa in early bloom insures high feeding value, but may shorten the life of the stand; conversely, late cutting favors long life at the expense of feeding value.

Your house organ has been perused by this writer for a good many years, but I have never seen an issue that held the interest for me and for your other readers, I feel sure, as did the one for July 1935.

I especially like the two pages devoted to Farm Bureau news in pictures. With so many activities under way by the Farm Bureau of Illinois it is small wonder that the Farm Bureau members stay interested and stay hitched.—J. W. Cummins, Division of Organization and Publicity, Farmers National Grain Corporation.

They Work Together in Henderson County

All Help Each Other In Serving The Members

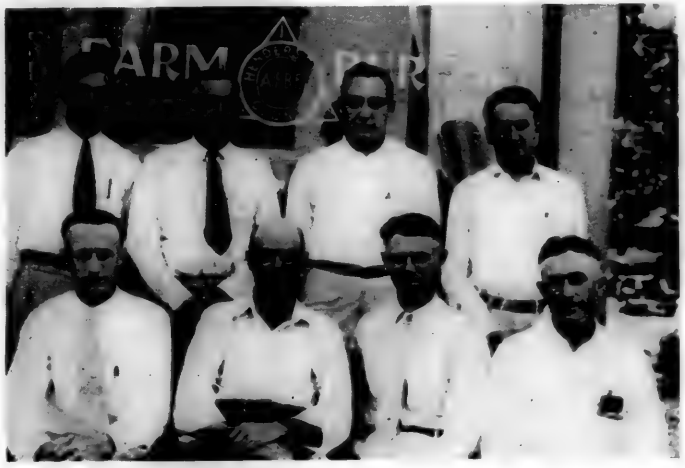
LET cynics, skeptics, doubting Thomas's and all around "can't be doners" go to the Henderson county Farm Bureau office for a cure. For sheer enthusiasm and the true cooperative spirit Henderson just about takes the prize.

For example—before the state-wide mobilization campaign got under way, and before the AAA program started, membership had dwindled to a mere 350. When the big drive for members started, Otto Steffey was named captain of the team. He quickly gathered 40 enthusiastic lieutenants around him and filled them full of the Farm Bureau spirit. He enlisted the support of the Farm Adviser, General agent, and any and everyone else he could talk to. It wasn't long before there was a single idea uppermost in Henderson county—**new members.** Everyone pitched in and when the smoke cleared away, 326 new members had been signed bringing the total up to nearly 700. There are only 1,053 farmers in Henderson county so the total speaks for itself.

This fine record by Otto Steffey stamped him as one of the outstanding leaders of the Farm Bureau and his reward, aside from the satisfaction he gained from doing a whale of a job in record time, was in being named as director of the I. A. A. by the Farm Bureau of his district.

Now all of that may sound as though Otto Steffey was the whole show in Henderson. No one would be quicker to put you right on that score than Otto himself. He would go to great lengths to tell you about the fine relationship that exists between the Farm Adviser, department managers, AAA officers, and the office staff. It is common talk around the Farm Bureau office at Stronghurst that practically everyone helps do the other fellow's job. Staff meetings are held each month and everyone is kept well informed and enthused on the Farm Bureau idea and the extension program. At these staff meetings problems are discussed, differences ironed out and then all hands turn to and have a bit of fun out of the evening.

The Farm Bureau office is the center of agricultural thought and endeavor in the minds and hearts of most farmers in Henderson county. In addition to the farm adviser, it houses the AAA offices for the county, insurance agency, County Service Company office, and the produce association. Corn loan, emergency crop loan, and production credit loan offices are also housed in the Farm Bureau building. It is a busy place on Wednesday and Saturday nights as a combination meeting place and business office.



HERE THEY ARE AND A HANDSOME GANG TOO

Left to right—top row: Page Randall, President of the Wheat Production Control Association; Clifford Thompson, general insurance agent; James M. Eyman, manager Service Company; Guy Sanderson, president, Corn-Hog Association.

Bottom row—left to right: Geo. B. Whitman, Farm Adviser; A. B. Gittings, sec'y-treas. Corn-Hog Ass'n; Otto Steffey, I. A. A. director from 14th district; H. H. Schweitzer, county organization director.

Probably the biggest single thing accomplished in Henderson is the spirit of working together. No friction, no cross purposes or grievances are permitted. Thru frank discussion and constructive criticism at staff meetings definite understandings of one another's duties and problems are had. The net result is that you find the AAA officers talking up the Farm Bureau program at every opportunity and tying it in with their own objectives. You find the County Organization Director boosting the Farm Adviser's work and vice versa. It surprises nobody to find the Service Company manager out working his head off for the insurance agent and writing memberships for the C. O. D. The general insurance agent is often found selling Soyoil paint and signing new members as he interviews insurance prospects. The Produce manager is well versed in all the details of auto insurance and never fails to try to sell a policy whenever there is an opportunity.

So it goes in Henderson county where every one does his own job well and helps the other fellow do his. Possibly the secret lies in the fact that Henderson County Farm Bureau members believe that the parent organization should control the subsidiaries and the program in general. This makes for a central control so that there can be a check if and when the very human trait of trying to "hog the show" might creep into one or another of the various subsidiary organizations. To that end, the Farm Bureau board of directors is the governing body of the whole program. Each month complete copies of financial reports, commercial and treasurer's accounts are placed in their hands. Each manager of a subsidiary personally reports to the board on finances and services rendered in his department.

Among some of the reports made during the year is that of the insurance department which showed a decided gain in life insurance, auto, fire and hail insurance for the year. The Service Company reported gas sales in June to be 107 per cent better than June a year ago, kerosene 77 per cent better, grease 119 per cent better, and miscellaneous sales up 161 per cent. The

(Continued on page 18)

They Work Together In Henderson County

(Continued from page 17)

Service Company ranked third in their division in per cent of delivered lubricating oil in the future order contest this spring.

The Produce association showed a 50 per cent increase. Henderson county also raised its quota of cash stock sales for the Producers Creamery of Galesburg and has eight cream routes established. Further, Henderson county is a member of the largest Production Credit Association in the state and supplied it with the President, J. M. Neff and two directors, Joe Peasley and Otto Steffey.

The way Henderson does things as far as the Farm Bureau is concerned seems to be just about all that could be expected. But just doing an ordinary Farm Bureau job is out of the question in Henderson. The job has to be outstanding. If any department seems to be falling a little behind, the rest of the departments hop to it and help bring it up to the high level that has been set. No one is allowed to slip behind.

Not content with doing that, Henderson County Farm Bureau has gone forth, and by example, cooperation, service, and willingness to help at any and all times in civic things, have gained the whole-hearted support of the business men of the county. Farm Adviser, George B. Whitman, in remarking on this phase of Farm Bureau activities says, "The good will of the business men of the town (Stronghurst) has been secured by the fine community activities of the Farm Bureau. One of the office secretaries is a superintendent of the Henderson County Fair and the Farm Adviser is a director. Soft ball associations, band concerts, a fellowship club, school activities, community units, baseball teams and 4-H Clubs are all encouraged, supported and in many cases sponsored by the office staff, Farm Bureau directors and leaders. Some eighty associate Farm Bureau members, including business men, ministers, school teachers and lawyers, indicate the opinion of these citizens toward the Farm Bureau."

It all sounds big and complicated. It is big, but it isn't complicated. It's simple. The secret, and the formula for making it work lies in a matter of fact statement made by Farm Adviser Whitman. "It seems that Henderson county has learned how to work together in serving the member, a lesson that all Farm Bureau office staffs must learn if they expect to render the maximum service and see results in all departments." And that just about tells the whole story because Henderson has certainly proved it.



HERE ARE FOUR OF THE NEWLY SHORN lambs and their owners in the JoDaviess Club Merit Sheep Project.

JoDaviess County Has A Unique Lamb Club

It All Started When Otto Berlage Won A Flock of Sheep

Six years ago Otto Berlage, JoDaviess county Farm Bureau member, won an essay contest on sheep farming sponsored by Sears Roebuck & Co. The prize was a flock of 25 Hampshire ewes and a ram. This flock of sheep was destined to be the basis of a very unique and original project known as the "Club Merit Sheep Project."

Soon after winning the Hampshire sheep Mr. Berlage conceived the idea of giving ewe lamb offspring to boys and girls of JoDaviess County at the rate of five lambs each year for five years, thus turning his award over to young sheep growers.

The first ewe lamb awarded was given as a prize in a contest conducted to determine a name for the project. The name "Club Merit Sheep Project" submitted by Edwin Gerlich was selected as the best suited to this new undertaking and Edwin received the first lamb.

During a 5 year period Mr. Berlage, who from the very outset called upon the JoDaviess County Farm Bureau for help and advice, has given 25 ewe lambs to 25 boys and girls of the county. The topics for essays written by the contestants for the lambs included, "Why Every Farm in JoDaviess County Should Have a Flock of Sheep"; "Why Farmers Should Market Wool Co-operatively"; etc. Winners of lambs have fitted and exhibited their awards at the Elizabeth Community Fair in the "Club Merit" class.

This project did not stop with awarding the 25th ewe lamb in 1934 by Mr. Berlage. The five winners of the first five lambs awarded decided it would be a fine thing to help with the continuance of this project and decided to show their appreciation of what the project through Mr. Berlage has done for them by each donating lambs for the 1935 contest winners. It is hoped that the practice thus started by this group will be followed by subsequent winners and in this way the Club Merit project will be carried on indefinitely. Donors of sheep this year were: Edwin Gerlich, Howard Tranel, Marshall Read, Velda Bahr and Curran Gage. Winners of the 1935 contest were: Melvin Pierce, Austie Wurster, Mercedes Berlage, Jean Pierce, and Ralph Tranel.

Two years ago it was determined to award lambs to winners, in connection with a "Sheep Day" meeting. This idea was followed again this year. In spite of it being a very busy time, a good sized crowd attended. Among the features of the program were awarding medals to Mr. Berlage and the five donors of lambs

(Continued on page 20)

Ode to Triple A

(1)

What matter tonight that a short time ago,
The mortgage was heavy and prices were low,
Hard times are retreating, are fast on the run
A triple A farmer may now have some fun.

Chorus

So with magic Aladdin and perfect Penn Bond,
I'll breeze down the road by the side of my blond
For I'm rolling in refunds; I'm fully insured
And parity prices have now been secured.

(2)

My hogs and my cattle have made me some dough
I'm greeted and treated wherever I go,
I'm eager to purchase I'm willing to spend
I'm glad this depression has come to an end!

(3)

Another new thing I have seen under the sun,
That farmers can do as most others have done.
Can bargain together, can buy and can sell,
In cooperation they really excel.

(4)

To you as a neighbor I beg to suggest,
A co-op can meet every bona fide test;
Secure as much money, obtain as much cash,
And keep the price level from going to smash.

—Amonymous.



YOU CANNOT AFFORD AN



If you have worked hard all your life, saved, invested and are retired, living on an income sufficient to tide you thru the rest of your days—it's a useless folly to let a judgment rob you of all you possess, because you have an accident in an uninsured car.

If you're just starting out in life, full of enthusiasm, plans and energy, it's tragic to ruin a future with a staggering total of bills, judgments and perhaps an injured body because you think auto insurance is an unnecessary expense.

No matter who you are, you cannot afford an accident. Think it over! If you can afford an automobile, you cannot afford to drive it without insurance protection. It is not only the broken bodies—it's the heart breaking necessity of giving up all you own or ruining a promising future that is so pitiful.

Insurance for Illinois Farm Bureau members now costs very little. There is no reason why a Farm Bureau member should jeopardize his family, future and farm by driving an uninsured car. Farm Bureau members themselves, in their own Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, now provide complete protection at such low cost that it is the worst folly to be without it.

The new "Cash Premium Plan" policy is a "more for your money" policy. It is designed to fit farmer's needs and pocketbooks. It is a flexible policy because it allows you to insure a "too old to insure" car against public liability at a fraction of new car insurance cost.

It costs nothing to get complete details and costs for insuring your car or truck. You will not be obligated in any way. See the insurance agent at your county Farm Bureau office at once. Remember—it makes no difference who you are, you cannot afford an accident!

THE NEW CASH PREMIUM PLAN POLICY MORE THAN EVER MAKES DRIVING WITHOUT INSURANCE THE WORST KIND OF FOLLY!

SEE THE INSURANCE AGENT AT YOUR COUNTY FARM BUREAU OFFICE FOR RATES AND DETAILS FOR YOUR CAR IN THE NEW "CASH PREMIUM PLAN" POLICY.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

608 S. Dearborn Street — Chicago, Illinois

PRODUCERS CREAMERIES NEWS

Producers Creamery of Galesburg—This is the seventh of the chain of eight cooperative creameries to be organized in the State. It started to churn butter Thursday, July 11. During the first week of operation 24,664 pounds of butter were made. On the second day of operation, 6,324 pounds of butter were churned. The first car of butter was shipped to market on Thursday. July 18. The cream is assemb'ed by 24 truck salesmen operating 38 routes. There are still three routes to be organized.

Forrest Moberg, field representative, says, "We are getting the cream in spite of the fact that some processors in the territory are paying from 5c to 7c higher than our price. Our patrons were warned in advance not to join the organization if they were not willing to take less for their butterfat after the co-operative got underway than other creameries would then be willing to pay. Some producers," says Moberg, "report that while they get higher prices from other creameries, yet for a like volume of cream they get a larger check from the co-operative."

An army of producers are giving a lot of assistance to truck salesmen in building up routes. Each township has a cream committee of three. The township Farm Bureau director serves as chairman of the cream committee. In Knox County Moberg met with salesmen for the Knox County Service Company. These hustlers will not only push oil and gas sales but will boost the creamery program also.

"The trade is not yet being served with Prairie Farms Butter", says Manager Virgil Johnson. "However, some butter has been printed for the creamery patrons. This is being taken to producers by truck salesmen who gather the cream. By Monday, July 22 larger quantities of butter will be printed and local trade throughout the district will be supplied with high quality Prairie Farms Butter — 'The Butter that Must Please'."

1935 wheat benefit payments will be at least 33 cents a bushel on allotments compared with the 1934 minimum of 29 cents.



IN THE HANDS OF A FRIEND

Left to right: Howard Van Anken and Otto Davis of Edgar county and Cy Simpson of Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, in rear, with part of 61 steers averaging 1129 lbs. that topped the Indianapolis market at $12 on June 25. The cattle fed by Van Anken were bought early in May last year through John Scott of the Kansas City Producers.

Not A Party To Suits

The Institute of American Meat Packers advises that it is not a participant in the suit brought by a Baltimore meat packer, or by any other meat packers, to restrain the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from collecting processing taxes on hogs.

The statement was issued following erroneous reports that the Institute was "behind" a suit filed by a Baltimore meat packer to test the validity of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the processing tax on hogs.

JoDaviess County

(Continued from page 18)

by Sears, Roebuck and Company in recognition of their fine interest and cooperation in making the project a success. A sheep shearing contest was conducted for the first time which proved of real interest and worth to the onlookers. Mr. Harris of the Chicago Producers sheep department demonstrated the grading of market lambs and talked on what present market requirements are. L. B. Hornbeck, fieldman on the wool marketing project for Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, stressed the need of getting more volume in the National Cooperative to stabilize prices.

The Club Merit Sheep Project with the continued unselfish interest and support of Mr. Berlage and the cooperation of the Farm Bureau should grow and develop into an organization of sheep farmers that will exert great influence for the good of the sheep industry in this county. More important than improvement of sheep farming, winners of lambs in these contests are being schooled in the art of sticking with a certain project until worthwhile aims are accomplished. They are also learning that giving brings more real satisfaction than receiving.

What the Home Bureau Is Doing

Mrs. Elsie W. Mies, organization chairman of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, states that 24 reporting counties show a net gain of more than 700 members between September 1, 1934 and June 15, 1935. This figure does not include the 300 or more new members in Greene county which was organized in May.



MRS. MIES

The Illinois Home Bureau Federation is proud of its growth. There are 38 organizations in 40 counties. June 8 marked the twentieth year for Kankakee as an organized county. It was the first in the state of Illinois and one of the first counties in the United States to be organized in home extension work, while the last county to join the Federation is JoDaviess which was added on July 18.

Dewitt and Henry counties are working toward an organization with 150 to 200 members signed in each county. This fall several other unorganized counties hope to secure the required number of members to join the Home Bureau Federation.

For the past three years Home Economics Extension and the Illinois Home Bureau Federation have cooperated in holding membership training schools each fall in eight or nine districts of the state. These have been attended by membership committeees from each county. Problems are discussed, plans formulated and information, inspiration and enthusiasm given to be carried back to the unit committees and members.

The increase in interest and new members is no doubt to some degree at least, due to the greater understanding and feeling of responsibility on the part of the members brought about through these schools. I think you can add as other reasons, a growing realization of the problems of the homemaker; the fact that authentic information may be obtained through the educational program of the Home Bureau; an ever increasing belief in organization. and the desire to express through united effort our individual needs which are the needs of the group.

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*"Home Bureau will mean as much to you as Farm Bureau means to me. You better join," was the advice given by Henry J. Mies to his wife, Mrs. Eslie W. Mies. So unsolicited in 1917 Mrs. Mies signed to become a charter member of the Livingston County Home Bureau. She has been active in the work since that time.

Since 1919 Mrs. Mies has held some office in the Home Bureau, unit, county, or state. She was county president for three years and state president for four. Her major interest during the entire time has been organization work. She is an able speaker and an aggressive leader in women's activities.

"I've Always Made Good By It"

Frank Hubert Is The Second Largest Hog Producer In McLean County



FRANK HUBERT AND PART OF HIS 120 rugged Chester White Sows.

"I'VE always followed what the Farm Bureau suggested and I've always made good by it."

That's what Frank R. Hubert of Cheney Grove township, McLean county, said when we stopped in to see his fine lot of Chester Whites not long ago. Frank is not only a Farm Bureau member but he's a booster too, the kind of fellow who is always ready to give his organization credit for the good it has done.

We called on Hubert mainly because he's made an outstanding success, as many others have done, of the swine sanitation system recommended by the Farm Bureau and the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. We saw on the 325 acres Hubert is operating not only the second largest hog farm in McLean county—and probably in the state—but also a beautiful demonstration of soil and crop improvement through the use of limestone, sweet clover, and alfalfa on run down land.

To begin with, Frank breeds annually around 120 big typed, strong-backed Chester White sows. This is something of a record in itself. And he likes his job. "I'd rather do this than be cooped up in an office in town," he says. You feel that he means it.

He has a pig base in the corn-hog program of 878 hogs. His allotment last year with a 25 per cent reduction was 652. Having sold his 1932 hog crop for from $2.50 to $3.50 a hundred, he naturally is enthusiastic about the benefits the corn-hog program brought him. He will tell you it was all made possible by the long struggle of organized farmers for surplus control legislation.

"The trouble with the fault finders and the people who kick about this, that, and the other thing connected with the crop adjustment programs, is that they forget," said Frank. "They don't stop to think how much worse off they were before the AAA came along to help them. They give all kinds of reasons for the raise in the price level. I know what it's done for me. My farm account book tells the story."

When we learned that a McLean county farmer had been successfully raising around a thousand pigs a year, we naturally expected to see a lot of sunlit hog houses, feeding floors, and other equipment. When we asked Hubert, on our arrival, where the sows farrowed, he pointed to a couple of small unpainted shacks resembling baby chick brooders, either of which could be built for $50 to $100.

"We have six pens in the small one with a hard coal brooder stove in the middle," said Hubert. "The other house has seven pens. That's all the equipment we use except 15 small colony houses out in the alfalfa pasture.



HE POINTED TO A SMALL SHACK RESEMBLING A BABY CHICK BROODER. HERE'S where most of the early spring sows farrow.

"We scrape and scrub the pens with lye before the sows farrow," he said. "The pigs creep under the brooder in cold weather without any prompting. In a couple of days they can get along outdoors in the A houses. The spring pigs come usually in February and March. As soon as the little ones are a few days old we castrate the boars and move them with their mothers to the individual houses in the field. By cutting the pigs at this age we avoid an extra handling."

The pigs are all vaccinated with Farm Bureau serum at about five weeks of age. Hubert finds that his early fall pigs do well on rape pasture sown in the oats. Good pasture is his long suit. The pastures are rotated to kill worm eggs and other parasites. The spring pigs go to market at around 200 pounds when six to seven months old. The fall pigs are fed a little longer to weigh 230 to 260 lbs. when the corn-hog ratio is right. He didn't have many spring pigs this year because old corn was too high to buy.

A simple ration of ear corn fed on dry ground, tankage in self-feeders, and alfalfa, rape or other pasture puts on the weight.

Hubert selects his brood sows carefully. "There are good and bad types in all breeds," he says. "The sows with small litters go to the fattening pens. The good mothers with larger litters are kept." Sows which have farrowed so far this summer averaged 10 pigs to the litter. About seven pigs

(Continued on page 23)

COUNTRY



$75,000,000

INSURANCE IN FORCE

Y LIFE Gains

29% GAIN

In Assets
from June 30, 1934 to
[illegible] 1935.

GAINS



VOLUME STRENGTH

Gains in Volume! Gains in financial strength!

Now going into its seventh year—Country Life Insurance Company continues its history making record of uninterrupted gains.

Each year more people are coming under Country Life's old line, legal reserve insurance protection. Each month more families are made secure against want.

Farm Bureau enterprise has created in Country Life a life insurance institution built on sound, old line, legal reserve insurance experience. Farm Bureau management sees to it that Illinois farmers enjoy this protection AT LOW COST.

Volume Lowers Cost

Every Farm Bureau member is helping himself by becoming a policyholder in Country Life. Volume helps lower cost of administering this insurance. Benefits of savings are reflected in dividends to policyholders. These can be applied to reduce still more the unusually low premium rates on every policy. True co-operation is the basis of Country Life's success.

From $12,000,000 of insurance in force the first year to $75,000,000 in the seventh! Every Farm Bureau member under Country Life insurance protection. That is our goal!

Security

In 1934 assets increased approximately $1,000,000 and surplus was raised to over half a million, a gain of 35%. From June 30, 1934 to June 30, 1935 assets again increased 29%. The high proportion of assets in liquid investments is unduplicated. Country Life's reserves for each policyholder exceed by a wide margin the ample security specified by the insurance laws.

Country Life's investments are 90% in Government, State and Municipal bonds—the safest—most liquid form. No investment of Country Life ever lost a penny. Its officers manage Country Life for the largest possible return of safe earnings to policyholders. ALL SAVINGS IN THE FORM OF DIVIDENDS FURTHER REDUCE PREMIUM PAYMENTS.

Everyone Needs Insurance

All Country Life policies have cash and loan value after a given period which may be used to weather an unexpected financial crisis.

Go to your County Farm Bureau office today and talk to the Country Life Insurance agent about your needs. He will gladly explain all Country Life policies and help you apply for the one you choose. If you prefer, write direct to the home office, stating name—age—address. No obligation. COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO., 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois.



CE —COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO.

608 SO. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



A. O. Grossmann, manager of St. Clair Service Company the past four years, **resigned July 20th to accept a similar position with the Stephenson Service Company at Freeport.**

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Summer oil recommendations show the 1935 Chevrolet uses the lightest oil in summer season of any new automobile. The manufacturer recommends SAE 20 for hard driving. Chevrolets built from 1930 to 1934 require SAE 30 for summer use. The Pontiac recommendations call for SAE 30 for hard driving, and SAE 20 for normal conditions on all 1933, 1934, and 1935 models. Earlier models require SAE 40 for summer use. The 1934 and 1935 Buick, Terraplane, and all models of Chevrolet and Hudson require SAE 30 for hard driving. Most all other makes including Chrysler, DeSoto, Dodge, Hupmobile, Nash, Oldsmobile, Ford, Packard, Plymouth, Reo, and Studebaker require SAE 40 for hard driving in hot summer weather. Be kind to your motor and give it the proper grade of Penn Bond.

Edgar County Supply Company walked off with state honors in the Illinois Farm Supply Company 1935 Fly Spray Contest. Truck salesmen's high prize goes to Mr. Laclede Holcomb of St. Clair Service Company. Division honors to be conferred at a later date are placed as follows:

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High Salesman—L. Stukenberg, Stephenson Service Co.

ROUGH RIDERS—(Western Illinois)

First—Henry-Stark Service Co.

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Jim McCabe, left is president of the Young Men's Agricultural Association in Livingston county. He and Glenn Martin right, another YMAA man, managed the recent county-wide boys and girls stock judging contest. Geo. Bell, ag. instructor at Pontiac High School placed the animals and explained his placings. Livingston has 17 4-H clubs with 468 members who have 694 projects under way, says Farm Adviser "Steve" Turner. The YMAA was organized by the Farm Bureau. It is doing good work in stimulating club work and sponsoring baseball and other farm sports.

Observations

(Continued from page 9)

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"THE case for a national policy in respect to the great agricultural staples is as clear and unmistakable as the case for a national policy in respect to transportation, tariffs, or the conservation of natural resources. It rests on the principle that the nation cannot afford to permit the destruction of the supply of essential foods and its essential raw materials. That destruction would take place if the nation permitted its agricultural producers to be ruined by impossibly low prices. If such prices continued for many years we should find that instead of agricultural surpluses we had agricultural deficits. We should be taking the course which England took to her great peril, nearly a century ago. We should ruin first our own agriculture and we should then find ourselves dependent upon foreign imports of food and raw materials, and we should industrialize the whole country, concentrate its population in cities and aggravate to an alarming degree every social problem. . . .

"The AAA has been described as a system by which the consumers are taxed in order to pay farmers not to produce. That description is more witty than it is accurate. The real purpose of AAA—a purpose formulated in nonpartisan discussion for 15 years—is not to stop production but to preserve it and maintain it. Production cannot and will not be maintained by farmers who have been ruined and driven from their farms, or by grinding poverty have been reduced to servile peasantry. . . .

"If the power to close our economy through industrial tariffs, and to make it rigid through big business and labor unions exists under the constitution, then the power to protect agriculture and give it equal economic status must also exist."

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THUS does Mr. Lippmann most ably and clearly present the case farmers have been fighting for since the post-war deflation. It is not to the credit of the traders and processors who seek to undermine the orderly method of restoring farm buying power and, in fact, industrial prosperity, represented by the Crop Adjustment Act. For their attacks on the AAA and the processing tax put them in the position of accepting government protection through the tariff and such power to control output and prices as their corporate organization gives them, but denying the great basic industry of agriculture equal protection. If such selfishness is allowed to prevail there is danger ahead not only for agriculture but for the nation itself and our democratic system of government.—E. G. T.

Vocational Ag Teachers At Peoria Market

During the week of July 8th, groups of Illinois Vocational Agriculture Teachers visited the livestock markets at St. Louis, Peoria, and Chicago. At each market a specially arranged trip had been prepared. A demonstration of market grades of cattle, calves, hogs and sheep was given by salesmen of the St. Louis, Peoria and Chicago Producers Commission Associations.

In preparation for the demonstration animals had been carefully selected, showing the different grades of all species. A part of the demonstration consisted in a general discussion of why animals fell in certain grades, for what purpose they were used, to what outlets they went, and most important, their value on the market.

Following the trip through the Yards and the grading demonstrations, a round table discussion was held. The more fundamental questions involved in the marketing end of the livestock business were discussed.

In all some 50 vocational agriculture teachers attended the conferences. They were enthusiastic in their comments on the valubale information secured, and in expressing their appreciation to the Producer Agencies for the courtesies shown them. A number were heard to remark that the day had been the most profitable, from an educational standpoint, they had spent in a long time.

These market tours were arranged through the cooperation of the Producer Agencies named, the Illinois Live Stock Marketing Association, and the Live Stock Marketing Department of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

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To Members and Stockholders of Soybean Marketing Association.

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(Signed) PAUL E. MATHIAS,
Corporate Secretary.
Chicago, Ill. July 17, 1935.

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"I've Always Made Good By It"

(Continued from page 21)

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COUNTRY LIFE LYCEUM WINNERS
Girls' trio from Woodford county who won the Silver Medal.

State Fair Opens Aug. 18, Farm Bureau Day Aug. 23

A bigger and better Illinois State Fair with a great show of blooded livestock, a high class racing program, the best 4-H Club exhibits from every part of the state, and a full list of entries in all the various farm products is in prospect this year according to E. E. Irwin, the new manager of the Fair.

Radio station WLS will be there with their popular entertainers broadcasting every day from 7 A. M. to 12:00 noon.

Chief interest of farmers and particularly Farm Bureau members will center in Farm Bureau Day, Friday, Aug. 23. Special entertainment will be featured at Farm Bureau headquarters in the big I. A. A. tent that day. The tent will be located at approximately the same place as in past years, north of the stock judging pavilion.

Members and their friends may check their wraps and bundles in the Farm Bureau tent without charge. Seats, drinking water, and a ladies' rest room will be provided.

A committee of the I. A. A. staff is working out the details of a program for Farm Bureau Day. There will be no speeches or beauty contest, but plans are underway to bring out some of the best amateur talent from among 4-H Club members and Farm Bureau folks discovered at the series of county-wide Farm Bureau talent discovery contests held during the past year.

The Chicago Producers handled 8.33 per cent of open market cattle during June—a gain over the same month a year ago. In hogs the Producers handled 19.12 per cent compared with 16.86 per cent a year ago. The figures for sheep are 17.54 per cent this year.

J. M. Eyman, Macon Farm Bureau Leader, Dies

J. M. Eyman, long a Farm Bureau leader and charter member in Macon county, passed away at his farm home near Warrensburg July 18. He died following a heart attack. He was president of the Macon-Piatt Service Co., and has served on the board of directors of Illinois Farm Supply Co. since 1931. At the time of his death, he was serving as county treasurer by appointment of the board of supervisors. Mr. Eyman was the third county treasurer to pass beyond within a little more than three years. He would have been 64 years old in September.

Uncle Ab says he laughs best whose laugh lasts.



MISS LOUISE BLIMLING who won her Silver Medal in Morgan county with readings.

NOTICE
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the month of September, 1935, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the by-laws of the Association.

During September annual meetings will be held in CHRISTIAN and JEFFERSON counties.

(Signed) PAUL E. MATHIAS,
Corporate Secretary.
July 20, 1935

The I.A.A. board of directors recently appropriated $100 toward the "Dairy Derby" to be staged by Sanitary Milk Producers at the National Dairy Show, St. Louis in October. Each contestant may bring his or her own cow and milk her.

A general talk on co-operative marketing based on problems and experiences of Illinois Farm Supply Company was delivered by Fred Herndon of Macomb, president of the company, at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Co-operation, Ithaca, New York the week beginning July 15.

The farm population, as of January 1, 1935, is estimated at 32,779,000 persons, the largest in the Nation's history. This is 27,000 persons more than on the same date in 1934.

A daughter, Joann Elizabeth, was born to R. G. Ely of the IAA staff on July 4.

W. F. Gephart, vice-president of the First National Bank, St. Louis in a letter to Donald Kirkpatrick, writes:

"I have just read the July number of the Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD and was very much pleased to see the article about you. You may be interested in knowing that I have become an Illinois farmer, having acquired a farm some time ago just north of Edwardsville and up to the present and perhaps for some time to come its chief use seems to be some place to spend money."

"Facts For Grain Farmers" is the title of a new booklet published by the Farmers National Grain Corporation, 343 So. Dearborn St., Chicago. The booklet contains valuble information about the grain futures market.

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In This Issue

Fight Against Farm Program

For And Ag'in

Krause And Sons Partners

Financing For Permanency

Richer Rural Social Life Emerging

Fight Against AAA Grows Intense

SEPTEMBER
1935



R. F. D.

Rural free delivery of mail is taken today as a matter of course. Yet it was not always so. Until 1896 farmers had to go to the nearest post office for their mail. ORGANIZED FARMERS changed this. Their representatives at Washington demanded federal legislation providing for RFD service. In Congress the proposal was called "socialistic," and a "dangerous innovation of government." But the bill passed.

Today ORGANIZED Farmers have a similar fight on their hands to establish equality of opportunity and permanent price parity for farm products.



INSURE NOW AT ACTUAL COST

FARMERS MUTUAL WILL HELP YOU REBUILD . . . . . .

A fire insurance policy will not keep fires from starting. It will not put a fire out. But adequate coverage in Farmers Mutual Re-insurance Company will give you the money to rebuild, promptly.

Statistics show that once a fire starts, farm buildings usually burn to the ground. For that reason alone, every farmer needs protection of the most reliable kind. The strength, reliability, low cost and sympathetic treatment offered Farmers Mutual policyholders is attracting an ever increasing number of Illinois farmers. It costs nothing for you to get full details and rates from the insurance agent in your county Farm Bureau office.

FARMERS MUTUAL RE-INSURANCE CO.
608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET • CHICAGO



PREVENT FIRES THIS WAY

PROHIBIT smoking in your barn . . . Inspect your chimneys frequently . . . Protect woodwork near stoves and furnaces . . . Inspect and clean flues frequently . . . Never store gasoline or use indoors . . . Don't store hay until properly cured . . . Install lightning rods . . . Have ladders and water always available . . . Keep fire extinguishers handy; be sure they are always filled . . . Replace inflammable roofing with fireproof, composition roofing . . . Preach "fire prevention" to your neighbors, to your help, to your family; practice it yourself . . .

The
Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD
Volume 13 September, 1935 Number 9

Fight Against Farm Program Grows Intense

Real Issue Is Whether Processors and Handlers or Farmers Shall Control Farm Policies

FARMERS are in for a fight. And it may be a long one. There is much at stake. The issue is whether agriculture is to retain the AAA or some similar legislation to give farmers price equality. Fundamentally, it is whether farmers, or processors and handlers of farm products, are to dictate the future farm policies of the country.

The 600 or more suits filed by packers and others to restrain collection of processing taxes are only the preliminary skirmish. They are not so important in themselves. Behind the smoke is an evident desire by selfish but powerful interests to promote unlimited production of farm products.

Cheap food for the cities, cheap raw materials for industry. This is the goal of the group arrayed against, not only the AAA, not only Secretary Wallace, but against farmers themselves.

For if the principle of crop adjustment and farm price parity provided in the AAA becomes permanently established, apparently there is fear among big middlemen and processors that they will lose their power to drain the wealth from the farms and amass it in industrial and trading centers. Whether or not that fear is well founded, its existence is believed to furnish at least part of the stimulus for the concerted drive against the present farm program.

Seldom has anyone seen more vicious misrepresentation than has appeared recently against the attempt to restore a fair exchange value for farm products. For example, a recent Chicago press dispatch stated that, "the Agricultural Adjustment Act which provided for the destruction of six million piggy sows or grown sows which would have been on the market this year", is one of the prime reasons for present pork prices. "In addition", continues the dispatch, "uncounted prospective litters were destroyed."

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in replying to the statement attributed to "Chicago meat authorities" said: "I am curious to know if these unnamed sources are packers who are suing in court for recovery of taxes already paid or sequestered in court on the theory that the packers paid these taxes, while at the same time spreading anonymous propaganda through the press to persuade consumers that the tax is borne by the consumers. The interpretation of the effects of the 1933 sow slaughter on present pork prices as contained in the Chicago dispatch is a complete misstatement of the facts.

"To start with the statement that 'six million piggy sows or grown sows' were killed, is just about 3,000 per cent wrong. The total number of sows purchased by the government was not six million but was by actual count 222,149 or about one-thirtieth of the number cited in the dispatch."

Secretary Wallace points out that these sows were not destroyed—that 100,000,000 pounds of cured pork were distributed to families on relief rolls as a result of the emergency buying operation. "The part of the dispatch stating these sows 'would have been on the market this year' is an absurdity", he continues. "Farmers would not have held these sows until this year under any imaginable set of circumstances.



Grading for farm-to-market all-weather road in Dawson Township, McLean County, Ill.

The rest of the statement, 'in addition uncounted prospective litters were destroyed' makes the distortion just about complete.

"So with more misinformation than I believe I have ever seen packed into two sentences the public is given the inference—which the meat packers fighting farmers' programs seem agreeable to have spread—that the government's 1933 pig purchase operation in some way contributed to increasing the present retail price of pork. Consumers should be warned that **a nation-wide effort is being made by packers and other processors to undermine farmers' programs by spreading the malicious and untrue propaganda of all kinds about the effects and purposes of the adjustment programs upon the consumers of the country.**

"The facts are that consumers now would be paying somewhat more for pork, if there had been no pig purchase program in 1933. A few simple little facts, if widely understood by consumers, will show them why this is true.

"These facts are: First, that the government buying of both 222,149 sows, and 6,188,717 little pigs, was completed before October 1, 1933—nearly two years ago.

"Second, that the sows purchased were due to farrow, or produce litters, in the fall of 1933.

"Third, that the average age at which pigs are marketed is nine months. This means that if there had been no government buying, all of the 6,000,000 little pigs bought by the government would have been marketed in the winter of 1933-34 and the spring of 1934; the 222,149 sows would have been sold off about the same time, most of them in February and March of 1934, and the pigs from their litters, born in the fall of 1933, would have gone to market not later than the fall of 1934.

"Fourth, (and this is a vital fact for

Fight Against Farm Program Grows Intense

(Continued from page 3)

everybody to remember) that the supply of pork is limited by the supply of feed. With a given supply of feed, farmers can market just so many pounds of pork, and no more. They may vary the number of pigs, but the total weight, whatever the number, is absolutely limited by the feed supply.

"Fifth, that in 1934, when the little pigs and the sows and their litters would have been marketed if there had been no Government buying program, the markets were already glutted by supplies forced on the market by lack of feed caused by the drought. That unprecedented drought reduced the 1934 corn crop by nearly a billion bushels and confronted farmers with the alternative of cutting down their hog herds or letting large numbers starve to death.

"Sixth, that hog products are not usually held in storage for more than six months after slaughter. . . . . .

"The more corn farmers were forced to feed their hogs in 1934, when hogs glutted the market and prices were low, the less they had left to feed hogs in 1935 when hogs are scarce and pork prices are high.

"So the real effect of slaughtering sows and pigs in 1933 under the Government program, in advance of the tremendous 1934 drought shortage of feed, **was to save feed available for maintaining supplies of hogs in 1934.**

"The pigs killed in 1933 would, if fed out, have consumed 60 to 70 million bushels of corn in 1934.

"Consumers this year are paying higher prices, but not quite so high as they would have paid if the hog-buying operations two years ago had not conserved feed last year when it was acutely needed."

While injunctions to restrain collections of processing taxes have sharply reduced federal income from this source, adjustment payments to farmers are being continued. The first 1935 corn-hog payments are on the way, the AAA reports. In the majority of cases injunctions have been granted. But federal district judges differ sharply as to the propriety of processing taxes. Some judges have held that it is illegal to collect taxes from one group for distribution among another. But other judges point out that the principle has long been established in the protective tariff, under which citizens of the United States are forced to pay higher prices for the things they buy to benefit protected industries.

On August 15 the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco having jurisdiction in seven western states denied an injunction sought by milling companies to prevent collection of processing taxes.

At New York on August 17 Judge Murray Hulbert dismissed injunction suits holding that the proper remedy for processors was a suit for the return of the taxes after their payment if it was shown the taxes had been improperly assessed.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court on the AAA is expected to be forthcoming sometime this winter. It will clear the air and determine farmers' future course of action.

In the meantime the AAA amendments as approved by the House and Senate conference committee have been concurred in by both houses and have gone to the White House. Reports indicate that they carry substantially the provisions wanted by the AAA and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Passage of the AAA amendments in the Senate by a vote of 64 to 15 was the spark that set off an attack by the Chicago Tribune on Farm Bureau leaders who met in Chicago July 22. Disappointed at the repeated evidence of support of the AAA by farmers, this paper jumped on a resolution passed at the Farm Bureau conference in support of the AAA amendments. Referring to the meeting, the Editorial entitled "Political Farming" said, "Any claims of anyone to express the farmers' views at this time are fraudulent. The third week in July is among the busiest weeks on farms in this section. The time is coming within the next six months when it should be possible to test out opinion in the agricultural regions."

The fact is that farmers have found it necessary to have their spokesmen on the job full time for their own protection. When farm leaders misrepresent their members they don't stay in office.

The Tribune apparently didn't find it convenient to remember that the corn-hog program was approved in a national referendum by an overwhelming majority. The cotton program was supported by farmers about seven to one and the tobacco program nearly 10 to one.

More recently a new propaganda agency, "The Farmers' Independent Council of America," has been set up with an office on LaSalle street in Chicago to fight the AAA. Stanley F. Morse, "consulting agriculturalist and South Carolina farmer," is executive vice-president. Dr. E. V. Wilcox, special writer for the Country Gentleman controlled by the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia, is secretary-treasurer. Dan Casement who is reported to have inherited several thousand acres of rich land around Manhattan, Kansas in addition to stocks and bonds from his father, a wealthy railroad builder, is president of the organization. Whether this agency was created for political reasons or is "fronting" for processors and grain trade interests has not yet been determined. But it indicates the broad line of attack to undermine an effective farm program.

Congressman Clarence Cannon of Missouri recently charged that the strike for lower meat prices by Detroit housewives was organized by packers "as a part of their campaign against the processing tax." He denied that meat was selling at exorbitant prices.

At the state meeting of county corn-hog committeemen in Springfield August 8, more than 500 Illinois farmers agreed that the corn-hog program or something similar should be made permanent. In addressing that gathering President Earl C. Smith of the I. A. A. said: **"No informed person can be optimistic about the possibilities of revived foreign trade as an immediate solution for the problems of American agriculture. So long as this is true adjustment of domestic production is the chief solution to the problem."** He pointed out that corn-belt farmers have demonstrated their ability through the corn-hog program to get together and solve their common problems.

The question facing farmers is "Shall enemies of agriculture be allowed to have their way or shall farmers unite through organization under the banner of the Farm Bureau to defend their rights?"

The situation calls for enlistment of every farmer in the ranks of organization. It demands that the influence of each individual be united toward maintaining a sound, national farm policy. The problem has no relation to politics. It is an economic fight. In organization and persistent effort lies the farmer's only assurance that policies to give agriculture price equality will be continued. —Editor.

Tune in WLS

A series of three radio talks on important issues now facing Illinois farmers will be delivered by I. A. A. representatives over station WLS Chicago on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, Sept. 9-11-13 at 12:15 PM central standard time. Speakers are expected to be President Earl C. Smith, Donald Kirkpatrick, counsel, and Geo. E. Metzger, field secretary.

"The 60 members of ours, working on membership have signed 125 new members since January 1, 1935," reports M. C. Weber, Will county organization director.

Fred Krause and Sons Are Partners

They're Truck Growers, Good Ones Too, And Are For The AAA

YOU would expect a corn and hog producer to be for the corn-hog program, and a wheat grower to vote for any plan offering a chance to maintain reasonable prices. But how does a truck grower feel about the AAA, especially a truck grower in Illinois where there are no marketing agreements nor crop control programs in effect on vegetables or fruits?

Is there anything in common between the truck grower and the livestock producer, the corn and wheat farmer and the dairyman? Fred Krause and his two sons, Arthur and Bill, who operate a thriving 120 acre truck and fruit farm (they call it Hyland Farm) at the edge of Peoria can throw light on this question.

Fred was cultivating late potatoes when we found him. It was a small patch on a side hill at one corner of the farm. The sun beat down unmercifully hot on this early August day. The two horses, lathered and puffing, were moving slowly. Fred, stooped over, was carefully watching his work as the shovels threw the dirt up around the plants. He did not look up until the row was finished. Then came a cheery "hello" as he pulled off an old felt hat to wipe his brow.

It was a good-natured, deeply lined face with twinkling eyes that greeted us; a slender, wiry figure, muscular and bent from a life of toil and close contact with the soil such as only a truck farmer knows.

Fred Krause, now 62, is a truck grower probably because his father was before him. The elder Krause came from Germany 65 years ago when Peoria was just getting a good start as a thriving river city. He worked out a year on a truck farm. Then with the money he had saved he started up for himself. He bought seven acres of ground for $500 an acre at what is now Krause and Griswold streets in Peoria. That plot, now ten acres, is still owned by the family and continues to produce vegetables for the Peoria market.

"Father always said that a good truck grower would make a successful general farmer, but a good farmer might not succeed as a truck grower," said Fred. "There's a lot to this business. You not only have to have the right kind of soil but you have got to keep studying all the time to get ahead of the bugs and diseases. Then the marketing end is a business all its own. You have to learn what the public wants and give it to them. And you've got to grow a little better stuff than the next fellow."



Bill, left, age 29, is production manager; Art, center, 35, is sales manager and Fred 62 is general manager and "chairman of the board."

How has the truck farmer fared during the depression?

"Lower prices for corn, oats, hogs and milk hurt us like everything," said Fred. "We had pretty good prices up until three years ago. Tomatoes were making money. The grain and livestock farmers around here weren't doing so well. A lot of them started growing tomatoes. The price got down to 10 cents a bushel because there were too many for the market. Another thing, when people don't have jobs in the city many of them start growing their own gardens. That hurts too. So it's a good thing to have fair prices for grain and livestock. Then we all can make some money."

Fred Krause is one of many Farm Bureau members in Illinois who makes good use of his membership. "When we moved to this place 13 years ago," he said, "it was about the poorest farm around. It wouldn't grow hardly anything. I would have sold the place for a good chew of tobacco.

"I got the farm adviser out and we made about 200 soil tests. The whole farm was acid. We started hauling limestone from town. Some of the neighbors laughed at us. They told us we had better put it on the road—that it would kill our land. The first few years we spent getting the soil in better condition. We plowed under green cover crops, mostly oats in the fall before frost while it was still green. We sowed clover and alfalfa. We hauled straw and manure out of town all winter long until we could grow 60 to 70 bushels of corn to the acre and as high as 90 bushels of oats."

Name any vegetable or small fruit and you will probably find it growing somewhere, sometime during the year on Hyland Farm. Intense cultivation and constant attention to soil rotation and improvement to avoid the thousand and one bugs and diseases that continually dog the footsteps of the truck farmer, are reasons why the Krauses have made a success of this highly specialized business.

Fred and his boys have learned that a yellow, well-packed soil, for example, grows the best turnips. Turnips are just so much cow feed to the average



Each Family Has Its Own Modern Home, Flower Garden, and Flock of Poultry, and the Cash Income Is Divided Equally Three Ways.

farmer. But to the Krause farm it's a cash crop. Back in 1922 Fred remembers that most everything was a failure. The summer had been hot and dry. The ground was hard. It looked hopeless for fall vegetables. After the timothy was taken off for seed early in August he decided to take a flyer on turnips. They disked up the ground and sowed four acres to this crop. A good rain came along and cool weather followed—ideal for root crops. No one else had any turnips that fall but the Krauses did.

They got $1.50 a bushel and took in $850 from the yield off that four acres.

That's the way it goes in truck farming. You've got to keep thinking ahead, planning and scheming, taking chances and hoping that the market will be right when your stuff is ready.

Fred, Art and Bill learned years ago that their customers go for the turnips that are smooth, and purple two-thirds of the way down. When the soil is loose the roots are well covered with dirt, and that part of the turnip under the soil is always white. But when the soil is hard the turnips push up out of the ground and take on a brilliant purple hue.

When the crop is grown the turnips are stored in trenches a foot and a half deep and the same in width. They are covered first with a layer of four inches of straw, then six inches of dirt. When the dirt freezes it is covered with straw. The turnips are taken out during the winter as they are needed at a rate of 70 to 100 bushels a week.

Art Krause is the market man. He gets up long before daylight and hauls the vegetables and fruits to Peoria's municipal market. He knows the buyers and tries to provide them with what they want. The local grocers and chain stores are good customers.

Art has learned that the storekeepers will pay a little more for good quality stuff. And the Krauses try to produce a little better quality than average to hold their customers. If there are complaints they try to please the customer and replace without charge the vegetables that go bad.

Hyland Farm has grown sweet Spanish onions to yield close to 500 bushels an acre. Everything is washed before it goes to market.

The year 1929 was the best one the Krauses can remember. Sales that year grossed more than $12,000 and net returns were 17½ per cent on the investment. That's the year Fred and his two sons each bought a new car and he and Mrs. Krause went to California on the money that was left. Last year net returns were approximately 7½ per cent. They know. They have been keeping records in the Farm Bureau-Farm Management Service.



Hyland Farm Is a Family Business. Brains Mixed with Plenty of Work Make it Pay. Left to right: Mrs. Fred Krause, Arthur, Mrs. Arthur Krause, Fred, Mrs. Bill Krause, and Bill. The latter are parents of the little tow-headed lad. The smart bob-haired girl is daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Krause.

Alfalfa grown largely for soil improvement is sold as another cash crop. Enough pigs are kept—their allotment is 33 in the corn-hog program—to clean up the corn and part of the refuse. A small apple orchard developed from "whips" planted by Fred 13 years ago is a good yielder. Five horses and one garden tractor furnish the power for working the farm.

In addition to their own labor, Hyland Farm employs much seasonal help. This past summer the payroll averaged $50 to $60 a week. Incidentally their two trucks and three cars are insured in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual. They are protected against damage suits arising out of injuries to employees by IAA employers' liability insurance. And last year their patronage dividend from the Peoria Service Company was around $73.

The Krauses don't have much of an orchard, yet they sold more than 800 bushels of apples last year and 125 bushels up to August 1 this year. Income frequently runs $300 or more a week. As soon as one crop is off, the ground is made ready for another.

Fred and the boys don't feel that they know it all about truck farming. In fact, they are learning something new every day. They go to school all winter—to truck growers' meetings arranged by the local gardeners' association. Lee Summers, Kelley and others from the Horticultural Extension Staff come over from Urbana frequently to speak at these meetings. The Krauses follow the recommendations of the University of Illinois Extension Service. The seed bill on Hyland Farm will run $600 or more a year; baskets and boxes for marketing the crops about the same.

Last year during the drouth Fred and the boys decided to dig a new well. Each morning as the workmen baled out the water with buckets to resume digging they hauled it over to a nearby lettuce and tomato patch. No one else had lettuce but the Krauses did. They sold $200 worth which paid for the well.

The money-saving services that come to the Krauses through their Farm Bureau membership are highly appreciated. They realize that their Farm Bureau membership pays big returns each year in actual cash. But the counsel and assistance Fred has received from the Farm Adviser in building up a run-down farm he thinks of first.

The close co-operation between Fred and his two sons and their families has made possible this thriving enterprise. A lot of things might have happened that didn't happen. The boys might have left home, moved to town or started farming on their own. In either case the business would not be the same. You can't hire help that will take the same interest in the business as a partner.

How can three families get along on the same farm? Fred Krause and sons, and their families are demonstrating that it can be done. Each family has its own modern home, flock of chickens and flowers. Electricity and all the latest gadgets lighten the house work. The cash income from the business is divided equally. Fred and the boys have their arguments. But they always get together. The old man is still chairman of the board, yet he listens to what the boys say. And no doubt all three listen to what their wives say. Everyone works and does his part. That's what makes Hyland Farm a successful business.—Editor.

Farm-to-Market Roads

Plan To Start Projects About Nov. 1, Ask That Applications Be Filed At Once

Counties and townships wishing to co-operate in the farm-to-market road building program of the Works Progress Administration should file applications for projects at once. This is the word brought back by Paul E. Mathias, corporate secretary of the I. A. A. who attended a recent meeting in Springfield called by the County Highway Engineers Association.

Major Lord of the WPA asserted that in his opinion Federal expenditures would not continue at the present rate more than one year and that localities wishing to take advantage of present funds, should get busy at once before it is too late. Applications should be made to the district office of the WPA. There are six in the state.

WPA in Illinois has been under way about one month. It has approved about 350 projects involving $45,000,000. Nine counties have filed large farm-to-market road projects. Five of these are county-wide. Projects vary from 35 to 214 miles per county. Gallatin county has submitted plans which will use every able-bodied man on relief in that county.

An effort is being made to have all projects under way by Nov. 1. Thus far the road district, township, or county sponsoring the project have contributed an average of around 25% of the cost, the government furnishing the balance as a grant. There is no fixed rule on this point. The ability of the local unit to provide funds is considered. Salaries paid superintendents, rent on equipment, materials provided and other items may be included in the contribution of the township or county.

A "security" wage (minimum $40 per mo.) is paid to workers on relief projects. Ninety per cent of the employed men must come off relief rolls. Each man is given a maximum of 40 hours work per week. He is paid twice a month. As soon as he gets his first check, his name is stricken from the relief roll. If able-bodied men refuse work relief will be withdrawn. This is in line with the program advocated by the Farm Bureau.

Standards of road design are left largely to the local community sponsoring the road program. The WPA believes it is better to build 10 miles of low cost gravel roads than two miles of high cost hard roads complying with all engineering standards. Approval of the county highway engineer is not necessary for township or road district projects. But if county funds are spent, approval of the county engineer is required. Workers may be brought in across township or county lines but if they do not reside within walking distance the sponsor of the project must provide transportation. While on the job, the men are the responsibility of the federal government. Men may take a few days private employment while on a project without losing their status.

The various district offices of the WPA in Illinois are ready to assist communities in the preparation of their applications for projects. Farm-to-market roads according to Major Lord will be given preference over most other projects because they use a maximum amount of labor.



Excellent type of farm-to-market gravel road in McLean county, Ill.

With Our County Farm Bureau Presidents

From school teacher for 25 years, to township supervisor, Jersey breeder, dairyman, and Farm Bureau president is something of a jump, believe it or not.



A. E. STALEY

A. E. Staley, of Edgar county, has been or is all of these. He is a living example of a man who can succeed at a number of more or less unrelated occupations.

The folks down Edgar county way will tell you that it's Staley's enthusiasm, unselfishness, energy, and willingness to serve his fellow man that makes him one of the outstanding Farm Bureau presidents in Illinois. And they'll also tell you that he had a lot to do with putting Edgar county's membership up around the 1,000 mark.

Born on a farm near Vermilion in Edgar county 63 years ago, Mr. Staley attended the public schools there where he began teaching at an early age. His desire for more knowledge led him to enroll at the State Normal School in the neighboring city of Terre Haute, Indiana. There he fitted himself for his future work in training the thousands of boys and girls of elementary school age who came to him for instruction.

Always an active church worker, Mr. Staley has taught a class for 40 years, the adult bible class for the past 10 years. He has been an elder in the New Providence Presbyterian Church for 30 years, is president of the Elbridge Township Council of Religious Education, and has served as adult suprintendent of the Edgar County Council of Religious Education since 1929.

"Mr. Staley is known throughout Edgar County as one who is willing to make unusual personal sacrifice for the general welfare of the people," said one of his co-workers. "His judgment and decisions are always recognized as being fair and impartial. During the past seven years he has had the undivided support of the Edgar County Farm Bureau board of directors. Largely through his efforts and principles of organization, has the Farm Bureau been able to secure the support and co-operation of a large number of Edgar county farmers."

Mr. Staley operates a 176 acre dairy farm near Paris where he has a good herd of 35 Jersey cattle. He served his township as supervisor four years, was chosen Farm Bureau director from his township in 1927 and a year later was elected county president. Mr. and Mrs. Staley reared four children, two sons and two daughters.

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Hyland Farm Is a Family Business. Brains Mixed with Plenty of Work Make it Pay. Left to right: Mrs. Fred Krause, Arthur, Mrs. Arthur Krause, Fred, Mrs. Bill Krause, and Bill. The latter are parents of the little tow-headed lad. The smart bob-haired girl is daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Krause.

Alfalfa grown largely for soil improvement is sold as another cash crop. Enough pigs are kept—their allotment is 33 in the corn-hog program—to clean up the corn and part of the refuse. A small apple orchard developed from "whips" planted by Fred 13 years ago is a good yielder. Five horses and one garden tractor furnish the power for working the farm.

In addition to their own labor, Hyland Farm employs much seasonal help. This past summer the payroll averaged $50 to $60 a week. Incidentally their two trucks and three cars are insured in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual. They are protected against damage suits arising out of injuries to employees by IAA employers' liability insurance. And last year their patronage dividend from the Peoria Service Company was around $73.

The Krauses don't have much of an orchard, yet they sold more than 800 bushels of apples last year and 125 bushels up to August 1 this year. Income frequently runs $300 or more a week. As soon as one crop is off, the ground is made ready for another.

Fred and the boys don't feel that they know it all about truck farming. In fact, they are learning something new every day. They go to school all winter—to truck growers' meetings arranged by the local gardeners' association. Lee Summers, Kelley and others from the Horticultural Extension Staff come over from Urbana frequently to speak at these meetings. The Krauses follow the recommendations of the University of Illinois Extension Service. The seed bill on Hyland Farm will run $600 or more a year; baskets and boxes for marketing the crops about the same.

Last year during the drouth Fred and the boys decided to dig a new well. Each morning as the workmen baled out the water with buckets to resume digging they hauled it over to a nearby lettuce and tomato patch. No one else had lettuce but the Krauses did. They sold $200 worth which paid for the well.

The money-saving services that come to the Krauses through their Farm Bureau membership are highly appreciated. They realize that their Farm Bureau membership pays big returns each year in actual cash. But the counsel and assistance Fred has received from the Farm Adviser in building up a run-down farm he thinks of first.

The close co-operation between Fred and his two sons and their families has made possible this thriving enterprise. A lot of things might have happened that didn't happen. The boys might have left home, moved to town or started farming on their own. In either case the business would not be the same. You can't hire help that will take the same interest in the business as a partner.

How can three families get along on the same farm? Fred Krause and sons, and their families are demonstrating that it can be done. Each family has its own modern home, flock of chickens and flowers. Electricity and all the latest gadgets lighten the house work. The cash income from the business is divided equally. Fred and the boys have their arguments. But they always get together. The old man is still chairman of the board, yet he listens to what the boys say. And no doubt all three listen to what their wives say. Everyone works and does his part. That's what makes Hyland Farm a successful business.—Editor.

Farm-to-Market Roads

Plan To Start Projects About Nov. 1, Ask That Applications Be Filed At Once

Counties and townships wishing to cooperate in the farm-to-market road building program of the Works Progress Administration should file applications for projects at once. This is the word brought back by Paul E. Mathias, corporate secretary of the I. A. A. who attended a recent meeting in Springfield called by the County Highway Engineers Association.

Major Lord of the WPA asserted that in his opinion Federal expenditures would not continue at the present rate more than one year and that localities wishing to take advantage of present funds, should get busy at once before it is too late. Applications should be made to the district office of the WPA. There are six in the state.

WPA in Illinois has been under way about one month. It has approved about 350 projects involving $45,000,000. Nine counties have filed large farm-to-market road projects. Five of these are county-wide. Projects vary from 35 to 214 miles per county. Gallatin county has submitted plans which will use every able-bodied man on relief in that county.

An effort is being made to have all projects under way by Nov. 1. Thus far the road district, township, or county sponsoring the project have contributed an average of around 25% of the cost, the government furnishing the balance as a grant. There is no fixed rule on this point. The ability of the local unit to provide funds is considered. Salaries paid superintendents, rent on equipment, materials provided and other items may be included in the contribution of the township or county.

A "security" wage (minimum $40 per mo.) is paid to workers on relief projects. Ninety per cent of the employed men must come off relief rolls. Each man is given a maximum of 40 hours work per week. He is paid twice a month. As soon as he gets his first check, his name is stricken from the relief roll. If able-bodied men refuse work relief will be withdrawn. This is in line with the program advocated by the Farm Bureau.

Standards of road design are left largely to the local community sponsoring the road program. The WPA believes it is better to build 10 miles of low cost gravel roads than two miles of high cost hard roads complying with all engineering standards. Approval of the county highway engineer is not necessary for township or road district projects. But if county funds are spent, approval of the county engineer is required. Workers may be brought in across township or county lines but if they do not reside within walking distance the sponsor of the project must provide transportation. While on the job, the men are the responsibility of the federal government. Men may take a few days private employment while on a project without losing their status.

The various district offices of the WPA in Illinois are ready to assist communities in the preparation of their applications for projects. Farm-to-market roads according to Major Lord will be given preference over most other projects because they use a maximum amount of labor.



Excellent type of farm-to-market gravel road in McLean county, Ill.

With Our County Farm Bureau Presidents

From school teacher for 25 years, to township supervisor, Jersey breeder, dairyman, and Farm Bureau president is something of a jump, believe it or not.



A. E. STALEY

A. E. Staley, of Edgar county, has been or is all of these. He is a living example of a man who can succeed at a number of more or less unrelated occupations.

The folks down Edgar county way will tell you that it's Staley's enthusiasm, himself, business energy, and willingness to serve his fellow man that makes him one of the outstanding Farm Bureau presidents in Illinois. And they'll also tell you that he had a lot to do with putting Edgar county's membership up around the 1,000 mark.

Born on a farm near Vermilion in Edgar county 63 years ago, Mr. Staley attended the public schools there where he began teaching at an early age. His desire for more knowledge led him to enroll at the State Normal School in the neighboring city of Terre Haute, Indiana. There he fitted himself for his future work in training the thousands of boys and girls of elementary school age who came to him for instruction.

Always an active church worker, Mr. Staley has taught a class for 40 years, the adult bible class for the past 10 years. He has been an elder in the New Providence Presbyterian Church for 30 years, is president of the Elbridge Township Council of Religious Education, and has served as adult superintendent of the Edgar County Council of Religious Education since 1929.

"Mr. Staley is known throughout Edgar County as one who is willing to make unusual personal sacrifice for the general welfare of the people," said one of his co-workers. "His judgment and decisions are always recognized as being fair and impartial. During the past seven years he has had the undivided support of the Edgar County Farm Bureau board of directors. Largely through his efforts and project-less of organization, has the Farm Bureau been able to secure the support and co-operation of a large number of Edgar county farmers."

Mr. Staley operates a 176 acre dairy farm near Paris where he has a good herd of 55 Jersey cattle. He served his township as supervisor four years, was chosen Farm Bureau director from his township in 1927 and a year later was elected county president. Mr. and Mrs. Staley reared four children, two sons and two daughters.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

George Thiem, Editor
John Tracy, Assistant

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To Non-Members

AT the direction of the board of directors, this issue of the RECORD is going to a substantial number of farmers who are not now affiliated with the Illinois Agricultural Association and their County Farm Bureau.

Most non-members have taken part in the corn-hog or wheat adjustment programs, or both. They must know as every informed person knows that these programs have contributed to their welfare. Crop adjustment assisted in advancing the prices of farm products toward parity. The AAA, combined with last year's drouth and gold revaluation, have gone a long way toward restoring the farmers' buying power.

Perhaps all non-members are not aware of the fact that the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Illinois Agricultural Association led the fight to secure this needed legislation. That struggle lasted more than 12 years. Why? Largely because too many farmers have been going it alone. Too many are still withholding their influence and support from organization.

We can only guess as to what might have happened if all the 6,000,000 farmers of America had been united behind equality legislation in the '20s. Some leading thinkers believe that the McNary-Haugen bill would have become law, farm prices raised to parity, concentration of wealth and speculation in the cities reduced, and the depression largely averted.

But the few were carrying the burden for the many. They couldn't quite put it over. Not until proud industry was brought to its feet and the foundations of national prosperity crumbled did the nation turn to the program of organized farmers for a way out.

Now with fear largely dispelled and better times returning, shortsighted processors and handlers are out to destroy the farmers' price-parity legislation. They want a profit but they don't want the producer to have one. It's up to farmers to protect what they have gained and insist on permanent price equality.

How can agriculture fight effectively except through organization?

Aside from this outstanding reason for affiliating with the Farm Bureau, there are many direct benefits that come to the member in return for his $15 annual dues in county, state, and national organizations.

His membership entitles him to take out insurance at money-saving rates in the three state-wide Farm Bureau owned companies. With his membership he gets the privilege of sharing in patronage dividends of the County Farm Bureau service company. He shares in the savings from organized buying of anti-hog-cholera serum and other supplies, from the co-operative processing and sale of cream when he patronizes his nearest Producers creamery.

So if you balance the money saved with the membership fee and leave out everything else, the non-member is losing money by staying out.

"There may be reasons for not joining the Farm Bureau," said one member, "but I don't know any of them."

Poultry Marketing Cleanup

UNCLE SAM'S long arm will soon be unlimbered to clean up racketeering and sharp practice in the terminal poultry markets. Under a bill supported by the Farm Bureau in the present session and formerly, which was signed by President Roosevelt on August 14, poultry markets will come under the provisions of the Federal Packers and Stockyards Act. This is good news. Charges of price fixing and strong-arm methods in Chicago's organized poultry trade were recently aired in local newspapers. Poultry handlers rules have required exorbitant commissions and a one-price policy regardless of quality. Obviously they were not drawn in the interest of farmers.

While substantial aid may be expected under the new law in reducing excessive charges, Illinois farmers are determined to go a step farther by marketing poultry through their own co-operatives. This is practically the only remaining commodity not now served by an I. A. A. organized marketing agency. The association is taking steps to answer the demand for this new service. Frank Gougler and J. B. Countiss of the marketing staff are now making a survey and study of eastern markets and successful poultry co-operatives in other states. Poultry and eggs together are a highly important source of cash on Illinois farms. Under the leadership of the Farm Bureau, Illinois farmers again will have an opportunity to improve their markets and share of the consumer's dollar.

Observations

"I quit taking it," was the comment (with a knowing smile) of a thoughtful western Illinois Farm Bureau member. He was speaking of a certain Chicago daily I had mentioned. This "newspaper" has abandoned all pretense of keeping its news and editorial columns separate. Much of the news it prints is highly colored and usually covers only that which is favorable to the paper's policies. It has degenerated into a propaganda sheet for the commission men, the grain trade and the reactionary element of both political parties. No wonder thousands of former subscribers have "quit taking it." The growing skepticism of readers of big city dailies is a most hopeful sign.

The best news you read nowadays is on the financial pages. The editorial columns and the political news writers may be forecasting calamity. But the business news items tell a different story.

You read that the International Harvester Co. is spending a million dollars at Moline modernizing its farm equipment p'ant. That means jobs for workmen. Money to buy bread and butter, ham and eggs, clothing and maybe a second hand flivver. The automobile industry, says another dispatch, is spending some $100,000,000 in plant expansion. The steel mills at South Chicago and Gary are running at 48 per cent of capacity. That means a profit, much more encouraging than the 20 per cent of two years ago.

"Cheerful Trade Outlook Sends Stocks Higher," is another head line. "Ticker's Buzz is Music to LaSalle Street," tells you that more people are taking a flyer on the stock market. They quickly forget the past. The telephone companies report a pickup in long distance calls. Corporations are raising their dividends. The bond market is higher than a cat's back. Rising prices for real estate are putting new life into mortgage loans and real estate bonds. No question that better times are returning.

What started all this? Different people will give you different answers. Higher prices for farm products probably comes first. Farmers are trading corn and hogs, wheat and milk, beef, cotton, rice, and truck crops for farm machinery, automobiles, lumber, cement, wire fence, paint, trips around the country, and a lot of other things. The exchange value of farm products is much higher than it was—not what it should be yet, but much better.

You read about the strike of Detroit housewives against the price of meat. Hogs are scarce on the market just now and the price is good if you have hogs to sell. But even today's hog prices do not justify 40c pork chops and 50c bacon. The housewives better look into packers, wholesalers, and butchers "percentages." My wife tells me that bacon and beef prices vary as much as 10c to 12c a pound for the same quality at neighborhood shops. The cost of handling is too high.

This price question is important. People rebel either openly or silently when the price they get or pay is out of line. When corn was 15c and wheat 40 farmers who could afford to held on. They struck. And no strike yet staged can compare with the buying strike farmers unobtrusively put on in 1932 and early '33.—E. G. T.

Editor Comments On Earl Smith Address

The Farmers Equity Union News published at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, recently reproduced part of the address of President Earl Smith before the Chicago Association of Commerce last spring.

Commenting editorially on the statement which shows the inter-relationship between agriculture and industry and the need for restoring farm buying power the editor says:

"It is important that our readers study the above article by Earl C. Smith, as this article gives us the facts as to how agriculture affects business and labor. These are the important figures that prove to us that agriculture is the log that is holding the country from natural-

(Continued on Page 11)

Among Our County Farm Bureau Presidents

If you want to do a little friendly "hoss tradin", more than likely you'll get an enthusiastic reception if you look up A. B. Schofield, the handsome, ruddy-complexioned president of the Ford County Farm Bureau. For next to keeping in close touch with everything that's going on in and about the Farm Bureau, and lending a helping hand here and there, Schofield enjoys raising and occasionally trading and selling horses. He always has a few purebred Belgians around and his love of good horse flesh is matched by his industry in maintaining a well-kept 280 acre grain and livestock farm west of Paxton where his neat, painted buildings may be seen from the paved road.



A. B. SCHOFIELD

Mr. Schofield was born in Woodford county, Illinois where he attended country school and later the El Paso High School. As a young man he worked for several years as city salesman for an oil company in Peoria. His inherent love of the farm later asserted itself when he and Mrs. Schofield moved to a 160 acre grain and livestock farm in Rusk county, northern Wisconsin.

Desiring to farm on a larger scale he later moved to the Mississippi bottoms near Gorham in Jackson county, Illinois where he operated 1,200 acres devoted largely to grain, cotton and hay. Mr. Schofield was probably the first man in Illinois to grow rice. His experimental field of six to seven acres yielded 97 bushels to the acre. After the rice was up the field was flooded with water obtained from a nearby railroad supply tank. Hundreds of people came to Gorham to see the crop as it approached maturity.

The Schofield farmstead at Gorham was in the direct path of the tornado which swept through southern Illinois in March 1924. All of the buildings were destroyed at a considerable loss but fortunately the family escaped with their lives. The next year he moved to Ford county where he has resided for the past 10 years.

Mr. Schofield was elected to the board of directors of the Farm Bureau eight years ago. His leadership and aggressiveness was at once recognized by his election as president a year later. He has been a member of his local school board for 15 years, is a member of the high school board, president of the Ford County Service Co., president of the county warehouse board, was president of the Producers Creamery of Champaign during its organization, and is chairman of the county debt conciliation committee. He also served on the I. A. A. board for two years beginning in 1931, is a member of the Ford County Board of Review and for several years has served on the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association board.

As a member of the Paxton Service Club, Schofield has done much to acquaint the business men of his town with the work of the I. A. A. and Farm Bureau, and with the various production adjustment programs. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

The Schofields have three children. John will be a junior at the University of Illinois next year; Helen operates a dress shop in Paxton, and Milton is a senior in the local high school.



A LOOK AT THE TREASURER'S OFFICE; ROBT. A. COWLES, TREASURER, RIGHT, AND R. G. ELY, COMPTROLLER LEFT.

Financing for Permanency

Careful Attention to Budgets, Expenditures And Investments Are Necessary to Good Management

RECORD books, figures, and balance sheets are distasteful to most people. Yet financial statements are to a business what the pulse is to the human body. Both are an index to the state of health. An accurate business audit shows up the rocks and shoals in the channel which careful mariners avoid. It reveals strong spots as well as weaknesses.

Sound financing is necessary to business permanency. Every depression like a storm at sea wrecks countless numbers of big and little enterprises. Why? They were not financially prepared for rough going. They were fair weather craft.

Organized Illinois farmers have developed in the Illinois Agricultural Association what is known far and wide as a soundly-financed farm organization. The companies I. A. A. members more recently developed have taken on the character of the parent association. Not that the Association is rich. It isn't. But in its field, Illinois farmers may well feel proud that their organization has attained an eminent position.

All this didn't just happen. It's the result, first, of an ideal which founders of the Association believed in strongly enough to back with a membership fee adequate to carry out a broad program of service. Secondly, it's the result of careful attention to budgeting, and determination to live within the annual income.

So the finance department of the Association quietly and without glamour has made and is making its contribution. Records and financial management of each state-wide company are centralized and supervised in the treasurer's office. Expenditures and budgets of each department and company are under the constant scrutiny of the president, treasurer, comptroller, finance committee, and the board of directors itself.

As treasurer for the past 14 years, Robert A. Cowles has exercised care and diligence in discharging the duties of his office.

The books of the Association are audited by outside Public Accountants twice a year. This practice is followed also by the associated companies. In addition the records of the several insurance companies are inspected annually by examiners of the State Insurance Department. Each associated company has its own bookkeepers but all are under the supervision of the comptroller.

The comptroller is responsible for getting up the monthly financial reports for the board of directors, for advising the officers and the department directors, service board, and active managers about their expenditures in relation to the annual budget. He allocates the charges among the various divisions and assists the treasurer in gathering needed financial information.

Since the organization of the automobile, life, and fire, hail and windstorm insurance companies, investment of funds belonging to the policyholders has been a growing problem. A. R. Wright, former vice-president and chairman of the Finance Committee, now is giving almost full time to this important phase of the treasurer's work. Mr. Wright is chairman of the

(Continued on Page 11)

Four Principles of Organization

Listed By President Smith In Address To Mid-West Farm Bureau Conference

FOUR basic principles of organization were outlined by President Earl C. Smith before the recent Mid-west Farm Bureau Conference in Chicago. He listed first "ideal or purpose," secondly, "set-up or structure," third, "policies and control which must come from the individual member up and never from the top down," and fourth, "adequate finance and capable leadership."

"It is my belief that the pioneers in the Farm Bureau movement largely conceived the ideal and fully intended to achieve that ideal in an organization structure that afforded an opportunity for vocal expression of the individual member. They expected to provide adequate finance and to develop leadership equal to the task.

"Too much credit cannot be given those largely responsible for the organization of the Farm Bureau," he said, "although in many respects the organization has failed to take advantage of its opportunities. It is never too late to correct mistakes or plug holes as they become apparent. That is a responsibility of the present leadership of the Farm Bureau.

"We see on every hand so-called farm organizations springing up, sponsored by what I many times fear are selfish groups striving for prominence and leadership, but with little thought to the service to be rendered. Such organizations can not succeed. We should learn from these experiences to place greater emphasis upon the township or community organization as the cornerstone of the whole Farm Bureau movement.

"To the extent that cross-current of thought of community, township and county groups finds expression through delegate representation with votes based on membership in state and national meetings, do we develop true democracy. With such expression coming up from the community and township can we announce to the nation that the policies, program, and leaders of our national organization fully represent the majority viewpoint of a great membership institution.

"Possibly the greatest weakness of farm organizations generally has been the inadequate manner in which finances to meet the opportunities and requirements of organization have been provided.

"If an organization is founded upon the ideal of service its response with service can only be commensurate with its financial possibilities. Were I to present a hypothetical set-up for an ideal farm organization I would shock you with the membership fee requirements I would recommend. It would certainly be an amount equal to meet the problems with which farmers are confronted, to give them full and active representation wherever their interests are involved. Such service representation would carry the organization around the council tables of every county, in all states and in the Nation. It would require the best technical marketing advice, the best of legal, economical and statistical talent available. Farmers should have an official organ equal to the best in the country. Only by providing adequate finance can these problems be met and solved."

Financing for Permanency

(Continued from page 10)

Investment Committee which includes the president, treasurer, counsel and chairman of the Finance Committee.

Approximately 200 bond issues and about 150 different corporations and government units are represented in the investment portfolios of the various organizations. These include mostly Federal, Municipal, Utility and Railroad Bonds aggregating for the parent organization and the associated companies more than $5,000,000.

It is the policy of the Investment Committee and the Board of Directors not to invest heavily in any one issue. Purchases vary from $5,000 up to $20,000 or more per issue, and such investments are approved only after a thorough study has been made with the use of the best investment and financial services available, furnishing information about the financial position, earning power, past record and future prospects of the various companies and government units.

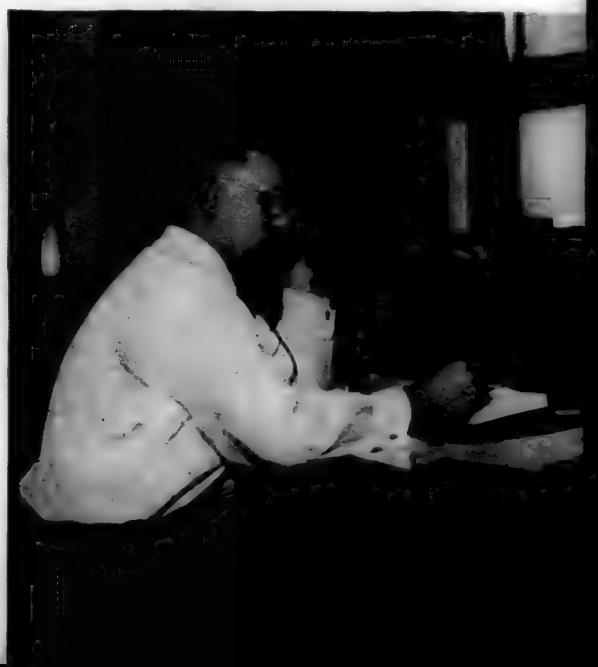
The care with which investments have been made has been well repaid. The holdings of all companies are high grade. —Editor.

Editor Comments On Earl Smith Address

(Continued from page 9)

ly coming out of the mess it is in.

"The President's $4,800,000,000 work bill is supposed to break the log jam. I will predict at this time that it will not do it. This is supposed to last from eighteen to twenty-four months. When that is spent, they can raise another fund that will far exceed this one, possibly double it, and they cannot budge the jam until they recognize the farmers' problems and analyze the figures of this article."



A. R. Wright, assistant treasurer and chairman of the Investment Committee. Close to 200 bond issues and about 150 corporations and units of government are represented in the investment portfolios of the state-wide organizations owned and controlled by Illinois Farm Bureau members.

For and Ag'in'

What Farmers Say About the I. A. A., County Farm Bureau, and Organization in General

"PICK out a route covering several counties. Go down the road and talk to farmers. Any farmer. No hand picked farmers either—big ones, little ones, tenants and owners. Find out what they think of things generally. Keep an open mind. Ask questions. Ask for no names. Remember no faces. Hold confidences sacred."

Those were the orders given this writer. A route was laid out covering Kankakee, Iroquois, Edgar, Coles, Moultrie and Macon counties. The fact-finder set forth and here are some of the opinions he obtained. Some are favorable from the I. A. A.-Farm Bureau standpoint while others are unfavorable.

This article will deal with the questions "What do you think of the Farm Bureau?" "What should the Farm Bureau do that it isn't doing?" "Should farmers have an organization?"

Here are some typical answers. A nonmember in Kankakee county tenant farmer operating 300 acres says that the Farm Bureau "is the only organization that has done anything worthwhile for the farmers. Farmers should quit fighting among themselves, get together in one big organization and retain the AAA." He said he expected to join later.

An Iroquois farm owner, a non-member, with a general farm of 160 acres said, "the Farm Bureau is doing a few things well but there is not enough strength in the organization as it is to count. Farmers should have an organization but not so many (organizations). Organization is like a six horse team. If they pull together they'll get somewhere. But if one's going one way, and another horse the other, bucking and holding back, they wear themselves out going nowhere.

"I don't belong to an organization because there are too many differences of opinion in the organizations and too many organizations." (Note—Other nonmembers probably think the same thing. They would give their support to that organization that puts forth the strongest appeal for their support.)

Another Iroquois county tenant farmer, a member of the Farm Bureau operating 240 acres says, "it is the only farm organization that has ever done anything for us farmers. Farmers should have an organization but it should be 'one big one.' There is too much fighting between rival organizations. If farmers were to have one big organization they could get a break and a better scale of living."

Still another Iroquois county farm owner, and a Farm Bureau member says, "it is the best of the farm organizations. No matter how much you want to do things as an individual, those against you are organized and you have to meet it with organization. Farmers should be organized because they can't get a fair hearing in government unless they are."

An Edgar county non-member said, "farmers know what they want, but different forces will have different ideas on how to go about getting it. Then a leader comes in with another idea. He convinces part of both groups that his idea is right. The rest either quit or come along. Then there's a single purpose and a group of farmers is working together toward a common goal." He was evasive when asked why he didn't belong to the Farm Bureau. Wouldn't talk much.

An Edgar county owner and member said, "the Farm Bureau is very good. But it should do closer work with its membership and not have so much fooling around in the Farm Bureau office. It should be work done out on the farms. The reason I belong is because organization is the only way farmers can have a voice in the world. Business is organized so farmers have to be. Farmers should have an organization but it has to be more than just an office in the county seat."

An Edgar county tenant and a member on 455 acres says, "every farmer with 80 acres or more should belong. The big farms should carry those farms that are too small to belong. Farmers can accomplish more together than by themselves. There should be an effort to get a lot more of the big fellows to belong so that the smaller operators will get the benefits of cooperation."

Over in Coles county a non-member tenant farming 270 acres says, the Farm Bureau "is all right if everyone would belong. But many won't because they can't see that it's going to do them any good. If I could see where my dues would do me any good I'd be glad to join. Farmers should have an organization of strength. The County Farm Bureau here isn't what it should be." (Note—a little up to date information, a well outlined presentation of what Farm Bureau dues bring a farmer would make

(Continued on page 16)

Who's Who Among the Farm Advisers

Among the many virtues a successful county agricultural adviser must be blessed with is the ability to get along well with folks. He must also be diligent in his work and sincere in his desire to be of service to farmers.

Hamlet H. Lett of Wabash county has all three of these attributes together with five years experience in operating a 500 acre grain and livestock farm which fit him well for his job.



H. H. LETT

Lett is a Hoosier by birth but an Illinoisan by choice. Born at Washington, Daviess county, Ind. in 1894 he crossed the state line to attend the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois where he graduated in 1918. After teaching vocational agriculture two years he decided to return to the home farm in Daviess county. While there he served as township chairman and secretary of the County Farm Bureau, later as county agricultural agent for five years.

Seven years ago he answered the call to return to Illinois to become agricultural adviser with one of the biggest little County Farm Bureaus in the state. And in Wabash county he has been since then working hard for organization, co-operation and a happier, more prosperous farm life.

Wabash, in case you don't know, is one of the three counties that organized the Wabash Valley Service Co. It also has taken an active part in establishing the Producers Creamery at Olney. It is one of the leading counties in percentage of eligible 4-H club members enrolled. Agriculturally, Wabash is one of the richest counties in Southern Illinois. Last year, its extensive bottom lands adjoining the Wabash River yielded heavy crops of corn, oats, and wheat when other sections were stricken by drouth and chinch bugs. This year high water did much damage to wheat, corn, and alfalfa.

Mr. and Mrs. Lett have three children, Harold R. who will enroll at the University of Illinois this fall, Ruth Evelyn who will attend Christian College at Columbia, Mo. and Margaret Ellen, a sophomore in high school.

I. A. A. Member Chosen as Typical American Farmer

WHEN FORTUNE, an outstanding national magazine, started out to find and write up a typical corn belt farmer, they sent their staff writer to McLean county, Illinois. George Wissmiller, vice-president of the McLean County Farm Bureau and member of the Illinois Agricultural Association who operates a 400 acre farm near Cooksville, was chosen as the subject of the character sketch and story.

The writer, Miss Hamill, spent two weeks in the Wissmiller home to give FORTUNE readers an intimate picture of family life on a corn belt farm. A well known English water-color artist, S. E. Badmin, was sent along to make a number of detailed sketches. The interesting story and the beautiful colored sketches appear in the August issue.

Here's what the author says in part:

"George Wissmiller is one of 961 farmers out of 4,224 in the county who own their own farms. He inherited part of it, bought part, traded other land for part. He owns it clear now except for that $10,000 mortgage which is on 160 of his 400 acres. He took out the mortgage with the Connecticut Insurance Co. in 1919 when he, like every other farmer, had to have more land and more machinery, when he knew that prices would always keep on going up. But he has never defaulted on paying the interest, and the mortgage is more than covered: his land is certainly worth $40,000, he has $25,000 worth of paid up life insurance, $1,900 worth of stock in the co-operative grain elevator. The mortgage doesn't worry him much.

"George Wissmiller is fifty-five years old. Kind-eyed and gentle-spoken, medium tall and slightly built, he is still, by the deep-lined quiet of his face and by the big-jointed squareness of his hands, an impressive and forceful man. His education was got in a few years at the crossroads school, his reading is confined to the local paper and farm bulletins, he goes regularly to the Presbyterian church and Sunday school, he performs his public duties seriously and honestly and conscientiously. He—in common with most of the farmers in the district—doesn't believe in drinking and smoking and gambling and dancing, and his beliefs are laws in his home. . . . He lives the way he wants to live but he is tolerant of others (if they are not of his own family) who want to live differently. He gives hard, long hours and patience and devotion to his fields, and he takes pride in his farm and in his family.

"George Wissmiller worked in the corn-hog office of the AAA in Bloomington during the slack season last winter. He was paid $4 a day. That helped, and then, too, he believes in farm organization and co-operation. He is Vice-President of the McLean County Farm Bureau and he thinks that farmers ought to profit more than they do from the advice that's available to them. But as a matter of fact the farmer is the most advised man in the country. He gets it from the government, the university, and the farm organizations.



GEORGE WISSMILLER
Snapped in front of the McLean County Farm Bureau office in Bloomington.
"FORTUNE smiled on him"

"Most powerful and most listened-to organization in McLean County is the Farm Bureau. It is the largest county unit of the American Farm Bureau Federation which was set up in 1919. The McLean County Bureau maintains an office in Bloomington and a staff of organizers and stenographers under the Farm Adviser whose salary is paid in part by the Bureau's own dues, in part by the Illinois Department of Agriculture, and in part by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The adviser, a graduate of an agricultural college talks to local groups in the small towns, gives them the latest reports on chinch bugs, on fertilizers, on hybrid corn, on hog-cholera control, on tax valuations, etc. In most cases his advice is accepted without question. The Farm Bureau office is also headquarters for the Home Bureau (women's home-economic organization), the 4-H Club, the cooperative insurance company, the co-operative service company, and the local branch of the AAA.

"It was there that Wissmiller met the New Deal and found it good. For ten years he had been saying that the government ought to do something for the farmers—not give them charity but give them economic equality. Coolidge had vetoed the McNary-Haugen Bill which Wissmiller wanted to see passed. Hoover had set up the Federal Farm Board with its Grain Stabilization Corporation, and everybody knows that that didn't work. Wissmiller had become pretty skeptical about Washington and, although he is a Democrat, he was afraid that Roosevelt would do as little for agriculture as his

(Continued on page 17, Col. 2)



Photographed by Daily Pantagraph, Bloomington

AERIAL VIEW OF 400 ACRE WISSMILLLER FARM
near Cooksville in McLean county.
"His barnyard was done in water colors"



4-H DAIRY CATTLE JUDGING CHAMPS FROM LAKE CO.
Outscoring 44 other teams, left to right, Norman Nohmer, W. D. Buddemeier, coach; Mitchell Kane, Clarence Seltsinger, coach; Earl Kane, Jr., and Harry Lohman, finished "tops" at the University of Illinois.



THREE JERSEY CO. MEADOW LARKS
Prize Picture of Paul, Helen and Eldon Powel who are glad to tune up anytime for the folks down home. They're the children of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Powel, Jersey county Farm Bureau members.



WILL COUNTY LIKES KAMPE MUSIC
Prize Picture of Mrs. Hilda Kampe, leader of the 4-H Sunshine Club of Sedan Prairie the last 3 years and her two musical sons, both 4-H club members. They will be heard over the radio this fall.



BOTH BACK FROM THE ANTARCTIC
"Klondyke Iceberg," 20 mo.'s old Guernsey bull, born at Little America and Edgar F. Cox, keeper, who was there when it happened. (Story on page 20).



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Prize Picture of
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50 SOMETH
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THE WEE DONALD KIRKPATRICK
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MRS. WI
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SEND IN YOUR BEST SNAPSHOT, YO
PRIZE PICTURE EDITOR—#1200—608 S. DEARBO



CHEER UP KITTY! YOU'RE NEXT!

Prize Picture of Ira Plager, Stephenson county, feeding his pet mb, Lindy, while his cat looks on anxiously.



50 SOMETHING IN THE SHADE IN PEORIA

It was hot in Peoria county when this picture was taken. Left to ight, L. R. Welk, General Agent; J. W. Whissenand, Farm Adviser; fred Pollock, Service Company manager, and Albert Hayes, presi- ent Peoria County Farm Bureau.

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MRS. WILLIAMS' BOY, "LARRY"

At the age of 8 or maybe 10 years, Lawrence A. Williams didn't have any more cares and worries than the policyholders in Country Life, of which he is now manager and main driving force.

APSHOT, YOU MAY WIN $1.00

200—608 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO



THEY LED THE STATE IN 4-H FAT STOCK JUDGING

Magnolia Hustlers 4-H club team of Marshall-Putnam county won over 84 other teams at University of Illinois. Left to right, A. C. Johnson, ass't. farm adviser, coach; Norman Smith, Wayne Wilson and Bert Phillips.



HAULS FIRST LOAD OF CREAM TO GALESBURG

Wilbur V. Clark and his truck which hauled the first load of cream to the new Producers Creamery of Galesburg.



PULLING CONTESTS POPULAR FOR FALL

Enthusiasts of horse pulling contests will be pleased to know that there will be a stallion pulling contest the first of its kind, at Lincoln Fields, Crete, Illinois on October 12th. It's for 3 yr. olds. Enroll now with Horse and Mule Ass'n. of America, 407 So. Dearborn, Chicago. $1500 in prizes—First, $400.



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Outscoring 44 other teams, left to right, Norman Nehmer, W. D. Buddemeier, coach Mitchell Kane, Clarence Seltsinger, coach; Earl Kane, Jr., and Harry Lohman, finished tops" at the University of Illinois



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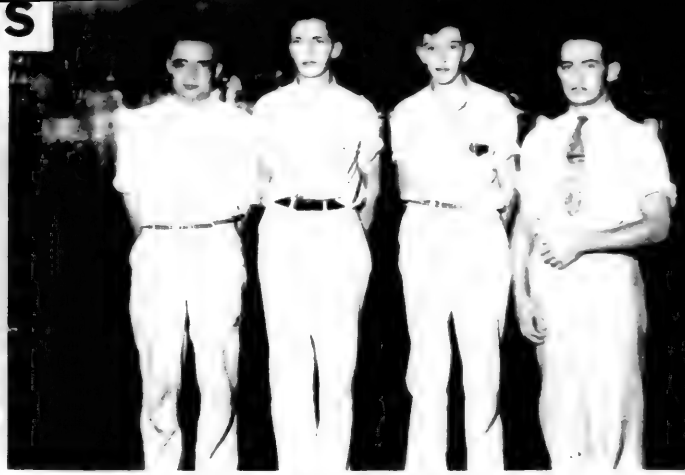
PRIZE PICTURE EDITOR—#1200—608 S. DEARBO

NEWS IN PICTURES



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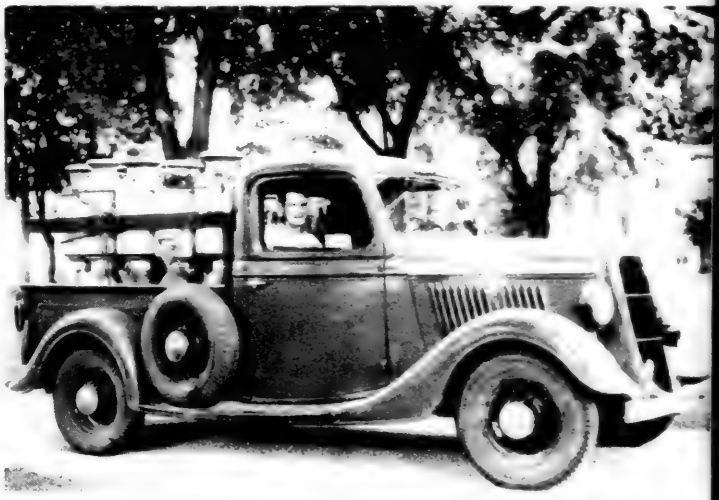


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For and Ag'in'

(Continued from page 12)

this man a member and hundreds of others like him).

Another Coles county farmer said, "it is a fine thing, the Farm Bureau. But I only farm 40 acres and I am too small to belong. But farmers by all means should have an organization. But it is hard now for farmers to build an organization powerful enough to combat the industrial organizations. Farmers were and are too slow to realize that they cannot hope to get an equal hearing in government against well organized and financed industrial organizations. Thirty years ago, it would have been easier, but farmers wouldn't get together. Today it is more difficult because the opposition is so strong from the industrial side. Today it is the youngsters who are doing the cooperating. If they are given help by the older farmers they will build the organization that is needed."

A well read, high grade Coles county farmer who owns or manages a total of 560 acres in four farms, and is a non-member says, "I believe that the Farm Bureau, generally is a good thing. A bigger organization is needed though. Another thing, there is no reason why there should be a difference in dues for one farmer and another no matter what the size. Farmers should have an organization to impress their will when and where it is needed for the protection of farmer's interests. I am an individualist but I believe that given a good sized organization the Farm Bureau could do a great deal more for the farmers." Asked why he didn't belong, he said, "partly financial, mostly because I have no good reason for joining."

In Moultrie an owner of three farms totaling 350 acres says, "I belong to the Farm Bureau because 'in union there is strength.' Farmers have to be united to accomplish anything worthwhile. Politics would kill a farm organization though if allowed to creep in. But I don't think the members would let that happen. The reason I belong is because the Farm Bureau does many things for the members such as cooperative marketing."

Another Moultrie county farmer, a son of the owner of 380 acres said, "I can't speak for my father but I can give my own ideas." The father is a Farm Bureau member. The son is 25 years old. Says he, "the Farm Bureau is fine. But I think they might work harder on legislative matters. My father belongs to the Farm Bureau and I would join too and will because I believe in organization and the future of farming. Organization is the salvation of farmers. The younger farmers are more organization-minded than the older ones. By the time we get operating farms there should be a big farmers organization at work."

In Macon county, a non-member farming 170 acres says, "I do not belong but I did. I think the Farm Bureau is all right but it should be bigger. It should work harder on protecting farmers and do something about unemployment relief—get the people off the relief rolls to work. I haven't been able to afford to belong recently but I'll probably join up later. Farmers should have an organization sure enough but they shouldn't do any fighting among themselves." This man was more or less noncommittal but gave the impression he liked the Farm Bureau but wasn't sure that it was big enough to count for a great deal as it is now.

In Macon county, another farmer-owner operating 280 acres said he belonged to the Farm Bureau "because it is the only organization that's done any good. But it needs to be a great deal bigger. The Farm Bureau should do something quickly about relief. Farmers should have an organization because every one else the farmer comes in contact with is organized so farmers must be organized too."

(Note: Further facts obtained in the field will be presented in the next issue of the RECORD. It will deal with the average farmer's viewpoint on the AAA. —J. S. T.)

Uncle Ab says one reason why some folks like to keep a dog is because a dog always flatters its master.



EMILE REDIGER, McLEAN COUNTY FARM BUREAU MEMBER CUTTING OATS WITH HIS new tractor. Emile guessed the field would go 75 bu. an acre but "I was fooled," he writes. "They only made 54 bu. Weight was good for this year (30 lbs. strong). I feel well satisfied with the yield."

Many County Picnics In August-September

Thursday, August 15, proved to be the banner day for County Farm Bureau picnics in Illinois. Requests were received at the I. A. A. office from 15 or more counties for speakers on that date.

President Ed. O'Neal of the A. F. B. F. was in Illinois next to the last week in August when he spoke in Knox and Tazewell counties. He is scheduled for the Christian county picnic on September 24.

President Earl C. Smith has accepted speaking dates in Vermilion county, August 30; McHenry county, September 2 and Piatt county, September 5.

Vice-president Talmage DeFrees from Bond county led the list in the number of picnic engagements with 12 for August and September.

Donald Kirkpatrick, L. A. Williams, George E. Metzger, Paul E. Mathias, O. D. Brissenden, Fred Herndon, John C. Watson, Ray E. Miller, A. O. Eckert, John Moore and Burl Hornbeck are others who addressed or will address picnic gatherings during July and August.

The Union of South Africa recently enacted the "Wheat Industry Control Act of 1935" enabling wheat growers to withhold their wheat from the market without danger of loss through declining prices. A board of nine members is set up authorized to impose and collect processing taxes on wheat to support the program.

Mortimore Believes in Cooperation

His Farm Bureau Membership Pays Good Dividends

THE Farm Bureau and all its services are just as much a part of farming operations on the Charles Mortimore farm in Livingston county as the fertile soil itself with its normally abundant yields of crops and livestock. You get that impression as you talk to Mr. Mortimore, a soft-spoken, kindly-faced, solid man—the kind you would like to know better. His attitude toward the Farm Bureau is that toward an established institution or service he has come to rely on for help.

Mortimore has been a member from the beginning. He believes in farmer co-operation. When the Farm Bureau set up its insurance services, and organized buying of farm supplies, he took advantage of them. He makes his membership work for him. He has confidence in everything connected with the Farm Bureau. He believes in and co-operates in the AAA corn-hog program.

With such members, and there are thousands like him, you appreciate the great responsibility of the organization and its leadership in measuring up to such faith and confidence.

Mortimore is a man you will always find on the right side of things. He has not been prominent although he is president of the Pontiac Farmers Grain Company, a member of Illinois Grain Corporation. You will not see him in the front line of the parade nor on the platform. But you will find him among the 100 per centers who practice co-operation all along the line and who stand for everything for the betterment of agriculture.

The 320 acre Mortimore farm near Pontiac is not only an efficiently operated business. It is also a fine home for the family. Moreover Mr. Mortimore has made sure that that farm will continue as a home for his family. The mortgage which isn't worrying him any is amply covered with insurance in Country Life Insurance Company. The buildings are protected from loss in the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company. The two cars and truck are insured in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual and are operated on Livingston Service Company petroleum products. The pigs are vaccinated with Farm Bureau serum, and when the grain, hogs and cattle are ready for market they are sold through co-operative channels. Surplus cream is picked up by the Farmers Creamery Company at Bloomington.

Twenty-eight Hereford cows and their calves clean up the roughage on the farm. They get sweet clover pasture for the most part in the summer and in the fall they run over the stubbles and stalks. Alfalfa and soybean hay are relied on for winter feed. Corn, oats, and soybeans are the leading field crops.



CHARLES MORTIMORE FAMILY, LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Seated are Mr. and Mrs. Mortimore and Pearl, age 11. Standing left to right are Earl 19, John 21, Harry 14 and Marjorie 16.

I. A. A. Member Chosen As Typical American Farmer

(Continued from page 13)

Republican predecessors. Then came Secretary Wallace and the AAA and crop control. Roosevelt and Wallace, he thinks, understand the farmer and know what to do for him. Wissmiller is sold on the AAA.

"He worked to get the farmers to sign up for the corn-hog reduction program, explaining it to them patiently, getting them to agree to reduce corn acreage 10 to 30 per cent from their 1932-33 average, to raise 10 per cent fewer pigs than they had in those years. About three-fourths of the farmers signed up. Wissmiller agreed to cut down his hog production from sixty-nine to sixty-two. But anyway he hadn't planned on doing much with hogs this year. Last year they got a kind of infection and he'd like to get the place clear of it because he and Elwood are talking about getting some pure-bred Durocs and starting a new, clean drove.

"Under the 1935 contract he will raise 140 acres of corn instead of his average of 159—a 13 per cent reduction. The nineteen acres don't have to be plowed under or left idle. He can plant oats or soybeans or grass, anything but corn, and he will be paid $252.70, thirty-five cents a bushel for an appraised reduction of thirty-eight bushels an acre. And for the hogs $105—$15 a head for the seven not raised. Last year he got $686.60. This program, he says, is a fine thing—it's not a handout from the government, it's a fair method of adjusting farm prices and it pays for itself out of processing taxes. It helps the farmers do collectively what they never could do individually and it's only a few of them that won't co-operate. The dairy farmers, of course, get sore because they have to pay high prices for feed and get no more for milk, but for the most part McLean County farmers are for the Administration. They're better off than they have been in a long time."



The swing to SOYOIL paint this year is phenomenal! On the first day of August Illinois farmers bought 18,693 gallons of SOYOIL paint. This is sufficient paint to beautify 935 sets of farm buildings.

More than five million gallons of gasoline were sold by the county service companies during the month of July. This is a new record in the nine years of Illinois Farm Supply Company history.

This is the year that farmers are actually painting their homesteads in a big way. SOYOIL paint sales are averaging over 2,000 gallons daily this month. This is a sufficient quantity to keep more than 500 painters busy spreading SOYOIL paint.

September marks the beginning of the tenth year for Illinois Farm Supply Company. With marked improvement in farm buying power and greatly increased Farm Bureau membership, Manager Marchant and his associates are looking forward to a record Anniversary Year.

Do you know that the SOYOIL paint sold by Illinois Farm Supply Company and associated companies would paint an 18 inch strip around the world at the equator—268,589 gallons. Brush application of this quantity would require a thousand men, working two and one half months, and would paint more than 13,500 average farm buildings.

Joe J. Lanter was employed August 1 to succeed George B. Clore as manager of Twin County Service Company (Williamson and Jackson counties); Mr. Clore resigned to accept a similar position with St. Clair Service Company. Mr. Lanter comes from Belleville where he has been associated with St. Clair Service Co.

JoDaviess Service Company held its annual meeting in the Township High School in Elizabeth Tuesday evening, August 13. Five hundred farm people were present to hear the report of the company's most successful year and to enjoy most unique entertainment furnished by the boys and girls of the county. Seventy-seven per cent more cash was returned this year than last to Farm Bureau members in good standing. John E. Bonnet is president of the company and A. M. Ault is manager.

Clay Agee, Pike county Farm Bureau member was a visitor at the state office Friday, August 16. Mr. Agee reports that he drove a hundred miles out of his way coming to Chicago in order to use Magic Aladdin gasoline exclusively on the trip.

Production forecast for Illinois this year is 261,820,000 bushels of corn compared with 146,760,000 bu. last year and the five-year average of 329,659,000 bushels.

Wilfred Shaw New Dairy Market Director

Wilfred Shaw who began work August 1 as director of dairy marketing for the I. A. A. comes to the Association after 15 years' successful experience as agricultural adviser and manager of dairy cooperatives at Peoria.

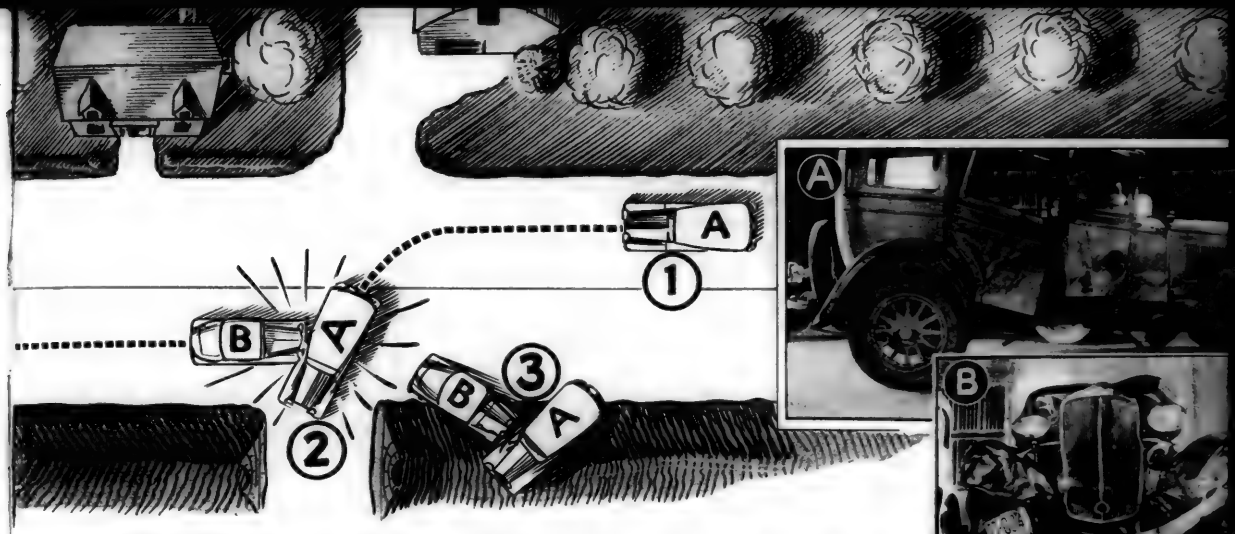

WILFRED SHAW

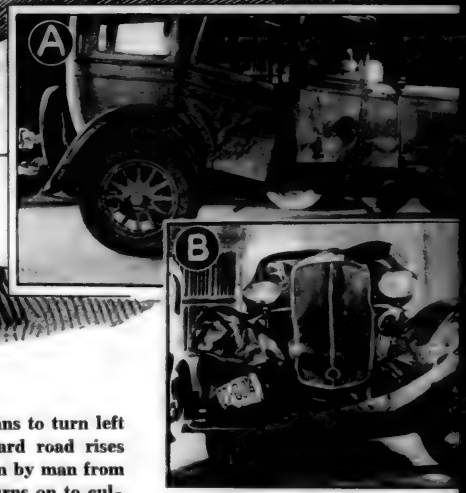
Mr. Shaw was born and reared in Clark county, Illinois. Following his graduation from the College of Agriculture, Urbana, in 1920, he went to Peoria county as assistant farm adviser, later succeeding W. E. Hedgecock as chief adviser. In 1928 when the Illinois Milk Producers' Association was organized "Bill" was chosen as manager. When certain local distributors three years ago started unethical practices and refused to buy through the association, the latter bought out the Little Brown Dairy and started their own business.

Today the Peoria Producers Dairy has 17 to 18 delivery trucks on the street daily and the Producers Creamery, organized to take care of surplus milk, is turning out Prairie Farms quality butter at a rate of a million and a half annually. Mr. Shaw had been managing both the dairy and the creamery as well as the Producers Association.



McDonough Service Co.'s New Super-Service Station located one block east of the city square in Macomb. One thousand cars were served the first week following its opening July 22. Each customer got a coupon good for a soyoil paint helmet hat when presented at the Farm Bureau office. Manager Runtle is proud of the new station. Six trucks serve McDonough county patrons from the bulk plants at Macomb and Prairie City.





CASE HISTORY Car (A) going West on hard road (1) plans to turn left to cross over culvert (2) into field. Hard road rises slightly toward West, then dips sharply just beyond farm house. Car (B) driven by man from city is coming East at high rate of speed. Coming over top of dip as Car (A) turns on to culvert, unable to stop, Car (B) crashes into side of Car (A) and both cars land in ditch (3). Damages approximately $800. Injuries and doctor's bills increase figure. Both cars insured. Claims settled satisfactorily. But miracle no one was killed.

DON'T THINK YOU'RE SAFE ON COUNTRY ROADS

Statistics Show that 64 per cent of All Auto Fatalities Occur in Rural Regions—Usually on Straight Hard Roads!

More Insurance for Your Money in Your Own Company

You may know that stretch of road in front of your house like a book. You could almost drive it blindfolded. But others, who use that highway don't know its dangers. They drive at high speed. They can't stop quickly. That's why you're not as safe on country roads as in a big crowded city. That's why you need adequate insurance protection for your car no matter how old it is.

You may be a careful driver but the man who hits you may not be. He may or may not be insured. It's better judgment to protect yourself and all you own with reliable, adequate insurance, than depend on the other fellow.

Under the new "Cash Premium Plan" you can insure with thousands of other careful country drivers and be protected at low, guaranteed rates. You can even obtain public liability protection for as low as $7.80 initial payment, of which $3.50 is the policy fee paid only once in a lifetime.

It costs nothing to get full details and rates for your car from the insurance agent at your county Farm Bureau office. See about it today. "A day's delay may mean that you'll pay."

Low Guaranteed Rates

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

608 South Dearborn St. **Chicago, Illinois**

Utility Companies Show Interest In Serving Farms

Government interest in rural electrification together with widespread building of federal, municipal and Co-operative power plants are waking up the utility companies. They are delving into the problem of extending service to farmers, with new interest, to determine what concessions if any they can make toward this end.

The Public Service Company of Northern Illinois which has shown great interest in extending rural service, effective July 1 issued a new agreement based on an 80-month period. A farm customer in their territory desiring electricity can obtain service based on a minimum of one-eightieth of the cost of the line per month.

For example, two farmers living within a mile of the rural line may obtain service under the following conditions. Assuming the mile of new line costs $800 the allotment is $400 per customer. The company's minimum charge would be one-eightieth of $400 or $5 per month for 80 months. After that each farm goes on the regular city rate and minimum. The more customers per mile of line the less each pays. But in no case would the minimum be less than $3.50 per month.

This new rate schedule was submitted to the Transportation Department of the I. A. A., also to the Illinois Commerce Commission for consideration. Under this arrangement most farmers in Public Service Co. territory could obtain electricity for a nominal charge.

NOTICE
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the month of October, 1935, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the by-laws of the Association.

During September annual meetings will be held in Macon and Stark counties and during October annual meetings will be held in Pulaski-Alexander, Adams, Cass, Henderson, Marshall-Putnam, Montgomery, Pike, Scott, Shelby, Wayne, White, Warren, Ford, JoDaviess, and Menard counties.

(Signed) Paul E. Mathias,
Corporate Secretary,
August 12, 1935.

To Brown County

E. H. Garlich, who recently succeeded W. E. Foard as farm adviser in Brown county comes to his new work with a background of 4-H club and dairy experience. During the past four years he has been associated with 4-H club work as county leader in Washington and Clinton counties and last year as local leader at Nashville where he taught vocational agriculture in the high school.



E. H. GARLICH

Born in Washington county, Garlich attended the Bellflower Township High School in McLean county and was graduated from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in 1928. As a student, he was president of the Dairy Club, manager of the student's dairy judging contest, and was out on the show circuit with the Illinois dairy herd in 1926 and 1927. He managed a grain and dairy farm at Havana one year.

Mr. and Mrs. Garlich have a daughter nearly three months old who is one of the youngest Country Life policyholders in the state.

Little America's First Born

(See picture on page 14)

"Klondyke Iceberg", a 20 months old purebred Guernsey bull was born during the Richard S. Byrd south pole expedition at Little America. The picture was taken at the recent Guernsey Field Day near Peoria. Edgar F. Cox, the bull's keeper, was with the famous explorer in the Antarctic, in charge of the three cows taken along to supply fresh milk. The temperature in the tent where "Iceberg" was born varied from 45 below zero to 30 above. he cows were fed beet pulp, alfalfa hay and mixed feed.



VACCINATE NOW!

You can't afford to take unnecessary risks when hogs are bringing a high price. Vaccinate now, while they're young. Save money.

Get the most protection, with less risk at the least cost.



. . . USE FRESH, POTENT FARM BUREAU SERUM

See YOUR COUNTY FARM BUREAU

A Richer Rural Social Life Is Emerging From the Depression

By D. E. Lindstrom, University of Illinois

HIGHER prices, it is commonly believed, was the first sign of returning better times for the farmers. Many farming communities, however, induce better times for themselves by their own efforts. For though prices were low they saw the change coming and prepared themselves for it. They kept up their morale by holding community meetings where they could have good times at a cost of only time and effort. They embarked on a live-at-home program in which they found not only good use for some of the surplus products, but also found new ways of using their time to make living more attractive. In this way social good times began to appear even before the economic good times.



D. E. LINDSTROM

The returning better times were reflected this year in the renewed interest rural people are taking in community activities. Community life is richer for their having found a way to get satisfaction without having to spend money. This is part of their live-at-home program. Numerous rural communities are now seeing the return of the community meeting. In many counties of the state the farm and home advisers with the cooperation of the Farm Bureau and Home Bureau boards have taken the leadership in setting up and holding community meetings. The rapid changes in national policies are frequently discussed at these meetings. Local talent, including the youth returned from the cities, give a variety of self-made entertainment in them. Outside speakers, more available now than ever before, help to enrich and broaden the program.

The county community leaders' meetings to advance the program of discussion and develop community meeting programs have been attended better in the last year than they have ever been attended before in the last five years. At these conferences which are attended by Farm Bureau, Home Bureau, 4-H club, young adults and other community leaders, local problems are discussed, community meetings are planned, program outlines worked out and special projects arranged for.

One of the chief benefits to come from such meetings is that projects of the Extension Service carried on in the county are made available directly in an orderly and comprehensive manner to the people of the community. Soil conservation, crops and livestock management, AAA activities, cooperative marketing and purchasing, rural rehabilitation, activities for young adults, rural library service, health protection, legislation affecting the farmer and similar problems are discussed at these conferences and are carried into the programs of the community meeting. Farm advisers estimated that there were over 600 community units holding regular community meetings in the state in 1934.

Special projects carried on by these units include those for the building of secondary roads, the development of projects for the advancement of the cultural life of the people, the organization of music and drama tournaments and the providing of recreational activities for all members of the family. For example, county choruses developed in nine counties of the state this year are sending approximately one thousand voices to the State Fair to sing in a huge State Fair chorus festival on Farm Bureau Day. Two of the counties are sending special features, one being the Boone County Farm Bureau Band and the other a Sidney Girls' Chorus from Champaign County.

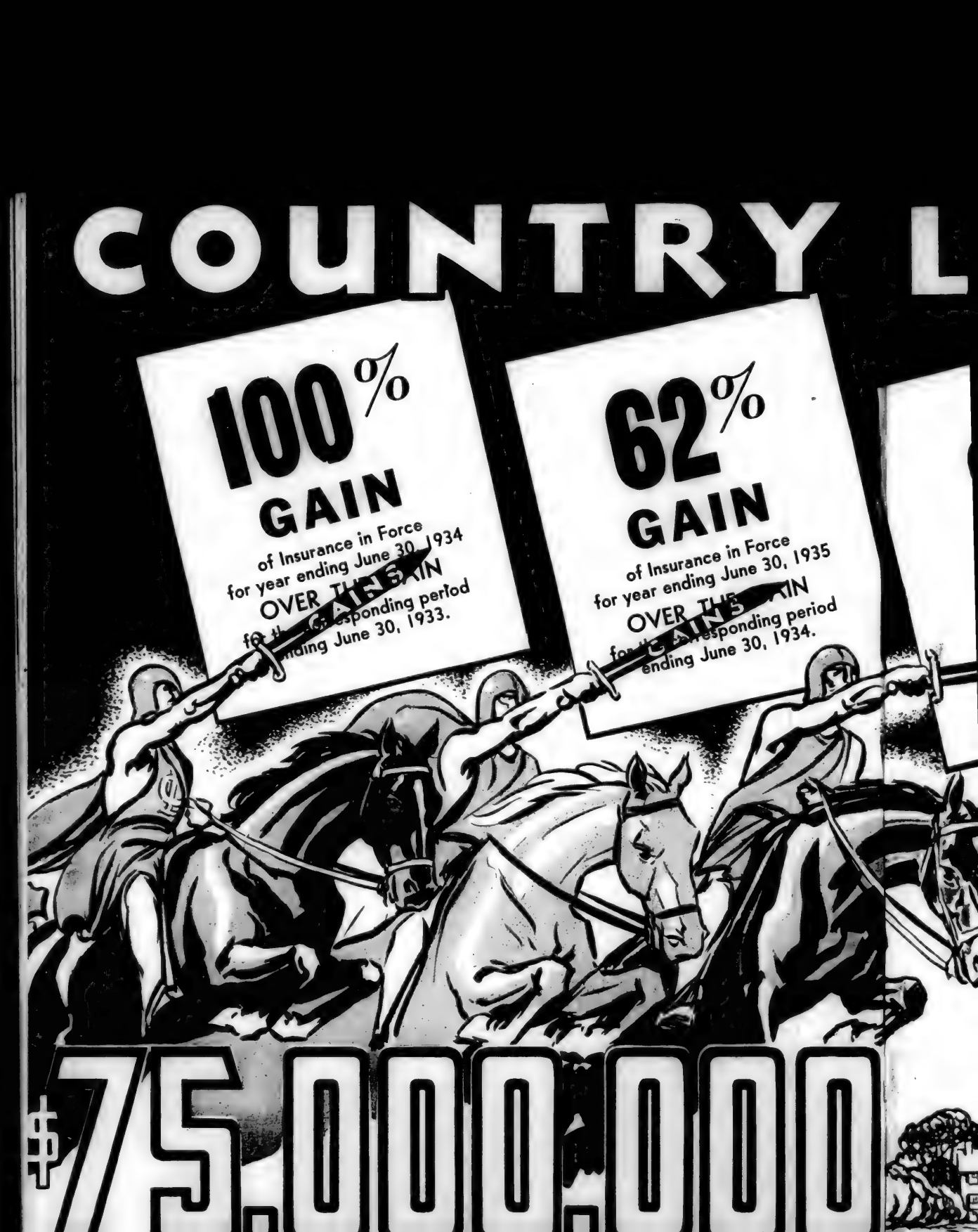
Young adults in the rural communities are demonstrating a renewed faith in the future. At one time it was thought that the 4-H club program and the adult extension program were absorbing their interest quite satisfactorily. The Extension Service has recognized for a number of years, however, that this is not true. Young people have grown up on the farm and have stayed at home because there was nothing much else to do. The older ones have come back from the city causing a vastly greater number of young people on the farms than before the depression started.

These young adults are a restless group. But they are a singularly high-class and wholesome type. They are serious-minded, though they like to have good times. They seem far removed from the restless, emotional type we read about taking part in city uprisings. Most of the groups in Illinois are mixed groups, ranging in age from about 15 to 35 years. At least one-fourth of the counties of the state, through Farm Bureau and Home Bureau organizations, have helped such groups to function. The groups want to plan their own programs, however, and are glad to get help in working these programs out from the Extension Service, the Illinois Agricultural Association, and the county organizations.

These programs frequently consist of monthly meetings devoted to literary programs, recreational games and folk dances, the organization of discussion teams and county music and drama tournaments. Other activities include county-wide young people's banquets, soft ball tournaments, special projects for home beautification, or to "Know Illinois." Most of the groups are still in the "dough" stage, but they have promise of making some of the most potent forces for good in agriculture, for among them there are the future agricultural leaders of America. The Extension Service has recognized its responsibility to these young people and has provided the services of two members of the staff to meet with and help these young people's groups build their programs. G. S. Randall and Miss Cleo Fitzsimmons are leaders representing the Extension Service in this work.

The need for discussing issues of importance to agriculture has led to the development of discussion teams and discussion groups everywhere. Three hundred forty-five leaders from young adult groups, Farm Bureau, Home Bureau and community units met in district leader training schools this spring to discuss ways of handling discussion, so that they might go back in their own counties and handle discussions of their own problems.

Thus, a new rural social life is emerging from the depression. When farm people gather together to work out ways and means of bettering their situation, they are developing their powers of expression, and a keener realization that the problems of each are the problems of all. When people discover that they can work together in their own communities, they have made the first difficult step in solving problems affecting the whole of agriculture.


COUNTRY L
100%
GAIN
of Insurance in Force
for year ending June 30, 1934
OVER THE GAIN
for the corresponding period
ending June 30, 1933.
62%
GAIN
of Insurance in Force
for year ending June 30, 1935
OVER THE GAIN
for the corresponding period
ending June 30, 1934.
$75,000,000

LIFE *Gains*

VOLUME STRENGTH

29%

GAIN

In Assets from June 30, 1934 to [illegible] 30, 1935.



Gains in Volume! Gains in financial strength!

Now going into its seventh year—Country Life Insurance Company continues its history making record of uninterrupted gains.

Each year more people are coming under Country Life's old line, legal reserve insurance protection. Each month more families are made secure against want.

Farm Bureau enterprise has created in Country Life a life insurance institution built on sound, old line, legal reserve insurance experience. Farm Bureau management sees to it that Illinois farmers enjoy this protection AT LOW COST.

Security

In 1934 assets increased approximately $1,000,000 and surplus was raised to over half a million, a gain of 35%. From June 30, 1934 to June 30, 1935 assets again increased 29%. The high proportion of assets in liquid investments is unduplicated. Country Life's reserves for each policyholder exceed by a wide margin the ample security specified by the insurance laws.

Country Life's investments are 90% in Government, State and Municipal bonds—the safest—most liquid form. Its officers manage Country Life for the largest possible return of safe earnings to policyholders. ALL SAVINGS IN THE FORM OF DIVIDENDS FURTHER REDUCE PREMIUM PAYMENTS.

Volume Lowers Cost

Every Farm Bureau member is helping himself by becoming a policyholder in Country Life. Volume helps lower cost of administering this insurance. Benefits of savings are reflected in dividends to policyholders. These can be applied to reduce still more the unusually low premium rates on every policy. True co-operation is the basis of Country Life's success.

From $12,000,000 of insurance in force the first year to $75,000,000 in the seventh! Every Farm Bureau member under Country Life insurance protection. That is our goal!

Everyone Needs Insurance

All Country Life policies have cash and loan value after a given period which may be used to weather an unexpected financial crisis.

Go to your County Farm Bureau office today and talk to the Country Life Insurance agent about your needs. He will gladly explain all Country Life policies and help you apply for the one you choose. If you prefer, write direct to the home office, stating name—age—address. No obligation. COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO., 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois.



36,000 Traffic Deaths in 1934

It's Time to Get Serious About Accident Prevention

By C. M. Seagraves, Department of Safety

IN APPROACHING the startling automobile accident situation one is somewhat bewildered by the vast number of suggested causes and remedies. We are told that unsafe highways, defective brakes, glaring headlights, off-standard signals, etc. all contributed materially to the 36,000 traffic deaths in 1934.

However urgent is the need for action in regard to the above causes they all dwarf to insignificance when compared to the careless or ignorant driver. As a matter of fact, these "accident factors" rarely exist or become dangerous except through practices of the negligent driver. Unsafe roads are recognized as driving hazards and speed regulated accordingly by the competent motorist. Brakes are never allowed to become dangerous, and on strange roads the attentive automobilist modifies his speed. Actually there are few real elements in the average accident that do not disappear when held up to the standards of the thoughtful car operator.



C. M. SEAGRAVES

Question and observe those people involved in frequent accidents and you will be forced to the conclusion that although the inexperienced and physically handicapped take considerable toll, the most dangerous individual is the thoughtless, negligent and careless one.

Just two things will awaken this person—a near fatal smash-up in which he or someone else is injured, or a complete change in public opinion. Up to now we have been blatantly indignant over gang murders and depression politics. But we have been supinely indifferent to the massacre hourly perpetrated on our highways. Often at fault is the individualist who in exercising his right to the use of the roads feels that he owes no obligation to other users of that same thoroughfare.

The road hog is the fellow who boos and heckles the prize fighter fouling his opponent but who upon leaving the stadium in his car will leap forward at the flash of the yellow light and gravely endanger any pedestrian who is unfortunately between the curbs. He is also the same fellow who mutters with anger when somebody crowds him a little in the theatre but who on the way home will cut in and out through the traffic forcing other drivers to make way for his selfish haste.

This kind of indifference to the welfare of others must be universally despised and openly attacked by public denouncement. So long as this condition exists, so long will we kill a person every 15 minutes and cripple one every five.

Education can correct most of the reckless driving of youth. Once the young person becomes a careful driver he will seldom be a menace to the safety of others when he matures. Education of course will seldom influence the selfish, anti-social person who is incapable of considering the welfare of others. In such cases decisive action must be taken in branding a highway murderer as such.

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Watch your speed the next time you take a trip and see how unreasonably fast you drive through the smaller communities.

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Bringing in the Cream

County Farm Bureaus Chief Factor In Swelling Volume In Producers Creameries

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More than ten years ago the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association and Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company were organized—both very successful. Some eight years ago the Illinois Farm Supply Company was launched which at the present time has sixty affiliated associations and during its eight years of operation has returned to patrons more than two million dollars in patronage dividends.

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Such accomplishments are not accidents. County Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association not only launched these projects but also made possible their tremendous growth. The confidence of farmers in the I. A. A. and Farm Bureau was a powerful factor.

Illinois Producers' Creameries is one of the newer undertakings. In 1932 the Illinois Agricultural Association and County Farm Bureaus determined to establish eight large co-operative creameries. Seven of these are now operating and the eighth will be ready to operate some time this fall. These creameries have been set up to make one million pounds of butter during their first year of operation and they have achieved this record. The producers creameries at Peoria and Bloomington made their million pounds the first year of operation and up to this time are running about 33 per cent ahead of last year for the first five months of operation. The Producers Creamery of Champaign was started on September 13, 1934 and by June 24 of this year reached the million mark.

In organizing these creameries, committees of Farm Bureau leaders in each county within a creamery district gave an enormous amount of time during the stock selling campaigns to assist in raising money to finance the project and these same leaders, after the creameries were started, have devoted a lot of time to increasing volume.

Farmers generally realize the importance of supplying the creamery with a large volume of good cream. They, no doubt, know that the cost of operation is directly proportional to the volume. Co-operative creameries which have operated for several years and have increased their volume from time to time report that by doubling the volume in a creamery, the cost of making one pound of butter can be reduced approximately 1-4c per pound. This means that if a creamery which has made one million pounds of butter during the first year can increase its volume to two million the second year, the per pound cost will be reduced at the rate of 1-4c on the total two million pounds, which amounts to a saving of $2,500. In view of this fact, every patron of a co-operative creamery should constantly solicit his neighbor who is not a patron in order that manufacturing costs can be reduced.



SAM HONNEGGER OF LIVINGSTON county smiles as he gets a check from Packey McFarland, one of Farmers Creamery Company's crack haulers. Honnegger Bros., who raise Guernseys, have a milk route of their own in Forrest but their surplus goes to the co-operative creamery. Packey makes about 40 calls and picks up around 500 to 600 lbs. of b[illegible] starting at 6 A. M., driving 150 miles and returning to Bloomington about 4 P. M.

Our creameries are assembling very interesting information on the problem of cream procurement. The Producers Creamery of Champaign has summarized such information for the months of April and May this year in the several counties that it is serving. The data below shows the total pounds of butterfat sold by producers in each county annually.

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Champaign	117,649	87,804	40,010.9	32,447.1	34.0	36.9
Shelby	109,639	81,826	9,077.5	7,942.4	8.2	9.7
Vermilion	91,270	67,370	6,[illegible]0.7	5,[illegible]8.1	7.[illegible]	7.4
Ford	58,554	43,700	17,320.9	13,525.8	29.6	30.0
Piatt	53,889	40,218	3,300.0	3,298.9	6.1	8.0
Douglas	51,535	38,463	9,359.1	8,502.0	18.1	22.1
Moultrie	49,460	36,913	4,733.6	4,256.1	9.5	11.5
Clark	43,065	32,140	4,223.2	4,752.2	9.8	10.5
Coles	42,879	32,001	5,003.5	3,940.5	11.3	10.2

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(Continued on page 26)

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(Continued from page 25)

In reviewing this table it is interesting to note that the range of receipts varies from as low as 6.1 per cent in May received from Piatt County to as high as 34 per cent received from Champaign County. In April, Piatt County supplied 8 per cent of its total volume for that month and Champaign County supplied 36.9 per cent. Vermilion County likewise furnished a very low percentage of the available volume.

The low volume supplied from these two counties may be partly due to the fact that other co-operative creameries are operating trucks in these counties. Vermilion County has been served for a number of years by the Cooperative Creamery at Crawfordsville, Indiana and these truck operators are still operating in that county. Part of the territory in Piatt County is being served by a co-operative creamery at Atwood. Outside of these two counties it is difficult to explain why there should be so large a variation between Champaign and Ford Counties which are furnishing the highest percentage of butterfat.

In some instances we have believed that in some counties the territory is not being thoroughly covered. This was brought out some time ago by Shelby County. Shelby is almost three times as large as Ford County, yet Ford had five truck operators while Shelby had only three. Naturally, Ford County should be able to assemble a lot more cream because of having more haulers. This merely emphasizes the importance of securing more haulers in Shelby County and having each hauler concentrate on a smaller area.

Our future program for increased volume must be such that it will concentrate our efforts in working the territory intensively. Truck salesmen operating two routes bring the cream in twice a week from each route. They should not be permitted to service too great a territory. There seems to be a tendency on the part of these salesmen to want to pick out the larger producers. This results in getting a load more quickly, yet it means driving many more miles to secure the load.

In order to build our volume up as it should be, our creameries will have to adopt definite policies on this point. It will be necessary to limit each truck salesman to perhaps not more than two townships or three at the most and require him to secure as nearly 100 per cent of the available cream in the territory allotted to him, as possible.

Referring to this particular district known as the Champaign District, it should be noted that the total potential butterfat available in the district amounts to 7,116,231 lbs. This butterfat is produced by the farmers in the district, owned by them and they in turn own their own creamery. Therefore, there is no logical reason why all of it should not be secured. If we fail to secure all the cream, it merely indicates that the producers in the district do not understand the advantages in processing their own butterfat in their own plant. If each and every producer would realize that the only reason any creamery is willing to purchase his butterfat is to make a profit from it, then he should realize that if he puts his cream thru his own creamery, such profits would revert to him in patronage dividends. This idea should not be difficult to get over to every producer. Once he understands it, he will soon begin to patronize his own creamery.

Next in importance to building up a large volume in a creamery is improving the quality. The greatest single change made in the method of handling butterfat through the co-operative plan and the way it has been handled before the co-operative has entered the field, is the change of trucking it from farm to plant twice a week rather than for the farmer to take it to private cream stations whenever it is convenient and finally reach the creamery. This change in the method of procurement has resulted in raising the average grade of butter approximately two points. Improvement in the quality of butter made in our co-operative creameries rests largely with the producer. A buttermaker can only make a grade of butter corresponding to the grade of quality of cream furnished the creamery.

The principal points which the producer should keep in mind in order to be able to furnish the highest quality of cream to his own plant, are as follows:

1. **Produce clean cream and keep it clean.**

(a) Keep cows healthy, clean udders and flanks before milking.

(b) Feed all dusty and highly flavored feeds such as hay, silage and turnips after milking—never before.

(c) Milkers should wear clean clothes and milk with clean dry hands.

(d) Keep cream separator in room that is free from dirt, dust, vermin and foul odors.

(e) Regulate separator to separate 30 to 35 per cent cream.

2. **Cool Cream Promptly and Keep Cool.**

(a) Never add warm cream to cold cream.

(b) Cool the cream immediately after separating it by placing it in the coldest water available. Stir the cream occasionally to hasten cooling.

(c) Keep the cream cool until picked up by your truck salesman.

(d) Truck salesmen should protect cream while enroute.

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An interesting development that has taken place between the County Farm Bureaus and the several subsidiary associations of the Illinois Agricultural Association is the help that these organizations are giving each other. For example, all truck drivers in a creamery district that are distributing products of their respective service companies are at all times urging producers to patronize their creameries and giving other valuable information to producers along this line. Likewise, truck salesmen who are assembling cream are not overlooking the importance of informing non-members about Farm Bureau service and in urging farmers to patronize the service companies, to insure their cars in their own mutual insurance company, secure their life insurance from the Country Life Insurance Company and in short, every subsidiary organization is plugging for every other company and the parent organization, the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The average cost to wheat program signers for administering the plan locally the first year was a little less than 1½c per bu. of farmers' allotments. Adjustment payments were 29c per bu.

Uncle Ab says one reason why some folks like to keep a dog is because a dog always flatters its master.

The Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co. has approximately 42,000 policies in force, a gain of nearly 4,000 since the first of the year.

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

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Bringing In The Cream

(Continued from page 25)

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PROFIT OR LOSS?

Good farm management and close attention to income and expense are always essential to profitable farming. They often make the difference between profit and loss. But the best of management can't produce a profit with 12 cent corn, 25 cent wheat, 25 cent hogs, 45 cent coal and 60 cent milk, at least not over the American system of controlled industrial production and price fixing. Yet, that was the position Illinois farmers faced three years ago. The individual farmer may be ever so efficient. But he cannot possibly succeed unless he gets a fair price.

Broadly speaking, uncertainty for ... farmers in agriculture is ... each crisis only [illegible] PLANNING through united action can influence. The responsibility of the present generation of farmers is to insure the maintenance of a national policy for agriculture that will bring a just reward for good farming.

"But I had the RIGHT-O'-WAY!"



When the damage is done, there's no use arguing about who was to blame. The big issue then is, "Who is going to foot the bills?"

When you are insured in Illinois Agricultural Mutual under the new "Cash Premium Plan," your interests are protected with the broadest policy written. Why not hire Illinois Agricultural Mutual to do your arguing, worrying and pay all the bills. It's the cheapest way out—and a lot "easier on eyes and old clothes."

If you think auto insurance is a luxury, see the insurance agent at your county Farm Bureau office. He will gladly show you how the cost of auto insurance in the Farm Bureau company is now so reasonable you can't afford to drive without it.

DON'T THINK YOU ARE SAFE ON COUNTRY ROADS!

A QUARTER MILLION IN CASH WILL BE RETURNED TO FARMERS IN 1935.

The
Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD
Volume 13 October, 1935 Number 10

Fight On AAA Continues

Liberty of Farmers To Maintain Parity Prices Is Issue

BITTER attacks against the crop adjustment program have continued since the passage of the AAA amendments. But applications for injunctions to restrain collection of processing taxes have suddenly ceased. While little publicity has attended the procedure, hundreds of temporary injunctions previously granted, it is understood, have been dissolved and collection of revenues out of which adjustment payments are made are fast getting back to normal.

The Potato Control Act, put through Congress with very little consideration in the closing days of the session, caused a new outburst of propaganda and criticism against AAA. This bill was not asked for by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. It was hastily drawn at the request of Senators and Representatives from a handful of major potato-growing states and was vigorously supported by such men as Brewster of Maine and Sen. Bailey of North Carolina both of whom have been extremely critical of the farm program. Many believe that this Act in its present form providing for definite allotments and a tax of three-fourths of a cent per pound on potatoes sold in excess of allotments would be impossible of enforcement.

Potato growers in such states as Maine, North Carolina, Idaho, Minnesota, Wisconsin and others have been hard hit. They had a bumper crop last year, although there is little evidence, as has been charged, that farmers co-operating in other adjustment programs have been shifting their adjusted acres to potatoes. Administrator Chester C. Davis is directing an investigation to determine the truth of this situation.

In the meantime enforcement of the Potato Control Act will probably be held up because no money has been appropriated for this purpose. Prevailing market prices of potatoes are about 45 per cent of parity and under present demand conditions, it is estimated that potato producers in the United States might expect to receive approximately $72,000,000 more for a total crop of 340,000,000 bushels than for 400,000,000 bushels.

Mark Sullivan of the New York Herald Tribune, a typical mouthpiece of big business in the East writes: "The process (of production control) cannot stop with the farmer. Once restriction is put upon farm crops it must be put on articles that compete with farm crops. Soon there will be restrictions on silk and rayon. It must go on until there is price fixing of every commodity and ultimately wage fixing in every area of life." (Continued on page 4)

COME HOME TO ROOST!



Fight On AAA Continues

(Continued from page 3)

Mr. Sullivan might have added that there has been price fixing of non-agricultural commodities, and wage fixing through organization for a long time. The industrial tariff and industrial control over production, to say nothing of trusts and monopolies which many believe exist in spite of the anti-trust laws, have resulted in an artificial price structure based on cost of production plus a liberal profit.

In all the criticism of crop adjustment and farmers' efforts to secure parity prices, not once have we seen an opponent mention the terrific cut in production, and the price control put into effect by industry from 1929 to 1932, when millions of workmen, as Henry Wallace puts it, were plowed out on the streets.

President Earl Smith of the I. A. A., President Edward A. O'Neal of the A. F. B. F., as well as government leaders have repeatedly pointed out that farmers from 1929 to 1932 substantially maintained their production but suffered a drop of more than 60 per cent in price. But during this period the industrialists cut their production up to 80 per cent or more so as to maintain their prices for the most part within 15 to 20 per cent of the high time. Farmers were ruined by the thousands by the lowest price levels in 60 years.

The critics of crop adjustment by their silence condone the practice of curtailed production and price maintenance by industry, but censor farmers and the Administration for attempting to bring agriculture within the American protective system.

Of late it seems that the meat packers who, with their injunction suits, have most violently opposed the corn-hog program designed to maintain reasonable prices, are guilty of the very thing they condemn. Recent news reports indicate that the government is looking into alleged price fixing combinations by packers in violation of the Packers and Stock Yards Act.

At a hearing in Washington September 16 twelve packers were charged with conspiracy to fix prices and allot territory for the sale of meats. C. E. Miles who presented the argument for the government produced a letter from Ed Winant representing the North American Provision Company to Ed Hill of the Valley Provision Company of Cleveland, Mississippi, in which he said: **"In line with our talk in front of the hotel the other night I am attaching a list of minimum prices effective next Monday. The map shows the territory affected. If you meet with any trouble let me know about it and I will see if it cannot be fixed up."**

Hill then complained (according to the evidence) to one Eugene Doyle of the Cudahy Packing Company that Wilson & Company was cutting prices. Doyle protested to Wilson & Company and Glen Waldren of the latter concern replied: **"Acknowledging your note of the first I plead guilty with a promise that we have tightened up in the order department and that there will not be reoccurrence. I certainly don't have any intention of doing anything that will cause any one to sell products on a low basis. Salesmen will not get any orders shipped below the list."**

Miles introduced a letter from E. P. Allen of Birmingham, independent grocer, to a meat packer who is not a respondent, saying:

"This is the list that I explained to you that we got out once a week after holding a meeting with other interested parties, and is a price list that we sell the closed or small trade." Another letter from Allen said: **"I have never seen a time when we had a more unanimous get-together meeting."**

A few years ago manufacturers of refrigerators were found guilty of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and were fined heavily. They were fixing prices. But whether or not manufacturers, processors and distributors are prosecuted under the Anti-Trust Laws, thinking people generally believe that there are "understandings" and price agreements in practically all lines of industry.

A great deal of fuss is being made over the constitution and recent Supreme Court decisions on this, that, and the other pieces of legislation. And most of it is coming from those who have enjoyed special privileges under the Constitution and the statutes at the expense of those less fortunate.

You hear forecasts by enemies and friends of agriculture as to what will happen when the high court gets a chance at AAA. Some of the metropolitan newspapers that are shouting the loudest for the Constitution today, were doing their utmost a few years ago to wreck part of it—the 18th Amendment.

During the recent celebration of "Constitution Day" in Chicago, the publicity experts dragged in Abraham Lincoln's name to strengthen their claim of the sacredness and infallibility of this basic law and Supreme Court decisions, in general. This was an unfortunate reference. For Abraham Lincoln was a bitter critic and vigorous opponent of the Supreme Court decision of his day which held that a slave is property and Congress had no power to prohibit slavery in the territories. This decision came five months after the people had by their ballots spoken more decisively than ever before against slavery extension into new territory with a majority of 400,000 against slavery extension.

Stephen A. Douglas, Carl Sandburg tells us in his interesting biography of Lincoln, defended this decision in a speech in Springfield, Ill., in which he said: "The courts are tribunals prescribed by the Constitution and created by the authority of the people to determine, expound and enforce the law. Hence, whoever resists the final decision of the highest judicial tribunal aims a deadly blow at our whole republican system of government."

Doesn't that sound strangely familiar? Lincoln replied first quoting from a message of President Jackson disregarding a Supreme Court bank decision. "Again and again," said Lincoln "have I heard Judge Douglas denounce that bank decision and applaud General Jackson for disregarding it."

And having eaten many meals with judges and having slept in the same hotel bedrooms with judges and having himself, on a few occasions, sat on the bench by appointment during the absence of a judge a day or two, Lincoln ventured to say, "Judicial decisions are of greater or less authority as precedents, according to circumstances. That this should be so accords both with common sense and the customary understanding of the legal profession."

He pointed to the fact that the Supreme Court had often overruled its own decisions, and said, "We shall do what we can to have it overrule this."

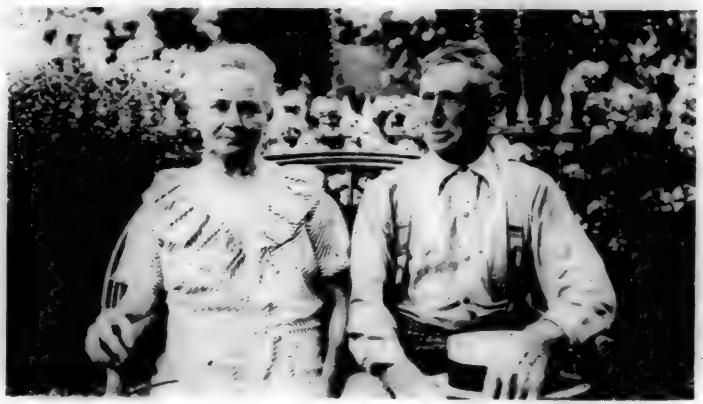
There had been days when the Declaration of Independence was held sacred. "But now, to aid in making the bondage of the negro universal and eternal," said Lincoln, "it is assailed and sneered at and construed, and hawked at and torn, 'till, if its framers could rise from their graves, they could not all recognize it."

So it all depends on whose ox is gored. The slavery question was settled by the Civil War and the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution ratified and proclaimed law Dec. 18, 1865.

All this parallels much of the argument you hear today from spokesmen for the processors and price fixers who want that privilege exclusively for themselves. The farmer has been told that he is being deprived of his liberty—that he is being "regimented." These opponents of AAA are not worried about the liberty of the farmer. Their only concern is that farmers will fight to make permanent crop adjustment legislation which might deprive them of the liberty to exploit the farmer if not crucify him on a cross of unlimited production and ruinous prices.—Editor.

Glasgow Believes in Organization

We'd All Be Headed for the Poor House Without Surplus Control, He Says



MR. AND MRS. E. S. GLASGOW IN THEIR FLOWER GARDEN.

WHEN a man has lived on and operated a farm all the 74 years of his life—and has done a good job of it too—his advice and comments are usually worth heeding.

Such a man is E. S. Glasgow, a lifelong member of the Peoria County Farm Bureau, who calls his fertile 260-acres "West View Farm."

Mr. and Mrs. Glasgow have arrived at that point in life where their perspective clarifies judgment and assists in putting things in their proper proportion. They have reared their family—four daughters and a son, all of whom are out in the world on their own—and are now operating their farm on shares.

To the question "What do you think of the corn-hog adjustment plan?" Mr. Glasgow answered, "We'd all be headed for the poorhouse without it had we a normal crop last year. Without the AAA the drouth would have given us considerable relief from price depressing surpluses anyway, but crop adjustment is a sound program."

Mr. Glasgow, one of the first farmers in the state to use limestone and rock phosphate and to join his County Farm Bureau, believes it is all right when conditions justify to import agricultural products, especially feed grains.

"There has been a real shortage of feed grains in this country due to the drouth," he said. "Also we must remember that prices can get too high. Consumers must be considered. It's not good for farmers when prices get so high as to prevent a normal consumption of food and fibre."

West View farm produces principally grain and livestock. All the cultivated fields have been limed—even the blue grass pasture. The major rotation is corn, oats and sweet clover or alfalfa. This year 35 acres are in alfalfa. Alfalfa was a money-maker in 1934 when a substantial amount of hay was sold at a good price. Last year when corn was a failure or near failure on many farms, Mr. Glasgow produced about 45 bushels to the acre and this year prospects are for a yield of 60 bushels or more.

All the tillable land has had from one to 1½ tons of rock phosphate. Most of this was bought back in 1908 to 1910 when the price was $6 to $7 a ton laid down—before the big increase in freight rates. Glasgow was one of the earliest disciples of the permanent system of soil fertility advocated by Dr. Hopkins, Frank Mann and others. Soil improvement has paid well on West View farm. Even last year oats made 35 to 40 bushels in spite of the drouth and chinch bugs. Normal yields run much higher than this—up to 75 and 85 bushels an acre.

Mr. Glasgow can remember back in the war years when he had to pay an income tax. "And I was glad to pay it too," he said. "One year my tax was $900, and in three years my income taxes totaled $1,800. It all came off the farm. But prices in those days got too high," he continued. "If farmers will organize thoroughly and continue the AAA program or some other surplus control plan we may be able to work back to a reasonable income again."

Hogs and cattle are the mainstay for farm income. Mr. Glasgow has raised as many as 250 pigs a year. In the corn-hog program he has an allotment of 154 pigs this year. Feeding cattle, purchased in the fall when they weighed around 500 pounds, are wintered on alfalfa hay. Later they get a balanced grain ration. They are fed ground corn and oats without any concentrate when on sweet clover and blue grass pasture. The pigs farrow in May. He uses gilts altogether for farrowing the litters which go to market the following February or March. West View Farm follows the swine sanitation system. Pigs are kept out on clean pasture. Small moveable houses are used for shelter and a rough shed open on the sides provides shade.

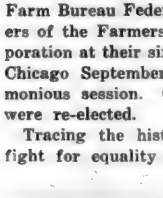
Mr. Glasgow is a firm believer in the value of organization. He is convinced that had farmers not been organized and made a fight for effective legislation, very little, if anything, would have been done to bring agriculture within the protective system. He feels that farmers must hold on to the crop adjustment program or something similar to maintain reasonable prices for farm products. He believes that farmers are doing more constructive thinking today than any time in history and have a better grasp of economic principles. He is of the opinion that until foreign trade is resumed and normal outlets for farm products opened that American farmers must continue keeping their production in balance with domestic demand and such foreign trade as they can secure at a profit.

Unlimited production, regardless of price, does not appeal to him any more than it does to any thinking farmer. Mr. Glasgow has thought deeply about the economic principles involved in the question of farm income. He reads and studies. He believes that President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace have the agricultural situation sized up right and he has confidence that a sound, permanent policy for agriculture will be evolved if farmers will stand together through organization and insist on economic equality.

Farmers National Annual Meeting

ORGANIZED farmers have just made a start on the road to equality for agriculture, Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, told stockholders of the Farmers National Grain Corporation at their sixth annual meeting in Chicago September 17. It was a harmonious session. Officers and directors were re-elected.

Tracing the history of the farmers' fight for equality growing out of economic conditions following the World War, he stated that co-operative marketing by itself was not a solution to farmers' problems. "The Agricultural Marketing Act was helpful to the co-operative movement," he said, "but it was merely a palliative. It did not get at the roots of the farmers' problems. Our philosophy on co-operative education has been wrong. Co-operative production and co-operative adjustment are necessary to supplement co-operative marketing."



ED. A. O'NEAL

Reviewing the great effort made by the Farm Bureau movement beginning in 1919 to develop co-operative marketing, Mr. O'Neal disclosed how it had failed essentially in bringing about parity prices because it could not control the non-co-operating, unorganized farmer who broke down the efforts of the co-operators.

"Every worthwhile achievement organized farmers have gained during the past 50 years," he said, "was the result of political action." He illustrated by pointing to efforts of the Farm Bureau Federations at Houston and Kansas City in 1928 to secure definite commitments and effective agricultural planks from parties and candidates toward establishing parity prices for farm products.

Co-operative marketing has made its greatest advancement, he said, where membership in the general farm organizations is strongest. The greatest contribution the co-operatives could make toward their own advancement, he continued, is to get farmers to join the general farm organizations.

Referring to the Commodity Exchange bill which failed of passage in the last session of Congress, the only major bill the American Farm Bureau supported that did not get through, he said it would have been enacted if farmers in the south, particularly in South Carolina, the home of Sen. Smith, chairman of the Agricultural Committee, were better organized.

In his annual report President C. E. Huff of Farmers National criticized imports of some 83,000,000 bushels of grain for which he said "no need existed." Intelligent control of grain imports when imports are needed, and proper distribution of the total domestic supply when surplus and deficit areas exist formed the central theme of his address.

During the past fiscal year Farmers National met all its obligations to creditors. While the Corporation suffered a loss of $224,735.81 on a little less than 90,000,000 bushels of grain handled, the Corporation continues in strong financial condition with surplus and reserves in excess of $786,000 with unimpaired capital stock of $993,200. Employees number 700 or 474 less than two years ago and the total yearly payroll is less by $1,009,572.24 than two years ago. During August the company handled more than 18,000,000 bushels of grain and made a substantial profit.

"Net profits in a co-operative are not the main motive nor the greatest benefit," said Mr. Huff, "but they are soundly essential. We shall plan and hope for profits, but we shall in the meantime try to make service to growers certain."

Mr. Huff recommended a national conference of leaders in co-operative producer and co-operative consumer groups to work out a basis for mutual understanding. He warned of the danger of allowing producers and consumers to be played against one another politically by those who exploit both groups.

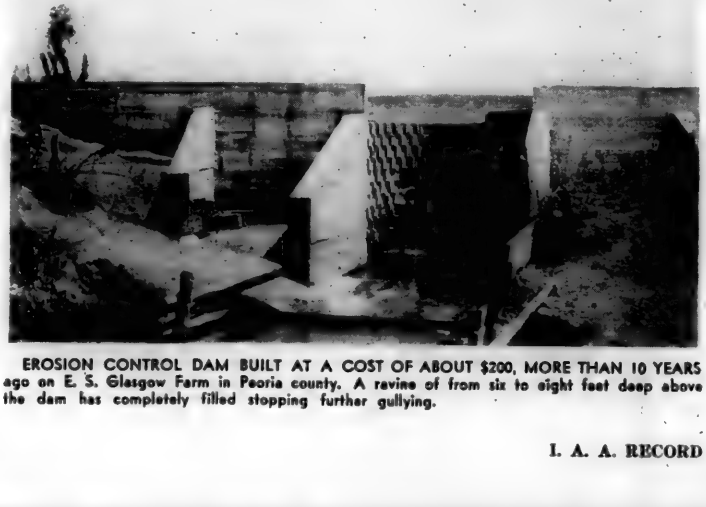
Referring to the report of the McNary Committee on the Federal Farm Board he said: "It is filled from beginning to end with misstatement of facts or misleading interpretations and inferences."

F. W. Peck, Commissioner of the Bank for Co-operatives, gave an interesting and timely address in which he pointed out essentials of successful co-operative enterprise. "The only effective reply to attacks," he said, "is successful performance. Co-operatives must improve their public relations because they are quasi-public institutions and have a public responsibility."

In the morning session, Senator U. C. Williamson, president of the American Cotton Co-operative Association, made a stirring appeal for continued co-operation of farmers from the South and West. "We must not let anything come between us," he said. "When Dr. Wm. E. Dodd told the American Farm Bureau convention four years ago that agricultural salvation lay in an alliance of farmers from the South, North and West he was indeed prophetic."

Resolutions were adopted supporting the AAA, urging passage of the Commodity Exchange Bill in the next session of Congress, calling for export by the AAA of burdensome surpluses of non-milling wheat in the Pacific Northwest and asking that a continuation of present efforts be made to bring cost of management and personnel of the Corporation to a level commensurate with effective and sound operation.

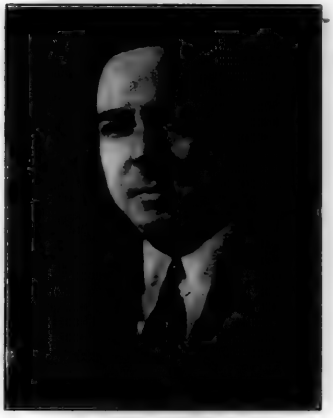
C. E. Huff of Kansas was re-elected president, G. C. Johnstone of Illinois, first vice-president; and L. L. Hague of Oklahoma, secretary.



EROSION CONTROL DAM BUILT AT A COST OF ABOUT $200, MORE THAN 10 YEARS ago on E. S. Glasgow Farm in Peoria county. A ravine of from six to eight feet deep above the dam has completely filled stopping further gullying.

The Real Issue Facing Farmers

By Earl C. Smith



EARL C. SMITH

I HIGHLY appreciate the privilege of talking to the farmers and business men throughout Illinois about what must be done by all of us to restore and maintain permanent prosperity on the farms of the country and while so doing to form a sound basis for the general welfare of the citizens of the United States.

If we are to properly understand the problems of the present hour, we must take into consideration the many factors that have developed since the days of the World War. Taken together these many factors constitute a combination of developments that are entitled to and must receive our consideration. We are prone to forget the happenings of yesterday, a year ago or five years ago. We must revive in our minds the many things we have known but have forgotten, if we are to get a proper perspective of conditions of the present day.

It was immediately after the United States entered the World War that the then President Wilson made three great appeals to the American people. He called upon the mothers of the country to give the flower of the American home—their boys to constitute an army which was destined to move to foreign soil, for the purpose, we were told, of saving the world for democracy. Industry was called upon to run 24 hours a day to provide munitions of war. Farmers were urged to produce all possible food as a first essential of winning the war. The mothers responded, industry responded and the farmers responded to these great appeals.

40,000,000 Acres

Forty million acres of additional land were put under the plow. With the close of the war, the output of American industry and particularly its agriculture, was found greatly over-expanded beyond possible requirements of markets, both domestic and foreign at profitable price levels. Prices of all commodities fast declined. Through some reduction in the production of industrial products and through, in part, subsidizing exports, industrial prices were stabilized; while in agriculture, farmers continued to produce and with each succeeding year, larger production resulted in lower prices and a steady decline in the gross farm income of the country until 1933. This decline is best understood when one considers the farm income of the nation was approximately nineteen billion dollars ($19,000,000,000) in 1919 as compared to approximately four billion dollars ($4,000,000,000) in 1932.

Farm buying power was destroyed, which resulted in the closing of factories and millions of workers turned into the streets to constitute an army of unemployed. Throughout this period, only about 10 per cent of the farmers of the nation were organized to cope with this situation. This comparatively few presented a program calling for governmental assistance in curtailment or control of agricultural surpluses. Their program was known as the McNary-Haugen Bill in 1926, 1927 and 1928. This program called for an equalization fee collected from each unit of the commodity at the first point in transportation or processing, and the revenue thus collected to be used to subsidize export of surpluses in foreign markets. With its defeat through presidential veto, the farm problem became more acute through yet lower farm prices, and the lowest farm income on record.

Foreign Markets Go

In addition, international intrigues, foreign embargoes, changing rates of exchange and other factors destroyed foreign markets for the surplus products of American farms.

It was because of these conditions that thinking farmers, through their organization, suggested the principles of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. There is yet much confusion as to the intent and purpose of this Act. In a sentence, it is merely to make possible the injection into agriculture of business principles long used by American industry, namely, intelligent adjustment of production to the demands of markets at profitable price levels.

This program cannot be justly charged with destroying food any more than industry which limits its output can rightfully be charged with destroying production. Careful study by the director of Research of one of Chicago's industries, discloses that production of farm implements in the years 1931 to 1933 declined 80 per cent from the production of 1928, 1929 and 1930, and prices of agricultural implements were largely sustained. The same study reveals a reduction of 80 per cent in motor cars manufactured in the United States, with a price decline of only 16 per cent. Cement production was cut 65 per cent with the price declining only 18 per cent. Iron and steel production was reduced 83 per cent, the price only 20 per cent.

63 Per Cent Drop

On the other hand, the production of agricultural products declined only 6 per cent with a resulting 63 per cent reduction in price.

These comparative facts prove the soundness of intelligent crop adjustment to market demands.

In addition, actual experience resulting from the initial effort of two years to secure reasonable adjustment in production of basic farm products proves the correctness and soundness of this business principle in agriculture. One has only to remember and compare the prices of corn, hogs, wheat, tobacco and cotton in 1932 with those of 1934 and '35 to fully realize the results obtained. Without exception, the adjustment of production of these commodities has resulted in more than doubling the prices received by farmers for these products. In total, national farm income has been raised nearly three billion dollars, but is yet below the rightful share of national income farmers should and will receive when the price level of farm products through continued adjustment of production reaches a level of parity with the prices of industrial products and the standard of American wages.

One has only to read the financial pages of our metropolitan papers to witness the improvement in general industrial conditions as reflected in increased

(Continued on page 11)

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

George Thiem, Editor
John Tracy, Assistant

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Business In Government

"MY neighbor thinks that there is too much government in business," writes Howard Vincent O'Brien in the Chicago News. "I think there has been too much business in government. The trouble with this country has been that the business men got it away from the politicians; and, personally, I take great pleasure in seeing the politicians get it back again. My neighbor thinks that all politicians are crooks. I think that there is just as much honesty and intelligence among politicians as there is in any class of men—and a lot more than in some classes I might mention."

Well said.

Most of the shouting against government in business comes from those who have been running the government so as to enjoy special privileges, monopoly, price protection or the liberty to exploit whom they pleased.

Prevent Farm Fires

FIRE on the farm is serious business. It invariably means substantial loss of property, and sometimes life. So the week of October 6-12, to be observed as Fire Prevention Week throughout the United States and Canada, should be the starting point for 52 weeks of alert warfare against fire.

The man who has had a fire seldom has a second one. He has become "fire conscious." He knows that fire strikes without warning. Although fully insured his share of the loss has been a burden in these trying times. To him fire is a cruel, terrifying agent of destruction to be guarded against.

The principal causes of farm fires are few. Defective chimneys and flues, sparks on old shingle roofs, smoking about barns, lightning, and overheated, damp hay or only rags are some of them. If your property has not been inspected for fire hazards recently, take a few minutes time to do it. An ounce of prevention is worth a ton of water.

Farmers Preferred Risks

FARMERS live longer than city people by an average of four to five years.

This disclosure was made recently by the statistical department of one of the largest life insurance companies in the country. Among the states, South Dakota—only 9.2 industrialized—ranks first in life expectancy with an average of 64.38 for men and 66.81 for women. Kansas ranked second and North Dakota third.

So here is an additional reason—never before admitted by "experts"—why farmers should have their own life insurance company. Farmers are preferred risks for life insurance as are Farm Bureau members for auto insurance. I. A. A. members will be happy to know of this unintentional testimony and tribute to their wisdom in organizing Country Life Insurance Company.

Inconsistent

ANOTHER amusing inconsistency of AAA opponents, particularly the big city press, is their dual criticism of higher farm prices made possible by crop adjustment and drouth, and increased farm imports.

The consumer is being urged to hate the AAA because it has increased the price of food, and the farmer is being urged to turn against the government for not increasing the tariff and making prices go higher.

And the Producer Got the Rest

BOB ENDICOTT, Pulaski county fruit grower, and a good one, too, says he netted just 8c a bushel on his last 120 bu. of Yellow Transparent apples. The apples brought 50c a bu. at shipping point. Baskets, caps, and liner cost 15c, picking and packing 14c, sales expense 10c, and the association 3c, a total of 42 cents. Everyone else in on the deal controlled the price except the producer. He took what was left.

The Supreme Test

TO the thousands of loyal members who worked in the September membership campaign as volunteer solicitors, the Illinois Agricultural Association takes this opportunity of saying "THANK YOU."

Maintaining Organization must come first among all Farm Bureau activities for it makes everything else possible. Willingness to go out on a membership drive is the supreme test of service to Agriculture. And no medal nor honor is too good for those who have given freely of their time and money in this way to make permanent a fair policy and equality of opportunity for farmers.

Other Opinions

From Marshall, Ill. Herald

By Harry B. Potter, Editor

WHEN THE FARMER gets good prices for the things he raises, then every individual in the country is more prosperous, factories are booming; but when the farmer is not getting his fair share of the national income, factory hands are turned out on the street and relief rolls get larger.



H. B. POTTER

THIS STATEMENT is not mine, except as I tried to express an idea I heard Earl C. Smith present last Friday.

I WAS TO DRIVE 160 miles before I got home, and the purpose of the trip was almost solely that I might again hear Earl Smith, that militant, logical leader of Farm Bureau members of Illinois, as he spoke before the picnic in Vermillion County.

THIS IS WHAT happened: I arrived at the picnic grounds at 1:30, just a few minutes before Smith took the platform, without having had a chance to eat; I stood while he spoke, and as he concluded I looked at my watch! he had spoken two hours; I neither regretted standing nor listening — my trip was worth while.

WHILE thinking of the things he said, as I sat in an easy chair at home, I picked up "The American People," a history textbook by David S. Muzzey, now being used in Marshall Township High School, and started to read.

SUDDENLY MY EYES fell on this:

Whether the government should, and how much it could, help the farmers' situation by further legislation are questions on which experts disagree. But the serious truth remains that unless the agricultural class of the nation is sound, prosperous, and contented, all our great industrial and commercial wealth is threatened. For the farm is still the basis of the nation's prosperity.

YES, Brother, and it will remain so!

CLARK COUNTY'S biggest commercial interest is the farm factory, and always will be; the same is true of Cook County.

I LISTENED, as I say, with much interest to Smith as he told how the McNary-Haugen bill and the AAA were measures sought by organized agriculture to help the farm factory do what the machinery factory could do—control the surpluses;

HOW the triple A, imperfect as it is, was being corrected from an emergency measure to a permanent policy for agriculture by simplifying it, and extending it where necessary;

HOW over the past ten years the congressmen of both parties from down state Illinois had voted for these agricultural measures, so the farm bills were not political measures and he spoke indignantly of any attempt, within the organization of the farm bureau or outside, to make a political football of the farmer issues.

TO GET for the country what the country must have from farmers (general prosperity), he urged greater and greater interest in organized agriculture.

THE LINES are drawn, he said, and we have much farther to go in getting what we call parity; "we can do it only by organization that will protect us against the misinformation that is spread, intentionally and unintentionally, to the detriment of our programs."

SMITH said that the AAA was the best thought of the farm organization leaders of the nation, and paid high compliment to President Roosevelt for keeping the campaign promise he made on this issue—that of letting organized agriculture decide.

AT THE SAME TIME he deplored the taxes in Illinois, citing particularly the attempt now to have the boards of supervisors levy for relief; when the extra 1c occupational tax was collecting four times any previous township levies and when it was a promise that this 1c would be used solely for relief and would be sufficient.

EARL C. SMITH has been pulled from his farm to lead the agriculture of Illinois; he has been serving for ten years.

HE CLAIMS no perfection, and I think I can see that he would like to benefit all farmers.

IT IS A PITY that all farmers cannot see the value of organization, particularly when the leadership is such as Smith represents.

AND I SAY THIS, even though on all points at issue I cannot agree with him.

ILLINOIS is lucky!

The Farmers United

THE business man belongs to his trade association, the worker to his craft union, the soldier to the Legion. Each looks for guidance to the united effort of men whose welfare depends upon the same enterprises.

To what organization does the farmer look for information, advice, and collective action?

A number of years ago, the farmer, traditional individualist, would have had no answer.

Eventually, however, farming was raised from a desultory occupation to a genuine industry. Farmers realized that the same rules applied to their craft as they did to others. Problems to be solved and measures to be urged called for united efforts. The lone farmer soon found himself fighting a losing battle without the guidance of the thought and energy of the best men in his business. The farmer found that without co-operation his hopes for the life that agriculture would give to him could never be realized.

Today there is the Farm Bureau. In Adams county there is the Adams County Farm Bureau. This organization is the farmer united for the best that agriculture can give to society and especially to those who themselves live and work on the farm. Its activities embrace every phase of farm life. Its program is practical. Its record shows achievement.

During the coming week the Farm Bureau is going out on its mission of interesting farmers in the need of common and combined effort in meeting the farmers' problems. Surely in this age the value of intelligent planning in one's business needs no new emphasis.

The Farm Bureau should find its old members back in the fold with many new to welcome before the campaign closes.—Quincy Herald-Whig.

1935 Farm Crops

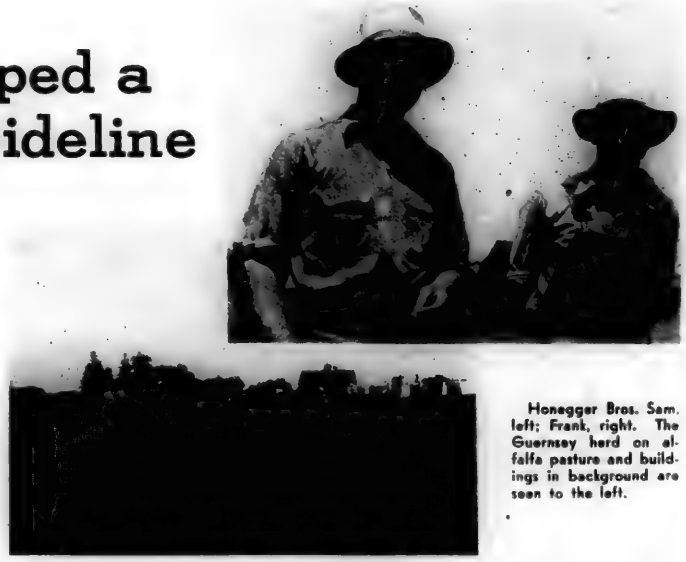
The estimated yield of corn in the United States was placed as of Sept. 1 at 2,183,755,000 bushels by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The forecast for Illinois was 273,204,000 bushels which compares with 146,760,000 bu. last year.

United States winter wheat production for the year was estimated at 431,709,000 bushels and spring wheat 162,906,000 bushels or a total of 594,615,000 bushels. This is approximately 100,000,000 bushels more wheat than the 1934 crop.

This year's production of oats is estimated at 1,181,692,000 bushels or more than double last year's production, barley 283,339,000 bushels, again more than twice last year's, apples 167,864,000 bushels which compares with 120,670,000 bushels in 1934, and peaches 52,200,000 bushels against 45,665,000 last year.

It is estimated that nearly three-fourths of the Illinois corn crop required favorable weather without killing frost up to the first of October for full maturity.

They Developed a New Farm Sideline



Honegger Bros. Sam, left; Frank, right. The Guernsey herd on alfalfa pasture and buildings in background are seen to the left.

MANY a great industry has developed from a hobby or side line. And the farm has been the starting point for a number of important enterprises.

Sam and Frank Honegger, Livingston County Farm Bureau members, began mixing their own rations for feeding their poultry, dairy cows and pigs, several years ago. They followed a combination of formulas advocated by the University of Illinois Experiment Station and other middle west agricultural colleges. Their home-mixed feeds gave such good results that the neighbors heard about it. They asked the Honegger boys to sell them a little for their poultry. From this small beginning has grown a substantial business which during the first six months of 1935 resulted in the sale of approximately 500 tons of mixed feed—mostly poultry mash. By the end of the year the volume will run close to 700 tons.

Sam and Frank, in addition to their growing mixed feed business, operate a 237 acre farm south of Forrest where milk, hogs and poultry products are the other principal sources of farm income. When they installed their feed grinder they had no idea of selling mixed feed nor supplying some 15 feed dealers with their home mixed rations.

The feed business has grown, naturally, because the Honeggers learned they could operate with low overhead, buy their grain direct from the farm, purchase concentrates in carload lots, and manufacture high-grade feed at a lower price than could mixed feed dealers in the city. Today the Honegger brothers have modern mixing equipment and their feed business is one of the important branches of their farming operations.

But to get back to the farming end which is still the most important business on the Honegger farm. Guernsey cows, Hampshire pigs and White Leghorn chickens is the combination they rely on to make the farm pay. The cows are not ordinary ones. They are high producing grades and pure breds. In fact, they are so good that 20 cows on test in the Dairy Herd Improvement Association averaged 407 pounds of butterfat each last year. They ought to do well considering that they get excellent care, alfalfa pasture in season, plenty of silage, a balanced grain ration and alfalfa hay.

One glance around the buildings convinces you that everything is operated in a business-like manner. Order prevails. Over the fence across the road, you see a lot of individual hog houses and a sun shade where the spring pigs are at rest in the heat of the day. You know at once that these pigs are raised under the swine sanitation system as recommended by the Livingston County Farm Bureau—no chance for worm eggs and pests to slow up their growth. You learn too that they are vaccinated with Farm Bureau serum to guard against hog cholera.

The dairy barn is insulated against extreme heat and cold. There are screens on the windows. The ceiling is boarded up with tightly matched lumber to prevent dirt falling from above. You can produce clean milk in a barn like that. Two large silos at the end of the feed alley assure plenty of succulent roughage in winter. The milk is bottled on the farm and delivered on routes in the neighboring towns of Forrest and Strawn. The routes take 135 to 140 quarts a day and any surplus is sold either to a local ice cream maker in the summer or to the Farmers Creamery Company.

Sam and Frank Honegger, partners, are two of a large family of 14 children. Most of the boys are operating farms in Livingston county. All are Farm Bureau members.

Sam and Frank have kept farm records in the Farm Bureau Farm Management service for the past four years. "The books give you an idea of what's going on," said Sam. "They point out the weak spots." The milk business brings in about $375 a month—the feed business a good deal more than that, although there is a great deal of labor, overhead and expense connected with retailing milk and mixing and selling feed.

It hasn't been smooth sailing for the Honegger brothers by any means. A number of years ago contagious abortion got into the herd. The cows kept losing their calves which not only seriously interfered with the milk flow but resulted in sterility of about 50 per cent of the cows so affected. Sam made a special trip to see Dr. Robert Graham, animal pathologist at the University of Illinois, Urbana. The University advocated testing at once and a general clean-up program. The boys followed this advice religiously although they had to get rid of some of their best cows in the clean-up. Now blood samples are taken periodically and sent to Urbana for the Bang test.

"I am a firm believer in the abortion test," said Sam. "I wouldn't buy any breeding stock unless it was tested and we find it necessary to take blood samples at least twice a year."

The Honeggers co-operate in all the Farm Bureau services. They have three cars and two trucks insured in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual. There are five Country Life policies in the family. They have a base of 200 pigs in the corn-hog program and their livestock goes to market co-operatively.

The Real Issue Facing Farmers

(Continued from page 7)

employment, increased profits and greater dividends resulting from increased buying power of farmers.

With the long experience of business and industry and the limited experience of agriculture in applying the principle of adjustment of production to the demands of markets, and the results that have been obtained, it is difficult to understand the tremendous opposition that has developed to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, especially among so-called big business.

This is particularly true when one considers that the sole purpose of the Agricultural Adjustment Act is to raise farm commodity prices to parity levels with the products of industry, so as to restore farm buying power, which is known to be essential for the future welfare of industry and the country as a whole.

The research study referred to discloses that a 10 per cent change in the national farm income, whether up or down, is followed by a 10 per cent raise or decline as the case may be, in the total payrolls of the nation. It discloses that this 10 per cent increase in farm income reflects a 25 per cent increase in the gross profits of all reporting corporations.

With these facts well established, it would appear that thinking labor leaders and industrial leaders would recognize their interrelationship of interest with that of farmers to secure and stabilize the national farm income on a basis of fair and equitable levels.

There are those who seem to feel that the American farmer has the responsibility of feeding the American people, regardless of the prices he receives for his products. The American farmer is willing to accept the responsibility for providing all the food necessary to feed the American people to the extent they can find markets at price levels commensurate with the prices of industrial products and the standard of wages in the United States.

American farmers are willing to do away with all artificial means of adjustment when industry discloses a sincere willingness to do likewise. Farmers are willing to go back to the old law of supply and demand, if and when the business and labor leaders of the country will allow the same economic principle to operate with their affairs. But, so long as industry insists upon the curtailment of production in order to sustain the price of its products, and so long as American labor insists upon an artificial standard of wages, regardless of the demand for labor, then the American farmer will continue to use the same principle and adjust his production to such extent as may be necessary to meet industry and labor on a basis of equitable prices for their respective products.



Grinding and mixing poultry and dairy feeds is an important side-line on the Honegger farm. Here you see the layout where close to 700 tons of feeds will be handled this year.

It is true that the Agricultural Adjustment Act was adopted as an emergency measure. It is true that many injustices and inequities have been found in its application. Further refinement of this measure must be had so that all injustices may be removed and simpler administration had. This is a responsibility of farmers acting through organization, and all economic facts disclose they are entitled to the support and cooperation of other American industry and of American labor in this effort.

It should not be forgotten that the outstanding program of the Federal Government in contributing to national welfare has been its program to raise farm prices and restore farm income. It should also be remembered that all costs connected with this great federal farm program are currently met. It is self-supporting and does not levy any kind of debt or obligation for future generations to pay. Recent amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act provide what is believed to be necessary for the more complete administration of the Act in carrying out its purpose and policy.

Farmers and their friends should not be misled by the organized opposition to the Agricultural Adjustment Act that has developed. It is largely constituted from the handlers and processors of farm products. It appears they believe their immediate interest is best served by unlimited production of farm products, as it is the volume of production upon which commissions and charges of various kinds are levied.

The real issue confronting farmers and thinking citizens of the United States at the present time is whether the farmers of the country and their thinking friends, or the handlers and processors of farm products are to write into the statutes of the state and nation future policies of American agriculture. Six million farmers cannot be effective as individuals. Their interests can be and will be properly and effectively protected to the extent they respond by universal organization under the banner of one great farm organization, which must be equipped to represent farmers at all times and in all places where their interests are involved. This is the program of the Farm Bureau, in county, state and nation, and it will be successful in discharging this tremendous responsibility just to the extent that American farmers think and act in and through the organization.

I appeal to every thinking farmer and business man of the state of Illinois to join, through membership in their County Farm Bureau, in making a most far-reaching decision. Shall American farmers with the assistance of their business friends determine the future course of farm policies in America, or shall the speculators in farm products and handlers and processors of farm products control the future destiny of American agriculture?

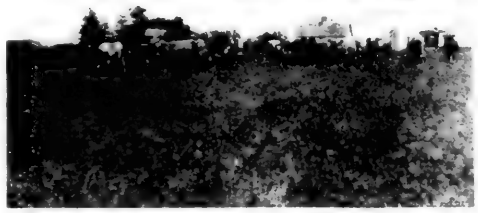
NOTE: Radio address over Station WLS, Friday, Sept. 13, 1935.

A new world's record price of $1.10 a pound for fat market hogs was received by 16-year-old Willard Brittin, Sangamon county 4-H Club member on his 170 pound Berkshire barrow at the recent Illinois State Fair.

Scores of farm buildings were modernized, repaired and painted as a result of the campaign sponsored by the Whiteside County Farm Bureau during the past two months. Sales of soyoil paint mounted to new heights.

They Developed a New Farm Sideline





Honegger Bros. Sam left; Frank, right. The Guernsey herd on alfalfa pasture and buildings in background are seen to the left.

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But to get back to the farming end which is still the most important business on the Honegger farm. Guernsey cows, Hampshire pigs and White Leghorn chickens is the combination they rely on to make the farm pay. The cows are not ordinary ones. They are high producing grades and pure breds. In fact, they are so good that 20 cows on test in the Dairy Herd Improvement Association averaged 407 pounds of butterfat each last year. That's right to do well considering that they get excellent care, alfalfa pasture in season, plenty of silage, a balanced grain ration and alfalfa hay.

One glance around the buildings convinces you that everything is operated in a business-like manner. Order prevails. Over the fence across the road, you see a lot of individual hog houses and a sun shade where the spring pigs are at rest in the heat of the day. You know at once that these pigs are raised under the swine sanitation system as recommended by the Livingston County Farm Bureau—no chance for worm eggs and pests to slow up their growth. You learn too that they are vaccinated with Farm Bureau serum to guard against hog cholera.

The dairy barn is insulated against extreme heat and cold. There are screens on the windows. The ceiling is boarded up with tightly matched lumber to prevent dirt falling from above. You can produce clean milk in a barn like that. Two large silos at the end of the feed alley assure plenty of succulent roughage in winter. The milk is bottled on the farm and delivered on routes in the neighboring towns of Forrest and Strawn. The routes take 135 to 140 quarts a day and any surplus is sold either to a local ice cream maker in the summer or to the Farmers Creamery Company.

Sam and Frank Honegger, partners, are two of a large family of 14 children. Most of the boys are operating farms in Livingston county. All are Farm Bureau members.

Sam and Frank have kept farm records in the Farm Bureau Farm Management service for the past four years. "The books give you an idea of what's going on," said Sam. "They point out the weak spots." The milk business brings in about $375 a month—the feed business a good deal more than that although there is a great deal of labor overhead and expense connected with retailing milk and mixing and selling feed.

It hasn't been smooth sailing for the Honegger brothers by any means. A number of years ago contagious abortion got into the herd. The cows kept losing their calves which not only seriously interfered with the milk flow but resulted in sterility of about 50 per cent of the cows so affected. Sam made a special trip to see Dr. Robert Graham, animal pathologist at the University of Illinois, Urbana. The University advocated testing at once and a general clean-up program. The boys followed this advice religiously although they had to get rid of some of their best cows in the clean-up. Now blood samples are taken periodically and sent to Urbana for the Bang test.

"I am a firm believer in the abortion test," said Sam. "I wouldn't buy any breeding stock unless it was tested and we find it necessary to take blood samples at least twice a year."

The Honeggers co-operate in all the Farm Bureau services. They have three cars and two trucks insured in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual. There are five Country Life policies in the family. They have a base of 200 pigs in the corn-hog program and their livestock goes to market co-operatively.

The Real Issue Facing Farmers

(Continued from page 7)

employment, increased profits and greater dividends resulting from increased buying power of farmers.

With the long experience of business and industry and the limited experience of agriculture in applying the principle of adjustment of production to the demands of markets, and the results that have been obtained, it is difficult to understand the tremendous opposition that has developed to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, especially among so called big business.

This is particularly true when one considers that the sole purpose of the Agricultural Adjustment Act is to raise farm commodity prices to parity levels with the products of industry, so as to restore farm buying power, which is known to be essential for the future welfare of industry and the country as a whole.

The research study referred to discloses that a 10 per cent change in the national farm income, whether up or down, is followed by a 10 per cent raise or decline as the case may be, in the total payrolls of the nation. It discloses that this 10 per cent increase in farm income reflects a 25 per cent increase in the gross profits of all reporting corporations.

With these facts well established, it would appear that thinking labor leaders and industrial leaders would recognize their interrelationship of interest with that of farmers to secure and stabilize the national farm income on a basis of fair and equitable levels.

There are those who seem to feel that the American farmer has the responsibility of feeding the American people, regardless of the prices he receives for his products. The American farmer is willing to accept the responsibility for providing all the food necessary to feed the American people to the extent they can find markets at price levels commensurate with the prices of industrial products and the standard of wages in the United States.

American farmers are willing to do away with all artificial means of adjustment when industry discloses a sincere willingness to do likewise. Farmers are willing to go back to the old law of supply and demand, if and when the business and labor leaders of the country will allow the same economic principle to operate with their affairs. But, so long as industry insists upon the curtailment of production in order to sustain the price of its products, and so long as American labor insists upon an artificial standard of wages, regardless of the demand for labor, then the American farmer will continue to use the same principle and adjust his production to such extent as may be necessary to meet industry and labor on a basis of equitable prices for their respective products.



Grinding and mixing poultry and dairy feeds is an important side-line on the Honegger farm. Here you see the layout where close to 700 tons of feeds will be handled this year.

It is true that the Agricultural Adjustment Act was adopted as an emergency measure. It is true that many injustices and inequities have been found in its application. Further refinement of this measure must be had so that all injustices may be removed and simpler administration had. This is a responsibility of farmers acting through organization, and all economic facts disclose they are entitled to the support and cooperation of other American industry and of American labor in this effort.

It should not be forgotten that the outstanding program of the Federal Government in contributing to national welfare has been its program to raise farm prices and restore farm income. It should also be remembered that all costs connected with this great federal farm program are currently met. It is self-supporting and does not levy any kind of debt or obligation for future generations to pay. Recent amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act provide what is believed to be necessary for the more complete administration of the Act in carrying out its purpose and policy.

Farmers and their friends should not be misled by the organized opposition to the Agricultural Adjustment Act that has developed. It is largely constituted from the handlers and processors of farm products. It appears they believe their immediate interest is best served by unlimited production of farm products, as it is the volume of production upon which commissions and charges of various kinds are levied.

The real issue confronting farmers and thinking citizens of the United States at the present time is whether the farmers of the country and their thinking friends, or the handlers and processors of farm products are to write into the statutes of the state and nation future policies of American agriculture. Six million farmers cannot be effective as individuals. Their interests can be and will be properly and effectively protected to the extent they respond by universal organization under the banner of one great farm organization, which must be equipped to represent farmers at all times and in all places where their interests are involved. This is the program of the Farm Bureau, in county, state and nation, and it will be successful in discharging this tremendous responsibility just to the extent that American farmers think and act in and through the organization.

I appeal to every thinking farmer and business man of the state of Illinois to join, through membership in their County Farm Bureau, in making a most far reaching decision. Shall American farmers with the assistance of their business friends determine the future course of farm policies in America, or shall the speculators in farm products and handlers and processors of farm products control the future destiny of American agriculture?

NOTE. Radio address over Station WLS Friday, Sept. 13, 1935.

A new world's record price of $1.10 a pound for fat market hogs was received by 16-year-old Willard Brattin, Sangamon county 4-H Club member of his 170 pound Berkshire barrow at the recent Illinois State Fair.

Scores of farm buildings were modernized, repaired and painted as a result of the campaign sponsored by the Whiteside County Farm Bureau during the past two months. Sales of soyol paint mounted to new heights.

New Four-Year Wheat Plan Is Launched

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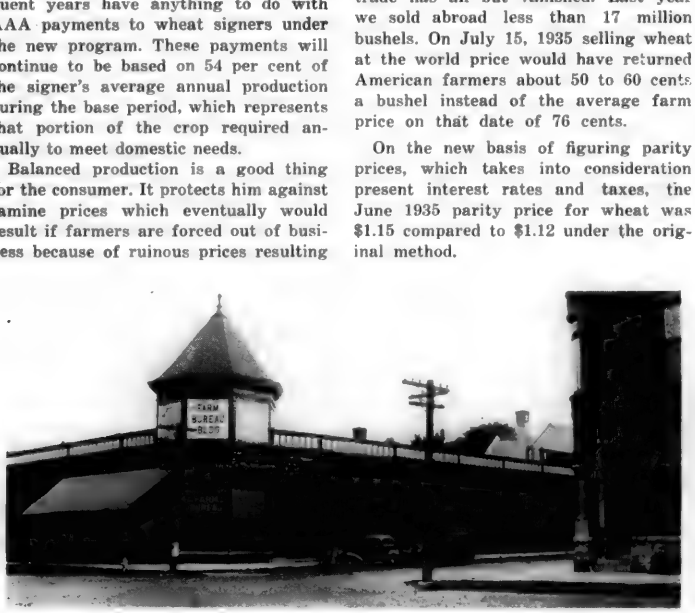
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Balanced production is a good thing for the consumer. It protects him against famine prices which eventually would result if farmers are forced out of business because of ruinous prices resulting from heavy surpluses. Moreover, improved farm buying power will facilitate consumption of city goods and services thus creating jobs and income for labor and business and professional workers. Consumers are further protected by the requirement that each contract signer seed a sufficient acreage to produce under average conditions 54 per cent of his production during the base years necessary to supply the domestic need.

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For consistency, few men can equal the record of Ed. Schrock, president of the Tazewell County Farm Bureau. All of his 58 years have been spent on the 170 acre grain and livestock farm in Elk Grove township, his present home, where he was born, reared, grew to manhood, married, and in turn reared a family to maturity.



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Bob Seeley

"From baseball to publishing, to road commissioner"

A versatile baseball coach and manager is Bob Seeley, manager of the Will County Farm Bureau Baseball Team. His regular job is or was editor and publisher of the Manhattan American, weekly newspaper, until he was elected township road commissioner. Now he is kept busy repairing washed out bridges and roads, but manages to set a few sticks of type around press time.

Bob now 38, is an old time baseball player. He was catcher with the Columbus team of the American Association in 1917. Prior to that he caught for professional teams at Des Moines and Wichita.



They Gave Will County A Hard Battle in Their Semi-Final Series.

Adams County Farm Bureau Team: Front row, left to right; Fessler, out-fielder; Russell Schafer, second baseman; McClintock, catcher and pitcher; Rowbotham, third baseman; Reineback, catcher; Hill, shortstop.

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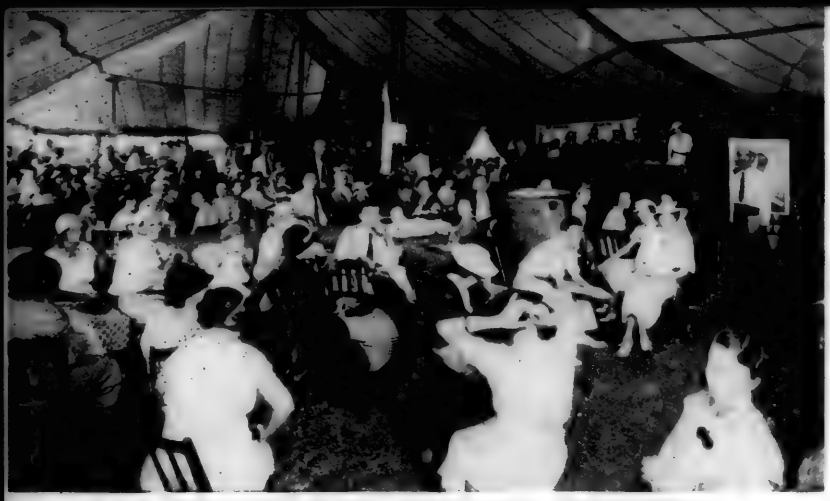
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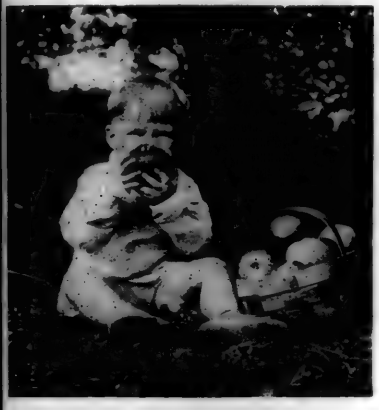
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FARM BUREAU NEWS IN



I. A. A. TENT—SHADE, CHAIRS, TABLES, WATER, ENTERTAINMENT

The centrally located I. A. A. tent at the State Fair again proves to be the meeting place for Farm Bureau members and their friends. The Boone County Farm Bureau band, seen in foreground of picture at bottom of page, played in the tent on Farm Bureau Day.



LOOKS LIKE A LARGE TUMMY ACHE

Prize picture of Ralph Griffith eating one of the "Delicious" apples his father, R. W. Griffith, raises near Cobden in Union county.



LEON, LELAND, LILLIAN LOOK ALIKE

Prize Picture of Mrs. Elmer Coffey of Christian county and her two sons and daughter, triplets, who were three years old August 5th.

SEND IN YOUR ENTRY TO "PRIZE PICTURES"



IT WAS A GREAT GAME EE YEEN TWO

Ass't Farm Adviser J. C. McLean of Adams unty, left, con Braham of Will county whose base ball team w in the state s at Manhattan, September 7th.



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LITTLE JACK COUNTISS

Maybe he didn't want his picture took. But, the lad above, who now is Sales Manager for Illinois Producers Creameries shows all the fight that has made him a driving force in obtaining better prices for Illinois dairymen.



HANDSOM

Pipe the co serious busines sent Manager eries look che old days when



FARM AND HOME BUREAU CHORUS READY TO SING ON FARM

Chorus of 1000 voices pictured on the stage in front of the grand

ON THIS TRACK

NEWS IN PICTURES



AME EE VEEN TWO GREAT TEAMS

Adams unty, left, congratulates Farm Adviser L. W. team wi in the state semi-finals by a score of 2 to 1.

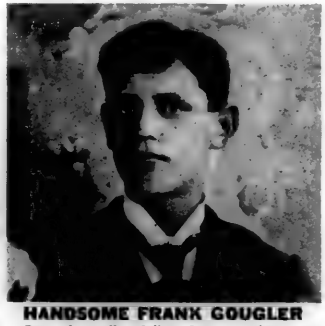


THREE PEACHES AND A BASKET FULL

When Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange sent up a bushel of Illinois peaches to the I. A. A. offices and said "Looky!" Lollie Jones, Edith Fowler and Ruth Bonander of the office force wanted to see how sweet the peaches were. The picture was snapped. Pretty sweet all around.

e Were Very Young

of the la below looks pious the other looks pugnacious. think tha two diverse looking chaps would one day a combination that would make butter history in Illi- t's what happened, believe it or not. It all goes to show ieve all you see.



HANDSOME FRANK GOUGLER

Pipe the collar folks! Picture taking was serious business those days. Doesn't the present Manager of Illinois Producers' Creameries look charming? Those were the good old days when romance was really something!



"DOTTY" SETS A GOOD TABLE

Prize Picture of "Dotty" and her six puppies, owned by Mrs. Fred W. Harris of Shelby county. "Dotty" says, "the pups are now sitting up and taking a little nourishment."

"PRIZE PICTURE" EDITOR
No. 1200-608 So. Dearborn St.
Chicago, Illinois



I. A. A. SAFETY LANE TESTS

This is the first I. A. A. Safety Lane demonstration in Hillsboro, Montgomery county. As a result the city is considering making future car inspections compulsory.



TO SING ON FARM BUREAU DAY AT THE STATE FAIR

ge in front of the grandstand at Springfield August 23.

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Prize picture of Ralph Griffith eating one of the "Delicious" apples his father, R. W. Griffith, raises near Cobden in Union county.



LEON, LELAND, LILLIAN LOOK ALIKE

Prize Picture of Mrs. Elmer Coffey of Christian county and her two sons and daughter triplets who were three years old August 5th

SEND IN YOUR ENTRY TO "PRIZE PICTURES"



LITTLE JACK COUNTISS

Maybe he didn't want his picture took. But, the lad above, who now is Sales Manager for Illinois Producers Creameries shows all the fight that has made him a driving force in obtaining better prices for Illinois dairymen.



HANDSON

Pipe the col serious business sent Manager eries look cha old days when



FARM AND HOME BUREAU CHORUS READY TO SING ON FARM

Chorus of 1000 voices pictured on the stage in front of the grands

NEWS IN PICTURES



ME EE. YEEN TWO GREAT TEAMS

Adams ounty, left, congratulates Farm Adviser L. W team s in the state semi-finals by a score of 2 to 1.



THREE PEACHES AND A BASKET FULL

When Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange sent up a bushel of Illinois peaches to the I. A. A. offices and said "Looky! Lollie Jones, Edith Fowler and Ruth B nander of the office force wanted to see how sweet the peaches were. The picture was snapped. Pretty sweet all around.

e Were Very Young

of the lats below looks pious the other looks pugnacious. think that two diverse looking chaps would one day a combination that would make butter history in Illi- t's what happened, believe it or not. It all goes to show ieve all you see.



HANDSOME FRANK GOUGLER

Pipe the collar folks! Picture taking was serious business those days. Doesn't the present Manager of Illinois Producers' Creameries look charming? Those were the good old days when romance was really something!



"DOTTY" SETS A GOOD TABLE

Prize Picture of "Dotty" and her six puppies, owned by Mrs. Fred W. Harris of Shelby county. "Dotty" says the pups are now sitting up and taking a little nourishment.



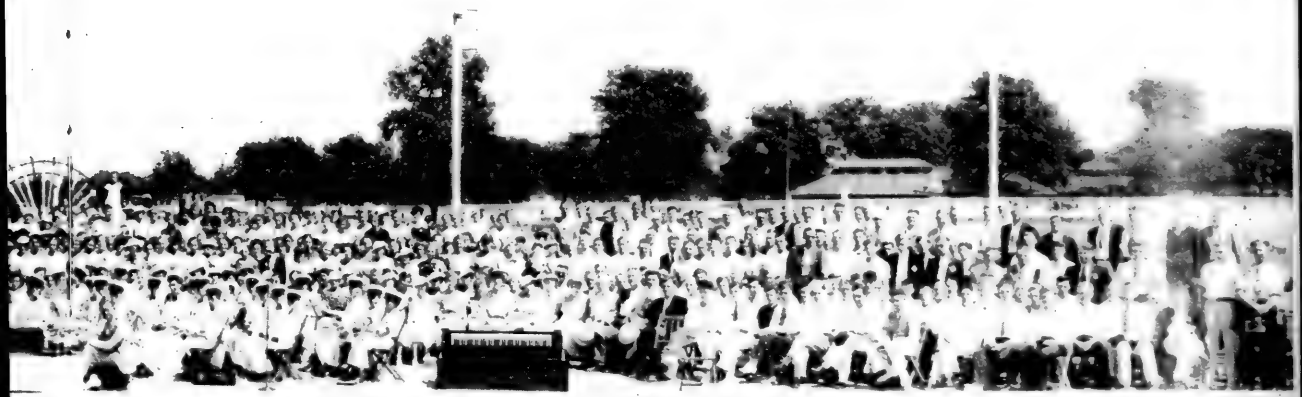
I. A. A. SAFETY LANE TESTS

This is the first I. A. A. Safety Lane demonstration in Hillsboro Montgomery county. As a result the city is considering making future car inspections compulsory.

"PRIZE PICTURE" EDITOR

No. 1200-608 So. Dearborn St.

Chicago, Illinois



TO SING ON FARM BUREAU DAY AT THE STATE FAIR

ge in front of the grandstand at Springfield August 23.

Farmers on the AAA

This writer went down the road asking questions of farmers. Among them were "What do you think of the AAA?"—"Do you think it has raised prices?"—"Suppose the AAA is killed by the Supreme Court, what then?"—"What should farmers do to retain the AAA?"—"Do you consider crop adjustment a good thing?" Here are some of the answers in all their frankness.

An Edgar county farmer, not a Farm Bureau member, on a 160 acre stock and grain farm said, "The AAA is all right. I'm afraid there is some politics in it though. It probably raised prices but with the help of chinch bugs and the drouth. Crop reduction is a good thing if everyone would do it. But they won't." Another farmer in Edgar county, a Farm Bureau member on 160 acres said, "The principle of the AAA is fine. It has done wonders. However it needs simplifying. Also all farmers should reduce—not just part of them. The AAA has raised prices. If it is killed, we will probably go back to the old way of doing things. The Farm Bureau can help to keep it by expanding its membership. I believe in crop reduction. I made more money raising 160 hogs this year than I did raising 300 the years before."

Still another member in the same county, operating a 455 acre farm said, "The AAA can be criticized but generally it is okeh. I think it is ruled too strongly from Washington. AAA ignores county allotment committees recommendations too much. That works a hardship on individual farmers. AAA will kill itself if it doesn't have a more flexible basis of operation. It has raised prices I know. The only way to save the AAA is through a bigger, more thoroughly organized group of farmers. Crop adjustment is a good thing. If it is good for industry, it is good for farmers, too."

In Iroquois county a non-member operating a 160 acre stock and grain farm said that he "does not believe in the principle of the AAA although it is working out all right. It has raised prices. But what's worrying me is that if the Supreme Court kills the AAA I may have to give back the benefit payments. Generally speaking though, I don't believe in the principle of crop reduction. What's the use of reducing when imports are coming in? What's the use of reducing when some farmers take the government money, buy fertilizer and raise more than before on less land?"

In Iroquois county, a Farm Bureau member operating a 160 acre stock and grain farm said, "I think the AAA is fine. It has raised prices. If it is killed by the Supreme Court there will have to be a substitute set up. I've been farming all my life and it's only since the AAA that anyone has ever figured I needed assistance like regular business does. The processors are after the AAA. But I don't think they can kill it. What I'm afraid of its politics getting into the AAA."

Another Iroquois county Farm Bureau member operating a 240 acre dairy, grain and hog farm said, "The AAA is fine—a life saver for the farmer. It raised prices. If it is killed there will have to be some similar legislation proposed immediately or farmers are sunk. Farmers should get together under one banner to save the AAA. I consider crop adjustment a good thing."

In Macon county, a non-member with a 172 acre stock and grain farm said, "The AAA is all right. It's pretty complicated though. I think it has raised prices. If it is killed, farmers will have to get some other law to protect the farmer's price. Farmers should put pressure on their congressmen to save the AAA. I reduced this year and I believe in the principle of the AAA. It's the first time farmers have ever had treatment like industry has had from the government."

Another Macon county Farm Bureau member with a 280 acre stock and grain farm said, "The AAA seems to be all right. It raised prices through reduction. If it is killed farmers will have to start all over again to get some other act. Right now, I think farmers should try to get passed some act that is simpler and easier to work than the AAA."

In Coles county a non-member on a 269 acre stock and grain farm said, "In principle, the AAA is all right. But certain parts of the plan don't work so well for me. I have to buy corn to feed. But, I think the AAA has raised prices. While reduction didn't work out so well for me, I went along. I'm not kicking. There have been mistakes made, but all in all, the AAA has helped the farmers."

Another Coles county non-member with a farm of 40 acres said, "The AAA is all right for larger farmers than I am. The principle is all right. It raised prices. If the AAA is killed there will have to be some similar legislation. The Farm Bureau is and will be the best way to combat efforts to kill the AAA." Another Coles county non-member with 4 stock and grain farms totaling 567 acres said, "In some respects the AAA is okeh. In others not. I do not think it has raised prices. I didn't reduce on this particular farm because I have just taken it over and have to establish a hog base. If the AAA is killed I would like to see crop control of this sort—let the corn-hog belt raise these crops unrestricted but reduce or not raise wheat. Let the wheat country raise its crop but stay out of corn and hogs. Let those crops grow unrestricted where they grow best."

In Moultrie county a Farm Bureau member with a 380 acre stock and grain farm said, "Some of the AAA is all right. It raised prices along with the help of the chinch bugs and the drouth. If the AAA is killed, the Farm Bureau will have to work out a crop control plan for farmers without government help. The Farm Bureau should continue to do all the lobbying possible to continue the AAA. I believe in the principle of crop reduction but I feel that it is favoring one class of people at the expense of another."

Another Moultrie county Farm Bureau member with three stock and grain farms totaling 352 acres said, "I don't like the AAA very much. I think it raised prices along with the drouth and chinch bugs. If the AAA is killed I think some other sort of legislation will have to be worked out for the benefit of farmers. On the other hand, I don't think farmers should do much to retain the AAA. The reason I don't believe in crop reduction is because I object to being told to do something by someone who doesn't know my particular problems. The only reason I believe in the AAA at all is because the Farm Bureau does and I belong to the Farm Bureau."

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Since 1919 when he became a charter member of the Clinton County Farm Bureau, Arthur A. Krausz has been doing more than his share in helping along almost every worthwhile activity in his community and county.

He became interested in the Farm Bureau, first, because he wanted to do a better job of farming and the Farm Bureau meant to him opportunity to improve the efficiency and production of his 200-acre grain and livestock farm. He was an early convert to the limestone and legume program and he started raising pure bred hogs and cattle because he was too intelligent to waste time and feed with scrubs.



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Mr. Krausz, along with many other thrifty Clinton county members, believes in keeping records, in knowing at all times just where his business is headed. His courses in bookkeeping and accounting in business college, and later at McKendree College where he studied agriculture he has used to good advantage in farming and in administering the affairs of the Clinton County Farm Bureau of which he has been president during the past four years.

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The Need for Rural Electrification

By REA

FEW American farmers today have any electric power and light service. Fewer than one in nine have service from central electric generating stations. For years it has been rather widely assumed that since the great majority of our farmers did not have this service, and all the conveniences and comforts of living and the economies of farm operation that go with it, it was not possible for the farmers to have these things. Often this was not true. Certainly as to a great many farmers it is not true today.

The number of farmers who have automobiles and telephones would suggest strongly the feasibility of their having electricity, even if there were no other evidence whatever. There is of course a great deal of other evidence. But considering these indicators alone, it is highly significant that in the Mississippi Valley region, as shown by a recent Government survey, seven farms have automobiles for each farm that has electricity. Four have telephones for each one that has electric service. Power and light should be at least as generally used as the automobile and the telephone.

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National Surveys disclose that of the thirty million persons in this country dependent on agriculture for their living:

73 per cent must carry water from wells or other sources of supply;
77 per cent have to get along with outdoor toilets;
93 per cent have neither bathtub nor shower;
76 per cent are dependent upon kerosene or gasoline lamps; apparently about 10 per cent either depend on candles or are entirely without light;
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But in between the territory in which the utility companies have been willing to extend lines and the territory in which no one is now able to do so, there are huge areas where rural electrification is feasible but has not been undertaken.

These great areas present virgin fields for electric power and light, to serve farms which heretofore have been denied this boon.

REA, with the cooperation of many other agencies and the help of the farmers themselves, can bring electricity to a great many of these potential electrification areas, if not all of them.

Naturally REA cannot bring or economically help others to bring electricity to a single isolated farm. It will be necessary for you and your neighbors, just as many of them as is possible, to get together and arrange for electric service as a community of people. In that way projects can be proposed of sufficient size to be economically feasible.

The cooperation of fairly large groups is indispensable because there are certain expenses growing out of the establishment and operation of a power and light line which would be very burdensome if they were not shared. One of these expenses is the interest on the investment —the cost of building the line. Another expense is the amount of money over and above this interest charge which is needed to pay off the investment over a period of years. Still another is the cost of operating the line. Then, too, there is the cost of upkeep or maintenance.

(Continued on page 18)



Photo by Courtesy Public Service Co. of No. Illinois

Electricity on Every Farm Can Be Made a Reality If Farmers Will Work Together Through Organization for Parity Prices and an Income to Pay the Bill.

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At the other extreme there is, of course, farming country which is too thinly settled, with the productive value of the land too low, to support the cost of erecting lines, until new inventions and reduced costs may make it possible to provide service.

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(Continued on page 18)



Electricity on Every Farm Can Be Made a Reality if Farmers Will Work Together Through Organization for Parity Prices and an Income to Pay the Bill.

The more electrified farms there are, among which these expenses may be divided, the lower the cost will be for each farm.

A rural electrification project is essentially one or more electric distributing lines, in a more or less compact area, carrying power and light from a source of supply to each of a number of farm homes and other farm buildings.

In general, a rural power and light project which stands alone, distant from any existing electric service lines, should embrace not less than 25 miles of lines. Where it can be made an extension of existing lines, however, a much smaller project may be feasible.

Such standards are only approximate. Your plans and the extent to which the Government can help to further your plans depend quite largely on:

How much electricity you and your neighbors can use.

How much this electricity will cost at wholesale.

How much the line which will bring this electricity to you will cost.

How low the charges or rates which you and your neighbors will pay for the electricity can be made at the outset, while providing enough revenue to insure that the system will pay its way.

First Steps Are Easy

REA does not have and does not plan to have any state or regional organizations. All correspondence relating to inquiries and projects will be with the headquarters in Washington. All authorizations for project loans will come from Washington.

Until your application has been submitted to us and looked over, it is not necessary to employ an engineer or other expert for preliminary work.

It is not necessary to incorporate your organization or group when first making application for a loan, nor is it necessary to incur any other material expenses.

Above all, do not stand on ceremony either in seeking information from REA or in telling REA about your needs and hopes. Write out the necessary information requested at the end of this article and send it in. Send with it, if you wish, a simple letter to Morris L. Cooke, REA Administrator, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C., about your problem. If you want further information about any point, just ask for it.

If you live in an area where self-supporting electric power and light lines are feasible, and if you and your neighbors can start a sound project that will satisfy REA conditions, electricity for the farm may be obtained:

(1) Through your nearest private power company.

(2) Through your state, county, local power district if there is one in your neighborhood, or nearby city-owned electric plant which perhaps can and will extend its electric distributing lines to serve you and your neighbors.

(3) Through your farmers' cooperative, mutual or other group, or an organization of this type which might be created under the laws of your state.

(4) REA may itself build the lines to bring electricity to you from the nearest source if satisfactory arrangements cannot be made for you to get it through another agency.



LEE COUNTY WINS AGAIN—Fourth Successive State Championship on Group of Five Holstein Heifers. Right to left: Clarence Hatland, vocational Ag. teacher at Walnut who had two of the three 4-H Club exhibitors; Farm Adviser Charles E. Yale of Lee county; Donald Parsons, Walnut; C. B. Keigwin, Jr., Walnut (5th from right); Harry Bulfer, Sublette. The three boys mentioned own the five heifers.

REA realizes that most of the electric light and power industry in the United States is operated by private interests. Of course, then the private power and light companies are in a position to cooperate in carrying out a large part of the REA program. They are being encouraged by REA to do this. Some of the first project applications to be considered by REA came from private utilities. Invitations have been sent out by REA both to operating and holding companies to present additional plans.

If you have a private utility near you which you have not consulted and with which you feel you might do business, we suggest that you approach its local manager or other company official and find out if the company is able and willing to help you. You will want to know particularly under what conditions the company might extend its lines to serve your neighborhood. REA also would like to know about this.

The same cooperation that is being extended to the private power companies which are interested is being given also to public organizations. Prominent among these are the municipally owned power and light plants and the public utility districts or other public bodies which can own and operate lines in rural areas.

Some cities for many years have had successful municipal power plants. Some of these plants can, and plan to, extend electric service into rural territory. One of them may help you. The utility or power districts and similar organizations are being formed in many parts of the country to provide rural service.

Dealing with us at REA through a farm cooperative offers advantages in some instances.

Sometimes existing utility companies which seem to be the logical organizations to make desired extensions of distribution lines, have in the past declined to do so or were willing to do so only on terms which would not produce the necessary business.

When utilities remain unwilling to serve an area on satisfactory terms it will be feasible for cooperative associations of potential users to promote their own distributing companies, probably buying their energy at wholesale from an existing generating company. From the source of supply on they might assume as cooperatives all the costs of extension, maintenance, metering, bookkeeping and sales promotion. Or they might make a deal with the utility company to service the rural line for them.

Soundness Required

The sole motive of the REA in dealing with cooperatives, as with other organizations, is to get rural lines extended. Its insistence upon "sound" cooperatives is limited entirely to financial soundness in their relation to REA. Where REA loans money to a cooperative enterprise it will require above all assurance of the cooperative's ability to operate the project. Beyond this REA will require merely that the cooperative be so organized as to guarantee its continued existence for the life of the contract, and that its business be so conducted as to assure

(Continued on page 20)

"WE HEARTILY Recommend"

PERRY MOTOR SALES
822 N. HICKORY STREET TELEPHONE 6501
CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS

April 15, 1935

Illinois Farm Supply Company
608 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:

During the year of 1934 we drained the factory oil from all of our Plymouth cars and filled them with your Blue Seal Motor Oil. We had so much motor trouble during the previous year that something had to be done. We are very happy to report that piston and ring trouble during the year was decreased over 90% and our service expense has been reduced over four times the cost of the oil used.

Our past experience with your motor oils has been so favorable that we most certainly shall continue in the future and we would heartily recommend your motor oil to anyone.

With a sincere wish for your continued prosperity, we are

Yours very truly,

PERRY MOTOR SALES

TLP:LC

BY Thomas L. Perry

BLUE SEAL MOTOR OIL

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY — PETROLEUM SERVICE PRODUCTS

Rockford, Illinois
September 16, 1935

Illinois Farm Supply Company
608 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:

We are pleased to advise that we have been using your Penn Bond Oil in all of our Dodge and Plymouth demonstrators for the past year.

It will be of interest to you to know that whenever a new car owner complains about his motor using oil excessively, we inquire to determine whether he is using oil of unknown quality. If that is the case, we receive his permission to put five quarts of Penn Bond Oil in his crank case and advise him to drive 500 to 1000 miles and come back. Invariably, this corrects his oil trouble.

We heartily recommend Penn Bond to our customers. "Economy of operation" is our slogan in selling Dodge and Plymouth automobiles. Hence, you can readily understand why we are so much interested in those extra miles of lubrication especially in hot weather when an oil must be built right to stand up under terrific work and punishment.

Let us compliment you again on your Penn Bond oil.

Yours truly,

CRAIG MOTOR COMPANY

(Signed L. S. Craig
Treasurer

PENN BOND MOTOR OIL

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY — PETROLEUM SERVICE PRODUCTS

You can save money buying your oil now for Spring delivery. Ask your County Service Company truck salesman or write direct to the address below

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The more electrified farms there are among which these expenses may be divided, the lower the cost will be for each farm.

A rural electrification project is essentially one or more electric distributing lines, in a more or less compact area, carrying power and light from a source of supply to each of a number of farm homes and other farm buildings.

In general, a rural power and light project which stands alone, distant from any existing electric service lines, should embrace not less than 25 miles of lines. Where it can be made an extension of existing lines, however, a much smaller project may be feasible.

Such standards are only approximate. Your plans and the extent to which the Government can help to further your plans depend quite largely on:

How much electricity you and your neighbors can use.

How much this electricity will cost at wholesale.

How much the line which will bring this electricity to you will cost.

How low the charges or rates which you and your neighbors will pay for the electricity can be made at the outset, while providing enough revenue to insure that the system will pay its way.

First Steps Are Easy

REA does not have and does not plan to have any state or regional organizations. All correspondence relating to inquiries and projects will be with the headquarters in Washington. All authorizations for project loans will come from Washington.

Until your application has been submitted to us and looked over, it is not necessary to employ an engineer or other expert for preliminary work.

It is not necessary to incorporate your organization or group when first making application for a loan, nor is it necessary to incur any other material expenses.

Above all, do not stand on ceremony either in seeking information from REA or in telling REA about your needs and hopes. Write out the necessary information requested at the end of this article and send it in. Send with it, if you wish, a simple letter to Morris L. Cooke, REA Administrator, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C., about your problem. If you want further information about any point, just ask for it.

If you live in an area where self supporting electric power and light lines are feasible, and if you and your neighbors can start a sound project that will satisfy REA conditions, electricity for the farm may be obtained

(1) Through your nearest private power company.

(2) Through your state, county, local power district if there is one in your neighborhood, or nearby city-owned electric plant which perhaps can and will extend its electric distributing lines to serve you and your neighbors.

(3) Through your farmers' cooperative, mutual or other group, or an organization of this type which might be created under the laws of your state.

(4) REA may itself build the lines to bring electricity to you from the nearest source if satisfactory arrangements cannot be made for you to get it through another agency.

REA realizes that most of the electric light and power industry in the United States is operated by private interests. Of course, then the private power and light companies are in a position to cooperate in carrying out a large part of the REA program. They are being encouraged by REA to do this. Some of the first project applications to be considered by REA came from private utilities. Invitations have been sent out by REA both to operating and holding companies to present additional plans.

If you have a private utility near you which you have not consulted and with which you feel you might do business, we suggest that you approach its local manager or other company official and find out if the company is able and willing to help you. You will want to know particularly under what conditions the company might extend its lines to serve your neighborhood. REA also would like to know about this.

The same cooperation that is being extended to the private power companies which are interested is being given also to public organizations. Prominent among these are the municipally owned power and light plants and the public utility districts or other public bodies which can own and operate lines in rural areas.

Some cities for many years have had successful municipal power plants. Some of these plants can, and plan to, extend electric service into rural territory. One of them may help you. The utility or power districts and similar organizations are being formed in many parts of the country to provide rural service.

Dealing with us at REA through a farm cooperative offers advantages in some instances.

Sometimes existing utility companies which seem to be the logical organizations to make desired extensions of distribution lines, have in the past declined to do so or were willing to do so only on terms which would not produce the necessary business.

When utilities remain unwilling to serve an area on satisfactory terms it will be feasible for cooperative associations of potential users to promote their own distributing companies, probably buying their energy at wholesale from an existing generating company. From the source of supply on they might assume as cooperatives all the costs of extension, maintenance, metering, bookkeeping and sales promotion. Or they might make a deal with the utility company to service the rural line for them.

Soundness Required

The sole motive of the REA in dealing with cooperatives, as with other organizations, is to get rural lines extended. Its insistence upon "sound" cooperatives is limited entirely to financial soundness in their relation to REA. Where REA loans money to a cooperative enterprise it will require above all assurance of the cooperative's ability to operate the project. Beyond this REA will require merely that the cooperative be so organized as to guarantee its continued existence for the life of the contract, and that its business be so conducted as to assure

(Continued on page 20)



LEE COUNTY WINS AGAIN- Fourth Successive State Championship on Group of Five Holstein Heifers. Right to left: Clarence Hatland, vocational Ag. teacher at Walnut who had two of the three 4-H Club exhibitors; Farm Adviser Charles E. Yale of Lee county; Donald Parsons, Walnut; C. B. Keigwin, Jr., Walnut (5th from right); Harry Bulfer, Sublette. The three boys mentioned own the five heifers.

"WE HEARTILY Recommend"

PERRY MOTOR SALES
832 N. HICKORY STREET TELEPHONE 6801
CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS

April 15, 1955

Illinois Farm Supply Company
608 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:

During the year of 19__, we drained the factory oil from all of our Plymouth cars and filled them with your Blue Seal Motor Oil. We had had so much motor trouble during the previous year that something had to be done. We are very happy to report that piston and ring trouble during the year was decreased over 50% and our service expense has been reduced over four times the cost of the oil used.

Our past experience with your motor oils has been so favorable that we most certainly shall continue in the future and we would heartily recommend your motor oil to anyone.

With a sincere wish for your continued prosperity, we are

Yours very truly,

PERRY MOTOR SALES

By Thomas L. Perry

BLUE SEAL MOTOR OIL

ILLINOIS FARM PETROLEUM SERVICE PRODUCTS SUPPLY COMPANY

Rockford, Illinois
September __, 19__

Illinois Farm Supply Company
608 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois

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"We heartily recommend Penn Bond to our customers. "Economy of operation" is our slogan in selling Dodge and Plymouth automobiles. Hence, you can readily understand why we are so much interested in those extra miles of lubrication especially in hot weather when an oil must be built right to stand up under terrific work and punishment.

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L. L. Ray

Treasurer

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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Rural Electrification

(Continued from page 18)

payment of its obligations to REA when they fall due.

This is no more, and no less, than REA must require of every other agency with which it does business.

We are ready to extend to cooperatives one form of special service—advice as to organization and methods.

A staff member, well-acquainted with cooperative methods, has been assigned to enter into preliminary discussions, and to advise cooperatives as to what is necessary to safeguard REA's loans.

One way of helping to start a power and light project for your neighborhood is to discuss plans with your county agricultural agent. He may know of other people who also want electricity, and who can unite their efforts with yours. He may also know of others who propose to build electric lines in your county, so that your line can be combined with other lines to make up a project.

Electricity on the farm **must** do more than light the house and pump the water, in order that rural power and light projects may be established and operated successfully. **Electricity for lighting alone will not yield a sufficient return to warrant building a project.**

To make a project economically sound and self-supporting it will be necessary that as a general rule an electric refrigerator, kitchen range, or water heater be used in each household, or else that a piece of electrical farm equipment, such as a milk cooler or a feed grinder, or a utility motor, be used on the farm.

The greater the extent to which the farmer makes use of his electric supply to operate farm machinery or household appliances, the greater the contribution he will make to the successful and sound operation of the system. On the other hand, as the farmer's consumption of electricity increases with the use of such equipment, the price per unit at which that electricity will be sold to him will decrease. Lower unit prices, as has been amply demonstrated, quickly lead to larger use.

Rural electrification is being undertaken with the assurance of the wholehearted cooperation of the American Farm Bureau Federation and other farm groups, the public utility industry, the manufacturers of electrical and plumbing equipment, the Master Plumbers Association, and various other agencies. Many of these groups see in REA's program, not only a new standard of farm life, but an increase in industrial activity which will help substantially to lift the Nation out of the depression.

REA will lend the money to build rural electric lines. No grants or subsidies are contemplated, rural lines being expected to pay for themselves. The loans will be made to those undertaking to build and operate the lines.

Normally, borrowers will be allowed twenty years to pay back the loans. The normal interest rate will be quite low, only three per cent.

REA is so confident of the ability of these projects to pay their own way that under suitable conditions, it will lend the entire cost of building the lines, in areas now without electric service.

No farmer will be required to mortgage his home. **Loans to private utility companies will usually be secured through the general credit of the borrower.** In certain instances, and especially in loans to non-profit agencies, the line itself will provide the security.

The erection of the lines will be directed by contractors, utility companies, states and subdivisions of the states, farmers, and in certain instances, by the Federal Government itself.

It is intended that purchases of house wiring, appliances and sanitary equipment shall be made on an easy payment plan. Installments probably will be payable monthly.

Payments would probably be spread over the useful life of the appliances and equipment, and over a long period for the wiring. The interest charge would be kept down to say three per cent. Consequently, the monthly payments required for many appliances would be far less than those now in effect.

In approaching REA about a loan to build rural lines, it is extremely helpful to furnish us at the outset with certain specific information. Particularly, we need to know whether the private power company nearest to you is willing to cooperate, what other local group might build the line, and about how big the project probably would be. We will do most of the figuring if you will give us the facts.

To guide you in preparing a brief statement of your local situation, we present herewith an outline of the information which we would like to have you send us. Simply write your answers in the blank spaces provided. Then tear off the pages containing the questions and answers, and mail them to Morris L. Cooke, REA Administrator, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Along with these answers, we would like to have you send us a county, township, or automobile road map which shows clearly all the roads on which farms are located. Put a cross at each point on the map where there is a prospective user, who would be willing to pay for low cost electricity if lines were built. Indicate on the map the length of the proposed lines. This may be determined by driving an automobile over the road and taking the speedometer reading. On the same map draw lines to show the existing electric lines from which new lines to serve your neighborhood might be extended.

All this information will be helpful in making an estimate of the possibilities for rural electrification in your area.

INFORMATION DESIRED IN APPLICATION FOR RURAL ELECTRIFICATION LOAN

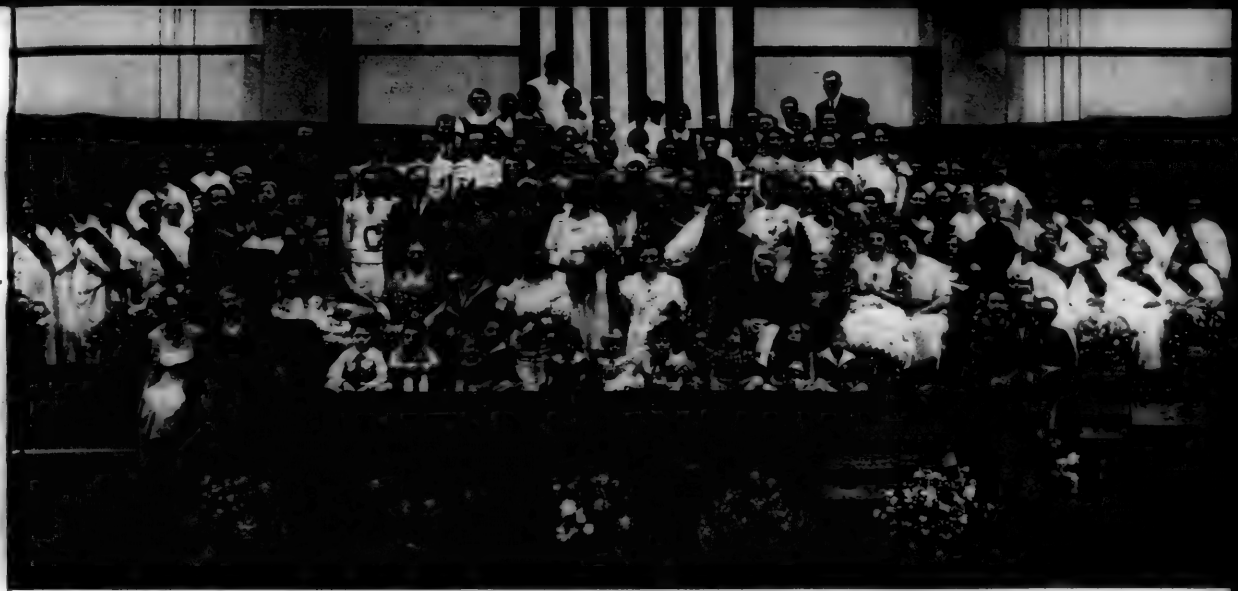
1. ORGANIZATION INITIATING PROJECT

A. Name of group .....

(to next page)



4-H CLUB WINNERS AT STATE FAIR. "They All Made Their Own Dresses."
Left to right: Arline Jay, Oswego, party dress; Martha Finley, Lawrenceville, church dress; Mary Ellen Trenter, Virginia, house dress; Dorothy Whitlock, Litchfield, best dress; Ruth Irwin, Port Byron, school dress; Louise Bolin, Sullivan, tailored school dress.



Pageantry, one of the oldest of human arts and one of the most effective in depicting history, is still popular. Here is the pageant cast for the Kankakee County Home Bureau 20th anniversary (oldest Home Bureau) celebration held during the past summer. The cast included 125 people and the pageant was written by Home Bureau women—Mrs. Ernest Salzman, Mrs. O. A. Towns and Mrs. Maurice Kimmelshue. The pageant illustrated the need by the home-maker of adjusting herself to fast-changing conditions, inventions and new discoveries. Scenes illustrated nursing, cooking, interior decorating, financial management and community responsibility.

Mrs. George A. Hawker is president of the Kankakee county organization and Miss Jessie Campbell is home adviser.

A brilliant historical pageant was recently held in connection with the Centennial celebration at Blue Island where Donald Kirkpatrick of the I. A. A. was principal speaker. The Blue Island pageant was considered by many to exceed in performance the famous Wings of a Century pageant held at the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition.

B. Number of members .....
C. Representative who will deal with R.E.A.:
Name .....
Title .....
Address .....
D. Is organization incorporated? .....

2. THE LOCAL UTILITY SITUATION

A. What is the name of the local utility? .....
B. On what terms does the local utility extend lines?
.....
.....
C. Has it expressed any intention of taking part in the REA program? .....

3. PROPOSED LINES AND CUSTOMERS (to be supplemented by sketch map)

A. Number of separate lines ....
B. Number of miles of line .....
C. Number of prospective customers .....
D. Approximate average amount each prospective customer is willing to spend per month for energy. $.....
E. Approximate average amount each prospective customer would pay in monthly installments for appliances (refrigerator, range, water heater, water pump, motor, etc.) in addition to the amount he is willing to pay for energy. $.....
F. Number of each class of appliance which would probably be connected.
refrigerators .....
ranges .....
water heaters .....
water pump .....
utility motor .....

4. OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

A. Source of energy for rural lines:
Name of company to supply energy .....
Wholesale rate for power which is to be paid to the service company per KWH.
Point of contact with the service company supply .....
B. Organization which would own, operate and maintain the proposed lines .....

Policy of Utilities on Rural Extensions

Below is a list of major public utility companies in Illinois and a statement as to their present policy in building rural extensions:

Illinois Power & Light Company, and Central Illinois Public Service Company will not expend any money for new rural extension. Entire cost must be borne by customer.

Central Illinois Electric & Gas Company will build new extensions on the basis of 2% gross earnings per month based on a five year contract but in no case less than a $3.00 per month minimum. Example: A mile of line costing one thousand dollars to which three customers are connected means a gross of $20.00 per month for the three customers, or $6.66 minimum per month per customer, the company paying the entire cost of lines.

Public Service Company of Northern Illinois will construct rural lines at its own expense and charge customer a minimum per month of one-eightieth of the cost of the line but not less than $3.50 per month minimum.

Central Illinois Light Company requires customers to deposit one thousand dollars per mile and then refunds $100.00 per customer when the service is connected.

Illinois Northern Utilities Company will extend new lines on a basis of $300 per customer per mile with a minimum of $6.00 per month.

Western United Gas & Electric Company builds rural extensions and charges a minimum of one-sixtieth of the cost per line per customer subject to a minimum of $3.00 per month.

Rural Electrification

(Continued from page 18)

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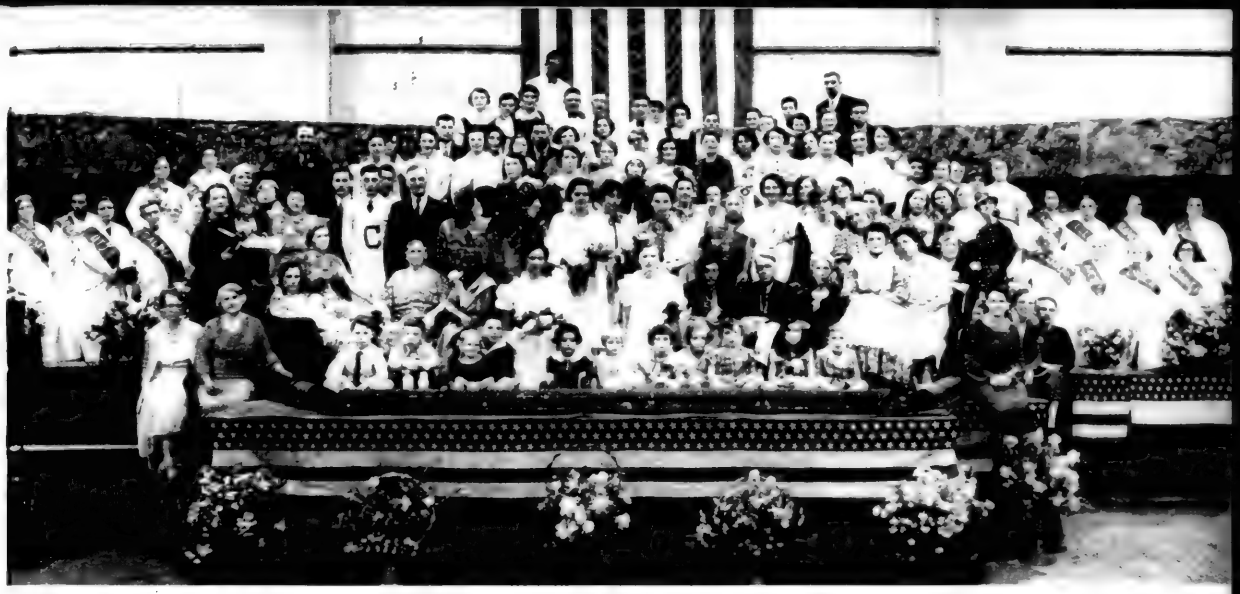
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F. Number of each class of appliance which would probably be connected.
   refrigerators
   ranges
   water heaters
   water pump
   utility motor

4. OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

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Illinois Northern Utilities Company will extend new lines on a basis of $300 per customer per mile with a minimum of $6.00 per month.

Western United Gas & Electric Company builds rural extensions and charges a minimum of one sixtieth of the cost per line per customer subject to a minimum of $3.00 per month.

A SALUTE to ORGA



It Made Our Good Work Possible

Country Life was created because organized farmers determined to provide strong, low cost life insurance protection for themselves, fitted to their needs, based on the highest ideals of security.

Country Life's unsurpassed strength is the result of organized farmers' determination to build a life insurance company for the benefit of the policyholders rather than for private profit for a few.

Country Life's low cost is the result of organized farmers' insistence on good management, sound investment of funds, sincerity of purpose, and careful selection of risks; using the best in sales and business practices.

Country Life's phenomenal growth is the result of organized farmers' faith, loyalty and whole-hearted support—a spirit of co-operation in building a big, strong life insurance company.

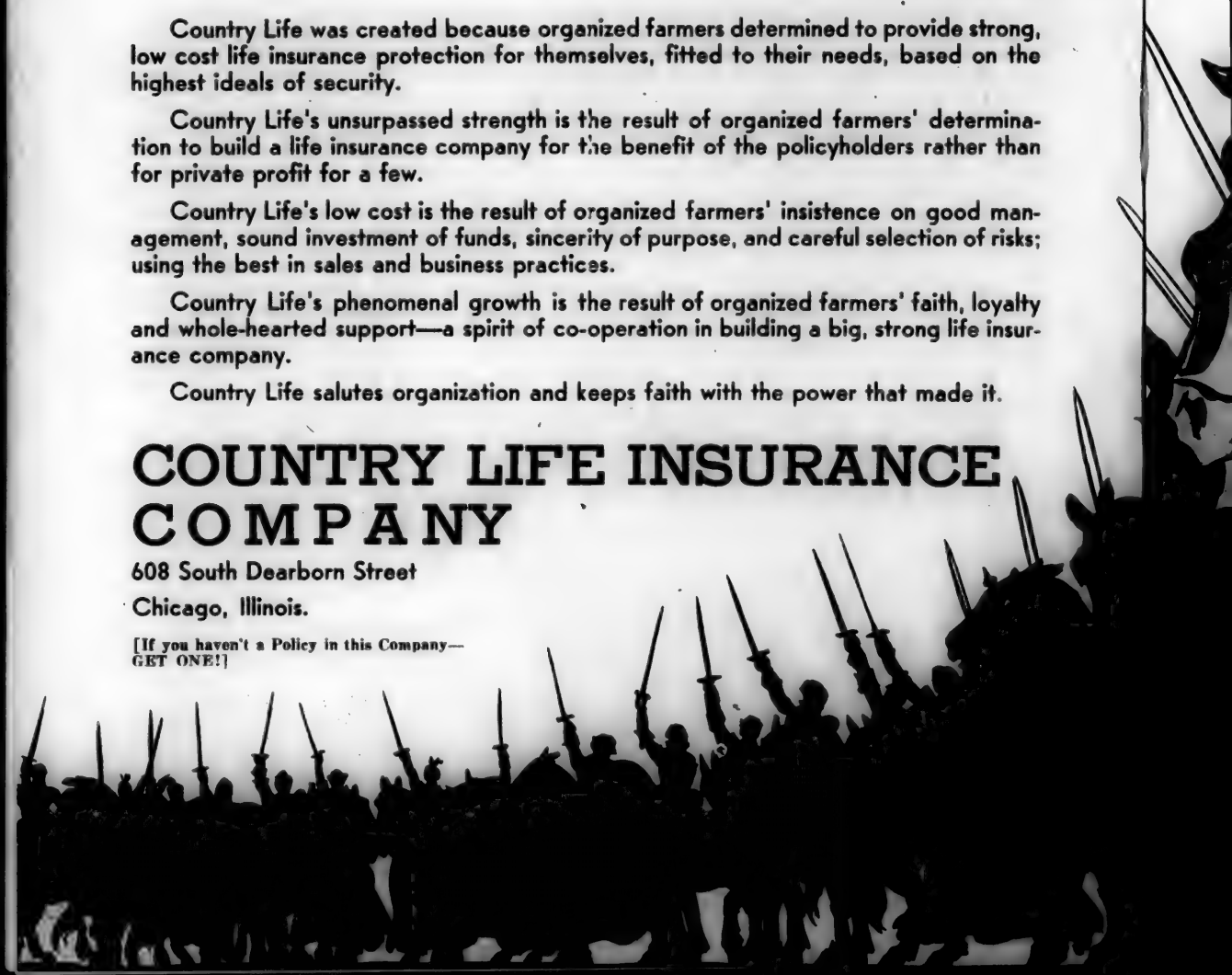
Country Life salutes organization and keeps faith with the power that made it.

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

608 South Dearborn Street

Chicago, Illinois.

[If you haven't a Policy in this Company—
GET ONE!]



g

od





The Tenth Anniversary Motor Oil Contest is under way. Approximately 500 truck salesmen are booking orders for Spring deliveries at a lively pace. The quota assigned to the 60 County Service Companies totals 1,500,000 gallons. You can help your company make its quota.

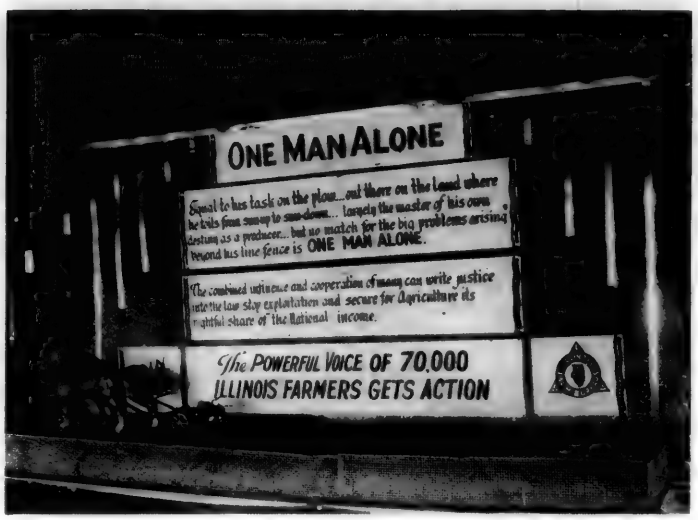
A recent story in "Prairie Farmer" points out how essential farm prosperity is to the welfare of local painters. A photograph accompanying the story shows four Whiteside County professional painters spreading Soyoil Paint in the "Paint-up, Fix-up" Campaign, sponsored by the Whiteside County Farm Bureau.

"The old saying, 'Seeing is Believing,' is certainly true," says John F. Phillips, truck salesman for the Livingston Service Company. "All the talking I could do would not sell as many Brunswick Tires as letting my customers see the actual results of the year-in and year-out use of Brunswicks on my truck over all types of roads and in all kinds of weather."

"Create a Better Market for Soybeans Through the Use of Soyoil Paint," is the popular slogan among soybean growers this year. Shipments of Soyoil Paint the past six weeks totaled over 62,000 gallons. County Service Companies have made a new all time record in the sales of Soyoil Paint during August and September.

Schuyler Service Company distributed $6,130 in patronage dividend checks at its Fifth Annual Meeting, Rushville, September 12th. Manager George Scheef presented a most encouraging report to some 600 stockholders in attendance from Brown and Schuyler Counties. The average check received by Farm Bureau members in good standing was $13.88. Walter B. Peterson of Illinois Farm Supply Company was principal speaker.

President Roosevelt's decision to concentrate federal expenditures on the new "non-permanent" type of Public Works is expected to stimulate another temporary boom to begin later this Fall. Motor oil prices may be higher next Spring. County Service Company customers who place their Motor Oil orders this Fall, for Spring delivery, will be guaranteed against any price advance, and will be given the full benefit of any price decline.



Most of the County Farm Bureaus took advantage of community and county Fairs this summer to tell the story of organization, and to advertise Farm Bureau services. Here is one of the exhibits sponsored by the Mercer County Farm Bureau in their large 40 x 160' tent at the Aledo Fair. Other exhibits included soil conservation, barberry eradication, farm accounting, insurance service, Service Company, Producers Creamery and livestock marketing.

Four salesmen of the Peoria County Service Company seem to have broken some kind of a record. This Summer has been "baby time." Mr. and Mrs. Walter Heinz have a baby boy. Mr. and Mrs. Roy Rench have a baby girl. Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Huffman have a baby girl. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Heinz have a baby girl. All of which proves that "This is the Year" and the girls are in the majority.

9th Annual Meeting Illinois Farm Supply Co.

C. V. Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer, will address the ninth annual meeting of Illinois Farm Supply Company on Wednesday, October 16, at Peoria. The meeting will be held in the Pere Marquette Hotel and is scheduled to open at 10:00 A. M. Several other speakers are being scheduled but at time of going to press definite acceptances had not been received.



C. V. GREGORY

In addition to Mr. Gregory, the meeting will feature the annual report by President F. E. Herndon of Illinois Farm Supply and an analysis of the year's activities by Mr. Marchant. The Cloverleaf Four, well known male quartette from Wayne county, will divide the entertaining honors with the Ryan Brothers, Cass county stringed instrument impresarios.

Delegates from 60 member companies will hold their annual election of officers. The present officers and directors are as follows: OFFICERS—Fred E. Herndon, Macomb, president; Thos. J. Penman. Yorkville, vice-president; R. A. Cowles, Bloomington, treasurer; E. E. Stevenson, Streater, secretary. DIRECTORS—L. A. Abbott, Morrison; G. W. Clark, Golconda; Harry Ebbert, Montrose; Thos. J. Penman, Yorkville; Frank J. Flynn, Woodson; Fred E. Herndon, Macomb; H. A. Keele, Chesterfield; E. E. Stevenson, Streator; J. H. Eyman, Warrensburg (deceased).

Tuscola Grain Company Has Another Good Year

The Tuscola Cooperative Grain Company closed a very successful year August 31, 1935. The company handled 519,684 bushels and showed a net profit for the year of $9,366.27.

At the annual meeting a dinner was served stockholders and patrons where L. A. Williams, manager of Country Life Insurance Company, gave an inspiring address.

J. Fred Romine is president of the company and Clark Fullerton is manager. The company is a member of Illinois Grain Corporation.

Public Hearing On Corn-Hog Program

Donald Kirkpatrick, general counsel, represented the Illinois Agricultural Association and A. F. B. F. at the public hearing on the corn-hog adjustment program on September 26 at the Willard Hotel in Washington. The hearing was arranged to give all interested parties an opportunity to be heard on the following questions:

1. Whether the current average farm price of corn and of hogs is less than the fair exchange value of these commodities.

2. Whether the average farm price of corn and of hogs is likely to be less than the fair exchange value of these commodities during the period when the corn and hogs produced during the current or next succeeding marketing year will be normally marketed.

3. Whether the conditions and factors relating to the production, marketing and consumption of corn and hogs are such that the exercise of any one or more of the powers conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act as amended will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

4. Whether the exercise of the power to provide for adjustments in acreage or production of corn and hogs through agreements with corn and hog producers and for adjustment payments in connection with such agreements is administratively practicable and best calculated to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

Henry County Leads in Shipments to Producers

During the first six months of 1935, 67 Illinois counties shipped 5,702 equivalent cars of livestock to the Chicago Producers. Henry County led among all Illinois counties with 388 cars with LaSalle County in second place with 345 cars and DeKalb County in third place with 320 cars. Owing to the extreme shortage of livestock in the country, total volume shipped by these Illinois counties to Chicago Producers was not as great as the first six months of 1934 when a total of 7,575 cars were shipped from the same counties to the same Agency. While the decrease in volume was 24.7%, the decrease of saleable receipts on the Chicago market was about 33½%.

The first fifteen counties were as follows:

County	Cars
Henry	388
LaSalle	345
DeKalb	320
McLean	260
Whiteside	251
Lee	224
Ogle	218
Bureau	207
Knox	199
Iroquois	197
Winnebago	188
Livingston	187
Stephenson	173
Rock Island	138
Carroll	132

In spite of the tremendous decrease in livestock on farms, many other counties showed increased shipments to the Producers, including DeWitt, Douglas, McDonough, Coles, Edgar, Effingham, Kankakee, Logan, Macon, Moultrie, Shelby, Woodford.

NOTICE
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meeting of the County Farm Bureaus, to be held during the month of October, 1935, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the by-laws of the Association.

The annual meetings of the Pulaski-Alexander, Adams, Cass, Henderson, Marshall-Putnam, Montgomery, Pike, Scott, Shelby, Wayne, White, Warren, Ford, JoDaviess, Washington and Menard County Farm Bureaus will be held in October 1935.

(Signed)

PAUL E. MATHIAS,
Corporate Secretary.

September 20, 1935.

Elmer N. Searls, former 4-H club member in Jersey county, more recently Ag teacher at Alexis and Athens, has been employed as director of organization in Whiteside county.

At a recent meeting in the I. A. A. offices directors of the Mississippi Valley Milk Producers voted to change the name to Illinois Milk Producers Association. Eleven out of 12 markets represented on the Board were present.

The Danville Producers Dairy which has been operating seven retail milk depots recently started building a new distributing plant.

Who's Who Among The Farm Advisers

I. E. Parett, farm adviser in Vermilion county since September 1 and a native of the Hoosier state, was born and reared on a St. Joseph county, Indiana, farm. He graduated from high school at South Bend and in 1922 received his degree from Purdue University.



I. E. PARETT

For a period of 7½ years following graduation Mr. Parett taught agriculture in the Saunemin township high school in Livingston county. He acted as principal during the last 2½ years there.

In February 1930 he became farm adviser in Morgan county, Illinois—a position he has held since that date. During his term as farm adviser with headquarters at Jacksonville, membership in the Farm Bureau grew from 740 to 1,046. Mr. Parett was active in organizing 4-H clubs of which there are 23 in the county with a membership of 351 boys and girls. Every boy and girl in 4-H Club work in Morgan county is given a yearly health examination.

Mr. Parett's successful record as farm adviser in Morgan county evidenced by the large membership and broad program of service to members, led to his selection by the board of directors of the Vermilion County Farm Bureau for that post. Vermilion is one of the larger counties of the state and offers a splendid opportunity for developing a larger Farm Bureau membership.

He and Mrs. Parett have two children, Richard and Janet. Morgan county had not announced the selection of a successor to Mr. Parett at time of going to press.

I. A. A. Officials Speak In Other States

President Earl C. Smith addressed the recent annual meeting of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation held at the state college, Auburn, during University Week.

Donald Kirkpatrick spoke at Goodlettsville, Tenn., recently, at a large gathering commemorating the 54th anniversary of the first co-operative wool pool organized in the United States. He also addressed a Kentucky Farm Bureau picnic at Paducah. L. A. Williams spoke before a state insurance meeting in Indianapolis called by the Indiana Farm Bureau which recently organized its own casualty company.

PRODUCERS CREAMERIES NEWS

By Frank Gougler

Marketing farm produce co-operatively results in larger returns to producers in many ways. Some of these increased returns come immediately while others come through better farm practices and more efficient selling.

In the sale of butterfat in Illinois, three distinct gains have been made by farmers through co-operative effort:

1. All farmers receive for butterfat at least three cents nearer the Chicago market than they did before co-operatives entered the field. The total net increase to all Illinois farmers on this increase alone amounts to $1,500,000 annually. In addition to this, members of our co-operative creameries are receiving substantial patronage dividends. Recently, the Producers Creamery of Peoria declared a patronage dividend of 2c per pound for the first six months of 1935. These dividends are made possible because our co-operative creameries make a superior product. Trucking cream from farm direct to creamery twice each week results in making a butter that will score approximately two points higher than butter made from station cream.

2. Illinois Producers' Creameries has been helpful to Southern Illinois producers in eliminating "zoning." Before the co-operatives entered the field, the butter manufacturers association in Illinois zoned the State into about five divisions. A 1c price differential prevailed from one zone to another. Usually railroads were the dividing lines. The extreme range between the northern and southern zones was 6c per pound for butterfat.

All eight of the member creameries of Illinois Producers' Creameries operate under the same price schedule based on the Chicago market. If a farmer in Pulaski county sends his cream to the Producers Creamery of Carbondale he will receive the same initial price as a farmer living in Winnebago county who sells to Producers Creamery of Peoria or Bloomington.

The quality of the butter made in our plants as revealed by Federal Inspector, C. O. Tuttle, who grades every churning, proves that the variation in quality between different plants does not justify a lower price to producers in Southern Illinois. Future increased returns to producers will come as a result of improving the quality of cream and through the State Association being able to make sales through more direct routes.

3. Illinois Producers' Creameries is taking the lead in improving the general quality of cream produced in the State. One creamery reported that had all the "C" grade cream received during July been "B" grade cream, the creamery could have paid its patrons $1,000 more money. The "C" grade cream made butter that had to sell for that much less. In communities where good butter is always available, per capita consumption is about 45 pounds while the average for the U. S. is only 17.5. Good butter will put "Oleo" out of business.

President Earl Smith Gets Advisory Post

President Earl Smith has been appointed the representative of "Agriculture" on the advisory board for the National Youth Administration program in Illinois. The purpose of the new body, as announced, is to train jobless young men for employment, grant government loans to needy students, and expand recreational activities. The advisory board was approved by the national executive board and confirmed by President Roosevelt.

More than $30,000,000 in corn-hog payments on 1935 contracts had been made up to September 2. Of this amount Illinois signers received $1,266,602.

High School Ag. Man Adviser in Johnson

Orville O. Mowery, recently appointed farm adviser in Johnson county, was born and raised on a dairy farm in Alexander county, Ill. He studied agriculture at the high school in Carbondale and later graduated from the Junior College connected with the Teachers' College there. He entered the University of Illinois College of Agriculture at Urbana in 1923 and secured his degree in 1925.



O. O. MOWERY

Since graduation Mowery has taught vocational agriculture in high schools in Johnson, Franklin and Wabash counties. For the past six years he has been teaching at Mt. Carmel where his judging teams won several state championships.

To Clinton County

Charles E. Twigg, former farm adviser in Jefferson county recently succeeded W. A. Cope as farm adviser in Clinton county. Mr. Twigg is a native of Edgar county. After attending public schools at Paris, he enrolled at the University of Illinois, College of Agriculture, where he graduated in 1925. Following a year of extension work in agricultural geology, he accepted the position of agricultural teacher in the Equality (Gallatin county) High School. He became farm adviser in Jefferson county four years ago, where he made an excellent record.



CHAS. TWIGG

Mr. and Mrs. Twigg have five fine little Twiggs, four boys and a girl. Mr. Cope returned to his farm near Salem in Marion county where he recently harvested a fine crop of peaches.

AAA Vote

Downstate Illinois congressmen without exception so far as is known voted for the AAA amendments. The amendments passed the House some time ago without a record vote. The majority vote was overwhelming for the AAA.

In the Senate where the AAA vote was tallied, Senators Lewis and Dieterich were recorded as not voting on the measure. Both Lewis and Dieterich voted "yes" on the Guffey amendment preventing the fixing of a processing tax on barley. The Guffey amendment lost. But Lewis voted "no" to reconsider the Guffey amendment vote. Both Senators voted "against" the fixing of minimum prices of resale by first handlers of farm products.

Tariff On Grain

Corn imported into the United States must pay a duty of 25 cents a bushel plus freight and handling charges. Other import duties are oats 16 cents, barley 20 cents, rye 15 cents, and beef six cents a pound. Recent imports of farm products have been somewhat above normal because of the wide difference in price between the U. S. and foreign countries.

That smile Harrison Fahrnkopf, manager of Illinois Grain Corporation is wearing around these days is due to the arrival of a second daughter, Ruth Ann, on July 18.

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Record

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OUR GOAL

We Want To Protect Every Illinois Farm Family with STRONG, LOW COST, LEGAL RESERVE COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE at GUARANTEED RATES

HERE IS WHAT WE ARE TRYING TO DO!

Through the most efficient management, low overhead and sound investment of funds by recognized experts, Country Life is trying to give every Farm Bureau member or non-member the kind of life insurance farm people need. We are trying to achieve such lower cost and superior stability that everyone will see the advantage of patronizing his own company. Country Life has unsurpassed strength. We have set a goal of 100 million insurance in force in record time.

HOW YOU CAN HELP AND GET ADVANTAGES AT THE SAME TIME

There are still many Illinois Farm Bureau members and their friends who do not carry life insurance protection in Country Life. If you yourself do not know of Country Life's strength and low cost find out immediately. If you have a policy in Country Life then you owe it to your friends and yourself to tell others about your good fortune.

COUNTRY LIFE IS BREAKING OLD RECORDS—1935 THE GREATEST YEAR EVER

Starting in 1929 and going right through depression years Country Life Insurance Company has enjoyed phenomenal growth. 1934, a record year, will be topped in 1935. Low cost, unsurpassed strength, stability and security have won the confidence of more than 50,000 Country Life policyholders.



"My name is Mr. ..... of LaSalle county. I took my Country Life Ordinary Life policy out in 1929. The table below shows how my net cost steadily decreased while the cash value has built up. I am certainly sold on anything Country Life does."

SAMPLE OF A COUNTRY LIFE "ORDINARY LIFE" POLICY Taken Out in 1929 at Age 35

	YEARLY PREMIUM	DIVIDEND	NET YEARLY COST
1.	$20.63	$0.00	$20.63
2.	20.63	2.60	18.03
3.	20.63	2.80	17.83
4.	20.63	3.00	17.63
5.	20.63	3.15	17.48
6.	20.63	3.15	17.48
	Total		$109.08
	Cash Value		65.00
	Net Cost		$ 44.08
	Ave. Annual Net Cost		$ 7.35*

* NOTE: This for 6 years only. Do not confuse with net costs based on policies 10 and 20 years old.

WHAT WE OFFER

in Strong Legal Reserve LOW COST LIFE INSURANCE on a Participating Basis

ORDINARY LIFE POLICY

Assured protection for your loved ones should you die. Can provide monthly income for your wife and children. Has cash value for every year after third premium. Has loan value. Can become "paid up insurance." The most protection in the event of death for the least money.

ENDOWMENT AT 65 POLICY

Provides an income for your old age, at the same time giving your family full protection should death come before 65. If you dread the thought of being dependent on ANYONE when you can no longer work and support yourself, this is the policy for you. Plan to live to enjoy your insurance, not die to collect it.

20 PAY LIFE POLICY

You pay premiums for 20 years and have protection all the time. Then you stop paying premiums, but your protection goes right on. Policy may be surrendered for cash value plus any or all dividends.

TERM TO 65 POLICY

This policy is formulated to help you over a financial crisis and a temporary need of additional protection. It is designed to furnish complete protection for a very small outlay of money. Convertible to any other standard form at any time while policy is in full force. Full face value to age of 65 if not converted. Has cash and loan value and paid-up insurance features.

SAMPLE QUARTERLY PARTICIPATING RATES PER $1,000 OF INSURANCE

AGE		
25	—	$4.12
35	—	5.47
45	—	7.90
25	—	$ 5.05
35	—	7.30
45	—	12.05
25	—	$ 6.30
35	—	7.69
45	—	10.06
25	—	$2.94
35	—	3.55
45	—	4.66

NON-MEDICAL TO $3,000; INSURANCE FROM DATE OF BIRTH

Space does not permit complete details and rates on Country Life policies. For further information see the General Agent at your County Farm Bureau office or mail the coupon at the left giving your name, age and address.

CLIP and MAIL this COUPON

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
608 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Gentlemen:
Please give me complete details on your Country Life "Ordinary Life" policy as well as proof of Country Life's strength. My name and age is printed below:

Name..... Age.....

Address .....

City and State.....



The
Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD
Volume 13 November, 1935 Number 11

A Farm Bureau Family

About A. D. Fulton, His Boys, Dwight and Ernest, Their Families and the Brown-Eyed Jerseys



THE "A. D." OF A. D. FULTON & SONS IN RANDOLPH COUNTY
"Our Jerseys Are Like Pets."

"OF COURSE she and her companions wouldn't mind having their pictures taken." "Where did the photographer want them to stand?" "Do you think the profile would be better or would you like us just straight ahead and looking at the camera?" "You've already taken it?" "What do you think of that, girls?"

It was evident that these gentle, brown-eyed creatures liked having their pictures taken. While the photographer adjusted his camera for another shot, they crowded up close to see how things were done. The youngsters were full of good spirits and a bit rambunctious. There were some rather silly young maidens among them and a dour lad or two standing around. But all in all you couldn't have asked for a better looking or more hospitable and obliging group. When the photographer left, they followed him quietly to the fence and there bade him good-bye in true farm folk fashion with an obvious invitation to "come back soon when you have more time to spare."

When you go out to the Fulton place, a few miles from Sparta in Randolph county, you'll give yourself a treat by looking over these well-mannered ladies—35 head of about the finest Jersey cattle in Southern Illinois. As the elderly Mr. A. D. Fulton, charter Farm Bureau member, said as he gave his shepherd dog a bit of swell scratching behind the ear, "They're like pets, those Jerseys. I expect they'd walk right in the house and think nothing of it. They're not afraid of a human whether they know him or not. They've always had good treatment and so they expect the same from everyone else."

With his two sons, Ernest and Dwight, A. D. Fulton runs a 400 acre dairy and grain farm. Following the rotation of corn-oats or soy beans-wheat and sweet clover or alfalfa, the gray silt loam farm this year was planted: 45 acres of corn, 70 acres of wheat, 40 acres of soy beans, 30 of oats, 14 of alfalfa, 70 of sweet clover and the rest, about 130 acres, is in good pasture. All fields were limed several years ago.

There are five horses, some chickens and no hogs. Dwight lives with his wife and family in a neat frame home about a quarter mile down the road from the old home. Ernest and his family and "A. D." hold forth in the old homestead. It is a big brick and frame house and sits on a knoll beneath towering trees—one of those roomy, farm homes, substantial and comfortable. Nearby is the big dairy barn and tile silo. Other well kept buildings are grouped about handily.

The Fultons (and you have to refer to them as a group rather than any single one) have been members of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association for exactly seven years. The average of the herd has been boosted 80 pounds of butterfat per cow in a year. Ernest has been on the board of the directors of the Association for two years, and Dwight was on it for one year. The rich Jersey milk is sent daily to the Sanitary Milk Producers in St. Louis, which Ernest helped organize, while any cream will be sent to Producers Creamery of Carbondale, where Ernest is Treasurer, when the routes are finally perfected.

On this day, Ernest, who has his own membership in the Farm Bureau, was busily disking a forty acre tract with his Farmall. Dwight and the one hired hand was over near Sparta helping to fix up a new water reservoir. Said Ernest, "I guess I can speak for the rest of us Fultons, but you better see Dwight too and my father. But I can say this truthfully, that we are 100 per cent cooperators. I'm using Service company products in this tractor. Never have used anything else and won't either. We use the products in our automobiles, too, and insure them in the Farm Bureau auto insurance company. We ship our milk co-operatively and our cream, what there is, will go over to Carbondale. Anything we can sell or buy co-operatively we do. We



THESE WELL-MANNERED LADIES WANT YOU TO "COME UP AND SEE THEM SOMETIME."

believe in it." Ernest, his wife and small boy "Billy" aged 3½ years, are all insured in Country Life. Dwight, his wife and two children also have policies in the company.

The Fulton boys and their wives have plenty of outside activities to keep them from going stale. Ernest's boy, and Dwight's two children, Eleanor, aged 13, and David, aged 2½, keep every one busy seeing that they grow up into strong healthy farm boys and girls. Besides holding office in a number of co-operative enterprises, Ernest is also a trustee of the United Presbyterian Church in Sparta. Dwight, on the other hand is active in American Legion affairs, is Historian of Edwin Alexander post, No. 396, and a Past Commander. He has also served six years on the Sparta Township High School board of directors. He was overseas with a Naval Aviation outfit and saw North Sea service during the war.

But don't think that versatility is entirely a male affair around the Fultons. Florence, Mrs. Dwight Fulton to you, is a very successful 4-H Club leader and is also a Sunday School teacher in the Presbyterian church. A charming woman of the leader type, she also runs her home in a finished manner and it must be bright and cheerful living around there. You'd think so too if you were ever on the receiving end of one of her smiles. Agnes, that's Mrs. Ernest Fulton, has her "Billy" to look after. That would seem to be enough for any woman besides seeing to it that the old Fulton home carries on its tradition for hominess and comfort. But, she also finds the time to be on the Randolph county 4-H Club committee and does more than her share of church work along with her husband. Her attractiveness is no effort at all. She just naturally is. So, you can see, there aren't many idle moments at the Fultons and anyone who wants to find out how to keep from being bored would do well to go out some day and just stand around and watch how things bustle along through the day.

Ernest, being a mere youth of 32 as against Dwight's hoary 38, is the athlete of the family. His forte is soft ball and from all reports he operates equally as a catcher or an outfielder. His team, one of ten in the Randolph County Farm Bureau soft ball league, finished second this year. We gathered from Ernest that the deciding game should have been won but for the fact that the whole team seemed to have picked the night before to go to some kind of a meeting that kept all hands up late. However, we took no side, preferring to leave that to the Hot Stove League to decide along with the World's Series second guessing, due at any time now.



ERNEST FULTON, 32, HAS HIS OWN FARM BUREAU MEMBERSHIP
"I'm a Pretty Good Soft Ball Player."

All the Fultons believe in the Farm Bureau and the principle of co-operation. What's more they practice it to the limit of their ability. Said Ernest, "The Farm Bureau is a great thing. It has really made farming mean something. The social side of it is a big thing and the way it develops men is wonderful. I believe in organization as a principle. Farmers have to have it. The Farm Bureau is doing its biggest thing when it develops community interest in young people's groups. Then too, from our standpoint, the Farm Bureau was largely instrumental for organization of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association and I can't impress you with how much that has meant to us."

In talking to Dwight, he voiced practically the same sentiments. Said he, "I'm proud to be a Farm Bureau member. I'm glad to be of some service to the Randolph County Farm Bureau, the I. A. A. and the American Farm Bureau Federation. When you belong to an organization like the I. A. A. you feel that you're going places. The Association has made wonderful strides in promoting business enterprises that render a definite service to farmers. In other words, being a member of the I. A. A.-Farm Bureau gives a fellow an incentive that's more than just belonging to an organization."



DWIGHT FULTON, 38, HELPING SPARTA WITH ITS WATER SUPPLY
"We Don't Water Our Milk Though."

Both Fulton boys agreed that "the Farm Bureau through the I. A. A. and the A. F. B. F. have helped raise farm income through legislation and marketing set-ups." As for the AAA and crop control, there was a unanimous opinion of the Fulton family that the "principle of reduction is absolutely sound." Both Ernest and Dwight agreed that if the "Supreme Court kills the AAA something will have to be set up to take its place and run by a big enough farm organization to handle the job — and that's the Farm Bureau."

"The AAA has raised farm prices," they said. "We're for it until something better turns up to replace it. The farmer either has to have crop control as it is now or else have a definite, profitable market for all the crops he raises. Of course in our case, being dairy farmers largely, we haven't had the advantages that grain and livestock farmers have had from the AAA. But we're for it. Our only suggestion is that it could be simplified in some of its operations. But all in all, we have no kick at the way things have been run so far."

You may wonder why so little mention has been made of "A. D." — the father of the two Fulton boys. "A. D." is letting the boys do most of the talking and most of the operating of the farm. To look at him, and see that wise, kindly twinkle in his eye, you have the distinct feeling that here is a philosopher, a mind that is full of the real stuff of living, a mellow nature that is gentle and kind but strong. Character is the word. It sticks out in everything "A. D." does. And it is no disrespect to Mr. Fulton when we call him "A. D." He is the kind of man that people instinctively warm up to. And when you warm up to a man you affectionately hang a nickname on him. You don't have to ask him if he has worked hard in his day. He still works hard. You can tell it in the things he has done on the farm he has built over many years. You can see his whole life in his two fine sons. You know that he is enjoying life. He can look any man in the eye and say "I have been a man, and done a man's work. I am reaping a man's reward. I am happy and content. My boys are carrying on." And how they are "carrying on"!—John S. Tracy.

Achieve New High Records In Organized Buying

A COMBINATION of improved farm buying power and more intensive sales efforts led Illinois Farm Supply Company and 60 associated County Service Companies to new high ground in volume of sales, business turn-over and dividends during the past fiscal year.

Anyone who has followed the steady progress of centralized purchasing by Farm Bureau members in Illinois is accustomed to seeing new records hung up each year. But it would have taken an optimist indeed to forecast the amazing growth of this enterprise eight years ago when a handful of County Service Companies centralized their buying and with the aid of the IAA set up Illinois Farm Supply Company. That the enterprise has been highly successful from the beginning indicates the wide-open opportunity that existed for organized farmers to move in and with good management make a showing.

At the annual meeting on October 16 at Peoria, the chart reproduced herewith was used by Manager L. R. Marchant to visualize the increase in business handled from year to year. The new high record of $8,400,000 in retail sales, exclusive of taxes, by the 60 county companies speaks for itself. More than 85,000 patrons were served by the 484 tank trucks operating from 163 warehouses and bulk plants. The 60 companies now have 54 retail service stations and supply products to 588 additional dealer agencies.

The farmer's investment in these companies, the management report shows, approximates one million dollars, to be exact $995,381.20. The bulk of this amount, or $850,000, represents investment in fixed assets, $103,100 the capital stock holdings of the county companies in the State Company. The balance of the investment serves as working capital.

Total cash returns on the investment to date in preferred and patronage dividends are more than 300 per cent or $3,025,000, not including 1935 returns.

Let every member mark this statement. During the fiscal year 1934 the average patronage dividend was $22.50 per member, total patronage dividends $660,000. After the payment of $64,893.50 capital stock dividends, patronage dividends of $660,000 and federal income tax of $41,185.93, the total surplus was $1,131,414.54. The surplus is equivalent to 113.7 per cent of the farmer's capital stock investment.



MANAGER L. R. MARCHANT OF ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY ILLUSTRATES amazing growth of centralized purchasing by Illinois Farmers.

For three consecutive years cash dividends paid back to Farm Bureau members have been substantially above the half million dollar mark. A total of 8,192 carload shipments of petroleum products during the past fiscal year contrast with 945 carload shipments in 1927, the first year of the company.

The gain in gallonage is 31.8 per cent over 1934. They rank as follows: Gasoline 5,167 cars, kerosene 1,491, distillate 937, motor oil 561, grease 36. Expressed in gallons the figure runs up around 63,000,000, in addition to nearly a million pounds of grease.

Here is an interesting fact. Not all county companies have enjoyed the same increase in business. Twelve led the way with a gain of 58.75 per cent in volume of gasoline, 49.6 per cent in kerosene, 72.4 per cent in motor oil, etc. Thus, we see that the individual management and sales effort bulk large in the record of progress.

The motor oil contest during which the state was divided into four divisions, shot the gain in sales to 40.3 per cent, leading all other products. Champaign County Service Company, repeating its performance of 1934, won the state championship with 46,258 gallons or an average of 4,205 gallons per salesman. The increase in gallonage sold by this county over its previous record is more than the entire quantity delivered by each of the 34 low ranking companies in the contest.

Shipments of Soyoil paint again reached new high levels with a grand total of 144,740 gallons, an increase of more than 65 per cent over last year. It is estimated that at least 30,000 rural people have used Soyoil paint and one out of every 10 farmers in the state has one or more buildings painted with Soyoil.

Similar gains were made in sales of tires and tubes, fly spray, insecticides, fertilizers and other products. The Fruit Exchange Supply Company, a subsidiary of Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, is now a stock holder in Illinois Farm Supply. The tonnage of fertilizers and spray materials handled during the year was substantially increased.

The official audit shows the net worth of the company represented by a capital stock investment of $105,664, a surplus of $130,942.40, which with the addition of reserves for dividends, totals $423,-

(Continued on page 10)

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George Thiem, Editor
John Tracy, Assistant

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Industry On The Spot

FARMERS have known for some time that America is suffering from underproduction of industrial goods.

Therefore they welcome recognition of this fact by representatives of big business who are in a position to do something about it. At a recent meeting of 500 sales executives in New York, Clarence Francis, executive vice-president of General Foods Corporation, pointed out that only one new pair of pants was manufactured for every three men in the country last year. Only one overcoat was made for every 11 men and shirt statistics show only 2½ for each man.

"America is suffering from underproduction, not overproduction," said Francis. "The United States is ripe for a replacement and replenishment program such as the world has never seen before.

"We need new cars, new houses, new clothes, new shoes, new radios with television, new air-conditioning in dwellings and work places. We need new foods, machinery, comforts, and culture. We need to clean up and paint up. We need to raze thousands of antiquated factories and houses—rebuild and modernize."

Agriculture can say "Amen!" to this program. Farmers are doing their part in production. There is plenty of food and agricultural raw materials for everyone and at bargain prices if you consider average returns to the farmer. The farm price index on September 15 was 107, whereas commodities farmers bought were at 125, a disparity of 18 points compared with 1909-1914 price levels.

Industry has quite a ways to go yet to match present production and prices of farm products. High cost of food propaganda aimed at the farm comes with poor grace from the cities where the seat of the trouble lies. Industrial manufacturers, processors and distributors are on the spot. Let them do their part to close the gap between farm and non-agricultural prices by lowering prices, expanding production, narrowing margins, and thus paving the way for greater consumption of goods, increased employment, and prosperity.

Regimentation And The AAA

THE recent corn-hog referendum should put at rest the criticism that the crop adjustment program "regiments" farmers and deprives them of their "liberty."

This was pointed out by President Earl Smith at the annual meeting of the Cass County Farm Bureau when he said, "Whatever the decision it will express the thinking of those farmers who vote on the question after a presentation and discussion of facts pertinent to present and future marketing conditions affecting corn and hogs. The ballot is a secret one. Every producer may vote his or her convictions. The fact that there is a referendum discloses the iniustice and unfairness of those critics and opponents of the Agricultural Adjustment program who have declared that farmers are being 'regimented' and deprived of their 'liberty.'

"Production and price control," he continued, "are inherently a part of the American economic system. If American agriculture is to avoid becoming impoverished it too must put into effect intelligent adjustment of crop production to the demands of markets at profitable price levels. Agricultural adjustment merely applies principles to the production of crops long recognized as essential to successful business and industry."

Factory Payrolls Up

A RECENT study by L. H. Bean, economic adviser to the AAA, discloses that so far as the employed factory worker is concerned we now have a fair balance between earnings, food prices, and non-food living costs. Earnings for employed workers advanced nearly 38 per cent from March 1933 to August 1935. Food prices also advanced 38 per cent. Food prices used in the study are those of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and include relatively high prices of meats due to the 1934 drouth, and much lower prices for fruits, vegetables, dairy products, and other foods.

Illinois payrolls climbed 51 per cent from 1932 to the first eight months of 1935, reports Dr. R. W. Bartlett of the University of Illinois. The greatest percentage increase occurred in Moline—home of farm implement factories—where payrolls this year averaged more than three times those of 1932.

Remember the slogan of organized Illinois farmers two years ago, "Give us a price and we'll buy the nation back to prosperity." The prediction has come true. There has been recovery in payrolls and employment just to the extent that increased farm income has made it possible for farmers to get back in the buying market.



William Randolph Hearst, the chain-newspaper and magazine publisher who rates his annual income in millions, is having a good deal to say in his metropolitan dailies against the crop adjustment program and about the price of food. He is the same man who wants to abolish the income tax which is based on ability to pay, and substitute for it a federal manufacturers sales tax which would be borne largely by farmers and small wage earners.

Are food prices out of line with the prices of non-agricultural commodities? A look at the record discloses that on Sept. 15 this year prices received by farmers averaged 107 per cent of the 1909-1914 level whereas the prices of commodities bought by farmers averaged 125 per cent. So if any group should complain about prices it is agricultural producers who considered together are still at a disadvantage.

It is true that costs of distribution have advanced since the pre-war period. This has widened the spread between the price received by the farmer and that paid by the consumer. And Mr. Hearst and his publications have done and are doing their bit to maintain pre-depression price spreads. During the years 1929-1932 when agriculture was largely maintaining its production farm prices slumped 60 per cent. But Mr. Hearst held his display advertising rates in the Chicago Evening American at 75c a line. The data book discloses that circulation of this paper dropped from 559,705 in March 1929 to 422,958 in October 1935 yet the 75c rate was maintained.

Similarly, Good Housekeeping, one of Mr. Hearst's magazines, jumped its rate about one-sixth from 1929 to 1935, from $12.25 a line to $14.25 a line. There was a like percentage increase in circulation. Food advertisers thus have found no relief from high advertising rates. Mr. Hearst sets the price and "adjusts" the production and thickness of his papers and magazines to conform to the pages of advertising he can sell at that price.

Farmers with the help of enabling legislation are trying to do likewise. They are attempting to get a fair price (parity) for their products. They aim to produce as much as they can sell at that price. This is what Mr. Hearst practices in his business but condemns as "unsound" and "socialistic" when applied to agriculture. So the Hearst press continues its campaign to inflame consumers against the crop adjustment program while nothing is said or done about investigating the "markup" after the product leaves the farm.

The metropolitan newspapers could really do something constructive about the price of food if they would dig into and show who gets the consumer's dollar. Bert Leeper says that if farmers gave their apples away in Western Illinois and shipped and marketed them through the regular channels of trade they would cost the housewife in Chicago $1 a bushel or more. The cost of distribution is what it is because a lot of people along the route to the consumer fix the price for their services.—F. G. T.

International Livestock Show Opens Nov. 30th

A bigger and better International Live Stock Exposition with another new building to be connected to the main Amphitheatre is promised by Manager B. H. Heide this year. The show opens Nov. 30 and continues through the following week.

Individual entries in the purebred classes as well as in competition for single steers, barrows and wethers will be accepted until November 1. Closing date for entries in the Grain and Hay Show is November 10.

The number of head in a carload of feeder cattle has been reduced from 25 to 20.

A total of 1,183 cash awards will be offerd to exhibitors of grain, hay and seeds. A special class again will be opened for utility type corn.

The twelfth annual meeting of Farm Bureau Supply Company of Hancock county was held at Carthage, Illinois, Friday, September 20. More than $6,000 was returned to farm bureau members in good standing. Chester H. Becker of Illinois Farm Supply Company was a speaker on the program. R. W. Booz of Niota is president of this company and Everett Dorothy is manager.

R. C. McReynolds of Montgomery county, Illinois, won first prize of $200 in the dairy derby at the National Dairy Show, St. Louis.

McReynolds' Guernsey cow produced in four days 245.6 pounds of milk with an average test of 5.01 per cent — 3.15 pounds butterfat per day.

Must Hold on to Crop Adjustment Program

Frank H. Schafer, president of the Port Byron State bank, president of Quality Milk Association, a director of the Rock Island County Farm Bureau and operator of a 304-acre farm near Port Byron, believes anyone who does not think that farm conditions are better this year than for several years previous, is "foolish." The banker-farmer maintains that the farm situation is the index to business conditions.

"To let go of the agricultural improvements now existing," he declared in an interview published in the Rock Island Argus, "would be a serious mistake. Farmers should not let any kind of agitation cause them to become lukewarm and lose what they've gained.

"While the farmer generally has something to complain about, his situation this year certainly shows improvement. He is leading industrial recovery—look at your shops in Rock Island and the remainder of the tri-city area.

"If it weren't that farm conditions had improved, a lot more men would still be on relief. And we have the various governmental acts and agencies to thank for the improved farm conditions."

Mr. Schafer expressed the opinion that 12-cent hogs are perhaps a little too high for the consumer, and that many farmers would be satisfied with 10-cent prices. "However," he said, "the 12-cent price evens up for the 1932 and 1933, 3-cent hog prices."

Big IAA Annual Meeting Ahead Reserve Room Now

Reports of an unprecedented demand for hotel and room reservations for the 1936 IAA annual meeting are coming from Decatur where the convention will be held the last three days of January.

Lack of a hall large enough to care for the annual banquet led the IAA board of directors at its recent monthly meeting to consider calling off the banquet. An evening speaking program, however, is contemplated.

Reservations are being handled by Royal McClelland, Junior Association of Commerce, Decatur Club Building, Decatur. County Farm Bureaus should make reservations for their delegations with Mr. McClelland.

October 31 is the deadline for acceptance of 1935 corn-hog adjustment contracts by State Boards of Review. Only six-tenths of one per cent of 1935 contracts have been temporarily suspended for irregularities as compared with nearly 3½ per cent in 1934.

Achieve New High Records In Organized Buying

(Continued from page 5)

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D. W. Hardy, manager of the St. Louis Bank for Co-operatives which has assisted in financing a number of county companies discussed pertinent questions involved in federal loans to co-operative enterprises.

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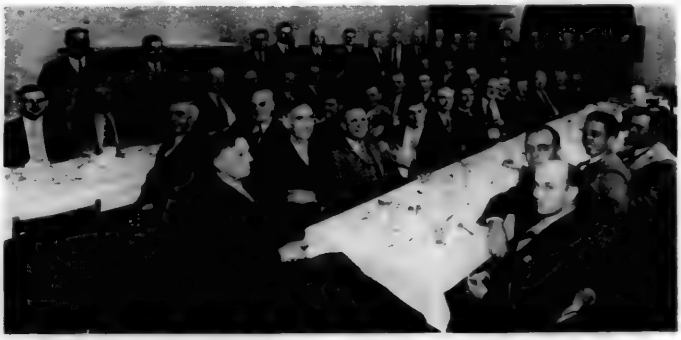
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Each Farm Bureau director was asked to appoint a livestock marketing chairman and four or five members in his township. "The program followed in this county during the past three years is much the same," says Mr. Dean, "as was recommended by Ray E. Miller, director of livestock marketing for the IAA." The program included publicity, visits from producer salesmen, community meetings, surveys, county meetings, working with 4-H Clubs, truckers' banquets, etc.

"This work was immediately reflected in an increase in livestock marketed through co-operative channels. In 1932, 222 cars or seven per cent of the livestock in the county was marketed co-operatively. In 1933 the percentage was doubled, with 378 cars sold co-operatively. In 1934, 630 cars or 25 per cent of the livestock in the county went to market the co-operative way. When the figures for 1935 are in, Bureau county hopes to show even a better record than this in percentage of livestock sold through farmer-owned agencies."



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WARREN COUNTY LIVESTOCK MARKETING COMMITTEE IN SESSION AT MONMOUTH

Left to right: H. C. Odell, manager Service Company; J. B. Clark, E. H. Kirkpatrick, J. E. Simmons, Sr., Ralph W. Switzer, Lloyd Adkisson, Ralph Okey, Harry P. Frantz, Carl Herrmann, Peoria Producers; E. H. Walworth, farm adviser; Harlan Watson, chairman County Livestock Marketing Committee; Louis D. Hall, IAA; Fred H. Smith, president Warren County Farm Bureau; Paul Johnson, Carl Stewart, secretary of meeting; Glenn Davis, Durham Lucas, Earl Pope, Eddie Simmons, Frank Kuhnky.

The present livestock marketing committee in Bureau consists of Warren Chase, chairman; R. A. Pierson, vice-chairman; S. S. Hussey, secretary; and E. A. Jensen; A. B. Pierson; Enoch Larson & B. W. Rocke.

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Following are representative commission refunds to livestock growers in the various counties:

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Everywhere in Illinois, livestock growers are studying and discussing fast-changing methods in marketing. Only a few years ago practically all livestock went to market by rail, much of it through cooperative shipping associations. Today the shipping association is a thing of the past in many counties due to the tremendous growth of trucking direct from farm to terminal markets.

Buying of livestock in the country by packers and their representatives, likewise, has changed the picture. Co-operative concentration points which sell and ship direct to packers and to the eastern markets have been set up not only in Illinois but also in other middle west states to improve the farmer's bargaining position.

At Mattoon in Coles county, a new experiment in co-operative marketing is being tried. A salesman for the Indianapolis Producers is maintained at the concentration point in the country to sell livestock for patrons.

In Richland county the Shipping Association has refused to be put out of business by competing trucks. It recently bought a 1½ ton truck and is now giving its patrons marketing and transportation service direct from farm to market.

Manager Harold Williamson says he is keeping busy and his members like the service. Most of the livestock from this association goes to the Indianapolis and St. Louis Producers.

Field man S. T. Simpson of Illinois Livestock Marketing Association reports that White county held a market tour on September 19 and a feed lot tour and grading demonstration on October 17.

Macoupin county recently set up a livestock marketing committee with C. W. Moffett as chairman.

One of the most active committees in developing livestock marketing is at work in Morgan county. This county has developed a county shipping service which is handling an ever-increasing volume of livestock co-operatively. More than 400 producers attended Field Day held on the Burrus Brothers' farm the middle of September where livestock grading demonstrations and a speaking program were held.

During the month of October, a great many livestock counties throughout the State either have made or are planning to make inspection trips to their respective terminal markets. On October 2, 38 men from Carroll County visited the Chicago market. On October 7th, 17 Committeemen came in from LaSalle County. There were 30 in the Ogle County group on October 8th. Eighty livestock producers from Ford County visited the market on October the 10th. Jo Daviess County had 23 on the 14th, Bureau County 39 on the 15th, Knox, Warren and Henderson had 120 on the 17th.

Livestock marketing committeemen of Whiteside County visited the Chicago yards on the 21st, DeKalb on the 22nd, Henry and Rock Island on the 23rd and Lee County on the 24th. Mercer County made tentative plans for a trip to Chicago on the 30th or the 31st.

Delegations from Crawford-Jasper and Clark counties visited the Indianapolis Producers during October. Scott county livestock men were at the St. Louis market on the 24th.

All of these meetings are under the auspices of the County Marketing Committees and are a part of the general program being carried out by Producer Agencies, Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, County Farm Bureaus and the I. A. A.



MORGAN COUNTY LIVESTOCK SHIPPING SERVICE BOARD AND MARKETING COMMITTEE

First row, left to right: Orlando Six, Everett G. Reynolds, Roy Burrus, E. E. Hart, R. B. Ozley, Robert Harney, Charles R. Gibson, Clyde Williams. Daniel Deitrick, president, was absent.

Second row, left to right (Morgan County Marketing Committee): Lester E. Martin, president; Frank J. Flynn, president Morgan County Farm Bureau; E. H. Twyford, Ralph Heaton, Coy Stice, Fred Hagen, Harvey Conlee, and Austin Patterson.

Third row, left to right: Herbert Simke; I. E. Parett, former farm adviser; John Heaton, Harold Kamm, Henry DeFrates and Glenn Johnson.

Higher Hog Prices Increase Vaccination

Member counties of the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association delivered 3,195,365 cc. of serum and virus during the month of September. This was the third largest month during 1935. During August 3,632,120 cc. of serum and virus were delivered and in May 3,58,065 cc. The figure for the nine months period is 18,140,665 cc. For the same nine months in 1934, the Association handled 20,941,033 cc. This is a 14% reduction which compares with a cut of 40 percent in the number of hogs.

At the present price of hogs, no farmer can afford to run the risk of cholera. Very frequently outbreaks occur about the time farmers turn their hogs into new corn. The fact that the hogs are not watched so closely together with the change in diet frequently results in heavy losses.

1516 Wool Growers Are "Sitting Pretty"—Miller

A total of 1516 wool producers in 58 Illinois counties consigned a total of 380,919 pounds of wool through the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association and the National Wool Marketing Corporation. This is the largest volume ever handled cooperatively by the Association. Prices have been rising gradually. Present indications are that the man who consigned his wool to be sold cooperatively will be from 10c to 15c a pound better off than many who sold to local buyers earlier in the season, says Ray E. Miller, director of livestock and wool marketing.

Soybean Oil Meal Is Superior Feed Concentrate

With increased production of soybeans this year, more and more dairymen and beef cattle feeders are turning to the use of soybean oil meal as a rich protein concentrate to balance the ration.

Either ground soybeans or soybean meal used as a protein supplement on dairy farms compares favorably with linseed meal and cottonseed meal for milk production, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"A mixture of 400 pounds of ground shelled corn, 200 pounds of ground oats or wheat bran, and 100 pounds of ground soybeans or soybean meal is a very satisfactory winter feed when given with legume hay and silage. When mixed grass hay cut at a mature stage of growth is fed instead of legume hay the proportion of ground soybeans or soybean meal should be doubled. While the cows are on good pasture, the corn and oats in the ration may be increased about 25 per cent, although the 4-2-1 mixture is very satisfactory even on pasture."

Steers fattened at Purdue University Experiment Station on a ration including soybean meal made more economical use of their feed than others receiving cottonseed meal, whole soybeans or soybeans and a general mixture.

With the establishment of additional soybean processing plants throughout the middle west, it is becoming more and more convenient for Illinois farmers to get ground soybean oil meal or the cake left after the oil is extracted from the bean. The fact that other concentrates, such as linseed meal and cottonseed meal, must be shipped into the state, whereas soybeans may be obtained with a minimum of overhead in the form of freight costs is another item favoring the use of the home-grown product.

Soybeans are now considered a major farm crop in Illinois. And Illinois farmers interested in developing new outlets for their crop can aid this development by making soybean oil meal the principal concentrate in producing milk and in feeding and fattening livestock.

The Christian Science Monitor will publish a series of stories between October 30 and December 4 entitled "Helping the Farmer to Help Us." The Monitor is one newspaper of wide circulation that invariably is accurate in its farm information. It has a sensible and sympathetic attitude toward agriculture.

Federal Land Banks sold 4,133 farms from January 1 up to August 1, 1935, compared to 2,093 in the corresponding period of 1934.

Tapicoa and Starch Imports Much Heavier

A move to put an excise tax of 2½ cents a pound on the first domestic processing or use of tapioca, sago and cassava is expected to be renewed in the next session of congress. Rep. Chester Thompson of Illinois introduced a bill, H. R. 6961, for this purpose in the last session which was lost in the last minute legislative jam. The American Farm Bureau Federation is aggressively supporting the bill.

Imports of these products from which starches and food products are manufactured have been increasing at an alarming rate. Tapioca, sago and cassava are starches made from plants grown in the Asiatic tropics. They are now on the free list.

In 1910 imports were 49,144,386 pounds. By 1920 this volume had more than doubled. In 1932 imports of tapioca and sago products totaled 139,402,093 pounds. And last year, 1934, imports had mounted to the staggering total of 188,568,931 pounds. Every time a carload of tapioca or sago products travels to an industrial plant the sale of from one to eight carloads of corn, wheat, potatoes or rice is lost by the American farmer.

Making the same amount of starch as came in duty-free last year, would use all the corn raised on thousands of typical corn-belt farms.

Rep. Homer J. Tice, Friend of Agriculture, Dies

Illinois agriculture lost a tried and true friend when Homer J. Tice of Menard county, leader in the Illinois Legislature for more than 25 years, passed away recently at a hospital in Springfield.

Mr. Tice was one of the oldest members in point of service in the General Assembly. For many years he served as chairman of the Agricultural Committee in the House and during Gov. Emmerson's term was majority floor leader. Rep. Tice introduced and actively supported a large number of helpful measures during his years of service, a number of which were prepared and sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association.



HOMER TICE

He continued to reside on his farm near Greenview until the end although active operation of the farm was turned over to his sons years ago. Mr. Tice was a member of the Menard County Farm Bureau and Illinois Agricultural Association.

Who's Who Among the Farm Advisers

Menard county, rich in historical lore because at Old Salem Abraham Lincoln once worked in a grocery store, studied by candle light, and courted Ann Rutledge, is known today for its aggressive growing County Farm Bureau.

Lloyd W. Chalcraft, farm adviser in Menard since 1928, has had much to do with the fine record of achievement of this strong organization. Four-H Club work has been a major project in the Farm Bureau program under Chalcraft's leadership during the past seven years. Two Menard county girls in 1930 won the national 4-H demonstration contest and a trip to Europe. Menard also has a large dairy Heifer Club in which the various breeds of dairy cattle are represented.



L. W. CHALCRAFT

The 568 Farm Bureau members in Menard represent approximately 60 per cent of all farmers in the county. Corn, wheat, oats, soybeans and livestock production are the mainstays of Menard county agriculture. And the Farm Bureau has played a leading part in developing soil fertility, crop improvement, better livestock feeding and sanitation, increased acreage of legumes and crop adjustment in addition to co-operative marketing and business services.

The Menard County Farm Bureau Fair held largely for the benefit of 4-H Club members is another outstanding project. More than $4,000 in premiums were paid to exhibitors in 1935.

Mr. Chalcraft was born on a farm near Albion in Edwards county in 1894. After completing the Agricultural Course at the University of Illinois in 1917, he worked two years as field man for the Farm Management Department at Urbana, taught vocational agriculture at Robinson for one year and in 1920 moved to Valmeyer where he made a good record as superintendent of the community high school for eight years. In 1928 he accepted the position as Farm Adviser in Menard county.

Mr. and Mrs. Chalcraft have two children, Gerald age five and Joyce two.

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While commission refunds are highly appreciated, livestock farmers realize that the big objective in organized production and marketing is to secure and maintain parity prices for livestock. The corn-hog control program, the effect of which was greatly intensified by the drouth, proves the possibilities and need for adjusting supply to effective demand. The elimination of surplus livestock during the past two years, likewise, has shown the possibilities in improving the bargaining position of farmer-owned co-operative agencies.

Everywhere in Illinois, livestock growers are studying and discussing fast-changing methods in marketing. Only a few years ago practically all livestock went to market by rail, much of it through cooperative shipping associations. Today the shipping association is a thing of the past in many counties due to the tremendous growth of trucking direct from farm to terminal markets.

Buying of livestock in the country by packers and their representatives, likewise, has changed the picture. Co-operative concentration points which sell and ship direct to packers and to the eastern markets have been set up not only in Illinois but also in other middle west states to improve the farmer's bargaining position.

At Mattoon in Coles county, a new experiment in co-operative marketing is being tried. A salesman for the Indianapolis Producers is maintained at the concentration point in the country to sell livestock for patrons.

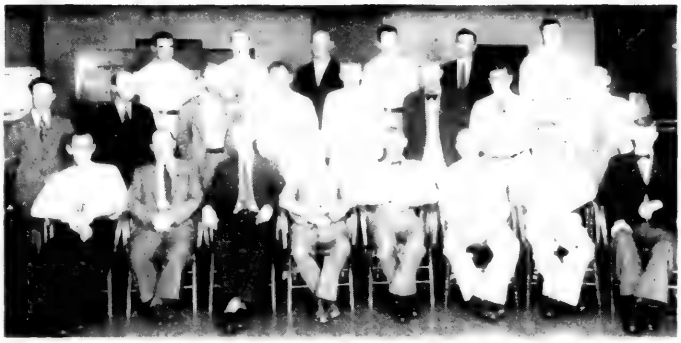
In Richland county the Shipping Association has refused to be put out of business by competing trucks. It recently bought a 1½ ton truck and is now giving its patrons marketing and transportation service direct from farm to market.

Manager Harold Williamson says he is keeping busy and his members like the service. Most of the livestock from this association goes to the Indianapolis and St. Louis Producers.

Field man S. T. Simpson of Illinois Livestock Marketing Association reports that White county held a market tour on September 19 and a feed lot tour and grading demonstration on October 17.

Macoupin county recently set up a livestock marketing committee with C. W. Moffett as chairman.

One of the most active committees in developing livestock marketing is at work in Morgan county. This county has developed a county shipping service which is handling an ever-increasing volume of livestock co-operatively. More than 400 producers attended Field Day held on the Burrus Brothers' farm the middle of September where livestock grading demonstrations and a speaking program were held.



MORGAN COUNTY LIVESTOCK SHIPPING SERVICE BOARD AND MARKETING COMMITTEE

First row, left to right: Orlando Six, Everett G. Reynolds, Roy Burrus, E. E. Hart, R. B. Oxley, Robert Harney, Charles R. Gibson, Clyde Williams. Daniel Deitrick, president, was absent.

Second row, left to right (Morgan County Marketing Committee): Lester E. Martin, president; Frank J. Flynn, president Morgan County Farm Bureau; E. H. Twyford, Ralph Heaton, Coy Stice, Fred Hagen, Harvey Conlee, and Austin Patterson.

Third row, left to right: Herbert Simke; I. E. Parett, former farm adviser; John Heaton, Harold Kamm, Henry DeFrates and Glenn Johnson.

During the month of October, a great many livestock counties throughout the State either have made or are planning to make inspection trips to their respective terminal markets. On October 2, 38 men from Carroll County visited the Chicago market. On October 7th, 17 Committeemen came in from LaSalle County. There were 30 in the Ogle County group on October 8th. Eighty livestock producers from Ford County visited the market on October the 10th. Jo Daviess County had 23 on the 14th. Bureau County 39 on the 15th, Knox, Warren and Henderson had 120 on the 17th.

Livestock marketing committeemen of Whiteside County visited the Chicago yards on the 21st, DeKalb on the 22nd, Henry and Rock Island on the 23rd and Lee County on the 24th. Mercer County made tentative plans for a trip to Chicago on the 30th or the 31st.

Delegations from Crawford-Jasper and Clark counties visited the Indianapolis Producers during October. Scott county livestock men were at the St. Louis market on the 24th.

All of these meetings are under the auspices of the County Marketing Committees and are a part of the general program being carried out by Producer Agencies, Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, County Farm Bureaus and the I. A. A.

Higher Hog Prices Increase Vaccination

Member counties of the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association delivered 3,195,365 cc. of serum and virus during the month of September. This was the third largest month during 1935. During August 3,632,120 cc. of serum and virus were delivered and in May 3,58,065 cc. The figure for the nine months period is 18,140,665 cc. For the same nine months in 1934, the Association handled 20,941,033 cc. This is a 14% reduction which compares with a cut of 40 percent in the number of hogs.

At the present price of hogs, no farmer can afford to run the risk of cholera. Very frequently outbreaks occur about the time farmers turn their hogs into new corn. The fact that the hogs are not watched so closely together with the change in diet frequently results in heavy losses.

1516 Wool Growers Are "Sitting Pretty"—Miller

A total of 1516 wool producers in 58 Illinois counties consigned a total of 380,919 pounds of wool through the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association and the National Wool Marketing Corporation. This is the largest volume ever handled cooperatively by the Association. Prices have been rising gradually. Present indications are that the man who consigned his wool to be sold cooperatively will be from 10c to 15c a pound better off than many who sold to local buyers earlier in the season, says Ray E. Miller, director of livestock and wool marketing.

Soybean Oil Meal Is Superior Feed Concentrate

With increased production of soybeans this year, more and more dairymen and beef cattle feeders are turning to the use of soybean oil meal as a rich protein concentrate to balance the ration.

Either ground soybeans or soybean meal used as a protein supplement on dairy farms compares favorably with linseed meal and cottonseed meal for milk production, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"A mixture of 400 pounds of ground shelled corn, 200 pounds of ground oats or wheat bran, and 100 pounds of ground soybeans or soybean meal is a very satisfactory winter feed when given with legume hay and silage. When mixed grass hay cut at a mature stage of growth is fed instead of legume hay the proportion of ground soybeans or soybean meal should be doubled. While the cows are on good pasture, the corn and oats in the ration may be increased about 25 per cent, although the 4-2-1 mixture is very satisfactory even on pasture."

Steers fattened at Purdue University Experiment Station on a ration including soybean meal made more economical use of their feed than others receiving cottonseed meal, whole soybeans or soybeans and a general mixture.

With the establishment of additional soybean processing plants throughout the middle west, it is becoming more and more convenient for Illinois farmers to get ground soybean oil meal or the cake left after the oil is extracted from the bean. The fact that other concentrates, such as linseed meal and cottonseed meal, must be shipped into the state, whereas soybeans may be obtained with a minimum of overhead in the form of freight costs is another item favoring the use of the home-grown product.

Soybeans are now considered a major farm crop in Illinois. And Illinois farmers interested in developing new outlets for their crop can aid this development by making soybean oil meal the principal concentrate in producing milk and in feeding and fattening livestock.

The Christian Science Monitor will publish a series of stories between October 30 and December 4 entitled "Helping the Farmer to Help Us." The Monitor is one newspaper of wide circulation that invariably is accurate in its farm information. It has a sensible and sympathetic attitude toward agriculture.

Federal Land Banks sold 4,133 farms from January 1 up to August 1, 1935, compared to 2,093 in the corresponding period of 1934.

Tapioca and Starch Imports Much Heavier

A move to put an excise tax of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound on the first domestic processing or use of tapioca, sago and cassava is expected to be renewed in the next session of congress. Rep. Chester Thompson of Illinois introduced a bill, H. R. 6961, for this purpose in the last session which was lost in the last minute legislative jam. The American Farm Bureau Federation is aggressively supporting the bill.

Imports of these products from which starches and food products are manufactured have been increasing at an alarming rate. Tapioca, sago and cassava are starches made from plants grown in the Asiatic tropics. They are now on the free list.

In 1910 imports were 49,144,386 pounds. By 1920 this volume had more than doubled. In 1932 imports of tapioca and sago products totaled 139,402,093 pounds. And last year, 1934, imports had mounted to the staggering total of 188,568,931 pounds. Every time a carload of tapioca or sago products travels to an industrial plant the sale of from one to eight carloads of corn, wheat, potatoes or rice is lost by the American farmer.

Making the same amount of starch as came in duty-free last year, would use all the corn raised on thousands of typical corn-belt farms.

Rep. Homer J. Tice, Friend of Agriculture, Dies

Illinois agriculture lost a tried and true friend when Homer J. Tice of Menard county, leader in the Illinois Legislature for more than 25 years, passed away recently at a hospital in Springfield.

Mr. Tice was one of the oldest members in point of service in the General Assembly. For many years he served as chairman of the Agricultural Committee in the House and during Gov. Emmerson's term was majority floor leader. Rep. Tice introduced and actively supported a large number of helpful measures during his years of service, a number of which were prepared and sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association.



HOMER TICE

He continued to reside on his farm near Greenview until the end although active operation of the farm was turned over to his sons years ago. Mr. Tice was a member of the Menard County Farm Bureau and Illinois Agricultural Association.

Who's Who Among the Farm Advisers

Menard county, rich in historical lore because at Old Salem Abraham Lincoln once worked in a grocery store, studied by candle light, and courted Ann Rutledge, is known today for its aggressive growing County Farm Bureau.

Lloyd W. Chalcraft, farm adviser in Menard since 1928, has had much to do with the fine record of achievement of this strong organization. Four-H Club work has been a major project in the Farm Bureau program under Chalcraft's leadership during the past seven years. Two Menard county girls in 1930 won the national 4-H demonstration contest and a trip to Europe. Menard also has a large dairy Heifer Club in which the various breeds of dairy cattle are represented.



L. W. CHALCRAFT

The 568 Farm Bureau members in Menard represent approximately 60 per cent of all farmers in the county. Corn, wheat, oats, soybeans and livestock production are the mainstays of Menard county agriculture. And the Farm Bureau has played a leading part in developing soil fertility, crop improvement, better livestock feeding and sanitation, increased acreage of legumes and crop adjustment in addition to co-operative marketing and business services.

The Menard County Farm Bureau Fair held largely for the benefit of 4-H Club members is another outstanding project. More than $4,000 in premiums were paid to exhibitors in 1935.

Mr. Chalcraft was born on a farm near Albion in Edwards county in 1894. After completing the Agricultural Course at the University of Illinois in 1917, he worked two years as field man for the Farm Management Department at Urbana, taught vocational agriculture at Robinson for one year and in 1920 moved to Valmeyer where he made a good record as superintendent of the community high school for eight years. In 1928 he accepted the position as Farm Adviser in Menard county.

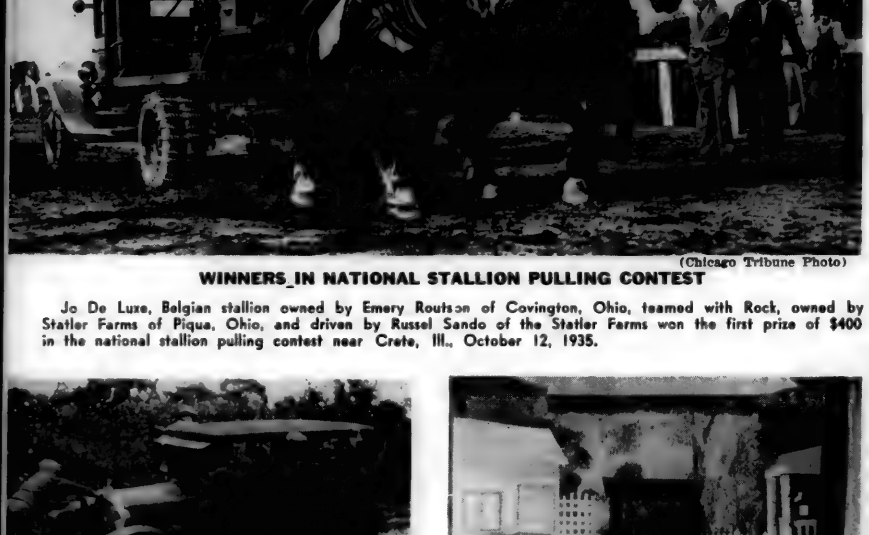
Mr. and Mrs. Chalcraft have two children, Gerald age five and Joyce two.

FARM BUR
NEWS IN PICT



DO YOU REMEMBER THIS CHORUS AT THE FAIR?

The Sydney Girls Chorus from Champaign county is well remembered as one of the special features in the Illinois State Fair Chorus recital on Farm Bureau Day. We have been wanting to run their picture for quite a while and here it is.



(Chicago Tribune Photo)

WINNERS IN NATIONAL STALLION PULLING CONTEST

Jo De Luxe, Belgian stallion owned by Emery Routson of Covington, Ohio, teamed with Rock, owned by Statler Farms of Piqua, Ohio, and driven by Russel Sando of the Statler Farms won the first prize of $400 in the national stallion pulling contest near Crete, Ill., October 12, 1935.

EVERYBODY OUT AND PUSH

Farm Adviser Quasey and Engineer White have tough going in Stark county when they and other Farm Bureau members go out to inspect a proposed high line route. Who said we don't need more secondary hard roads?

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NEW TERRACING EQUIPMENT

Lester Campbell, using Service Company grease on the new Parson's "Whirlwind" Terracer in Randolph county. The equipment, owned by the county Farm Bureau will terrace 500 feet an hour behind a tractor.



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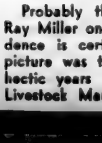


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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CELEBRATES BIGGEST YEAR

President Earl C. Smith (left) of the Illinois Agricultural Association congratulates President Fred E. Herndon of Illinois Farm Supply Company on another record-breaking year at the ninth annual meeting of the company at Peoria, October 16th.

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A GOOD TEAM LOST TO A BETTER ONE. CONGRATULATIONS!

John O'Brien is all smiles as he receives the congratulations of W. Anderson, the losing team's manager. O'Brien (left), managed the DeKalb County Farm Bureau baseball team which defeated that of Henry county, managed by Anderson, by the score of 10 to 0, at Sycamore winning the state championship of the Farm Bureau Baseball League. DeKalb won 2 out of 3 games to clinch the title.



RAY MILLER--WITH HAIR

Probably the only tangible evidence that Ray Miller once had a head of hair. This evidence is certified because at the time this picture was taken Ray had not foreseen the hectic years he was to spend as director of Livestock Marketing.



RANDOLPH COUNTY CCC BOYS

At work on W. A. Paulter's farm, building flumes and terraces. Mostly city bred, these boys are doing an intelligent job under trained engineers and really put out a lot of work. The work is being done in cooperation with the Randolph County Farm Bureau.



DEFENDS LAURELS NOVEMBER

Simon Oltman, Woodford county, defending state champion, who meets the 10 high county contest winners in the state corn husking contest at the Carl Shuman farm 1 mile south of El Paso, Illinois, Woodford county, November 5.

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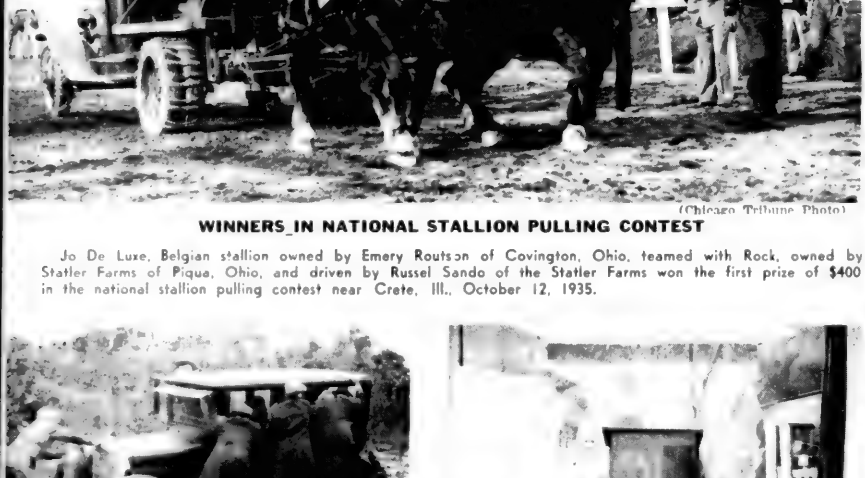
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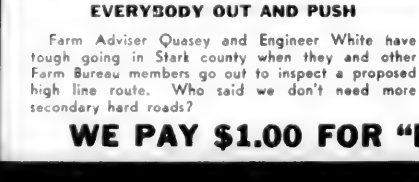
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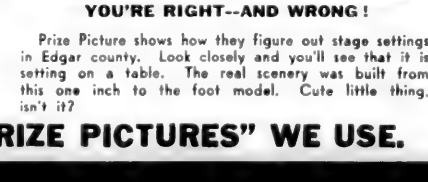
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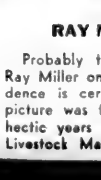
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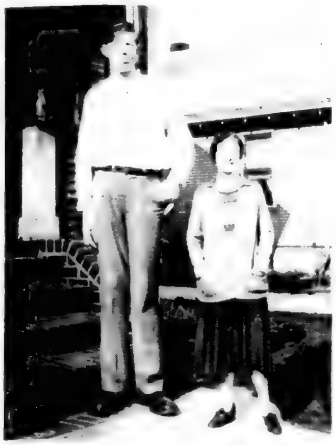


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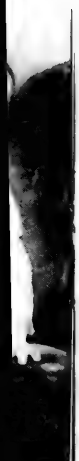
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22 Home Bureau Markets Operating in Illinois

By Miss Anna Kuobloch, Chairman, Rural Business Women, Illinois Home Bureau

The volume of sales for 20 Home Bureau markets which operated during the year ending December 1, 1934 was $110,000. A recent survey shows that 22 such markets are now operating in this state. At these markets, dairy products including whole milk, buttermilk, butter, cottage cheese, and whipping cream, and poultry dressed ready for the oven, fryers that are cut in pieces, together with home butchered beef and pork, sausage, bakery goods, and fruits and vegetables are the most popular products offered for sale. Many of the markets are held adjacent to the County Farm Bureau and Home Bureau offices. Some of them have a cafeteria in connection which townspeople like to patronize. The highest quality of foods are served at nominal prices. A few markets have handcraft articles offered for sale including aprons, garden hats, pot holders, etc.

Most of the markets have booths and each contributor usually has her booth. Sometimes two share one together. Smaller markets use the pool system and all the articles are placed in one case, each contributor having a number, which is placed on each article. When the pool system is used it is a rule that the customers be allowed to choose the things they want without any special touting for one article or another.

The markets use prevailing prices of the community in which they operate and all contributors get the same prices for their things.

A visit to the Home Bureau market in Mattoon on October 5th found those in charge celebrating their sixth birthday. They have 10 contributors, five of whom are charter members. Illinois is not the only state in which these markets are operating. Virginia has 17 such markets. North Carolina has several, one of which has been in operation 12 years.

The markets are of value to the community in a number of ways. They serve as outlets for farm products and provide money for necessities. The money received by market contributors is used to send children to school, buy clothing, pay church and Home Bureau dues, buy new equipment and furnishings for the home, provide cash for vacation trips, and build savings accounts.

The market also affords an opportunity to rural women to work together, to pick up new ideas and methods from each other. So the markets kill two birds with one stone. They aid the women and their families financially. And by practicing cooperation they have a more kindly feeling towards one another, which makes for a happier life.



Home Bureau Market at Mattoon Ready To Celebrate Its Sixth Birthday

Preparing farm produce and foods for retail sale is now a regular project of Farm Bureau and Home Bureau members in some 22 counties where markets have been established.

AAA Works on Plan to Aid Potato Prices

A proposal for raising the price of 1935 crop potatoes has been worked out by the AAA. It provides for diverting surplus potatoes of this year's crop to industrial uses, and for marketing agreements.

Under this plan the AAA hopes to raise the price of this year's crop to three-fourths or more of parity. Parity price for potatoes at present is around 90 cents. Growers previous to October 1 were getting about 35 cents a bushel. Last season the average price was 51.7 cents per bushel.

The Warren Potato Act of 1935, even if Congress had appropriated money for its administration, would not become effective except on potatoes harvested after December 1 this year. This Act, which many consider unworkable, will probably be amended when Congress meets early next year.

Details of the potato surplus disposal plan were outlined at meetings in major potato growing states beginning October 21. Under the proposal growers would receive 25 cents a hundred pounds for potatoes diverted to industrial use. Such payments would be limited to 10 per cent of the crop harvested in 1935 and only on U. S. No. 2 or better grades. The marketing agreement would restrict interstate shipments of potatoes from Colorado, Idaho, Nebraska and Wyoming where such shipments depressed the price to the grower.

Dividends Paid By Illinois Farm Supply Co.

Adams Service Company	$4,387.99
Bureau Service Company (Included with LaSalle)	
Carroll Service Company	2,975.62
Champaign County Service Company	6,120.89
Christian County Farmers Supply Company	2,255.47
Clark Service Company, (Included with Edgar)	
Coles-Douglas Supply Company	3,914.36
De Kalb County Agricultural Association	7,372.85
DeWitt County Service Company	1,582.23
Edgar County Supply Company	3,175.22
Egyptian Service Company	1,665.86
Farm Bureau Supply Company	2,262.59
Ford County Service Company	3,101.02
Fruit Belt Service Company	1,078.13
Fulton Service Company	3,310.65
Greene County Service Company	1,538.91
Grundy Service Company (Included with Kendall)	
Henderson Service Company	969.03
Henry-Stark Service Company	4,270.14
Iroquois Service Company	3,262.35
Jersey County Farm Supply Co.	1,961.52
Jo Daviess Service Company	1,968.34
Kane County Service Company	2,150.47
Kankakee Service Company	1,551.61
Kendall Farmers Oil Company	2,626.48
Knox County Oil Company	4,585.06
Lake-Cook Farm Supply Company	4,759.02
LaSalle County Farm Supply Co.	5,920.93
Lee County Service Company	3,183.07
Livingston Service Company	4,709.30
Logan-Mason Service Company	4,674.85
Macon-Piatt Service Company	2,932.53
Macoupin Service Company	3,168.37
Madison Service Company	1,911.72
Marshall-Putnam Oil Company	2,399.69
McDonough Service Company	2,942.42
McLean County Service Company	8,348.86
Menard County Farmers Supply Company	1,661.02
Mercer Service Company	1,507.05
Monroe Service Company	1,563.56
Montgomery County Farmers Oil Co.	2,030.27
Morgan-Scott Service Company	3,894.67
Peoria County Service Company	4,022.38
Pike County Service Company (Included with Adams)	
Randolph Service Company	2,152.22
Rich-Law Service Company	3,376.22
Rock Island Service Company	1,028.05
Schuyler Service Company	1,961.25
Shelby-Effingham Service Co.	5,446.81
St. Clair Service Company	4,034.06
Stephenson Service Company	3,132.98
Tazewell Service Company	3,933.94
Twin County Service Company	1,225.20
Vermilion Service Company	2,622.69
Wabash Valley Service Company	5,557.28
Warren County Service Company	1,555.32
Whiteside Service Company	3,920.87
Will-DuPage Service Company	5,113.98
Winnebago Service Company	2,953.84
Woodford County Service Company	2,784.62
Total Class "A" Members	$178,515.83
Cass County Farm Bureau	$ 16.36
Sangamon County Farm Bureau	133.08
Total Class "B" Members	$ 149.44
Farmers Elevator Company	$ 461.12
Fruit Exchange Supply Company	873.61
Total Class "C" Members	$1,334.73
Total Patronage Refund	$180,000.00

Farmers Speak On AAA

BY the time this issue of the RECORD goes to press reports of the corn-hog referendum set for October 26 will be trickling in.

The referendum and the recent corn-hog hearing at Washington were mere formalities. Anyone who has kept in touch with farm thinking knows that farmers do not favor scrapping a plan that has proved its value, despite some complications and petty annoyances, in securing fair prices for farm products.

How will farmers vote on continuation of corn-hog adjustment? Sentiment indicates it will be overwhelmingly favorable. Indifference because of better prices today probably will hold down the size of the vote. Nevertheless the expression of sentiment will serve a useful purpose in quieting or at least answering the propaganda against this farmer-sponsored program. The processors and the Saturday Evening Post will say, as before, that high pressure methods were used by the AAA in getting a favorable vote. Strange as it may seem, opponents of AAA take their own "price-fixing" for granted but would deny farmers a similar right to influence agricultural prices.

Illinois farmers generally are firmly convinced that uncontrolled, hit or miss production without any thought to price and markets must be placed permanently on the shelf. They believe with Senator Capper of Kansas that the farm program should not be made an issue nor a political football in next year's elections. And with this in mind they are saying little but reading carefully and studying the statements of candidates for federal office.

While corn-belt farmers are not directly interested in cotton, so much propaganda has appeared in metropolitan dailies about southern farmers losing their export markets for this crop that doubt may exist as to the ultimate value of the program. The charge has been made that foreign countries have greatly increased their cotton acreage and are gradually displacing the United States as exporters. At the cotton program hearing in Memphis two weeks ago, where the American Farm Bureau Federation (President Edward A. O'Neal, Counsel Donald Kirkpatrick and many other Farm Bureau leaders in the South testified) was active in upholding the program, Dr. Tait Butler, editor of "Progressive Farmer" and one of the best informed men in the south, presented some interesting facts about cotton production and exports.

COTTON ACREAGE

	Maximum 1923-32	Average 1923-32	1933	1934
India	28,403,000 (1925)	25,141,000	23,854,000	23,407,000
China	5,707,000 (1930)	4,759,000	6,142,000	6,803,000
Egypt	2,162,000 (1930)	1,782,000	1,875,000	1,798,000
Russia	5,280,000 (1931)	2,641,000	5,070,000	4,760,000
Brazil	1,941,000 (1931)	1,566,000	2,520,000	2,400,000
United States	44,616,000 (1926)	40,568,000	29,978,000	27,515,000
Foreign	42,310,000 (1925)	40,132,000	44,482,000	45,985,000
World	86,700,000 (1925)	80,700,000	74,460,000	73,500,000

PRODUCTION (Bales)

	Maximum 1923-32	Average 1923-32	1933	1934
India	5,201,000 (1925)	4,446,000	4,197,000	3,163,000
China	2,466,000 (1928)	2,097,000	2,726,000	2,880,000
Egypt	1,768,000 (1929)	1,468,000	1,777,000	1,617,000
Russia	1,840,000 (1931)	1,106,000	1,778,000	1,940,000
Brazil	793,000 (1924)	551,000	969,000	*1,332,000
United States	17,978,000 (1926)	14,414,000	13,047,000	9,634,000
Foreign	12,189,000 (1930)	11,195,000	13,478,000	*12,869,000
World	27,931,000 (1926)	25,609,000	26,525,000	22,503,000

From the above it is seen that foreign countries increased their acreage in 1933 and 1934 over any previous year. Their production was also greater in 1933 than ever before, but their production in 1934 was less than in 1933.

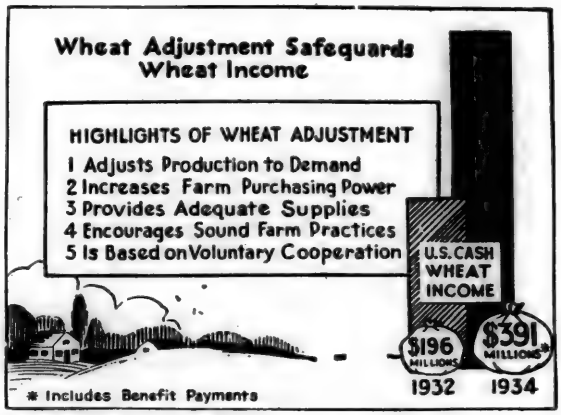
*Preliminary

While admitting that certain foreign countries have increased their cotton acreage and production during the past two to three years, he showed that production in 1934 by these foreign countries was only 680,000 bales larger than in 1930. Foreign production during the previous 40 years, Dr. Butler stated, has also increased faster than in the United States.

During the last 12 years five foreign countries: India, China, Egypt, Russia and Brazil, produced 86.49 per cent and during the last two years 86.36 per cent of all cotton produced by foreign countries, of which there are more than 50.

No other foreign country except these five produces as much as 500,000 bales annually, whereas the United States produces from 12 million up to nearly 18 million bales annually. Of five foreign countries, Dr. Butler said, only two, India and Egypt,

(Continued on page 18)



THIS chart shows how the Agricultural Adjustment Administration wheat program has safeguarded wheat farmers' income. For 1932 when there was no program, cash income to farmers from wheat was $196,000,000. For 1934 higher prices and adjustment payments brought a cash income of $391,000,000. The wheat program seeks: (1) to produce wheat for available markets; (2) to increase farm purchasing power; (3) to produce adequate supplies at all times for domestic use; (4) to encourage sound farming through diversion of land to soil-improving and erosion-preventing crops; and (5) to make voluntary cooperation more profitable to farmers than non-cooperation.

are large exporting countries.

"China and Brazil export small amounts of cotton, but never until 1934 did either export as much as 500,000 bales, when Brazil exported 584,000 bales.

On the previous page is a table giving the acreage and production of these five large producing foreign countries, the acreage and production of the United States, of all foreign countries and of the world.

"It will also be noted that of the foreign exporting countries, that produce and export over 500,000 bales of cotton, India, Egypt and Brazil, the largest, India, decreased both her acreage and production in 1933 and 1934, below her average acreage and production for the previous ten years.

"The second largest exporting country, Egypt, had practically the same acreage in 1933 and 1934 as her average for the previous 10 years, but her production in 1933 and 1934 was higher than her 10-year average, although it did not exceed in 1934 her maximum production of 1929.

"The other one of the three larger cotton exporting countries, Brazil, the smallest of the five largest foreign producers, increased her production in 1933 by 176,000 bales over her previous maximum in 1924, and in 1934 the latest available estimates show an increase of 363,000 bales over her 1933 crop.

"Clearly, therefore, foreign countries have increased their production since the cotton production adjustment program has been in operation in the United States, but in the light of past fluctuations and the gradual increase during the last quarter of a century the increases in 1933 and 1934 should not be alarming to United States cotton growers."

These facts are presented because they are not familiar to Illinois farmers. They refute in large part the anti-AAA propaganda of metropolitan dailies which reflect largely the attitude of speculative interests, processors, handlers and distributors of farm products. The facts disclose to what extent information about the domestic and foreign cotton situation has been distorted.

A study of the tables reveals to what extent the political press will twist facts to give uninformed people a wrong impression of the AAA and its influence in improving agricultural and industrial conditions in this country.

In Illinois farmers are better informed on the facts about corn and hogs, wheat, cattle and domestic and foreign markets for these products. At the referendum meetings held during recent weeks farmers learned, for example, that they lost the equivalent of eight million head of hogs in foreign sales since the World War.

They learned that during the first nine months of the present marketing year foreign countries took 27 per cent less pork from the United States than during the corresponding period of 1934.

Farmers learned that within two or three years without a production control program, corn and hog prices can easily be forced downward toward the ruinous levels of 1932 and 1933.

Without a program farmers can look forward to big corn supplies and low corn prices in 1936. High prices for hogs and low corn prices would encourage heavy increases in hog supplies. The slump in hog prices would hit farmers hard by late 1937 and harder still in 1938.

Without a program and with normal weather in the marketing year beginning in November, 1937, farmers could easily have 48,000,000 to 50,000,000 hogs to slaughter under federal inspection. This estimate is based on careful analysis by government economists based on past experience. And such analyses are preferable as guides to the objections of handlers who are interested in heavy receipts and commissions, and the criticisms of politicians with nothing constructive to offer in place of crop adjustment.

Production of 48,000,000 to 50,000,000 hogs for slaughter is considerably more than is needed both for domestic consumers and our present export trade. Illinois farmers need not be told what happened to the price in 1932 when there was heavy surplus production. At the bottom of the depression hogs averaged on the farm $3.36 in 1932-'33. This meant that the farmer got on the average exactly $6.72 for a 200 pound hog.

A restoration of such prices would not be an unmixed blessing to the consumer. For a while pork chops would be on the bargain counter. But farmers would soon be out of the buying market again. Production of automobiles, farm machinery, tractors, lumber, paint, cement, household goods and the hundreds of other things farmers buy when they have money would slow up. Advertising and sales pressure wouldn't do much good. Factories now running at least part time would close. And bread lines would be longer than ever.

Finding production of pork unprofitable, farmers would reduce their herds just as they did with and without the help of the AAA in 1932, 1933, 1934. Within a year or two fewer hogs would come to market, prices would go higher and consumers would soon be complaining again about the high cost of meat.

A substantial part of present higher

(Continued on page 24)

With Our County Farm Bureau Presidents

A solid, conservative man is Fred H. Smith, president of the Warren County Farm Bureau since 1930.

Born in 1879 on the farm near Kirkwood where he now resides, Mr. Smith is known and respected as a good farmer and a good citizen. He was one of the first to join the Warren County Farm Bureau following its organization. He was elected to the Board of Directors in 1922, so he has seen 13 years of continuous service for his county organization.



FRED H. SMITH

The Smith farm of 240 acres is gently rolling land where corn, clover and hogs are the major crops. He raises dual purpose Shorthorn cattle and ordinarily markets 125 to 150 Duroc Jersey shoats each year. This number has been reduced somewhat under the corn-hog adjustment program during the past two years.

Mr. Smith is a co-operator. He believes in organization. And throughout his life he has backed up that belief by supporting every worthwhile activity and co-operative organization in his community and county. He is a member of the board of the County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. When the Warren County Corn-Hog Control Association was organized he became its Treasurer.

"We must keep the principles of the AAA in force," he says, "revising it to fit new conditions and to correct past mistakes. Farm organization is accomplishing finally what it has worked for during the past 12 to 15 years. If farmers will stay organized and keep production in adjustment with market demands, the outlook for agriculture is indeed bright."

Mr. Smith attended the country school located on one corner of the farm, and later the Kirkwood high school and Monmouth business college. He has been a member and worker in his local church since 1906, and has served as Sunday school superintendent and trustee.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children, George, who has taken over much of the responsibility on the farm, and a daughter, Mary Alice.

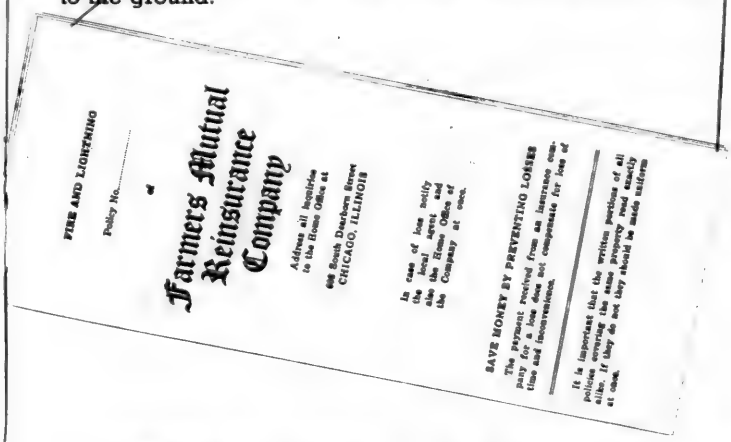
The Ohio Farm Bureau Federation recently bought a controlling interest in The Life Insurance Company of America organized in Columbus in 1931. The Company is reported to have around a million and a half dollars in assets and $15,000,000 of business in force in 30 states. It has paid more than $1,000,000 in claims since established.



FARMERS MUTUAL WILL HELP YOU REBUILD . .

Fire may destroy your buildings but fire can't harm your cheer from Farmers Mutual when you are insured in this big, Farm Bureau sponsored company. Rates are low. Claims are paid promptly. Strength, stability, reserves, surplus and ample re-insurance provide Illinois farm people with insurance in which they can place absolute confidence—at rates they can afford to pay.

You too should investigate Farmers Mutual before you take a chance with fire. The insurance agent at your County Farm Bureau office will gladly furnish complete details. Remember — "Once fire starts, farm buildings usually burn to the ground."



FARMERS MUTUAL RE-INSURANCE CO.

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET • CHICAGO



PREVENT FIRES THIS WAY

PROHIBIT smoking in your barn . . . Inspect your chimneys frequently . . . Protect woodwork near stoves and furnaces . . . Inspect and clean flues frequently . . . Never store gasoline or use indoors . . . Don't store hay until properly cured . . . Install lightning rods . . . Have ladders and water always available . . . Keep fire extinguishers handy; be sure they are always filled . . . Replace inflammable roofing with fireproof, composition roofing . . . Preach "fire prevention" to your neighbors, to your help, to your family; practice it yourself . . .

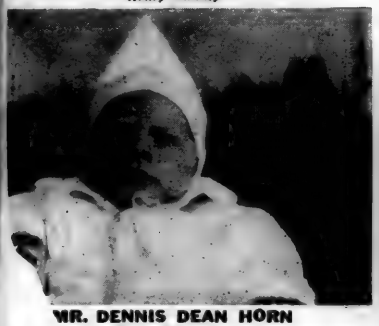
F'EVVEN'S SAKE! LOOK WHO'S HERE!



MISS JOAN MARIE LAYMAN
Henry County



MISSES ANNA E., DOROTHY M., and JOHN EDWARD YPMA
Lake County



MR. DENNIS DEAN HORN
Wabash County



MISS LAURA WHITNEY
Marshall-Putnam County



MESSRS ROBERT & KENNETH SCHWARTZ
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Cass County

Every Youngster Shown Here Is Insured In COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY



MISS MARGARET ISABEL COLLISTER
Henry County

Merrily We Roll Along

Brake Tests Reveal Reasons for Many Accidents

By C. W. Seagraves, Safety Department

MERRILY we roll along, roll along, roll along, merrily we roll along, killing, killing, killing!

And the part that is hard to understand is that we want to.

Kill ourselves and let the family take care of itself? Sure, if we can make better time while taking that chance.

Cripple somebody else for life? Of course, rather than have our brakes adjusted carefully.

Wreck our cars disputing a right of way with an uninformed driver who we knew was not going to stop while we could have? You bet. We will gladly smash our cars to maintain our right of way, although we could not have lost more than five seconds in slowing down while the other car could pass through the disputed intersection ahead of us.

The car operators of this state have established beyond a doubt that they want to kill, or if they don't actively want to kill they are unwilling to go to any effort to avert such a tragedy.

How do we know? Simple enough. The Illinois Agricultural Association has gone to the expense of renting an elaborate piece of brake and light testing apparatus. It has arranged to send it around the state to give free tests to motorists.

To date we have found that two out of every three drivers keep their cars in a dangerous condition. We found no brakes, or poorly adjusted brakes which cause skidding, on many cars. No lights, or lights which are out of focus and blind other drivers. No horn, no windshield wiper, no tail light, no stoplight, no rear vision mirror. Why wouldn't we kill?

None of us is so mentally incompetent that we fail to realize that slipshod standards for car maintenance are principal factors in many accidents. Knowing that, and having just discovered that two out of three drivers still ignore this fact, we reach the inescapable conclusion that most of us want to kill on the highways. This cannot be rationalized by feeble statements to the effect that it is just neglect. That excuse might be satisfactory if we were explaining why we did not fix a fence, or take out insurance before the fire, or pay our taxes before a penalty was incurred.



SHOWING IAA SAFETY LANE IN OPERATION IN HANCOCK COUNTY

First in line is the car of Mayor G. R. Hearne of Carthage, with the front wheels on the testing machine. In the background are D. H. Stevenson, president of the Hancock County Farm Bureau; Lee Sharrow, a director; and C. W. Espy, insurance director. Ralph Duncan is the State Highway Patrolman.

But when it is a matter of life and the lives of those who love and trust us, and of other people using the highways, we feel that carelessness doesn't adequately explain the position.

How about you? Are your brakes evenly adjusted? Are they good? When were they tested last? Do you know that your life and the welfare of anyone driving with you at times depends wholly on those brakes? When did you last see your tail-light burning? Do both of your headlights work on bright and dim? Have you a boot in any of your tires? Is your windshield wiper ready for the rain and sleet and snow that it will soon be called upon to remove?

Ask yourself these questions. Then, if you qualify in all remember that two out of every three cars you meet are not. They are depending on you to get out of their way and when you fail to do this, there is another accident.

Following are safety test results in 16 typical Illinois counties:—

Sixty-three percent of cars tested were rejected as unsafe.

Percentage of Those Rejected for Each Cause

Poor Brakes	63%
Headlight Out of Focus	23%
No Headlight or Only One	5%
No Tail-Light	8%
No Stop Light	39%
No Windshield Wiper	15%
No Rear Vision Mirror	1%
No Horn	4%

Of course many cars are rejected for several reasons. Test cards just received from ten additional counties show that rejected cars are increasing.

Merrily we roll along. Who will have the next accident?



Much has been said about stricter vehicle laws—and of course we need them—but let's not overlook the too obvious fact that we probably cannot legislate safety any more effectively than we did sobriety.

Volumes have been written on driving psychology, so-called safe driving methods, the results of fatigue on car operators, traffic laws and dangers, etc. For the person just learning to drive, this material is all very well. However, a considerable portion of our automobile accidents are caused by drivers who knew they were taking a chance when a mishap occurred.

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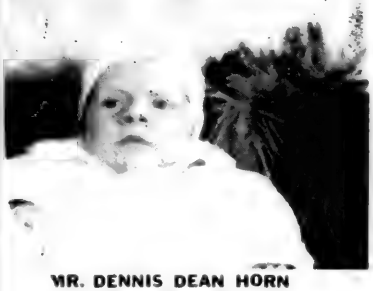
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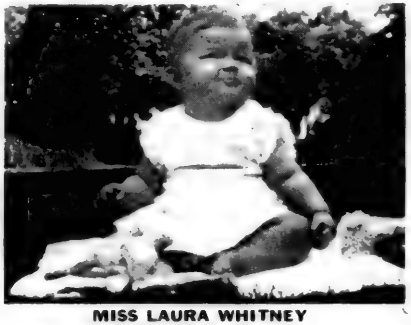
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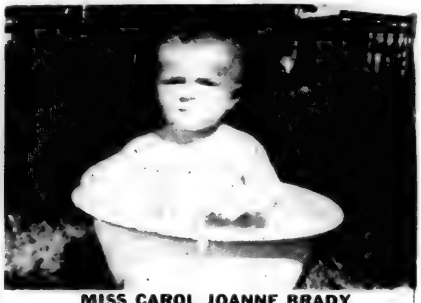
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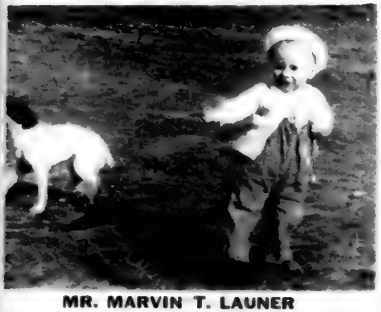
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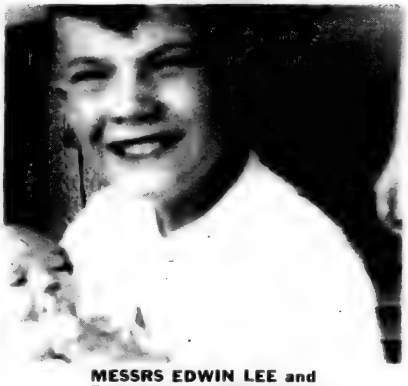
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No Stop Light	4
No Windshield Wiper	15
No Rear Vision Mirror	
No Horn	4

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(Continued on page 24)

"Nine Years of Growth .



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IS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

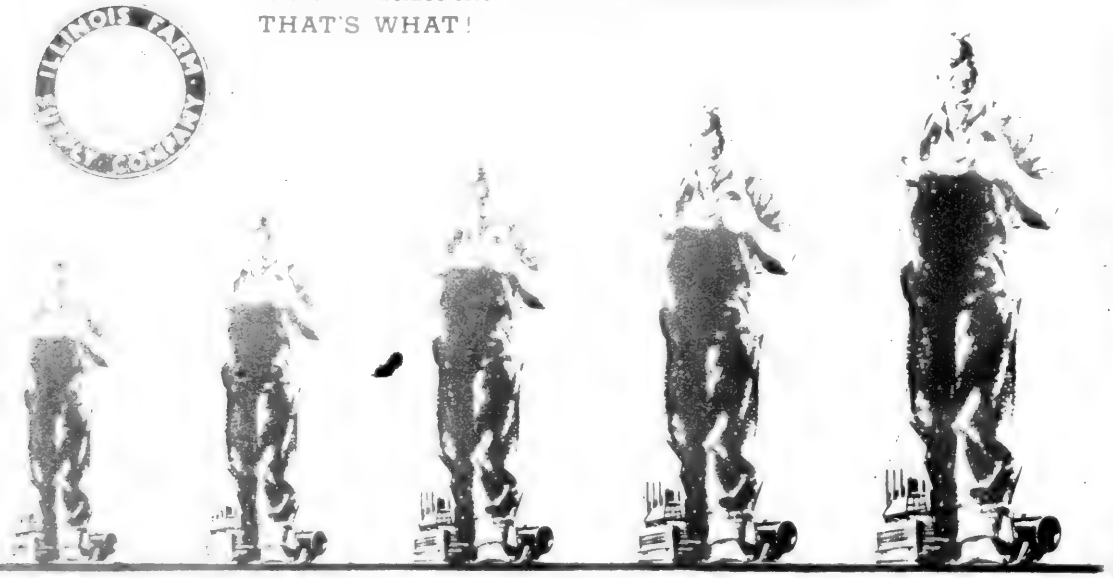
UTH DEARBORN STREET : CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

"Nine Years of Growth

• SINCE Coolidge's second veto of the McNary-Haugen bill, in 1927, the Illinois Farm Supply Company has handled 35,009 CARLOADS of petroleum products. This tremendous volume purchased by Illinois farmers through their own organization represents a cash outlay of $36,827,000.00.

"SO WHAT?" . . . someone asks. HERE'S WHAT! . . . $36,827,000.00 business means a lot of experience. Obviously, that experience acquired during a wide variety of economic conditions reflects efficient management and economical distribution.

This march of progress with consequent savings of **$3,025,000.00,** in cash dividends, brings courage and optimism to Illinois farmers and dramatizes the true value of ORGANIZATION. THAT'S WHAT!



1928
SERVICE COMPANIES
$1,175,122.62 SALES
1030 CARLOADS

1929
21 SERVICE COMPANIES
$2,520,380.06 SALES
1923 CARLOADS

1930
38 SERVICE COMPANIES
$3,658,996.59 SALES
3139 CARLOADS

1931
47 SERVICE COMPANIES
$4,168,420.67 SALES
4378 CARLOADS

• That thumb, that smile, that confident bearing combine to show the pride of Illinois farmers in their ability to organize and bring their business from a small beginning to a position of prominence in nine years despite [illegible] insect scourges, bank moratoriums and drouth. Where 85,000 farmer patrons spend their money is definite proof of quality, service and savings. "Business goes where it is invited, and stays where it is well treated."

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1932	1933	1934	1935
52 SERVICE COMPANIES	54 SERVICE COMPANIES	58 SERVICE COMPANIES	60 SERVICE COMPANIES
4,475,185.03 SALES	$4,944,912.17 SALES	$6,729,833.50 SALES	$8,400,000.00 SALES
4659 CARLOADS	5223 CARLOADS	6203 CARLOADS	8192 CARLOADS

IS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

UTH DEARBORN STREET : CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Farmers Speak on AAA

(Continued from page 18)

prices of livestock is due to the discouraging prices of 1932, 1933, and early 1934 when farmers lost money by feeding hogs and cattle.

The ultimate aim of any constructive farm program is to straighten out the peaks and valleys in farm production and prices. This is the goal of the AAA. Because weather and rainfall cannot be controlled is no reason for failing to make an effort in this direction.

The corn-hog administration will go to work on the 1936 program as soon as approval has been given by the growers. Some corn-hog committeemen believe that there will be little or no control over the number of hogs raised next year, that only corn acreage will be adjusted.

Obviously the government will not make a substantial loan on corn or any other grain without a control program.

The Ever-Normal Granary Plan under which a surplus for storage would be produced before acreage reduction went into effect, many believe is the ultimate solution to the farm surplus question. Looking ahead several years it seems clear that a simplified program more easily administered can and will be developed.

No better program than the single contract per farm with adjustment only in the acreage of cultivated land, has yet been offered. Such a plan contemplates allowing each farmer to grow anything he pleases on his allotment of cultivated acres. But he would be required to maintain a definite acreage of grass or legume crops for pasture and soil improvement. Definite changes must be made in the law to initiate such a plan, and until this is accomplished thinking farmers are going ahead with present crop adjustment programs.

Speaking of the so-called high cost of food to which the big city dailies have given so much attention, a recent survey by L. H. Bean, AAA economist, disclosed that the employed factory worker has been able to buy as much food during every year of the depression, including 1933, 1934 and 1935, as he could in 1928. Earnings for employed workers advanced nearly 38 per cent from March 1933 to August 1935. Food prices also advanced 38 per cent. Food prices used in the study are those of the Bureau of Labor statistics and include relatively high prices of meats due largely to the 1934 drouth as well as to relatively low prices of fruits, vegetables, dairy products and other foods.

Economist Bean said: "As far as the employed factory worker is concerned we now have a fair balance between earnings, food prices and non-food living costs. The real problem is with the unemployed, how to give them permanent employment, and earnings enough to restore their former standard of living." The solution to that problem lies largely in the restoration of foreign trade and with it a further expansion of production and buying power of American farmers.—Editor.

Safety News

(Continued from page 21)

Serious as this problem is, each town or county has the power to greatly reduce accidents caused by this type of driver through the exercise of the most powerful weapon in the world—**ridicule.** The fact that some of our "best citizens" have accidents and would necessarily be subjected to any campaign of derision that might be directed toward the "repeater," should not slow up or stop the campaign. Any one repeatedly having accidents or arrests for traffic violations is not only a potential criminal, but is genuinely anti-social.

To date, society has not only overlooked this fact, but has actually condoned the reckless driver by publicizing his exploits, even while he made other people suffer. At the moment that public opinion in any locality takes a firm stand on this question, by labeling the wilfully careless car operator the mental adolescent that he is, from that moment will the community become a safer place in which to live.

I. A. A. Aids Member in Getting Electric Service

The I. A. A. Transportation division was recently helpful in securing an electric line extension for Stanley L. Church of McHenry county.

Mr. Church and a neighbor were located within a mile of a 6900 volt line to the south. Five other farms were located a little more than a mile from a 4,000 volt line coming from the north. Church and his neighbor live on a crossroad half way between the two groups. When the lines were extended from the north and south the Church farm was left a little more than a mile away. The company informed Church and his neighbor that they would have to pay $500 for the line extension.

The I. A. A. contended that all 10 farmers involved in the extensions should be considered as a group and the total cost allocated over the entire line on the basis of $600 per customer.

After negotiations with the company, the line was extended. Mr. Church wrote: "The line has been completed and we were given service on June 23 after considerable delay. Without your service I am sure we would have been unable to get the line."

With Our County Farm Bureau Presidents



Ladies and gentlemen—meet Mr. Kueker—Theodore Kueker of Jackson county who says he is "just a plain, every day farmer." That's what Mr. Kueker thinks. He's like that. Doesn't overrate himself, which means that he's a whale of a lot better than he thinks he is. Being a county Farm Bureau president has placed him somewhat in the limelight. At first he says, "I was scared to death. When I thought about what I had to do, the decisions I had to make and all that, I wanted to cut and run. But the boys worked with me and all I can say is that I've done the best I could."

The fact is, that Theodore Kueker's "best" was mighty good, as every one in Jackson county will tell you. For one thing he is a real farmer. His 110 acre stock and grain farm is right up to the minute. He belongs to the Dairy Herd Improvement Association and sends the milk from his herd of 18 registered Guernsey milk cows to the Sanitary Milk Producers in St. Louis. Kueker has been president of the Jackson Farm Bureau for 2 years and has been on the board 4 years. He is also a director of the Jackson County Soil Erosion Committee and its treasurer.

Theodore Kueker was born in Perry county on a 300 acre farm 51 years ago. He came to Jackson county 26 years ago and bought the land he now farms. There is a touch of romance in the fact that the young Theodore Kueker wooed the fair Anna Sickemeyer and then settled on land only a stone's throw from the Sickemeyer home. They were married 26 years ago and have two children, Norma, age 25 and Helen, 13. Both the girls are at home.

The Kuekers are Farm Bureau boosters from the word go. Only Service Company products are used. His house is painted with Soyoil Paint, and "would you know it, it only took 10 gallons. It's the nicest paint to work with I ever used." His car is insured in the Farm Bureau company. He and his daughter Helen have policies in Country Life.

Mr. Kueker's greatest interest is

(Continued on page 25)

A Season of Low Fruit and Vegetable Prices

By H. W. Day

GENERALLY speaking, Illinois fruit and vegetable growers had sufficient favorable weather conditions during the past season to produce fairly large crops. Severe drought was not a factor as has been the case the past several years. While late frost, fungus diseases, insects, and, in some cases, too much rainfall, took their toll, production of most crops was fair to good. Large crops of fruits and vegetables invariably mean disaster as far as prices are concerned.

We often hear the consumer complain about retail prices of fruits and vegetables at the grocery store. But in the season just finished Illinois growers barely received cost of production or less, and certainly the average consumer cannot object to retail prices of most fruits and vegetables during the past three or four months. Good grades of apples have been retailing in the cities as low as 75c to $1.00 per bushel, or in smaller quantities, seven pounds for 25c. Potatoes, onions, cabbage, sweet potatoes, beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, cantaloupes, retailed at very low prices throughout the summer.



H. W. DAY

These conditions present major marketing problems for growers and their organizations. It is the same old story of better grading, better packing, better distribution, together with salesmanship. All are required to improve marketing conditions.

The Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange during the past year has sold for members and other producers a large quantity of strawberries, early apples, peaches, cantaloupes, pears, late apples, and a number of miscellaneous commodities such as asparagus, raspberries, beans, peppers, and cucumbers. Following is a brief summary of the commodities handled.

STRAWBERRIES. Activities of the Exchange in marketing strawberries are mostly in three districts. In the Anna district approximately 8,000 crates of berries were handled at prices ranging from $2.50 to $3.00 per 24 quart case. The crop in the Centralia district this year was exceedingly short and the volume there was below normal. At Paris, approximately 13,000 crates of berries were handled for the Edgar County Growers Ass'n., at prices ranging from $2.50 to $3.50.

EARLY APPLES. Naturally the transparent apple is the most abundant of the early apples grown in Illinois. Quality this year on these transparents was unusually good, and the only limiting factor was the small size, which is the usual case, unless severe thinning is practiced. First few cars shipped were sold at about $1.50 per bushel f.o.b. shipping point, and as the season progressed prices declined to as low as 50c per bushel.

PEACHES. Early estimates indicated that there would be a peach crop of somewhere around 4,000 to 4,500 carloads. Total quantity of marketable fruit was a little less than 4,000 carloads. In the Anna and Cobden Districts prices on better peaches, at the beginning of the shipping season, started at about $2.00 per bushel f.o.b. shipping point. Prices declined as the season progressed, and in this district prices ranged from 50c to $2.00 with possibly an average of $1.25, depending on quality and time of shipment. In the upper part of the district around Centralia, prices ranged mostly from 90c to $1.25 with an average of $1.00 per bushel f.o.b. shipping point. The poorer grades shipped during the early part of the season reacted unfavorably to the industry. As a result customers were not anxious to buy the peaches in the Centralia District, even though they were of better quality and lower in price.

CANTALOUPES. The cantaloupe crop marketed from the Poag Growers Association of Madison County was not as large in volume as usual. Growing conditions were not favorable for the setting of fruit on the vines. Approximately 13,000 bushel boxes were marketed by the Exchange for this Association. The entire crop averaged about 50c per box for growers. This price, although not high, could be considered a fair price. It compares with 10c a box for a much larger crop in 1931.

PEARS. The long continued hot weather prevented a favorable market for Kieffer pears. Kieffer pears from the Cobden district sold mostly from 60c to 85c per bushel, f.o.b. shipping point. In the Centralia district prices ranged mostly from 50c to 75c per bushel or cwt. There was a period of a week or ten days in the excessive hot weather when the market was so draggy that growers were requested not to pick and harvest any pears during this time. Approximately 90 carloads of pears were handled through the Exchange.

LATE APPLES. During the months of September and October the late apple crop was harvested. The Illinois apple crop is much larger this year than the 1934 crop. Also the Government figures indicate that the total apple crop in the United States is four percent larger than the five year average of 1928-1932; and thirty-nine percent larger than last year's crop. This large apple crop, together with the hot weather at harvest time, has caused an extremely bad market. Some apples have been sold at picking time at all kinds of prices ranging as low as 20c per cwt. for cider stock, while the first cars, at the beginning of the season, sold at $1.00 to $1.10 per bushel shipping point. Quality has been quite variable. A high percentage of good apples have been placed in Illinois storages. Most of these storages are well filled, and we hope will move out at more favorable prices during the winter months. Consumers will be favored with having good quality apples offered them at reasonable prices. Our export situation may open up so that some of these apples may be exported and thereby help the market.

During the past five years the truck has become a very important factor in the movement of fresh fruits and vegetables. Activities of Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange is just an average sample of the general movement. During the past season, more than 22,000 cases of berries were sold by the Exchange for growers, and all of these crates were moved by truck. Seventy-five carloads of early apples were moved, or a total of 38,183 bu., and 5,636 bushels were moved in truck lots.

In the peach deal, we felt it was important to have assembly points for truck selling. At our Anna market 11,167 bu. of peaches were moved, mostly in truck lots. At our Cobden market 6,422 bu. of peaches were moved in truck lots, while 8,715 bu. were moved in cars. At Carbondale 11,359 bu. of peaches were sold in truck lots, while 8,319 bu. were moved in cars. Sum total of peaches moved in trucks—33,642 bu., while 126,720 bu. were moved in cars. The entire cantaloupe crop, namely 13,000 bu. boxes or the equivalent, also was moved in trucks. The truck is not a factor in the movement of pears, because only 497 bu. moved in truck lots.

The pros and cons of the truck as a transportation unit, and the truck dealers, are numerous. The Fruit and Vegetable Department, and the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange feel that assembly points are necessary for growers to bring their products, and from these points truck sales made. We further feel that better results can be secured if these truck sales are in the hands of a sales organization, than by having individual growers compete against each other to make sales.

Farm Bureau Presidents

(Continued from page 24)

Soil Erosion. He is one of the pioneers in terracing and the methods he worked out have been applied on other farms throughout the county. Says he, "Down here where there is rolling land terracing will simply have to be done to save the soil."

"The longer you're in there as Farm Bureau president," said Kueker, "the more you find you're putting into it. Then you find you're getting an awful lot out of it. You get more interested, you find you have some abilities along lines you never suspected. I can truthfully say that being Farm Bureau president has been broadening for me, and I guess that holds true for about everyone." As for the Farm Bureau itself, he said, "When you're a Farm Bureau member you always know ahead of time what's coming up in good farming. It's the only sound farm organization in existence and with more members it will do more than it has in the past and that's been a lot."

The Kueker family attend the United Lutheran church at Campbell Hill, Illinois.

The year 1934 set a record for reduction in numbers of livestock. Percentage decreases by species were horses, 1.1 per cent; mules, 2.6 per cent; cattle, 11.2 per cent; sheep, 4.7 per cent; hogs, 35.3 per cent.

Who's Who Among The Farm Advisers

When J. G. McCall comes tearing down the road in a cloud of dust, folks in Jackson County just naturally grin and take to the side of the road. "That's McCall, the Farm Adviser, putting in another good day's work."



J. G. McCALL

There may be bigger counties but Jackson claims to have contributed more to the world in general than most Illinois counties, especially after a heavy rain. Jackson county farms have been discovered on the Louisiana Delta. That's why McCall is usually hurrying. He is committed lock, stock and barrel to "Soil Conservation," and, given a little more time, claims that Jackson County farms will again remain in Jackson county where they belong. From an airplane, the fields look to be in swirls and curves and sweeps. But, as one Farm Bureau member put it, "I still got my farm in practically the same place I bought it."

Born in Buncombe, Johnson county, Illinois, September 13, 1886, McCall returned to his birthplace immediately after his graduation from Oklahoma A & M in 1908. Here he operated a farm four years. But it wasn't until 1921 that he put on the first terracing demonstration in Southern Illinois with the assistance of Prof. Lehmann, University of Illinois on the farm of A. M. Smith in Johnson county. But we're ahead of our story. In 1912 McCall went to Southeastern Minnesota to teach Vocational Agriculture. Then he operated a big farm there for three years. Called back to Johnson county to be Farm Adviser he remained for five years. Then he went to Gallatin county as Farm Adviser and stayed three years. Five and one-half years ago McCall came to Jackson county and from all appearances that will be his address for some time to come.

A quick survey of his outstanding activities while Farm Adviser in a number of counties is: (1) Assisted in the organization of Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange while adviser in Johnson county; (2) Organized the Produce Marketing Association while in Gallatin county; (3) Set up the Jackson County Produce Marketing Association at Murphysboro while in Jackson county. McCall was also active in the organization of the Twin County Service Company and the Producers Creamery of Carbondale. And don't forget 4-H Club leadership, Dairy Herd improvement work, and the hundred and one duties of a Farm Adviser in a county that raises everything from "soup to nuts."

And now, McCall is "going to town" on Soil Conservation. Farmers of Jackson county are at least doing something about soil erosion. It's going to mean a change of farming methods but Jackson county farmers, while looking wistfully back at the old days when the fertile hills were covered with heavy-headed wheat, realize that their future lies behind McCall's program of terracing and water control.

Mr. and Mrs. McCall have five children, Helen M., and Robert A., seniors in Southern Illinois Teachers College, Carbondale; Mary V., a senior in Murphysboro High School and Marcelle and Marcenna, both sophomores.

NOTICE

Illinois Agricultural Association Election of Delegates

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the month of November, 1935, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau, and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During November, annual meetings will be held in Brown, Clay, Clinton, Gallatin, Lawrence, Logan, Macoupin, Madison, Marion, Menard, St. Clair, Schuyler and Williamson counties.

October 10, 1935.

(Signed) PAUL E. MATHIAS,
Corporate Secretary.

Corn Yield Estimate Illinois Ave. 36 Bu.

The corn crop in the United States was estimated by the federal government as of October 1 at 2,213,000,000 bushels, which compares with 1,377,000,000 bushels last year. The 1935 figure is about 14 per cent below the 1928-1932 average. It is expected that this estimate will be revised downward because of considerable damage from frost to late planted corn early in October.

The average yield in Illinois is estimated at average, or 36 bushels an acre. Other estimated yields are winter wheat, 14 bushels per acre; spring wheat, 14 bushels; oats, 28 bushels; barley, 24½ bushels; soybeans, 16½ bushels. All these, except corn and soybeans, are below average.

In northern Illinois 90 to 95 per cent of the corn matured before frost, but in central and western sections where the crop was put in late, more damage is reported.

Early forecasts of extremely high soybean production failed to materialize. Observers report marked variation in soybean yield running from 12 to 15 bushels up to 25 and 30 bushels per acre. There are a large number of undersized beans. Early October frosts damaged late plantings.

The report estimates a production of 17,853,000 bushels of soybeans compared with 10,298,000 bushels harvested last year.

Farm Supply NEWS

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The Warren County Service Company held its Second Annual Meeting on October 10th. Manager H. C. Odell announced that more than 400 Farm Bureau members would receive patronage dividend checks. C. H. Becker of Illinois Farm Supply Company was the principal speaker.

Dr. W. L. Burlison of the University of Illinois was a visitor at the Chicago office last week. Dr. Burlison reports that interest in soybean by-products is at its highest point in history and that sponsors of new industrial uses for soybeans have accomplished more in five years than the cottonseed oil people did in 40 years.

The Tenth Anniversary Motor Oil Campaign has been in full swing since the Annual Meeting. The 484 Service Company salesmen are out to sell 1,500,000 gallons of Blue Seal and Penn Bond Motor Oils within the next 75 days. An early report indicates that the farmers of Illinois are buying an average of 20,000 gallons of Blue Seal and Penn Bond Motor Oils each day. These orders are being taken for Spring delivery.

Macon-Piatt Service Company and Shelby-Effingham Service Company held a unique sales contest recently with a banquet to celebrate the outcome. The contest was conducted along the lines of a Stratosphere Altitude Race. The Shelby-Effingham Service Company sales force won. Mr. Vaughan, salesman for Macon-Piatt won first in individual honors, and Mr. Warner of Shelby-Effingham second. Wives of the high salesmen were honored with cash prizes. Returns from sales of mescellaneous products during this contest favorably affected the net income of both companies approximately 3%.

Uncle Ab says that old folks who condemn the young may do it to maintain a sense of superiority.

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Record

PROF JOHN PIPPEN
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT
UNIVERSITY OF ILL.
URBANA, ILL.



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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Record

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
URBANA





The Prevailing Price for Your Cream *and Dividends too!*

Washing machine—radio—vacuum cleaner—it makes no difference—a dividend check from Producers Creameries will help you buy it. What's more, through the year, your nearest Producers Creamery pays the prevailing price for cream, and delivers your check to you on the return trip. The dividends are extra money for buying things you might never have the spare cash to buy.

Where Producers Creameries operate, there you will find the price of cream stabilized at a higher figure. Co-operation, the power to meet price raids and differentials with the organized resistance of butterfat producers, will help you get more money for your cream. It pays to co-operate. Send your cream to the Producers. You can start tomorrow.

ILLINOIS PRODUCERS CREAMERIES

PRODUCERS CREAMERY of MOLINE; PRODUCERS CREAMERY of GALESBURG; PRODUCERS CREAMERY of BLOOMINGTON; PRODUCERS CREAMERY of PEORIA; PRODUCERS CREAMERY of CHAMPAIGN; PRODUCERS CREAMERY of OLNEY; PRODUCERS CREAMERY of CARBONDALE; PRODUCERS CREAMERY of MT. STERLING.

GET YOUR FRIENDS TO BUY A POUND



"Butter Your Bread with PRAIRIE FARMS Butter"

The
Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD

Volume 13 December, 1935 Number 12

The President at Chicago



WHEN the President comes to Chicago December 9 to address the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, he may well feel proud of the results of the recovery program which he, the congress, and the co-operation of some 3,000,000 American farmers made possible.

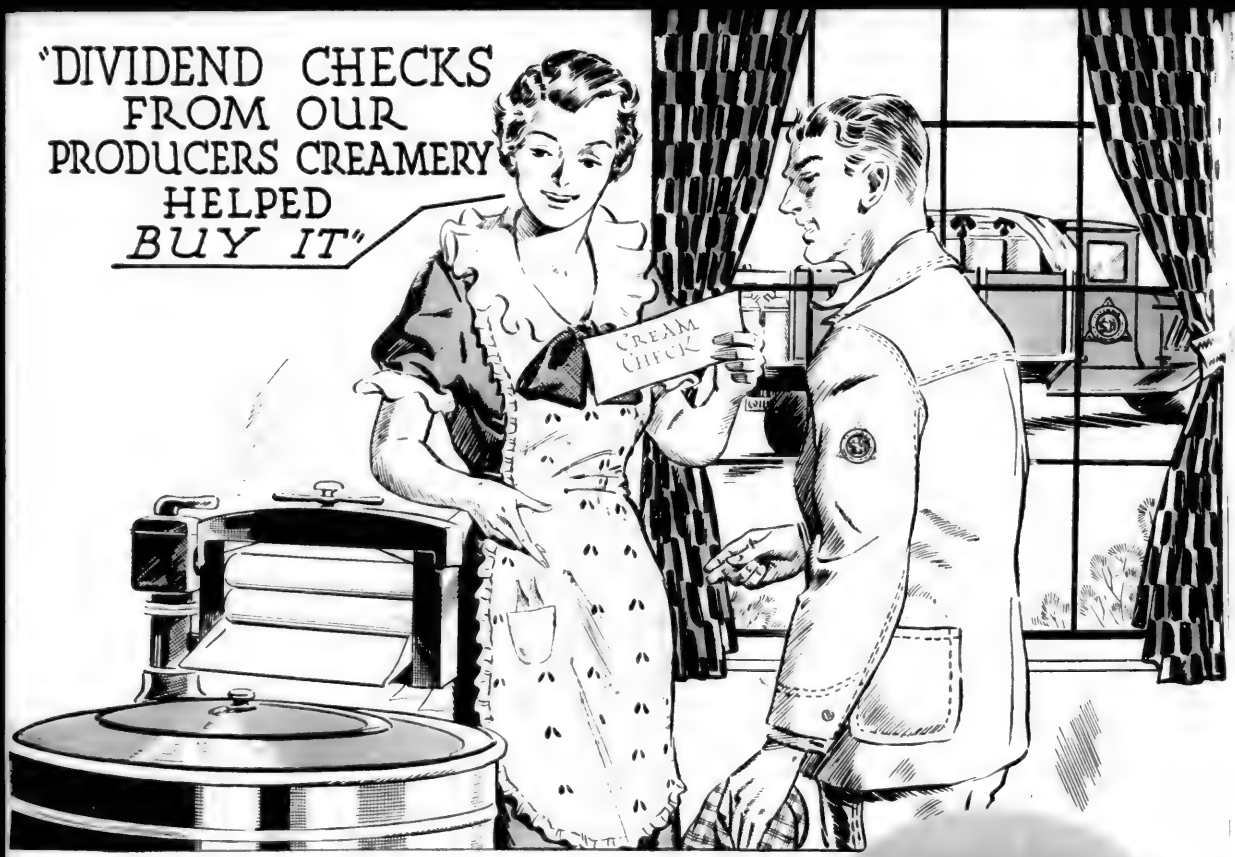
He will find in Chicago—the agricultural capital of the country—many signs of returning prosperity. He will find no grass growing in the streets for those streets are filled with shoppers with money in their pockets. Streets that were quiet three years ago are jammed with trucks hauling goods for farm destinations. The steel mills of South Chicago and Gary are smoking again because farmers are buying automobiles and farm machinery. The mail order houses and department stores are beehives because farmers are getting a better break in exchanging their products for manufactured articles.

The President will be greeted by 20,000 farmers grateful for the fact that he took their program and said "OK." That program has proved sound. It has accomplished largely what farmers said it would accomplish. There is new hope and optimism on the farm today because of it. Farmers at last feel that they, too, have a part in the American protective system.

It is clear to all informed people, and admitted by all but the politically-minded, that the unfair exchange value existing between farm and non-agricultural goods three years ago was at the bottom of the depression. The crop adjustment program, together with monetary reflation were aimed at that problem. They have gone a long way toward correcting it. Food prices are somewhat higher but so are factory payrolls. The 1934 drouth coupled with three years of ruinous hog prices reduced the meat supply. But that has its good points. At least it brought a new appreciation of pork chops, bacon,



International Livestock Exposition Amphitheatre in Chicago where President will speak at opening session of American Farm Bureau Federation Meeting, 10 A. M. Monday, Dec. 9.



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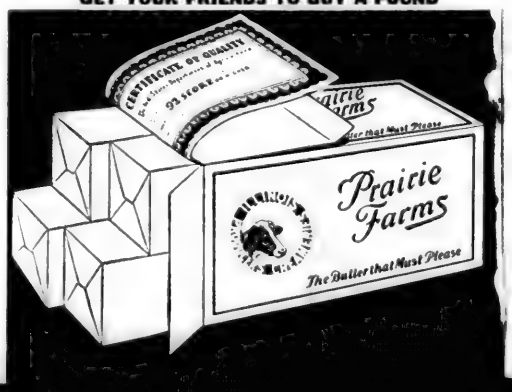
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ASK THE PRODUCERS CREAMERY TRUCK TO CALL

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PICKUPS TWICE A WEEK

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The Prevailing Price for Your Cream *and Dividends too!*

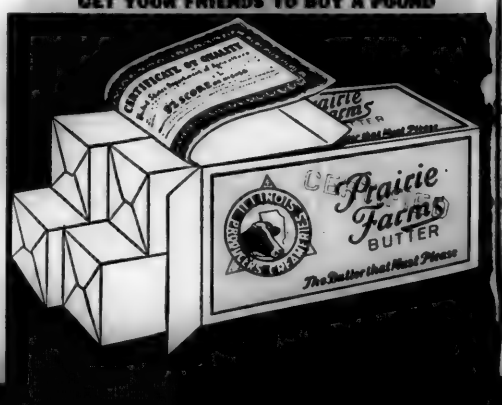
Washing machine—radio—vacuum cleaner—it makes no difference—a dividend check from Producers Creameries will help you buy it. What's more, through the year, your nearest Producers Creamery pays the prevailing price for cream, and delivers your check to you on the return trip. The dividends are extra money for buying things you might never have the spare cash to buy.

Where Producers Creameries operate, there you will find the price of cream stabilized at a higher figure. Co-operation, the power to meet price raids and differentials with the organized resistance of butterfat producers, will help you get more money for your cream. It pays to co-operate. Send your cream to the Producers. You can start tomorrow.

ILLINOIS PRODUCERS CREAMERIES

PRODUCERS CREAMERY of MOLINE; PRODUCERS CREAMERY of GALESBURG; PRODUCERS CREAMERY of BLOOMINGTON; PRODUCERS CREAMERY of PEORIA; PRODUCERS CREAMERY of CHAMPAIGN; PRODUCERS CREAMERY of OLNEY; PRODUCERS CREAMERY of CARBONDALE; PRODUCERS CREAMERY of MT. STERLING.

GET YOUR FRIENDS TO BUY A POUND



"Butter Your Bread with PRAIRIE FARMS Butter"

The
Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD
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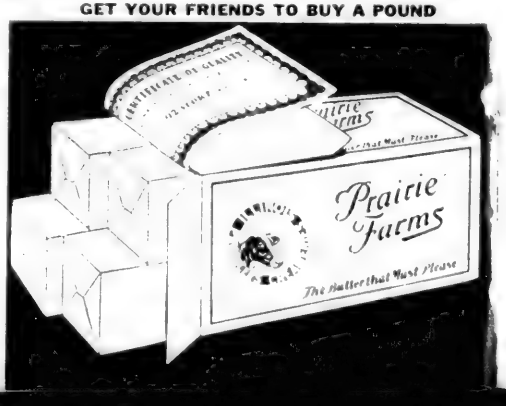
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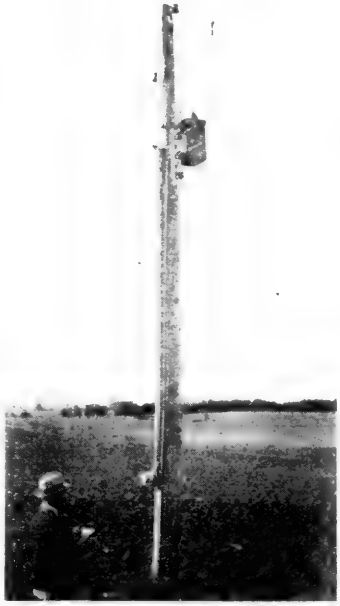
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(Continued from page 5)

problems of serving rural territory from the standpoint of a comparatively small operator. Farmers know him and have confidence in him. He was the busiest man I found in all my travels for he has a project underway to extend 98 miles of lines to 320 signed-up farms in 15 townships of Peoria and Knox counties.

Tegtmeier was assembling information for the Rural Electrification Administration. He had charts, maps, tables, curves, financial statements, letters, data, bids on equipment and a lot of other things ready to take to Washington. Everything was figured out, even to the cost of the bolts and screws that go into the proposed farm lines—all based on actual bids from manufacturers. The Suburban Corporation has applied for a loan of $81,500. It has been given tentative approval and Tegtmeier has hopes of getting the first loan through from REA in Illinois if not in the United States.

"I've been calling on farmers since May 25," he told me. "I started about 10 days after the President announced the $100,000,000 REA loan. We have 816 farms in our territory. We're now serving 192 of them. We buy our power from Central Illinois Light Co. at Peoria. Cost runs around 1.8 cents per kilowatt-hour. Our power or load factor is about 42."

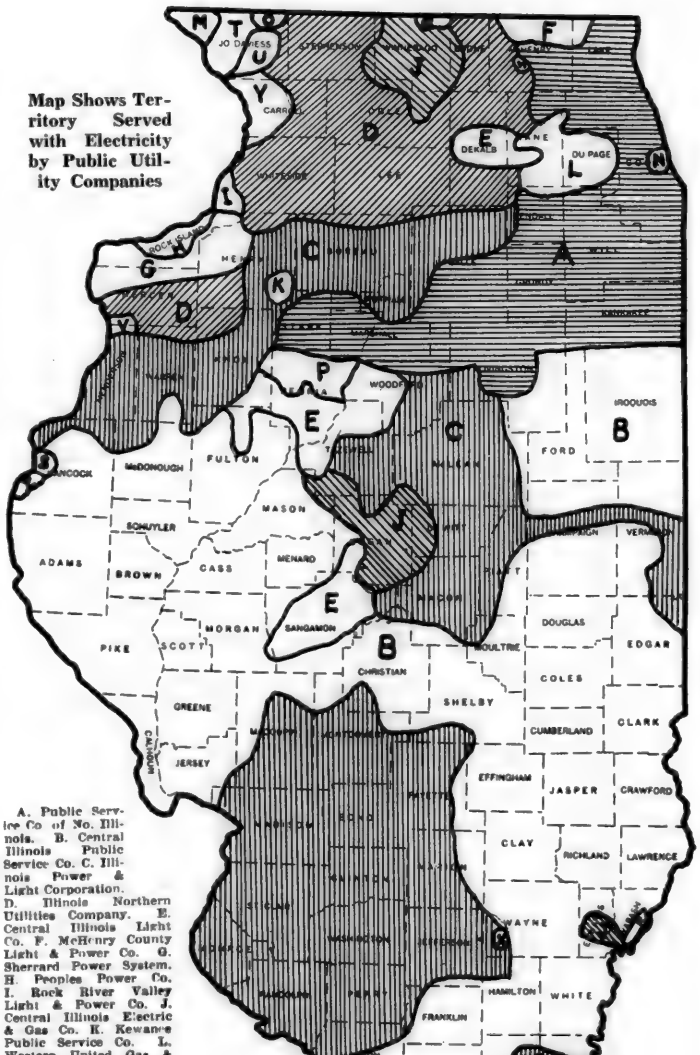
Load factor is one of the first things a utility man mentions when you talk about rural electric service. Tegtmeier explained it this way. According to charts he showed me, the greatest demand at any one time for electricity on his lines is 254 kilowatts. This maximum demand must be paid for just the same as if it were being used all the time. Only 42 per cent of the time, however, is maximum use being made of the maximum demand. If greater use were made of electricity without increasing the maximum demand at any one time, the cost of current could be reduced. Thus the facilities for furnishing power are largely going to waste a substantial part of the time. On strictly farm lines, Tegtmeier said, there is a high percentage of loss. It runs around 50 per cent. So when you buy electricity through a master meter, as Tegtmeier does, there is a loss of a substantial part of that energy.

The Suburban Company serves a number of small towns including Dunlap, Williamsfield, Laura, Dahinda, Kickapoo, Oak Hill, Alta, Radnor and the suburban area north of Peoria in addition to his rural customers.

Tetgmeier purchased the Big Hollow Electric Light and Power Company, largely a farmer-owned property operating in and about Dunlap and Alta, seven years ago. "They sold out because they could not make any money," he said. "Back in 1928 they had about 160 meters. The rates then were 15 cents for the first 25 kilowatts, 12 cents for the next 25, and 11 cents for everything over 50 kw. In 1930 we cut to 12 cents, 10 cents and five cents.

"The local company over at Williamsfield, similarly, had a rate of 16 cents for the first 20 kw, 13 cents for the next 30 kw and 12 cents for all

(Continued on page 15)



Map Shows Territory Served with Electricity by Public Utility Companies

A. Public Service Co of No. Illinois. B. Central Illinois Public Service Co. C. Illinois Power & Light Corporation. D. Illinois Northern Utilities Company. E. Central Illinois Light Co. F. McHenry County Light & Power Co. G. Sherrard Power System. H. Peoples Power Co. I. Rock River Valley Light & Power Co. J. Central Illinois Electric & Gas Co. K. Kewanee Public Service Co. L. Western United Gas & Electric Co. M. East Dubuque Electric Co. N. Commonwealth Edison Co. O. Mound Utilities Corporation. P. Suburban Electric Utilities Co. Q. South Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Co. R. Mount Carmel Public Utility & Service Co. S. Mississippi River Power Co. T. Interstate Light & Power Co. U. Elizabeth Light & Power Co. V. Dallas City Light Co. W. Woodstock Light & Power Co. X. Wayne City Utilities Co. Y. Northwestern Illinois Utilities. Z. Keokuk Electric Co.

That Pauper Relief Act

By Paul E. Mathias

LOCAL responsibility for care of the poor and indigent is again before the General Assembly of Illinois.

Bills transferring responsibility from the counties to the down-state townships were introduced at the Special Session. The Illinois Agricultural Association opposed these bills as introduced on the ground that this responsibility should be placed on local communities uniformly throughout the State. After bitter debate amendments were adopted which place the responsibility of providing relief on the townships in Cook County outside the City of Chicago, and on the City of Chicago itself in the same manner as on the townships down-state.

The City of Chicago is used as a relief unit because township government has been abandoned within the City and there is no functioning township unit within the City itself. The Illinois Agricultural Association is supporting the bills as amended. It believes that local administration of relief will result in substantial economies of administration. It also believes that if all communities in the State are required to bear a portion of the relief load and to raise a portion of the monies expended for this purpose, the total expenditures will be substantially reduced. There will be less competition to see how much they can get regardless of the necessity for such funds.

Our Illinois poor relief law was enacted in 1874. It placed the duty of providing for the poor upon the counties. The law required the counties to provide for the poor out of the proceeds of the levy for general county purposes. In 1931, because of the increasing relief load, a number of counties were unable to provide for their poor out of the proceeds of the 25c levy for general county purposes. The Illinois constitution limits the county tax levy for all county purposes to 75c on the $100 valuation unless the excess over 75c has been approved by the voters on a referendum. There is no such limitation upon the levy made by a township. Many persons argued that if the duty of providing poor relief could be shifted to the township and administered locally, that relief expenditures could be held down to a minimum.



Moved by the necessity of raising additional funds for poor relief purposes and hoping that local administration would hold relief expenditures to a minimum, the General Assembly in 1931 passed legislation which transferred the duty of providing relief to the poor and indigent from the counties to the townships. However, this law was not uniform. It applied only in the down-state counties which have township form of government.

In Cook County and in the counties which have three commissioners instead of a board of supervisors, commonly called the commission-governed counties, the duty of providing relief was left on the county. Further, in Cook County and these down-state commission-governed counties, the levy for relief purposes was not taken out of the statutory maximum rate of 25c for all county purposes. As the net result of this legislation, Cook County and the commission-governed counties were charged with the duty of providing relief but were required to secure the relief funds together with funds for all other general county purposes out of the 25c county levy.

In the 84 or 85 township governed counties the duty of providing relief was shifted to the townships and the townships authorized to make an unlimited levy for poor relief purposes. The townships did make levies for relief purposes and many of the townships levied large amounts. However, the relief burden continued to increase and early in 1932 the $20,000,000 relief bond issue was passed.

More than 91% of this bond issue was used for relief in Cook County and less than 9% was required for relief purposes down state. This was largely because of the fact that down-state townships had made substantial levies for poor relief purposes and were exerting every effort to carry their own relief load.

In the regular session of 1933, the Illinois Agricultural Association sponsored the so-called Lantz bills which would have permitted the townships outside of the City of Chicago and Cook County, and the City of Chicago itself, to levy a tax for poor relief purposes and support their poor in the same manner as was being required of

(Continued on page 9)

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

George Thiem, Editor
John Tracy, Assistant

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The New Corn-Hog Plan

BY their 6 to 1 favorable vote in October, American farmers who produce corn and hogs emphatically demanded continuation of the corn-hog program in 1936 and 1937.

While the new program for the next two years has not yet been officially announced, some of its probable contents are indicated by agreements reached at preliminary conferences of farmers and AAA officials.

Permission to signers to increase hog numbers to 100 per cent of base was unanimously approved. This would pave the way for a 30 per cent increase in production in 1936. Such an increase would still leave production about 20 per cent under the average for 1932-'33.

An adjustment payment of $2.50 for each hog produced up to 50 per cent of base is another recommendation. For example, if your base is 200 pigs the maximum adjustment payment would be $250.

An optional reduction of from 10 to 30 per cent below base corn acreage is another provision suggested. Each signer would be required to grow at least 25 per cent of base acreage. Corn adjustment payments would remain at 35 cents a bushel on estimated yield of retired acres.

A revision of corn-hog bases on each farm by the "appraised method" has been suggested to permit equitable assignments of bases to all farms following recommendations by local corn-hog committeemen. If properly administered it would tend to heal one of the sore spots of previous crop adjustment programs. Assignment of quotas would be based on past records of production, size and type of farm, soil and topography, equipment and other factors.

The proposal that the acreage of soil-improving and erosion-preventing crops on each farm be increased by an amount equal to the acres retired from corn production also met with unanimous approval. Final drafting and approval of the new corn-hog contract is now under way.

Thus co-operative production in the cornbelt becomes more securely intrenched beside co-operative marketing of farm products and co-operative purchasing of farm supplies as a benefactor of agriculture and the country.

Good Advice

W. W. WAYMACK, associate editor of the Des Moines Register-Tribune, gave some needed advice to a group of 700 New England business men and political leaders in Boston last week.

Speaking of the farm program, he said: "This thing, I believe, is permanent in its essentials—not necessarily the present methods . . . but the actuality of having the farmer at the national table from now on instead of under it catching the crumbs."

The editor declared any party that hopes to take the farm west "from those who politically now have its allegiance must, in my judgment, produce not a loving declaration, but a specific plan, virtually a legislative program in the form of a platform plank, so persuasive that it looks at least as good as the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and so concrete as to create confidence in 1936.

"The farmer," said Waymack, "is rather weary of being told that of course he is entitled to economic equality under our system, but that every specific plan to achieve it is unsound, unconstitutional, and un-American."

The Issue Will Not Down

BILLS have been introduced in the Illinois General Assembly to return taxing power and administration of pauper relief to the townships. The Illinois Agricultural Association favors such local administration. It believes that local officials are more likely to administer pauper relief with efficiency and economy than a larger unit of government. But if the duty of providing relief is shifted back to the townships it should be done uniformly.

There is no reason why Chicago, Cook county townships and the commission-governed counties should not levy for poor relief the same as township-governed counties. So the I. A. A. is supporting bills permitting commission-governed counties to levy a poor relief tax in addition to the 25 cent tax for general county purposes. The I. A. A. amendments, likewise, empower the City of Chicago in which township government has been abandoned, to levy a maximum of 30 cents on a $100 valuation for poor relief purposes.

While downstate townships have made heavy levies during the past four years to carry their relief load, the figures show that in Cook county in 1932 only $504,116 and in 1933 $253,000 were levied for current relief of the poor outside of institutions. In 1934 and 1935 no levies were made.

The bills supported by the Association will make it possible for all communities to carry a reasonable portion of their relief load. A vote against such an equitable plan cannot be defended. How much longer must we put up with the system under which downstate taxpayers must help provide for Chicago's poor as well as their own?

That Pauper Relief Act

(Continued from page 7)

the down-state townships. These bills further permitted the commission-governed counties to levy a tax in addition to the 25c tax for general county purposes, the proceeds of this additional tax to be used solely for relief in these commission-governed counties.

These bills were passed by the General Assembly but were vetoed by the Governor. At this session of the Legislature a limit of 50c per $100 valuation was fixed for the tax for poor relief purposes in townships having a population of 7,000 inhabitants or less. At the adjournment of the regular session in 1933 and with the veto of the Lantz bills, the law then provided that Cook County and the commission-governed counties should support their poor but did not provide them with any funds except as they might be able to use funds from the 25c levy for general purposes. In the counties under township government, townships of 7,000 population or less might levy up to 50c for relief purposes and there was no limitation upon the levy in townships of a greater population.

Same Old Story

Under this law the townships continued to levy and expend large amounts for relief purposes. In Cook County and the commission-governed counties but a small proportion of the relief funds were raised locally. The $30,000,000 relief bond issue legislation was passed and again a large portion of the proceeds of this bond issue was required to carry the relief load in Cook County.

At the 1935 session of the Illinois legislature, the bills permitting and requiring the townships in Cook County and the City of Chicago itself to raise funds for the care of their poor in the same manner as had been done in the down-state townships were again introduced. It appeared impossible to pass these bills. The State administration sponsored and supported an increase in the occupational or sales tax from 2c to 3c on the dollar, the additional 1c to be used only for relief purposes. The Federal government announced its work relief program and the United States Congress passed a bill providing $4,800,000,000 for this purpose.

The Federal government stated that it would take over all families on relief containing employable persons and would provide employment for at least one person from each such family. It appeared that approximately 50,000 families having no employable members would remain for which the State and local authorities would be required to provide. The legislature also passed an old age pension law and it further appeared that effective January 1, 1936, a large number of persons included in the families to be provided for by the State and local authorities would be entitled to old age pensions. It was estimated that the additional 1c occupational or sales tax would produce at least $20,000,000 per year which would be available for the relief and support of the 50,000 families or approximately $400 per family per year without taking into consideration the more than 13,000 families which contained persons eligible for old age pensions or the other families having members eligible for blind pensions or mothers pensions.

"AT THE ECONOMIC MOVIES"



Cargill in The Chattanooga Times.

Why Law Changed

In view of the entire situation it seemed there was no longer any necessity for large levies on the part of the townships to care for their poor. Senators Hickman and Lantz introduced bills which transferred the duty of caring for the poor and indigent from the townships back to the counties. Representative Bolger introduced a bill giving counties power to make a levy for relief purposes in addition to the levy for general county purposes. The Illinois Agricultural Association supported this legislation believing that in view of the Federal program and the old age pension law, the proceeds of the additional 1c of the occupational tax should be adequate to carry practically the entire burden supplemented, if need be, by a small levy in counties with unusually heavy relief loads. The Association realized that this legislation did not constitute a permanent solution of the controversy over local support of the poor but it did believe that this legislation was the first step towards placing all counties of the State on a uniform basis. This legislation was passed by the General Assembly and approved by the Governor.

The Federal government did not get its work relief program under way as soon as anticipated and a number of counties reported to the Governor that they were unable to levy a sufficient amount to carry the relief load of their county and requested that he include the subject matter of local poor relief in the call for the first special session of the General Assembly. This subject was included in the call for the present special session and bills were introduced in the Senate which would have returned the duty of providing relief from the counties to the townships in the 84 down-state township-governed counties.

In Cook County and the 17 commission-governed counties, this duty was to be left on the county and these counties again required to secure their funds for relief purposes out of the 25c levy for general county purposes. This provision would have made it almost impossible for Cook County and the commission-governed counties to raise any substantial amount for relief purposes while in the townships large levies for relief purposes would have been made.

(Continued on page 29)



"Our next job is to Improve the Quality of Illinois Poultry and Eggs," says Frank Gougler, left, and Jack Countiss. "We can do it and get the farmer more money through co-operative selling."

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About Helping Illinois Milk and Cream Producers Get Fair Prices

EVERY now and then some one comes along and jars your thoughts and perhaps your equanimity with a leading question.

It was such a question that prompted this story. The question is, "what has the I. A. A. done to help its members get a better price for their milk and produce"?

That's a large order. You have to go back and look at the record of the past 15 years to answer it. For without such an analysis you can't answer it. Nor can you answer it without visualizing just how large the dairy and produce business in this state bulks, and what it means in dollars and cents to the owners and operators of some 200,000 Illinois farms where cows are milked, poultry raised, and eggs gathered daily. So let's have a look.

Illinois ranks fifth as a dairy state. Last year, the census tells us, 1,130,000 cows were milked in this state. Their total annual production was 4,949,000,000 pounds of milk and 188,000,000 pounds of butterfat. This is an average of 4,380 pounds of milk and 166 pounds of butterfat per cow. Not a high average but then last year was a year of high priced feed and relatively unprofitable production in the dairy business.

The farm value of milk last year is listed at $71,760,000. That's a good deal of money. Cash income of dairy products sold was $58,263,000. Illinois creamery butter production was 66,516,300 pounds. It required more than 53 million pounds of butterfat to make that butter. What has the Association done to improve the farmer's position as a salesman of these products?

Since 1921 the I. A. A. has had a dairy department. And since 1921, I believe without exception, have all the successful milk bargaining and distributing organizations, and co-operative creameries been established in this state.

The work of organizing Illinois milk and butterfat for sale through producer co-operatives was launched by the I. A. A. under the assumption that farmers are more likely to get a fair price when they centralize control and sale of their commodities.

This isn't the only reason, however. Quality improvement, checking of weights and tests, and advertising to stimulate consumption also loom large in co-operative benefits and service.

And so, systematically, the County Farm Bureaus and the I. A. A., working hand in hand, began setting up bargaining associations primarily to sell the farmers' milk to the established dealers at a justified premium over butterfat and condensary prices. At a few points, even as early as 1922 and 1923, County Farm Bureaus organized co-operative distributing plants. The Quincy co-operative is a shining example of the fact that farmers can succeed in the milk distributing business. Producers there consistently have been netting more for their milk than on other markets of similar size. More recently Springfield, Peoria, Jacksonville, Danville, and Harrisburg have seen the establishment of co-operative dairy distributing companies.

But most of the milk co-operatives established in Illinois are of the bargaining type. In every case the fluid milk co-operative sales organizations

now operating at Chicago, St. Louis, Champaign, Decatur, DeKalb, Galesburg, Lasalle, Peoria, Moline, and Rockford were set up by the Illinois Agricultural Association and backed by the County Farm Bureaus.

With few exceptions you will find that the leadership heading up these organizations was developed by the Farm Bureau.

Before the coming of the fluid milk co-operatives there was comparatively little premium paid over condensery and butterfat prices. There was constant complaint in some areas over weights and tests. At Chicago, which today has a 50c per cwt. premium over the condensery price on 90% of base milk, organization is easily worth 25c per cwt. and more to dairy farmers. The base price on Nov. 8, for example, was about $1.90 when non-members in the territory were getting $1.50. At St. Louis and Rock Island where AAA marketing agreements are in force—which would not have been possible were farmers not organized — milk prices have been stabilized at a premium for Class I base fluid milk which recognizes the extra effort and expense involved in producing milk under rigid sanitary requirements.

At the organized down-state markets last year, exclusive of Springfield for which no figures are available, sales through co-operatives aggregated 168,304,083 pounds. Sales at St. Louis for the year through Sanitary Milk Producers totaled 449,182,342 pounds. And the Pure Milk Association in Chicago reported sales of approximately 1,740,000,000 pounds of base and surplus milk last year at an average net price to producer of about $1.65 per cwt. This latter figure compares with the average condensery price for the year of $1.15 to $1.20 per hundred pounds.

More recently milk producers have either found it necessary or advisable to go into the distributing business at Peoria, Danville, Harrisburg, and Jacksonville. Peoria Producers Dairy will market about 5,000,000 pounds this year. The Producers Dairy of Danville will handle about 2,500,000 pounds. These co-operative dairies, together with the one at Quincy, will handle an estimated 13,250,000 pounds of milk with a gross value of approximately $2,640,000 in 1935. Last year this group served nearly 48,000 producers.

These co-operative milk producers organizations, taken together, unquestionably are exerting a powerful influence, not only on the markets where they operate but throughout the state, toward getting their members a fair price for milk, supply and demand considered.

When you stop to consider that only a 10 cent per cwt. increase returns to the farmer on the 4,949,000,000 pounds of milk produced last year—a figure approximating a half million dollars—you get some idea of the value of milk producers' co-operation.

But 10 cents a hundred is too conservative an estimate, even if you average it on all the milk produced in the state. You get a better understanding of the place co-operative associations are filling in this country by comparing prices at organized markets with those at markets where producers are unorganized.

On some markets the effectiveness of organized producers in maintaining profitable prices has been hurt by extending the area from which milk is brought in. At Chicago there has been a steady rise in surplus. There is constant pressure from distant areas to get in on the premium market. Thus the interests of producers for the fluid milk trade is closely allied with that of farmers who sell to condenseries, cheese factories and creameries. The fact that the Chicago market maintained a relatively high price through 1932 and part of 1933 when condensery, cheese factory and cream prices had dropped to very low levels brought a flood of new milk to the city from the hinterland.

It is amazing when you consider the proximity of Chicago to the cheaper milk regions of Wisconsin, how well farmers in the Chicago milk shed have maintained a base price substantially above the condensery and cheese factory scale.

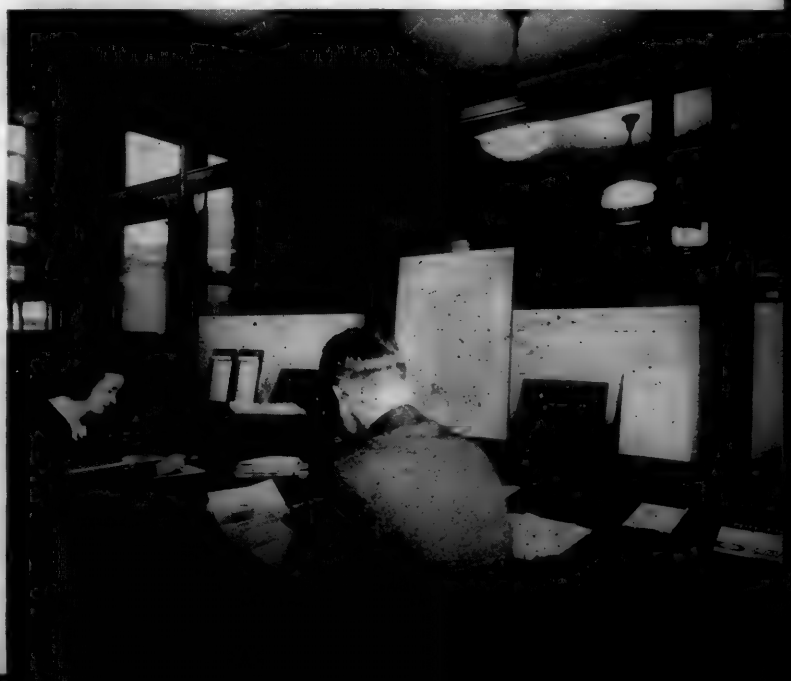
The Illinois Agricultural Association launched its cream marketing program about 12 years ago. Cream pools or produce marketing associations were established to operate much like the early milk producer associations. These pools assembled cream, ran butterfat tests and sold it on yearly contract to the highest bidding private processors.

Many of these cream pools were immediately effective in reducing the spread between cream station prices and the Chicago butter market. A. D. Lynch, dairy marketing director at that time, tells a story about a meeting in Ford county called to organize a cream pool. There was a cream station across the street from the hall in which the meeting was held. On their way to the meeting several producers noticed the price posted on the window in front of the station. The proprietor apparently learned what was going on for at the close of the session the old price was erased and a new butterfat price three cents higher posted.

This incident is typical of the influence of local co-operatives in strengthening country prices. Thus co-operative marketing and co-operative buying benefit not only members who make it possible but all farmers who market and buy the commodities affected.

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(Continued on page 14)



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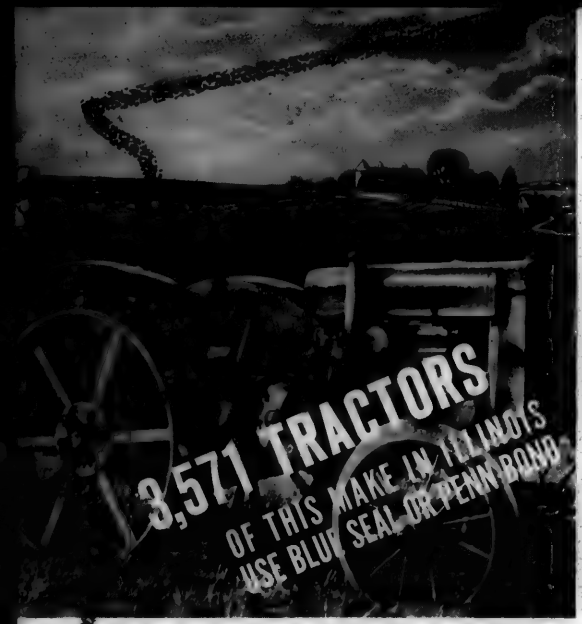
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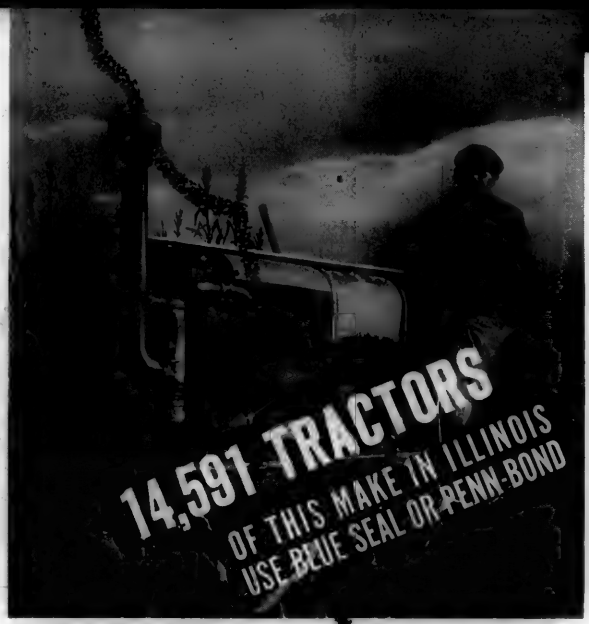


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FRANK W. SCHOLL, ROUTE 1, DIXON, ILLINOIS

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MR. GEORGE HAMPEL, ROUTE 1, THOMASBORO, ILLINOIS

"This Farmall and I have worked together for eight years without a bit of trouble since I started using Blue Seal and Penn-Bond Motor Oils. I purchase these from the Champaign County Service Company. When plowing corn, I drain the oil once a week; it seems a shame to drain it out, it still looks so good. You'll find that these oils stand up under all types of heavy duty work. I also use these oils in my Fordson and two cars."

They use

BLUE SEAL or PENN-BOND MOTOR OILS

for safe, economical lubrication

★ ★ ★

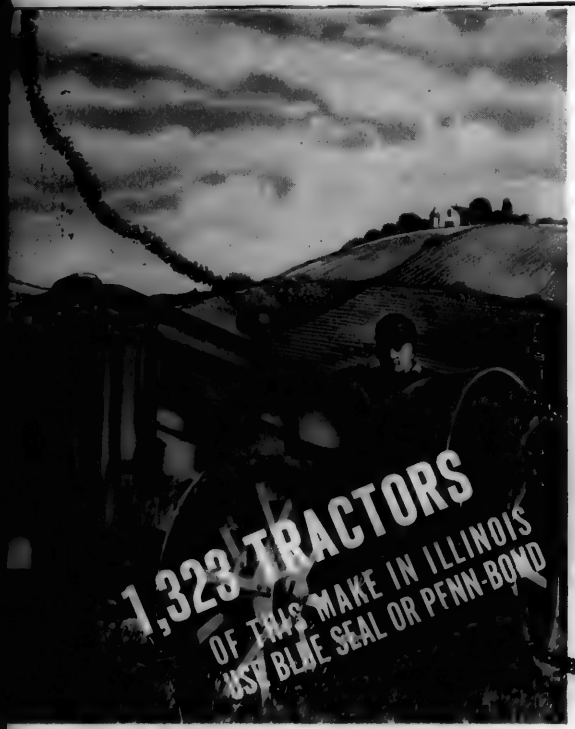
More Illinois tractors use BLUE SEAL and PENN-BOND than any other brand of motor oil.

A recent customer survey reveals that here in Illinois alone are

buy from the Lee County Service Company. I run it 60 hours. All of the original shims are still in the bearings. Blue Seal certainly stands up under heavy work. I've run this tractor on the road for over 400 miles between jobs of clover hulling, and threshing."

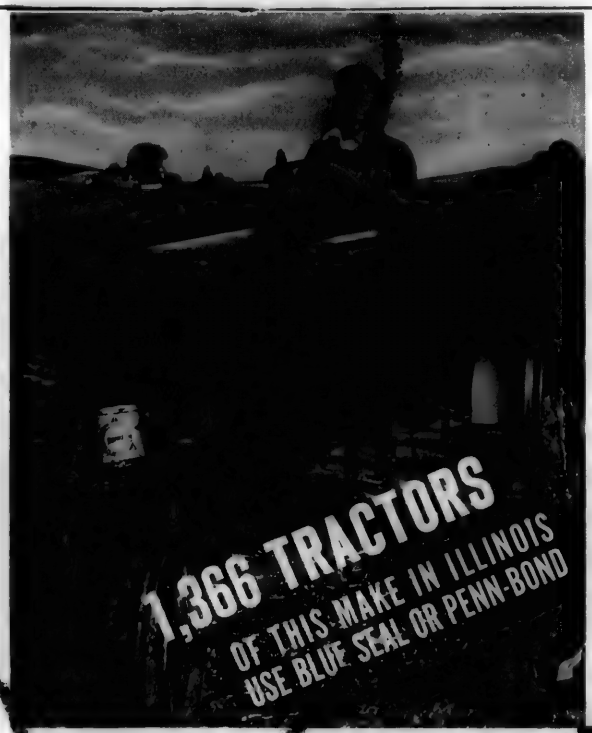
these from the Champaign County Service Company. When plowing corn, I drain the oil once a week; it seems a shame to drain it out, it still looks so good. You'll find that these oils stand up under all types of heavy duty work. I also use these oils in my Fordson and two cars."

More Illinois tractors use BLUE SEAL and PENN-BOND than any other brand of motor oil.



WALTER WILLIAMS, ROUTE 2, ELMWOOD, ILLINOIS

"My tractor has been serviced by the Peoria County Service Company for six years. I use Blue Seal SAE 40 and Magic Aladdin Gasoline. My tractor is kept busy because I farm 360 acres, and also do lots of custom work like combining, plowing, silo filling, etc. I pull three 14-inch bottoms easily with this small tractor. I run my oil a full 60 hours, and never add any. There has never been a wrench inside."



OTTO BOEHLE AND SON, ROUTE 2, AMBOY, ILLINOIS

"We have used Blue Seal for 5 years. It has given us complete satisfaction in the heavy field work, which we do with this Allis Chalmers. We found that it worked fine also in our old Fordson. We buy our Blue Seal from the Lee County Service Company."

A recent customer survey reveals that here in Illinois alone are 28,198 tractors of **ALL MAKES** now being correctly lubricated with BLUE SEAL and PENN-BOND.

Think of it! . . . nearly half of all the tractors in the State are using BLUE SEAL and PENN-BOND Oils exclusively! These oils are sold exclusively by the 60 farmer-owned service companies.

What about the other half?—The other half is divided 650 different ways among that many other petroleum distributors.

BLUE SEAL and PENN-BOND insure long life through safe lubrication and $17,000,000.00 worth of tractors prove it.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BUYING YOUR OIL NOW FOR SPRING DELIVERY

DISTRIBUTED BY THE 60 COUNTY SERVICE COMPANIES AFFILIATED WITH

THE CHOICE OF 28,198 ILLINOIS TRACTOR OWNERS



FRANK W. SCHOLL, ROUTE 1, DIXON, ILLINOIS

There may be another tractor that will do the work as well as his Blue Seal Motor Oil, but I'll be darned if I can find it. I've used Blue Seal Motor Oil in my JAE 4 and buy from the same party, Stevens Company, each year. A quart original shows up in the crankcase. Blue Seal actually stands up under heavy work. I've run the tractor on the road for over 400 miles, between jobs of clover hulling and threshing.



MR. GEORGE HAMPEL, ROUTE 1, THOMASBORO, ILLINOIS

This Farmall and I have a date together for eight years in the future. I've treated it right, starting using Blue Seal and Penn-Bond Motor Oil. I purchase these from the Champaign County Service Company. When I am ready to drain the crankcase I drain it clean to drain it out. It's good. You'll find that these oils stand up under all types of heavy duty. work. I also use these oils in my Fordson and two cars.

They use BLUE SEAL or PENN-BOND MOTOR OILS

for safe, economical lubrication

More Illinois tractors use BLUE SEAL and PENN-BOND than any other brand of motor oil.

A recent customer survey reveals that here in Illinois alone are



WALTER WILLIAMS, ROUTE 2, ELMWOOD, ILLINOIS



OTTO BOEHLE AND SON, ROUTE 2, AMBOY, ILLINOIS

More Illinois tractors use BLUE SEAL and PENN-BOND than any other brand of motor oil.

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Other Tractors in Illinois Using

BLUE SEAL and PENN-BOND

★ ★ ★

TRACTOR A	3449
TRACTOR B	979
TRACTOR C	722
TRACTOR D	516
TRACTOR E	457
TRACTOR F	219
ALL OTHER TRACTORS	1005

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BUYING YOUR OIL NOW FOR SPRING DELIVERY

DISTRIBUTED BY THE 60 COUNTY SERVICE COMPANIES AFFILIATED WITH

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST. • CHICAGO • ILLINOIS

Here's What We've Done

(Continued from page 11)

cream station prices in central Illinois were 37 cents a pound on a 45 cent Chicago butter market. Contrast that with the recent price of 30 cents paid by a private cream station in Mason county on a 28½ cent Chicago butter market. Does co-operation pay?

More than 70 co-operative produce associations were established in this state. There is ample proof that they raised local bids an average of at least four cents a pound over the state. Apply this to 53 million pounds of butterfat produced last year and you get $2,120,000. Is that worth having? At a few points, chiefly in southern Illinois, co-operative marketing raised local prices for butterfat from six to seven cents a pound.

The cream pools operated quite successfully in the beginning. But some time before the co-operative creamery program was launched it became apparent that bids of the processors for the pool cream were approximately the same. It appeared that the processors were getting together before submitting their bids. Farmers felt that the bid prices represented too great a discount under the Chicago 90 score butter market so they urged that the IAA help set up a chain of co-operative creameries each big enough to process at least a million pounds of butter a year.

To make a long story short eight of these centralized co-operative creameries have been established at Peoria, Moline, Champaign, Olney, Bloomington, Carbondale, Galesburg and Mt. Sterling. The latest, at Mt. Sterling, is scheduled to open early in December.

These co-operative creameries are doing things that no private creamery can possibly do under the present situation. The co-operatives have allocated territory and are assembling cream by truck while it is still fresh. Under the competitive private system there are as many as five or six cream stations in a town all competing for the farmers' business. Think of the waste in assembling cream with such a system. More than that, think of the waste to the farmer in allowing his cream to set around in stores, cream stations, railway stations and on trains while its quality steadily declines.

Any processor will tell you that you can't make high-grade butter from old cream or from very sour cream. Illinois farmers have been and are losing millions of dollars annually: first, by not taking better care of their cream, and, secondly, by failing to get their cream to the processing plant while it is still fresh.

Illinois Producers Creameries are demonstrating that they can produce 90 to 92 score butter and get more money for their butter than the private, centralized creameries. There has been complaint for years by private creameries of low-quality cream in southern Illinois, yet the Producers Creameries at Carbondale and Olney are demonstrating that they can produce 90 score butter with Southern Illinois cream when gathered by trucks while it is fresh. Ninety score butter is being shipped out of these two plants consistently. Besides paying the prevailing price for cream—which is higher since co-operative marketing came into the picture—an additional patronage dividend of two cents a pound is being paid by the earlier organized creameries.



One of Danville Producers' Dairy shiny new trucks. Work is under way on a modern distributing plant. It is being erected by Richard Beard of the Beard Ice Co. who will furnish water, power and refrigeration.

The eight centralized co-operatives cover substantially all of the important butterfat sections of the state. In northwestern Illinois there are a number of smaller creameries, all organized by the County Farm Bureau, the IAA or both, at such points as Mt. Carroll, Polo, Elizabeth and East Dubuque. These creameries have all been successful in returning a maximum price for cream.

The poultry and egg marketing program for Illinois is now being formulated. The possibilities here appear to be quite as attractive as in milk and cream. There are approximately 35,000,000 chickens raised annually and the cash income from 1,500,000,000 eggs laid yearly by Illinois hens exceeds that from chickens. From 1928 to 1932 cash income from chickens dropped from $20,898,000 to $10,516,000 annually. Since then there has been some recovery. Yet last year the combined cash income from chickens and eggs in Illinois totaled a little more than $26,000,000. Here again the great opportunity in co-operative marketing lies in improving the quality of eggs and poultry and marketing them direct to retail outlets under our own brands.

The eight co-operative creamery plants with upwards of 200 trucks on the road daily offer an ideal setup for assembling poultry and eggs. At no additional expense trucks now picking up cream can load on fresh eggs and poultry. The direct daily contact between the truck salesman and farmers has almost unlimited possibilities in an educational way—for spreading information about the care of eggs and the feeding of quality poultry for market.

Nothing succeeds like success. The best argument to support co-operative milk and produce marketing is the fact that there are hundreds of well-established milk, butter manufacturing, poultry and egg co-operatives, some of them doing a tremendously large business, from California to New Jersey. Illinois is a little behind schedule on co-operative produce marketing, but we are catching up rapidly and building soundly as we go. You can't measure the value of co-operative marketing by price comparisons after the co-operative is established. The greatest contribution the co-operative makes is to raise the general price level in communities where they operate.—Editor.

Checks averaging $25.37 per Farm Bureau member patron were distributed by the Livingston Service Company at its Sixth Annual Meeting, Pontiac, November 21. 1,151 Farm Bureau members received patronage and preferred dividended checks totaling $30,804.33. Patronage dividends declared were 22% on lube oil and grease, 15% on rural sales of Magic Aladdin gasoline and Radiant kerosene, 12% on sales by filling stations and dealers, 11% on rural sales of third grade gasoline, and 7% on distillate. Annual dividends total $103,682.54, or approximately four and one-half times paid in capital stock. E. C. Campbell is manager.

Electrifying Illinois Farms

(Continued from page 6)

over 50 kw. These rates were high because consumption was low. We were buying from the company at Peoria at a rate which was high because of low consumption. You must have large consumption and a good load factor to operate economically.

"Our new rate, which will go into effect when the new customers are connected, will be no higher than present minimum rates with a rate of 2½c for all over 82 kw per month. We will be able to come out on that kind of a rate because our contract with farmer customers provides that they must install at least one of three major appliances, namely, electric refrigerator, electric range, or electric water heater. We are insisting on this because our past experience proves that you can't make farm lines pay when farmers use the service only for lights and small household appliances.

"Let no one get the idea that the Rural Electrification Administration is throwing money around," said Tegtmeier. "I have been down there several times and have found that the REA officials are high-grade, experienced utility men. The government is making no grants. It is loaning money for rural lines but the cost must be held down and you have to have everything figured out to the last bolt and pin before you can get approval for a loan."

The Suburban Company proposes to build its rural line extensions free of charge to farm customers. The 320 farms now signed up average about 3¼ to the mile. The greatest possible average is 4.2 farms to the mile in this territory.

The proposed 98 miles of lines have been surveyed. Actual out-of-pocket expense on the project from June to November 1 amounted to $3,088.07. Among the 320 new signers are 56 who now have individual light plants which will be junked or sold.

The 192 farmers served by the Suburban Company last year had an average charge for electric service of $64.50 for the year. Most of these were on a $4 per month minimum with rates varying from 10 cents for the first 25 kw down to three cents for all energy over 100 kw.

You soon learn that most utility companies have all sorts of complicated rates in force. The tendency is to simplify them and during the past year or two the Illinois Commerce Commission has been effective in reducing rates both to city and rural consumers.

The Suburban Company reduced its rates on May 1, 1934 about 16 per cent. This rate reduction increased consumption 96.2 kw-hours per customer per year



New construction work going on at Princeville in Peoria county.

in the 12 months ending April 30, 1935, Tegtmeier said. Average annual consumption of electricity went from 720 kw to 806. Up to October 1, 1935, line losses of electricity were around 30 per cent. By putting in a synchronous condenser at the end of his line at Williamsfield, Tegtmeier reduced his line losses from 30 to 24 per cent. This equipment will pay for itself in a short time, he said.

How much does it cost to build a mile of rural electric line?

This is a question of great importance to farmers because on it hinges their rates and the investment farmers must make in some areas to get service. Tegtmeier has it all figured out for his territory. His figures show $528.85 per mile, which includes poles, wiring, insulators, brackets, nuts, bolts, etc. and labor. It does not include the transformer nor the service wire from the line to the point of distribution in the farm yard. Each three kw transformer installed costs $81.98, and each farm must have a transformer. The service wire to the farmstead costs $12.83. Thus, a complete mile of line, including three transformers to the mile and three service wires, is estimated at $813.28. And this is A-1 construction. Tegtmeier has all the quotations on material and labor so he knows what he's talking about. Of the $528.85 for a mile of line alone without the transformers and service wires, the material cost is $285.60. Labor and overhead amount to $243.25. These costs take advantage of latest inventions and reductions in prices of materials.



Filling silo with electric power on Henry Hoy Farm in Lee county.

He estimates that building the 98 miles of lines will provide employment for 50 men for three months. The REA requires that the following minimum wages be paid on rural electrification projects: common labor $55 a month (about 35 cents an hour); skilled labor (linemen) $85 a month; professional or technical labor $94 a month.

I was interested in getting information about the cost of wiring a farm house and buildings. This varies considerably with the size of the house, the number of buildings and the kind of a deal you can make with local electricians. John Learned, big and enthusiastic vice-president of Public Service Corporation of Northern Illinois, a pioneer in rural electrification, will tell you that you can wire a house for as little as $20. But that's a very small house and a very simple installation. The kind most farmers want costs from $80 to $120 for a house alone. Many contractors charge by the outlet, which varies from about $2.25 to $3 each. You can get a complete job, which includes wiring a large house, cattle and horse barns, corn crib, granary, hog house, chicken house, yard lights, etc. for $150 to $200.

The Peorin-Knox county electrification project, according to estimates of the Suburban Electric Corporation's engineers, involves the wiring of practically all the new customers' homes and buildings. The 320 new farm signers have indicated their intentions to buy 252 electric irons at $4 each, 63 electric washers at $49.50, 85 radios at $44.95, 216 electric refrigerators at $175, 73 motors at $40 each, 17 water systems and bathroom $287.50, seven electric ranges at $74.50, one flood light $50, six water heaters at $49.95. These costs are somewhat lower than much equipment now on the market. You can buy appliances at many different prices. There may be possibilities here for co-operative buying to reduce costs.

The cost of wiring an eight-room house, including a switch for pole light and installation for electric stove, Tegt-

(Continued on page 16)

Electrifying Illinois Farms

(Continued from page 15)

meier estimates at $80. This does not include fixtures nor wiring barns and other buildings.

The Public Service Company of Northern Illinois has perhaps the best rural territory in the state. It serves northeastern Illinois where towns and cities are close together, where farms are smaller and where dairying predominates. It has already extended electricity to nearly half of the 26,000 farmers in its 17 counties. Approximately 250 miles of lines have been built or are under construction in 1935. By the end of the year it is estimated that there will be around 900 more customers than there were last Jan. 1.

Public Service of Northern Illinois is going faster in extending rural lines largely because it offers farmers more favorable terms and a lower monthly minimum rate. The company charges a minimum per month of one-eightieth of the cost of the line per customer but not less than $3.50. The rate is the same as city rates. It depends on number of rooms in house and amount of current used. In October the average bill for 9,700 rural customers was $4.23 — the average current used 78 kilowatt hours.

Illinois Northern Utilities Company operating from McHenry county on the east, to Whiteside and Henry on the west and south is speeding ahead in electrifying farms. Stimulated by the Whiteside County Farm Bureau's farm improvement, and clean-up-paint-up campaign, from eight to ten groups of farmers varying from eight to 20 in each group either have signed up or are organizing to get electricity. Several groups are already connected. By the end of the year it is estimated that nearly one-fourth of Whiteside county farms will be electrified.

INU is investing up to $300 per customer in rural lines. Thus, if there are three signers to the mile, lines are built without charge to customers who agree to pay $6 per month minimum for 100 kwh. All current over 100 kwh is billed at 3c per kilowatt hour.

R. W. Olmstead, manager of the Prophetstown INU office reported that the right-of-way was just secured for 24 signers in northern Henry county around Hooppole. To show what higher farm prices have done to farm buying power, he cited sales of 280 major electrical appliances — mostly refrigerators and electric ranges—in a one-day campaign several weeks ago in INU territory. These went both to farmers and city customers in the predominantly agricultural region of northern Illinois.

F. C. Kingsley, farm engineer for the company at Dixon, reported 425 new



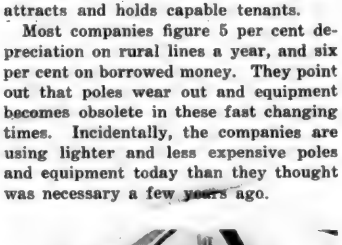
WM. C. TEGTMEIER

"I'd like to get the first REA loan in Illinois"

farm customers and signers since the first of the year, with 325 actually connected throughout their territory in 19 counties. They are building about one mile a day of farm lines. Transformer and line losses in this territory are running about 50 per cent. Kingsley also reported a poor load factor on rural business. All new farm installations are being made with heavy service wires suitable for connecting up electric ranges, water heaters, and other heavy appliances. The cost of wiring farm homes in this territory is running from $125 to $150 with more complete jobs, including farm buildings, running up to $200.

Heavy tenancy is a major obstacle to extension of rural lines. Some land owners feel that they cannot afford the expense of wiring. But others are responding because they realize the farm is more valuable when electrified and attracts and holds capable tenants.

Most companies figure 5 per cent depreciation on rural lines a year, and six per cent on borrowed money. They point out that poles wear out and equipment becomes obsolete in these fast changing times. Incidentally, the companies are using lighter and less expensive poles and equipment today than they thought was necessary a few years ago.



You can even put on Soycil Paint by electricity. Motor driven paint sprayer at work.

Encouraged by the Illinois Commerce Commission, utility companies have dropped their rates during the past two years. INU formerly had a $10 per month minimum for rural customers and would finance farm extensions up to $450 per customer, allowing 150 kwh at the minimum rate with 3c per kw over that amount. This was dropped to $9 in 1931, later to $6 for 100 kw, 6c per kw for the next 50 and 3c per kw for all over 150. Later this rate was dropped to the present $6 minimum for 100 kw and 3c for all over 100 kwh.

Electrical equipment also has come down somewhat although there is plenty of room for further reductions. In Ohio, the Farm Bureau Federation has set up a state co-operative which in addition to promoting farmer-owned lines may purchase electric appliances and equipment wholesale direct from factories to reduce the spread between factory and retail costs.

You should know something about the amount of energy required per month to operate major electrical appliances. Following are estimates compiled by Suburban Electric Utilities Co. based on their experience: electric range 100 kwh, milk cooler 50 kwh, milking machine 50 kwh, electric refrigerator 45 kwh, lighting, electric washing machine, iron, radio, pumps, toaster, and other small appliances, all together, about 62 kwh per month. If a customer used all of the equipment specified above in the Suburban's territory under their new farm rate the cost would run about $11 per month for 325 kwh of energy.

To build up their load factor, which in practice means to promote use of electricity in the so-called "off hours," INU has come out with a rate of 1c per kwh on electric water heaters. Other companies are doing the same. These heaters, which cost about $100 (50 gallons), without installation, come on at night and operate until morning, also about three hours in early afternoon. They supply plenty of hot water 24 hours a day for an average size family. The first two to be installed with separate meters in the Prophetstown territory cost for October $1.71 and $1.40 respectively. They cannot be turned on except at specified times. The contract price to install is $30.

In the Prophetstown area where 41 farms have recently contracted for service and where a score or more of others are getting ready to sign up, Mr. Olmstead reported a shortage of electricians to wire farm houses and buildings. Water systems lead the list of improvements being installed. Cost of complete bathroom and toilet facilities including septic tank, water pump and motor, pressure tank and fixtures is about $300.

(Continued on page 20)

Gay Mead of Mercer County

His Kind Make The Farm Bureau What It Is

By John Tracy

MRS. GAY S. MEAD chuckled to herself. "So he told you that looking after the chickens was my job, did he?" Mr. Mead, peering into the dining room from the back porch (his boots were muddy), looked embarrassed.

"Well," he said hesitantly, "I suppose we both take care of 'em,"—then smiling thoughtfully at his wife, "we've been partners in everything for quite a while."

He got a nice smile back.

And there you have it. Partners. In that interchange of glances, the understanding smiles, the impulse on the part of both to give each other all the credit, you caught a fleeting glimpse of a lifetime of co-operation that has few equals.

Theirs is the sort of place youngsters imagine they'd be going to when they went "Out to Aunt Mary's." A fine comfortable, 14 room house is surrounded by majestic trees planted, says Mrs. Nettie Isaac, sister of Mr. Mead, "around 70 years ago." Set away from the home are as nicely arranged a group of 10 farm buildings as you'll ever see. They're well kept up, not pretentious, but combining practicability with a simple rugged beauty.

Gay Mead was born on this land 58 years ago. His father, Scammel Mead, a New York stater, married an Ohio girl and came out to Illinois with his bride more than 75 years ago in a wagon and settled on the land of which Gay Mead's farm is now a part. Here they brought up their family. Gay Mead was the youngest.

Reaching young manhood, he began making regular trips over Suez way in Mercer county. In 1908, Dora McLaughlin, the cause of Gay's regular trips to Suez, decided that being Mrs. Gay S. Mead wasn't a bad idea at all. Three children were born to them—Harry Lee, James Clair and Marjorie Marie. They are all married and as Mr. Mead put it with a twinkle in his eye, "just about the time we could use them around here they decided to set up their own establishments." But you can tell he's mighty pleased that his family are happily married and well on their way in the world.

Harry is farming a mile south of Alexis, in Mercer County. James Clair is a minister in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Marjorie, Mrs. Clarence Higgins now, lives northeast of North Henderson, Mercer county—just a few miles.

The Mead farm comprises 153 acres, of which 50 acres has been limed. This year, 50 acres were planted in corn, 20 in oats, 20 in timothy hay which was threshed for seed, and 28 in soy beans. The rest is pasture and the extensive barn and feeding lots. A car load of livestock is fed every year—this year they were Herefords from Colorado. There are 5 milk cows too, and an Angus bull calf, 45 Hampshire hogs, 120 White Rock pullets and 14 roosters. There's the dog too, and three of the friendliest just plain cats in Mercer county. Most of the farming is done with horses, but there is a tractor to help speed things up.

Now all this seems like a good deal of farm work. But here's the amazing thing about Gay Mead. He had a swell time this year doing the whole job himself! The only time he had a man to help was during corn picking. There are not many men 58 years old who can get away with it much less do the job that Gay Mead is doing. Nothing has suffered from lack of attention. Things look spick and span.

Mead is a charter member of the Mercer County Farm Bureau. He's a booster in every sense of the word. He's dependable when the organization wants to get a job done. He co-



FARM ADVISER PURNELL AND GAY S. MEAD
"Those feeder steers are from Colorado."

operates to the maximum and he says "I couldn't think of farming without the Farm Bureau. It just wouldn't seem right somehow. I've belonged ever since it started and I depend on it and the Farm Adviser to help me out with the constant problems that come up in farming. Of course the services are important too."

All the Mead livestock is shipped to the Chicago Producers. Said Mead, "I've never sold a hog any other place," and we're willing to bet that goes double for steers. Farm Bureau serum is used exclusively. The automobile is insured in the Farm Bureau auto insurance company. The buildings are all insured against fire, wind and tornado damage in Farmers Mutual. This year the corn was insured against hail damage, which, said Gay, "kept any hail



GAY MEAD AND HIS WHITE ROCKS
"I guess Mrs. Mead and I both take care of 'em."

storms out of this neck of the woods."

Only Service Company products are used in the tractor, machinery and the automobile. He takes his cream to the Producers Creamery of Galesburg and will have them pick it up later on when they have their routes established.

Mr. Mead doesn't belong to the Farm Bureau just to "belong to something." It's deeper than that. Said he, "The Farm Bureau has helped me to be a better farmer. The social side of it is a great thing too. Belonging broadens a man. You get the other fellow's ideas about farming and farming problems. You get so you think beyond your own fields, because after all farming doesn't stop at your line fences. That's where the Farm Bureau comes in. It's out there beyond, working and planning and bringing it all back to your own county and township.

"Of course organization is a good thing for farmers. Organization is power and control of price and markets that a farmer has to have. If only one out of three belonged there'd be no stopping the power of farmers. My idea is that every farmer in Mercer county should belong if for nothing more than to lend support to an organization that is doing him personally a lot of real good."

(Continued on page 20)

FARM BUREAU IN PICTU



NATIONAL CORN HUSKING CHAMPION CARLSON IN ACTION

Twenty-six year old Elmer Carlson of Audubon, Iowa, shown winning the national corn husking title at Newton, Indiana, turning in a world record breaking 41.52 bushels of yellow corn in 80 minutes.



JUST AFTER THE BATTLE FOR STATE HUSKING HONORS

All was good nature and friendliness when this picture was taken in front of the Geo. Shuman farm home. The boys hadn't heard who won. These 12 husky huskers husked a lot of corn. Can you pick out your county entry?



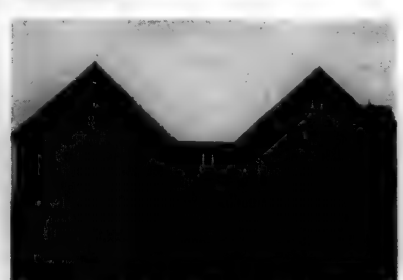
LOGAN COUNTY FARM BUREAU'S NEW HOME

A structure of tile and concrete and modern to the extreme is this new Farm Bureau home. It was formally opened in November, and will house all the Farm Bureau services and activities. Congratulations to Logan county.



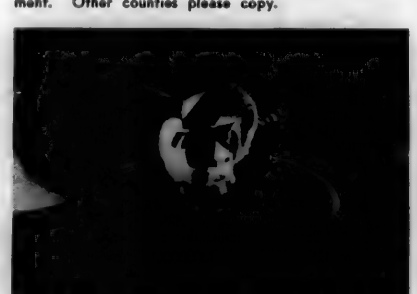
STATE CHAMP IRVIN BAUMAN

The Illinois champion from Woodford county in action on the George Shuman farm during the Illinois State corn husking contest, sponsored by Prairie Farmer and the Woodford County Farm Bureau. His total was 36.52 bushels in 80 minutes. Bauman took second place at the National.



HERE'S THE WAY TO TELL IT!

Livingston County Farm Bureau and Henry Brinkman of Pontiac co-operate to make the latter's barn not only weatherproof but a mighty good advertisement. Other counties please copy.



TABBY TAKES HERSELF A LITTLE SNIFTER

Following a rain, this cat spied some nice, clear water on top of the oil drum. Trust the ingenuity of a farm tabby to figure out a way to get along. Taken in Mercer county.



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He later went
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UREAU NEWS
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RUNNER-UP WM. ROSE

Henry county entry husks 34.82 bushels on the Shuman farm to win second place in the Illinois State contest. He later went to the National and took fourth place, giving Illinois two places in the first four.



MERCER'S SKILLED DRIVERS MEET

Candid camera study of members of the Mercer County Skilled Drivers Club meeting in the Farm Bureau office for their regular get-together. Rules of the road, plans for safety campaigns and driving tests are discussed.



"DEAR SANTA, PLEASE BRING ME A—"

These two lads are making some serious observations on the toy crop for 1935 in the Beehive Store in Aledo. According to reports, the crop has not been curtailed and with better farm prices farm kids are going to have a swell Christmas this year.



HOLSTEIN COW SETS NEW BUTTER PRODUCTION RECORD

Carnation Ormbsy Nellie, the world's champion, with Floyd Betz—who milked her 4 times daily during the year test period. She produced 35,886.9 pounds of milk which yielded 1,661 pounds of butter, a new American mark.



WHERE MONTGOMERY COUNTY MEMBERS COME TO GAS UP

The modern filling station of the Montgomery County Service Company is a favorite gathering place for Farm Bureau members. The service is excellent, the location is convenient and the products—well, there aren't any better.



FOUR LITTLE RED HEADS AND TWO MORE AT HOME

The Ewing girls of Pontiac, 4-H Club members from Livingston county, don't mind having their picture taken. They are, left to right: June, 4; Jean, 9; Dorothy, 11, and Marjorie 15 years. Their dad is a Farm Bureau member and purebred Shorthorn breeder. The littler ones may not be full-fledged Club members but they go to as many gatherings as their big sisters will take them.

Gay Mead of Mercer County

(Continued from page 17)

As for the AAA and crop control, Mead said with the air of "that's a silly question to ask," "Something has raised prices. The AAA has helped. You can't deny that. So I'm for it. The corn loans were a big help. And there definitely has to be a crop control plan. I think the present plan is fine. I presume it can be improved. But the principle of crop control is sound."

In the house, Mrs. Mead and Mrs. Nettie Isaac who says she "commutes between Galesburg and the farm and stays a while in both places," told about their doings. It was just about dusk and the electric lights furnished by a Westinghouse plant filled the rooms with a cheerful glow.

"There's nothing much to tell about what I do," she protested. "I keep house and Mrs. Isaac helps me and the two of us have a fine time together. The children are gone, of course, and that does make the house seem pretty large and empty at times. But we have Miss Young here with us who teaches school and that kind of makes it like old times." What did she do for diversion? She laughed, "I do a great deal of embroidering and then my plants. On the other hand I can't say that I'm much of a gardener. The work in the house isn't difficult. We have an electric vacuum cleaner and electric washer and that all helps. The light plant also furnishes light for the feeding sheds, the silo and barns, and runs our radio. I keep pretty busy socially, too, in town with my church affairs, the Ladies' Aid of the North Henderson Methodist church. I also teach a Sunday school class. Mr. Mead is on the official board and finance committee of the church so you can see with that and the Farm Bureau activities we get around and see people quite a bit."

Gay Mead BELONGS to the Farm Bureau—and right up to his ears. But strange as it may seem he has never held any office in the Farm Bureau. You more or less get the idea that Gay is not so much interested in holding office as he is in throwing his support behind any project the Mercer County Farm Bureau needs him for. Farm Bureau is pretty much of a religion with him. But fundamentally his heart is in his family and farm. He, no doubt, would give the same minute attention to any Farm Bureau office he might hold. But Gay Mead believes that being a good farmer and a good Farm Bureau member is his main job. He is a perfect example of the driving force behind Farm Bureau. There is substance, loyalty, faith, force, intelligence and energy underlying every thing the Mead family does. When you look in on a family like this you begin to understand why the Farm Bureau is here to stay and grow and become an even greater power in national life than it is today.



GAY MEAD'S HAMPSHIRES AT THEIR VICTUALS
"The AAA has certainly helped."

We have an invitation to come back and see the Meads again some day and believe you me, we're not passing it up. We can taste the good things Mrs. Mead can cook. You just know they'll taste good by looking at her. We want to sit and visit with Gay and his wife and listen to them laugh and tease each other. We want to see that twinkle in Gay's eye again and listen to some more of his philosophy. We want to go when the world and its people seem to be a pretty sorry mess—and get a new lease on life from just being with the Meads awhile.

If you think there isn't any peace, humor and beauty in living, take a run over to the Meads. It's like a breath of fresh, clean air.

By the way, the little gray spotted cat is the friendliest and the dog makes up to you if you scratch his ear.

Electrifying Illinois Farms

(Continued from page 16)

One meeting called by the Farm Bureau in this area started three new farm lines. Farmers are doing most of the signing themselves. At another meeting in Newton township called by Farm Adviser F. H. Shuman 40 attended and 13 signed up that night for electricity. Company officials say that families with a home electric plant are easiest to sell. They are sold on electricity but want more power afforded by the big power plants. During the depression few farmers discontinued electric service, although many took out their telephones.

As this is written Central Illinois Public Service, Illinois Power and Light and Central Illinois Light—three large Illinois companies—have not announced any new program to extend service to farms in their territory. CIPS and IPL thus far require that farmers finance their own lines. They are not spending any money for new rural extension. Central Illinois Electric and Gas Co. will build new extensions on the basis of 2% gross earnings per month based on a five-year contract with a $3 per month minimum. Thus, a mile of line costing $1,000 serving three farms means a gross of $20 for the three customers or $6.66 per month each, the company paying for entire cost of line.

Western United Gas and Electric builds rural extensions and charges one-sixtieth of the cost per line per customer subject to a minimum of $3 per month.

Everywhere we found farmers enthusiastic about electricity. Henry Hey, Lee County Farm Bureau member, and an extensive dairyman and livestock grower residing near Dixon, says: "It's the cheapest power we have. I couldn't get along without it." Two houses, several large dairy barns, and all the important buildings on his fertile 170 acre farm are wired. Electricity pumps the water, lights all buildings, washes, irons, runs the cream separator, grindstone, bottle washer in the dairy, baby chick brooder, electric fan, and a 5 HP motor for grinding feed and other farm operations. His bill last month was $14.40 for 380 kwh.

The need for rural electrification has been widely published and needs no further emphasis. Illinois farms will run above the national average in percentage electrified, yet an overwhelming majority are not being served. The recent stimulus is due primarily to increased farm buying power toward which the AAA program of balanced production has made an important contribution. With a further increase in farm income, and with that income sustained by wise farm planning and production of farm commodities gauged to parity prices (just as electrical appliance manufacturers fix their prices and produce only the quantity they can sell at that price) rural electrification will go forward at an increasingly rapid rate.

Electricity is the key to that higher standard of living on the farm toward which the Farm Bureau program is directed. Thinking farmers will not accept the philosophy of a Chicago banker who once said: "farming is not a bathtub and electric light business." They believe that through effective organization and a wise national farm policy farm prices and income can be maintained so that electricity and bathtubs will go hand in hand with efficient farming.

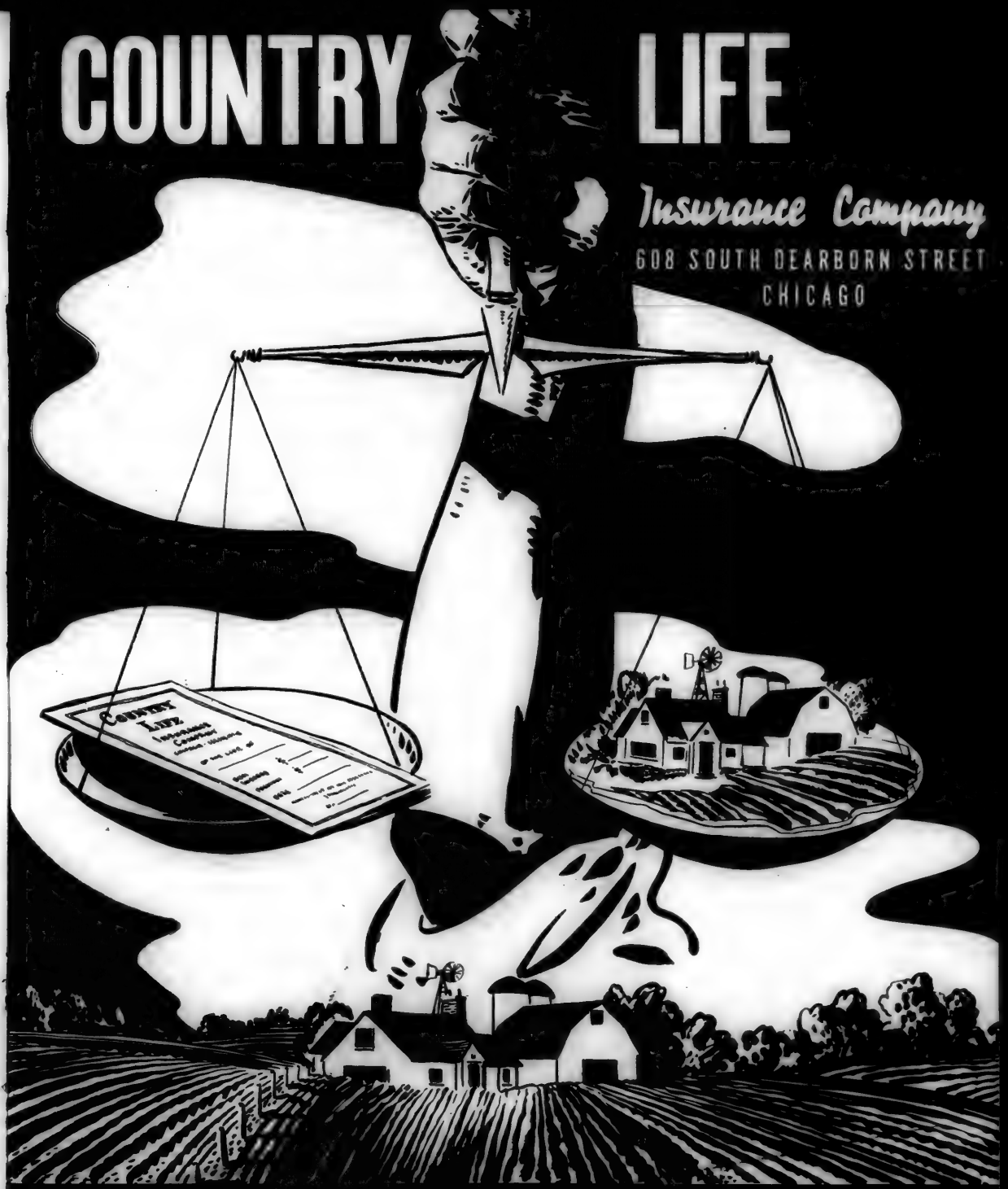
Talmage De Frees, IAA vice-president, has been on the road much of the time since mid-summer addressing county annual meetings and picnics.

President Earl C. Smith addressed the Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation annual meeting recently and will speak at the Minnesota Federation meeting later.

COUNTRY LIFE

Insurance Company

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO



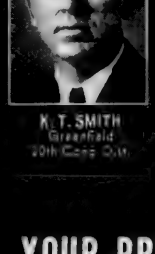
Balancing INCREASED FARM BUYING POWER WITH ADEQUATE PROTECTION

Look What You Have Built for Yourselves!

★ ★ ★



President EARL C. SMITH
Detroit
Pike County



K. T. SMITH
Greenfield
20th Cong. Dist.



SAMUEL SORRELLS
Raymond
21st Cong. Dist.



A. O. EOKERT
Belleville
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YOUR PRESIDENT AND BOARD



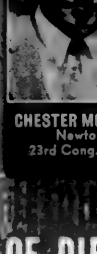
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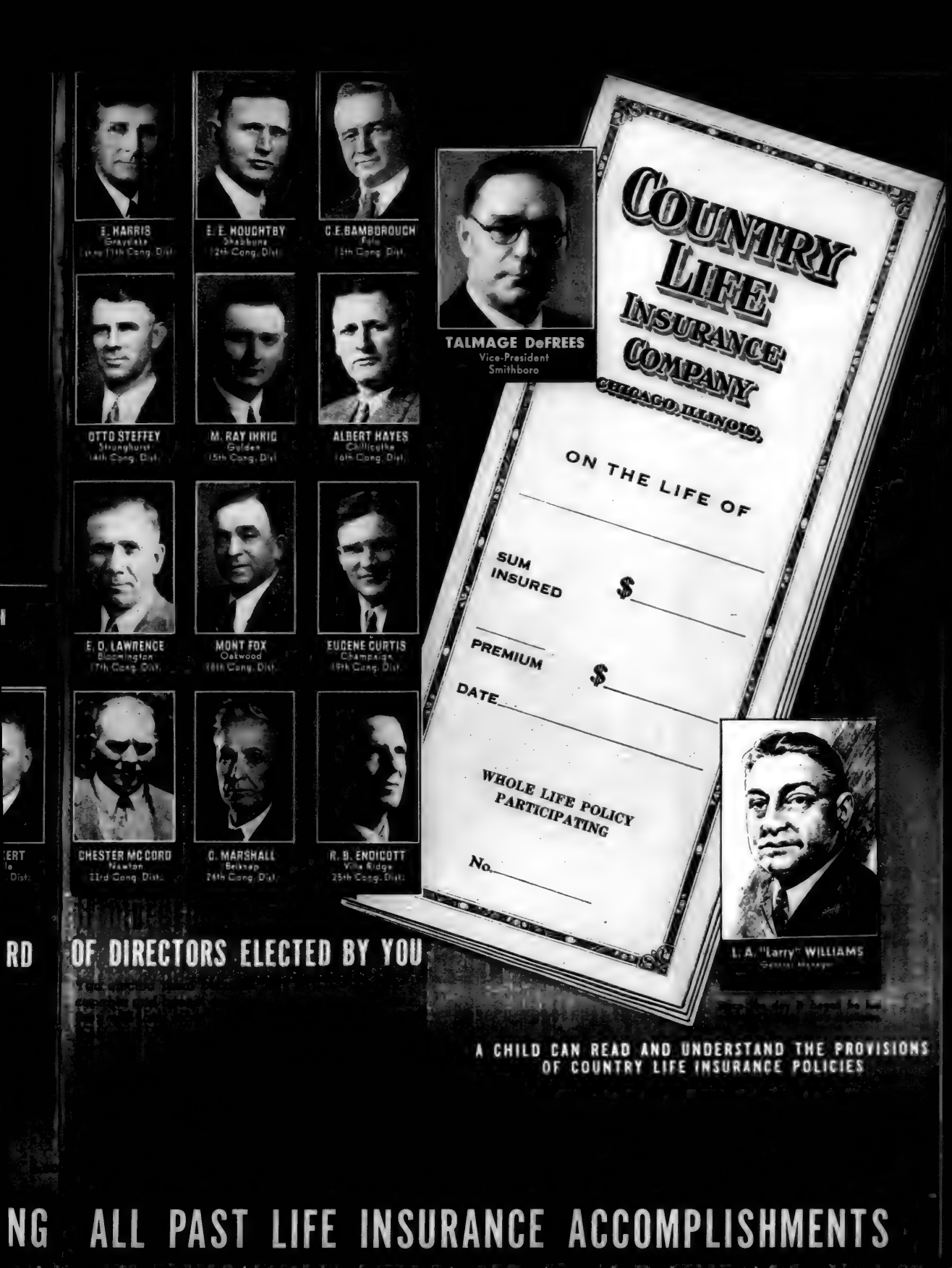


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Gylden
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ALBERT HAYES
Chillicothe
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E. D. LAWRENCE
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Oakwood
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EUGENE CURTIS
Champaign
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CHESTER MC CORD
Newton
22nd Cong. Dist.
C. MARSHALL
Belknap
24th Cong. Dist.
R. B. ENDICOTT
Villa Ridge
25th Cong. Dist.
TALMAGE DeFREES
Vice-President
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COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
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L. A. "Larry" WILLIAMS
General Manager
OF DIRECTORS ELECTED BY YOU
A CHILD CAN READ AND UNDERSTAND THE PROVISIONS
OF COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES
NG ALL PAST LIFE INSURANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

FARM BUREAU MEMBERS! Pause for a moment and consider your own Country Life Insurance Company! Look at what you have built for yourselves in seven short years — six of them the grimmest years of the depression, yet you have broken all records.

You have placed more than $80,000,000 of life insurance in force. You have over $4,000,000 in assets, $578,381 surplus and $2,963,945 in reserves, all invested in good, strong securities that have never lost a cent in either principal or interest.

Your sound financing and thrifty management have kept expenses and rates down. Through substantial annual dividends after the second policy year you are reducing the net cost of your insurance even in face of low first cost.

You have kept your eye always on your ideal — namely, to build a life insurance company of unsurpassed strength to provide ever dependable security at low cost for family and farm on a co-operative basis.

Farm Bureau members! Look at your company. It's yours! You built it! You own it, control it, operate it and guide its destinies. Into it have gone your thought, your care, your loyalty, strength and money. Use it! Protect it in the same spirit in which you built it and Country Life will increase in power to carry on for those who will follow you in the years to come.



President EARL C. SMITH
Detroit
Pike County



K. T. SMITH
Greenfield
20th Cong. Dist.



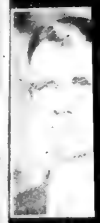
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Here is the president, vice-president and board of directors of your company and the Illinois Agricultural Association. Each month, these men, one of whom is elected by you from your own congressional district, study detailed reports on the condition and operation of Country Life Insurance Company. They are men like yourselves with families and farms to protect. Their insurance needs are the same as yours. Just as you, they demand, the utmost protection at low net cost. They understand the specialized life insurance requirements of farm people.







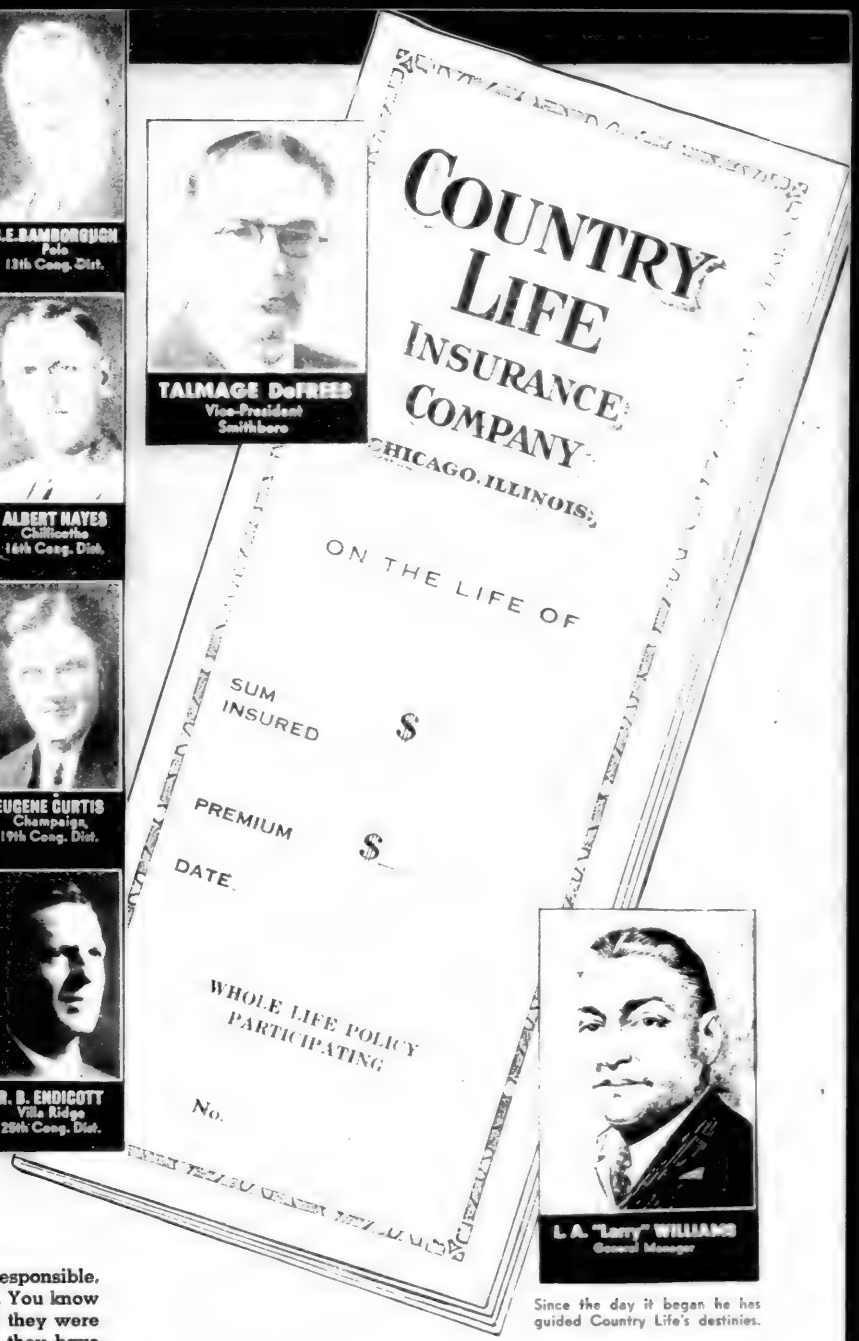


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Tune in on WBBM, Dec. 7th, 8:30 P.M. for Co

AN OLD LINE LEGAL RESERVE COMPANY TOPPING ALL





Since the day it began he has guided Country Life's destinies.

You elected them because they are responsible, capable and honest as the day is long. You know they will look after your interests as if they were their own. They do! And in doing so, they have hired the best insurance brains to manage and conduct the countless intricate operations peculiar to life insurance. Efficiency in accounting and auditing receives the greatest attention from your board of directors. The steady increase of Country Life's unsurpassed strength is their determined purpose.

Everything a Country Life policy provides is set forth in clear, concise, simple language and set in readable type. All exceptions are written so a child can understand. Nothing is hidden or confusing. The policy is a clear cut contract that means everything it says. You can accept the terms in a Country Life policy at face value with every confidence that your interests come first.

h, 8:30 P.M. for Country Life's Radio Night.

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COUNTRY LIFE'S LOW COST PROTECTION



Made Possible for You by 61,000 Organized Illinois Farmers

You take a new lease on life when you look into the future knowing your family and farm are protected with the unsurpassed strength of Country Life Insurance—in the company owned by 61,000 Illinois Farm Bureau members. It's a wonderful feeling to know that if you are suddenly taken, your family will enjoy a guaranteed income and independence from poverty and want. It's mighty nice to know that as you go through the years you are saving up for a rainy day and that you can borrow quickly later if you need to. Your child's education provided for, mortgage protected, debts paid off and the homestead sure to stay in the family where it belongs.

That's what Country Life insurance protection provides at unbelievably low cost. Annual dividends starting the second policy year further reduce your net cost.

No matter how much life insurance you now own, your increased responsibilities can easily find a place for the extra protection of Country Life. No Farm Bureau member's insurance program is complete without one of the following Country Life policies.

ORDINARY LIFE POLICY • 20 YEAR ENDOWMENT POLICY
ENDOWMENT AT 65 POLICY • 20 PAY LIFE POLICY
TERM TO 65 POLICY

Let's Have All Farm Bureau People Insured • Start Today • Here's How!

Check the Country Life policies you want to find out about and see the Country Life insurance agent at your County Farm Bureau office. He will quickly explain all details of each, give you the rates and help you fill out your application. If you prefer, write direct to address below giving name, address, and age, stating the information desired.

$1.00 Starts Your Insurance - Send in Your Application NOW!

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST.
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THE COUNTRY LIFE GENERAL AGENT AT YOUR COUNTY FARM BUREAU IS WAITING TO ADVISE YOU!!!

Service To Members Topic of Two Meetings

AAA, Tariff, Export Trade, Community Organization and Farm Bureau Services Discussed at Bloomington and Centralia

HOW to promote a better understanding of the Farm Bureau program particularly in serving new members was the subject of two conferences of Farm Bureau presidents, farm advisers and county organization directors at Bloomington and Centralia Nov. 18 and 22 respectively.

Arranged jointly by Field Secretary George E. Metzger and the State Agricultural Extension Service, the meetings brought together leaders of nearly all counties. More than 180 attended the Bloomington meeting and approximately 100 were at Centralia.

Speakers were President Earl C. Smith, Mr. Metzger, D. E. Lindstrom, specialist in rural sociology, University of Illinois; J. D. Bilsborrow who spoke at Bloomington; and F. E. Longmire who addressed the Centralia meeting. Many farm advisers and Farm Bureau presidents participated in the discussion.

In his address Mr. Smith touched on many phases of the farm situation. He answered critics of the AAA program stating that he has had many requests to point out the most vulnerable spots of the Roosevelt farm program, but nearly every critic failed to offer any constructive suggestion to replace the present program.

Criticize and Belittle

"The AAA has been criticized as unsound, unsafe, and unconstitutional," said Mr. Smith. "We've heard the same thing about every measure thus far proposed for agricultural relief since the early twenties. There is too much tendency to criticize and belittle the farm program which I am convinced has contributed materially to farm buying power and such business and industrial recovery as we have had thus far.

"Much is being said by politicians about restoring export outlets for farm products. Such propaganda is either based on ignorance or definitely attempts to mislead the American farmer. These critics fail to mention the fact that most of the leading nations of Europe owe us large sums of money. Would you as a farmer or business man continue to loan money or sell goods to a neighbor who has failed to pay what he has already borrowed?

"In my judgment the attitude of the Secretary of State on international trade under present conditions is idealistic but impractical. The Department of State continues to support the 'most-favored-nation treaty' although 56 of the 58 signatories to the treaty have violated it. The United States continues to place all nations on the same basis as to import duties regardless of their purchases from us.

"I think the situation demands that all international treaties now in existence be repealed," continued Smith, "that we rebuild our tariff wall and trade only with countries that trade with us.

Industrial Prices Up

"There is more to be gained by trading with industrial countries—in exchanging their industrial goods for our surplus farm products. Industrial prices in this country are still too high. The farm price index on September 15 was only at 107, whereas commodities farmers bought were at 125—a disparity of 18 points."

Mr. Smith cited figures showing that earnings of factory workers have advanced in almost exact proportion to the advance in food prices. He emphasized the importance to farmers of overcoming the high cost of living propaganda by the city press which inflames city consumers against the farm program.

To show the growth of the Illinois Agricultural Association and its affiliates Mr. Smith stated that 10 years ago there were 46 people employed, whereas today there are 219 in the 14 different institutions. The net worth of all enterprises considered together has increased approximately tenfold to $2,548,000. This resulted from the many services and savings to members and is in addition to the $3,250,000 returned to Farm Bureau members in refunds and stock and patronage dividends. "I think of each of our companies as a department of the IAA," he said. "That's what they would have been were it legally possible. All these activities are incidental to the main reason for organization, namely, to secure and maintain reasonable farm prices and a fair share of the national income for agriculture. I realize, as you realize, the need for keeping our eyes centered on the main goal. If we all do this there is no danger of our commercial enterprises overshadowing the real purpose for which the Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association were organized."

"The Extension Service cannot do most effective work without the support of a strong membership organization," Mr. Bilsborrow said at the Bloomington meeting. "Farm Bureau leaders must be informed about the whole extension program. The County Farm Bureau is the point of contact for the Extension Service, and agricultural extension projects are most effectively carried out where there is a large membership in community, township and county organizations."

F. E. Longmire, expressing similar sentiments at Centralia asserted that there must be a long-time plan, a well co-ordinated Farm Bureau program and effective methods of reaching the people developed thru publicity and group meetings to do the most effective work. The discussion following Longmire's well-thought-out talk was especially helpful.

Mr. Lindstrom clearly and aggressively emphasized the importance of community organization in building and maintaining membership and in putting over the Farm Bureau program. "A member is not a member," said Lindstrom "until he says 'our organization.' Each member must be made conscious that he is in this fight for agriculture, that farmers comprise a minority group. Give each one a part to play in the organization if you would make him a full-fledged member in every sense of the word. Guide against piling responsibility on one man. The community organization is the key to making the member conscious that there is a Farm Bureau constantly working for his interests.

Must Meet Often

"A community Farm Bureau organization to live and be successful must meet regularly. Twelve meetings a year are not too many. The program should be built six months ahead. The community organization must have a definite membership and it must have something to do. Farmers in many communities are too passive. They put up with mud roads when by working together they could gravel them and save time and expense. Every community should have a church, a school and a community organization.

"For better schools we need all-weather roads and more income. Part of that income should come from the cities because the farmer is constantly educating and sending its surplus boys and girls to the cities."

Secretary Metzger who presided at the two meetings advanced and suggested a plan whereby a small group in each township and community would call on new members to explain the services available and give the new member an opportunity to make his selection of those services most useful to him. The proposed plan was adopted.

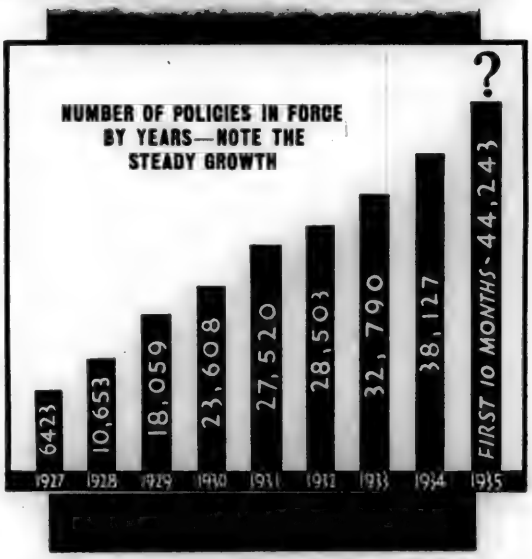


ADVANCE INFORMATION!

HERE IT IS! Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company this year will break all previous records including 1929 for new business written.

Here Are the Reasons Why

1. Largest Farm Bureau membership since 1922.
2. The new, non-assessable, Cash Premium Plan Policy with its guaranteed rates—the broadest policy written.
3. The return of more than a quarter million dollars to policyholders during 1935 established complete confidence in the minds of Illinois farmers that Illinois Agricultural Mutual is truly a CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTION.
4. LOW COST.
5. Broad coverage of policy which includes such protection as:
   (a) Public liability protection while insured or wife is driving any borrowed pleasure car even though it is not insured.
   (b) Ten days protection while making transfer of policy from old to new car.
   (c) Protection extended to cover anyone driving insured car (provided of course that car is being driven with owner's consent and the driver is not violating the law as to age.)
6. More appreciation on the part of the public than ever before for Mutual Insurance, especially where RATES ARE GUARANTEED and dividends paid when earned.
7. Growing recognition that Farm Bureau members are preferred risks.



ASK YOUR FARM BUREAU NEIGHBOR ABOUT FARM BUREAU AUTO INSURANCE

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

608 S. Dearborn St. **Chicago, Illinois**

Business Is Good In Aledo

ECONOMISTS may wave graphs and spew figures by the carload; industrialists can thunder their heads off about increased labor costs due to higher food prices; "golf pants" farmers may decry the regimentation of agriculture; politicians may scream warnings over radio and rostrum; but in Aledo, Illinois, a typical country town of a few thousand in Mercer county, it's all a lot of "hog wash."

And it isn't just the farmers that turn a deaf ear to all the howling and alarums going on. The merchants in this up and coming little town are the most vociferous in their statements that "Business is better because farm prices are better."

There are no big payrolls in Aledo. But they raise hogs around there. Mercer county raises more hogs per square mile than any county in the United States. What's more, they raise corn. The ten year average has been 40.7 bushels per acre. At the present writing, when you put corn and hogs together, you spell prosperity for the merchants of Aledo and they're not backward about saying so. Top it off with big cattle feeding operations and you have money being spent freely in Aledo.

For those of you who don't know your geography, Aledo is over in the North Central part of the state east of the Mississippi river. The land is rolling and the soil ranges from sandy loam to brown silt loam. Livestock farming predominates.

With corn and hogs the principal crops, it naturally follows that there was plenty of corn-hog money loose in Aledo this year and last. This year there were 1,200 corn-hog contracts signed. The checks totaled around $400,000. Last year the corn-hog money was around $850,000. This year there were fewer contracts signed but the county went 11½ to 1 for continuation of the program. In 1933 there were 875,000 bushels of corn sealed. In 1934 there were 115,000 bushels.



Aledo's Mayor, J. W. Murphy, Also Sells Furniture.
"Our sales are up 20 per cent this year."

But this isn't a story about the farm life in Mercer county. All of the foregoing is to give you a little background for the reason why Aledo merchants are coming to business again with a feeling that after all they didn't make a mistake when they gave up the idea of becoming a street car motorman to remain in Aledo and sell goods.



E. E. Cabeen Calls His Store "The Beehive"
"Folks are buying extra items this year."

So, now let's get around and see these merchants. Let's get straight talk from them on whether the AAA and increased farm prices has any effect on retail business. For, what happens to them is translated out and beyond Aledo to the wholesalers in larger towns, thence to the mills and factories that produce those goods, and further on to the wage earner who is now working steadily, buying from other merchants. There it is—the trail back to prosperity that farmers have always had to blaze.

Down a side street Harry Holscher has his shoe store, repair department and custom made shoe business. Harry gets medals for shoes he makes at the various expositions around the nation. Said he, "I have sold more good shoes this year than last. This year they are buying quality rather than paper. If I mentioned $8.75 for a pair of shoes last year they'd just sink down in the chair. But this year it don't bother 'em. They sit up straight and buy my shoes — and they're all farm people too."

Ralph Thede has a big implement, household appliance and automobile business. He sells most everything else that farmers need, it seems. Except for automobile prospects and a few others occasionally, Thede deals exclusively with farmers. Was business better? His face lit up with a broad smile. "So far, the first ten months of this year, we have sold more than 100 brand new tractors, and with used tractors it amounts to 150. There are more cash deals. Down payments are bigger and collections are fine. I can safely say that business this year will be 60 per cent more than our best year. So far we are $75,000 ahead of our best year and two months still to go."

To get variety into this, let's jump over to Parkman's. This is a strictly ladies' ready-to-wear store and Mrs. Parkman nodded pleasantly from behind a counter where she was waiting on three farm women. The sale made she said, "Our business is much better this year. Practically all our trade is with farm people. Many of the people living in town are retired farmers so we can safely say that increased farm prices have helped our business."

Next door is Cabeen's Beehive—and a beehive it is. The store was crowded from early in the afternoon until late at night. You can buy everything from a bean blower to a suit of clothes, and outfit most of the house as you go along. Pots, pans, dresses, mittens, overalls, oil cloth, crockery and toys—you don't have to move over two feet to find what you want. Said Mr. Cabeen, "I've been in business here for 36 years. And I will say positively that times are better now than they have been for a long time. Last year they weren't so optimistic. Today, farmers are buying better merchandise and more of it. Now I can suggest two articles instead of one. Last year and the year before, folks came in with just enough money for what they had to have and I didn't dare try to sell them anything else. Increased farm prices have done all this."

Down the street His Honor the Mayor —J. W. Murphy—tends his furniture and undertaking business. He is also president of the newly organized National Bank of Aledo. "I've been in business for 40 years here in Aledo. I've seen farm prices down to mighty low levels and I know what that can do to the pros-

(Continued on page 28)



"This year they are buying quality shoes."



Truman T. Schafer (left)
Cashier of the Bank
"From $175,000 to $500,000 in deposits since April 10th."

perity of a town like ours. In 1897 the manufacturers learned a long time ago not to build up surpluses. The farmer is learning that lesson now. He is learning that when you create surpluses in any line you destroy the market and don't get a living price for your products. Farm surpluses are down now and as a result our business here in the store is up fully 20 per cent."

Mr. Schaeffer, cashier of the new National Bank of Aledo, said he couldn't very well make any comparisons with previous years in Aledo as he was a newcomer and anyway the bank has only been in operation since April 10th, 1935. "But," said he, "for several years Aledo was without banking facilities due to the closing of four banks here in town. We opened with deposits of $175,000. By November 1st, our deposits had jumped to $500,000. The nice thing about it is that the banks all around us in nearby towns, which had carried the deposits of Aledo people before we were organized, have shown corresponding increases. Farmers are either in good shape through refinancing or they are doing a good job cutting down their indebtedness. We know they're more prosperous."

L. C. Detwiler has been operating his big hardware store for nearly 60 years. He says, "We deal mostly with farmers, of course. I will say that business is better this year than in 1933 and '34. In the last six months we have been making money for the first time in years and it's all because of increased farm prices. The buying public is in a buying mood, especially the last six months. They are more optimistic. If business keeps up we will have to put on more people. I notice that farm people are buying a lot of household appliances now. The deals are good pay, more outright cash sales and when on credit, bigger down payments and better collection."

The Hall Shoe Store is right next door and there Will Hall and his son Hays, purvey the latest style in footwear to the men and women of Mercer

NOTICE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the month of December, 1935, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau, and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During December, annual meetings will be held in Bureau, Clark, Coles, Cook, Crawford-Jasper, DeWitt, DuPage, Edgar, Edwards, Effingham, Franklin, Grundy, Henry, Iroquois, Jackson, Jersey, Johnson, Kane, Kendall, LaSalle, Lee, Livingston, McLean, Mason, Massac, Morgan, Moultrie, Piatt, Pope-Hardin, Randolph, Richland, Rock Island, Saline, Stephenson, Tazewell, Union, Vermillion and Wabash counties.

(Signed) Paul E. Mathias,
Corporate Secretary

November 11, 1935.

county. Said Mr. Hall, senior, "I've been right on this same spot for 40 years. Business is undoubtedly better this year. Of course I'm a native son, came off a farm myself, but I don't believe there is a better agricultural county anywhere than Mercer county. People are buying better shoes and paying more without any fuss. We are very optimistic about



Detwiler's Hardware Store
Attracts Stove Customers
"This year we'll make money and need more salespeople."

conditions. Our trade is largely with agricultural people."

Mr. D. E. Farr owns and operates a men's wear store on the main corner in Aledo. His trade is made up largely of farm people and his store on Saturday was crowded from mid-afternoon until late at night. Said he, "There is no question that business is very much better than a year ago. Our customers,



"There are more cash purchases of automobiles and bigger down payments."

all farm people, are in a better frame of mind and they are demanding better merchandise and have the money to pay for it. They don't seem to be running so close to the line on purchases."

Down the street Bob Davison sells automobiles and runs a big garage. Standing in the showroom of his place called General Sales and Service, Mr. Davison said, "Sales are better this year. There are more cash purchases of automobiles and bigger down payments where they are buying on time. The biggest per cent of our sales is to rural people. Higher farm prices have made business better and you can't make it out any different."

Across from the Mercer county Court House E. T. Carlson, the well known livestock photographer, has a thriving electric appliance and repair business, going full blast. Said he, "We are getting a tremendous number of inquiries these days about new radio models, washing machines and refrigerators. When we follow up the inquiries we are getting a bigger percentage of sales. Down payments are better, collections are fine. Most of our business is done with farm people and we find they are buying better quality products all around."

The Aledo Times reports an increase in advertising in its columns. This year will show a marked increase in the number of subscribers to the paper. Everywhere you go and ask you will be told by those who do business in Aledo, that times are better and the future looks bright.

There you are. Aledo is dependent on agriculture for its income. Agriculture is dependent upon a fair price for any spending money. The two conditions are interdependent and Aledo furnishes probably one of the finest examples of how agriculture, if given a fair price for its products, will buy America back to prosperity.

Business is good in Aledo. Farmers made it so. By the same token, farmers all over the state, over the nation, are bringing a new prosperity, a new optimism and a new security to the public as a whole.—John Tracy.

That Pauper Relief Act

(Continued from page 9)

The Illinois Agricultural Association opposed these bills in the form they were introduced as they did not place responsibility for poor relief on local communities throughout the State. The Association favored the return of the duty of providing relief from the counties to the townships and administration of relief by local officials. It believes that administration of relief by local officials will result in greater efficiency and economy of administration. However, the Association further believes that if the duty of providing relief is to be shifted back to the townships, this should be done uniformly over the State insofar as it is possible to do so. It is unjust and unfair to require the townships in the township-governed counties to make heavy levies for poor relief purposes and to carry a large portion of their relief load while in Cook County and the commission-governed counties only a very small portion of the relief funds is raised locally and the relief load is carried almost entirely from State and Federal funds. Accordingly, the Association has sponsored amendments to the bills, as introduced in the Senate, to correct this inequality.

In the City of Chicago itself, township government has been abandoned. Therefore, the duty of providing relief is placed on the City itself in the same manner as this duty is placed on a township. The amendments further place a maximum of 30c on the $100 valuation on the levy by a township or by the City of Chicago, for poor relief purposes. In the commission-governed counties, there are no townships but the amendments propose that in those counties the levy for poor relief purposes may be in addition to the levy for general county purposes. This will permit these counties to make a substantial levy for poor relief purposes and to carry a portion of their load. While down-state townships have made heavy levies during the past four years to carry their relief load, the figures show in Cook County in 1932 only $504,116 and in 1933 $253,000 were levied for current relief of the poor outside of institutions. In 1934 and 1935 no levy was made.

The bills as amended will permit uniformity throughout the State and will make it possible for all communities to carry a reasonable portion of their load. At present it seems impossible to pass these bills as amended, effective immediately. Therefore, an effort will be made to pass them without emergency clauses, effective July 1, 1936. If this can be done it will mark the successful conclusion of a legislative battle begun by the Illinois Agricultural Association nearly three years ago.



AFFILIATED with STATE AND NATION-WIDE FARMER-OWNED CO-OPERATIVE GRAIN MARKETING SYSTEM

Solid, steady growth . . . growth in number of member elevators . . . growth in volume of grain handled . . . growth in ability to serve the grain farmers of Illinois . . . all these have marked the development of Illinois Grain Corporation.

The co-operative farmer's elevator assures you an honest price for your grain at the country shipping point. Illinois Grain Corporation and its sales agency, Farmers National, protect the farmers' interests in the terminal markets.

Is your local elevator a member?

Is your community represented in this great nation-wide farmers' co-operative agency?

ORGANIZED TO MARKET
YOUR GRAIN AND SOYBEANS WHERE THEY WILL BRING YOU HIGHEST NET RETURNS

ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION
608 So. Dearborn St. CHICAGO

STOCKHOLDER FARMERS NATIONAL GRAIN CORPORATION

How the Canadian Trade Agreement Will Affect Farmers

By Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture

DETAILS of the new trade agreement between Canada and the United States appeared in the newspapers on Monday, Nov. 18. It is now possible to analyze the probable effect of this agreement on American agriculture, and I am taking this early opportunity to lay the outstanding facts about the agreement before you.

Apparently it will be increasingly difficult, as time goes on, to discuss this new agreement calmly. Many people have political axes to grind, and there is nothing like a tariff change to start the axes a-grinding. So while there is yet time, suppose we see for ourselves exactly what is in this new trade agreement.

Five years ago we exported 50 million dollars worth of farm products to Canada; last year, about 15 million dollars worth. To recapture even half of that lost 35 million dollars worth of farm business would surely be worth while. Five years ago American industry exported to Canada 400 million dollars worth of goods included in the list on which Canada is now making concession; last year, that total was down to 100 million dollars. To get that trade even part-way back to the 400-million-dollar figure would surely put many of our unemployed to work, would increase industrial payrolls, and thereby improve the American market for American farm products, and especially for beef and farm products produced in the East.

Canada Cuts Duties

Considering only the farm items now, Canada has agreed to reduce import duties on more than a hundred American farm products. The reductions range from 25 percent on many fruits and vegetables to 100 percent on potatoes. There is an average reduction of 50 percent in the Canadian tariff on our pork products which will be a matter of real significance when we have had several years of good corn yields per acre. If there were time, it would be interesting to itemize these concessions, and see how they may mean an improved market for products grown in practically every section of the United States. That itemized list will have to be left to a publication the Department of Agriculture is now preparing, and which you may have in a week or so for the asking.

In return for Canada's concession on more than 100 American farm products, the United States agrees to make limited concessions on 19 Canadian farm products. You will notice the word "limited." It means that while we are reducing these tariff duties for Canada, we agree to admit into the United States only limited amounts of certain important farm products at the reduced rates of duty. Furthermore, if we see any danger of imports interfering with the purposes of an adjustment program under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, we have the right to limit such imports to whatever extent may be necessary.

Notwithstanding these limitations, and notwithstanding the benefits which the United States as a whole is bound to get from this trade agreement with Canada, it is quite possible that you will hear a great deal during the coming months about imports of certain farm products from Canada. To judge by what has appeared in the press already, you will hear charges that the new agreement is unfair to such important farm products as cattle and cream.

10 Months Study

In considering these charges, you should know that this trade agreement with Canada has been under intensive consideration for 10 months, and that the probable consequences of every American concession have been studied with the utmost care. The negotiators wanted to avoid any possibility of injury to any producing group. I believe the negotiators have succeeded surprisingly well, but of course that fact will not silence those who do not want us to restore our trade with Canada.

Now let's look into these American concessions on cattle. Three classes are involved: cattle weighing 700 pounds or more, calves weighing 175 pounds or less, and dairy cows. Cattle weighing between 175 and 700 pounds are not affected by this agreement. The Hawley-Smoot tariff rate on cattle weighing 700 pounds and over was 3 cents a pound. The new rate for Canada is to be 2 cents per pound, which is the same as in the Fordney-McCumber tariff, but with the limitation that no more than 155,000 head a year may be imported at this rate from Canada and all other nations put together. This number of cattle represents three-fourths of one percent of the cattle slaughtered in the United States in an average year. It is a number materially less than the average total annual cattle imports from Canada from 1927 to 1929. Can it be seriously argued that the stockmen of the United States are likely to suffer from any such importation? There need be no fear of the generalization of this agreement to other nations, because practically all imports of cattle over 700 pounds in weight come from Canada. The Mexican imports weigh less than 700 pounds per head, and are still bound by the Hawley-Smoot rates.

The duty on calves is reduced in the Canadian agreement from 2½ to 1⅜ cents a pound, but again this reduced duty will apply to only 52,000 head, or about ¼ of 1 percent of the total cattle slaughter in this country. The duty on dairy cows is reduced from 3 to 1½ cents a pound on a quantity not to exceed 20,000 head. Inasmuch as our dairy cattle numbers are not now excessive, and inasmuch as the program to eradicate tuberculosis and Bang's disease has eliminated 858,000 animals during the year ending last August, a quota of 20,000 at a reduced duty is so infinitesimal that it should not alarm anyone.

Another American concession about which much will be said is the reduced duty on Canadian cream. It has been reduced from 56.6 cents to 35 cents a gallon, but again there is a quota involved. The agreement says we will admit no more than 1,500,000 gallons of cream a year from Canada at the reduced duty.

Facts About Cream

In terms of whole milk equivalent this represents about one-tenth of one percent of the total annual milk production of the United States. Imports of 1,500,000 gallons of cream under the new agreement should be compared with imports from Canada of three to five million gallons a year between 1924 and 1929.

It is difficult to see anything at all disturbing to the American dairyman

(Continued on page 33)

Illinois Leads in Grain Marketing

By Harrison Fahrnkopf

DUE to its production of surplus grain Illinois has always ranked high among the states in grain marketing. In production of grain and in co-operative marketing our state is a leader. Although the state is but one of 48, it sends to market one-seventh of all the grain in the United States that moves out of the territory where grown. In other words, if there were six more states that furnished for commercial channels as much grain of all kinds as Illinois, these seven together would send all of the grain which moves from farms to commercial markets in the United States.

Furthermore, one-fourth of all the corn which moves in the channels of trade is shipped out of Illinois counties. We can well feel proud then of our state as a producer of surplus grain products.

450 Farmer Elevators

It is logical, therefore, that there have been developed in this state facilities for marketing grain second to none in the country. At the local stations we have about 450 farmer elevators and approximately 1,500 privately-owned grain elevators operating. In the terminal markets, such as Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis and Indianapolis, to which Illinois grain is tributary, huge elevator facilities have been built and many grain firms established to handle Illinois' annual flow of golden grain.

The first efforts of Illinois farmers in marketing grain co-operatively were made at the country shipping point. The co-operative farmer elevator came into the picture in Illinois approximately 50 years ago. The movement grew until there are today about 450 such elevators in this state. The development in this field is an old story. There is little to be accomplished by dwelling on it here.

As far as terminal markets are concerned, the producer only in recent years has made substantial progress. The outstanding agency in co-operative marketing of grain which operates throughout all the terminals of the country is Farmers National Grain Corporation which was organized in the fall of 1929. The Illinois Grain Corporation, which operates as a state regional for the Farmers National, was organized early in the year 1930 being incorporated February 17 of that year.

Long before Illinois Grain Corporation was set up, the Illinois Agricultural Association had been making a study of the entire grain marketing situation. It had long believed that for the producer to realize the greatest return for his product it was necessary that he have representing him in the terminal markets a strong marketing agency. When the Farmers National Grain Corporation came along the Illinois Agricultural Association recognized in this agency an opportunity to benefit the producer. Accordingly, Illinois Grain Corporation was started. Today the corporation has a membership of 200 local elevators and member co-operatives.

The process of growth has not been rapid. In the field of membership acquisition, obstacles are bound to arise. Illinois Grain Corporation has had some robust opposition but such opposition has served to prove as a testing ground for the young co-operative.

We have heard the remark that Farmers National Grain Corporation "is just another commission company." It is just another commission company — PLUS and the plus means a great deal on the side favorable to the farmer. It is the goal of the co-operative to pay the highest possible price for grain, in other words to buy grain as high as it can rather than at the lowest price. It would be as unreasonable to say that the farmer elevator is just "another elevator." The farmer elevator does and should serve the producer in a manner that "just another elevator" does not serve him.

A Real Co-operative

The farmer does not think of Farmers National Grain Corporation as those opposed to co-operative marketing would have him think of it—as a governmental agency associated with politics. Even though organized under the direction of the Farm Board it does not stand out in the farmer's mind as an instrument of party politics. Instead, the Farmers National Grain Corporation represents a finished product in co-operative marketing effort and experience over a long period of years.

A recent issue of the Co-Op Reporter under the caption "Not Bad For A Six-Year-Old" says:—

> "It (Farmers National) is not subsidized by the federal government, unless any firm, with money borrowed from the federal treasury, can be said to be subsidized by [illegible] in which case the banks, the railroads, the insurance companies, the building and loan associations, the shipping interests, and many others, are being subsidized. Farmers National does have money borrowed from Farm Credit Administration, but the average interest rate on all its borrowings from that source is no lower than the current commercial rate. Moreover, the debt is funded over a long period, and at regular interest and principal paying times, Farmers National has laid the money on the line promptly.
>
> "Its loan with Farm Credit is in good standing, despite the McNary report and others to the contrary. So eminent an authority as F. W. Peck, cooperative loan commissioner of Farm Credit Administration, who is in charge of such loans, says so. Borrowings of the Corporation for grain merchandising come largely from commercial banks, and at interest rates as favorable as those granted to its strongest competitors. With close to 40,000,000 bushels of terminal elevator space, located to serve the largest and best mills in the country to advantage, and backed as it is by regional co-operatives, many of which have been serving successfully for 20 or 25 years, it is small wonder that tradesmen oppose it constantly with every device at their command.
>
> "When you're inclined to grow discouraged with the seemingly slow progress of cooperative marketing, take a look at your own organization! Then remember also that it forms but one sector in the co-operative pattern. Nationals in four or five other commodities, backed by millions of individual producers, are doing excellent work in their respective fields. Then there is the purchasing side of the cooperative movement, doing something like $200,000,000 worth of business a year. Snap out of it fellow! You're connected with the biggest, fastest-growing movement on earth."

Fair Price Is Goal

In marketing grain co-operatively, volume, of course, is a factor but a fair price to the producer for the grain he markets is far more important than volume. The ideal or goal of the co-operative is to see that the producer receives that fair price. This ideal, which does not necessarily dominate the aims and purposes of other marketing agencies, gives a distinct label to co-operative marketing organizations. With a good, strong co-operative in the terminal market the farmer has a friend who is on the job looking after his interests at all times.

Investing Life Insurance Funds

By A. R. Wright, Chairman Investment Committee

THE highest obligation resting upon the head of a family is to provide support. This obligation is neither fulfilled nor discharged by death. On the contrary, the obligation to provide such support after death of the breadwinner is as great, if not greater, than before.

The wife and children, inexperienced and perhaps of tender years, are then helpless, unless some measure of protection has been afforded. This protection can best be furnished by the establishment of a trust fund to be administered by a trustee at his death or what we believe is better, a life insurance contract.

Purpose of Premiums

Widows' and orphans' funds, generally speaking, are found in one or both of these positions, if they are to be administered by others than the beneficiaries themselves. Trusts are administered by corporate trustees, such as the Trust Departments of banking institutions, or by individuals, each acting in a fiduciary capacity.

The premiums paid by the head of the family upon a life insurance contract ought to be consecrated and sanctified to the purpose for which they are made. That purpose is to relieve the financial distress caused by death of the head of the family, and to prevent the wife and children from becoming charges upon the county or state.

Under ordinary circumstances, the company should not be called upon to meet the demands of the contract for a long period of years, during which time the reserve portions of the premiums must improve through careful investments. The life insurance company is therefore placed in a position of trust, investing not its own money, but the funds entrusted to its care for the benefit of others. It naturally follows that such fiduciary relationship requires a degree of prudence and caution beyond that which individuals might employ in the selection of their own investments.

Investment may be defined as the productive employment of capital under conditions that provide reasonable assurance of safety. Investment securities are convenient evidence of such employment. The tests of good investment are primarily a consideration of safety, and secondarily a consideration of convenience. All other factors must be subordinate to that of maintenance of the integrity of the principal sum invested. The whole business of intelligent investment may be stated in five words: adequate safety with reasonable income. If the members of an investment committee will practice this rule, giving adequate attention to protection in purchasing and holding, widows' and orphans' funds may be guarded with relative safety.

The ascertainment of quality in an investment security, requires careful consideration of numerous factors, many of which cannot be resolved into a mathematical equation. An application of accounting principles is needed for the analysis of income accounts and balance sheets, just as an application of engineering principles is necessary in the checking of the operating efficiency of an industrial plant. An application of economic principles is of basic importance. A knowledge of new developments in the fields of science will often influence a decision to the advantage of the investor, since new industries are constantly in the making. A knowledge of geography and natural resources indicates a variety of things of economic significance. History, not an infallible guide, is helpful. Psychology can never be ignored, since the attitude of the public carries security prices, at one time to peaks that appear to discount the millennium, and at other times to depths that appear to indicate economic chaos.

Cause of Losses

Admission of the theory that all known factors can be satisfactorily measured, would not carry assurance against loss from unknown factors that can develop without warning. Earthquakes, fires, tornadoes, riots, wars, epidemics, accidents, political upheavals and adventitious events of every description occur to invalidate the most carefully prepared investment analysis. The investor must ascertain those tests that will indicate relatively, rather than absolutely, the degree of risk involved in the purchase of any security. It is the common experience of all investors that absolute safety in a security commitment is an idealistic concept, rather than a practical condition. Occasional unavoidable losses in some securities are generally offset by appreciation in the value of others where careful selection is the rule.

The various state insurance laws provide for certain restrictions and limitations within which investments must be confined. In Illinois the provisions have been strengthened to a marked degree following some of the unhappy experiences that were had by a few companies.

But law or no law, the selection of sound investments is a moral and legal obligation; and any individual, or group of individuals acting in a fiduciary capacity must erect safeguards fashioned to protect the funds under their control, and thus supplement the limited degree of public protection which law provides.

The measurement of the precise quality in any security involves a thorough analysis. Public and private agencies can offer only limited protection. We must rely upon personal judgment and experience in the selection of securities.

Federal Bonds Best

United States government securities obviously offer the highest type of investment. The power of the federal government to tax is the fundamental security. Few restrictions of law are thrown around the obligations of the states of the United States. The investor however, has his likes and dislikes in this field. There are states where records are not enviable as to recognition and treatment of obligations. The forces of nature are not so kindly to some, as others; and natural resources vary greatly. The careful investor recognizes these and many other factors in his selection of state government obligations.

Municipal bonds offer a broad field for investment of life insurance funds. On December 31, 1934. 49 life insurance companies owning 92 per cent of the admitted assets of all companies, held one billion twenty-six million state and municipal bonds. This amount represents 5.1 per cent of the total of admitted assets. Municipal bonds include: counties, cities, towns, villages, townships, school districts and the various legalized units.

Some of the essential things one must consider in selecting municipal bonds are:

The purpose of the issue. Are the funds used for the comfort and welfare of the community, or to cushion the palms of the professional poljtician?

What is the nature of the obligation? Is it backed by the full faith and credit of the community without limitation? Is it an assessment bond payable from taxes assessed against the property benefited only? Is it a revenue bond pay-

able only from revenues of a municipally-owned utility?

What is the nature of the population of the community? Is it stable and reliable? Are the industries varied or is it a one-horse show? What is the ability of the community to pay its obligation? And one of the most important of all, is it willing to pay? Is the issue legal in all respects, and is it marketable in the event one is required to cash in on the investment?

What is the political government of the unit and the character and capacity of officials? The degree with which they recognize their civic duty, and their willingness to co-operate to maintain the credit standing of their municipality? These and perhaps a hundred other questions, must be answered satisfactorily before the commitment is made.

On December 31, 1934, the life insurance companies mentioned above had two billion 929 million dollars in railroad obligations. This represents 14.6 per cent of total admitted assets.

Before the coming of waterways and trucks, railroad bonds were considered an ideal investment for life insurance funds. This situation presents a very good illustration of one of the unknown factors previously mentioned. Fortunately, as a result of prudent investment, most of the obligations held by life insurance companies are safe. Many railroads are in receivership and being forced to reorganize, but it is the holder of the junior security and the holder of the stock equity that will suffer in the scale-down.

The first mortgages of good railroads appear to be safe and will not be disturbed. Important factors to be considered in selection of rail obligations are: importance and traffic density of the mileage covered, amount of debt per mile, relative importance of mileage in the proposed consolidation of systems, territory served, truck and water competition, percentage of debt to total capitalization, percentage of debt to fixed value, cash position of the corporation, times fixed charges earned in the past, degree of maintenance of system and depreciation taken, character and experience of management and numerous others.

Another important field is that of Public Utility obligations. On December 31, 1934, the same life insurance companies held one billion 913 million of these investments comprising 9.5 per cent of the total.

The utilities comprise electricity, gas and water, mainly. For selecting these investments consideration must be given to the type of business, location of properties, size of territory served, population, diversification of industries, gross and net earnings over past years, amount of invested capital per dollar gross revenue, amount of depreciation taken and adequacy thereof, management and public relations, mortgage position, percentage of funded debt to capitalization, and property value, stockholder's capital contribution actually paid in, advances or obligations to holding company, etc.

In the field of real estate mortgages, the companies referred to held the largest percentage of investments—being five billion 507 million dollars, or 27.5 per cent of the total.

A thorough analysis of a bond issue may require hours of diligent study of the statistical services, of which Standard, Moody's Poors, and Fitch are the principal ones. Correspondence with authorities and management may be necessary to secure obscure or hidden facts. The degree to which the real situation may be camouflaged by accountants is amazing. After hours of research and study the last factor may be found to disqualify the bond as a desirable investment.

Holding or watching the account is as important as selection.

Note: From talk to I. A. A. insurance company agents in Association office.

Canadian Agreement

(Continued from page 30)

in this, but nevertheless there will be many individuals who will do their best to see that dairymen become disturbed. Dairymen, therefore, will do well to compare their incomes from 1924 to 1929, when cream imports from Canada were more than twice 1,500,000 gallons, with their incomes between 1930 and 1934, when cream imports from Canada were almost non-existent. Let dairymen consider how intimately their incomes are related to factory payrolls. When factory payrolls are going up, dairy incomes are going up; when factory payrolls are going down, dairy incomes are going down. If the Canadian agreement, therefore, is certain to help American industry fatten its payroll, dairymen will be winners rather than losers.

If you had to choose between having 99½ percent of a market at a good price, and 100 percent of a market at a poor price, which would you take?

The truth of the matter is that our new trade agreement with Canada is one of the most hopeful and helpful things for American agriculture that has happened in a long time. When anyone says it is going to harm agriculture, ask him to supply the evidence—all the evidence, and ask him to include in that evidence the general welfare of the whole United States. This Canadian agreement is going to benefit American agriculture as a whole. The agreement is designed to avoid injuring any American producing group, and in my judgment does avoid such injury.

The danger which must be faced is that enemies of agriculture will attempt to stir up certain farm groups to act against their own and the Nation's long-time welfare. I want to urge the farmers of the United States not to heed the alarms which have been instigated by the enemies of agriculture and spread by those who have been victimized by these enemies. The farmers of the United States will not be hurt by the Canadian agreement. On the contrary they will benefit in many ways and especially because of a shared increase in the general welfare.

Farm Advisers Move To New Posts

Big, ruddy - complexioned William Francis "Cal" Coolidge, age 42, farm adviser in Macoupin county since April 1928, went to Morgan county as farm adviser November 25.

After graduating from the University of Illinois, class of 1918, Coolidge married and farmed for eight years in McLean county. The Coolidges have two children—Marilyn 10 and Martha 5. Mrs. Coolidge is a graduate of Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington.

T. H. Brock of Christian county will succeed Mr. Coolidge in Macoupin.



J. R. STRUBINGER

Joseph Roy Strubinger, born in July, 1896, at Sidell in Vermilion county, is the new county agricultural adviser in Massac. After attending the Illinois College of Agriculture from 1915 to 1918 Strubinger farmed for seven years in Vermilion county, returning to the University to get his degree in 1926. He worked as field superintendent for the Corn Stalk Products Company in Danville for three years, later served five years as instructor of vocational agriculture at Allendale.

Jean Strubinger, age 11, and Jo Ann, seven, keep things lively around their new home in Metropolis.

J. A. Embser recently went to work as adviser in Franklin county. W. P. Scott, brother of John Q., Clay county farm adviser, is the new agricultural agent in Jefferson county. G. C. Smith is now associated as county adviser with the Pope-Hardin Farm Bureau and Harry C. Neville who resigned as adviser in Gallatin county, Nov. 19, may be found holding down the same position in Saline county.



A joint annual meeting of the Macoupin Service Company and the Farm Bureau was held at Carlinville, November 2nd. 1,500 people attended. Patronage dividend checks averaged $16.18 according to Manager Dorward. C. H. Becker represented Illinois Farm Supply Company.

Marshall-Putnam Oil Company recently distributed patronage dividend checks totaling $12,308.84. This figure represents a 20% patronage on lubricating oil, 12% on rural sales of gasoline and kerosene, 10% on service station sales, and 15% on paint, tires, dry dip, and other products handled by the company.

Stephenson Service Company held its Annual Meeting in Freeport the evening of October 29th. W. B. Peterson of Illinois Farm Supply Company was principal speaker. Six hundred people attended. The reports of President Geiter and Manager Grossmann were optimistic and well received. A total of $10,030 in preferred stock and patronage dividend checks was distributed at the close of the meeting.

The Sixth Annual Meeting of Adams Service Company was held in Quincy, October 26th. This company has enjoyed a substantial gain in business the past year, with sales well above any previous record. Wilmer Cornwell, manager, announced that $81,932.61 had been returned to the stockholders of the company the past six years in the form of patronage and preferred stock dividends. This figure includes $10,730 on the past year's business, returned to stockholders the day of the meeting. L. R. Marchant was the speaker. Fred Schnellbecher, Jr., president of Adams Service Company presided.

Eight hundred people attended the Fifth Annual Meeting of Whiteside Service Company at Morrison, November 14th. L. R. Marchant was the speaker. Manager Allen McWard announced a 34% gain in business with the highest net income in the history of the company. L. A. Abbott, president of the company, stated in his report that approximately $57,000 in cash had been returned to stockholders on a $25,000 investment the past 4½ years. Patronage dividend checks totaling $14,291.07 were distributed. A 15% patronage dividend was paid on certain commodities and 10% on others. Ninety-three per cent of the Farm Bureau members in Whiteside have patronized the company the past year.

A recent customer survey reveals that the sixty member companies affiliated with Illinois Farm Supply Company are lubricating 28,198 tractors with Penn Bond and Blue Seal Motor Oils. This is half the tractors in the state! The other half is divided among 650 other petroleum distributors. This is evidence that Blue Seal and Penn Bond Motor Oils are more popular among farmers than any other brand. A summary of this survey shows 14,591 International Tractors, 3,571 John Deere, 3,449 Fordson, 1,366 Allis Chalmers, 1,323 J. I. Case, 979 Oliver Hart Parr, 722 Twin City, 516 Caterpillar, 457 Wallis (Massey-Harris), 219 Rock Island, and 1,005 all other makes.

The winners of the 1935 Presidential Soyoil Paint Campaign were announced and prizes were awarded at a series of sales meetings held early last month. Charles N. Whitebread, manager of the Lee County Service Company was the leading manager of the state. Dale Wilson, manager of Henry-Stark Service Company, was the leader of the Rough Rider Division. A. M. Ault, formerly of JoDaviess, and now manager of Marshall-Putnam Oil Company, divided the Norsemen leadership with Allen McWard, manager of Whiteside Service Company. G. H. Foley, manager of Shelby-Effingham Service Company, was Division Leader of the Egyptian Division. Leadership in the Illini Division was divided between R. G. Stewart, manager of the Champaign County Service Company, and Z. W. Welch, manager of Macon-Piatt Service Company.



Mary Lake, 10, of Menard county and her Reserve Champion Calf, "Lakeside Stamp," a shorthorn. The calf sold for 31c a pound to the Illinois Agricultural Association at the Producers Baby Beef Club Show and Sale, E. St. Louis, Nov. 22. Luella Padgett, 15, of Adams county showed the Grand Champion, "Frisky," a yearling Angus, which sold to Sieloff Packing Co. of St. Louis for $1.10 a lb. The I. A. A. bid on the calves to express its interest in fostering and promoting 4-H Club work.

I. A. A. Buys Reserve Champion Club Calf

County Farm Bureaus in Central and Western Illinois, eastern Missouri, and southeastern Iowa co-operated with the Producers Commission Association at E. St. Louis in sponsoring a successful Baby Beef Club Show and Sale at the National Stock Yards Nov. 21-22.

Nearly 200 boys and girls from 39 counties exhibited. Illinois furnished about 150 of the calves from 29 counties, Sangamon county alone showing 23 calves to lead the list. Madison and Monroe had 11 calves each and Greene county 10.

The grand champion calf, a twin to a heifer, was bred by George Dyson of Rushville. Under the direction of Club Leader J. C. McLean of Adams county the calf was fed a ration of ground corn, ground oats, and ground barley, dried brewers' grains, soybean oilmeal and molasses. Clover and alfalfa hay provided the roughage. Frisky weighed 980 lbs. The reserve champion calf which weighed 1030 lbs. was fed shelled corn, linseed oilmeal and beet pulp, alfalfa and timothy hay. It was purchased by the I. A. A. for 31c a lb.

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION Record

J. C. SPITLER
URBANA, ILL.
25-53

In This Issue

The Coming Annual Meeting

The President's Farm Address

Farm Income and Factory Payrolls

The Marshalls Believe In Co-operation

Await Supreme Court Decision On AAA





JANUARY
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IT TAKES GRADE "A" CREAM TO GET UNCLE SAM'S "Certificate of Quality"

AND MORE MONEY FOR YOU

Now you have an incentive for taking better care of your cream. It means more money for you. The formula is simple. Grade "A" cream enables your creamery to make high score butter which commands a top price. This makes possible a higher return and more patronage dividends.

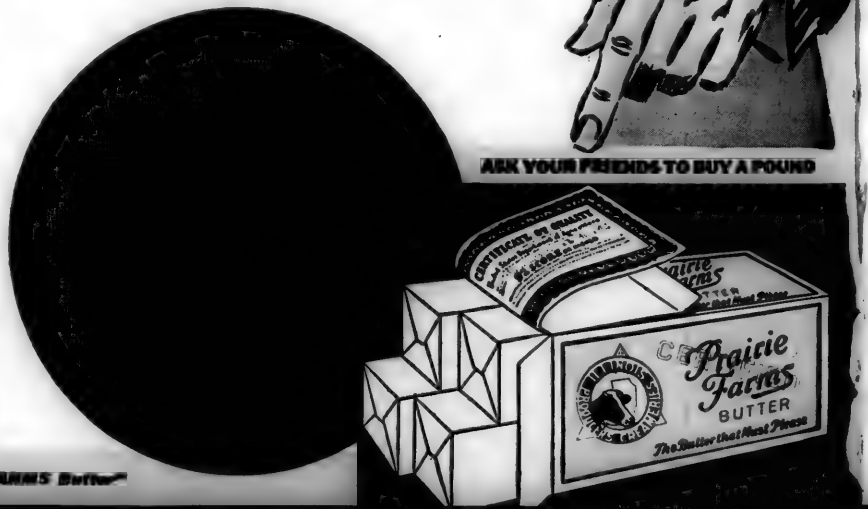
A government expert inspects and grades every churning of butter made in a Producers plant. The "Certificate of Quality" is given only for the best. And that means butter made from Grade "A" cream. Producers Creameries are steadily increasing the percentage of butter scoring 90 or better. Quality cream is doing it. You can help, too, by taking better care of your cream. Start today. It pays!

HOW TO PRODUCE GRADE "A" CREAM

1. Milk only healthy cows in clean sanitary quarters.
2. Use clean utensils for milk and cream. Sterilize with steam, boiling water or chlorine solutions.
3. Keep cream separator in a clean room free from foul odors. Wash thoroughly immediately after using.
4. Cool cream immediately after separation to 50 degrees, using coldest water available. Water cools 17 times faster than air.
5. Do not mix warm and cold cream. Keep each separation separate until ready for market.
6. Send your cream to your own cooperative creamery on the Producers' regular twice a week pick-up truck.

ILLINOIS PRODUCERS CREAMERIES

PRODUCERS CREAMERY of MOLINE; PRODUCERS CREAMERY of GALESBURG; PRODUCERS CREAMERY of BLOOMINGTON; PRODUCERS CREAMERY of PEORIA; PRODUCERS CREAMERY of CHAMPAIGN; PRODUCERS CREAMERY of OLNEY; PRODUCERS CREAMERY of CARBONDALE; PRODUCERS CREAMERY of MT. STERLING.



ASK YOUR FRIENDS TO BUY A POUND

"Butter Your Bread with PRAIRIE FARMS Butter"

The
Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD
Volume 14 January, 1936 Number 1

The Coming Annual Meeting

Interesting Three Day Session Promised Jan. 29-30-31

THE annual meeting at Decatur the last three days of January will seem like the second one of the winter for many I. A. A. members. For Illinois furnished most of the audience at the recent national convention in Chicago. This was especially true on the opening day when President Roosevelt spoke in the stockyards amphitheatre. Practically every Illinois county, if not every one, was represented there, several by delegations of 100 or more.

But no matter how imposing a list of speakers a national meeting may have, the annual I. A. A. convention is in a class by itself, perhaps because it gets a little closer to the soil and the every day realities, interests and problems of Illinois farmers.

The latest report from Decatur reveals that arrangements to care for a crowd of 5000 or more are fairly well completed. Hotel reservations for nearly 2000 people have been made. Overflow reservations of approximately 600 have been assigned to rooms in private houses. And a waiting list of additional rooms in residences is said to be available for the late comers.

President Earl Smith has scheduled a group of speakers that leaves nothing to be desired. General Robert E. Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck and Co., who had a colorful career in the army before entering private business, is one of the headliners. Wood served as a young executive officer with Gen. Goethals from 1906 to 1915 in building the Panama Canal. Retiring from the Army then to enter business, he re-enlisted in 1917 and soon rose to the second executive position in the important Army Transport Service with headquarters in England.

General Wood is a student of economics as well as a business leader. He delivered one of the best speeches at the recent A. F. B. F. convention in the blunt, meaningful words of a soldier. You will find it elsewhere in this issue. The General has something to say, says it, and sits down. He doesn't ramble. A good pattern for anyone to follow.

Who should know more about farm legislation than the chairman of the House Agricultural Committee? Representative Marvin Jones of Texas is familiar with everything that happened to farm legislation down at Washington during recent years. He'll come direct from Washington to Decatur with the low-down on the 1936 legislative outlook. And if by chance there's a Supreme Court decision on AAA by that time, the future course of the farm program will be a most interesting part of the discussion. Congressman Jones has a reputation for being a mighty capable speaker and a worthy champion of farmers interests in the national capitol.

Chester C. Davis, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, has probably had more grief to contend with during the past three years than anyone in Washington. He's been on the spot, in charge of the intricate AAA machinery with thousands of hastily assembled employees to look after, and 3,000,000 contract signers to please. No wonder his hair turned white. Yours would too. But Chester is still in there giving his best. And when he comes back to talk with us at Decatur this year we'll bet the organized farmers of Illinois will show their appreciation.

Mr. Davis has that much faith in the constitution and the Supreme Court that he believes it entirely possible to frame legislation designed to maintain parity prices for farm products within present constitutional boundaries if the existing Act is declared invalid.

Pres. Edward O'Neal, another speaker, needs no further introduction. Ed is always in his best form before an I. A. A. gathering because he feels at home and can talk plainly.

You'll hear some rapid fire conversation and a lot of good stories when F. H. VanOrman, former lieutenant governor of Indiana, takes the platform. There's something about Indiana politics that makes story tellers. The present Hoosier lieutenant governor, Cliff Townsend, is like that, too. He had everyone laughing about those poor little innocent pigs at the A. F. B. F. banquet a few weeks ago. VanOrman, incidentally, was on the invitation committee that brought the convention to Decatur. He has business interests there.

It's too early to announce speakers and details for the sessions of the associated companies. Meeting places are announced for the most part in the official notices appearing on page 25. This information will be supplemented by further announcements.

The Association and all its activities closed the year in thriving condition with the largest paid membership since the early twenties. President Smith will have an interesting report and address with which to open the I. A. A. convention Thursday morning, January 30. You'll want to be there.—Editor.



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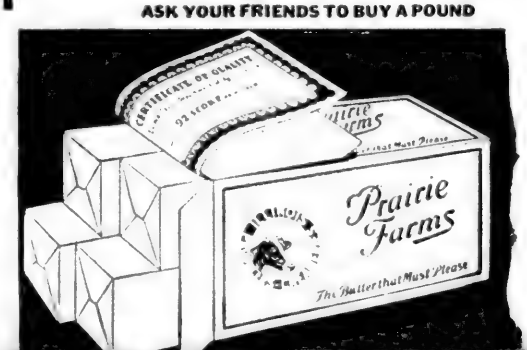
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PICKUPS TWICE A WEEK



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Pauper Relief Bill Is Stalled at Springfield

The bills changing the obligation to provide relief for paupers from the counties to the townships are stalemated in the special session of the legislature at Springfield.

In the last issue of the RECORD, it was reported that amendments known as the "down-state amendments" had been adopted which would place the burden of providing relief on a uniform basis throughout the state. These down-state amendments would require Chicago to levy for poor relief purposes in the same manner as down-state townships. After the RECORD had gone to press, these bills were called back and amendments were offered by Senator Ward of Chicago which would exempt Chicago from levying taxes for poor relief purposes. Senator Ward charged that the down-state amendments requiring Chicago to levy were offered for political reasons and in an attempt to embarrass the Democratic party. He argued that the farmers of Illinois were all satisfied with the Democratic party because of the success of its national farm program and that the down-state amendments to the pauper relief act were offered in an attempt to embarrass the Democratic party on a state issue. This argument was effectively answered by Senator Hickman (Democrat of Paris) Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Senate, and Senator Williams (Democrat of Clinton), recognized leader of the administration forces in the State Senate.

However, a caucus of the Democratic members of the Senate was called and after this caucus the amendments offered by Senator Ward and restoring the bills to their original form exempting Chicago from the levy imposed on down-state townships were adopted. Eight down-state senators voted with fourteen Chicago senators for these Chicago amendments. The amendments were adopted by a vote of 22 to 15. Down-state senators voting for the Chicago amendments were: **Behrman, Clifford, Finn, Harper, Menges, Monroe, O'Connell and Penick.** Down-state senators voting against the Chicago amendments were: **Baker, Benson, Boeke, Dixon, Gunning, Hickman, Karraker, Lantz, Mason, Mayer, Paddock, Searcy, Sieberns, Tuttle and Williams.** Several senators who were present did not vote.

After this defeat of the down-state amendments, representatives of the county officers and township officials, large numbers of whom have been present in Springfield and interested in these bills and who had agreed to the down-state amendments for the most part, switched their support to the bills in the original form. However, even with this added support the bills in their original form exempting Chicago were unable to secure the two-thirds vote necessary for emergency passage. When it was clear that the two-thirds vote would not be secured, further consideration of the bills was postponed. There has been no other action on these bills in the State Senate and they are still on the Senate calendar, where they can be called for passage in their original form at any time.

These same bills in the original form and exempting Cook County from the levy of the tax imposed on the down-state townships had also been introduced in the House. These bills were called for passage on December 17. The bills also failed to secure any substantial support in the House and consideration was postponed there. The roll call was not published but it was stated that thirty-two members voted for the bills and fifteen voted against them. No doubt further consideration will be given these bills when the legislature reconvenes on January 7.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Illinois Agricultural Association

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Agricultural Association will be convened at the Armory, Decatur, Illinois, on the 30th day of January, 1936, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the following purposes:

For the consideration and vote upon approval and ratification of the reports of the president, secretary and treasurer of the Association and the acts of the board of directors and officers in furtherance of the matters therein set forth, since the last annual meeting of the members of the Association.

To approve, ratify and confirm the several purchases heretofore made by this Association of stocks and evidences of indebtedness of corporations whose activities will directly or indirectly promote agriculture or the interests of those engaged therein.

To secure consent and authorization to acquire on behalf of this Association, by purchase, certain stocks and evidences of indebtedness of corporations whose activities will directly or indirectly promote agriculture or the interests of those engaged therein.

To elect seven members of the board of directors for two-year terms.

To elect a president and vice-president.

To consider any proposed amendments of the articles of association or of the by-laws of Illinois Agricultural Association as may be properly submitted.

For the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, December 20, 1935.

PAUL E. MATHIAS,
Secretary.

Resolutions Reaffirm Farm Bureau Principles

Resolutions adopted by the American Farm Bureau Federation at its recent Chicago convention conform largely to past declarations on leading issues affecting American farmers.

The Adjustment Act and processing taxes "must be continued as the most effective means by which agriculture may work toward parity prices," said the resolution on this subject.

Extension of authority to raise and lower the price of gold for one year, together with a definite permanent policy of currency management to maintain stable price levels, was urged.

The delegates asked that the 3½% rate on federal land bank loans be continued "for at least two more years."

"We urge that the consumer be given the same consideration and protection under industrial tariffs now given under the AAA as to agricultural prices," said another resolution. Such a policy would put a ceiling (parity) on industrial tariffs where none exists now.

The resolution of 1934 on reciprocal trade agreements and tariff was reaffirmed. It opposes reductions in tariffs on farm products "that would have the effect of reducing domestic price levels below parity." The Federation favors "restoring farm exports by judicious lowering of industrial tariffs" so as to admit more goods in exchange for farm surpluses.

Dairy interests succeeded in getting a resolution across supporting a 5c per pound tax on oleo made from domestic fats, and 10c per pound when made from imported fats.

The Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau were instrumental in getting approval of a vigorous resolution on world peace. It upholds the present neutrality position of the United States in the Italo-Ethiopian war and goes a step farther by insisting on an embargo on loans, credits, and "secondary war materials" as well as on arms and ammunition. It favors conscription of industrial and financial resources in time of war, supports an adequate defense program, but steers clear of the League of Nations and World Court controversy.

Protection of farmer-owned trucks against excessive taxation, and exclusive use of gas taxes for highway building and maintenance are vigorously supported.

On the subject of national expenditures, the Federation recommended that "within the next few years" a balance shall be attained by increasing revenues and decreasing expenditures — that no reductions in taxes should be made after the budget is balanced until there is a substantial reduction in the federal debt.

On rural electrification, "we recommend that where the need exists co-operative activities of farmers should be organized to manufacture and distribute electricity at the lowest possible cost, and that adequate funds be provided by the federal government for this purpose

Factory Payrolls and Farm Income

By Gen. Robt. E. Wood*

PERHAPS more than other business men I can appreciate the farm problem. Sears, Roebuck and Company have for fifty years done business on a national scale with the farmers of the nation, north, south, east and west. For twenty years our mail order sales have approximated 2% of the annual gross farm income. As the farmer prospers, so do we prosper; as his income falls, so does ours.

Looking at our customers, we see the farm picture. Dealing on a large scale in practically every known manufactured article, we get an excellent picture of the whole manufacturing industry of the U. S., with the exception of the food industries. We can see the relation between the two—the farm and the factory—and the effect of the loss of farm income. Concretely expressed, gross farm income dropped from $12,000,000,000 in 1929 to $5,200,000,000 in 1932; our total sales from $443,000,000 in 1929 to $278,000,000 in 1932. But our mail order sales (made primarily to the farmers) dropped from $240,000,000 in 1929 to $105,000,000 in 1932. Our purchases of goods from manufacturers decreased from $283,000,000 in 1929 to $178,000,000 in 1932, a decrease of $103,000,000.

What did that mean? It meant the practical disappearance of profits to the manufacturer as an employer, and continuous lay-offs, reductions in hours and wage rates of wages to the employees in manufacturing plants. Expressed in figures, during this terrific decrease in farm income in the period 1929-1932, factory wages declined from $11,621,000,000 in 1929 to $5,022,000,000, an almost exact parallel with the decrease in farm income.

Not only was this true in these three years but it has been equally true since 1923; for the past ten years, the amount of gross farm income and factory payrolls has been almost identical.

Factory employees comprise a little less than one-third of the gainfully employed in the U. S. There are nearly 6,000,000 people employed in retailing and wholesaling. Payrolls in distribution have almost the same relation to farm income. In our own stores in the wheat, corn and cotton belts, store sales vary exactly with the income of the farmer around the town, which is the trading area, and as store sales decline, so does the payroll.

In a town in Texas, our sales dropped from $227,000 in 1929 to $114,000 in 1932; in a town in the wheat belt the sales dropped from $226,000 in 1929 to $150,000 in 1932; in a town in the corn belt the sales dropped from $211,000 to $147,000. Payrolls in these stores also dropped.

We have all heard the question—Which comes first, the chicken or the egg? Did factory and store wages decline because of the decline in farm income, or did farm income decline because of the decrease in factory wages? I believe all the weight of evidence shows that industrial wages and payrolls are almost wholly dependent on farm income.

The U. S. is the foremost industrial nation in the world, it is likewise the leading agricultural nation of the world. There are 6,000,000 farms, but the small town storekeeper, doctor and lawyer are just as dependent for their income on agriculture as the farmer himself. The population classed as rural — towns of 2500 and under — amounts to 53,000,000 or approximately 40% of our population, and all of this population may be said to be directly dependent on agriculture. Not only the population of the small town, but also the bulk of the population of other larger towns and cities in the territory west of the Mississippi are dependent on agriculture, for there is little manufacturing in this section.

You frequently see the statement that farmers constitute scarcely 25% of the gainfully employed, but this statement does not tell the story, for 40% of our population is directly dependent on agriculture, and the other 60% of the population is indirectly dependent on agriculture as the source of primary wealth.

All our new wealth comes from the soil, the farm, the mine and the forest. Manufacturing processes it and adds wealth to it, but the bulk of it originates on the farm. Farm prices and farm income ultimately and largely determine the purchasing power of the United States.

Cities like Dallas, Minneapolis and Kansas City feel at once the impact of loss of farm income. Short crops or low farm prices or both, are immediately felt in those cities. But the industrial East, New England, and the Middle Atlantic States have been slow to realize the effect of farm income on their welfare. In the last analysis, the salary of the bank clerk in New York City will ultimately come to the level of cotton, wheat and corn prices. If the depression had continued, the worker in New York and Boston would have come to a level in wages and salaries of five cent cotton and ten cent corn.

What is not generally realized by our bankers and industrialists is that the bulk of the world's population is still engaged in the production of basic commodities, of the tillage of the soil. There are only three great industrial nations besides the United States—Germany, England and Japan, and in the latter the farm population outnumbers the industrial population. In a broad sense, the factories of the world are dependent for their markets

(Continued on page 10)



GENERAL WOOD

"I see no crime in the farmer doing the same thing."

*President of Sears, Roebuck and Co.

Gen. Wood, born in 1879 at Kansas City, was graduated from West Point in 1900 and started his army career as a young lieutenant at Camp Assiniboine, Montana. A short time later he entered the Panama Canal Service where from 1906 to 1915 he rose rapidly as superintendent and quartermaster in charge of distribution of all supplies. He served as director with the Panama Railroad and Steamship Line, became chairman of the board. In 1915 he left the army to become assistant to the president of the DuPont Company. In 1917 he entered the army again as major and was appointed general purchasing officer with the Emergency Fleet Corporation. He crossed to Europe as a colonel with the Rainbow division of infantry, but soon was transferred to England as assistant to General Atterbury, director of the Army Transport Service. At the close of the war, he entered business again with a large merchandising company and in 1924 went to Sears, Roebuck as vice-president in charge of retail stores and factory operations. He became president in 1928.

The President's Farm Address

It Put the Enemies of the Recovery Program On the Defensive

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S address at Chicago Dec. 9 was a frank, straightforward exposition of the conditions of early 1933 that made a farm program necessary and the results thus far obtained. As such the speech marked by its simplicity and directness skillfully put enemies of the farm recovery program on the defensive. There was little or nothing in the statement that could be attacked.

To the critics who say that a farm program is necessary but the AAA is the wrong way to go about it, the President's reply is, **"The measures to which we turned to stop the decline and rout of American agriculture originated in the aspirations of the farmers themselves expressed through the several organizations. I turned to these organizations and took their counsel and sought to help them to get these purposes embodied in the law of the land."**

That is a brilliant and truthful answer. It indicates what opposing politicians are up against in attacking the principles, at least, of present agricultural problems. It puts them in the light of presuming to know more about agriculture than farmers themselves.

President Roosevelt gives you the impression that he personally knows more about farmers' problems than any president since his illustrious cousin. He was perfectly at home talking agriculture at Chicago. He was among friends, of course, but the address reveals his awareness that his farm program regardless of what the supreme court may decide, is undoubtedly the trump card in the New Deal. Certainly farm recovery is largely responsible for such general business recovery and employment as we have had thus far.

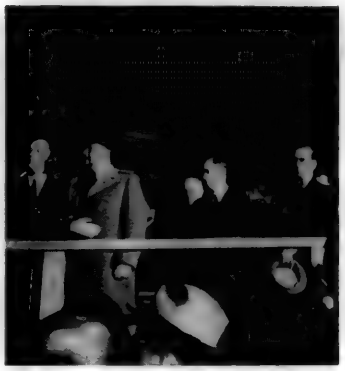
Specifically, the President made these points:

1. **"The economic life of the United States is a seamless web."** The country's various units are interdependent.
2. **"Justice and old-fashioned common sense demand that in the building of purchasing power we had to start with agriculture."**
3. **"How can it be healthy for a country to have the price of crops vary 300 and 500 and 700 per cent, all in less than a generation?"**

The President's attack on the evils of speculation, his mention of the terrific rise and fall in specific farm prices were brought in, although neither was named, to show the justification of, first, the gold revaluation and currency stabilization program, and secondly, crop adjustment.

4. **"Forty-eight separate sovereign states, acting each as a separate unit, never were able and never will be able to legislate or to administer individual laws adequately to balance the agricultural life of a nation."**
5. **"It is difficult to explain why in many cases if the farmer gets an increase for his food crop over what he got three years ago, the consumer in the city has to pay two and three and four times the amount of that increase."**
6. **"A relative (agricultural) purchasing power of below 50 per cent has moved up today to better than 90 per cent. This buying power has been felt in many lines of business."**
7. **"Agriculture far from being crucified by this (Canadian Trade) agreement, as some have told you, actually gains from it. . . . If the calamity howlers should happen to be right, you have every assurance that Canada and the United States will join in correcting inequalities."**
8. **"Greater trade is merely another word for more production and more employment."**
9. **"But the success that has attended and is attending our efforts to stem the depression and set the tide running the other way cannot blind us to the necessity of looking ahead to the permanent measures which are necessary to a more stable economic life."**
10. **"The thing we all are seeking is justice in the common sense interpretation that means, 'Do unto your neighbor as you would be done by.'"**

One by one the President marshaled forth the evils that every one knows have existed, and continue to exist, in our economic life. He sweeps the opposition aside by asserting that these are the things we are trying to remedy. "It was a great emergency and it required swift action. Mistakes were inevitable because it was a new field," he said.



Candid camera shot showing the President, Col. Watson, the President's aide, Henry Wallace and Earl Smith.

A complete answer to charges that the AAA represents a federal invasion of state's rights and growing bureaucracy is the President's statement that 48 sovereign states acting individually cannot solve a national economic problem. Thinking people know this to be true.

The President spoke of using "the organized power of the nation," to stop the "rule of tooth and claw that threw farmers into bankruptcy or turned them virtually into serfs, forced them to let their buildings, fences and machinery deteriorate, made them rob their soil of its God-given fertility, deprived their sons and daughters of a decent opportunity on the farm. To those days, I trust, the organized power of the nation has put an end forever."

There was much in the President's address that reiterated what farmers themselves have been saying and thinking. After so much misleading and malicious propaganda misrepresenting the effects of the farm recovery program, it was refreshing to have the chief executive give utterance and emphasis to truths which in these days of biased, political newspapers, only a President can get printed in the public press—Editor.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH



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2. "**Justice and old-fashioned common sense demand that in the building of purchasing power we had to start with agriculture.**"
3. "**How can it be healthy for a country to have the price of crops vary 300 and 500 and 700 per cent., all in less than a generation?**"

The President's attack on the evils of speculation, his mention of the terrific rise and fall in specific farm prices were brought in, although neither was named to show the justification of, first, the gold revaluation and currency stabilization program, and secondly, crop adjustment.

4. "**Forty-eight separate sovereign states, acting each as a separate unit, never were able and never will be able to legislate or to administer individual laws adequately to balance the agricultural life of a nation.**"
5. "**It is difficult to explain why in many cases if the farmer gets an increase for his food crop over what he got three years ago, the consumer in the city has to pay two and three and four times the amount of that increase.**"
6. "**A relative (agricultural) purchasing power of below 50 per cent has moved up today to better than 90 per cent. This buying power has been felt in many lines of business.**"
7. "**Agriculture far from being crucified by this (Canadian Trade) agreement, as some have told you, actually gains from it. . . . If the calamity howlers should happen to be right, you have every assurance that Canada and the United States will join in correcting inequalities.**"
8. "**Greater trade is merely another word for more production and more employment.**"
9. "**But the success that has attended and is attending our efforts to stem the depression and set the tide running the other way cannot blind us to the necessity of looking ahead to the permanent measures which are necessary to a more stable economic life.**"
10. "**The thing we all are seeking is justice in the common sense interpretation that means, 'Do unto your neighbor as you would be done by.'**"

One by one the President marshaled forth the evils that every one knows have existed, and continue to exist, in our economic life. He sweeps the opposition aside by asserting that these



Candid camera shot showing the President, Col. Watson, the President's aide, Henry Wallace and Earl Smith.

are the things we are trying to remedy. "It was a great emergency and it required swift action. Mistakes were inevitable because it was a new field," he said.

A complete answer to charges that the AAA represents a federal invasion of state's rights and growing bureaucracy is the President's statement that 48 sovereign states acting individually cannot solve a national economic problem. Thinking people know this to be true.

The President spoke of using "the organized power of the nation," to stop the "rule of tooth and claw that threw farmers into bankruptcy or turned them virtually into serfs forced them to let their buildings, fences and machinery deteriorate, made them rob their soil of its God-given fertility, deprived their sons and daughters of a decent opportunity on the farm. To those days, I trust, the organized power of the nation has put an end forever."

There was much in the President's address that reiterated what farmers themselves have been saying and thinking. After so much misleading and malicious propaganda misrepresenting the effects of the farm recovery program, it was refreshing to have the chief executive give utterance and emphasis to truths which in these days of biased, political newspapers, only a President can get printed in the public press.—Editor.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH



ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

George Thiem, Editor
John Tracy, Assistant

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Time To Wake Up

THE Detroit Free Press recently set forth at considerable length the many lines of business benefited by increased prosperity in the motor industry. It presents the industry as a great benefactor of the country. The ramifications of motor car manufacture as a market for a wide variety of materials are indeed interesting. According to the Free Press the auto industry uses 75 per cent of rubber imports, 70 per cent of all plate glass, 57 per cent of malleable iron, 40 per cent of upholstery leather, 40 per cent of mohair, 40 per cent of lead, 30 per cent of all nickel consumed, 20 per cent of American steel output, 15 per cent of all aluminum, 13 per cent of cast iron, 13 per cent of the country's tin, 12 per cent of zinc, 500,000 bales of cotton yearly, 10,000,000 gallons of paint, 500,000,000 board feet of lumber, 30,000,000 pounds of hair and padding and so on.

The Free Press might have pointed out further that the motor industry and all those dependent on it wouldn't amount to much without buyers. The farmer shines in this capacity when he gets a fair price for his products. Farmers as a class comprise the greatest users of transportation in the world.

Detroit papers have been especially critical of the farm program and the advance in agricultural prices from the lows of 1932 - '33. Yet few large cities are more dependent on farm prosperity. Rural people buy approximately half of Detroit's motor output. The future welfare of this city, as most large cities, is inseparably linked with the future welfare of the farmer. It's time that Detroit editorial writers, and industrial and white collar workers everywhere get wise to this fact.

Business OK's Crop Adjustment

THE metropolitan press has been strangely silent about the recent report of the United States Chamber of Commerce Agricultural Committee. That report gives unqualified approval to the crop adjustment program.

"Continued production of surpluses for which there is no possibility of adequate return, which result in destructively low prices to producers, and which lead to impoverishment of the soil on which most of our economic structure depends, is contrary to the public interest," in the opinion of the Committee.

The report on the whole represents a complete repudiation of anti-AAA propaganda for which Chicago dailies have been notorious. If we had real freedom of the press in America—freedom from prejudice, political bias, and short-sighted appeal to class interest—this carefully prepared report would be given publicity and attention at least equal to the views of the politicians, and processors and handlers.

Next!

NOW that the Chicago Board of Trade has publicly admitted paying $8700 to carry on "hearings" and propaganda against co-operative grain marketing under the auspices of the decrepit Farmers National Grain Dealers Association, it is in order for financial backers of the so-called Farmers Independence Council to come out from hiding and tell who they are. The Council is attempting to rescue the farmer from the terrors of AAA "regimentation" and loss of "liberty." This in spite of the fact that farmers recently voted 6 to 1 to continue as is. The existence of propaganda agencies parading as benefactors of farmers but in reality representing other interests, is nothing new. Our files disclose that quite a few have come and gone in the past ten years. But they emphasize the necessity of carefully considering what you read and hear over the radio, as to the source and motive behind it.

The New National Policy

THE new emphasis being given erosion control by the federal government is indicative of an awakened national consciousness that the basic wealth of the nation lies in its soil. We are at last coming to realize that the days of destructive exploitation are over—that conservation must be the new national policy. A trip around Illinois discloses what really important work is being done by the Soil Conservation Service. Filling ditches and gulleys, strip farming and control of soil washing is "old stuff" to thousands of good farmers. Yet the existence of millions of once fertile acres that have been wholly or partly ruined by erosion fully justifies a permanent program to stop such losses. The time will come when the practice of erosion control methods will be compulsory. And why not?

Well Said

THE business combinations that have given the American people excessive tariffs and mergers that operate in restraint of trade for raising prices produced the corresponding artificial AAA set-up in the agricultural industry, William Hard, news analyst and political writer, recently told Chicago business men. "As long as we have the one we shall have the other," he said.

Observations

Wait and see how it works out.

That seems to be the sensible attitude for farmers to take after studying and listening to arguments pro and con on the Canadian Trade agreement.

What President Roosevelt said on the subject at Chicago recently was reassuring. "We export more agricultural products to Canada than we have imported," said he.

Every one who heard him agreed that Secretary Henry A. Wallace made a strong case for the agreement in his address at the Farm Bureau Convention.

On the other hand, farmers know that George N. Peek, who has criticized the treaty, is sincerely interested in advancing and protecting American agriculture. They can never forget his leadership and driving force that counted so heavily in the McNary-Haugen fight which resulted twice in the passage of that legislation by Congress.

If, as Secretary Wallace insists, the concessions made by this country on Canadian farm products were necessary to gain the larger ends of more trade, more production and lower industrial tariffs, then agriculture has every chance of gaining by the deal. For, as he pointed out in his carefully prepared statement, **"If agriculture is to be really helped by the reciprocal tariff policy, increased imports must consist largely of manufactured or industrial products, first to build up dollar exchange abroad and secondly to lower the prices of things farmers buy."**

It is obvious that Canada being largely an agricultural country and generally self-supporting as to its food supply, has little in the way of industrial goods to offer this country except lumber, whisky, wood pulp and a limited number of manufactured articles. That being the case, it is logical to ask. "What does the farmer get out of it?"

Agriculture should benefit by the 50 per cent reduction in lumber. Certainly farmers need cheaper lumber. Mr. Wallace is of the opinion that we will benefit by the reduction in the Canadian duty on live hogs, lard, fresh meats, citrus fruits and some other items; that we may even regain a larger part of the British bacon market thru Canada.

But in the main it appears that farmers must look for most of their benefit to increased payrolls and buying power of American industrial workers who may be re-employed manufacturing goods for Canadians on which Canada has cut its import duties. When the administration uses this argument, however, Mr. Peek very properly is "led to observe that this is precisely the theory upon which three Republican administrations acted during the twenties when American agriculture progressively declined."

The strongest argument perhaps advanced by the Secretary in asking farm support for the agreement with Canada is that by so doing farmers put themselves in a position, in negotiating future treaties with industrial nations, to go to industry and say "we've taken our medicine, now it's your turn to come down from your high horse and either let us buy foreign goods or else lower your prices."

If the Canadian pact is the forerunner of future trade agreements with industrial — not agricultural — countries, then American farmers may feel that the new agreement is an all around good trade. For "lowering of tariffs on industrial products would restore competition where monopolistic conditions now prevail, and would bring more production at lower prices," as Mr. Wallace points out. "In fact lowering of tariffs," he continues, "would be one of the most effective ways I can think of to enforce the anti-trust laws."

Criticisms of the Canadian Agreement by the politicians and the partisan press can be dismissed lightly. If such critics were intellectually honest and consistent, they would laud the President for reducing the duties on limited quantities of such Canadian products as cattle, cream, cheese, poultry, fruits, vegetables, and fish, for the reductions will tend to lower food prices to consumers. But in this case the attempt was made in most of the adverse publicity we have seen to inflame farmers against the administration, not to appease the consumers.

The prediction that the trade agreement will undermine farm prices in this country undoubtedly has been greatly exaggerated. In fact the extensive debate that has been aroused has all the earmarks of a tempest in a tea pot. It doesn't make sense to assert that imports of 155,000 cattle, 50,000 calves, 20,000 dairy cows and a few cans of cream per year from Canada and other countries, under the new schedule, will greatly endanger our farm price structure.

Any doubts corn belt farmers may have over the Canadian Agreement are tempered by the knowledge that the present administration at Washington has demonstrated in many ways its fairness and friendship to agriculture. However, agriculture will be justified in insisting that the good work continue, that the next trade agreements be made with such industrial countries as Germany, England, Japan, Sweden, and France, who can use our surplus cotton, pork, lard, wheat, fruits and vegetables, and who may be in a position to help American farmers buy wire fence, steel posts, farm machinery, fertilizers, cement, textiles, electrical appliances, water systems, and a lot of other things for less money.—E. G. T.



Modern offices of Menard County Farm Bureau, Petersburg, which are headquarters also of the service company, production control associations and farm loan association.

Factory Payrolls and Farm Incomes

(Continued from page 5)

on the raw material producers of the world, and world factory payrolls as well as those in the United States, rise and fall with the rise and fall of the income of the basic raw material producers of the world.

Great Britain is essentially a great trading, manufacturing and financial nation. Its own agriculture is negligible, but British manufacturers sell to the raw material producers of the world outside of the U. S. When Australian wool, New Zealand dairy products, Malay States rubber, and Bolivian tin fell in 1931 to unheard of depths, the manufacturers of England received few orders, their business fell off, and in England, as in the U. S., manufacturing payrolls declined and unemployment increased. It has been the fixed policy of the British Government for the past three years to increase the price level on basic commodities. There has been a substantial advance in those commodities, and employment and payrolls in England have risen steadily since 1931.

Manufacturing payrolls in the U. S. have risen and are rising, and they are rising about in proportion to the rise in farm income. Yet if the cost of living rises faster than wages or payrolls, there is no real gain to the industrial worker. If many of the metropolitan papers, particularly in the industrial East, are to be believed, such is the case. However, the facts do not bear it out. True, there has been a very decided increase in the costs of certain foods, particularly of those commodities most affected by the great drouth, but the sum total of the items that go into the cost of living of the ordinary worker have increased relatively little. In December 1929, that index stood at 171.4, in June of 1933 at 128.3, in July of 1935 at 140.2, 11% above the low, but 18% below December, 1929. You cannot have your cake and eat it. It did very little good to the industrial worker in Detroit to have pork chops low in 1932, for he was either out of work or working very short hours at a very low rate of pay. In 1935, pork chops have risen, but the worker's cost of living has not risen in anything like the proportion to the increase of his income from 1932 to 1935. In our catalogue we have a pretty reliable index of our own. I am familiar with its pricing, and I know, without reference to any theoretical indices, that the advance in prices since the spring of 1933 has been small, and not anywhere in proportion to the rise in income.

In the spring of 1933, the position of American agriculture as a whole, was desperate. With a farm mortgage debt of over $8,000,000,000, heavy interest charges and heavy taxes, with the index of farm prices down to 43.6 from 104.9 in 1929, American agriculture was at the bottom of the depression. Many thousands of farmers were on verge of bankruptcy and foreclosure action had already been taken against other thousands. The first remedy applied was a monetary one —we went off gold and the dollar was devalued. In two months, cotton went from 6.35 to 8.95 cents per pound, wheat from 45 to 75 cents, corn from 24 to 46 cents and wool from 17 to 24 cents. Precisely the same effects had been previously felt in other countries leaving the gold standard, particularly in great agricultural producing countries like Australia, The Argentine, Canada, New Zealand, and Denmark. South Africa, the greatest gold producer of the world, went off gold because the pressure caused by staying on was too great for its agriculture.

Not enough credit has ever been given to this first and very important act of the present administration. The farm organizations had and have a far better understanding of the influence of the drastic decline of the price level, and of the influence of a fixed price of gold on that price level than the great majority of bankers and industrialists. Furthermore, the influence of that step is still at work, and will continue to be felt in the future. I feel certain that there will continue to be a slow but gradual rise in the price of world basic commodities.

The AAA was passed on May 12, 1933. Prices of basic commodities continued to rise rapidly until the fall of 1933, when they became more stable. Between the AAA and the great drouth of 1934, farm surpluses were pretty well eliminated.

The Farm Credit Administration has been doing a splendid and wise job in the refunding of farm mortgages. Farm taxes have dropped from $601,000,000 annually in 1929 to $400,000,000 in 1934, interest charges from $682,000,000 in 1929 to $500,000,000 in 1934, a total decrease of nearly $400,000,000 in fixed charges annually within the space of five years. The farmer has been gaining at both ends, in a rise in prices for his products and in a decline in his fixed charges. While the gross farm income is still one-third below the 1929 figure, the difference is not as great as appears from the face of the figures.

The farm problem should not be a political problem, though from the nature of our institutions, it is bound to get into politics. It is primarily an economic and a social problem.

From the economic side, when a country is almost equally divided between manufacturing industry and agriculture, there is bound to be a farm problem when there is a high protective tariff. If there were no tariff, there would be relatively little justification for farm aid from the economic side. This is a fact that the manufacturers of New England and the Middle Atlantic States have persistently ignored.

Now, I do not believe you can eliminate the tariff without causing very severe injury to the whole body of industry. As long as there are the present great differences in living standards between the workers of the different races of the world, you cannot withdraw this protection to the American manufacturer and his employees. You may modify the tariff but you cannot eliminate it. On the other hand, as long as a great body of our farmers have to export their products and sell in a world market, you must have an AAA or some method of giving an equivalent of tariff protection to the farmer. This was what the McNary-Haugen Bill attempted to do, and political history has been changed by the twice repeated veto of a New England president.

Now, I do not believe the AAA is perfect. Mistakes in policy and mistakes in administration have been made, which were bound to occur in a new instrument operating on such a large scale. But the AAA served a great and useful purpose in the agricultural crisis of 1932 and 1933. Furthermore, it has taught cooperation and some unity of effort to the great mass of 6,000,000 individualistic farmers, who were at a serious disadvantage between well organized industry on the one hand and highly organized labor on the other.

But the AAA cannot remain static; it must be changed as conditions change, and the conditions of today are not those of 1932 and 1933.

The Brookings Institute has recently completed its studies of economic conditions in the U. S. While I do not agree with all of their conclusions, I do believe firmly in their main premise, which is, that it is the main function of capitalism to produce and distribute goods to the people at the lowest possible prices, consistent with fair profits and fair wages. As we advance in technology, we must give the people the benefit of lowered prices. If manufacturers or merchants succeed in this, the people give them a reward, which is called profits, if capitalism does not accomplish this, it is not entitled to a reward.

(Continued on page 12)

Illinois Leads All States at International

Farm Bureau Members Win Many High Awards

Illinois led all states in the number of blue ribbon awards at the 1935 International Livestock Exposition. And Farm Bureau members in this and other states captured the bulk of the coveted prizes.

It was fitting that a 4-H Club boy, Cleo Yoder, of Johnson county, Iowa, his father a director in the Johnson County Farm Bureau, should win the highest prize of the show, the grand championship in the open steer classes. Cleo, an 18-year-old lad, has had six years in 4-H Club work. This year he chose a purebred Angus for his entry. The Scotch judge said his calf was "the best steer to win the prize in ten years." Sold at $3 a pound, the steer returned its owner nearly $4,000 including prize money.

Karl Hoffman of Ida Grove, Iowa, another Farm Bureau member, took first in the heavy carlot Hereford class, and first in lightweight carlot hogs with Hampshires. Frank Norrish, Whiteside County, Ill. Farm Bureau member won sixth in lightweight carlot of Herefords with very fast competition. Eighty-one carloads of fat cattle passed the sifting committee. Both Hoffman and Norrish are patrons of the Chicago Producers.

Among the exhibitors from 34 states and Canada, who placed animals or crops in the blue ribbon and championship classes, Illinois stockmen and farmers won a total of 47 championships and 110 first prize ribbons.

To J. Garrett Tolan, of Sangamon county, Ill., went the high honor of exhibiting the grand champion winner in the Aberdeen-Angus bull classes as well as the best ten head of this breed shown by one exhibitor. Another Illinois purebred beef cattle breeder, J. C. Andras and Sons, of Scott county, exhibited the champion Hereford bull, Don Axtell 16th; and Kenneth S. Hawkins, of Kendall county, was a blue ribbon exhibitor in the same competitions.

H. P. Olson, of Knox county, took both the male and female grand championships of the Red Polled cattle show on members of his exhibition herd; and John Thomas Adkins, Morgan county, and Bruington Brothers, Warren county, had top winners in the Milking Shorthorn contests, Adkins showing the grand champion cow.

Edellyn Farms, Lake county, the property of Thomas E. Wilson, Chicago packer, were heavy winners in the Shorthorn cattle classes, and Haylands Farms, Christian county, had a first and third prize award in the Shorthorn carlot fat cattle show.



FIRST PRIZE COUNTY GROUP OF THREE ANGUS CALVES IN JUNIOR FEEDING contest, 1935 International, from Mercer County. Lawrence Morgan, left, had the champion Angus steer in the 4-H club show.

Illinois draft horse breeders were particularly successful in the Belgian, Percheron, and Shire competitions. H. C. Horneman, Vermilion county, was awarded both the stallion and mare grand championships of the Belgian show on members of his show string, and one of his entries won the King Albert Cup, presented by the Belgian Horse Association at Brussels for the best horse of this breed at the International.

R. C. Flanery, of Edgar county, was a blue ribbon exhibitor of Percherons; and G. Babson, a newcomer among the draft horse exhibitors at the Exposition, won many of the highest awards in the Shire horse classes. Mr. Babson's farm is in DeKalb county.

The champion draft gelding over all breeds was for the third successive year the imported purebred Clydesdale gelding, King, a star member of the Wilson and Company exhibition six horse team.

Lawrence Morgan, Mercer county, was awarded the breed championship of the 4-H Club show on his purebred Aberdeen-Angus steer. Billy Cahill, of Piatt county, showed a first prize Angus bullock, as did James Padgett, and Neal Sherrick, of Adams county, led out a Shorthorn baby beef that headed the line of middle weight steers of this breed.

Mercer county made the best showing in the competition for county groups of three steers from a state, with first and third. A trio of calves from Adams was in second place, and the winning Mercer county group took the championship over similar first prize groups from other states.

The champion barrow of the junior contest was shown by 19-year-old Robert Lemans, of Greene county. He won the award on a Hampshire that was sold before the Exposition was concluded for 25 cents a pound to the Stock Yard Inn, Chicago.

Illinois youngsters also figured prominently as exhibitors in the carcass classes. Betty Parkman, a 4-H Club girl from Mercer county, showed a purebred Angus steer that on slaughter yielded the champion beef carcass. Weighing 664 pounds, it was sold at auction to the Hotel LaSalle for 31 cents a

(Continued on page 16)

Factory Payrolls

(Continued from page 10)

This is also true of agriculture. The industrial worker cannot be expected to pay in the cost of his food, interest on inflated farm land values or, for that matter, for the cost of inefficient or wasteful farming. He should and must pay a price consistent with a fair return on the capital and labor on the average farm. It is better for the farmer, as well as the manufacturer and the merchant, to get larger volume with moderate prices, rather than low volume with high prices. In other words, agriculture as well as industry, cannot permanently aim for an economy of scarcity. But agriculture, like industry, should protect itself from the ruinously low prices caused by an overwhelming surplus. If a manufacturer has a big inventory and no orders, he shuts down his plant and stops producing. **I see no crime in the farmer doing the same thing.** Every factory has production control geared to its orders, every merchant has inventory control geared to his sales; so I cannot see that the American farmer should be blamed for desiring some measure of production and inventory control. But the ideal for the farmer, as well as for the manufacturer and merchant, is to run his plant to full capacity at moderate prices, provided he can earn a living by so doing. I do not believe in the theory of overproduction. I believe that in the future we will solve the problem of underconsumption, and that farm, factory and mine will all run to capacity.

For the past twenty-five years the number of farms in this country and the total farm population have remained almost constant in number so that the proportion of farm to total population has steadily decreased from 35% in 1910 to 25% in 1935. Each farmer has, therefore, become individually more efficient, his improvement in productive ability running parallel to the technological advance in industry.

Some think that when overproduction has occurred in farm products or when there is capacity to produce an amount greater than can be currently consumed, the natural process of elimination of marginal producers should take place and enough farms should go out of production to restore the balance. When applied to our total number of farms the process is unsound from the viewpoint of the stability of our economic structure.

To correct long-term changes over a period of years it may be necessary to reduce or increase the farm acreage in production, or certain sections which have been devoted to raising a particular crop may have to diversify their crops and introduce new ones. But to attempt



Robert Lemans of Greene County and his grand champion 4-H club Hampshire barrow, Silver King, at the 1935 International.

to control short-term variations in consumption by taking farms out of production in times of low consumption and starting them up again when consumption improves would entail a capital loss and disturbance of our farm population which we cannot accept. Continuity of ownership and production is vital to their well-being and equally important to those who do business with them.

I have referred to the social side of the farm problem, and in many ways it is the most important side of the problem. If I read my history rightly, no urban civilization has perpetuated itself. There are many reasons for this—time forbids my going into them. A body of independent freeholders living on the land, has been in all times and at all places the strength of a state. If our American state is to endure, we need the stability, sound thinking and patriotism of the 6,000,000 American farmers. If they become impoverished, if we have a body of poor farm tenants renting from large land holders, our social order will indeed be threatened. As I see it, it is the patriotic duty and the very deep interest of every American industrialist, to do everything in his power to promote the stability and the prosperity of the American farmer. It is equally the duty of labor, for, in the last analysis, the jobs and wages of labor depend on the flow of new primary wealth from the farm.

I believe we are emerging from this depression—the worst in our economic history. I believe our course is upward, and will continue upward for some time. But we cannot build on a firm foundation, unless we keep this country in balance.

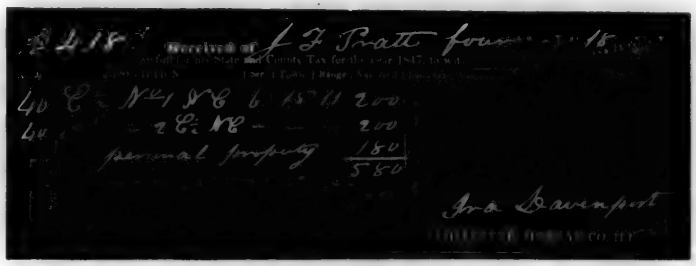
I have always liked the definition of a liberal as a practical idealist. Let us try to have our ideals, let us be receptive to new ideas, let us put the best of our new ideas into practice, but in the application of these, let us be practical, hard-headed and not too hasty in execution. Reform is an evolution and cannot be accomplished overnight, and impractical idealists often do more harm than reactionaries or crooks.

Utah Alfalfa Seed Suitable for Illinois

A seed company at Peoria, Ill., which does not deal in Utah alfalfa seed, but which evidently fears there may be a demand for it, has issued an untrue and misleading circular with regard to seed from that western state, says the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

The circular says that most of the seed coming from that state is grown in the Myton or the Unitah basins, in southern Utah, and is not at all adapted to conditions in central or northern Illinois.

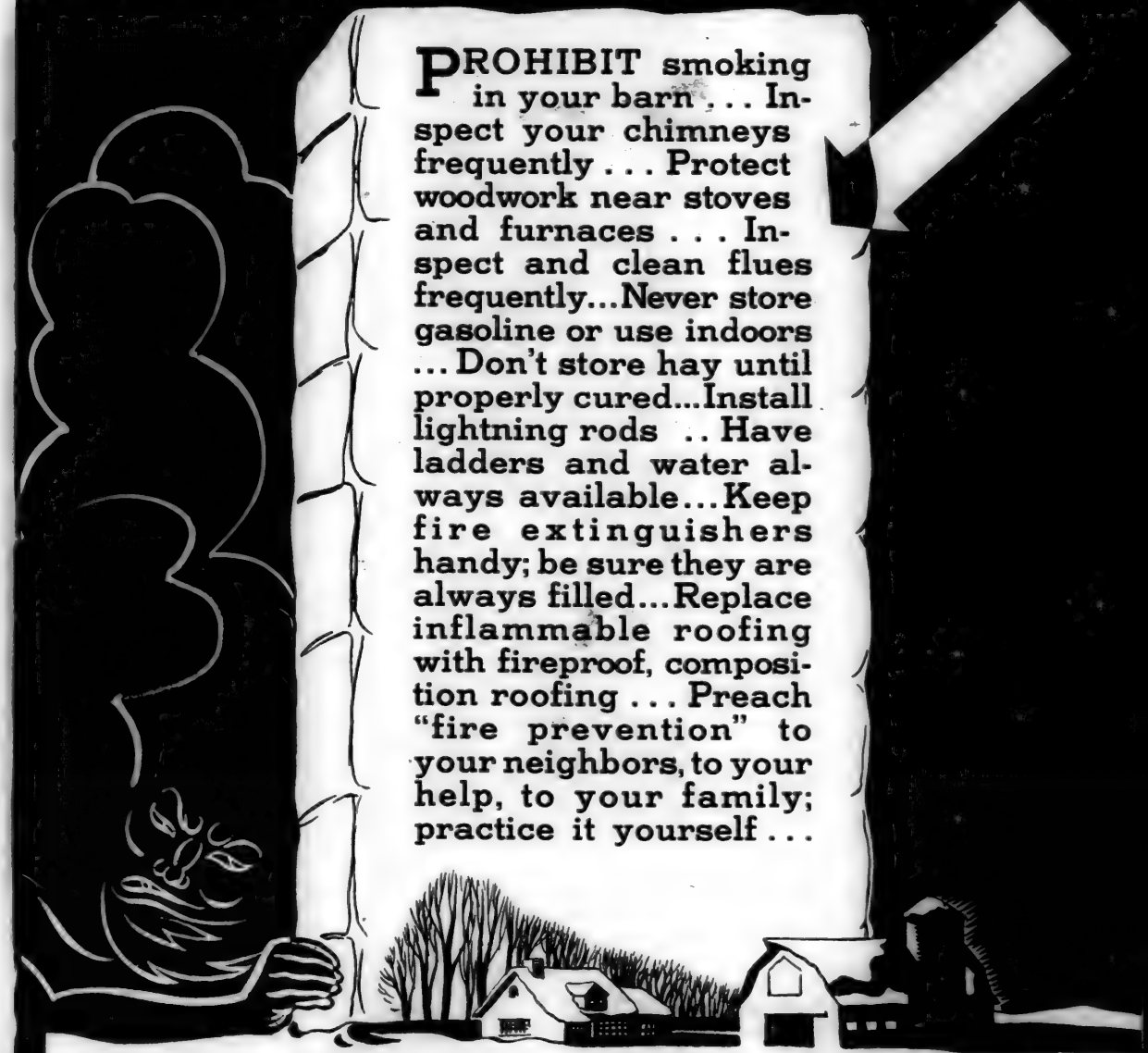
The truth is, says the Seed and Bean Division of Farmers National, that most of the Utah seed is not raised in the Myton or Unitah basins. Neither is the Unitah basin in southern Utah. It is close to the northeast corner of the state bordering Colorado and is situated directly in the mountains. Neither is the seed produced in well-protected valleys. On the contrary, it is grown at an elevation of 5,000 feet or more. Alfalfa from Utah seed has been and is being produced successfully in Illinois.



PROPERTY TAXES THEN AND NOW

Harold Joy of Morgan county has the original tax receipt above issued in payment of $4.18 taxes on 80 acres of good land and personal property of J. F. Pratt, in the year 1847. Incidentally the year 1847 was a good time to buy land. Note that the assessed valuation on 40 acres was $200.

PREVENT FIRES THIS WAY



PROHIBIT smoking in your barn . . . Inspect your chimneys frequently . . . Protect woodwork near stoves and furnaces . . . Inspect and clean flues frequently...Never store gasoline or use indoors ...Don't store hay until properly cured...Install lightning rods .. Have ladders and water always available...Keep fire extinguishers handy; be sure they are always filled...Replace inflammable roofing with fireproof, composition roofing . . . Preach "fire prevention" to your neighbors, to your help, to your family; practice it yourself . . .

But IF FIRE DOES START BE INSURED

Even the greatest precautions do not always prevent farm fires. Insure adequately, at savings up to 30 per cent in your own Farmers Mutual. Statistics show that once fire starts farm buildings usually burn to the ground. With costs now so low, it's folly not to have your buildings insured. See the agent at your County Farm Bureau office for rates and details.

FARMERS MUTUAL WILL HELP YOU REBUILD

FARMERS MUTUAL RE-INSURANCE COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET : CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FARM BU
NEWS
PICTU



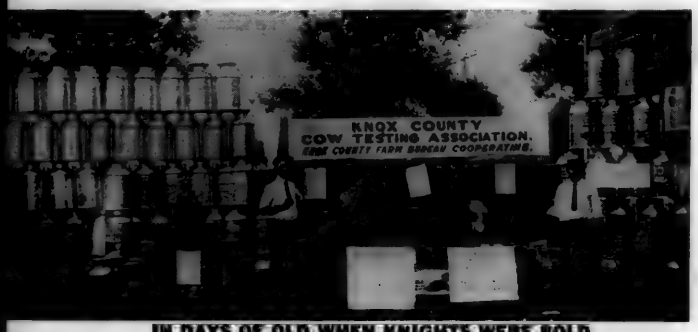
"JUSTICE AND OLD-FASHIONED COMMON SENSE

demanded that in the building of purchasing power we had to start with agriculture."



"AS A FIRST STEP, ORGANIZED AGRICULTURE

pointed out that it was necessary to bring agriculture into a fair degree of equality with other parts of our economic life."



IN DAYS OF OLD WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD

The bright looking young fellers are Jack Countiss, left, cow tester, and Lloyd Marchant, assistant farm adviser in Knox county back in 1920 at the Galesburg District Fair. Jack is tellin' the world the difference between a real cow and a counterfeit while Marchant is there to back him up.



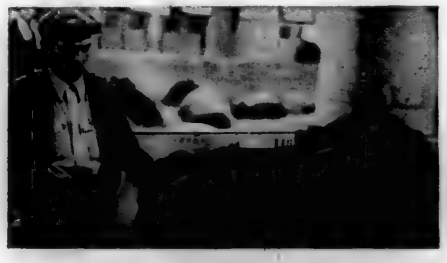
"WHADDYA MEAN, YOU CAN'T SWIM?"

Daisy Duck hatched out 11 eggs and now look! They won't go near the water. Prize picture submitted by John Garmers of Sangamon county who says, "The duck has raised the chicks for 6 months and still has 7 left."



FARMER RUSK BACK ON THE AIR

Reminiscent of the time he was a full-time farm broadcaster over WENR, Chicago, is this shot of Rusk (left) now farm adviser in Coles county, with Adviser Ward Cannon of Douglas county. They use the air route to get in touch with their Farm Bureau members each noon over WDZ, Tuscola.



JOHN "JOCK" BRUCE FROM ABERDEEN— AND LADY

Ames Plantation Babette, Junion Champion Heifer with her herdsman Jock Bruce. Jock brought 10 Angus heifers and 2 bulls from Aberdeen, Scotland, 22 years ago to establish the Ames Plantation herd at Grand Junction, Tennessee.



THERE WAS 4-H CLUB PULCHRITUDE APLENTY

Mary I. McKee (left) specialist in Junior Club Work, U of I, introduces Miss Helen Wolf of Fulton county who gave the response to the official welcome of the I. A. A. Helen also was in the Illinois winning list on Baking Judging.

$1 for every PRIZE PICTURE We Publish



"THIS IS A GREAT DAY IN MY LIFE"

said the President (left) as Ed. O'Neal pinned the Distinguished Service Medal of the A. F. B. F. on his lapel. Left to right are the President, Col. Watson, O'Neal, and Secretary Wallace.

WE WANT PRIZE PI

SEND YOURS TO PRIZE PICTURE

608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST.

RM BUREAU NEWS IN PICTURES



"IT IS DIFFICULT TO EXPLAIN WHY IN

many cases if the farmer gets an increase for his crop the consumer in the city has to pay two and three and four times the amount of that increase."



THE PRESIDENT WAVES A GREETING

in response to the warm ovation from a friendly audience of farm bureau folks as he finishes his address.



SWIM?"

v look! They
itted by John
The duck has
7 left."



"NO, WE HAVEN'T MINDED THE COLD AT ALL"

Two Rambouille sheep pass the time of day with a candid Cameraman and report that while it's nice to be picked for showing at the International, they'll be glad to get back on the range again.



WHAT TO DO WITH YOUR HANDS WHILE YOU'RE HAVING YOUR "PITCHER TOOK"

This handsome group of gentlemen and one lady, Julie Hickey, office secretary, make the wheels go round for the Logan County Farm Bureau. The new farm bureau home is in the background.



RDEEN---

Heifer with her
us heifers and
o to establish
Tennessee.



UP FROM ADAMS COUNTY TO HEAR THE PRESIDENT

Front row (left to right), Mildred Mennekin, Office secretary of Adams County Farm Bureau, Virginia Jeffries, assistant. Back row—S. F. Russell, Farm Adviser; J. E. Kline, Jr., J. H. Langlett, Vice-Pres., and Frank Shriver, President.



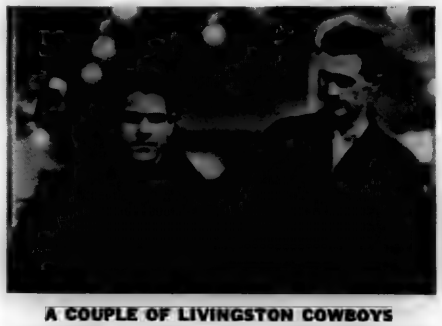
WINNEBAGO COUNTY'S ROLL OF HONOR

200 Farm Bureau members who have belonged continuously for 15 years or more were presented with gold pins at the recent annual meeting in Rockford by President Clarence H. Wishop, left. Donald Kirkpatrick was principal speaker.



LIFE"

nned the Dis-
on his lapel.
O'Neal, and



A COUPLE OF LIVINGSTON COWBOYS

Jack Beutke, 4-H Club member, and Glenn Martin, Club Leader of Livingston county, at the International at Chicago where Beutke showed 2 Angus baby beeves.

Send in a PRIZE PICTURE and WIN $1



GRINDING LIMESTONE IN PIKE COUNTY

SCS boys on the Harris Ranch near Pearl, Illinois operating a limestone grinding plant on the slope of a new quarry. Look close and you can see Farm Adviser Bunn, and Capt. Nickerson, SCS superintendent, talking things over.

T PRIZE PICTURES NOW

S TO PRIZE PICTURE EDITOR, ROOM 1200

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

With the Home Bureau

By Nell Flatt Goodman

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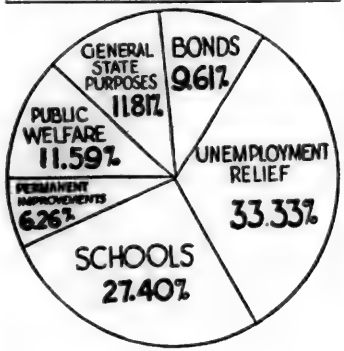
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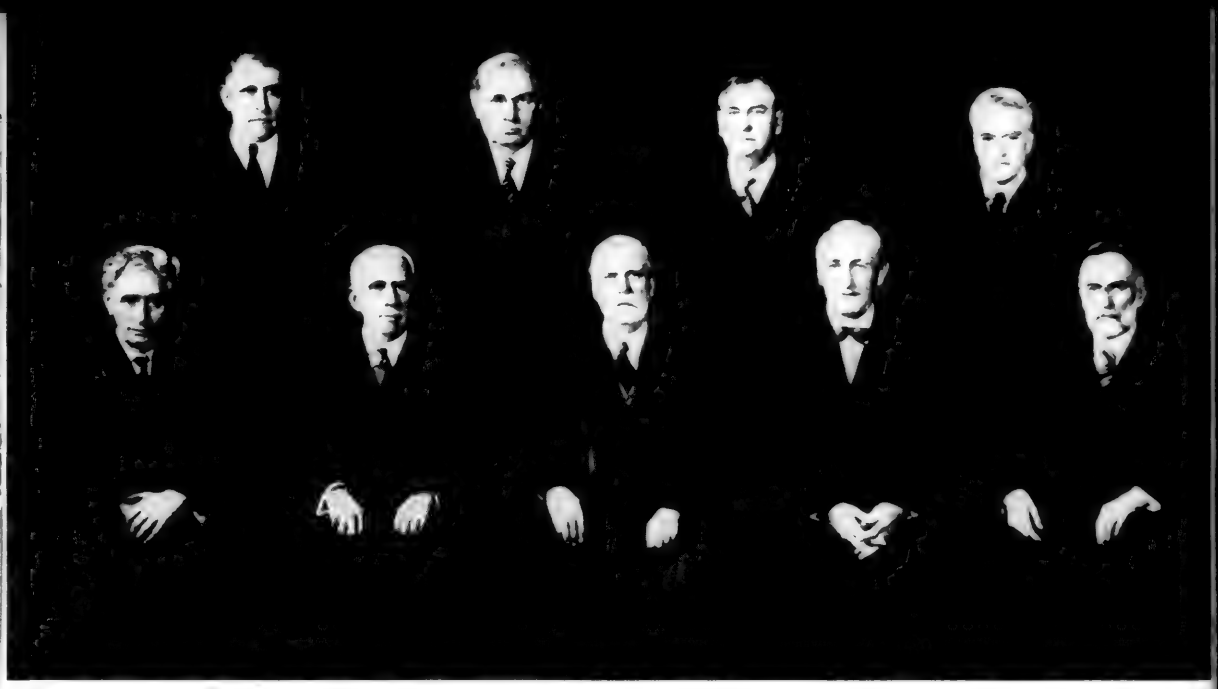
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Franklin County Has New Agricultural Adviser

Jerome A. Embser, recently appointed County Agricultural Adviser in Franklin County, was born on a farm near Salem in 1901. He taught vocational agriculture at Newton Community High School after graduating from the University of Illinois in 1927. More recently he has been teaching at Aledo in Mercer County where he assisted in 4-H club work and in fostering livestock judging contests. Embser also promoted a number of corn and poultry shows in Mercer County and was active in the County Fair. Mr. and Mrs. Embser have two boys, Joe, 5 years and John, two.



J. A. EMBSER

Await Court Decision

(Continued from page 17)

because their proceeds are used to pay bounties to farmers?

"Well, in view of long-established Congressional practice it is now very late in our history to come forward with the notion that Congress may not use tax funds either for the granting of bounties or for a purpose that is wholly beyond the power of Congress to control by restrictive regulation.

"This fact the court itself has recognized. Without any critical comment whatever, it once declared that 'since the foundation of the government, as an examination of the acts of Congress disclose, a large number of statutes appropriating or involving the expenditures of moneys for non-Federal purposes have been enacted and carried into effect.'

"On the whole, it looks as if the AAA has an excellent chance of running the gauntlet of the Supreme Court unscathed."

The position of the government in sustaining the validity of cotton processing taxes is supported in a brief filed with the Supreme Court by the American Farm Bureau Federation as a "friend of the court" in the Hoosac Mills case. The brief urges upon the court the close analogy between the protective tariff tax and the processing tax. The protective tariff tax, which has been held constitutional by the court, the Federation argues, obtains for industry a higher price for its domestic products, and the processing tax has the same objective with respect to surplus farm commodities on which the tariff system is ineffective.

The only difference between the two taxes, it is pointed out, is that the protective tariff tax attains its objective through the threat of imposition of the tax, while the processing tax attains the same objective through expenditure of proceeds of the tax. The processing tax raises a large revenue and provides a balanced federal budget so far as the farm program is concerned without subsidy from the federal treasury.

The brief refers to the Massachusetts cod fishery bounties which originated as a part of the first protective tariff act and remained in effect for three-quarters of a century. The bounty was enacted by the First Congress in 1789 to offset the disadvantages of the protective tariff to the cod fishing industry, and to increase the income of the fishermen.

It is said that this constitutes a controlling contemporaneous legislative construction of the constitution to the effect that bounties are within the constitutional power of Congress, and that therefore rental payments made under government contract with farmers to take their acreage out of production, are also valid.

The brief points out that the court, in sustaining the protective tariff system, also relied on the protective tariff act of 1789 as a contemporaneous legislative construction of the Constitution.

(Continued on page 22)

Here Are Vital Points of New Corn-Hog Plan

Provisions of the 1936-37 corn-hog contract recently announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration are as follows:

1. Base acreage and number of pigs on each farm are to be established by community committees and reviewed by County allotment committees to assure uniformity.

2. Corn adjustment in 1936 is from 10% to 30% of corn base with exact percentage at option of producers. Planting of not less than 25% of base acreage required.

3. Producers shall raise in 1936 not less than 50% and not more than 100% of his market hog base.

4. Hog payment next year will be $1.25 per head for each hog raised in the market base.

5. Corn payment next year to be at rate of 35c per bushel, times the appraised yield on adjusted corn acreage. Payment in two installments about August 1 and December 31.

6. Tenant and landlord share corn payments according to respective interests in assigned base and as the corn crops under the lease are divided on each separately owned tract. Tenant and landlord may make division according to number of adjusted corn acres on each separately owned tract.

7. Hog payments are to be divided between tenant and stock-share landlord as they divide hog crop or proceeds from sale of hogs under lease.

8. Planting of soil improving or erosion preventing crops required on adjusted corn acreage.

With Our County Farm Bureau Presidents

One of the youngest County Farm Bureau Presidents in the State is Dana Cryder, age 33, first class farmer, pure bred livestock breeder and former leader in 4-H club work.

His excellent work as 4-H club leader over a period of nine years attracted the attention of Kendall County farmers. When the time came to choose a new leader two years ago they figured that a man who had made a success of organizing and operating 4-H clubs might do equally as well at the head of the Farm Bureau. Their judgment has been sustained.



DANA CRYDER

Dana is known as a young man who has the courage of his convictions. He is progressive in his outlook on life and in his farming operations. On the 320 acre farm he operates near Minooka in Lisbon township, he follows the best practices recommended by the Farm Bureau in crop rotation, soil improvement and livestock production. Cryder has an excellent herd of purebred Herefords. He sells breeding stock, also feeds cattle for the market.

Probably the youngest charter member of the Kendall County Farm Bureau, Dana, before being elected president, served as director from his township for several years. He is representative of the younger leaders being developed in the Farm Bureau throughout Illinois. He owes much to his father who placed responsibility on him at an early age in managing and operating the farm.

Cryder attended Carlton College for two years and in 1924 was graduated from the University of Minnesota. There are two children, a boy six and a girl, two. The Cryders have a modernized farm home and a neat set of buildings with electricity and many conveniences. You will find many services of the Farm Bureau being used on the Cryder farm. Dana is a 100% cooperator and like most good farmers uses limestone, alfalfa and sweet clover in maintaining the fertility of the soil and making the farm pay.

The Marshalls Believe in Cooperation

The Creed of This Pike County Family Is To Help One Another

"NOW, what I really enjoy," said Rolllie Marshall with great enthusiasm, "is a good old-fashioned waltz, where you dance to the music. Take these young pin-tails these days. They don't waltz. They have just one gait and they dance in between the music."

Ione Marshall, aged 21, looked her father over thoughtfully, "What he really does most is pick up the paper, sit in the rocker and go to sleep. He spends half the night asleep in the rocker."

Gerald, 18, just grinned. He'd missed the most of the first conversation having been doing his chores. But Mrs. Mary Marshall, small and pretty, nodded her head at the man and the boy that were her care, and said, "These two run out on us occasionally and take in a movie over at Hull or New Canton and then come back and tell us about it."

You're entitled to ask what all this conversation is about. The answer is merely that the Rollie Marshall family in Pike county, Levee township, just a few miles from the Mississippi river, were giving out a little information on the daily doings of their menage and trying to figure out why anyone should consider it interesting enough to write up.

Rollie Marshall has been in Pike county 12 years. Before that, he farmed in Adams county. With the exception of the first year he was in Pike county, he has been a Farm Bureau member ever since there has been such an organization. "I joined the Farm Bureau because I felt that farmers needed a strong organization of some kind. In fact, I didn't expect to get any material good. But it seemed to me that in a world so well organized farmers were in a weak position trying to go it alone. Industry is organized. Labor is too. Farmers have to deal with organized groups in marketing their products and only organization can give farmers a break. Now that the Farm Bureau has all these fine services, I get more money return from the use of them than it takes to pay my dues. But that's not the reason I belong. I figure the savings I get through Farm Bureau services as being good measure and something to boot."

The Marshall farm is composed of five tracts of land—three 80's, a 96 and another of around 125 acres, all totalling around 460 acres of good. rich bottom land. This last season, Rollie raised wheat, rye, oats and a little corn. The power to do all the work is furnished by one tractor and six husky mules. Said Rollie, "I get a kick out of training mules" which he immediately amended to, "not a regular 'Kick' but a lot of fun."

There are eight grade Jersey cows and a bull. The herd is completely free from Bang's disease and T. B. The cream from the herd goes to the newly organized Producers Creamery of Mt. Sterling. By and large Marshall is an out and out grain farmer. "When I ship in carload lots it goes thru Illinois Grain and Farmers National," he said. "But we haven't had any carload lots the last couple of years so I haven't had an opportunity to co-operate with the grain set-up."

Rollie says he isn't much of a hog man but he does get around and instruct neighbors how to vaccinate their pigs. He doesn't do any feeding to speak of and while they have a good flock of chickens they're mostly for home needs.

"I can't figure out just what descent I am," said Rollie. "My father never spoke much about it. But I do know that my grandparents came originally from Maryland by boat. They came down the Ohio, then up the Mississippi and settled in Adams county. I don't know how many years ago that was but I expect it was well over 75 years ago as I'm 47 now. From all I can gather I guess the Marshalls are of English or Irish descent."

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall were married in Adams county 23 years ago. Mary (Brown) Marshall, the Missus to you, is the kind of person you immediately decide is "sweet." She's little and has a charming shy way about her. But don't fool yourself that she hasn't a mind of her own and the determination it takes to see that she has her way when she wants it. You get the idea that when she sets her foot down and says "no," she does it in her quiet, smiling way, means that it's final and by gosh you're tickled to death to go along the way she wants.

And then, Ione, who is 21. She's a lot like her mother but with a bit more of the volatility of her father. And if any of you young bucks want to see a young lady with a swell sense of humor, a level gaze and a firm handclasp to back up beauty and good health, you'd better take the family car and hightail it to Pike county. There isn't much to do socially around the community Ione says. Over in another township the young people get together and have parties. She and her beau manage to make out pretty well with those occasional get togethers. perhaps

(Continued on page 22)



ROLLIE MARSHALL
"What I enjoy is a good fast waltz."



IONE AND MRS. MARSHALL
"We keep house together."



ROLLIE AND GERALD MARSHALL
"Gerald likes to tinker with machinery."


COUNTRY LIFE'S LOW MORTALITY IS FURTHER PROOF FARMERS LIVE LONGER
Using the same mortality tables as other life insurance companies, Country Life's mortality rate of only 25.8 per cent of the expected is proof added to proof that farmers are entitled to a lower cost life insurance.



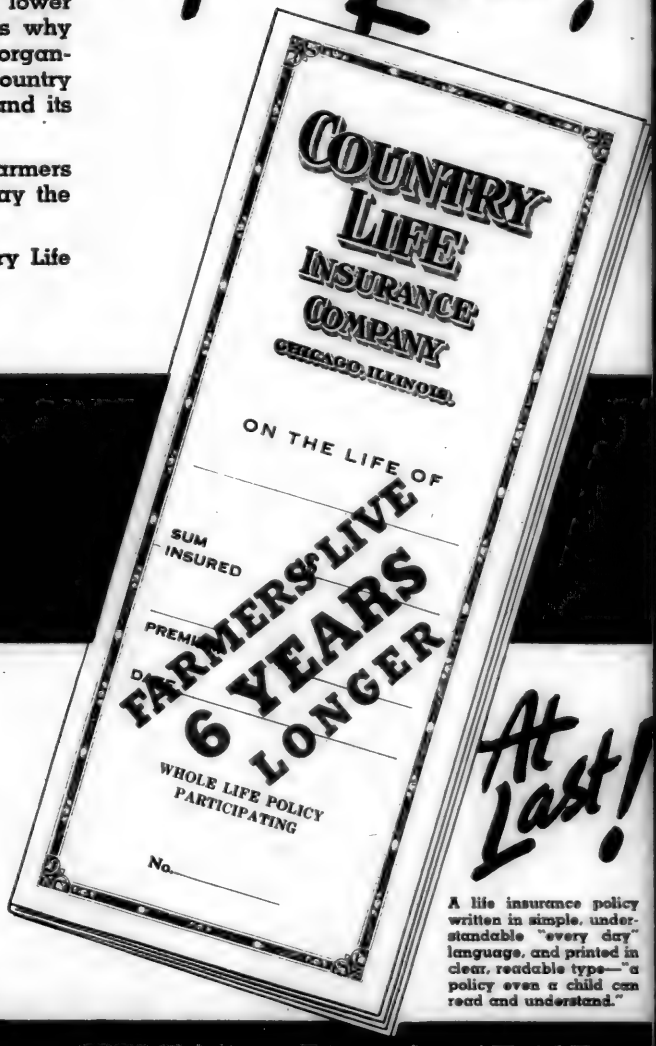
It's no accident that on the average, farmers live six years longer than city people. The latest life insurance findings prove it and state that "It's The Life They Live." Healthy, normal, active lives in the fresh air, with good food and plenty of rest.

That's why Country Life calls farmers "preferred risks." That's why farmers are entitled to a lower premium rate for the same protection. That's why Country Life was organized in 1929 by and for organized farmers and their friends. That's why Country Life rates are low, its strength unsurpassed and its growth, phenomenal.

Ask yourself this question—"Why should farmers who live six years longer than city people pay the same rate?"

The answer is, "They shouldn't." In Country Life the farmer gets a break.

They're Preferred Risks!



The General Agent at your County Farm Bureau office will gladly show you how reasonably you can obtain strong life insurance protection for your family and farm. He will tell you the story of how Country Life has grown from nothing to a company with better than $80,000,000 life insurance in force in seven years, four of them the dark years of the depression. He will quickly show you how Country Life's funds are invested largely in government, state and municipal bonds — the finest security in the world. See for yourself why it pays to insure along with other Preferred Risks.

COUNTRY LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

At Last!

A life insurance policy written in simple, understandable "every day" language, and printed in clear, readable type—"a policy even a child can read and understand."

"It's the Life I Live!"



★ LATEST LIFE INSURANCE STATISTICS SHOW THAT ON THE AVERAGE

FARMERS LIVE 6 YEARS LONGER THAN CITY PEOPLE

COUNTRY LIFE'S LOW MORTALITY IS FURTHER PROOF FARMERS LIVE LONGER

Using the same mortality tables as other life insurance companies, Country Life mortality rates are only 25.8 per cent of the expected — proof added to proof that farmers are entitled to a lower cost life insurance.

THE HEALTHY, NORMAL LIFE OF COUNTRY LIFE POLICYHOLDERS ENTITLES THEM TO LOW RATES



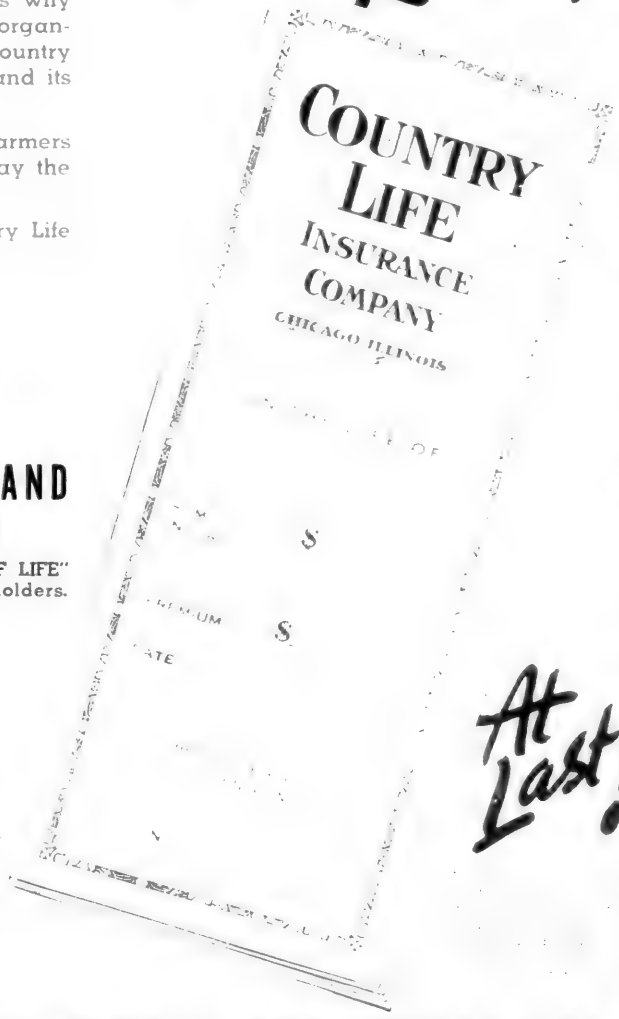
It's no accident that on the average, farmers live six years longer than city people. The latest life insurance findings prove it and state that "It's The Life They Live." Healthy, normal, active lives in the fresh air, with good food and plenty of rest.

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The answer is, "They shouldn't." In Country Life the farmer gets a break.

They're Preferred Risks!



Compare

COUNTRY LIFE'S LOW COST AND UNSURPASSED STRENGTH

and see for yourself how the "EXTRA SIX YEARS OF LIFE" obtains LOW COST for Country Life policyholders.

The General Agent at your County Farm Bureau office will gladly show you how reasonably you can obtain strong life insurance protection for your family and farm. He will tell you the story of how Country Life has grown from nothing to a company with better than $80,000,000 life insurance in force in seven years, four of them the dark years of the depression. He will quickly show you how Country Life's funds are invested largely in government, state and municipal bonds — the finest security in the world. See for yourself why it pays to insure along with other Preferred Risks.

At Last!

COUNTRY LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

61,000 ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU MEMBERS OWN COUNTRY LIFE

The Marshalls Believe in Co-operation

(Continued from page 19)

a trip into Pittsfield or more often to Hannibal, Missouri about eight miles away.

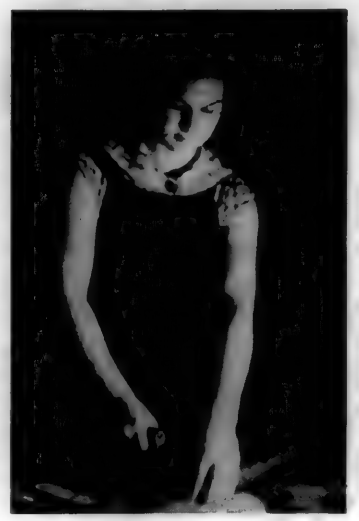
"They have dances around here but they're mostly public and we kids don't take them in. Anyway, our families are against the idea so we work out our own parties." Ione graduated in 1932 with honors from the high school in Payson. She carries her part of the work of taking care of the five room home and helping her mother with other household tasks.

Gera'd is rosy cheeked and husky. He likes to tinker with machinery and does plenty of it according to Rollie. The new tractor is his special pet and it's kept shining. Gerald finished the grades and tried a little high school but didn't like it much. He said he'd rather work on the farm as he couldn't learn anything about machinery at high school. Mr. Marshall said, "I told him he'd better stay with it until he graduated, that I didn't need him that badly on the farm. But he wanted to work with machinery and that's what he's doing. I think if there was a school around here where they had a vocational course you couldn't keep Gerald away from it." Both Gerald and Ione are in the Pike County Skilled Drivers Club but it's 34 miles to Pittsfield over poor roads much of the way and they find it difficult to get into meetings regularly.

Merle, 22, the oldest boy, wasn't at home. He drives a cream truck for the Mt. Sterling creamery and that keeps him away most of the time. Both he and Ione were in high school together but Merle only went a year and, like Gerald, put in all of his time on the farm.

Mr. Marshall according to reliable sources is one of the best men in membership work they have in Pike county. In fact it is said that there is probably not a Farm Bureau member in his township that he didn't help write. When he joined, there was only one other member in the township. Now there are better than twenty-five, and Rollie has helped to get them in.

"You know, I'd feel like a slacker if I didn't belong," said Rollie. "I owe it to my business to belong and so does every other farmer. The biggest thing the Farm Bureau offers is the power of its organization in county, state and national affairs. Another thing is the social side. About the only amusement in the country are the Farm Bureau social activities, meetings and so forth. Then too, the Farm Bureau helped to set up the AAA. I believe in the principle of crop control. I've worked with it as much as I am able, being a tenant farmer, and I believe in it all around. I can't see where it isn't good business to produce only what the market will stand."



MISS IONE MARSHALL

"It will be nice when we have electricity."

The Marshall family believes in co-operation in its simplest terms. Their creed is helping one another. They believe in patronizing the services offered by the Farm Bureau because those services were set up to be used. The car is insured in the auto insurance company. Rollie carries term insurance in Country Life and Merle also carries a life policy. Only service company products are used. The household goods are insured in Farmers Mutual and this year, the wheat was insured against hail loss.

There's no point in detailing all the various things Rollie Marshall has been in over a period of years. He has served on the township boards of one kind and another. For a year he was constable. He serves on organization committees and leads the way in signing up new Farm Bureau members. When you need him he's always on deck, doing the job the best way he knows how and not pulling his punches. "I guess I'm just organization minded," Rollie explains. "I like the work. Next to farming it's the thing I'd like to do all the time."

But his first love is his farm work. He puts into it all the thought and experience at his command. He says that things have looked pretty tough at times but he managed to wiggle through one way or another.

"Yes," he said musingly and looked across the table at Mary Marshall, "we've had some pretty close squeaks, haven't we?" Mrs. Mary Marshall merely nodded her head in agreement and smiled. We'll bet she was pretty grand to have around when things looked black. We'll bet she brightened things up. We'll bet Mr. and Mrs. Rollie Marshall have a lot in common that no one but themselves will ever know.—John Tracy.

Await Decision on AAA

(Continued from page 18)

It is urged in the brief that processing taxes are taxes to provide for the general welfare inasmuch as the expenditure of their proceeds is for the general welfare; that the determination of congress as to what constitutes the general welfare is one as to which courts will rarely if ever substitute their judgment for that of congress.

It is argued that the processing tax involves no improper delegation of legislative power. Congress has laid down a formula for ascertaining the processing tax rate which is even more precise than the flexible tariff rate formula previously sustained by the Supreme Court; that the time that the processing tax takes effect is automatic and contingent upon the exercise of the inherent executive power of making expenditures and therefore involves no delegation of legislative power.

In any event, says the brief, the contention as to delegation of legislative power has become immaterial because of the action of congress in ratifying the action of the treasury in collecting processing taxes, just as previously in the Emergency Banking Act and the "Thomas" amendment, congress has ratified numerous earlier actions of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury with regard to the monetary and banking system of the country, which were of doubtful validity.

In attacking the Adjustment Act attorneys for the Hoosac Mills Corporation asserted the amendments were "a fraud, in essence, upon the powers delegated to congress by the people," and constituted a "rubber stamp of acts" by the Secretary of Agriculture. It charged the amended law was a "bare-faced attempt to collect and keep proceeds of these taxes whether they are legal or not."

The Hoosac lawyers charged that congress has abdicated its function of making laws for the people it represents and that the Secretary of Agriculture was given unlimited, discretionary powers in expending their proceeds. They also asserted that the AAA invaded the field of state power since the farmer plants and harvests his crops and the manufacturer spins and weaves his cloth within state lines.

They charged that the Act is not a revenue measure but purely a farm control plan. "After all the processing taxes are collected the government will not have one more cent than it had before."

New Rural Electrification Programs Are Announced

By G. W. Baxter

THIS winter will see a large amount of rural construction to bring electricity to the farm homes of Illinois.

The Illinois Commerce Commission recently approved an application for a "certificate of convenience and necessity" for building approximately one hundred miles of lines in the Suburban Electric Utility Company territory, north and west of Peoria. Work was slated to start December 19 at Dunlap when a demonstration was to be held. About 300 additional farms will be served, and service to other customers will be improved as a result of rebuilding some of the present lines.

The Central Illinois Light Company, Peoria, has filed a new rural rate tariff with the Commission to become effective about January 1 if and when approved. This tariff provides that the company will construct new rural lines at their own expense based on a minimum charge of $12.50 per month per mile. In other words, if there are three customers to the mile, the average minimum would be $4.16 per month for each farm. This would give the customer about ninety kilowatts for the minimum charge. The territory served by this company covers parts of Sangamon, Woodford, Peoria, Tazewell, Fulton and DeKalb Counties.

The Illinois Power & Light Corporation has also filed a new rural schedule and rate which, if approved, will become effective about January 1. This schedule starts with a minimum of $2.50 per month and graduates up to $7 per month. On the lower minimum the company will expend $150 of new construction per customer and up to $400 per customer on the higher minimum. If a major appliance such as electric stove or refrigerator is used, an allowance is made on the minimums.

We are informed that when tariffs have been approved, these companies are in a position to start an active rural line building program.

The Sherrard Power System in and around Henry county has had its biggest year in rural construction in 1935. By the middle of November forty-three miles of rural lines had been constructed serving 126 new customers. This company has a connection charge of $100 per customer, the company supplying the service leads, transformers, etc., including the building of one-quarter mile of line per customer.

Most farmers want electricity. If satisfactory arrangements are provided for the building of lines, farmers will invest their money on electrical improvements the same as automobiles and tractors.

There are about 44,000 farms with electricity in this state. Only 8960 have electric water pumps, 3690 electric stoves, and 4870 mechanical refrigerators. Many appliances not now in use on our farms can save many hours of hard work each week, not only to the housewife but in general farm operation.

The volume of electrical energy used on the farm is an important factor in constructing rural lines, whether on a cooperative basis or where constructed by a public utility. The greater the use, the lower the per unit cost.

The St. Clair County Farm Bureau is taking an active interest in developing plans for a rural electrification project around Mascoutah where the city council favors extending service from the municipal plant to rural customers.

A preliminary survey of the rural territory around Mascoutah indicates that there are more than enough farmers who want electricity to make line extensions practicable.

The Rural Electrification Administration has been invited into the picture and some correspondence has been had but nothing definite has yet been accomplished. The proposal submitted to REA calls for a loan to the municipality with which to finance the rural extensions.

In Monroe county a meeting was held recently at Waterloo where the possibility of extending service from the local municipal plant to neighboring farms was discussed.

Interest in electrifying Illinois farms has been manifest in a substantial number of other counties, and with the institution of favorable plans and rates by additional companies for rural extensions, continued expansion may be expected.



Music and Drama Feature Farm and Home Week

The largest turnout of rural talent in the seven years' history of the event already has started preparations for the annual state music and drama tournament to be held during Farm and Home Week, January 13 to 17, at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, according to D. E. Lindstrom, rural sociology specialist.

Fifty-six counties are expected to participate this year as compared to 46 last year. The state has been divided into 10 districts and preparations are going ahead rapidly in each. County tryouts already have been held in Shelby county and are being planned in 15 other counties. Definite plans have not been made in the remaining 40 counties expected to participate.

Arrangements and details for the 1936 tournament are being handled by members of a state executive committee under the direction of Lindstrom. Members of this committee are: Homer Curtis, Stockton, district 1; Joe McCrudden, Geneva, district 2; Mrs. Webster Gehring, Galesburg, district 3; Miss Marjorie Layman, Lincoln, district 4; Mrs. Howard Jenkins, Streator, district 5; Mrs. Creed Shaw, Pittsfield, district 6; Mrs. L. D. Graham, Lovington, district 7; Vance Hulbert, Altamont, district 8; Lester Helms, Belleville, district 9; Rev. E. Lyon, Villa Ridge, chairman and representative of district 10.

A good program with several outside speakers in addition to faculty members has been arranged by Dean Mumford for the week. There will be the usual Utility Corn Show, meetings of breed and seed improvement associations, and the annual farm advisers conference.



Farm Bureau member patrons of Macon-Piatt Service Company received patronage dividend checks averaging $17.87 at the company's annual meeting, Decatur, December 12. Total dividends were $12,534.21. This is the best record in the history of the company, according to Manager Z. W. Welch. L. R. Marchant, Manager of Illinois Farm Supply Co., spoke.

Ford County Service Company held its ninth annual meeting at Piper City December 13. Manager H. H. Doughty reported the largest gallonage of motor oil booked for Spring delivery in the company's history. Approximately $10,000 was returned to Farm Bureau members in patronage and preferred dividends. Patronage dividends averaged $16.39 per member. State President Fred E. Herndon spoke.

Henry-Stark Service Company reported an attendance of 800 at its annual meeting, Galva, December 7. Dividends totaling $20,466.07 were distributed. Patronage checks averaged $17 per member. Geo. F. Hayes, president, presided, and Manager Dale Wilson gave a splendid report of the company's 1935 operations. W. B. Peterson was speaker.

Morgan-Scott Service Company returned $20,000 in dividends on the past year's operations. Patronage dividends averaged $18.73 per member. At the company's annual meeting December 11. Manager Jewsbury reported increases in all lines including a gain of 500 per cent in Soyoil paint sales. W. B. Peterson represented the state company at this meeting.

Bureau Service Company, operating under the management of LaSalle County Farm Supply Company, reports another good year. Its annual meeting was held at Walnut, December 14 in connection with the Farm Bureau annual meeting. W. B. Peterson was a speaker. Six hundred and forty-one dividend checks were issued.

Rock Island Service Company held its second annual meeting in Moline November 23. W. B. Peterson was the speaker. Manager Harold Q. Frey gave a most encouraging report. Approximately $4,000 in cash was paid to members, including a 7 per cent preferred dividend.

Immediately following its sixth annual meeting Pekin, December 17, patronage dividend checks numbering 1,063 were distributed by Tazewell Service Company. L. R. Marchant was the principal speaker. Walter S. Frazee, president, announced that cash refunds aggregating $85,000 had been returned to Farm Bureau members since the company was organized 5½ years ago. Manager Clyde Woolsey stated that the company had emerged from the severest price war in its history with funds to pay dividends totaling $14,725.73, after recovering from an operating loss of $4,600 during a ninety-day period. Manager Woolsey claims 60 per cent of the rural business in Tazewell county, with 1,300 patrons.

About 700 people attended the sixth annual meeting of Fulton Service Company. Canton, December 18, to hear reports of the company's most successful year. Business increased 36 per cent, and the net income and patronage dividends 30 per cent over the preceding year, according to Manager C. L. Siehr. Eighty-five per cent of the Farm Bureau members patronized the company the past year. Harry L. Leeper, president, announced that, due to the low percentage of accounts receivable, (less than one per cent of sales) the sum of $16,000 was available for patronage dividends. These checks averaged $23.85 per Farm Bureau member. Preferred stock dividends totaled $1,408.75 additional. Approximately $68,000 has been returned to member patrons of this company the past five and one-half years. Principal speaker was L. R. Marchant.

The fifth annual business conference of Iroquois County Farm Bureau and the Service Company was held December 16, at Watseka. An overflow crowd came out. J. D. Bunting, manager, pointed out that the company's increased business with townships and other government units had reflected considerable savings to tax-payers. Six hundred ninety-eight members received patronage dividend checks averaging $20.90 each. Preferred stock and patronage dividends totaled $15,743.80. W. B. Peterson represented the state company.

A total of $170,582 in patronage dividends has been paid to member patrons of LaSalle County Farm Supply Company during the past seven years, according to M. H. Comisky, manager. At the company's annual meeting in Ottawa, December 17, a 16 per cent patronage dividend was declared totaling $27,828.95. Checks numbering 1,050 were issued, averaging $26.35 per member patron. In addition $1,890 was paid back in preferred dividends. W. H. Stockley, Earlville, and Harry Flesburg, Winona, were new members elected to the board. W. B. Peterson represented Illinois Farm Supply Company.

Kane County Service Company held its sixth annual meeting in Sugar Grove, December 18. Patronage dividend checks, averaging $25.97 each, were distributed to 522 Farm Bureau members. Patronage and preferred stock dividends this year totaled $14,435.25, largest in the company's history. G. C. Warne, manager, reported 157 per cent increase in paint sales and 37 per cent in all petroleum products. W. B. Peterson attended.

Patronage dividend checks distributed by Madison Service Company at its third annual meeting, Edwardsville, December 19th, exceeded Farm Bureau dues for the year. The sum of $10,706.01 was returned, an average of $16.60 per member. 92% of the Farm Bureau members patronized the company the past year. In addition $910 was paid in preferred dividends. Manager Livingston stated that the number of truck salesmen had been increased from four to seven within the year, which resulted in nineteen new customers per month and a 32.6% increase in business. L. R. Marchant was the speaker.

Fred E. Herndon, president of Illinois Farm Supply Company, spoke at the annual meeting of Kankakee Service Company on December 12th. This company has increased its business since it became associated with the Illinois Farm Supply Company and has paid its preferred stock and patronage dividends regularly. Farm Bureau membership has more than doubled the past two years.

Logan-Mason Service Company and Logan County Farm Bureau held a joint annual meeting on November 26th. Approximately 900 people gathered at the tables for the annual dinner. Fred E. Herndon, president of Illinois Farm Supply Company, was one of the speakers. The business report indicated a good year and liberal patronage dividends.

Potato Control Plan Begins on 1936 Crop

Tax free allotment of 600,000 bushels has been made to Illinois commercial growers under the Potato control program recently announced by the AAA. The act places no restrictions on total production, but each commercial grower, that is one who has been producing and marketing upwards of a fifty bushel average yearly, will be given an allotment.

The tax exemption allotment has been set high enough to allow producers to sell enough potatoes to satisfy normal food requirements of the nation. This figure for next year has been set at approximately 7½ million bushels more than the average annual sales for the country from 1929 to 1934. The national allotment for tax free sales is 226,600,000 bushels.

Any potato grower whose average annual sales during the years 1932 to 1935 were 50 bushels or less, will receive a tax free allotment equal to such annual sales. To obtain tax free allotments, each grower will file an application to establish his past sales. The potato control act goes into effect on the 1936 crop. It does not apply to potatoes grown in 1935.

More Than 73,000 I. A. A. Farm Bureau Calendars

Orders were received from 83 County Farm Bureaus for more than 73,000 I. A. A.-Farm Bureau calendars for 1936. The new calendar, published by the Department of Information, is a 12-page job illustrating most of the services of the county and state organizations. Three combinations of tints are used, green and black, dark purple and lavender, and orange and black.

The pages present photos and testimonials of a number of Illinois Farm Bureau members. Most of the pictures were made especially for the calendar.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association will be held on Wednesday the 29th day of January, 1936, at the hour of 9:00 o'clock a. m., at the Hotel Orlando, Decatur, Illinois, to elect directors, receive, and if approved, confirm the report of the board of directors of the association for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1935; and to consider and if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the Association, and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, December 30, 1935

Ray E. Miller, Secretary

Notice of Annual Meeting of Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company will be held on Wednesday, the 29th day of January, 1936, at the hour of 1:00 p. m., at the Armory, Decatur, Illinois, to elect directors, receive, and if approved, confirm the report of the board of directors of the company for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1935, and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the company, and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, December 30, 1935

C. E. Bamborough, Secretary

Notice of Annual Meeting of Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association will be held on Wednesday, the 29th day of January, 1936, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at Decatur Club Building, Decatur, Illinois, to elect directors, receive, and, if approved, confirm the report of the board of directors of the Association for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1935, and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the Association; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, December 30, 1935

Geo. E. Metzger, Secretary

Notice of Annual Meeting of Illinois Agricultural Holding Company

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Illinois Agricultural Holding Company will be held on Wednesday the 29th day of January, 1936, at the hour of 11:00 o'clock a. m., at the Armory, Decatur, Illinois, to elect directors, receive, and, if approved confirm the report of the board of directors of the company for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1935, and to consider and, if approved ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the company; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, December 30, 1935.

C. E. Bamborough, Secretary.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Illinois Producers Creamery

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Producers Creameries will be held on Wednesday, the 29th day of January, 1936, at the hour of 1:30 o'clock p. m., at the First Methodist Church Bldg., Decatur, Illinois, to elect directors, receive, and if approved, confirm the report of the Board of Directors of the Association for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1935; and to consider and if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the Association; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, December 30, 1935

William Bismark, Secretary

Notice of Annual Meeting of Illinois Milk Producers Association

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Milk Producers Association will be held on Wednesday, January 29, 1936, at the hour of 10 A. M. at the First Methodist Church, Decatur, Ill., to elect directors, receive, and if approved, confirm the report of the Board of Directors of the Association for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1935; and to consider, and if approved, ratify and confirm all acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the Association; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, December 30, 1935

WILFRED SHAW, Secretary

Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company will be held at the Armory, Decatur, Illinois, at 3:00 p. m., Wednesday, January 29, 1936.

The annual reports of officers will be made and directors elected for the coming year. Policyholders are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, December 30, 1935

Lee Lingenfelter, Secretary

Two New Farm Advisers



W. P. SCOTT
Jefferson County



L. L. COLVIS
Pulaski-Alexander Counties

Millions of Acres Are Destroyed By Erosion

The nation-wide soil erosion survey completed in 1935 revealed that the greater part of an area of 44,213,887 acres outside of the arid western region had been essentially destroyed by wind or water erosion insofar as general use for crop rotation is concerned. Most of this had been cultivated and once was good soil, reports H. H. Bennett, chief of the Soil Conservation Service.

A loss of practically all of the top soil from the greater part of an area of 86,782,934 additional acres was determined by the survey. "In addition to this seriously eroded area," said Bennett, "the survey showed an aggregate of 467,875,940 acres on which from one-fourth to three-fourths of the topsoil has been lost over more than 25 per cent of its extent."

The annual conference of Illinois Farm Supply Company will be held at Decatur, Wednesday, January 29. The morning meeting will be held in the high school auditorium. Luncheon and the afternoon session will be held in the Masonic Temple.



By C. W. SEAGRAVES, I. A. A. Safety Department

Sporadic safety weeks to reduce automobile accidents are of little or no avail because people too easily forget the material placed before them during that limited period. In fact, it appears that a safety week, as such, cannot be justified any better than a "sanitary week" could be during which time the sewers in town are used while during the other 51 weeks of the year the refuse is disposed of in the streets. There is no certain time of the year which is particularly dangerous over the other times and to combat a constant menace takes constant effort.

Safety councils should be a part of each community and will be within the near future. These organizations lead in the presentation of accident prevention measures and it is felt that progressive communities will not be long in taking this action. That it works is shown by the fact that Chicago in the last year has reduced its accidents 22 per cent and a smaller community should be more responsive and show a better record than this.

Recent rural accident trends indicate that speeding is becoming an increasingly common cause for accidents and it is especially discouraging to hear people who should know better boast about the fifty- and sixty-mile per hour average they recently made on some trip. This person's listeners generally acclaim his feat as being noteworthy. It would seem to be self-evident that no one can establish such a driving average without speeding through small towns and otherwise ignoring the welfare of people using the streets and highways.

Folks don't boast about halitosis or foot-itch, but the intellectual weakness that begets speed, with the resultant dangers to others, is constantly a matter of recitation. Fast driving time cannot be made safely, and whenever anyone acknowledges the fact that he is guilty of such speed he publicizes the fact that he has no consideration for the rights and safety of others. With the modern automobile anyone can drive at high speeds and it should soon become an axiom that the crazier the driver the faster the time.

Farm Bureau Annuals Bring Out Big Crowds

President Earl Smith, Vice President Talmage DeFrees, Manager Larry Williams and other I. A. A. speakers report heavy attendance and greater interest and enthusiasm than ever at County Farm Bureau annual meetings this fall and winter. More than 1200 members and their guests came out for the Morgan County annual meetings where five churches were used to feed the crowd, Williams said. He recently addressed four meetings in the St. Louis Milk Shed for Sanitary Milk Producers where approximately 50 educational meetings were held during November and December—the annual cancellation period. Last year approximately 1200 members cancelled their agreements. A substantial portion of these quit dairying and moved off the farm. Many were reinstated later.

Who Won the Trophies

McLean County Farm Bureau recently won the national trophy for the third consecutive year given the largest County Farm Bureau in paid-up membership in the United States. During the fiscal year ending November 30th, it paid in for 2656 members. McLean now has permanent possession of the trophy.

The I. A. A. won the plaque for the best State organization setup for membership acquisition.

An Alabama county—Hale—had the biggest numerical gain—a total of 995 members.

A man named Allen from Kentucky who signed 211 memberships won the prize given volunteer solicitor making the best record.

The Nebraska State Farm Bureau had the largest percentage gain in membership, 245%.

A free turkey dinner brought nearly 1000 to the joint annual meeting of the Logan County Farm Bureau and Logan-Mason Service Company. Talmage DeFrees and Fred Herndon were principal speakers.

The State of Nebraska is free from debt because sixty years ago, by Constitutional provision, the State was prohibited from incurring an indebtedness to exceed a total of $100,000 except "for repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection or defending the state in time of war." The State and its subdivisions saved taxpayers $120,000,000 in general property taxes from the peak tax load of 1927.

Notice

Illinois Agricultural Association Election of Delegates

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the month of January, 1936, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During January, annual meetings will be held in Carroll, Cumberland, Fulton, Greene, Knox, McHenry, Mercer, Peoria, Sangamon, Whiteside, Winnebago and Woodford Counties.

(Signed) Paul E. Mathias,
Corporate Secretary

December 6, 1935.

Chas. Schmitt Gets Farm Credit Bank Post

Chas. Schmitt, of Logan County, president of the Farmers Grain Company of Beason, was recently elected a director of the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, for a term of 3 years. He was chosen by farmers cooperative associations which borrow from the St. Louis Bank for Cooperatives. Mr. Schmitt also will serve as ex-officio director of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, Production Credit Corporation and Bank for Cooperatives at St. Louis. He is one of seven directors, four of whom are appointed by Gov. Myers of FCA.

A number of special trains brought County delegations to Chicago to hear President Roosevelt. A total of 408 from Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Knox, Henry, Bureau, and Stark counties were on the Burlington train from western Illinois. More than 200 were on a special train from Springfield over the C. and A.

Swift and Company, Chicago packers, reported a 29% increase in earnings during 1935. Net profit for the fiscal year was $14,767,302, equivalent to $2.46 per share on the capital stock. This compares with $1.90 the previous year. The profit amounted to 6.07% on share holders investment.

Chas. Nesbit of Catlin, 74-year-old Vermilion County Farm Bureau member, was gored to death by a Shorthorn bull on December 6th.

Commission Men Win Point For Higher Rates

A temporary injunction restraining Secretary Wallace and other officials from interfering with a new schedule of livestock commission rates established by 200 commission men at the Chicago Stock yards has been granted by Federal judges Alschuler, Wilkerson and Barnes. The commission men were instructed to file bonds for $50,000 to guarantee refunds to shippers in case the rates are later found too high. The Chicago Producers Commission Association is not a party to the injunction. The Producers have been operating on the lower commission fee basis established by Secretary Wallace sometime ago which averages about 22% saving to farmers compared to the old line commission schedule.

C. W. Hodges, County Organization Director, reports that all of the 677 paid-up members in McDonough County are using one or more Farm Bureau services.

The Cincinnati Producers will refund one-third of commissions paid last year to their livestock shippers. Refunds amounting to more than $50,000 will be distributed the latter part of February. Volume of livestock handled by the Producers was down 20 per cent from 1934. The co-operative is handling 35 per cent of market receipts.

Several hundred Farm Bureau members visited the Illinois Agricultural Association offices during the first two weeks of December while in Chicago attending the livestock exposition and the American Farm Bureau convention. Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Schaaf, Scott County, Iowa, Farm Bureau members who belong to Quality Milk Association, report that the milk marketing agreement is operating smoothly at the Quad cities market. Hugo left a two years' subscription to the I. A. A. RECORD.

"Land Bank borrowers and their local national farm loan associations now own more than $112,000,000 or nearly one half of the capital stock of the 12 Federal Land Banks," Governor Myers of the FCA reports. "Farmer - borrowers also own nearly $8,000,000 of capital stock in the Production Credit Associations. In addition farm cooperative associations own nearly $1,500,000 of capital stock in the Bank for Cooperatives." The Farm Credit Administration favors the withdrawal of the government from the farm loan business so that eventually farmer-borrowers will completely own the credit facilities.

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION Record

Mary G. Burwash.
111 So. Elm.

In This Issue

ALL ABOUT THE 21st ANNUAL CONVENTION



"JUDICIAL decisions are of greater or less authority as precedents according to circumstances. That this should be so accords both with common sense and the customary understanding of the legal profession."

Abraham Lincoln

FEBRUARY
1936

Farm Bureau Annuals Bring Out Big Crowds

Notice

Election of Delegates

Commission Men Win Point For Higher Rates

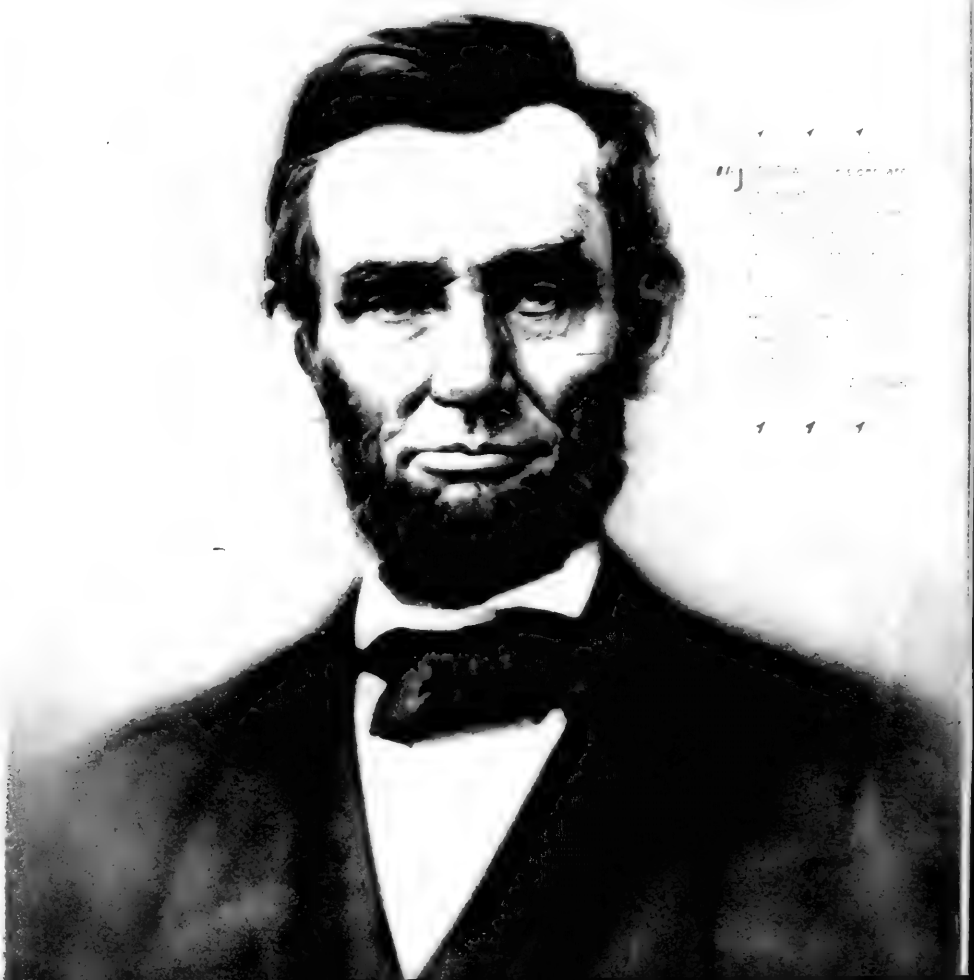
Who Won the Trophies

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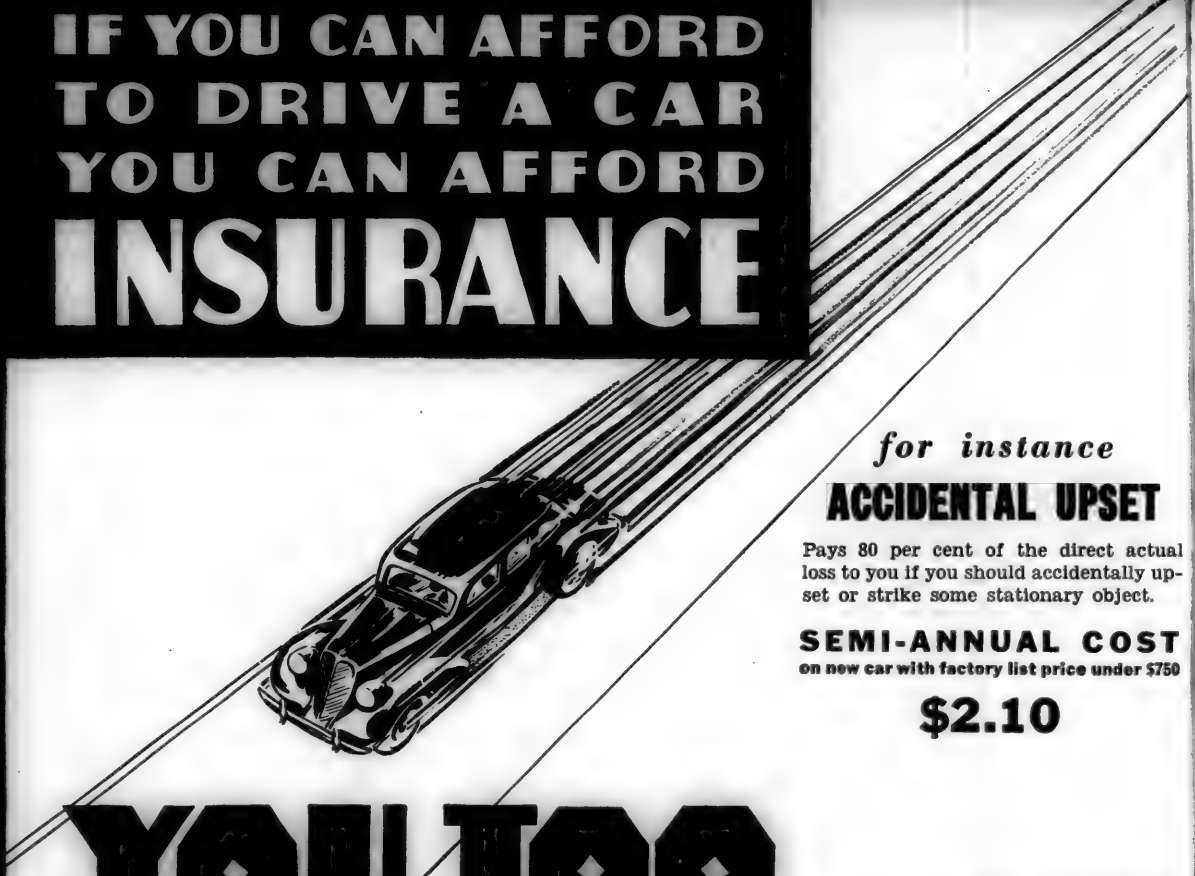
In This Issue

ALL ABOUT THE 21st ANNUAL CONVENTION



FEBRUARY
1 9 3 6

IF YOU CAN AFFORD TO DRIVE A CAR YOU CAN AFFORD INSURANCE



for instance

ACCIDENTAL UPSET

Pays 80 per cent of the direct actual loss to you if you should accidentally upset or strike some stationary object.

SEMI-ANNUAL COST
on new car with factory list price under $750

$2.10

YOU TOO CAN NOW INSURE AT LOW COST WITH THOUSANDS OF OTHER CAREFUL DRIVERS

Perhaps you are such a careful driver that you figure it cheaper to be your own insurance company. That means that you are willing to gamble all you own on the chance that you'll never have an accident and need to pay out. On the other hand, there are thousands of Farm Bureau members who are as careful when driving as you are. Rather than risk their farms and bank accounts they insure together and employ a company to look after their interests and pay a small fee for the service. The fee is small because these motorists are careful when on the road. They have fewer accidents. That means lower costs of furnishing insurance.

Think it over. Investigate Farm Bureau auto insurance rates on the broadest policy written. Then if you still figure it's cheaper to carry your own auto insurance you'll be one in a thousand.

Don't Think You Are Safe on Country Roads

The
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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Vice-President, TALMAGE DEFREES.....Smithboro
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Field Secretary, GEO. E. METZGER.....Chicago
Treasurer, R. A. COWLES.....Bloomington
Ass't Treasurer, A. R. WRIGHT.....Varna

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Illinois Farm Supply Co.....L. R. Marchant, Mgr.
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Illinois Producers' Creameries..F. A. Gougler, Mgr.
J. B. Countiss, Sales Mgr.
Soybean Marketing Ass'n..J. W. Armstrong, President

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GEORGE THIEM, *Editor* JOHN TRACY, *Asst. Editor*

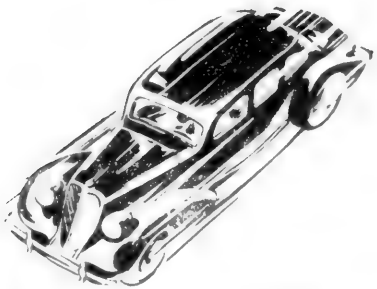
Moving Forward

ORGANIZED Illinois farmers have reason to be proud of the contribution they are making toward meeting the problem created by the invalidation of the agricultural adjustment program. The leadership of the Illinois Agricultural Association in national agricultural affairs was again recognized by the selection of its president, Earl Smith, as chairman of a committee to recommend and prepare a new farm program to replace the AAA. Every member, thus, has a part in the movement to improve the general welfare by establishing a sound permanent policy for agriculture.

THE new farm program is now before the congress in the form of amendments to the Soil Conservation Act of 1935. The House bill reported out Feb. 3 by a non-partisan vote of 17 to 6 provides for a temporary plan to be effective until Dec. 31, 1938, with payment of bounties to farmers who co-operate in "soil conservation and the economic use of land." The permanent program for the "maintenance of a continuous and stable supply of agricultural commodities adequate to meet domestic and foreign consumer requirements at prices fair to both producers and consumers, and for maintenance of farmers' purchasing power" is to be held in abeyance until state legislatures have had an opportunity to enact laws carrying out the purposes of the federal act.

OPINION is sharply divided about the possibilities of writing an effective farm program in the light of the Roberts' decision. Did the Supreme Court majority mean it when it said, "It (the AAA) is a statutory plan to regulate and control agricultural production, a matter beyond the powers delegated to the federal government." The heart of any effective plan for agricultural prosperity depends on keeping production in reasonable balance with demand at fair prices. That being true how will the court regard a new plan to accomplish this purpose even though it is couched in new terms and under a new name. Many sharp legal minds are convinced that the court left the way open for new legislation that will do what needs to be done. Others are doubtful. Only the future will disclose what steps must yet be taken by organized farmers to secure economic and legislative equality for agriculture. In the meantime there is only one direction to go and that is forward.

IF YOU CAN AFFORD TO DRIVE A CAR YOU CAN AFFORD INSURANCE



for instance

ACCIDENTAL UPSET

Pays 80 per cent of the direct actual loss to you if you should accidentally upset or strike some stationary object.

YOU TOO CAN NOW INSURE AT LOW COST WITH THOUSANDS OF OTHER CAREFUL DRIVERS

Perhaps you are such a careful driver that you'll do it cheaper to be your own insurance company. That means that you're willing to gamble all you own on the chance that you'll never have an accident and need to pay out. On the other hand, there are thousands of Farm Bureau members who are careful when driving a car, too. Rather than risk their farm and bank account, they insure together and employ engineers to look after their safety. Then they pay a small fee for the service. The fee is small because these motorists are careful when on the road. They have fewer accidents. That means lower costs of carrying insurance.

Think it over. Investigate Farm Bureau auto insurance rates on the broadest policy written. Then if you still insure at a chance to carry your own auto insurance you'll be one in a million.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

608 SO DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD





NOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

OFFICERS

Moving Forward

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DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS

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484,962 GALLONS OF Motor Oils



This is an actual photograph of the thousands of barrels of Blue Seal and Penn Bond Motor Oils as they are being made ready for delivery to our sixty County Service Companies.

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY

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ILLINOIS FARMERS

Through 60 County Service Companies

EVERYTHING DEPENDS ON THE MOTOR OIL

Maybe cheap oil does save a few pennies. It may not ruin your tractor motor at once — — **but just give it time!** No matter how much you pay for your tractor, whether it be $500, $800, $1,000 or $3,000, whether it has 2, 4, or 6 cylinders, whether you use gasoline, kerosene or tractor fuel, no matter how perfect a machine it might be, **everything depends upon the lubricating oil.**

The Blue Seal and Penn Bond which is now being delivered has been further improved. It will meet every exacting demand in the newer tractors, which, of course, makes it work better in the older ones too.

Remember that your tractor is not completely lubricated until all cups and fittings are properly filled with Blue Seal Greases.

28,198 tractor owners last November told us that they were using Blue Seal or Penn Bond Motor Oil exclusively. Since that time, 3,168 new customers have been added; hence 31,366 farm tractors of all makes are now enjoying safer lubrication under the SERVICE COMPANY Banner. Such a gigantic swing is no accident. Rather, it indicates that where one-half of the Illinois farm tractor owners spend their money is proof of the dependable lubrication, reliable service, and low operating costs resulting from Blue Seal and Penn Bond Motor Oils.

YOUR FUTURE ORDER WILL BE DELIVERED ON THE DATE SPECIFIED ON YOUR TICKET

WATCH FOR IT!

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET — CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The
Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD

Volume 14 February, 1936 Number 2

21st Annual Convention

4000 Brave Sub-Zero Weather to Meet at Decatur

SUB-ZERO weather accompanied by frozen ears, frozen-up cars and attendance approximately one-third below the expected, marked the 21st annual meeting of the IAA held at Decatur last week.

In spite of the weather, registrations approached 4,000 for the three-day session and few seats were vacant at the Thursday morning and evening sessions. The Armory, seating upwards of 3500 people, was none too large as it was, and with milder weather undoubtedly could not have accommodated the audience. At least a thousand or more members who planned to attend, particularly those from a distance, stayed home. The extra care needed for livestock and to keep the home fires burning in the severe weather which covered all sections of the state, led them to cancel the trip. Even so hotels at Decatur were crowded, although the room situation was eased somewhat.

Comment about the Supreme Court decision on the AAA and the return of impounded processing taxes to the processors, together with curiosity regarding details of the new farm program overshadowed all other interests in the convention. Delegates came with mixed feelings of disappointment over the death of the AAA Act and hope that the opportunity may be used to work out a simplified yet effective plan through soil conservation and expansion of markets to maintain farm prices at approximate parity.

The news brought by Chester Davis, Marvin Jones, Earl Smith and Ed. O'Neal from the firing line expressing confidence that an effective program was in the making, removed much of the indignation, disappointment and anxiety for the future which followed the 6 to 3 Supreme Court decision.

It was apparent from the applause that farmers are more incensed over the return of nearly $200,000,000 of processing taxes to the processors than any other action by the Supreme Court. Whenever this situation was emphasized by speakers and in resolutions, delegates vigorously supported the view expressed by Secretary Wallace that the return of these taxes is the "greatest legalized steal in history." Particularly is this decision offensive to farmers and consumers who indirectly paid the tax, coming as it does after reports of substantial profits—the highest in years—realized by meat packers and other processors during the year 1935. The greed of the meat packers who are trying to justify retention of the tax is not shared, however, by others such as the corn processors and many flour mills.

W. W. Woods, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, in a statement published February 3 is reported to have said: "Processors handling pork know the decision does no more than equity so far as they are concerned."

When you compare this statement with that of the Institute's economist, Geo. E. Putnam, made before the House Agricultural Committee last year to the effect that the $2.25 per cwt. processing tax on hogs is being passed on in a lower price to the hog grower, you realize why farmers are up in arms over this unjust enrichment of the packers.

A telegram from George M. Moffett, president of the Corn Industries Research Foundation, to President Earl Smith Feb. 1, expressing the desire of corn processors to return their processing taxes, if possible, to consumers, indicates that some at least look upon this fund as "conscience money" and want to get rid of it. Mr. Moffett's telegram is reproduced on page 17.

As we go to press it appears that efforts will be made in Congress to pass legislation carrying out resolutions adopted by the Decatur convention and other farm groups to recover the processing tax money turned over by the Court and turn it into the federal treasury. It is also apparent that both major parties as well as all important farm groups are agreed on the principles of the new farm program to be

(Continued on page 10)



Facing the icy blasts outside the Armory after the Thursday morning speeches.



Robert A. "Bob" Cowles, treasurer, added up the figures and sat down.



Candid Camera Study of General Counsel Donald Kirkpatrick.



A Permanent Program for Agriculture

By Earl C. Smith

EXPERIENCE both before and after enactment of the Agricultural Adjustment Act suggests and recommends the following governmental policies as essential to handle the farm surplus problem: (1) An extensive program of soil conservation so administered as to assist farmers in adjusting production to demand; (2) Aggressive program to expand domestic and foreign markets for farm commodity surpluses. If necessary, use of import revenue to assist through subsidy; (3) Practical system of farm commodity loans.

It is my belief that the development and aggressive administration of these three important functions of government, properly coordinated would very substantially, if not completely, constitute a sound, defensible and permanent solution of the farm problem of the United States.

Our First Objective

Our immediate objectives should be:

FIRST, to secure such action by Government as is necessary to immediately and fully discharge its obligation with every farmer who under contract has complied with his agreement with the government or is in the process of compliance covering contracts of 1935, prior thereto or who has entered into contract or agreement covering adjustment of wheat acreage in the fall of 1935.

I have every reason to believe this will be easily accomplished, as I have heard of no one in administration circles, congressional circles or reasonable business circles who question the justice of this action.

SECOND, to secure such action by government as is necessary to cover into the treasury of the United States all processing taxes levied but unpaid up to the time of the Supreme Court decision on January 6.

THIRD, to secure the enactment by Congress and the administration by Government of a sound, practical, legal agricultural policy covering,

(a) full authority and direction to insure aggressive action for expansion of outlets for farm products in both the domestic and foreign markets.

Protect Home Market

Farmers certainly have a right to insist upon full protection of the home market from competitive imports and, in addition, have a right to insist that at least until industrial prices are in line with agricultural prices, trade agreements entered into with foreign countries should give to agriculture substantial advantage over other industry in the provisions of all such agreements.

(b) Practical and effective application of the business principle in agriculture that is both successful and effective in business in adjusting production to total demands of markets at fair price levels.

(c) Extension of a policy covering commodity loans based upon farm warehouse receipts or otherwise, so as to control seasonal surpluses in the interest of more orderly marketing and more stable farm commodity prices.

These three things can and must be done. I do not believe farmers are so much concerned as to the legal principles and authority upon which these policies of Government are based, but that they are concerned and will demand that they be applied with reasonable simplicity, practicability and made permanently effective.

Your leaders in state and nation are convinced that not only can the three mentioned principles of agricultural legislation be drafted, providing for a workable and effective program; but that such a program would be well within any reasonable interpretation, even of the so-called Roberts opinion.

We believe this is no time for temporary expedients or for further twiddling of thumbs as we face the great issue before us. I personally have never witnessed either interest or temper of Congress so conducive and friendly to a sound and permanent solution of the agricultural problem.

Believed Legal

Based upon detailed study and legal advice from authority of the highest character, it is believed that through proper amendments to the Soil Erosion Act of 1935, the ultimate effect of adjusted production to secure and maintain a fair standard of price levels for farm products can be secured.

There certainly can be no question as to the responsibility and power of the federal government in controlling the rivers and harbors of the country. There certainly can be no question that any reasonable national effort to conserve soil fertility is in the general public interest. It has been stated by technical authority that soil fertility of a value running into billions of dollars annually is carried by streams and

rivers to the sea. It is also known that untold millions are spent yearly in the removal of soil waste from navigable streams.

Certainly, we must have the resourcefulness and brains in America to correct such an inconsistency, while at the same time correcting the processes of past procedure wherein we have been selling that greatest of national resources, fertility of soil, in the form of farm products at ruinously low levels.

I hold to the conviction that based upon these general powers and the immediate purposes I have enumerated, ways and means will be found to annually retire a certain portion of each farmer's cultivated area and adapt the retired acres to a definite, intelligent soil conservation program.

Should it be found necessary to enter into contracts with the respective owners of land, I am advised that any legal obstacle preventing the government from entering into such agreements could be met through the exercise of the rights of the soverign states through appropriate action by their respective General Assemblies. It does not take any stretch of the imagination to understand that selling of soil fertility in the form of farm products at ruinous price levels is neither in the national interest nor a proper protection of natural resources.

Another feature of the farm problem deserving of more definite attention has to do with both domestic and foreign outlets for farm products. I do not believe that full and proper emphasis has been placed by the Government on the importance of expanding these outlets. There appears to be little interest in securing foreign outlets for farm commodities, unless opportunity is afforded to secure prices in line with the domestic market.

I cannot agree with such a premise. If experience has taught us anything, we should realize that at times even small surpluses become very price depressing in the domestic market. This being true, the removal of these surpluses into foreign outlets, even at a price below the domestic market, should have the effect of improving the average net return received by the producers of such products. It is not my purpose to criticize, but to point out what can and should be done to the full extent in line with sound economics and common business sense.

I believe the powers already vested by Congress for administering commodity loans for the handling of seasonal surpluses of farm products should be expanded. Through simplified regulation, but with proper safeguards, a practical application of this type of credit would be very effective in holding commodity prices at stable levels through periods of temporary seasonal surpluses.

Following soon after the decision of the Supreme Court invalidating much of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, came the decision from the Court sus-

(Continued on page 16)



AS THE I. A. A. CONVENTION OPENED Jan. 30 in the Armory at Decatur. Despite subzero weather nearly 3,000 were on hand.



A Permanent Program for Agriculture

By Earl C. Smith

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Farmers certainly have a right to insist upon full protection of the home market from competitive imports and, in addition, have a right to insist that at least until industrial prices are in line with agricultural prices, trade agreements entered into with foreign countries should give to agriculture substantial advantage over other industry in the provisions of all such agreements.

(b) Practical and effective application of the business principle in agriculture that is both successful and effective in business in adjusting production to total demands of markets at fair price levels.

(c) Extension of a policy covering commodity loans based upon farm warehouse receipts or otherwise, so as to control seasonal surpluses in the interest of more orderly marketing and more stable farm commodity prices.

These three things can and must be done. I do not believe farmers are so much concerned as to the legal principles and authority upon which these policies of Government are based, but that they are concerned and will demand that they be applied with reasonable simplicity, practicability and made permanently effective.

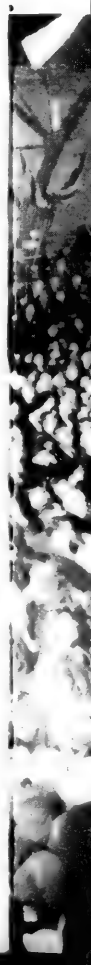
Your leaders in state and nation are convinced that not only can the three mentioned principles of agricultural legislation be drafted, providing for a workable and effective program; but that such a program would be well within any reasonable interpretation, even of the so-called Roberts opinion.

We believe this is no time for temporary expedients or for further twiddling of thumbs as we face the great issue before us. I personally have never witnessed either interest or temper of Congress so conducive and friendly to a sound and permanent solution of the agricultural problem.

Believed Legal

Based upon detailed study and legal advice from authority of the highest character, it is believed that through proper amendments to the Soil Erosion Act of 1935, the ultimate effect of adjusted production to secure and maintain a fair standard of price levels for farm products can be secured.

There certainly can be no question as to the responsibility and power of the federal government in controlling the rivers and harbors of the country. There certainly can be no question that any reasonable national effort to conserve soil fertility is in the general public interest. It has been stated by technical authority that soil fertility of a value running into billions of dollars annually is carried by streams and



rivers to the sea. It is also known that untold millions are spent yearly in the removal of soil waste from navigable streams.

Certainly, we must have the resourcefulness and brains in America to correct such an inconsistency, while at the same time correcting the processes of past procedure wherein we have been selling that greatest of national resources, fertility of soil, in the form of farm products at ruinously low levels.

I hold to the conviction that based upon these general powers and the immediate purposes I have enumerated, ways and means will be found to annually retire a certain portion of each farmer's cultivated area and adapt the retired acres to a definite, intelligent soil conservation program.

Should it be found necessary to enter into contracts with the respective owners of land, I am advised that any legal obstacle preventing the government from entering into such agreements could be met through the exercise of the rights of the soverign states through appropriate action by their respective General Assemblies. It does not take any stretch of the imagination to understand that selling of soil fertility in the form of farm products at ruinous price levels is neither in the national interest nor a proper protection of natural resources.

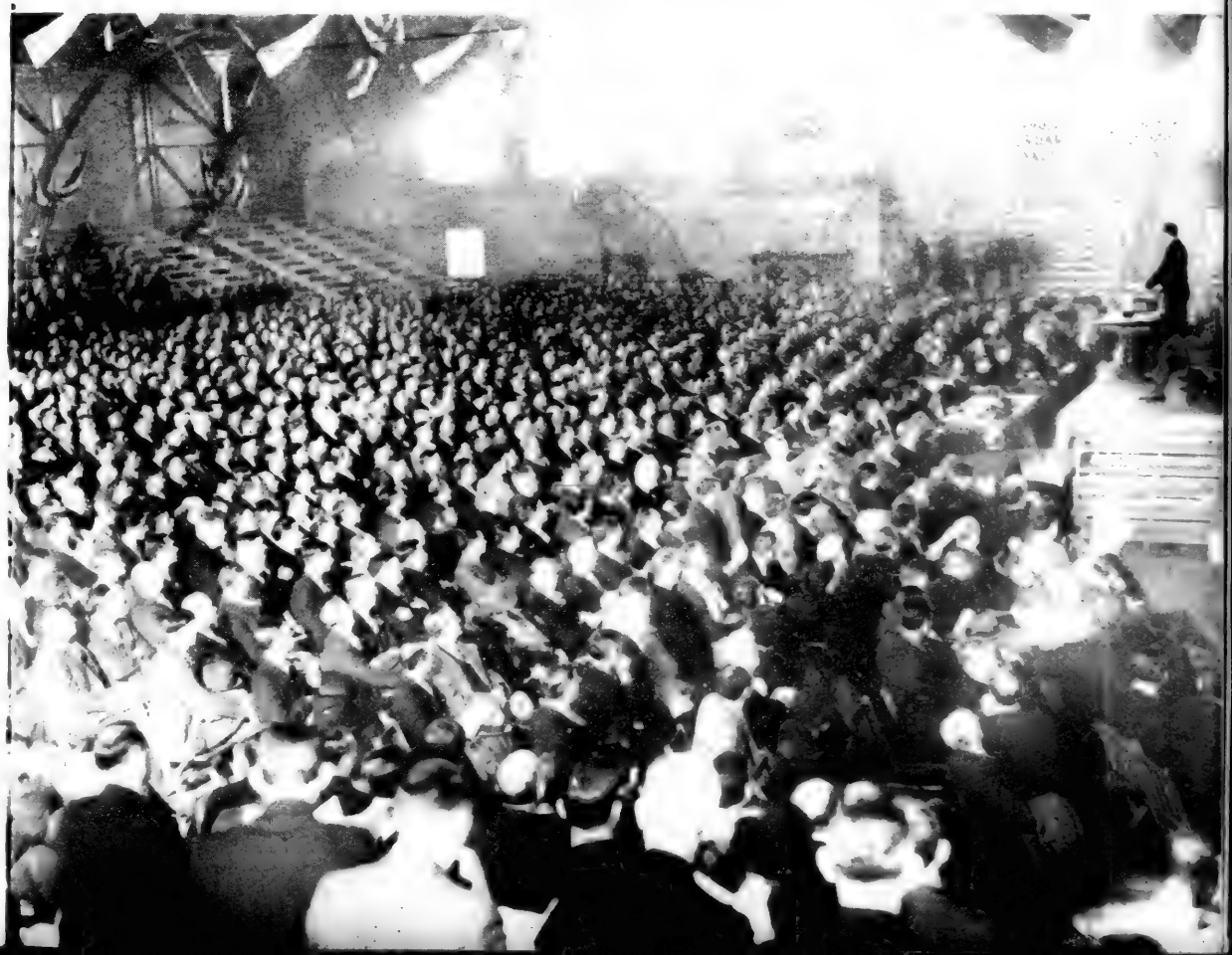
Another feature of the farm problem deserving of more definite attention has to do with both domestic and foreign outlets for farm products. I do not believe that full and proper emphasis has been placed by the Government on the importance of expanding these outlets. There appears to be little interest in securing foreign outlets for farm commodities, unless opportunity is afforded to secure prices in line with the domestic market.

I cannot agree with such a premise. If experience has taught us anything, we should realize that at times even small surpluses become very price depressing in the domestic market. This being true, the removal of these surpluses into foreign outlets, even at a price below the domestic market, should have the effect of improving the average net return received by the producers of such products. It is not my purpose to criticize, but to point out what can and should be done to the full extent in line with sound economics and common business sense.

I believe the powers already vested by Congress for administering commodity loans for the handling of seasonal surpluses of farm products should be expanded. Through simplified regulation, but with proper safeguards, a practical application of this type of credit would be very effective in holding commodity prices at stable levels through periods of temporary seasonal surpluses.

Following soon after the decision of the Supreme Court invalidating much of the Agricultural Adjustment Act came the decision from the Court sus-

(Continued on page 16)



AS THE I. A. A. CONVENTION OPENED Jan. 30 in the Armory at Decatur. Despite sub zero weather nearly 3,000 were on hand.



CHESTER C. DAVIS

"There are barriers to surmount; the fight may take years."

The New Farm Program

By Chester C. Davis

THE American people overwhelmingly support their Constitution. They believe the great principles it sets forth live today as the charter of their Union and their liberties.

Its preamble is an immortal statement of the purposes of the men who wrote the Constitution and of the people who adopted it. No clearer and no finer statement of the principles which are the ultimate basis of this nation's existence can be found.

But to me there is the widest distinction between the simple fundamentals of the Constitution on the one hand and the vast, complicated and often contradictory legal labryinth of judicial interpretations of it on the other hand. And, I know of no law or ethics that make it improper for an individual respectfully to question the reasonings of the honorable Court.

I hope I may not be thought disrespectful if I turn to high authority for a considered opinion which expresses the thoughts of many on this important decision. I quote:

"If this important decision had been made by the unanimous concurrence of the judges and without any apparent partisan bias, and in accordance with legal public expectation, and with the steady practices of the departments throughout our history, and had been in no part based on assumed historical facts which are not really true; or, if wanting in some of these, it had been before the Court more than once, and had there been affirmed and reaffirmed through a course of years, it then might be, perhaps would be, factious, nay, even revolutionary, not to acquiesce in it as a precedent. But when, as is true, we find it wanting in all these claims to the public confidence, it is not resistance, it is not factious, it is not even disrespectful, to treat it as not having quite established a settled doctrine for the country."

These words were spoken nearly 80 years ago by a great man whose loyalty to the genuine American principle of government has not been questioned in this generation. They are quoted verbatim from an address uttered only 40 miles from here (Decatur), on June 26, 1857, when Abraham Lincoln spoke his mind about the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court.

Nevertheless, we all recognize that the Supreme Court has spoken, and that, while its opinion stands it is the law of the land under which we live.

The Court, in the Hoosac Mills Case, held:

1. That control of agricultural production is a local matter, reserved to the states under Article X of the Constitution;

2. That the Federal government may not enter into voluntary contracts with individual citizens, to that end; and

3. That processing taxes, as one step in a plan to regulate production, were illegal.

Some of you may recall that at Chicago, on December 10, I stated my conviction that, if farmers stood firm, and if Congress was willing, a policy could be developed under which farmers could carry on their constructive program, no matter what grounds the Supreme Court selected for an adverse opinion.

I believe the brief bill reported by the Senate Committee on Agriculture yesterday, introduced in the House by Chairman Marvin Jones, and now before the House Committee, complies fairly and substantially with the majority opinion of the Supreme Court.

It was thoughtfully and carefully designed to conform to principles which the court either expressly sanctioned or expressly refrained from condemning in its decision, and drives straight through gates expressly held wide open by the court's decision.

The declared purpose of the Act is to conserve the soil, prevent its waste and the loss of its fertility, assure an adequate supply for domestic and available foreign markets of the future at fair prices, and to promote and maintain, for the general welfare, the purchasing power of the farmers. I submit that each of these objectives is a matter of proper concern to the federal government.

It proposes to further these purposes by making conditional grants of funds to the states which by appropriate action, will designate an approved agency to enter into cooperative agreements with the federal government, leaving to the states the task of dealing with its own citizens, in the field which the

Supreme Court has said is reserved to the states.

There is an unbroken line of precedents to back up the right of the central government to make such conditional grants, which include the grants to Land Grant Colleges, for Extension work, for Vocational Education, for experimental work in the field of agricultural production; grants to the states for highway construction and for many other purposes. And while I am on that point, let me state my belief that the Land Grant Colleges in the states, acting in cooperation with associations of producers such as have developed under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and with other state agencies concerned with agriculture, are the ready-made appropriate agencies through which the states should act. I do not mean by this that the Administration plans to set up 48 little AAAs, for there is no such intention. Terms on which grants of money would be made to the states would be announced and the state could set up agencies to carry out these conditions. They might enter into contracts with producers and even enact measures which would penalize producers failing to cooperate.

I am happy to say that the principles of the pending legislation are in form and purpose substantially identical with those recently proposed by your own great agricultural leader and friend, former Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois.

Recognizing that it will take time for the states to act, the bill provides that the Department of Agriculture may, for a period not to extend beyond December 31, 1937, make conditional payments or grants to individual farmers who have, by voluntary compliance with conditions to be announced in advance by the Department shifted land from intensive over-cropping to uses that conserve and build up the soil.

During the temporary period preceding state action, the Federal Government is not authorized to make contracts with individual farmers as it has done in the past. The distinction between conditional payments and contracts, is drawn by the Court in language used by Justice Roberts himself when he said:

> **"We are not here concerned with a conditional appropriation of money, nor with a provision that if certain conditions are not complied with the appropriation shall no longer be available. By the Agricultural Adjustment Act the amount of the tax is appropriated to be expended only in payment under contracts whereby the parties bind themselves to regulation by the federal government. There is an obvious difference between a statute stating the conditions upon which moneys shall be expended and one effective only upon assumption of a contractual obligation to submit to a regulation which otherwise could not be enforced."**

You may have doubts as to whether states will cooperate with uniformity and effectiveness. I believe they will. The principle is the same as that which has worked with individual farmers. One farmer, and one state, acting alone, cannot afford to make the adjustments that are required for the good of all, unless there is some economic equalizer, either a penalty, or a reward, to make a course not only desirable for the welfare of the whole country, but profitable and satisfactory from the immediate economic standpoint. Then, too, I have great faith in the force and power of farmers acting together, when applied either to state action or to federal action.

Perhaps there is some better way that squares with the recent decision of the Court. I confess I do not know it if there is. But the coming year will provide an opportunity to develop the way, if it exists.

The decision of the Court may seem to bar the way, and it may force the choice of other roads; but the farmers of America are going to march forward shoulder to shoulder toward their goal of a fair, and a permanent national policy toward agriculture. More than a decade ago you hoisted the banner of "Equality for Agriculture" and you have not hauled it down.

Let me in conclusion, drive home two points which to my mind, must be fundamental in our thinking:

First, ever since the war we have fought to establish the principle that agricultural income, farm purchasing power, are a matter of national concern—and are for the general welfare of this nation. Let us not, for one moment, surrender that principle.

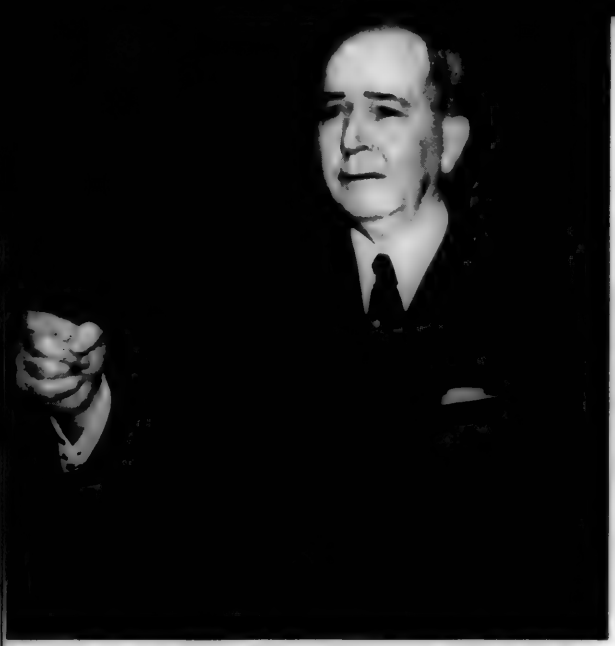
Second, as long as the interests and corporations that produce the goods and services which farmers must buy, follow the practice of controlling their production and maintaining their price, even though factories are held idle, and millions of workmen plowed out on the street, and to the relief rolls—as long as that practice is sanctioned in our economic system, just so long must farmers battle for an effective, equivalent power—equality for agriculture is meaningless without it.

There are barriers to surmount; the fight may take years. But I have faith that the genius of America, the leadership among our farmers, can hew out the fundamentals of an American agricultural policy that will work fairly in our system and that it can be hoisted high and dry above political partisan debate and the attack of special interests. And nothing has served to strengthen that conviction more than this opportunity to meet, face to face, with this great organization of the great state of Illinois.



CONGRESSMAN MARVIN JONES

"We are going forward just the same, a way will be found."



EDWARD A. O'NEAL

"Organized farmers have got to hit straight and hit hard. We must keep our minds on fundamentals."

21st Annual Convention

(Continued from page 5)

carried out through the co-operation of the federal government and the states by amending the Soil Conservation Act of 1935.

The address of President Earl C. Smith Thursday morning opened with a thorough-going review of farm progress since the bottom of the depression in 1932. After commenting on the state of the Association which almost without exception reached new heights in service, volume of business and financial strength, last year, he met squarely the leading issues facing Illinois farmers and aggressively outlined his views as to the Association's future course of action. These comments and recommendations are presented in greater detail on page six.

In the conference Thursday afternoon the state employment relief issue and the proposed drivers' license law were discussed briefly by President Smith, Donald Kirkpatrick, general counsel, and Paul Mathias, corporate secretary. The delegates later endorsed a strong resolution setting forth the determination of the Association to fight for uniform responsibility and taxation by all communities, including Chicago, in caring for their destitute people. Another resolution left the way open for Association officials to support a drivers' license measure free from the objections of similar bills introduced in former sessions.

The absence of the annual banquet Thursday night expedited the evening program. After the introduction of guests by President Smith, Chester Davis spoke extemporaneously, reviewing the various plans offered to replace the AAA and pointing out the objections to them. He called the processing tax funds returned to the processors "hot money," and substantiated his statement by reading from the record of the hearing before the House Agricultural Committee last year when the question of continuing the corn-hog program through 1936 and 1937 was considered. In that hearing George E. Putnam of the Institute of American Meat Packers made the statement that the processing tax automatically reduced the price of hogs to the farmer by the amount of the tax. Davis answered the propaganda about increased agricultural imports as a result of AAA by showing that imports during the past year were the lowest of any physical year since 1912 except for the three years immediately preceding 1932-'33-'34 when foreign trade was relatively at a standstill. The heart of Mr. Davis' talk was embodied in the carefully prepared statement which was broadcast on the Columbia chain. This statement is reproduced elsewhere in this issue.

Congressman Marvin Jones delighted his audience with stories and a flow of oratory typical of southern democracy. He was applauded enthusiastically when he said: "There are other methods of recovering the processing taxes turned over to the processor. Do you want them found?

"The farm problem is a non-partisan one," he continued, "and we welcome help from anyone regardless of party whose heart is fair, honest and just. Support of the farm program at Washington has been non-partisan," he said, "so also is the opposition. You are to be congratulated in Illinois that 24 out of 28 of your congressmen voted for the agricultural adjustment program in 1933. You have a wonderful record in this state on farm legislation. Despite the Supreme Court decision, the farm program for parity prices is going forward just the same. Interest rates on farm mortgages during the past few years have been the lowest in history of this or any other nation," he said.

The brief lapse into partisan politics by Democrat Jones of Texas brought a good-natured and witty retort from Republican Harold F. VanOrman of Indiana who followed him. This repartee brought the suggestion that steps be taken to bar partisan charges and discussion at future IAA meetings.

During the brief business session over which former President Sam H. Thompson of Adams county presided, President Smith and Vice-President DeFrees were re-elected by acclamation. There were no other nominations. Only one change was made in the board of directors. Herman W. Danforth of Iroquois county, first president of the IAA and one of its founders in 1916, was chosen to represent the 18th district, in place of Mont Fox of Vermilion county.

Directors re-elected for two years were E. E. Houghtby, 12th district; Otto Steffey, 14th district; Albert Hayes, 16th district; K. T. Smith, 20th district; A. O. Eckert, 22nd district; and Charles Marshall, 24th district.

Gen. Robert E. Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., who spoke Friday morning, delivered much the same address given at the AFBF convention in Chicago last December. The only significant change in the manuscript which was published in the January RECORD was his statement that in his opinion the reasoning of the three Supreme Court Justices who subscribed to the minority report was more logical than that of the majority.

Gen. Wood emphasized that in his opinion farmers and the country would be better off with greater production and moderate prices than with greatly restricted production and higher prices.



PRESIDENT EARL C. SMITH, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF 13 REPRESENTING national farm organizations and co-operatives, is shown testifying before the Senate Agricultural Committee Jan. 14, in support of a new farm program to replace AAA. Sen. Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, chairman, is seated at the left and Sen. Charles L. McNary of Oregon at the right.

"It is better for the farmer as well as the manufacturer and the merchant, to get larger volume and moderate prices, rather than a low volume with high prices," he said. "In other words, agriculture as well as industry cannot permanently aim for an economy of scarcity. But agriculture, like industry, should protect itself from the ruinously low prices caused by an overwhelming surplus.

"I do not believe in the theory of overproduction," he said. "I believe that in the future we will solve the problem of underconsumption, and that farm, factory and mine will all run to capacity."

President Edward A. O'Neal of the AFBF delivered what many delegates said was one of the best speeches ever given by him before an Illinois audience. He vigorously asserted that organized agriculture is going forward and going farther on a long-time program in the new legislation than was possible under AAA. "As organized farmers we must keep our minds set on fundamentals," he sad. "We must hit straight and hit hard in getting a permanent farm program enacted into law. We must fight to secure passage of the Commodity Exchange bill. The only way farmers ever have got anywhere," he said, "is through political action. Regardless of party we must learn in agriculture to support the candidate who is for our program and defeat those who are against us. (applause) A lot of fellows were running around in our midst a few years ago who did not know where they stood nor did we. Now the Liberty League has them branded and that's a good thing for us. We know where they stand."

"The greatest contribution farmers are making toward the welfare of the country," Dr. Oscar Johnson, pastor of the Third Baptist Church of St. Louis, said at the Thursday afternoon session, "is to furnish young men and women of ability, capacity and character for the cities. The cities are constantly in need of a transfusion of rich red blood from the country. We must look to agriculture to build a better country and a better world. The desire for fellowship and friendship must be cultivated if you are to succeed." Dr. Johnson's talk was one of the most effective and interesting delivered during the three-day session.

Delegates voted not to adjourn for lunch Friday, but to continue with the business session through the noon hour. Resolutions were adopted and other business matters handled by 2 P. M. which gave everyone an opportunity for an early start on the homeward journey.—Editor.

He Didn't Say It, We Looked Up the Record

News reports quoting Chester Davis who spoke at Decatur to the effect that there would be no 1936 farm program are not substantiated by the stenotype record of the Thursday-night program taken by Miss Myrtle Galvin who has kept a word-for-word account of IAA conventions for many years.

In his opening remarks before he went on the air, Mr. Davis said: "There is no use at all in closing our eyes to the fact that the farmers of the nation and the Congress have a real job ahead of them if any program at all is to be developed that can apply with reasonable effectiveness to the 1936 crop.

"Most people feel that the lack of an effective farm program will not be felt until 1937. I wish I could agree with them, but I cannot.

"I think that legislation should be passed within the next few weeks, if it is to be fully effective."

This statement was construed by at least one reporter that there would be no 1936 program. The statement speaks for itself.—Editor.

Hired—

Leonard L. Norton, former Smith-Hughes teacher at Sibley and Waterman, as farm adviser in Hancock county.



CONGRESSIONAL AND ADMINISTRATION LEADERS LEAVING WHITE HOUSE JAN. 16 where they discussed with President Roosevelt a substitute for the invalidated AAA. Left to right are: Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, Chester Davis, Secretary Henry A. Wallace, Senator Ellison D. Smith, Sen. Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Rep. Marvin Jones of Texas, and Joseph Byrns, Speaker of the House. Sen. John H. Bankhead of Alabama is shown directly behind Robinson and Smith. In the center, background, is Stanley Reed, Solicitor General, Department of Justice.

LETTERS

The RECORD welcomes comments from members and readers on any issue, question, or article published herein pertaining to the Farm Bureau program. Address your letters to Editor, Room 1200, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago. Confine them to 200 words if possible.

Editor I. A. A. RECORD:

That was a very good article on Rural Electrification in the December Record. Before I forget it, I want to say that the Record is a decided credit to the Association. It is attractively gotten up, full of timely topics, and written in an interesting and readable manner.

Have you any further details on programs of different utilities in the state? How does it happen that Central Illinois is so far ahead of Carroll county in this program? I read of hundreds of miles of lines projected, and we are having trouble getting a few miles. I thought we had farmers here as well able to afford such improvements as any section of the state. Anything you can do to help us will be much appreciated.

Julian R. Jack, Oakville Farm,
Chr. Farm Bureau Rural Electrification Committee
Carroll County, Ill.

Serum Association to Distribute $35,000 Cash

At the annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association, held Jan. 29 in the Orlando Hotel, Decatur, Secretary Ray E. Miller reported that Farm Bureau members used 27,263,795 c.c. of serum during 1935, an increase of 2.3 per cent over 1934. He said that approximately twice as much serum was used per hog on the farm as in the previous year. There were few post-vaccination difficulties—less than for any year since the Association was organized in 1924. Approximately 40 per cent fewer hogs on farms the first of the year than on January 1, 1934 was reported.

The Association, according to Mr. Miller, has saved hog raisers in Illinois at least $380,000 on their vaccination bills since it was organized. Patronage dividends of approximately $35,000 will be paid back to producers through their County Farm Bureaus at the rate of 12 cents per 100 c.c. of serum and virus purchased. In addition a patronage dividend has been declared payable in preferred stock to member counties at the rate of two cents per 100 c.c. of serum and virus bought and used in the county.

Dr. Robert R. Graham of the University of Illinois gave an interesting talk on the subject of "Types of More Prevalent Hog Diseases and Methods of Control."

Officers and directors elected for 1936 are as follows:

Edgar Walther, Pres., Rock Island County; R. V. McKee, Vice-Pres., Marshall-Putnam County; W. H. Stockley, LaSalle County; Fred Davey, Sangamon County; Ray Cunningham, Vermilion County; K. T. Smith, Greene County; J. W. Gillespie, Lawrence County; Ray E. Miller, Chicago, Secretary-Treasurer.

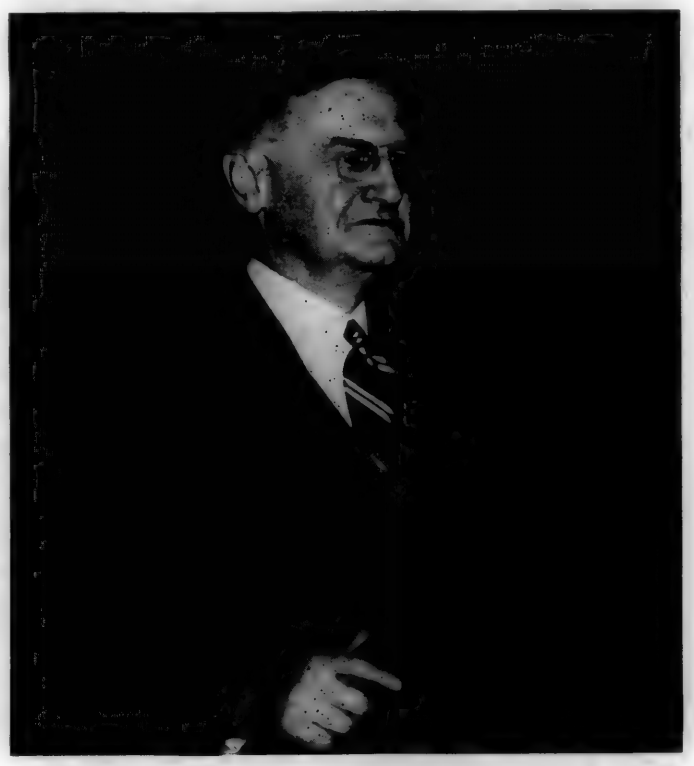
Approximately 250 delegates and visitors attended the meeting.

Charley Stookey is broadcasting an "Early Bird" radio program daily over station KWK, St. Louis, from 5:30 to 7 a. m. The first market of the day comes on the air at 6:20 a. m. giving livestock receipts for the day at the important middle west markets.

County Oil Companies Pay Big Dividends

Knox County Oil Company held its ninth annual meeting with the Knox County Farm Bureau in the Farm Bureau Building, Galesburg, January 7th. 974 Farm Bureau members received patronage dividend checks totaling $18,953.62. A 15 per cent patronage refund was paid on rural sales of Magic Aladdin gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oils, and grease, 10 per cent on third grade gasoline and distillates, and 12½ per cent on sales made through service stations and dealers. C. H. Becker spoke during the morning session.

After ten years of operation Edgar County Supply Company reports its best year from the standpoint of net income and distribution of earnings. A total of $1,100 in preferred stock dividends, and $17,571 in patronage dividends were declared payable to Farm Bureau members. The rate of patronage was 15 per cent on rural sales and 10 per cent on service station and dealer business. W. B. Peterson, who spoke at the annual meeting Jan. 10, reported an attendance of 1,100 people. At the close Manager Hauter actually "cut a melon" containing 703 checks averaging $24.09 per Farm Bureau member.



GENERAL ROBERT E. WOOD

"The reasoning of the three judges of the minority, in my opinion, is more logical than that of the majority."



Six Million Pounds of Prairie Farms Butter

1935 a Banner Year for Illinois Producers Creameries

More than 500 producers attended the rousing annual meeting of Illinois Producers' Creameries in the First Methodist Church, Decatur, Jan. 29.

President Krause reported that Illinois Producers' Creameries made 6,106,929 lbs. butter during 1935 which included local carton sales of 2,266,801 lbs. and carlot sales of 3,840,128 lbs. He pointed out that not one cent has been lost on any sale of butter made in 1933, 1934 and 1935. Total patronage dividends amounted to over $50,000 during 1935.

Butterfat prices throughout Illinois, he said, averaged at least 3c nearer the Chicago market than before Producers' creameries were started. This resulted in the producers in the territory served by the co-operatives getting $1,500,000 more for their cream than they otherwise would have received.

Talmage DeFrees, I. A. A. vice-president, the principal speaker, reviewed the history of the creameries. His two years service on the board of directors of Illinois Producers' Creameries, enabled him to relate interestingly the splendid growth made during the past three years.

Two silver cups were presented at the meeting—one to the plant making the highest percentage of 92 score butter which was won by the Farmers Creamery Company at Bloomington. The same cup was won during 1934 by the Bloomington plant which now retains it permanently. The second cup was presented to the creamery signing the most Farm Bureau members during a special drive put on in September, 1935. This cup was won by Producers' Creamery of Olney.

Manager Frank Gougler and Sales Manager J. B. Countiss gave their annual reports in which they reviewed the progress of the Producers Creameries during the past year and discussed the 1936 program.

Directors elected to the board are: E. Harris, Grayslake; Wm. Bismark, Geneseo; Ryland Capron, Peoria; H. W. Enns, Bloomington; H. C. Reedy, Sullivan; Burton Leamon, Olney; Frank Easterly, Carbondale; Harry Gehring, Galesburg; C. J. Thompson, Rushville.

President Arthur Packard of the Vermont State Farm Bureau Federation says it took eight years to secure a state income tax but it was worthwhile because it made a substantial saving in farm property taxes.

Uncle Ab says the surest way to a happy life is to cultivate happy thoughts.

PRESIDENT KRAUSE ADDRESSES ANNUAL Meeting of Illinois Producers Creameries Decatur, January 29. "Our Goal Ten Million Pounds of Prairie Farms Butter in 1936."

Big Gains Feature '35 Record Farmers Mutual

You might expect the hundreds of agents who had been listening to facts, figures and speeches on auto and life insurance earlier in the day, to be a bit groggy when Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company took over the Decatur Armory for its 10th annual meeting, Wednesday, January 29th at 3 p. m. But such was not the case. It had been very apparent thru the year that Farmers Mutual under the managership of J. H. Kelker and with the Larry Williams "push" behind the acquisition program, was going to turn in a record breaking year and the boys were on hand to get first hand information.



GEO. F. TULLOCK

With Geo. F. Tullock, president, leading the meeting, it soon became known that a remarkable record had been made in 1935. It remained for Manager Kelker and Robt. A. Cowles, treasurer to show just how far the company had come as well as the savings which had accrued to policyholders.

It was shown that fire insurance premiums written had increased 25.6

(Continued on page 17)

Illinois Co-ops Sell $77,000,000.00 in '35

Milk And Livestock Lead in Co-operative Sales

Illinois farmers marketed co-operatively an estimated $77,054,898 worth of farm commodities during the calendar year 1935 according to computations based on reports made at the annual convention Jan. 29-30-31 in Decatur.

The major commodities marketed include milk, livestock, grain, butterfat and fruit and vegetables.

Fluid milk for the retail trade leads all farm commodities both in the percentage of total production marketed co-operatively (about 75 per cent) and in value. Co-operative bargaining associations organized during the past 15 years with the aid of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the County Farm Bureaus, marketed approximately 2,357,486,000 pounds of milk, the production of some 48,000 dairy farmers, Wilfred Shaw, milk marketing director disclosed in his annual report.

"These co-operative bargaining associations have rendered a valuable service to their members in securing fair prices for their milk, conditions considered," Shaw said. At an estimated average price of $1.50 per 100 lbs. the value of this milk amounts to $35,362,290.

Ray E. Miller, director of livestock marketing, reported that 23.38 per cent of all Illinois livestock was sold through co-operative channels last year—a total of 22,872 carloads. The farm value of all livestock produced for market in Illinois during 1935 is estimated at $149,938,400, Mr. Miller said. That portion marketed cooperatively slightly exceeds $35,000,000 or a little under the value of fluid milk sold through co-operative channels.

The volume of grain marketed through the Illinois Grain Corporation and the Farmers National Grain Corporation from this state was 10,309,690 bu. with a value approximating $5,000,000. This figure does not include grain sold through co-operative country elevators to processors and privately-operated commission firms. While Illinois Grain Corporation closed the year with 200 member elevators and county grain associations, the largest membership in its history, the volume of grain handled was substantially below the peak because of the terrific reduction in grain crops in 1934 as a result of the drouth. Totals for 1936 are expected to be substantially higher.

Illinois farmers produced in their eight co-operative centralized creameries a total of 6,106,929 pounds of butter valued at $1,706,838.92 last year, Frank Gougler, manager of Illinois Producers Creameries, reported. This volume is 78 per cent more than was produced in 1934 and 233 per cent more than was produced in 1933. The 1935 sales of butter brought $47,733.29 more than the Chicago 90 score butter market on day of sales. Patronage dividends paid producer members in addition to the prevailing price paid for butterfat total $44,515.01, J. B. Countiss, sales manager, said. The association will launch an egg marketing program in 1936 in conjunction with the co-operative creameries. The Producers Creameries also have set their goal at 10,000,000 pounds of butterfat marketed co-operatively.

While Illinois is not considered an important fruit and vegetable growing state, yet in southern and western Illi-

(Continued on page 17)

Business Man Guides Gerald to Victory

All due credit to Gerald Sammons of Montgomery county for coming out "tops" in the state championship of the Skilled Drivers Club held at Decatur, January 30th. He had to beat out 14 other district winners to win the honor, a cup, and the 1936 presidency of the Club.

But there's another person to whom credit must be given. That man is Mr. James Hilt, business man of Hillsboro. He coached and taught Sammons, steering him through community, county and district wins. He did the same for Miss Helen Mobley, last year's state winner.

Take note that Hilt is not a farmer—and not a Farm Bureau member. But, he is heart and soul in the Skilled Drivers Club movement and gives much of his time so that the coming generation of rural motorists in Illinois will be famed for their driving skill and freedom from accidents.

The state championship was the high point in seven months of activity and study. The contest was in three parts: first, a county competition which was

(Continued on page 17)



ANNUAL MEETING ILLINOIS MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, FIRST METHODIST Church, Decatur. Left to right: Paul E. Mathias, Ryland Capron, president, Peoria Milk Producers, and Wilfred Shaw.

Mr. Shaw presented the report of the board of directors. Mr. Mathias reviewed experiences and progress of the Association, formerly known as Mississippi Valley Milk Producers, and outlined the services the new association could render its members such as; (1) give technical advice, (2) develop new member organizations, (3) study advantages and disadvantages of distributing co-operatives, (4) represent members on legislative matters, (5) purchase supplies and equipment co-operatively, (6) exchange market information. G. W. Bunting of Illinois Farm Supply Company outlined opportunities in buying supplies for members co-operatively through Illinois Equipment Company.

Directors elected were: Dewey Prather, Champaign; J. Cole Morton, Danville; D. J. Blickenstaff, Decatur; Wm. O'Malley, DeKalb; E. J. Gumm, Galesburg; Ewin Aujenkamp, Jacksonville; Alex McPhedran, LaSalle; Marion Stubblefield, Bloomington; Hugh Mainland, Rockford; Ryland Capron, Peoria; J. Stieglitz, Peoria; Herbert Klawonn, Moline; Albert Heckle, Quincy; Glenn Tombaugh, Streator.

The Resurrection

Well sir folks, its sure a pleasure
Jest to meet the "I. A. A."
In this great, big Farm Convention;
Biggest seen in many a day;
And to work with other fellers,
Strivin' jest the same as me,
Plannin' out some way to hurry
Good, old time prosperity.

Course, I aint quite got the back-ground
That the youngsters git in schools;
All 'bout plantin' and rotatin,'
I aint never farmed by rules;
But I've got a sort o' hankerin'
Jest to set and listen in,
Mebbe that way git some pointers:
Folks'll wonder where I've been.

They tell me you've got a feller
That is sort o' runnin' things;
He's your president or somethin,'
When he speaks your doubt takes wings.
I've been hearin' some about him,
'Bout the things that he has done;
If its facts they've been a tellin'
He's a goin' son-of-a-gun.

Name is "Smith," that aint uncommon,
Though they aint none like this chap;
He's the one that's been a puttin'
Illinois right on the map.
Goes to these Farm Bureau meetin's,
Talks to folks like you and me;
Then to Washington next mornin,'
Takes it up with "Franklin D."

Just discussin' Agriculture,
Plain and honest, nothin' rank;
Theys another "Smith" I heard of
Aint so all-fired fond o' "Frank."
That one don't know much 'bout farmin,'
Never could be Earl Smith's pal;
From the way he's been performin,'
Mostly int'rested in "Al."

But the friends of Agriculture
Knowed how all us farmers feel;
Looked to Wallace and to Davis,
To Earl Smith and Ed O'Neal.
Once they set right down to plannin,'
Worked it out from day to day,
Then by-gravy, went to Congress
And they passed the "A. A. A."

That first "A" is for the "Angels"
Lookin' down on our hard luck,
And the next, the "Aid" they give us
When the times is hard to buck.
And the third "A" for "America,"
For the folks like you and me;
I thank God for them three letters,
"Angels Aid America."

Then the act it got to workin,'
"Corn-Hog Plan" and everything;
Folks, it made my old heart happy
Jest to hear the farmers sing.
Went to payin' off their taxes,
Saved the old farms from the wreck;
Old Depression started skiddin,'
Got the axe right in the neck.

Buyin' harness and machin'ry
And replacin' patched-up fence,
Buildin', paintin', fertilizin';
The improvements was immense.
Lookin' up with faces happy,
Smilin' eyes with trace o' tears,
"Triple A" had solved their problem,
Thankful hearts and without fears.



"We Are the Boys From Old Pawnee"
H. B. Austin, Springfield, second from left is leader of the Quartet and Author of the Impromptu Verse which Annually Delights IAA Convention Visitors.

Then "Big Int'rests" started cussin'
'Cause the farmer had a chance.
Didn't like him hav'n' plenty
And an extry pair o' pants.
So they tried to raise a ruction,
Wasn't int'rested in facts,
And they started their campaignin'
On this here "Processin' Tax."

Couldn't take the bumps and like it,
Never knowed to be a sport,
Went a howlin' and a bawlin'
To this here big Supreme Court.
Now the Court 'bout which I'm speakin,'
You hear of 'em now and then;
Reckon they aint nothin' special,
'Cept they're nine right nice old men.

The old fellers seen their best days
'Long 'bout fifty years ago;
While they're meanin' to be harmless,
Heaps o' things they'll never know.
When they all was little shavers,
Yokes of oxen was the thing;
Double-shovels, old "A" harrows
Was a certain sign o' spring.

Gas'lene tractors, modern combines
Wasn't due for quite a while;
Wooden mole-boards up and comin'
And the "Down Row" right in style.
Them old fellers put their feet down,
Said, "We'll draw a tighter check,
These durn farmers git so prosp'rous,
Pretty soon they'll wash their neck."

And "Big Business" real convincin'
Pointin' scornful at the "Hicks,"
Sold the idea to the Judges;
You can't teach old dogs new tricks.
No, not all, its quite confusin,'
But 'twas a majority;
Seems the brains o' that there body
Rests in the minority.

A. A. A. it lay there gaspin,'
Out of it they'd knocked the breath;
But, said Smith, O'Neal and Wallace,
"Triple A, There is no Death."

They applied the old pulmotor,
Agriculture hoped and grinned,
Said, "Right soon its pulse'll quicken,
It'll git its second wind."

Enemies went 'bout their business,
Or feelin' tired, they went to bed,
For they figgered, "Their big worry,
A. A. A. was mighty dead."
But the farmers, they knowed better,
Didn't even heave a sigh;
Stood there lookin' mighty solemn
But they winked the other eye.

A. A. A. it started stirrin,'
Set right up and blinked its eyes,
Then they done a thing durned clever;
"Fixed it up a real disguise."
Cut its hair and trimmed its whiskers,
Desperation takes a chance;
Brand new clothes from top to bottom,
Shirt and vest and coat and pants.

Then it got up, felt its muscles,
In the street it saw a mob,
Squared itself for durned hard fightin';
Enemies was on the job.
Didn't none object to scrappin'
Since they'd been declarin' war;
Mix it with 'em in Committee
Or a show-down on the "Floor."

Some was feelin' sort o' squeamish
'Bout a battle there and then,
Thinkin' some about conferrin'
With them same right nice old men.
Others said, "By-Gum we'll pass it,
Aint no use to die of fears;
Them old fellers saved the last one
'Til it lived about three years."

Now, my friends, they're still a figgerin,'
Wonderin' what will be their fate;
But I calculate the best bet
Is to work it through the State.
"Triple A" is watchful waitin,'
Growin' stronger every day;
When it steps out 'twill look diff'rent,
But the same old "A. A. A."

H. B. AUSTIN.

A Permanent Program for Agriculture

(Continued from page 7)

taining the position of processors who throughout 1935 had in substantial degree sought and secured injunction against the payment of processing taxes into the Federal Treasury.

I cannot imagine any farmer worthy of the name or any informed consumer of farm products receiving this decision with other than an uncontrolled indignation. I cannot imagine any red-blooded American recognizing this court order, even though legally correct, as in keeping with either equity or justice. I cannot even imagine a self-respecting processor attempting to defend this decision as having any degree of fairness. As everyone knows, in the early days of the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, processors, in general, and packers, in particular, organized a tremendous volume of propaganda with what appeared to be the purpose of disorganizing farmers by their repeated statements that a processing tax on hogs had the effect of reducing returns to the producers in an amount equivalent to the tax.

I was in Washington when this decision was handed down. I am glad to report that, without exception, whether men high in administration circles, congressional leaders, associates in farm organization work, hotel proprietors, cab drivers or bell boys, they were of one mind—the processing taxes did not belong to the processor and they were willing to join in a fight to see that every penny levied and uncollected up to and including January 6th be covered into the treasury of the United States. We should assist in securing this result.

The six to three decision by the Supreme Court invalidating the Agricultural Adjustment Act brought the farmers of the nation again face to face with their greatest and basic problem with which they have been confronted for many years. Time will not permit any discussion of either the merit or demerit of this decision. I cannot resist saying, however, that my every impulse reacts in disagreement with the direct implication, if not words of Justice Roberts' opinion, that the Act was unconstitutional because it was dealing with a local problem and, second, because the ultimate aims and purposes of the Act were to secure regulation of agricultural production.

While claiming neither ability nor justification for discussing legal technicalities, yet I cannot see even common sense in defining the agricultural problem as any other than a national issue and responsibility, and affecting the general welfare; also, if I can understand words, the ultimate aims and purposes of the Agricultural Adjustment Act were to assist in securing and maintaining a price level for the basic products of farms that would insure the same purchasing power in the all-commodity markets as was enjoyed during the average of the years 1909 to 1914. Regulation certainly was not the purpose, but incident to the ultimate end.

Whether or not we agree with the majority opinion, the cold fact remains that it must be accepted, at least for a time, as the limiting power within which the all-important business principle of adjusting supply of farm products to the total demand of markets must be found. Some have suggested and others have urged that the answer lies in an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. While impulses may react favorably to this suggestion, yet calm judgment dictates such a course would be fraught with long delay, if at all successful. Even though this course of action might be immediately successful, I admonish careful thought and consideration before such action is undertaken. It might be found that through greatly liberalizing the limitations of the present Constitution, such a course would ultimately permit legislation detrimental to farmers and similar middle class interests of the nation.

To be successful, farmers must keep the farm problem and their program for its solution as an economic rather than a political question. We cannot depend too much on the metropolitan press for moulding public opinion in support of an effective farm program. There are outstanding exceptions, but generally speaking, individual and selfish class interest rather than real statesmanship seem to dictate editorial policies.



THE COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE Conference in the Armory starts off the day.

I believe 1936 will prove to be the most crucial year of modern history in determining the future course of the nation. Statements appearing in the press and by many in public and political life indicate a campaign of bitterness and misstatement of fact, supported by propaganda. We must be able to distinguish the political demagogue from the statesman. We must be prepared to sift the wheat from the chaff. We should regard with distrust and suspicion every candidate for an executive or legislative office who fails to clearly and definitely set forth his or her position on all matters of major interest to agriculture.

If our 20 years' experience as an organization teaches anything, it is that only by constant vigilance and persistent effort through organization may we expect to solve our problems. We have tasted discouraging defeat, as an organization, many times, but by pressing on and surmounting temporary obstacles, victory has come again and again. Let us never forget that our government and our laws will never be any better than we help make them. We, as farmers, are as much a part of the government as any other group of citizens.

With these convictions, I can do no less than appeal to every Farm Bureau member of Illinois to do his or her part to secure not only a better understanding on the part of their city friends as to the aims and the purposes of our organization, but to take whatever time may be necessary to educate and convert their farmer neighbors to the righteousness of our cause and the soundness of the organization's program. With this cooperation, we are certain to win.

It is my firm belief that only through well sustained group action can or will farmers finally and permanently secure that chief of all objectives—equality of opportunity for the farmers of state and nation. Above all else, the Illinois Agricultural Association is committed to this definite purpose.

There will be neither surrender, nor compromise, as we move forward. The right of the American farmer to receive for his products prices which will give him average purchasing power in line with the prevailing price levels of industry and labor cannot be questioned. To surrender in this fight or denial by Government of such justice to farmers can mean only one thing—a return of national chaos. This must not and shall not happen. I have an abiding faith that farmers will arise, complete their organization and thus meet and overcome the great challenge with which they are confronted.

Illinois Co-ops Sell $77,000,000.00 in '35

(Continued from page 14)

nois and around the larger cities, impressive quantities of perishable crops are produced for market. The Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange during 1935 marketed 655 carloads of fruit and vegetables co-operatively in addition to its truck sales which jointly approximate 1,000 carloads. Products include peaches, apples, pears, strawberries, melons, asparagus and others. The value of these crops was conservatively estimated at $350,000. Approximately 875 individual and local association members were served. Services rendered include advice and assistance in improving quality of fruits and vegetables, grading, packing and terminal market representation. Carload shipments were sold in 24 different states and 113 markets. Most of the terminal sales were made through the National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange.

The most valuable service being rendered by co-operative marketing associations, IAA marketing experts state in the annual report, is that of assuring the grower fair prices both at local and terminal markets. The co-operatives provide competition on the selling side. Their primary interest is in getting the best possible price back to the grower. Any savings in marketing and commission charges are returned to growers and member units in the form of patronage dividends. Practically all co-operative marketing development in Illinois dates back to the formation of the Illinois Agricultural Association about 20 years ago. Most of the co-operatives were organized following the definite marketing program inaugurated by the I. A. A. in 1920.

Business Man Guides Gerald to Victory

(Continued from page 14)

in the form of a written examination; second, the county winners competed for their congressional district title. This section of the program was a driving examination conducted by the Illinois State Highway Maintenance Police, and third, the state contest at Decatur. This last examination was a written and oral test conducted by C. M. Seagraves, Director of Safety for the I. A. A. The questions dealt with vehicle accident statistics and proper driving methods. The winner was awarded a handsome cup.

"The finest group of people we have ever served," said H. D. Greider who fed hundreds of convention visitors in his cafeteria at Decatur.

"Not Our Money"

Sentiment expressed at the 21st annual convention of the IAA at Decatur regarding processing taxes unjustly returned to processors, brought an immediate response from the Corn Industries Research Foundation.

In a telegram to President Earl C. Smith from New York, January 31, George M. Moffett, president of the Foundation, said:

"The Corn Industries Research Foundation representing ten manufacturers of products of corn announced today that these companies neither desired nor intended to derive any profit from return of processing taxes.

"It is intention of these firms to pass refunds on to their customers as soon as way is legally clear and necessary preliminary computations and adjustments can be effected.

"It is sense of corn refining industry that burden of processing taxes in general was borne by ultimate consumer and corn refining industry would feel itself unjustly enriched unless it attempted to best of its ability to restore these taxes to the people who actually paid them."

Big Gains Feature '35 Record Farmers Mutual

(Continued from page 13)

per cent to $234,272.81; windstorm and hail on buildings upped 33.8 per cent to $73,303.35; while corn loan insurance dropped 34 per cent to $10,725.40. Reserve unearned premiums increased 55.1 to $140,402.20; while surplus, including contingencies, increased 138 per cent to $237,563.43.

Fire insurance in force increased 27 per cent to $60,652,953; growing crop hail insurance jumped 153.4 per cent to $10,337,000; and windstorm and hail insurance on buildings upped 33 per cent to $46,995,397. Total insurance in force showed an increase of 33 per cent to $122,258,336.

Losses paid as to premiums written were—fire, $118,239.59 or 48.4 per cent; windstorm, $10,258.60 or 13.5 per cent; hail, $22,469.66 or 10.6 per cent. Total losses paid were $150,967.85 as against total premiums paid of $529,833.09 which gives a percentage of losses as to premiums written of 29 per cent, an excellent showing. Savings to policyholders were conservatively estimated at $189,000.00. Officers and directors were re-elected.

Producer Agencies Have a Good Year

St. Louis Producers handled 630,779 head of livestock last year, or approximately 6,000 carloads from Illinois and 5,000 from Missouri. Macoupin county led all Illinois counties in volume of shipments.

A resolution was endorsed at the recent annual meeting recommending that processing tax funds turned over to the processors by the Supreme Court be used for advertising meats through the National Livestock and Meat Board.

The Indianapolis Producers recently declared another 25 per cent dividend on livestock commissions. Last year it handled nearly 31 per cent of all livestock received at Indianapolis. More cattle and sheep, but 164,000 fewer hogs than the previous year were handled by the co-operative. Net earnings last year were $55,527.85, total since 1921, $843,904.30. The Producers has never failed to make an annual refund of 25 per cent of commissions charged.

Tuberculosis struck hard recently in the government herd of dairy cattle at Beltsville, Maryland. This herd has been on the accredited list for the last 18 years. Of 378 animals, 82 were positive reactors and 11 are "suspects." Of 31 reactors killed, 25 show lesions, mostly in the neck glands and thoracic cavity. The cause thus far has baffled government officials. All cattle involved are cows, heifers and calves. Not one of 25 bulls reacted.

AAA Still Lives

The Supreme Court AAA decision does not void marketing agreements, removal of surplus farm products, increasing export markets or eradication of diseases in dairy and beef cattle. Licenses are in effect for milk distributors on 30 markets, and for the evaporated and dry skim milk industries.

Moved—

T. H. Brock, farm adviser in Christian county, to Macoupin where he succeeds W. F. Coolidge.

Farm Adviser Cliff Love of Mason county to Christian county. Ray Watson of Grundy to Mason county.

Resigned—

Farm Advisers Harry Kelley, Kane county, "Farmer" Rusk, Coles county, J. L. Iftner, Scott county. Kelley is with the Seed Division of Farmers National Grain Corporation. Iftner has a job with a life insurance company as farm supervisor.



TUESDAY, JANUARY 28TH
—it took a lot of chairs to fill the Armory.



THE ROADS WERE ICY
—but all led to I.A.A. Headquarters.



TEN IN A ROOM
—Yo-Ho-Ho and 3 Bucks a Night!



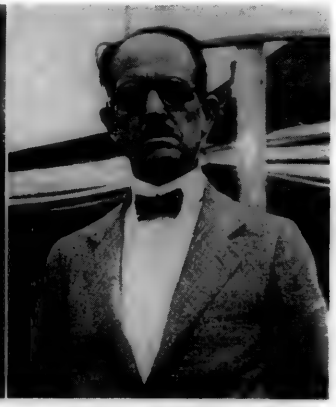
JOE ROBINSON'S ANSWER TO AL SMITH PLEASES DELEGATES
—"po' it on 'im, Joe!"



ANNOUNCER WEIGEL OF CBS—puts the convention on the air, coast-to-coast.



ENGINEER WARRINER (LEFT) DIRECTOR FITZGERALD (RIGHT) of Columbia Broadcasting.



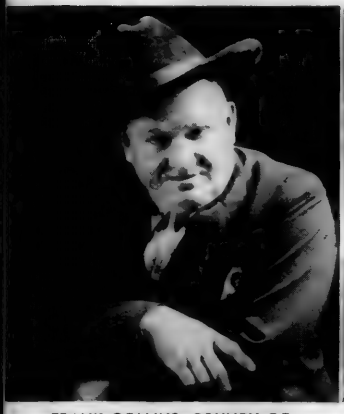
HERMAN DANFORTH, 1ST IAA PRESIDENT
—new director from 18th district

I. A. A. Annual M

and

Farm Bureau

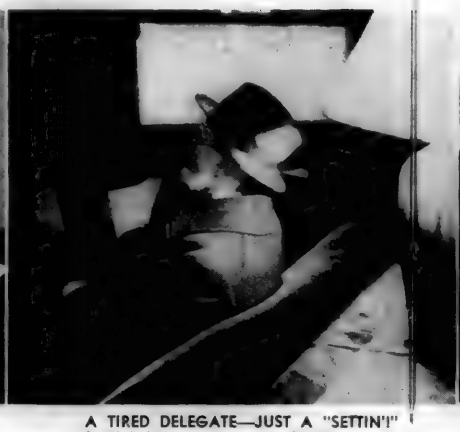
in Picture



FRANK COLLINS, GRUNDY CO.—His Big Ranch, 60 miles from Chicago is the "Home of the White Face."



CANDID CAMERA STUDY OF E. D. LAWRENCE
—McLean County, IAA Director, 17th District.
"We got a lot of Publicity on this meeting."



A TIRED DELEGATE—JUST A "SETTIN'!"
—Candid Camera Picture of Elderly Member in Orlando Hotel.



RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE, 2 A. M.
—Mathias, Dora Koch and Kirkpatrick.



VAN ORMAN OF INDIANA
—"I presided over the Best Senate Money Could Buy."



MISS GALVIN, STENOTYPIST
—While tired reporters yawned, she got everything that was said.



NORTHWESTERN'S COACH WALDORF
—told oil men about the "breaks of the game."



HIZZONER
—In his pock



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HOOFING IT TO FARM SUPPLY MEETING
—the Masonic Temple was to Windward.



HEAVY LISTENING
—as convention opens, Thursday morning.



DEAN MUMFORD COCKS AN ATTENTIVE EAR
—Sen. Lantz also listens.



TALMAGE DEFREES—
hardworking chairman of resolutions committee.

Annual Meeting

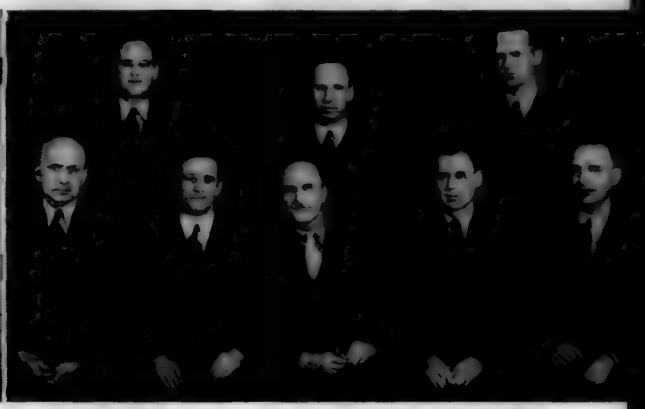
and

Bureau News

n Pictures



MARGARET DERRER,
CARROLL COUNTY
—Gets a kiss from a playmate
(prize picture)



1936 OFFICERS—DIRECTORS FARM ADVISERS' ASSOCIATION
Front (left to right) C. A. Hughes, pres.; E. A. Bierbaum, sec'y-treas.; O. G. Barrett; Paul V. Dean; H. N. Myers; (rear) S. F. Russell; W. S. Batson; W. D. Murphy, at Farm and Home Week, University of Illinois.



"SETTIN'I"
ly Member in



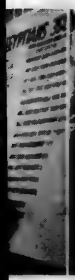
THE INSOMNIA SQUAD AT THURSDAY MEETING
—Candid Camera study of tired delegates catching up on sleep. "You can't call hogs all night."



DECATUR'S NEW POLICE CHIEF
—His "cooler" held no convention guests.



DELBERT SHORE, LEE COUNTY
—and his prize winning Jersey Calf.
She won $38 in 2 years. (Prize Picture)



OKF
of



HIZZONER THE SINGING MAYOR
—In his pocket—the Key to the City.



CANDID CAMERA STUDY
OF CHESTER DAVIS.



DR. GRAHAM
ADDRESSES
SERUM MEETING



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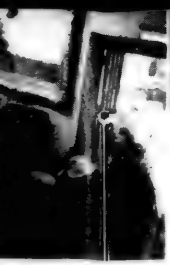
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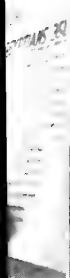
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THIS WAS A NOTORIOUS MUD-HOLE IN McDONOUGH COUNTY BEFORE WPA workers converted it into a fine crushed-rock highway.

WPA and Farm-to-Market Roads

By William H. Colwell, WPA

LITERALLY "thousands" of Illinois farmers will be "dragged out of the mud" and placed on all-weather roads ere the 1936 spring rains set in as a result of the farm-to-market road program recently launched under the Works Progress Administration. This was revealed recently to officials of the Illinois Agricultural Association by Robert J. Dunham, Illinois WPA administrator, following completion of a survey of farm-to-market road projects now in operation under the Federal agency.

The program, as it is being carried forward, indicates that by late spring nearly 12,000 miles of unimproved secondary roads in the state will have been transformed into "year around" improved roads, thus placing a larger part of the state's rural population on all-weather roads—a major objective for years of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The WPA program now in progress includes not only surfacing of the 12,000 miles of unimproved roads, but in many cases, grading, widening, straightening and drainage.

Following the example set last year by JoDaviess County officials in inaugurating their farm-to-market road construction by pooling their equipment and road funds with work relief labor supplied by the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, the majority of Illinois counties now sponsoring similar projects under WPA have patterned their program after this plan.

These projects sponsored by counties, townships, villages and road districts, show a total of nearly $9,000,000 donated by the sponsors toward making the program a success. To this, the federal government through the Illinois WPA has added approximately $16,800,000 in the form of labor, supervision, materials and supplies.

Farm-to-market road improvement projects are now operating under WPA in every Illinois county with the excep-



MANY COUNTIES HAVE MADE AVAILable their gravel pits, quarries, and rock-crushers to further the WPA road surfacing program, as evidenced by this photo snapped at the Scott County rock quarry near Glasgow.

The program initiated by the Illinois Agricultural Association for building all-weather farm-to-market roads with federal work relief funds is bearing fruit. At the urgent request of the Farm Bureau more than $200,000,000 was ear-marked under the terms of the Work Relief Bill for rural road construction. Since last fall, thousands of men formerly on relief rolls have been at work quarrying rock, hauling stone and gravel, and spreading it on dirt roads throughout Illinois. Here is another example of the IAA's service to the farmers of the state.—Editor.



"EVERYBODY OUT AND PUSH." A JoDaviess County mud road scene. Their Farm-to-Market Road Graveling Program will do away with scenes like this one.

tion of Cook either under county-wide programs or through individual projects within a county designed to connect some farm area with hard surfaced highways.

Typical of the county-wide programs is the plan now under way in JoDaviess County and in Gallatin County.

In JoDaviess, local road officials have pooled their equipment and road funds, including a county owned rock crusher, with WPA labor in order to transform 214 miles of unimproved secondary roads into all-weather farm-to-market highways. When completed, practically every farmer in the county will be able to reach an all-weather road simply by driving through his front gate. To make this program a success, the county has donated a total of $287,419 in money, materials, and equipment, and WPA has advanced $235,176 for labor and supplies. The project is keeping 450 men busy—men formerly dependent on public relief rolls for their livelihood.

A similar program is under way in Gallatin County, at the opposite corner of the state. Here, 66 miles of roads are being improved with a WPA grant of $252,592. This program is providing gainful employment to 432 former relief family heads.

In the central part of the state, Logan County has ten separate WPA farm-to-market road projects in operation, providing for construction of 128 miles of all-weather roads. Total cost of the Logan County projects is estimated at $131,382, and 331 workers are assigned by WPA.

Other of the 101 counties with road improvement programs prominent in the list of WPA projects in operation are Marion, Jefferson, Wabash, Richland, and White.

In taking a larger part of Illinois' rural population off dirt roads, the WPA is giving gainful work at security wages to approximately 36,000 family heads formerly on the state's public relief rolls. In percentages, this means that approximately 20 percent of the persons now employed on WPA projects in the state and nearly 25 percent of the total funds now available are working directly to benefit the farmer and local industries dependent upon him.

Substantiating the claim of Earl C. Smith, IAA president, that taxpayers are entitled to tangible benefits for the money they are spending either directly or indirectly for unemployment relief, Ralph H. Burke, deputy WPA administrator for Illinois, pointed out that the present road program will result in great improvement in standards of living, school facilities, the postal and medical service, and trade in general at a comparatively small cost.



"BEFORE" AND "AFTER." FARM-TO-MARKET ROAD NEAR STOCKTON, JoDAVIESS County. WPA has provided farmers on this side of U. S. Route 20 a "year around" outlet to market. Horseback is the best bad weather transportation medium beyond the concrete until the project is completed.

"The economic and social values inherent in the present road improvement program cannot be estimated," Mr. Burke declared. "The profit or loss on the operation of a farm is often determined by the cost of delivering products or livestock to shipping points. Farm produce is often higher during the season of impassable roads and the farmer on a poor road is penalized due to road conditions. Transportation of everything he uses costs him more and thus raises his cost of living."

Dr. Martin H. Bickham, in his present capacity as director of Labor Relations for the WPA, and in his former capacity as director of work relief for the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, has made extensive research trips through the state studying first-hand present social conditions. Complimenting the Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association for their untiring efforts in promoting the present program, he declared:

"The whole social structure is influenced by transportation and transportation depends upon right-of-way. A road map of Illinois, without further data, indicates where the rate of infant mortality is high; where the largest percentage of illiterates are found; and, where typhoid, diphtheria, malaria and tuberculosis are present all out of proportion to the population. All-weather roads will make it possible for children to continue longer in school; good roads will raise standards of living, increase year-around employment and promote general welfare as nothing else can do."

Former I. A. A. Man Arranges Radio Hookup

The Columbia chain broadcast from the IAA annual meeting Thursday night Jan. 30 at Decatur was arranged by Harry C. Butcher, vice-president and manager of the Washington office of the Columbia Broadcasting System, in cooperation with President Earl C. Smith.



HARRY C. BUTCHER

"Butch" is well known to many Farm Bureau leaders and farm advisers of 10 to 12 years ago when he served for two years, 1924—1926, as Director of Information of IAA. "Butch" still takes a keen interest in the IAA and the ups and downs of organized farmers in their fight for parity prices.

The half-hour broadcast from 8:30 to 9:00 P. M. was carried by a coast to coast network of stations of which WBBM Chicago, and KMOX St. Louis were principal outlets used in Illinois. The program was timed carefully so as to give Administrator Chester Davis approximately 12 minutes during the first part of the half hour. Then President Smith introduced Congressman Marvin Jones of Texas who talked for the rest of the period and continued for nearly an hour after the broadcast. The audience entered into the spirit of the occasion applauding both speakers to help make an interesting 30-minute program.



'n No Hot

★ ★ ★

WE FARMERS LIVE 6 YEARS LONGER THAN CITY PEOPLE!

★Recent life insurance statistics reveal this fact to be true.

Farmers are Preferred Risks!

And are Entitled to Low Cost Life Insurance Protection

FARMERS live normal, healthy lives with plenty of fresh, clean air, good food and rest. As a result, life insurance statistics show that, on the average, farmers live six years longer than city people. Then why should farmers pay the same rates as city folks? They shouldn't. In Country Life (whose policyholders for the most part are farmers), farmers reap the reward of good health in strong, low cost life insurance protection. Country Life has more than $80,000,000 insurance in force in a little more than seven years.

COUNTRY LIFE IS ON THE AIR!

Over WLS. 12:55 noon. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. 7:30 to 7:45 every Thursday nite.

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Statement of Condition as of December 31, 1935 of Country Life Insurance Company

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash	$ 29,592.52	Policy Reserves	$3,138,314.02
U. S. Gov't Securities	2,056,239.91	Installment Claim Reserves	94,797.09
Other Bonds	1,426,386.02	Other Liabilities	224,413.02
Policy Loans	415,026.86	Total Liabilities	$3,457,524.13
Other Assets	300,931.61	Capital, Surplus and Contingency Reserves	770,652.79
TOTAL ASSETS.	$4,228,176.92	TOTAL	$4,228,176.92

TOTAL LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1935—$80,009,302.

To the Board of Directors,
COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

We have made an examination of the accompanying Statement of Condition of COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY as of December 31, 1935. In connection therewith we examined or tested accounting records of the company and other supporting evidence, and obtained information and explanations from officers and employees of the company; we also made a general review of the accounting methods and of the operating and income accounts for the year. Policy Reserves, premiums deferred and paid in advance, and dividends due and apportioned were computed by the Actuary for the Company in accordance with the legal requirements of the State of Illinois.

In our opinion, based upon such examination, the accompanying Statement of Condition fairly presents the financial position of COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY at December 31, 1935.

SWANSON OGILVIE & McKENZIE
(Signed) Harold W. McKenzie
Certified Public Accountant

January 23, 1936.

The Country Life General Agent at your County Farm Bureau office has complete information, rates and details on all Country Life policies. He is ready at any time to explain anything you may want to know about life insurance. He's a good man to talk to. Whether you call on him or he calls on you, you are under no obligation to take out a policy. If you prefer, write direct to the address at the right.



"I'm No Hot

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FARMERS [illegible] with plenty of fresh clean air [illegible] how they [illegible] on the farm [illegible] insurance [illegible] the people. Then why should farmer [illegible] pay extra [illegible] for the most part are farmers [illegible] insurance [illegible] in force [illegible] more than seven years.

COUNTRY LIFE IS ON THE AIR!

Over WLS, 12:55 noon, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7:30 to 7:45 every Thursday nite.

t House Plant!"

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

was organized by and for farmers for the definite purpose of providing strong, life insurance protection at cost. The co-operative principle was put into practice, returning to policyholders dividends resulting from savings and earnings in this economically managed company. Today, after a little more than seven years, Country Life has more than $80,000,000 insurance in force—for the most part, on the lives of farm people. You too, can participate in the economies of insuring in this company of unsurpassed strength. Investigate Country Life's rates at your age. Make comparisons. Satisfy your self. All you need to do is check strength and cost and read Country Life's simple, understandable policy.

Compare

COUNTRY LIFE'S UNSURPASSED STRENGTH

Statement of Condition as of December 31, 1935 of Country Life Insurance Company

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COUNTRY LIFE

Insurance Company

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET

CHICAGO ★ ★ ★ ILLINOIS

Farm Supply NEWS

Kendall Farmers Oil Company held a joint annual meeting with the Farm Bureau during the holidays. Substantial dividends were declared payable to member patrons at a later date. C. H. Becker represented Illinois Farm Supply Company.

Some 750 people attended Woodford County Service Company's annual meeting. Fred E. Herndon, president of Illinois Farm Supply, addressed the stockholders. Dividends distributed totaled $15,356 on the past year's business. The rate of patronage was 12 per cent on all sales except distillate, which was reduced to 8 per cent.

Henderson Service Company closed its first full year of operation on October 31 with a good showing. The annual meeting was held on December 14. Fred E. Herndon was the speaker. Approximately $5,000 was distributed in preferred stock and patronage dividends.

The third annual meeting of Vermilion Service Company was held in connection with the annual meeting of the Farm Bureau. C. H. Becker was one of the speakers. Approximately $9,000 will be returned to preferred stockholders and Farm Bureau member patrons.

Jersey County Farm Supply Company holds the record up to date for the highest average dividend per Farm Bureau member on 1935 business. Dividend checks numbering 526 were distributed at the annual meeting on January 10, totaling $17,325.99, or an average of $32.93. In less than seven full years of operation the company has paid $86,000 to preferred and common stockholders, or more than eleven times the amount of capital stock.

Ninety-two per cent of the Farm Bureau members in Lee county received patronage dividend checks from Lee County Service Company on the past year's business. More than 500 people attended the seventh annual meeting, held in Amboy, January 7th. Fred E. Herndon was the speaker. The rate of patronage dividend announced by Manager Whitebread was 12 per cent on rural sales, excludng distillate on which a 7 per cent rate was paid, and 11 per cent on service station and dealer sales.

St. Clair Service Company closed another successful year. The annual meeting was held at Belleville, December 21st. Talmage DeFrees, vice-president of Illinois Agricultural Association, and C. H. Becker were the speakers. More than $23,000 was distributed in patronage dividends, representing 15 per cent on all rural sales, excluding distillate and third grade gasoline on which a seven per cent rate was paid, and 10 per cent on service station and dealer sales.

Fred E. Herndon spoke at the fifth annual meeting of Champaign County Service Company. Some five hundred people were in attendance. Preferred stock dividends totaled $1,405.25 and patronage dividends $35,-416.76. Manager Russell Stewart announced that the distribution of earnings was made on the basis of 15 per cent patronage on rural sales and 7 per cent on service station sales. Patronage dividend checks averaged $22.62 per Farm Bureau member.



BOARD OF DIRECTORS PEORIA COUNTY SERVICE CO.
Left to right: Joseph Kuntz, William Cameron, Treas.; Charles Hallar, Sec'y.; C. R. Ford, Vice-President; T. H. Wasson, President; John Morris, Charles Ganwitz; Fred Pollock, Manager.

"Members were pleased at the distribution of $17,443.22 in patronage dividends."

The annual meetings of the DeWitt County Farm Bureau and the Service Company were held jointly on December 19, 1935. O. D. Brissenden of the IAA and Fred E. Herndon were speakers. Preferred stock and patronage dividends totaled $12,037.84. The principal patronage declared was 15 per cent on rural sales of Magic Aladdin gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oils, and grease, 12 per cent on third grade gasoline, 10 per cent on distillates, and 10 per cent on service station sales. About four hundred attended the meeting.

A little dialog entitled "Money Talks" was a special feature of Twin County Service Company's annual meeting, held at Murphysboro on January 7. President Sauer and Manager Lanter brought most encouraging reports to the stockholders. A large increase in business the past year made possible the best returns to Farm Bureau patrons in history. Dividends totaled $3,810.-57. W. B. Peterson, who spoke, brought back the message that the directors are out for a 100 per cent increase in business next year.

The seventh annual meeting of Peoria County Service Company was held at Brimfield, on December 21. Cash dividends totaled $16,967.25, representing the annual preferred stock dividends and 12 per cent on rural sales and 8 per cent on service station sales. Fred Pollock, manager, stated that the $99,490.80 returned by the service company the past seven years was substantially more than the Farm Bureau dues during the same length of time. L. R. Marchant, manager of Illinois Farm Supply Company, spoke at the meeting.

A Treasure Chest, carefully guarded by two feminine legionaires was presented to some 450 stockholders at Christian County Farmers Supply Company's annual meeting January 11. The chest contained $13,400.37 in patronage and preferred stock dividend checks which were distributed at the close of the meeting. Manager Hunter reported that 74.7 per cent of the Farm Bureau members patronized the company the past year, which represented 76.9 per cent of the total business. W. B. Peterson was the speaker.

At the annual meeting of Rich-Law Service Company, Lawrenceville, January 9, President Neal announced that $51,252.52 in cash dividends had been paid to Farm Bureau members in Richland, Lawrence, and Crawford counties the past five years. The dividends on the past year's business totaled $15,613.08. Manager Miles reported that the patronage dividend was 14 per cent on rural sales and 9 per cent on service station and dealer business. W. B. Peterson was speaker.

Greene County Service Company held its fourth annual meeting on January 4 at White Hall. Fred E. Herndon, and C. H. Becker were speakers. Reports of officers and the manager, C. W. Ballard, indicated that the past year was the best in the history of the company from the standpoint of sales and net income. Preferred stock and patronage divdends totaled $8,874.19, and the percentage of patronage dividends declared ranged from 17½ per cent to 10 per cent. The average patronage dividend check to Farm Bureau members was $22.20.

Almost a thousand people attended the annual meeting of Will-DuPage Service Company at Joliet January 4. A prize was offered to the truck salesman having the largest number of customers in attendance. L. R. Marchant was the speaker. Wm. Webb, president, announced that due to a change in the company's fiscal policy, closing the annual report covered only nine months' operations but that it reflected a larger business than any previous twelve month record. Patronage dividends totaling $26,-104.99 were distributed. These checks averaged $22.20 per member. The rate of patronage was 15 per cent on all rural sales except distillates on which the rate was 8 per cent, and 10 per cent on service station sales. Leslie P. Lewis, manager, reported substantial gains in sales of all lines of merchandise, and announced that the new bulk station at Gretna in DuPage county would be open at an early date.

Two Visitors Look on

What They Learned at the Decatur Convention

THE two men sitting back in the corner of the Orlando Hotel coffee shop were watching the various groups of delegates to the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association. They might have been lawyers, these two. On the other hand, they might have been most anything at all. The main fact is, they were not members of the association and thus, not farmers. The only table left was one adjoining them. We sat down and proceeded to cock an attentive, eaves-dropping ear to hear what these two very interested, intelligent appearing, men might have to say.

"You know, Bill," one of them said, "it's been surprising the way these fellows have put on this convention. They've been all business. And unlike most conventions, I haven't seen a drunk yet."

"Yeah," replied the other. "And what's more, that dice game at the cigar stand hasn't had any play either. Evidently, these fellows didn't come hear to fool away their time or money."

"Did you notice the Decatur paper today—the article about the companies these farmers have built?"

"What article?" said the one who wasn't Bill. "What do you mean, companies?"

Bill opened up the paper and spread it out on the table where the other could see it. "I don't get it all myself. But it seems that the fellows who comprise this farmer organization have built up a number of companies that, according to this report here, have been doing a whale of a business in Illinois. The managers, boards of directors and such are made up of men such as you see sitting around here. Now, just take this for instance. It says—'Illinois farmers spent approximately $11,632,117 co-operatively during 1935 it was revealed at the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association. This expenditure covers all types of insurance, the purchase of petroleum products and other farm supplies and anti-hog cholera serum and was spread over approximately 85,000 co-operating farmers. On these expenditures, Illinois farmers realized a total savings of approximately $1,939,-934.81.' Here you read it yourself." Bill's companion picked up the paper and this is what he read.

Illinois Farm Supply Company did a total net retail business of $8,608,963 through 60 affiliated companies with 85,-000 farmer patrons. In these companies Illinois farmers own an equity totaling $2,177,499. Illinois Farm Supply Company made a patronage refund to the county service companies of $804,934.81, which found its way back into the pockets of co-operating farmers.

Anti-hog cholera serum and virus sold by the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association through the county Farm Bureaus had a retail value of $151,000 and represented purchases made by an estimated 25,000 livestock farmers. A patronage refund totaling $35,346 was returned on purchases during 1935. The net worth of the association is $43,873.

Lumping the totals paid in as premiums to three IAA sponsored companies obtains the figure of $2,872,154. It is estimated that the savings Illinois farmers enjoyed through co-operative purchase of insurance totaled approximately $1,100,000 in 1935. These savings are split up thus: $500,000 savings to the 46,776 policyholders in Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, based on present automobile and employers' liability insurance rates in force as compared to the cost of similar insurance in the next lowest cost company; a saving of approximately $200,000 last year to policyholders of Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company on $62,789,446 of fire insurance in force, $49,131,890 of windstorm and hail insurance on farm buildings and property and $10,337,000 of growing crop hail insurance—a grand total of $122,285,336 of all insurance in force. The $200,000 saving is based on existing Farmers Mutual rates as compared to the cost of similar insurance in non-co-operative companies.

Four hundred thousand dollars annual savings to policyholders is the conservative estimate placed by Country Life Insurance Company. This estimate is based on the standard insurance rates now in force and on the $80,009,302 of insurance in force now owned in Country Life by Illinois farm families.

Bill's companion laid the paper down and whistled softly. With a quizzical smile he turned to Bill and remarked, "I always looked on farmers as a lot of hayseeds. All right for farming but they were 'goners' when it came to running a business. What I'm wondering is, how many others like you and me are in the dark about what farmers are really doing co-operatively?"

"You and I are average," replied Bill. "I'd be willing to bet that there are a good many other business men looking over those facts and figures and wondering if maybe they hadn't been mistaken about the ability of farmers to get together and build strong, co-operative enterprises. When you look around this hotel and see the serious way these fellows tend to business you begin to get the idea back of it all."

"It's certainly an eye opener for me."

"Eye opener!" snorted Bill, "it's a revelation. It looks to me like a very fine beginning of a new deal for agriculture. And more power to 'em."

When they went out, you could see that each table of Farm Bureau members came in for some pretty sharp, interested scrutiny by these two enlightened gentlemen.



THESE LADIES SEEM TO ENJOY SERVING LUNCHEON TO THE BIG CROWD AT THE Illinois Farm Supply Meeting in the Masonic Temple.







*** Upper left—New home of P. F. Schultz, Champaign county. Fire totally destroyed the old home July 13, 1935. Check from Farmers Mutual for $1,007 arrived July 26th. Picture taken December 1935.**

*** Upper right—Home on Straus-Meis farm, Vermilion county. Old home totally destroyed by fire March 3, 1935. Check from Farmers Mutual for $2,500.00 arrived April 2, 1935. Picture taken December 1935.**

There is no suffering, mental and physical, like losing a home or farm building by fire. When you're not insured, the distress is more acute and there's no need for it. Illinois farmers now insure together in a big strong company, Farmers Mutual, at rates as low as 30 per cent less than you would ordinarily pay in a company not operating on the co-operative basis. Farmers Mutual was built, and built strong, so that when you insure with other organized Illinois farmers, you know that Farmers Mutual will help you re-build quickly with the money from a promptly delivered claim check. . . . The insurance agent at your County Farm Bureau office has full details and rates. He will be glad to explain everything to you . . . at no obligation to you of course.

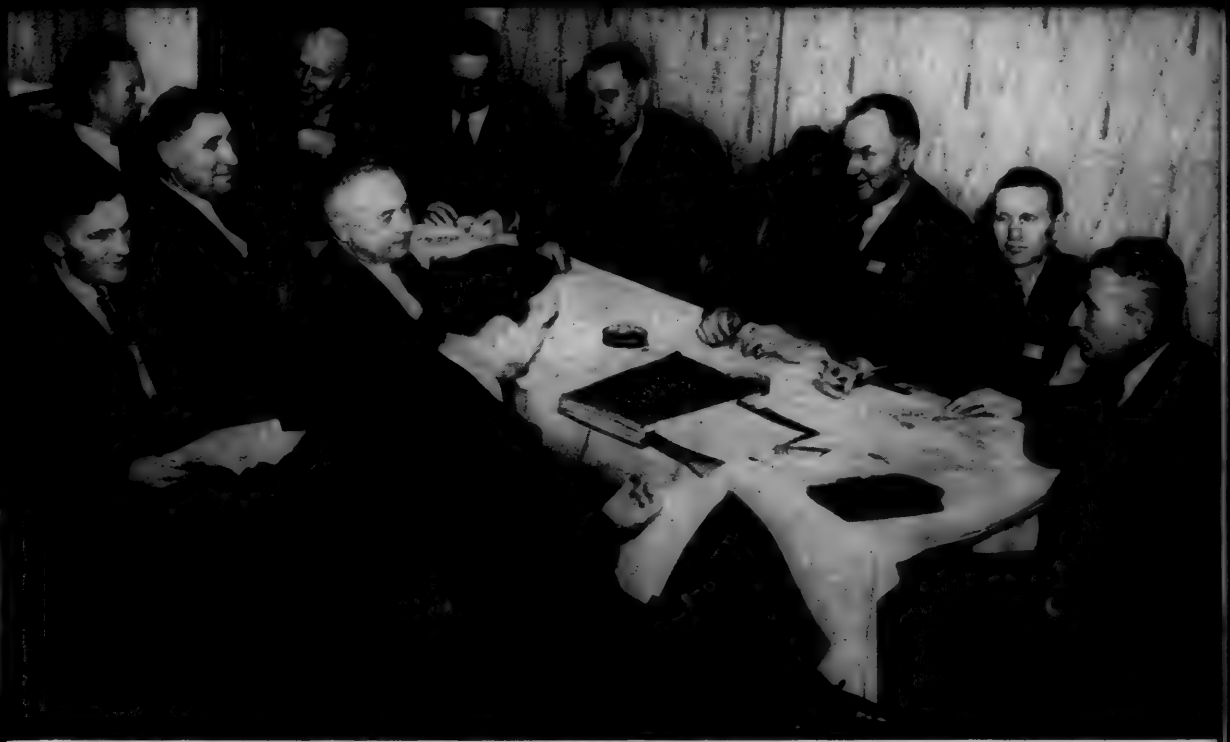
FARMERS MUTUAL RE-INSURANCE CO.

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET - - - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



BEWARE OF MARCH!

The month of sudden fires . . . high winds . . . total losses . . . suffering. Most March fires start from overheated stoves and furnaces . . . burning of accumulated trash ignites clogged flues . . . sparks carried by the March wind fan into flames. . . . Beware of March. . . . Take special care with fires and chimneys. . . . Inspect them. . . repair them now rather than later. . . . If you don't you may have no chimney to inspect.



THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE WORKED far into the night to complete their report for the session Friday morning. Left around the table are: President Smith, C. E. Bamborough, Eugene Curtis, Samuel Sorrells, Ernest D. Lawrence, C. A. Hughes, Talmage DeFrees, chairman, R. C. Downing, Harvey Adair, E. E. Houghtby and A. O. Eckert.

Resolutions Adopted at Decatur

I.

We reaffirm our faith in the established order of our Government and in the ideals upon which Government is founded, with only such modifications and changes in its organic laws as experience and mature judgment disclose as necessary to preserve its institutions, its established political and economic liberties and to secure and maintain proper economic balance and social justice as between all groups and classes.

II.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court invalidating much of the Agricultural Adjustment Act again brings the farmers of the nation face to face with their commodity surplus problem with which they have been confronted for many years.

Study and experience both before and after the enactment of the Agricultural Adjustment Act have fully convinced farmers of the imperative need for such legislation and administrative machinery as is necessary to adjust the supply of farm products to the demands of markets.

We have not and do not advocate any economy of scarcity.

We emphatically assert, however, that so long as American industry, through corporate understandings or otherwise, maintains price levels through and by the adjustment of production to demand and so long as American labor maintains its wage standards through controlling supply of available labor that farmers must be provided with the necessary functions of Government that are necessary to reasonably assure balance in the price levels of farm products with the price levels of other industry and the standard of wages of the United States.

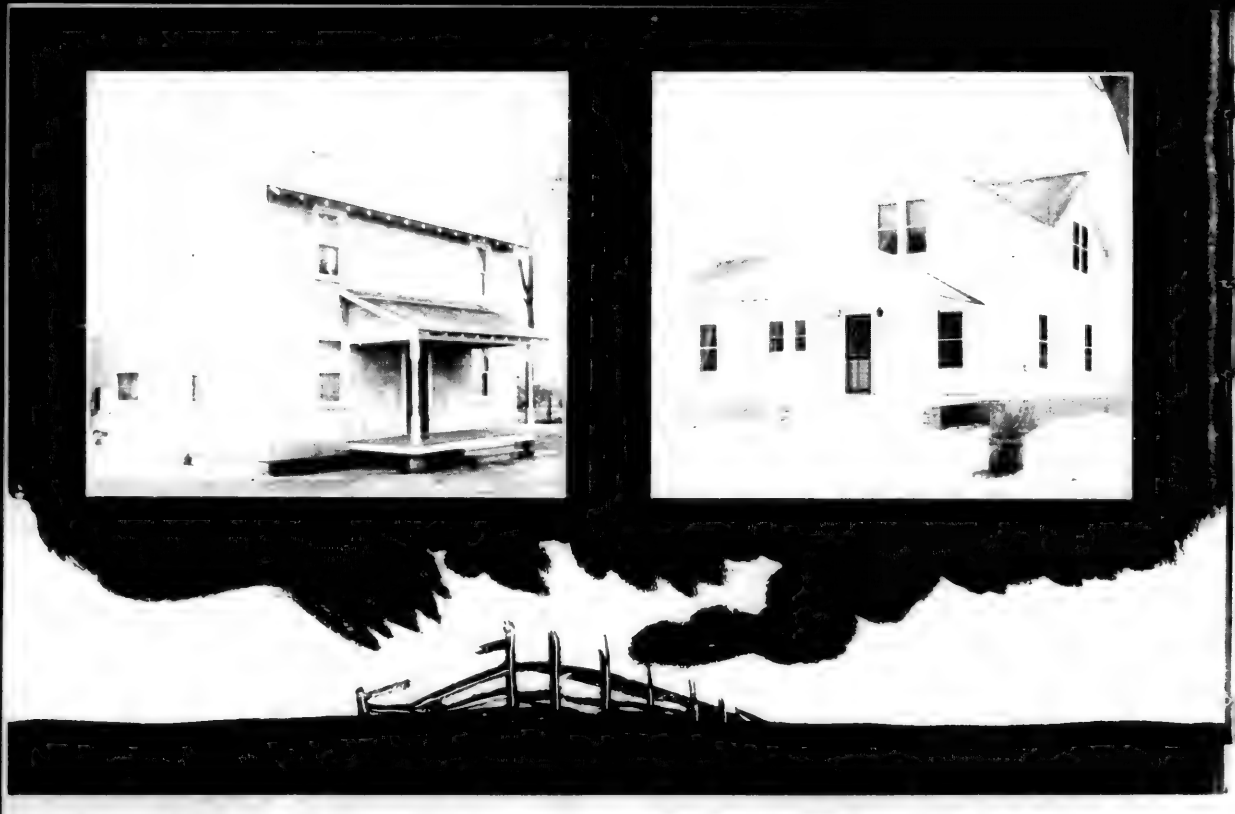
Brief experience of only two years of the operation of the Agricultural Adjustment Act has proven both the soundness and the effectiveness of this business principle operating in agriculture. A careful study of the economic interrelationship of industry and labor with agriculture clearly discloses that the general welfare of the United States is best served by the maintenance of fair and stable price levels for farm products.

The right of the American farmer to receive for his products prices which will give him average purchasing power in line with the prevailing price levels of industry and labor cannot be questioned.

We, therefore, urge and give our assurance of support to such legislation as is necessary to provide: (1) an extensive program of soil conservation to be so administered as to assist farmers in adjusting production to the total demands of markets; (2) aggressive program to expand domestic and foreign markets for farm commodity surpluses and, if necessary, the use of a substantial portion of import revenues to assist in removing from the domestic market recurring seasonal surpluses; and (3) the expansion and practical application of farm commodity loans based upon farm warehouse receipts or otherwise.

It is believed that as soon as feasible these policies should be authorized, developed by and administered under the general supervision of the Federal Government after approval by and through the cooperation of the respective states and associations of producers within each state.

The delegates assembled in the 21st



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There is no suffering, mental and physical, like losing a home or farm building by fire. When you're not insured, the distress is more acute and there's no need for it. Illinois farmers now insure together in a big strong company, Farmers Mutual, at rates as low as 30 per cent less than you would ordinarily pay in a company not operating on the co-operative basis. Farmers Mutual was built, and built strong, so that when you insure with other organized Illinois farmers, you know that Farmers Mutual will help you re-build quickly with the money from a promptly delivered claim check. . . . The insurance agent at your County Farm Bureau office has full details and rates. He will be glad to explain everything to you . . . at no obligation to you of course.

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Resolutions Adopted at Decatur

Annual Meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association assert that farmers are entitled to assistance through these three important functions of Government. We believe such a government program, properly coordinated and fairly administered will constitute a sound, defensible and permanent solution to the farm problem of the United States.

III.

We hereby pledge our assistance and support to the Administration and to Congress in providing ways and means for the early discharge of all obligations of Government to the farmers of the United States who under 1935 adjustment contracts, contracts prior thereto and farmers who under agreement or contract adjusted wheat acreage in the fall of 1935.

IV.

We see neither equity nor justice in the return to processors of any processing taxes due, but unpaid up to the time of the Supreme Court decision invalidating such taxes. It is well known that these taxes were absorbed or paid by producers and consumers. This fact is even established by representative processors in public statements and in testimony before committees of Congress.

We, therefore, urge and pledge our support to such appropriate action, by Congress, as may be necessary to cover into the Treasury of the United States all processing taxes due and unpaid up to and including January 6, 1935.

V.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act and Amendments thereto were passed by Congress for the purpose of restoring the purchasing power of agriculture and thereby assisting in the economic recovery of the nation.

We therefore protest and urge the repeal of the legislation passed by Congress amending said Act permitting manufacturers and handlers of anti-hog cholera serum and hog cholera virus to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of, or having the effect of, increasing costs to farmers of such products. Such legislation has no place in the Agricultural Adjustment Act and is inconsistent with the purpose of the Act as it has the effect of imposing further burdens upon agriculture.

VI.

Maintaining from the beginning that the farm problem is an economic and not a political one, necessitating application of economic and not political remedial measures, the Illinois Agricultural Association extends its appreciation for the intelligent, unbiased and impartial thought devoted to this problem by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and by those members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and the House Committee on Agriculture who have by word and action treated the farm problem as paramount to any partisan or selfish consideration.

VII.

We reaffirm our belief in the possibilities of reciprocal trade treaties. We shall, however, favor and support only such treaties as guarantee through their provisions a substantial balance of advantage in the export of agricultural products over other industrial products until such time as the domestic price levels of agricultural products are brought into line with the price levels of industrial products.

VIII.

There is now pending in the Congress the Commodity Exchange Bill, which proposes substantial amendment of the present Grain Futures Act. The proposed amendments:

First—Strengthen the existing regulatory sections affecting grain exchanges;

Second—Insure the Capper-Volstead grain marketing cooperatives the right to function as members of such exchanges in line with sound cooperative practices and free from arbitrary and capricious interference of old line influences.

Third—The right to determine upon hearing the merits of charges of infraction of rules of exchanges before expulsion.

Fourth—The right to make delivery of future contract sales upon exchanges from federally licensed warehouses.

We urge the Board of Directors and officers of this organization to exert every possible effort to secure passage of the Commodity Exchange bill.

IX.

There is now pending before the Congress proposed amendments to the Packers and Stockyards Act. These proposed amendments would permit the Secretary of Agriculture under his regulatory powers to inquire into the books of record of the packers on all transactions involving the purchase of livestock from producers or their agencies. Such inquiries would fully disclose to the Secretary of Agriculture the advantage or disadvantage of any particular type of livestock marketing. We urge upon the Congress the enactment of these proposed amendments to the Packers and Stockyards Act during its present session.

X.

We believe in the protection of the producers of butterfat by the imposition of a substantial Federal excise tax upon processors of oleomargarine or similar edible compounds, wherein either in whole or in part such compound include foreign oils or fats.

XI.

Recognizing the wisdom in the government's retrenchment program which will reduce the total enrollment in national C. C. C. Camps to 300,000 and that this past program has offered work for young men not able to find a place in society, we believe this work may be coordinated with the Soils Conservation Program now recognized as essential to national well being.

Since inception of the C. C. C. Camps, Illinois enrollees have been and continue to be, sent out to work in other states and as a result our state has not had its proportional share of these camps,

Sam Thompson, left, has just told another of his famous stories. A. O. Eckert, center. Sam Sorrells, right.



Field Secretary Geo. E. Metzger delivers his annual report at the Thursday a. m. session.



A tired delegate from Vermilion worn out from sleeping ten in a room.



according to the state's enrollment.

The Illinois Agricultural Association, approving the governmental retrenchment in expenditures for C. C. C. activities on a reduced basis wishes, however, to point out that Illinois' share of the reduced numbers would allocate approximately ninety camps to this state. Since only seventy-two camps, of which only twenty-eight are erosion control camps, are now located in Illinois and further reductions are contemplated, we protest this waste of government finances in abandonment of these camps as has already been done in several counties, before the community has had ample opportunity to derive such benefits as they are entitled to. The farmers have organized Soil Conservation Associations around these camps and invested in equipment for cooperation with the Camp, and we believe it only fair to retain these camps in proportion to the number of men enrolled from Illinois in such locations where these associations have been organized.

XII. ✓

We endorse, in principle, resolutions adopted by the American Farm Bureau Federation covering the subject matters of monetary policies, rural credit, industrial tariffs and federal fiscal policies.

XIII.

We regard relief of destitution as one of the most difficult problems now facing the State and Nation. We favor assistance adequate to prevent suffering either among unemployable persons or among the destitute who are physically able and willing to work but are unable to find jobs.

We are unalterably opposed to any organization of relief which by encouraging idleness, tends to pauperize the physically able and thus to perpetuate and increase the problem of relief.

We condemn any legislative measures for financing relief which free any community or county from contributing equitably and reasonably to the support of its own destitute.

We favor pending State legislation to transfer the administration of relief of unemployables in every downstate county having townships from the county to the townships and in Cook County to the townships and the City of Chicago; to give equal responsibility and taxing power to all townships and the City of Chicago, and all commission governed counties not organized into townships; and to authorize the state to contribute to relief in any county, township or the City of Chicago only when such taxing unit has previously levied taxes for relief up to the reasonable maximum limit provided therefor.

We further favor relief by the state of any employables not provided for by the Federal Government through projects for the improvement of farm to market roads and to city and village streets.

We further favor Federal legislation, if Federal relief funds are necessary, providing allocation of such relief funds only to those states which have first levied therefor a reasonably limited amount of some form of State taxes.



Charles Marshall, left, and Alvin O. Eckert re-elected Directors, take time out to read the papers.

XIV.

We reaffirm a resolution adopted last year opposing any legislation tending to force reorganization of school districts under present constitutional provisions and highway conditions.

XV.

We commend legislators who vote for the interests of their constituents regardless of political caucuses, bosses or machines. Any legislators who vote otherwise under such influence or control, we declare unworthy of support.

We authorize and direct the officers of the Association to prepare information about the votes of all legislators on all measures of importance to agriculture, to be transmitted to the County Farm Bureaus for their information. We further authorize and direct the officers of the Association to prepare on some reasonable basis and to publish in the Illinois Agricultural Association Record lists of legislators whose votes show their records to be worthy or unworthy of support.

XVI.

We deplore the loss of life and the injuries resulting from highway accidents. We insist upon the strict enforcement of the highway laws and regulations and favor the enactment of such further legislation as may be effective in reducing death and injuries upon the highways.

XVII.

We protest against further expenditures of highway funds in planting trees along the State highways until such time as the farmers of the State are reasonably supplied with improved roads.

XVIII.

We authorize and direct the officers of the Association to take such measures as may seem proper to discourage the activities of any persons or organizations who are disregarding the Association in urging upon Farm Bureaus consolidation of rural taxing units as measures of economy and efficiency.

XIX.

It appears that the state law requiring the purchase of at least 75% of butter as compared with 25% of butter substitutes for use in the state institutions is being wantonly disregarded. We request that the State Department strictly comply with the provisions of the statute.

XX.

We commend the State Department of Purchases and Supplies for buying and using some Illinois-grown apples. We definitely urge said Department to purchase and use a greater amount of Illinois-grown apples and other fruits, fruit products and vegetables for the various state institutions in preference to fruits and fruit products produced outside the state and the United States, and that such purchases be made from growers or from growers' co-operative associations.

XXI.

The adoption of Eastern time by the City of Chicago would be harmful not only to the agricultural interests in the metropolitan area but to the agricultural interests of the entire state and would be of no apparent benefit to the citizens of Chicago, therefore, we oppose the proposal to include Chicago or any portion of the State of Illinois in the Eastern time zone and direct the Officers of the Association to present our opposition to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

XXII.

A great deal of time and thought has been given to the extension and revision of the program for livestock marketing in the State of Illinois. The proposed program places upon County Farm Bureaus very definite responsibility for the direction, guidance and determination of policy in livestock marketing within this State. As livestock furnishes the largest proportion of farm income

(Continued on page 33)



AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS Agricultural Mutual, Jan. 29. Left to right: President Earl C. Smith, Judge John Gutknecht of the Chicago Municipal Court, C. E. Bamborough, secretary, A. E. Richardson, manager.

Auto Insurance Company Hangs up New Records

WITH two outstanding speakers, Earl C. Smith, president, and Hon. John Gutknecht, Judge of the Municipal Court, Chicago, on hand to lend color to the proceedings, the annual meeting of Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, in the Armory, Decatur, Jan. 29, was exceptionally well attended and no one went away disappointed in what they heard or saw. The meeting was one of the highlights of the three day convention.

The meeting opened with the annual report of Mr. Smith in which he pointed out the strides made by the company during the year. "The year 1935 was one of far greater activity than any past year," he said. "Early in the year your board of directors, after careful study and advice from counsel, actuary and manager, determined to offer policyholders who renewed on and after April 1 a new contract called the 'Cash Premium Policy' which contained the broadest provisions of coverage ever offered to the public in this state. . . . The machinery was set up for re-writing nearly 40,000 policies. Beginning on April 1 as each policyholder renewed his insurance there was returned to him the non-assessable new 'Cash Premium Policy' with a guaranteed rate."

The report further revealed that the company will have completed its ninth year on March 31, 1936. On December 31, 1935 the company had 46,816 policies in force of which 45,056 were on automobiles and trucks, 1,720 employers' liability and 40 on 4-H Club calves. During 1935 the company wrote the greatest number of policies in its history. The number of automobile policies written was 11,164, employers' liability policies 456 and 40 4-H Calf Club policies covering 1,210 calves. Thirty-two master policies covering 1,412 calves were also written. Premiums totaled $992,205.50 of which $658,445.45 was earned.

Increased frequency of accidents was pointed out by A. E. Richardson, who gave the manager's report. It was shown that in 1933, 18.8 per cent of Illinois Agricultural Mutual policyholders were involved in accidents. In

1934 this had grown to 22.2 per cent. During 1935, this total had grown to 28.1 per cent. In face of increased loss payments, he said, assets at Dec. 31, 1935 were at the satisfactory figure of $1,086,077.29 while surplus was equally sufficient at $480,616.46.

Judge John Gutknecht of the Municipal Court, Chicago, made a stirring plea in behalf of a state drivers' license law. "You have a 50 per cent better chance of escaping death from auto accidents in the City of Chicago than you have outside the city," he said. "The downstate death rate from auto accidents is 50 per cent greater than that of Chicago. The drivers' license law is a first necessity if we are to make our state safe.

"There are around 700 people in this meeting. Based on the law of averages, 10 of you will be killed within a year, and nearly half of you will be injured in automobile accidents. In Chicago we have reduced speed and cut out fixing tickets given for traffic violations. Now we need your help to make further gains in suppressing accidents. There is no fee in the pending bill and no examination for present drivers. Only beginners are to be examined.

"The thousands of traffic violators which come into my court during the year show that carelessness and alcohol are the two principal causes of auto accidents. The craze for speed is responsible for the many deaths."

He outlined the steps that were being taken by the traffic court to reduce accidents. Boys and girls who violate traffic rules are required to bring their mothers to court. "In most cases mama handles the situation," he says. "She takes the car away at least for a time. We take all these first offenders to the morgue and let them see the results of careless driving. Then we take them to the county hospital to see the scores of people who have been crippled and maimed. Instead of levying a fine we tell these youths to pay small amounts, usually $2 or $3, to the injured people in the hospital. This spares them from a court record. Between 1600 and 1700 traffic violators have paid around $7,000 to victims since we started this plan.

"This Mutual Company of yours, good as it is, will continue to cost you more for your insurance unless you have a drivers' license law. In other states where they have such legislation the death rate is only about one-half what it is in Illinois."

Other reports were given by L. A. Williams, acquisition manager, who pointed out that there were still some Farm Bureau members who were not insuring their autos and trucks in the Farm Bureau company. He prophesied that, with the full co-operation of members, agents and directors, 1935's record could be beaten in 1936. L. V. Drake, superintendent of claims, reported that there were 12,663 claims in the auto division, 222 in the employer's liability division and that $1,465.25 was paid to 4-H club members for 37 calves which died while insured in the company. Almost 48,000 claims have been filed with the company since it started and all have been settled except 1,571, the larger part of which came in the last few weeks of the year. During 1935 the company paid out $343,716.75 in cash on claims. Losses incurred were $433,128.75, which is 65.8 per cent of the premiums earned.

Other highlights of the meeting were the reading of the treasurer's report and the presentation of winners of the district Skilled Drivers Club contests.

A million dollar corporation to promote the organization of co-operative department stores was recently announced by Edward A. Filene, famous American merchant of Boston. "Distribution is now our basic economic problem," said Mr. Filene. "By eliminating the tremendous wastes of traditional merchandising, we could sell goods at such low prices that the buying power of every customer would be tremendously increased. We have not been selling according to our capacity to consume. We have had to curtail production and bring on unemployment which of course so limited the public's buying power that all business became depressed."



LAST YEAR IT WAS A GIRL; THIS YEAR a boy. Gerald Sammons of Montgomery county chosen state president of the Skilled Drivers' Clubs.

District winners, left to right, front row, are: Don Baldwin, Vermilion county; Genevieve Bowyer, Williamson county; Mildred Scholl, McLean county; Helen Mobley, 1935 president, Montgomery county; Gerald Sammons, president, Montgomery county; Louise Blimling, Morgan county; Delbert Geiser, Stephenson county. Left to right back row, are: Curtis Bohleber, White county; Lester Culp, Bureau county; Roger Smith, Lawrence county; Walter Ringering, Madison county; LeRoy Nelson, DeKalb county; Truman Gustus, Henry county; Robert Webb, Will county.

Happenings in Home Bureau

Business sessions, reports, dinner meetings, conferences, teas, lectures, tours and concerts, made a busy week for Home Bureau members at the Farm and Home Conference, University of Illinois, January 13 to 17. Mrs. Leonard J. Killey, State President, presided at the business sessions of the State Federation. Mrs. Katherine Van Aiken Burns, State Extension Leader, served as hostess at numerous gatherings.

Home advisors took notes and compared problems. Home makers studied charts and listened to suggestions. Young men and women took part in the recreational program with eagerness, combined with serious intent.

Speaking before the business session Miss Anna May Price, state librarian, Springfield, praised the legislative work of the Home Bureau Federation in the interest of appropriations for rural libraries. "In organization there is strength," said Miss Price. "Only with help from such organizations as this can we hope to further the work of libraries in all communities."

Ninety-seven of the 102 counties of the state were represented by the 1622 women who attended. With 332 women registered, Champaign County led. McLean county was second with 155.

Because of the growth of the IHBF, with a membership of over 11,000, a new constitution was adopted at the annual business session. An advisory board, including the president, executive board, past presidents, and committee chairman will function this year.

In appreciation of financial aid and assistance given to 4-H Club work, the Home Bureau executive board entertained the county board of supervisors of Woodford County at a luncheon in December. After the meal, Mrs. L. A. White, county 4-H Club chairman, spoke on the work of the Home Bureau. J. Sullivan, president of the board, responded. The 4-H Club program in the county was also explained.

A total of 1050 people passing in four lines, were served in 27 minutes in La Salle County by the Home Bureau at the Farm Bureau annual meeting. At the same meeting, the County Home Advisor spoke to the Farm Management group on "Planned Living."

In Macoupin County, the young men outnumber the women in attending the Rural Young Adults recreational programs. The popularity of these programs is shown by the fact that at a New Year's party, admittance was limited at the doorway by invitational card only.

Lake County Home Bureau members call attention to their seven placings on the State Honor Roll in 4-H Club work.

Co-operating with the State Department of Health, Nauvoo unit of Hancock County assisted with an immunization campaign in the schools. Home Bureau, with the Carthage Parent and Teachers, sponsored two talks, one for boys and girls, the other to parents, given by Margaret Wells Wood of the American Hygiene Association.



OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF ILLINOIS HOME BUREAU FEDERATION FOR 1936 elected during Farm and Home Week at Urbana. Front row, left to right: Mrs. John Clifton, vice-president, Milford; Mrs. Pearl Reifsteck, treasurer, Champaign; Mrs. J. V. Stevenson, president, Streator; Mrs. Charles J. Elliott, secretary, Streator. Back row, left to right: Mrs. Gordon Fillingham, director, Pontiac; Mrs. Clark Fullerton, director, Tuscola; Mrs. Leonard Killey, past president and ex-officio director, Monmouth; Mrs. Will Park, director, Reynolds. Mrs. Clarence Sunderland, director, Delphi, not present.

The I. A. A. Annual Meeting

Nell Flatt Goodman

Earnest, thoughtful, undaunted, and yes cheerful farmers and their wives gathered, four thousand strong, for the annual meeting of the I. A. A. in Decatur, the last three days of January.

Not a political question, but an economic and social problem touching the farms and the homes must be met and solved.

Ever determined, these men and women took it for granted that if a new difficulty had arisen, then, they would face it, and it could and would be overcome.

What about the women?

Were they interested in what was going on, what was being said and what was being done?

According to an estimate made by one of the leaders, 10 percent of those in attendance were women. Of this number, a large porportion were members of Home Bureau.

Why? Because that's part of the job. Other than hints on household duties, Home Bureau furthers education on current affairs. Legislation, financial conditions and outside influences on the home are considered. Home, not just House, is the major premise of Home Bureau.

Have you ever noticed how a woman will broaden her interests from her own immediate surroundings after working with the organization?

That is one reason most men are such loyal supporters of Home Bureau.

Who should be more interested in learning about farm legislation and farm problems than the women?

And, that is why so many women are such loyal supporters of Farm Bureau!

This is what they said:

Mrs. J. F. Probst, Moultrie county: I am 100% for Farm Bureau. In our community the women have a stronger organization than the men. We have set as our goal for the coming year, "Every Home Bureau member's husband a member of Farm Bureau!"

Mrs. W. S. Batson, Shelby County: We have found the women always very helpful in Farm Bureau programs. We can depend upon them in anything we ask.

Mrs. Harry Reifsteck, Champaign county: I like to come to these meetings to see how the men conduct them. This one was very interesting.

One woman who did not give her name was heard to remark, "I'll never let my husband come to an IAA meeting again without me."

$100,000,000 Country Life Goal for 1936

In case anyone attending the IAA annual meeting in Decatur made the mistake of considering the Country Life conference an annual meeting too their error can be well understood. To the casual outsider, meaning those other than general agents, special agents and officers of the company, the affair had the same character as all other meetings. But let it be said here that Country Life is holding its annual birthday Round-Up in Springfield at the Abraham Lincoln Hotel on February 20 and 21, 1936. Them's facts from the lips of none other than L. A. Williams, manager of Country Life.

To get back to Decatur, the Country Life conference more or less started the parade of company meetings on Wednesday, January 29th. With no outside speakers, the meeting swept along through the morning covering subject after subject in shipshape order. None of the talks by staff members extended beyond the allotted fifteen minutes, and the show was closed by Larry Williams who, deviating from life insurance delivered a stirring and eloquent talk on the road agriculture must follow on its journey back to prosperity.

The program was sprinkled with variety. Dave Meiher and Clarence Ramler, field men for Country Life, spoke briefly, yet pointedly on the methods and procedure to be used in 1936 in realizing the Country Life goal of $100,000,000 of insurance in force by June 1936. Howard Reeder, actuary, explained charts which showed the position of Country Life in relation to other leading life insurance companies. Dr. John Boland, medical examiner, took the highly technical subject of mortality and proper selection of risks and explained with charts and figures how Country Life has achieved its remarkable record of picking good risks.

In the evening 288 Country Life agents sat down to the annual General Agents Club banquet. New officers were elected who immediately took charge of the meeting. They are President William C. Linker, Whiteside County; Vice-President Charles W. Homan, Crawford-Jasper counties; Secretary and Treasurer Ben Roth, McLean county. Special honors were paid to the 129 agents who had made their quotas during the year. Larry Williams acted as toastmaster of the banquet and started the evening's talks by bidding goodbye to the outgoing president, Palmer Robinson, of Henry county. Robinson delivered an excellent reply and was followed by Wm. C. Linker, the new president. Other talks were given by Bernard Mosier, Russell Graham, Chas. Masching, Chas. Homan and Ben Roth. The Pawnee Four furnished entertainment and at the end, Clifford Jessen of DeWitt county popped up with his Clown Legionaire Band. This feature was totally unexpected and as with most unexpected things went over with a bang.

Everybody went away from the banquet feeling that $100,000,000 of life insurance in force by June 1936 was already an established fact.



Country Life's "Larry" Williams. "Don't let anyone kid you about the importance of farm buying power."

Resolutions

(Continued from page 29)

of all farm commodities in Illinois, we urge all County Farm Bureaus through their proper officers to aggressively use their combined influence in the building and maintenance of that type of program which will result in the largest net return to the livestock growers of this State.

XXIII.

We request the officers and Board of Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association to give careful study to the effect of public auction sales upon livestock prices and upon the dissemination of livestock diseases and of the effects of present laws regulating the transportation of livestock and of freight and truck rates, upon livestock prices.

XXIV.

We believe there is an imperative need for a scientific score card or gauge by which farm organizations, their origin, their development, their membership, their affiliated relationships, their stability, their leadership, their value to members and prospective members, and other intrinsic factors upon which claims of service are predicated, may be measured.

We believe such a composite analysis of all farm organizations in the United States, together with the preparation of a score card or gauge by which members and prospective members can themselves evaluate farm organizations, would be a distinct contribution to agricultural education, an instrument of great value to the farmers of the nation, and a definite asset to farm organizations which are able to meet the criteria specified by the measurements applied.

An analytical study of this type, together with the measurements upon which such a study should be made, has been needed for many years. Particularly is there need for such an evaluation in times of economic emergency, in times of changing conditions, and in periods when important legislative measures in the interest of agriculture are being proposed and weighed.

To be of utmost value to the farmers of the nation, and to the general public, such an analysis or investigation, together with the preparation of the bases by which proper measurements may be made, should be directed by a completely disinterested and eminently qualified person, or persons, or institution, or institutions. The results of such survey or investigation, together with a detailed description of the methods employed in conducting the study or studies, should be made completely available to the general public, and given the widest possible public dissemination.

We, therefore, urge the American Farm Bureau Federation to find the proper person or persons, or institution, or institutions, which, in the judgment of the Board of Directors, are most eminently qualified to conduct such a study and to prepare such a measurement gauge, and to request that the analysis be made as rapidly as possible.

XXV.

We deeply appreciate the fine hospitality and courtesy extended us throughout the convention by the Macon County Farm Bureau, the Macon County Home Bureau, the Association of Commerce, the Mayor, School Board, Churches, Press and the citizens of Decatur and are grateful for their contribution to the success of this annual meeting.



Orr in Chicago Tribune

Cheap Food and Poverty

UTTER ignorance or wanton disregard of truth? Call it what you may. In the cartoon above is a flagrant example of the propaganda which, if it achieves its end, would restore the bitter conditions of 1932.

The lower food prices of that year were out of reach of far more people than the higher prices of today. Factories closed and jobs vanished as farmers—their income all but gone—quit buying.

Price fixing and price protection for every one but agriculture! That is the school of thought farmers must combat not only to save themselves, but the nation itself.

There is a powerful minority in this country that definitely wants unlimited production of farm crops. Cheap food and cheap raw materials! And at the expense of the farmer. This group cares not for the long-time consequences of such a policy. It gives no heed to the farmer's invested capital, to soil conservation, to the social and economic problems attending ruinous farm prices. It would impoverish the soil and the people on it. Sacrifice the national welfare to serve their own selfish and immediate ends.

The Supreme Court's 6 to 3 decision has temporarily destroyed the farmer's tariff and the opportunity afforded under AAA to maintain fair prices for farm products. That is just another incident in the long fight of organized farmers for justice. Meanwhile production control price fixing behind high tariff walls and arbitrary fixing of fees, wages and salaries go on in other walks of life. Nothing has been done about that, yet they all affect the farmer's costs of doing business.

But a new farm program is in the making. Organized farmers again are seeing to that. It is being written to meet court objections under the guidance of a friendly administration. It will have the support of the fair-minded members of both major parties in Congress.

Meanwhile consumers are learning that food prices have come down little if any. Nor has the amount of the federal processing taxes been added to the prices of farm products as meat packer representatives testified would happen. Distribution costs, it appears, have absorbed most of the taxes. But farmers are not discouraged. The temporary setback has only made them more determined to go forward. There may be strange bridges yet to cross. The problem will not be settled until it is settled right.

It Got Results

SIX Supreme Court judges called the Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional but it got results. Price-depressing surpluses, the orge of the Federal Farm Board, are no longer an immediate problem. AAA, the drouth, and dollar devaluation have brought agricultural prices and income into reasonable balance with those of other groups.

"The year 1935 closed wih business activity at the highest level in more than five years and with signs of recovery more widespread than at any time since the turn of the depression was reached in 1932," comments the National City Bank bulletin. It lists 16 important industries such as electric power, rayon, shoes, wool consumption, radios, electric refrigerators, gasoline consumption and others which set all time high records in production or sales—even exceeding 1929—last year.

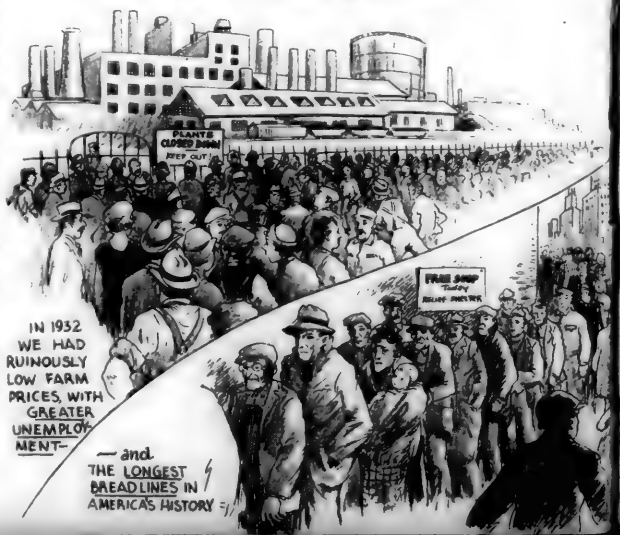
"It is hardly deniable that the trade improvements, from 1933 through 1935, originated on the farms, for the trade figures themselves show that the gains began, and have been largest in the rural states," the bulletin contniues. "It is certain that the absorption of the surplus of farm products is a genuine gain, vastly improving their market position as compared with two or three years ago. . . . The outlook for the farmer gives hope of still another year of improvement in income."

The crisis in agriculture is over. Now the problem is to hold the gains made. A repetition of conditions responsible for the depression must be avoided. The national welfare demands that this be done. It is incumbent on all political parties and representatives in congress and state legislature to support a policy for agriculture that accomplishes this purpose.

Hickman-Lantz Bills Pass

BY passing the Hickman-Lantz poor relief bills, the Illinois legislature again has taken a courageous step toward establishing uniformity, efficiency, and honesty in handling one of our greatest state and national problems. Bitterly opposed by the Kelly-Nash political machine in Cook county, these bills would require a moderate tax levy by each township or other local unit of government including Chicago, of 30 cents per $100 on property before becoming eligible for poor relief grants from the state. This time we hope the governor will sign these bills. Fairness to all sections of the state demands it.

The Sequel to Low Farm Prices



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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION Record

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In This Issue

Soil Conservation Bill Enacted

For Justice in Poor Relief

Farm Management Outlook in Corn Belt

Protect the '36 Pig Crop

Three Millions More For Eggs

And Others

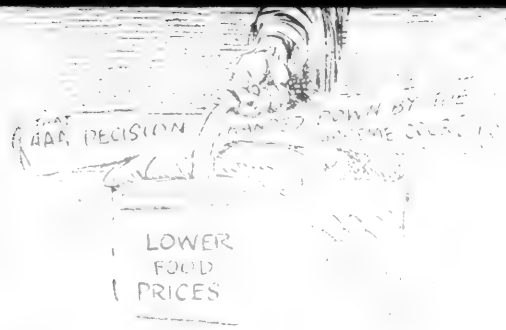








MARCH
1936



Cheap Food and Poverty

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It Got Results

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Hickman-Lantz Bills Pass

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1936





"THAT'S A FAIR QUESTION"

"It's simple arithmetic. We insure only Farm Bureau members, who have fewer accidents than the average rural driver. Because we have fewer claims to pay, we pay out less of the premiums paid in each year than if we were to insure the cars of careless drivers. The amount of money paid out in claims is what sets the insurance rate. Our premiums, low as they are, are sufficient to offer a policy of the greatest coverage and still meet any and all claims. Then, too, we have no large renewal commission to pay annually, no high salaries to officers, directors and executives. In the last analysis, the Farm Bureau set up our company to serve Farm Bureau members rather than to make huge profits. There you have the reason why we can offer so much protection for so little money. Tell your neighbors about it."

HERE'S WHAT CAREFUL DRIVING GETS YOU

Semi-Annual Rates For Ford, Plymouth, Chevrolet or Any Car With a Factory List Price Up to $750

FIRE AND THEFT

Protects you fully 100% for loss sustained in whole or in part from fire or theft.

SEMI-ANNUAL COST $1.85

PUBLIC LIABILITY & PROPERTY DAMAGE

Protects you against claims for injury to other persons or their property. Public Liability $5000 to $10,000 limit. Property Damage, $5000, including all court costs, attorney's fees, etc.

SEMI-ANNUAL COST $4.30

MOVING OBJECT COLLISION

Pays 80% of the direct actual loss to you if your car is struck by some moving object.

SEMI-ANNUAL COST $2.70

STATIONARY OBJECT COLLISION

Pays 80% of the direct actual loss to you if you should accidentally upset or strike some stationary object.

SEMI-ANNUAL COST $2.10

THERE IS A SMALL POLICY FEE CHARGED ONLY ONCE IN A LIFETIME

If you are a Farm Bureau member and a careful driver, you too should join with your neighbors and enjoy the economies and protection offered by your own strong auto insurance company. The insurance agent at your County Farm Bureau office will gladly tell you all about Farm Bureau auto insurance and show you how you can save up to 40 per cent by insuring in your own company under the new Cash Premium Plan. Why not see about it at once?

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

608 So. Dearborn St. Chicago, Illinois

The
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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GEORGE THIEM, *Editor* JOHN TRACY, *Asst. Editor*

Good News If True

THE Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act has passed the Congress and been signed by the President. Now the immediate problem is to work out the details and secure a practical administration of the program for the best interests of all concerned.

The fundamental principle of keeping production in balance with the demands of markets at fair price levels for which farmers have been fighting has been retained as a feature of the new legislation. How well the act achieves this purpose only the future can disclose. But of one thing there can be no doubt. That is the wisdom of a national policy, and an individual farm policy as well, of conserving and improving soil fertility—the nation's most important resource. There can be no valid criticism of this goal.

One aspect of the new program has been given too little emphasis. That is lowering production costs. As soil fertility and productiveness increases, costs per unit go down. Farm cost records disclose the supreme importance of high yields per acre in making the farm pay. The new plan definitely directs itself toward less extensive but more intensive cultivation. It gets at a business fundamental about which we shall hear more and more.

In a recent interview, Henry Ford is quoted as saying that "we are getting bravely over the theory of high prices and scarcity, the fallacy that making fewer things and selling them for more money creates prosperity." Then the writer comments pertinently that "Mr. Ford was alluding to the practice of business to get together for the maintenance of high prices." Good news if true.

"Characterizing maintenance of high prices as 'a racket or trust'", the writer continues, "Mr. Ford pointed to several items close to where he sat in an associate's office as being unreasonably priced. He referred to one article which he said cost him $12 and which he could make for 25 or 30 cents. 'It's true of so many things,' he said."

Farmers have insisted from the beginning that they were forced into the adoption of acreage and crop limitation because of the disparity between the prices of the things farmers sell and the prices of the things they buy. Agriculture is more than willing to reduce its costs of production and produce food and raw materials at reasonable prices. Will industry meet the farmer half way?



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OFFICERS

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Good News If True

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Officers and Directors Elected to Guide Destinies of Illinois Agricultural Association and Associated Companies in 1936



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18th,
Iroquois County



Eugene Curtis, 19th
Champaign County



K. T. Smith, 20th
Greene County



Samuel Sorrells, 21st
Montgomery County



A. O. Eckert, 22nd
St. Clair County



Chester McCord,
23rd, Jasper County



Chas. Marshall, 24th
Johnson County



R. B. Endicott, 25th
Pulaski County

The
Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD
Volume 14 March, 1936 Number 3

Conservation Bill Enacted

Expect to Hold Gains in '36 Made Under AAA

PRELIMINARY plans for putting the new soil conservation program into effect this year may be announced before this issue of the RECORD is off the press.

The new program embodied in amendments to the Soil Conservation Act of 1935 was approved by the Conference Committee after passing both houses of Congress Feb. 25. The Senate bill passed that body several weeks ago. The House bill, which was largely substituted for the Senate bill, received an overwhelming favorable vote in the House on February 21. The count was 267 to 97 with 65 not voting.

Twenty-one out of 25 Illinois congressmen voted for the bill. Rep. Brennan, congressman-at-large from Bloomington, and Rep. Buckbee of Rockford, failed to vote. Otherwise the bill was given the solid approval of the downstate delegation. Rep. Ralph Church of Evanston voted against the bill.

The purpose of the bill is: (1) preservation and improvement of soil fertility; (2) promotion of the economic use of land; (3) diminution of exploitation and unprofitable use of natural soil resources; (4) provision for and maintenance of a continuous and stable supply of agricultural commodities adequate to meet domestic and foreign consumer requirements at prices fair to both producers and consumers; (5) re-establishment and maintenance of farmer's purchasing power.

The first part of the bill relates to a temporary plan considered as an emergency measure to be in operation only for the years 1936 and 1937.

The second part has to do with a permanent plan to begin January 1, 1938, which will provide for federal grants of money to the states to enable each to carry out a program of soil conservation and balanced production. The states will have from now until January 1, 1938 to work out their own program and pass necessary farm legislation to be eligible for federal grants. In the meantime a temporary program will operate designed to hold the gains made under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

If the Secretary of Agriculture determines that the farmer has co-operated and complied with the conditions and requirements of the program, he can make benefit payments in proportion to the acreage of land so used and treated by the co-operating producer. There will be no contract. The landowner can take it or leave it.

Under the permanent features of the bill, the plan adopted by any state must conform to the purposes of the federal act and be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture before the state can secure federal aid. In determining the amount of money to be apportioned to any state, the Secretary will take into consideration various factors such as acreage and productivity of land devoted to farm production, acreage and value of major soil depleting and major export crops.

The exact method or basis for ap-



THE NATIONAL CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON. INSET SHOWS EARL SMITH TESTIFYING before Senate Agricultural Committee on Soil Conservation Bill.

portioning funds among the states was a controversial question. The Senate and House bills differed on the question. The method outlined in the Senate bill was substantially adopted. The dairy states are fearful lest they be discriminated against in apportioning funds because in dairy farming there is a relatively large acreage of pasture and meadow to cultivated crops. Dairy interests, likewise, contended that they would be subjected to greater competition if the acreage in legumes and grasses is increased throughout the country. An amendment was finally adopted on this point providing that the Secretary shall in every practical way provide for soil-conserving and soil rebuilding practices rather than the growing of soil-depleting commercial crops.

What Court Said

In supporting the constitutionality of the measure in the House debate, Representative Cooley of North Carolina said: "Now let us consider a few statements in the Supreme Court decision on the AAA case. What did the Court mean by the following language?

> 'We are not here concerned with a conditional appropriation of money, nor with a provision that if certain conditions are not complied with the appropriation shall no longer be available. By the Agricultural Adjustment Act the amount of the tax is appropriated to be expended only in payment under contracts whereby the parties bind themselves to regulation by the Federal Government. There is an obvious difference between a statute stating the conditions upon which moneys shall be expended and one effective only upon assumption of a contractual obligation to submit to a regulation which otherwise could not be enforced.'

"What did the Court mean by the following language, none of which is in any way necessary or pertinent to the decision?

> 'We are not now required to ascertain the scope of the phrase (general welfare of the United States) or to determine whether an appropriation in aid of agriculture falls within it.'

Interprets Meaning

"Is it not clear," said Rep. Cooley, "that the Court intended to suggest that under the general-welfare clause of the Federal Constitution we could make grants of federal funds in aid of agriculture?

"Is it not clear that the Court intended to suggest that we could, in the absence of contracts binding upon farmers, make conditional appropriations with provision that if certain conditions are not complied with the appropriation shall no longer be available?

"Does not this bill seek to use the power of the general-welfare clause of the Constitution? Does it not make conditional appropriations of money, with provisions that if the conditions are not complied with the appropriation will no longer be available?"

Proponents of the legislation in the debate on the floor of the House read letters and telegrams from President Edward A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation, President Earl C. Smith of the IAA, President George N. Putnam of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation and others. Rep. Scott Lucas of the 20th Illinois district spoke for the bill in which he read a telegram from President Smith urging his active support of the legislation. Mr. Lucas also presented a resolution from eight Democratic and eight Republican farmers of Menard county, Illinois, within his district in which they expressed "unreserved faith and confidence in the leadership of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation" and asked Congress to enact legislation to meet the situation created by invalidation of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. "If, in their opinion," said the resolution, "such legislation is not passed under the Constitution, we ask that such an amendment to the Constitution be submitted to the people as will make it possible to legally protect the agricultural industry of this country."

Above Partisanship

"The most significant and forceful part of these resolutions," said Mr. Lucas, "is the fact that men are willing to get together on an agricultural policy which is high above the plateau of partisan politics. It is a declaration of firmness and candor by men who belong to both major political parties but who are willing to submerge party regularity for a principle which means everything to them."

Answering the criticism from the dairy states, Rep. Kleberg of Texas, operator of perhaps the largest ranch in the United States, said: "One of the outstanding lessons to be learned with reference to dairy production as well as beef production is that dairy products as well as beef poundage increases at all times when the prices of dairy feed or cattle feed are low. My distinguished young friend (Rep. Boileau of Wisconsin) forgets that with reference to beef cattle 50 per cent more weight can be put on a steer by feeding him corn than by feeding him for the same period on grass.

Cheap Feed—More Milk

"Secretary Wallace, if my memory serves me, testified before the Committee that the prices of feed grains or other high protein or milk producing feeds affect the poundage in dairy production upward or downward, higher production when feed cost is low and lower production as feed costs rise higher."

Throughout the debate the measure was supported or opposed on a nonpartisan basis. Rep. Hope of Kansas, a Republican, delivered one of the most effective speeches for the bill. He quoted from his party platform of 1932 as follows:

> "The fundamental problem of American agriculture is the control of production to such volume as will balance supply with demand. In the solution of this problem the co-operative organization of farmers to plan production, and the tariff to hold the home market for American farmers are vital elements. A third element equally as vital is the control of acreage under cultivation as an aid to the efforts of the farmer to balance production. . . . We will support any plan which will help to balance production against demand and thereby raise agricultural prices, provided it is economically sound and administratively workable without burdensome bureaucracy."

What Platform Said

"The Democratic Party's platform," said Hope, "contained this language: 'We condemn the extravagance of the Farm Board, its disastrous action which made the government a speculator of farm products and the unsound policies of restricting agricultural production to the demands of domestic markets.'

"The Democratic platform also contained the following language under the list of policies favored by the party: 'Extension and development of farm cooperative movement and effective control of crop surpluses so that our farmers may have the full benefit of the domestic market. The enactment of every constitutional measure that will aid the farmers to receive for their basic farm commodities prices in excess of cost.'

"Even a casual glance at the planks in the two platforms will disclose that the Republican theory was one of reducing and controlling production, while the Democratic theory was opposed to the control of and reduction in production, and favored some efforts to control crop surpluses after they were produced.

Economic Legislation

"What happened is enough to give a good laugh to anyone who is interested in the humor of politics. The Democratic party won the election. It in effect adopted the policy of controlling production so as to balance supply and demand as expressed in the Republican platform."

Congressman Hope pointed out that there are many things which can be said against the bill. "There are basic and fundamental arguments which can

(Continued on page 27)

Illinois Leads in Congressional Support of Farm Legislation

I. A. A. Plays Prominent Part in Fight for National Farm Policy Since Early '20s

WHEN a farm bill affecting the interests of corn belt agriculture is before Congress, old time Washington observers say you can count on getting more votes from the Illinois delegation in the House than that of any other state.

Back in February 1927 when the fight waxed warm over the McNary-Haugen bill which was opposed every step of the way by the Industrial East, Illinois came through with flying colors. Eighteen votes, the solid downstate delegation, aided by Sabath and Kunz of Cook county, were recorded for the bill on the final roll call. Only seven Illinois congressmen, all from Cook county, opposed the legislation.

Again in May 1928, despite the veto of the 1927 measure by President Coolidge, organized farmers pressed on and brought the revised McNary-Haugen bill before the House again for final vote. This time 18 yeas again were registered by Illinois congressmen—the solid downstate delegation plus one from Cook county. Five Cook county votes were recorded against it.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act passed by the House Mar. 22, 1933 saw Illinois in the lead a third time supporting an important farm measure. A total of 23 favorable votes was the count, this time including six votes from Cook county to four against.

The fourth major farm measure which came before Congress only recently is the bill embodying amendments to the Soil Conservation Act of 1935. The vote on this measure was taken in the House February 21 when 21 Illinois congressmen gave it their approval. Only one vote was cast against it—that of Rep. Ralph Church of Evanston. Rep's. Buckbee of Rockford, Martin Brennan of Bloomington and A. J. Sabath of Chicago did not vote. The Illinois delegation in Congress, numbering only 25 since Michael F. Igoe, congressman-at-large, and Rep. Arnold were appointed to other positions, thus delivered 21 out of 25 possible votes for the legislation.

Those who voted for the bill are: Adair, Allen, Arends, Beam, Dirksen, Dobbins, Keller, Kelly, Kocialkowski, Lucas, McAndrews, McKeough, Mason, Meeks, Mitchell, O'Brien, Parsons, Reed, Schaefer, Schuetz, Thompson.

The bill passed by a record vote of 267 to 97 with 65 not voting. As we go to press the bill has been sent to Conference Committee to iron out differences between the House and Senate over details. It is expected to be approved at an early date by both Houses and signed by the President.

In each instance, the educational work among Illinois congressmen by the I. A. A. was the dominant factor in winning solid downstate support. Time after time, Illinois representatives have been invited to meetings, often at dinner, where President Smith and others have carefully explained the principles and details of the pending legislation.

Equally effective have been letters and telegrams from County Farm Bureau officials to their congressmen. Without alert organization it is safe to assume that the opposition, always well organized against practically every farm bill thus far proposed, would have been far more successful.

To what extent the influence of Illinois Farm Bureau members represented by the Illinois Agricultural Association has been effective in moulding national agricultural policy is little appreciated except by those who have been in closest touch with the fight for farm equality beginning back in the early '20s.

The part played by George N. Peek

(Continued on page 8)

LEADING THE WAY



I. A. A. Counsel Says Court Reasoning Would Hit Industrial Tariff

Donald Kirkpatrick, general counsel, substituted for President Edw. A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Feb. 24 in addressing the Agricultural Club of Chicago. Mr. Kirkpatrick spoke on the new farm program.



DONALD KIRKPATRICK

"Following the line of reasoning of the Supreme Court in the Hoosac Mills case," Mr. Kirkpatrick said, "It is doubtful if our protective tariff legislation beginning in 1789 would have been held constitutional. In nearly all, if not all, of the various tariff acts of the past 100 years, in the purpose clause Congress expressed its intention to promote, protect and encourage industry as well as to secure revenue.

Pointed the Way

"In the Hoosac case the Court held that agricultural production is a local matter and its regulation not a proper function of the federal government. The Court, following that line of reasoning, might also have held that industry is a local matter, the protection and encouragement of which is not a proper function of the federal government.

"In that decision however, the Court apparently pointed the way for Congress to enact a farm program to be carried on jointly by the federal government and the several states, and based upon this line of reasoning the bill embodying amendments to the Soil Conservation Act of 1935 was drawn up.

"Our greatest natural resource is the fertility of our soils. Surely it is a proper matter for the federal government to carry on a soil conservation program for the benefit and protection of the present and future generations."

Commenting upon the impounded processing taxes turned over to the processors by the Supreme Court, Mr. Kirkpatrick said that he had suggested to the president of the Corn Industries Research Foundation that the corn processors, by public announcement, ask all persons who have a claim against such processing taxes to come forward and prove their right to it; that after a period of time any funds remaining be covered into the federal treasury. This was done, he said, in the case of a number of oil distributors who had collected gas taxes before the first Illinois motor fuel tax was declared unconstitutional. Later the money not claimed was turned over to the state treasury.

The Agricultural Club of Chicago is representative of the various agricultural trades, farm groups and allied interests in the city. A number of meat packer representatives attended the meeting.

Illinois Leads in Congressional Support of Farm Legislation

(Continued from page 7)

of Moline, a charter member of the I. A. A., and Chester C. Davis, formerly a member of the I. A. A. staff in organizing farm leadership of the country behind the McNary-Haugen bill, is well known.

Back in 1924, when leaders in Congress doubted the interest of Illinois farmers in the equalization fee plan, and the propriety of Sam H. Thompson, then president of the I. A. A. to speak for the organized farmers of Illinois, more than 100,000 signatures were secured to petitions within a few days urging Congress to support the legislation.

Following successive vetos of the first and second McNary-Haugen bills passed by the Congress, Illinois Agricultural Association leadership again asserted itself when in 1928 the fight to secure the adoption of farm planks approving the principles of the equalization fee legislation was carried to the Republican and Democratic National Conventions.

I. A. A. Leads Fight

At Kansas City in June 1928, President Earl C. Smith led the fight on the Resolutions Committee at the Republican Convention for the equalization fee plank. When the committee, dominated by the Industrial East point of view championed by Herbert Hoover, voted against adoption of the plank urged by organized farmers, Mr. Smith carried the fight to the floor of the convention delivering the minority report.

When the minority report was rejected by the delegates, Frank O. Lowden withdrew his name from consideration as a candidate for president. Senator William E. Borah of Idaho upheld the majority farm plank approved by Mr. Hoover in a speech before the convention. Senator Robt. M. LaFollette of Wisconsin delivered an address supporting the minority plank.

When the Democratic Party nominated Al Smith at Houston, issues other than the merits of the respective party planks on agriculture were injected into the campaign more or less overshadowing the farm problem. While the total popular votes polled by Hoover and Smith were close, Hoover won an overwhelming majority of the electoral votes capturing the corn belt, the west, and making substantial inroads into the solid South.

The Illinois Agricultural Association, preceding enactment of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, again took a leading part toward including corn and hogs as basic commodities in the bill. Following enactment, President Smith served as chairman of the National Corn Hog Committee which presented a program for adjusting the supply of these commodities more nearly to the demands of markets at reasonable price levels.

Again, in organizing support for and writing the principles of the new farm program to replace the Adjustment Act invalidated by the Supreme Court, the Association was recognized in the selection of its president as chairman of the Committee of Thirteen representing practically all farm groups and commodity organizations in the country.

Sanitary Milk Producers Win With New Sales Plan

Organized dairymen around St. Louis have another victory to their credit. A new marketing agreement went into effect February 1. Farmers voted overwhelmingly for it in a referendum despite severe opposition. It provides for a more simple plan of payment for milk of which there will be only two classes. The Sanitary Milk Producers engineered the new marketing program.

Class I milk is all milk sold by handlers as milk containing not less than one-half of one per cent butterfat. Class II is all milk sold or used by handlers in excess of Class I. Distributors must pay producers not less than $2.10 per hundredweight for Class I delivered to plants in the marketing area. The price outside the marketing area is $2.10 per hundredweight less an amount varying from 16 cents within 20 miles of the City Hall to 20 cents at 40 miles away with one cent additional deducted for every 10 miles beyond 40.

The price for Class II milk per hundredweight will be computed by multiplying the average 92 score Chicago butter price by 3.5 plus 30 per cent, plus 15 cents. For Class II milk delivered to plants outside the marketing area, the price will be the same as above less 15 cents. Milk used for evaporated in cans will bring the national marketing agreement price. Three cents per hundredweight is added or subtracted for each one-tenth of one per cent of butterfat content above or below 3.5 per cent.



SNOW PLOW HUNTS AUTOS NEAR ALGONQUIN WHERE McHENRY AND KANE COUNTIES MEET. THE PLOW AND CAR ARE BOTH in the center of a Main Paved Highway.

Old Man Winter Grips Illinois During February

THE biggest news in Illinois last month was the weather.

The heaviest snow and the coldest weather in more than 35 years covered most of the state. The temperature for the first three weeks of the month averaged close to zero. Throughout northern Illinois impassable roads and snow drifts up to 30 feet deep practically brought outdoor work, motor travel and meetings of all kinds to a standstill. Milk shortages in Chicago were acute for a number of days during the most severe weather. Many County Farm Bureau annual meetings were postponed. Dairymen waged a terrific struggle to get their milk to market. Shovel brigades were organized by farmers throughout the northern tier of counties to help state highway workers open the main roads. Bobsleds were used to take milk to the open roads. Railroads did the best local passenger and freight business in years.

Throughout central and western Illinois, Producers' Creamery trucks had difficulty in making their regular pick-ups. In spite of the bad weather and terrible roads, however, volume of cream over the state was maintained within 15 per cent of normal. Many farmers hauled their cream to the paved roads by sled where they met pick-up trucks. The Producers Creamery of Olney was the only one of eight in the state which had a substantial increase in volume for January compared with that of a year ago.

Approximately 300 dairymen came out for the annual meeting of the Peoria Milk Producers on Feb. 15, reports Wilfred Shaw, director of dairy marketing. The Producers are now supplying six of the largest dairies in Peoria which includes all of the leading distributors except Roszell. Last year the co-operative supplied only three buyers. During 1935 members netted 34 cents more per cwt. for milk than in 1934. Only seven of the 1,700 members canceled out during the cancellation period. Just two of these were active shippers.

At the annual meeting of McLean County Milk Producers, Manager Forrest Fairchild reported that members received a net price of 39.18 cents per pound for butterfat during the past year or $1.28 per cwt. for milk at the farm. From the price of 39.18 cents, Fairchild said, must be deducted approximately seven cents per pound of butterfat for hauling and the Association's commission. This is the best price members have received for milk since 1931. Milk was sold in six classes of which base represented 38.8 per cent of total production.

The board of directors voted to refund the surplus funds of 1930 amount-

(Continued on page 29)

Protect the Pig Cr

It's Going to Pay to Sell This Year. The of a 200 lb. Hog a Was $18.54. For sure a 50 lb. Pig with Farm B



IT'S going to pay to have hogs to sell this year.

In 1935 Illinois farmers produced approximately 48,236 decks of hogs for market which had a value of $72,354,000. The value of the crop in 1936 may be even greater. Hog prices are not expected to remain at their present level. But production is bound to be increased and any decrease in prices will probably be more than offset by the larger number to be marketed.

The general story within the livestock industries is one of increasing production. the Bureau of Agricultural Economics says. The number of fall pigs in the Corn Belt is reported to be about 40 per cent more than a year ago. Reports as to intentions for spring farrowing indicate a 24 per cent increase above last spring. While this would still leave the 1936 spring pig crop somewhat below the 1932-1933 average, it indicates the response of hog growers to the stronger market and easier feed situation.

During most of February and all of January severe winter weather with sub-zero temperatures extending to all sections of Illinois took a heavy toll among early born pigs. The fact that recent winters have been comparatively mild led many farmers to breed for early litters. Moreover few were well prepared to protect January and February pigs against extreme frigid weather. So reports of 50 to 90 per cent losses of February born pigs are all too frequent. All of which indicates a smaller spring crop to market next fall and winter than otherwise would be true, with possibly a greater number of summer and fall pigs than normal.

Prices About Same

The average value of a 200 pound hog on the Chicago market last year was $18.54. That hog could have been insured against cholera at 50 lbs. at an expense of about 25c for serum and virus. That is if the owner used Farm Bureau serum and was a member of his County Farm Bureau. Prices for serum are expected to remain about the same during the first half of the year, that is, around 65c per 100 cc for serum with virus at $1.65 per 100 cc.

When protection against hog cholera can be secured at such low cost, with adequate supplies of serum and virus always available at the nearest Farm Bureau office, there is small reason why any livestock producer should suffer losses from hog cholera. There is some excuse for loss due to non-preventable diseases, or from extreme cold. But when a man loses a year's work from hog cholera, it is apt to be just plain carelessness or the gambling instinct expressing itself with familiar results. None of these characteristics is typical of the most able and successful farm managers.

While price is still the dominant factor in determining success or failure with hogs, or any other farm crop for that matter, price alone is no guarantee of a profit. Efficiency and economy in production, year in year out, are what make the hog a mortgage lifter. And disease control through swine sanitation with immunization against cholera go hand in hand with low cost pork and maximum profits.

The new soil conservation program which recently passed the Congress promises to benefit the hog producer. The acreage in legumes and grasses required by a reasonable conservation plan will make not only clean hog pasture but also a desirable location for farrowing. Many livestock producers who have neglected to provide an abundance of legume pasture will find it profitable to do so in more ways than one.

Benefits Hog Producer

The long time effect of soil conservation in stopping or at least retarding depletion of plant food, obviously ranks first among the benefits of the program. This means much to the future of the nation. Good soil is our greatest natural resource. Control of crop surpluses by keeping acreages devoted to cash crops within reasonable limits, of course, looms large in importance.

The use of alfalfa, sweet clover, and other legumes in crop rotations to control swine diseases and parasites is practiced everywhere by good hog men. And the well known influence of legume pasture in getting quick and cheap gains in pork production needs no further emphasis. So all in all, profitable livestock production and profitable farming, control of grain acreage, and thereby pork, beef, lamb and milk production, as well as maintenance of soil fertility, are all counterparts of a good soil conservation program. And the good hog man will not neglect that necessary link in the chain of efficient production—immunization against cholera.

Serum Use Up

Despite the sharp reduction in hog numbers last year, Illinois farmers used more serum and virus than in 1934. Hogs were higher priced, hence the increased interest in reducing cholera losses. The member counties purchased 22,351,525 cc of serum, but used more than 25¼ millions it is estimated, because of unusually heavy purchases late in 1934 before the price change.

The top ten counties in use of Farm

ct the 1936 ig Crop

Pay- to Have Hogs to ear. The Average Value Hog at Chicago in 1935 For 25c You Can In- . Pig Against Cholera rm Bureau Serum.

Bureau serum in 1935 were in order Knox, Fulton, Henry, Mercer, Henderson, Peoria, Warren, McLean, Sangamon, and Bureau. All these counties are heavy hog producers but they do not rank in the order above. The census reports that Fulton county led all others in the number of hogs on farms Jan. 1, 1935 at 111,200. Next came Henry with 106,700 hogs and then in order Sangamon, Mercer, Knox, Morgan, McLean, Stephenson, McDonough, Bureau. The 40 per cent reduction in hog numbers from Jan. 1, 1934 to Jan. 1, 1935 was fairly uniform in most of the counties.

The Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association is watching with great interest the development of crystal-violet vaccine for the prevention of hog cholera. This product is the discovery of the late Dr. Dorset of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture who died last July after nearly 30 years of successful experimentation. He discovered a number of important products (including hog cholera serum) for animal disease control.

Indications are that the new vaccine will be cheaper and safer than serum and virus. One definite advantage of the new vaccine, says the Department, is that it promises to immunize hogs without the need for taking the virus of hog cholera to the farm. The serum alone treatment at present gives protection only for a short time.

The new product consists of blood derived from pigs infected with cholera to which certain germicidal solutions have been added and the entire mixture then exposed to 37½° centigrade until the virus is no longer capable of reproducing the disease in healthy pigs. Crystal violet is a chemical dye used to destroy the infective elements in the virus and at the same time preserve the protective elements.

99% Protection

Tests of several lots of the vaccine on nearly 200 pigs have given about 99 per cent satisfactory protection against cholera. In these tests resistance to the disease was determined by the ability of each pig to survive injection of hog cholera virus three weeks after vaccination with the new product. Since the new product does not result in immunity in less than two weeks, its effectiveness in conjunction with serum, in herds exposed to hog cholera, also awaits investigation. The new product is still distinctly in the experimental stage so that for the present, at least, reliance will be placed on the double treatment of serum and virus for immunization.



Dr. Warren Sees Better Outlook For Farming

Farm prices are still so far below the cost of living that the farmer's position is still below normal, Dr. George F. Warren, Cornell University economist, told a "Farm and Home Week" audience at Ithaca, N. Y., recently.

"Since February 1933 farm prices in New York have risen about to the level they were before the war," he said. "Thirteen out of 20 important products have risen 69 per cent or more. From now on there is little likelihood that the general level of prices of raw materials will decline, and almost a certainty that a rise will occur in the next five to ten years.

"Regardless of what conditions are now, there is almost no chance that they will get worse, and a fair degree of certainty that they will improve. Good farms again promise to be good property to own."

A. C. Johnson, formerly assistant farm adviser for the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau, recently moved to Kane county where he succeeds Farm Adviser Harry Kelley.

For Justice in

IT'S no easy job for organized Illinois farmers to fight the battles of downstate in the legislature.

The long drawn out struggle to put uniformity and justice into the state poor relief laws is a current example.

Mayor Kelly and Pat Nash, Chicago political leaders, evidently are opposed to levying taxes against property for the relief of their poor. They apparently want to continue getting all their relief funds from the state and federal governments, from the sales tax, from the gas tax, from anywhere and everywhere except the big property owners at home.

In 1932 in Cook county only 13 cents per capita was levied for poor relief outside of the county institutions. In 1933 only 7 cents per capita.

Not so downstate. Compare the Cook county levy above with the levy of $3.66 per capita in Champaign township in 1932, or $4.70 in 1933. In Bloomington city township the levies those two years ran $6.21 and $4.85 per capita. In Decatur township it was $3.18 and $1.73. In Rock Island township $3.34 and $5.86. In Joliet township $2.02 and $2.06. In Moline township $3.04 and $2.95. In rural townships levies were less but substantially more than those in the metropolitan area.



Acme

BOBSLEDS WERE THE ONLY MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION DURING THE HEAVY MID-February snows in Northern Illinois. These sleds carrying food and supplies are on their way to Winslow, in Stephenson county which was snowbound for five days.

Tried to Correct

Yet that situation goes on and on. The IAA tried to correct it by sponsoring the Lantz bills three years ago. The bills passed but they were vetoed. Now a new series of bills, the Hickman-Lantz-Finn bills have been introduced to meet the problem, to put Chicago and Cook county on the same basis as all township-governed counties with respect to taxation for poor relief. Four of these bills finally passed both houses of the legislature in mid-February.

Before the final vote was taken in the House, however, Rep. Schnackenberg of Chicago introduced an amendment to exempt property owners in certain areas of Chicago which lie also within outlying townships, from paying a double poor relief tax. This amendment, a threat to the successful operation of the program in Cook county, was rejected by the Senate when it refused to concur. As we go to press the House has receded from the amendment and the bills were passed in their original form.

The Hickman - Lantz - Finn bills would place pauper relief on a uniform basis throughout the state with equal responsibility mandatory upon all communities. In the township-governed counties taxing power for poor relief will be restored to the townships. It now rests in the county. Townships would be required to levy a property tax of 30 cents per $100 valuation before they can get any state relief money. The same requirement under these bills is made of Chicago and Cook county, also the commission-governed counties.

The bills finally passed by a simple majority vote and if the Governor signs or allows them to become law they go into effect July 1, 1936. These bills would mark the beginning of a sane policy on poor relief in the state. It means the taxpayers will have more reason to demand careful spending. There has been no incentive in Chicago for economical administration and care in poor relief. Practically no direct taxes have been levied for this purpose in Cook county. Large grants came from federal and state governments.

A Vexing Problem

Of the millions of dollars spent on poor relief in Illinois during the past four years, Cook county, it is estimated, got 60 to 90 per cent of it. Yet taxpayers throughout Illinois, nearly half of whom reside downstate, help pay the bill.

Commenting upon relief policies in his recent annual address at Decatur, President Earl C. Smith said:

"Possibly the most vexing problem confronting America is the problem of unemployment and relief for those who through little or no fault of their own find themselves without a means of livelihood. The Association has repeatedly recorded its position as favoring insofar as possible local responsibility in such matters, especially responsibility for taking care of those who are classified as unemployables.

Extravagance in Relief

"After witnessing for two years the administration of federal and state policies of unemployment relief, I hold more firmly than ever to the soundness of the position previously taken by the Illinois Agricultural Association. Without in any way questioning the motives or purposes of those administering both federal and state policies of relief, yet we cannot but witness the extravagance and the misguidance of revenue connected with the present policies of relief of the unemployed. Entirely too many people yet seem to think that by continuing responsibility for relief in the Federal Government, only citizens with income in the higher brackets would carry the ultimate burden.

"It is high time for a thorough campaign of education to disclose who

Poor Relief

I. A. A. Continues Fight for Uniform Responsibility Throughout State in Handling an Acute Problem. Facts Show that Cook County Levied Only 7 Cents Per Capita in 1933, while Downstate Townships Levied up to $5.86 for Relief Purposes.

really pays the taxes—whether local, state or federal.

"Only casual study reveals that the common every day man, so to speak, carries in large part the burden of taxation, even though much of the total is paid indirectly. This being true, I believe that, as an organization, we should launch a widespread and determined campaign for the discontinuance of federal or state assistance in relief matters, except where local units of government have accepted and discharged a required and uniform responsibility. With such local requirement fully discharged, the state then could and should rightfully accept any additional responsibility, and with maximum and uniform responsibility of the state fully met, it would appear then desirable and only then for a state to ask for or be eligible for federal loans or grants. It is my firm belief that such a system would much more completely confine relief and assistance to deserving families **ONLY** and would very largely remove the extravagance and waste now being experienced. No other law or policy of our state government contributes so much to misunderstanding and sectional discord and prejudice as its relief activities and attitude. . . . .

Bills Offered Again

"In the call for the special session now convened was included the subject matter of local responsibility for relief. Bills were offered again transferring responsibility back to all townships in counties under township organization, but again carrying an exception for counties with a population of 500,000 or more. This proposal has been defeated, because of strong downstate opposition. This is as it should be. Bills are now pending supported by your organization largely in line with the legislation it supported during the sessions of 1933.

"We can see no reason or justice for exempting any unit government simply because of a large population. We can see no reason or justice in the property of downstate caring for its distitute families and allowing one county of the state, merely because of its large population, to derive its revenue for a similar purpose from the treasury of the state of Illinois. Much bitterness has been displayed throughout the debate and consideration of this question. Many downstate representatives and senators carry a tremendous responsibility for the failure to solve this problem on a basis of equity, because of their voting with a nearly solid Cook County delegation.

Beat "Misrepresentatives"

"I most firmly believe the defeat for reelection of such downstate misrepresentatives and senators would soon result in a fair and permanent solution of this problem. For this purpose, all members of the Illinois Agricultural Association will be furnished the voting records of all members of the General Assembly on this question. Partisan prejudices are not involved as the votes have disclosed. Bi-partisan leadership and votes in support of the position of the Illinois Agricultural Association have been disclosed in both debate and test votes."

In the recent debate in the Senate, downstate Senators of both major parties vigorously championed the bills. Senator Smith, Democrat, representing the University of Chicago district, likewise championed the new legislation, the only supporter from the metropolitan area. Senator Hickman, Democrat of Edgar County, and Senator Williams, Democrat, of DeWitt County, made stirring speeches in defense of the measures. Senator Simon E. Lantz, Republican, of Woodford County, said:

"Statistics show that Cook County and Chicago have received for relief almost one-third of a billion dollars from state and government funds without providing anything by local taxes, while the rest of the citizens of Illinois, living outside of Cook County, have been compelled to raise millions of dollars through property taxes before receiving any state or Federal aid.

"What influence or what persons dictate to the members of the Senate and House that part of the state shall raise its own funds for relief and another part, more able to pay, gets all of its funds from the State and Federal treasuries.

"Within the last few weeks I have visited quite a few counties and find that Democrats and Republicans alike are beginning to wonder and ask what forces in the city of Chicago are sufficiently strong to influence members of this body to oppose bills like these, whose sole purpose is to equalize the tax burden for relief, and require that all parts of the state shall bear an equal share of the load before state money shall be used to finish the job. We use this same principle in conducting our schools. Schools are required to make a certain assessment for their operation in the districts before they can become eligible to receive money from the distributive fund."

"BEG YOUR PARDON!"

Jim Hilt, Hillsboro business man who coached and taught Gerald Sammons, winner of the state Skilled Drivers' Contest from Montgomery county, is not only a Farm Bureau but also a charter member. "He has been a member in good standing since the organization was started in 1918." writes Farm Adviser Alden Snyder. "He sends us more auto insurance prospects than any other man in Montgomery county."

In the February RECORD, an error was made in stating that Mr. Hilt is not a Farm Bureau member.

C. V. Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer, is scheduled to speak before the Chicago Producers Commission Association annual meeting in the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, March 10.

A 225-pound moderately fat hog will yield hams and three-rib shoulders that weigh about sixteen pounds each, bacon strips and loins that weigh from ten to twelve pounds.

Farm Management Outlook in the Corn Belt

By C. W. Crickman
Division of Farm Management and Costs, U. S. D. A.

THE economic position of Corn belt farmers was considerably improved at the beginning of 1936 as compared with recent years. Farm incomes in 1935 in 10 Corn Belt States, as indicated by receipts from the sale of principal farm products and from rental and benefit payments, were approximately 15 per cent above those in 1934.

All Corn Belt States did not share equally in the percentage increase in income, but in each State except Nebraska, where there was a slight decrease, the increase in incomes in 1935 in comparison with 1934 exceeded 10 per cent. In general, the increases in incomes were larger in the eastern and the Lake States in the Corn Belt than in the western part of the region.

In the eastern Corn Belt States, particularly in Ohio and Indiana, the reduction in crop production in 1934 was less severe than in other major meat-producing States. Farmers in those States were not forced to liquidate their livestock and have been in a better position to gain from the higher livestock prices of 1935, which were largely brought about by the drought.

30 Per Cent Gain

The improvement in net incomes on Corn Belt farms in 1935 was more pronounced and more significant than the increases in gross sales. Whereas gross receipts increased approximately 15 per cent, such data as are available indicate that net cash income from operation increased approximately 30 per cent over that of 1934.

With incomes that again approach normal, farmers have been able to make capital replacements and repairs and payments on delinquent taxes and interest. Farm-land transfers have been stimulated somewhat and higher prices have been reflected in higher land values. Although increases in the sale prices of land have been substantial in some instances, recent spurts in land values probably are not to be interpreted as early indications of a land boom in the Corn Belt.

With plentiful supplies of feed on most Corn Belt farms and the present favorable outlook for hog, cattle, and butter prices, continued improvement in farm incomes in 1936 seems likely. The outlook for farmers specializing in cattle feeding is perhaps less certain than for any other group. Farm operating costs in 1936 will probably be about the same or slightly lower than in 1935.

Corn Belt farmers are faced, however, with major immediate and long-time problems of management. One year of severe drought and 2 years of production control under the AAA have brought about significant changes in crop acreages and livestock numbers. In the 12 North Central States the acreage of corn was approximately 14 per cent less in 1935 than in 1929. On the other hand, the acreage of hay and pasture had increased about 4 per cent during the same period. The acreage of oats and barley remained about the same as in 1929.

Big Hog Reduction

The reduction in hog production in the Corn Belt in 1935 as compared with 1930, either in numbers or percentages, was the largest on record. A further reduction in slaughter in the marketing year 1935-'36 of from 5 to 10 per cent as compared with 1934-'35 is expected. Cattle numbers were reduced somewhat because of the feed shortage following the 1934 drought, but the total number of cattle on Corn Belt farms at the present time does not represent much change from the 1930 situation.

Judged from the standpoint of supply and price, and soil conservation, the reduction in corn acreage and hog production and the increase in acreage of hay and pasture have been necessary and desirable adjustments. It is estimated that to control erosion and maintain fertility of the land in the North Central States the acreage of corn should be reduced approximately 16 per cent, of wheat about 20 per cent, of oats and barley combined about 5 per cent from the 1929 base, with an approximately corresponding increase in the acreage of hay and pasture. It is also estimated that if such adjustments in crop acreages were adopted as a long-time production program, the number of hogs produced annually in the North Central States would probably be 12.5 per cent less than in 1930, and the number of cattle on farms would be increased 11 per cent, with an increase of about 18 per cent in milk production.

To maintain 1935 adjustments and to proceed toward a permament production program designed to conserve and utilize most effectively the land and other agricultural resources in the Corn Belt present complex problems of internal organization and operation of the farms affected. On the whole, the program of adjustment means using land less intensively, and since most farmers will have no opportunity to farm more acres it will also mean using other productive resources less intensively.

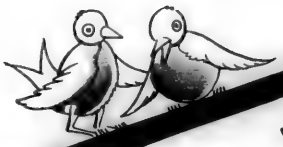
From the standpoint of the physical operation of the farm, the adjustment program involves seeding and obtaining stands of soil building and high feeding value forage crops, and the use in feeding of more roughages and pasturage with smaller quantities of grain feeds.

Hard to Cut Costs

Farmers may have more difficulty, however, in working out the details of a plan of operation that will immediately reduce operation costs commensurate to the reduction in volume of output. Fixed charges are so large a part of the costs of farm operation that it is only as productive equipment becomes worn out and has to be replaced that significant reductions can be advantageously made in operating costs.

Furthermore, the financing of new outlays incident to a shift from grain production to forage production, such as the expense of limestone and grass seeds, presents a real problem to many farmers. In this same connection the necessity of waiting for a full realization of returns from new methods of production which are fully beneficial only in their long-time influences will prove a hardship to many farmers.

Granting that the long-time benefits of soil conservation and adjustment of total supplies to the income side of the Corn Belt farmer's business amply justify some sacrifice in the use of his productive resources, the problem remains of accomplishing the adjustments with a minimum of present disadvantage to the farmers making the adjustments.



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Illinois Grain Looks Ahead to '36

Plan to Extend Cooperative Marketing Service to More Growers

TWO hundred farmers' elevators or about one-half of all those in Illinois are members of Illinois Grain Corporation.

These elevators are fairly evenly distributed in the grain producing sections of the state. Yet in many localities there are many farmers who have no local facilities for marketing their grain co-operatively. Many of these grain growers would like to sell co-operatively through Illinois Grain and Farmers National Grain Corporations. They want something done about it. What can be done? This was one of problems given consideration at the annual meeting of Illinois Grain Corporation in Peoria February 12. More than 300 people attended the meeting.

In some localities there are no farmers' elevators and in others there are farmers' elevators which have not yet joined the co-operative movement. "We have solved the first situation in some localities," President Lyle Johnstone said in his annual address, "by setting up new co-operatives. In some instances privately-owned co-operatives have been converted into co-operatives. All of these new co-operatives are functioning well and they are finding it to their advantage to sell a large percentage of their grain through their state and national affiliates.

Will Meet Problem

"The second situation is more difficult to handle. Illinois Grain Corporation is founded upon the farmers' elevator as the necessary unit in a system of co-operative marketing. But if a large number of these elevators do not give the farmers of their respective communities an opportunity to market their grain co-operatively then another outlet should be provided for these growers. A farmers' elevator which forgets its obligation to its community is in the same class as a private elevator which has only the profit motive. Some communities are requesting that outlets be made available to them. We propose to meet this problem during the coming year."

Commenting upon the Commodity Exchange Bill, which the meeting later endorsed in a vigorous resolution, Johnstone said "the bill provides for the correction of many practices on the Exchanges which are not in the interest of producers nor the public. It also provides that co-operatives be given a hearing when charged with infraction of Exchange rules to prove their innocence or guilt before being expelled. Under present rules a co-operative is expelled and tried afterwards. Also at present the Board of Trade may dictate the kind of contract which a co-operative may make with its regional members in payment of services rendered. The new bill provides that no rules should interfere with normal and customary relationships between a co-operative and its regional members. We are also demanding that deliveries on future contracts of grain from federal licensed warehouses be eligible.

"A recent experience the Farmers National Grain Corporation had with the Cargill Grain Company in regard to delivery of grain on futures contracts emphasizes the need in this amendment for the Futures Act.

"Every thinking farmer familiar with the farmer's elevator movement is now aware from experiences during the past few years that the Farmers Grain Dealers' Association of Illinois and the National Farmers Grain Dealers' Association are assisting the private trade, particularly the Chicago Board of Trade, in every possible way to hamper organized farmers in building an effective co-operative terminal marketing agency.

"These Grain Dealers' Associations,



AT THE ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION MEETING PEORIA
Standing, left: C. E. Huff; (right) Harrison Fahrnkopf. Seated, left: G. C. Johnstone, (right) Chas. Schmitt.

"We Expect a Bigger Year in '36."

which in the beginning were organized by and in the interest of farmers, have become tools of the grain trade. They are not working in the farmer's interest. Their big objective has been and still is the defeat of the Commodity Exchange Bill and effective legislation to secure fair prices for farm products. The handlers of farm products and the Grain Exchanges in particular are primarily interested in the farmer for what they can get out of him. They want a large volume from which to collect commissions which are the same when farm prices are low as when they are high.

Should Be Informed

"No one can object if these so-called farmers grain dealers elect to cast their lot with the private commission men and the Exchanges. But certainly farmers should be informed about what is going on and act accordingly."

Manager Harrison Fahrnkopf reported that in spite of the terrific drop in grain production due to the 1934 drouth, the organization handled last year 10,310,680 bushels of grain or 6,640 carloads. More than 90 per cent came from members and about 10 per cent from non-members. Nearly half of the bushelage was corn, the balance oats, wheat, soybeans and small quantities of other grains.

River Business Cut

River operations of the Farmers National were reduced during the year, Fahrnkopf said. Outlets in southern states and coastal points in many instances were supplied by importations of grain, particularly Argentine corn. During the year Illinois Grain Corporation added 24 new elevator members with total annual handlings of 5,800,000 bushels. The present membership of 200 represents a combined normal annual handling of nearly 40,000,000 bushels of grain.

C. E. Huff, president of Farmers National Grain Corporation, the principal speaker, paid a splendid tribute to the work being done in Washington by Edward A. O'Neal and Earl C. Smith in behalf of an effective national policy for agriculture. "We are not going to give up our goal of fair prices for farm products," said Huff. "We are going to let the Supreme Court pass on some more legislation. Let's find out if agriculture is a national public interest and has something to do with national welfare."

Mr. Huff criticized the inconsistency of allowing domestic markets to be taken by Argentine corn and other foreign agricultural products while a program of crop adjustment is under way to secure fair prices for farmers. "The Commodity Exchange Bill which passed the House is now on the Senate calendar. President Roosevelt has given it his approval. We believe it will be enacted at the present session," he said.

J. O. McClintock, manager of the Chicago branch office of Farmers National, said that Argentine would probably produce its largest corn crop in history this year. Argentine corn during the past year put a ceiling on our corn market, he said. The new Argentine crop which will start moving to market in April is estimated as high as 700,000,000 bushels which compares with the large crop of 500,000,000 bushels produced last year.

The meeting later went on record urging that the officers and directors take whatever steps seem advisable looking toward the restriction of corn imports in the coming year.

George E. Metzger, field secretary of the IAA; Charles P. Cummings, manager, Peoria branch of Farmers National; and D. M. Hardy, president of the St. Louis Bank for Co-operatives, were other speakers.

Resolutions reported by E. D. Lawrence, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, urged that steps be taken to make available to grain producers throughout Illinois the advantages of the state and national co-operative grain marketing system; urged enactment of the Commodity Exchange Bill; pledged unqualified support to the new soil conservation program; urged legislation to recover processing taxes due and unpaid up to January 6, 1936; commended Secretary Wallace and Administrator Davis for their earnest, intelligent and unbiased efforts to a solution of the farm surplus problem; and opposed the adoption of Eastern Standard Time by the City of Chicago.

Only one change was made in the board of directors. Arthur Burwash of Champaign was elected to succeed Warren Watson of Ludlow.

$4 Minimum Rate Goes Into Effect in No. Illinois

A program calling for the investment of approximately $200,000 in 1936 to provide electric service for at least 600 farms in the northwestern part of the state, is announced by officials of the Illinois Northern Utilities Company following approval by the Illinois Commerce Commission of a new schedule of lower rural rates for application in the Company's territory.

The new rate schedule is as follows: 6 cents net per kilowatt-hour for first 50 kw.; 4 cents net per kilowatt-hour for next 50 kw.; 3 cents net per kilowatt-hour for next 100 kw.; 2 cents net per kilowatt-hour for all over 200 kw. used in the month.

All rural customers now on the $6 per month minimum will obtain adjustments on their subsequent light bills. Because of the extra work necessary to adjust these bills for old customers, they may not obtain the new rate the first month or so, but adjustments will be based from the effective date of the new schedule, February 22.

The 1936 program will require the Company to build approximately 200 miles of line. In addition to the investment to be made by the Company, it is estimated that farmers will spend approximately $180,000 for wiring and equipment.

The new rural rates of the Company as approved by the Illinois Commerce Commission, make it possible for farmers of low incomes and for those living in more remote areas to obtain electric service. The minimum monthly bill of the rural customer is based upon 1/60 of the investment made by the Company to serve him. The "Sixty-Months Plan" makes it possible for the Company to extend its lines any distance to serve a farm. It also enables a group of farmers to obtain service by agreeing among themselves as to their respective monthly minimum bills, the Company being largely concerned only with the aggregate monthly revenue necessary to justify the extension of lines and the installation of needed equipment. The lowest minimum monthly bill which any farmer can elect to pay is $4.00, but this is $2.00 less than the lowest minimum formerly required. After a customer has had service for sixty months his minimum bill will be adjusted. The average customer's minimum bill would be automatically reduced to $4.00 under this feature of the plan.

For his $4.00 monthly bill the farmer receives 75 kilowatt-hours, and additional kilowatt-hours can be used under the new rates which range from 4c per kilowatt-hour to 2c per kilowatt-hour for such additional use. In 1935, the average farmer served by the Illinois Northern Utilities Company used about 107 kilowatt-hours per month, for which he paid $6.21. Under the new rates this service would cost only $5.21, a decrease of 16%.

Farm Bureau Ne
In Pictures



"GOING UP!" TO FORECAST ILLINOIS WEATHER
—at Chanute Field, Rantoul, weather man sends up balloon to study wind directions at high altitudes. Note telescope, also phone, wind gauge and barometer.



CHAMP BUTTER MAKER
—Mrs. Toney Rathe, Mattoon, wins butter making title at Farm and Home Week, U. of I., for third consecutive year.





ABOVE—Hancock County Fa
winning "declaimers." See
LOW—Whiteside
Service Station at Morrison.
says Manager Allen



LUNCH TIME AT "FOXEY'S"
—Prize picture from Mrs. Tom Jordan, Enfield. The dog is a Collie. There are 6 pups.



TOP SIDE—Intake of soil erosion dam in Pike County.



BOTTOM SIDE—Outlet of same soil erosion dam in Pike County.



"TRACTOR MAN" KEIL
Prize picture of Bobby, age 3,
Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Keil, Adams
ty. Bobby likes to ride on t



"SO HIGH" IN CARROLL CO.
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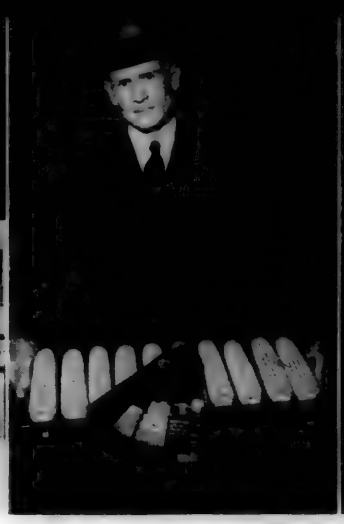
BELIEVE IT OR NOT—THIS IS 1936
—In Morrison, Illino's, February 20th. There were 11 bobsleds in the block.



FARMERS GOT
—Where machines and th
5 feet of snow off highw









OVE—Hancock County Farm Bureau's prize-nning "declaimers." See story page 31. BE-W—Whiteside is proud of its new Super rvice Station at Morrison. "Business is good," says Manager Allen McWard.

CLARENCE WATSON OF MACOMB wins again at Farm and Home Week at Urbana. "A real seed corn man."

NOT A STYLE SHOW BUT THE CAST OF "THE KLEPTOMANIAC," Scott County's state championship one-act play.

au News

ures



"TRACTOR MAN" KEIL
picture of Bobby, age 3, son of nd Mrs. Elmer Keil, Adams Coun-Bobby likes to ride on tractors.



HERE'S THE 1935 "CORN PRINCE" OF ILLINOIS, PAUL Sturgell, Par's. "H's sprouts were O. K."



ALL IS ORDER AND NEATNESS IN THE C. C. C. BARRACKS at Pittsfield. This life beats loafing on city streets.

How About a Picture of Your Dog? Send It in!



FARMERS GOT TOGETHER AND DID THE JOB
—Where machines and the state failed, 37 farmers are shown clearing 5 feet of snow off highway in Northern Illinois. Co-operation wins again.



"WHEN WE WERE YOUNG." I. A. A. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, GALESBURG, in 1924. How many can you identify?

Three Millions More

That's what Illinois Poultry Flock Owners Can Realize Annually by Proper Care, Centralized Grading and Prompt Moving of Eggs to Market

EGG production in Illinois is about twice as important as butterfat production. For the State as a whole, more than two dozens eggs are produced for each pound of butterfat. In Southern Illinois it is three to one. Annual farm egg sales in Illinois now amount to over 100,000,000 dozen which bring to producers from twenty to twenty-five million dollars.

It can be said without question that no commodity produced on Illinois farms is marketed so inefficiently as eggs are handled at present. If eggs were cared for properly on the farms, moved from farm to plant under controlled temperatures two to three times each week and graded and handled properly at a central plant, and then moved promptly to market, our producers would net from 3c to 5c more per dozen than they are now getting. Such a gain would mean from three to five million dollars more income annually to Illinois farmers.

A brief review of the way eggs move to market now compared with the way they should be handled will convince anyone of the gains that can be made. At present farmers market the bulk of their eggs once each week. They are taken to stores and cream stations where they are handled in the crudest manner, and finally they reach a produce house where they are assembled in carlots for shipment. Very few produce houses are properly equipped to handle eggs.

Ready For Eggs

Illinois farmers have recently completed a chain of eight creameries. These eight plants serve nearly the entire state outside the Chicago and St. Louis milk sheds. Cream is trucked from farm to plant twice each week. This supplies the plants with good fresh cream from which Certified Prairie Farms 92 score butter is made. With our creamery set-up we have the foundation for building a real egg marketing program. By adding eggs to the volume of cream that is now being assembled, truck routes can be made to serve producers three times each week. This will not only bring eggs into the central plant while they are fresh, but will also improve the quality of cream. In addition to this frequent movement of cream and eggs from farm to plant, these products must be protected at the farm, in transit and at the plant. This means that they must at all times be kept in a cool moist condition during summer months, and during winter protected from exceedingly low temperatures.

Protection from summer heat has been worked out by some eastern co-



GATHERING EGGS OFTEN AND KEEPING THEM WHERE IT IS COOL AND MOIST ARE necessary to make the top grades.

operatives in such a manner that it can be done at a very reasonable cost. Producers are furnished with farm egg coolers illustrated on page 24. These coolers are nothing more than a frame structure built like a small table. The top is a flat pan three inches deep. Ordinary burlap sacks are hung down the four sides with the upper end in the pan which is kept full of water. In

More for Eggs

By F. A. Gougler

this manner the sacks are kept wet. Circulation is brought about by having a 20 inch flue made of a piece of down spouting soldered to a hole in the center of the water pan. This flue causes air to move through the moist burlap and the cooled air circulates around the eggs that rest on wire trays which slide in and out at one end of the table. The results accomplished by this method can be compared to the familiar method of keeping a jug of water cool out on the farm by covering the jug of cold water with a wet burlap sack.

Trucks used for assembling eggs and cream will have to have bodies so constructed as to protect these perishable products while in transit. Large eastern egg cooperatives have also learned that the old type of refrigerator room such as we use now in our creameries for holding butter is not satisfactory for holding eggs while assembling a carload for shipment. Large coolers built on the same principle as outlined above for the farm egg cooler, are replacing the refrigerator type of cooler and these can be constructed at much less cost.

Secret of Success

In short, the success of this method of handling eggs is a result of frequent and rapid movement and to hold the eggs at all times at a temperature around 60 to 65 degrees in a relatively moist clean place.

As eggs are now handled in Illinois, where strict grading is done and four grades are established, the percentage of each grade for the year would be about, as follows:

Extras	40.0%
Standards	40.0
Trades	19.0
Checks and cracks	1.0
	100.0%

With the care in handling eggs as outlined above, it is entirely possible to increase the percentage of "extras" up to 60, 65 or 75%. It should be remembered that practically all eggs are good when first laid and that the high percentage of low grade eggs is due to poor care and handling. For example, a large percentage of trade eggs in Illinois are dirty eggs, while a large bulk of the standard grade is due to heat and age and the holding of eggs in a warm dry place which results in evaporation.



SELECTED EGGS BRING A PREMIUM PRICE YET ONLY 40 PER CENT ARE IN THIS CLASS.

The final important requirement in connection with handling eggs under this set-up is to establish rigid U. S. Government grades and pack them under the supervision of a competent Federal-State inspector. Such a plan would put our egg business on the same high plane that has been established for Prairie Farms butter. Prairie Farms Certified 92 score butter, no matter in which of our eight plants it may be made, is recognized as such on any market. Likewise, our regular 90 score Prairie Farms butter in cartons or carlots is so well established on the market that no one questions its quality. This is because it is always of the same uniform quality.

A similar reputation must be built up for Illinois eggs and it can only be done by setting up definite grades, educating producers to understand these grades and by packing under the supervision of a Federal-State inspector so that buyers can always depend on getting the grade contracted for. When confidence is once established on the market, selling takes care of itself. We can always find a good outlet for high quality eggs and such eggs will sell from 2 to 10 or 12 cents above the price paid for ordinary eggs. The spread in price between the best and lower grades of eggs will depend largely on the season.

Producers in Illinois can develop such a marketing system if they want it. Not as much capital will be required to finance an egg marketing project as has been required to finance creameries. Perhaps about half the amount would be sufficient. The Illinois Agricultural Association and County Farm Bureaus are now ready to undertake this project.

TAKE THE "BREAK" THAT COUNTRY LIFE GIVES YOU!

Because Farmers, On the Average, Live 6 Years Longer Than City People, Country Life Offers Farmers Low Cost Life Insurance Protection With Unsurpassed Strength.

FARMERS ARE PREFERRED RISKS!

Compare These Rates

Most of Country Life's policyholders are farmers, who, on the average, live six years longer than city people. That means that the company can afford to charge less for the same protection given city people alone. Today, Country Life has better than $81,000,000 life insurance in force. Assets are $4,228,176.-92 and surplus funds above all liabilities, for the protection of policyholders totals $770,652.79. Country Life's strength is unsurpassed.

SEMI-ANNUAL PREMIUM RATES FOR "ORDINARY LIFE" PARTICIPATING POLICY FOR $1000 OF INSURANCE

AGE	SEMI-ANNUAL PREMIUM	AGE	SEMI-ANNUAL PREMIUM
20	$ 7.19	45	$15.50
25	8.08	50	19.52
30	9.23	55	25.11
35	10.73	60	33.00
40	12.72	65	44.22

The General Insurance Agent at your County Farm Bureau office will gladly give you the exact cost at your age. Ask him to explain the "paid up," "cash value" and dividend features that have made the "Ordinary Life" policy particularly popular with Country Life policyholders.

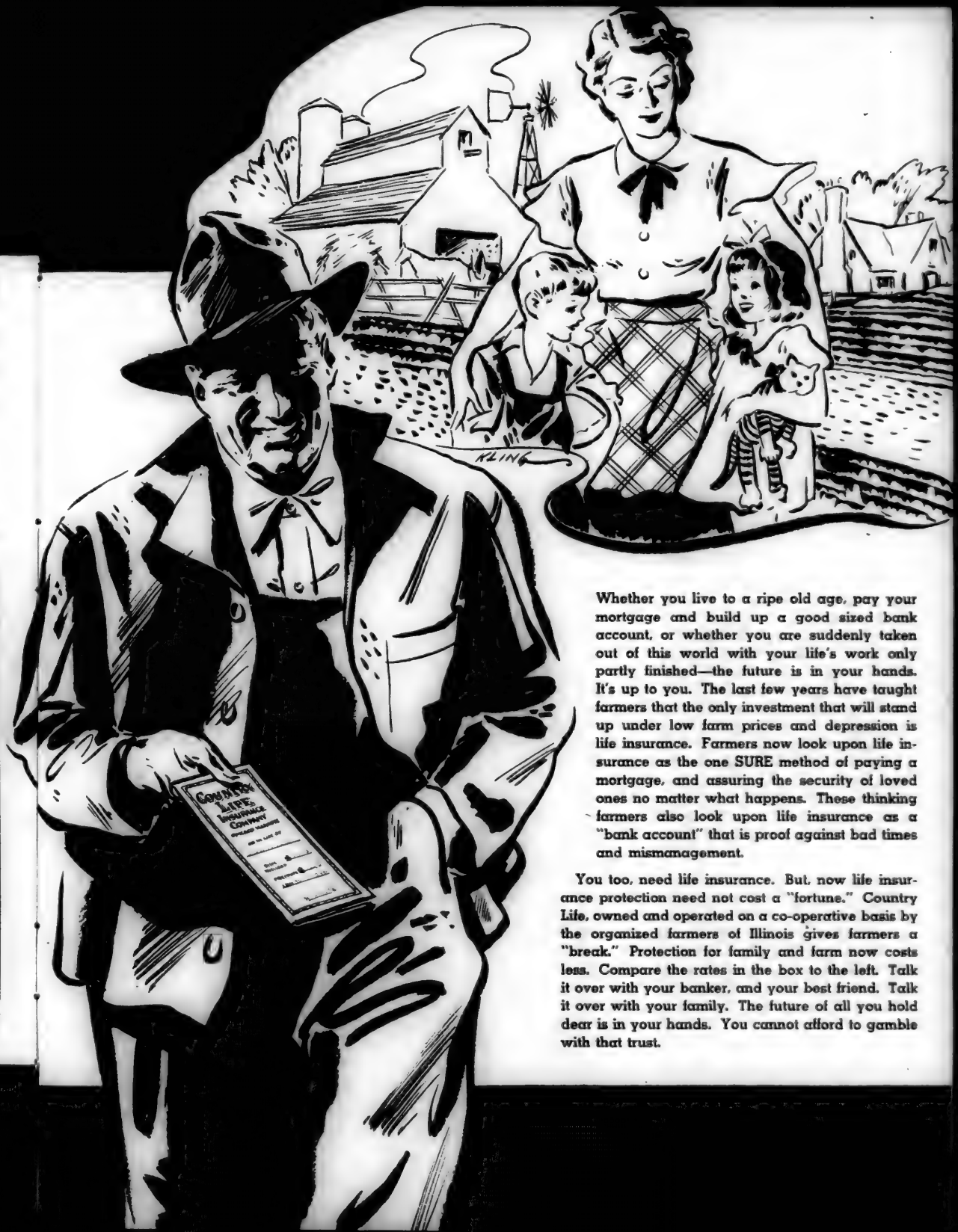


AMERICA'S TRUE CO-OPERATIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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Whether you live to a ripe old age, pay your mortgage and build up a good sized bank account, or whether you are suddenly taken out of this world with your life's work only partly finished—the future is in your hands. It's up to you. The last few years have taught farmers that the only investment that will stand up under low farm prices and depression is life insurance. Farmers now look upon life insurance as the one SURE method of paying a mortgage, and assuring the security of loved ones no matter what happens. These thinking farmers also look upon life insurance as a "bank account" that is proof against bad times and mismanagement.

You too, need life insurance. But, now life insurance protection need not cost a "fortune." Country Life, owned and operated on a co-operative basis by the organized farmers of Illinois gives farmers a "break." Protection for family and farm now costs less. Compare the rates in the box to the left. Talk it over with your banker, and your best friend. Talk it over with your family. The future of all you hold dear is in your hands. You cannot afford to gamble with that trust.

The FUTURE is YOUR HANDS

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AMERICA'S TRUE CO-OPERATIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

COUNTRY LIFE *Insurance Company*

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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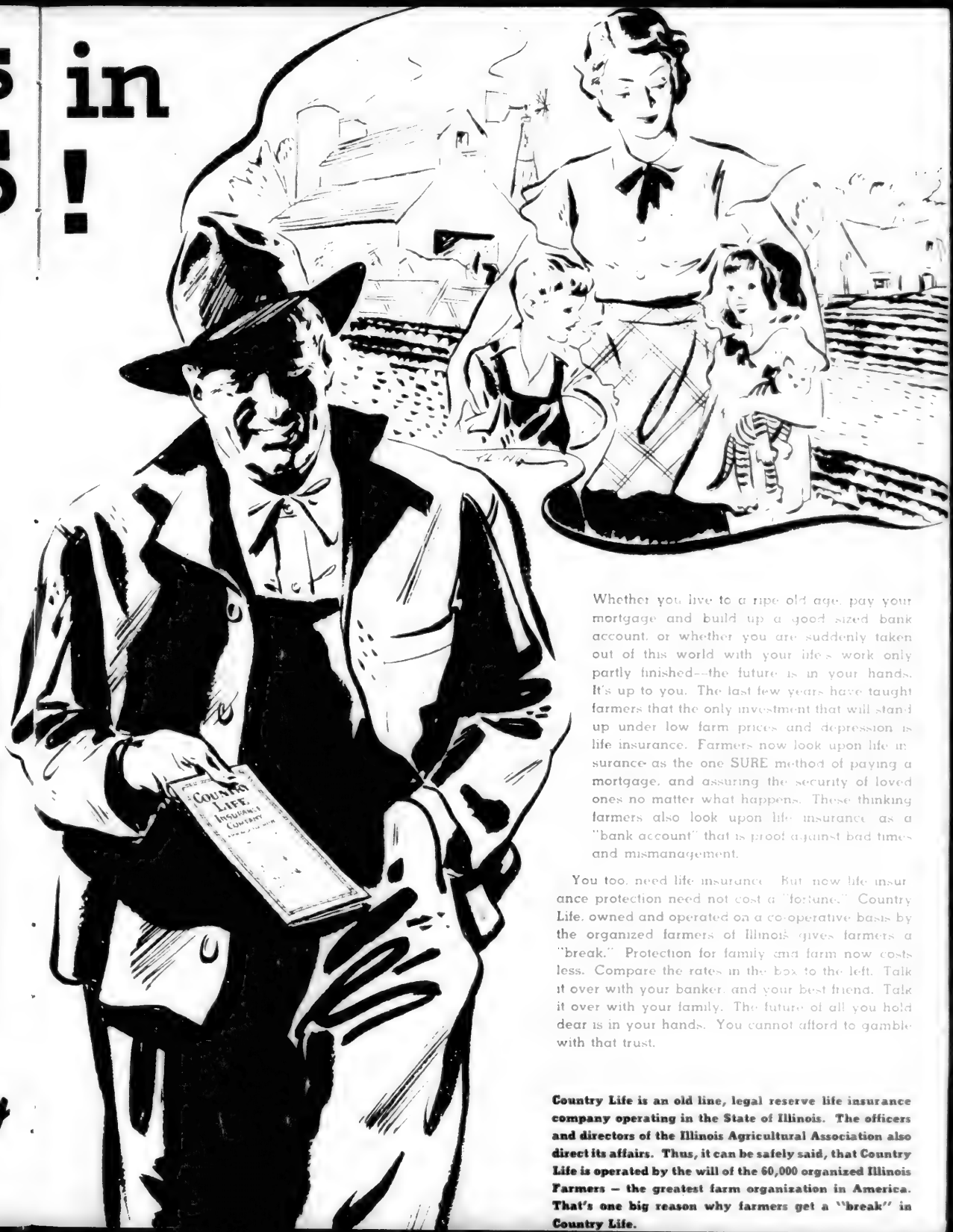
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Country Life is an old line, legal reserve life insurance company operating in the State of Illinois. The officers and directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association also direct its affairs. Thus, it can be safely said, that Country Life is operated by the will of the 60,000 organized Illinois Farmers — the greatest farm organization in America. That's one big reason why farmers get a "break" in Country Life.

Observations

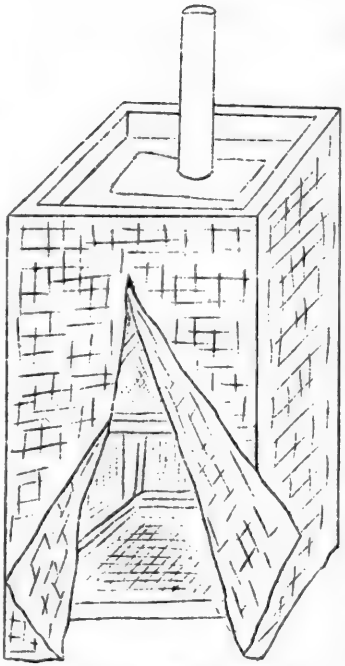
The contribution being made by the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Rural Electrification Administration toward extending electric service into farming communities can not be measured by the few hundred miles of co-operatively-owned lines that have been built.

The greatest service they are rendering is to arouse and stimulate private companies into serving rural people at reasonable rates.

Public utility companies are doing things today that they never dreamed of doing a few years ago. The leadership of the government in fostering the belief that rural as well as city people can be and should be served by "public service" corporations is working magic. In Illinois, at least, a number of companies have substantially lowered their minimum charges. There is a new attitude toward farm business. Costs are being cut. Plans are being developed to build more rural lines. There is an apparent feeling of responsibility to serve the entire community.

The threat of public and co-operative ownership of utility services undoubtedly is a factor in promoting rural electrification by private companies. But there are other reasons. The REA has given nation-wide publicity to the widespread lack of modern conveniences and electric service in rural homes. It has awakened the interest of farmers in getting electricity. Utility companies have been able to cut their costs for erecting new lines. Materials are cheaper then they were in the pre-depression period. New inventions have something to do with this. Funds for financing new lines are available at lower rates. Farm income is up. Many influences have been working together to bring electricity to the farm.

How far should farmers go in organizing co-operatives? This question is receiving a good deal of thought. The evangelists of co-operation represented by Dr. Kagawa, the Co-operative League, and others would go all the way. Make everything co-operative, not only marketing and buying but also processing and manufacturing of things the farmer needs. Maybe they are right. Certainly co-operatives well managed are demonstrating that they can render a service at less expense to the patron. Our co-operative insurance companies, oil companies, creameries, and commodity marketing associations are illustrations.



Home made egg cooler. Described in article on page 20.

But there is an inherent weakness in continually taking on more lines. It's easy to spread out so thin with many diversified activities that efficiency declines. The management problem, too, grows with the size and number of enterprises. The capital requirements of new ventures are a constant drain on the co-operator's resources. And the possibilities for making a showing in many fields are not attractive because private enterprise already has developed efficient, low cost service.

The obvious field for further co-operative effort is in marketing and processing farm products. Not alone because of the chance for savings in handling costs. That may be a minor thing. The incentive for improving quality as in cream, eggs and fruits offered by co-operative marketing has been stressed too little. Too often the producer of quality products gets no better price than that paid for inferior products. Co-operatives can and are correcting this situation. Farmers learn more about markets, the quality to produce and when to produce it, through their co-operatives. The possibilities in advertising farm products to promote greater use also can be most fully developed through co-operative effort. Volume and price influence are goals all commodity groups are interested in. Progress has been made in this direction but in most commodities the realization of such aims is left for the years ahead. E. G. T.

LETTERS

The RECORD welcomes comments from members and readers on any issue, question, or article published herein. Address your letters to Editor, Room 1200. 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Let's Be Constructive

"The writer of these lines was for ten years the leader, organizer, editor, for a farmers' organization. For thirteen years he has been inactive by reason of age. Recently this organization held its annual national convention, and considering him the fossil remains of an extinct species, determined to exhibit him at their meeting as a relic of former ages. He was surprised at how far he was out of line with their present day ideas. Old age? Relic? Conservatism? Well, he feels, not altogther.

"For 39 years he has been an independent in politics; selecting his suffrage from every political party that has offered a choice, — Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, Progressive, Independent, Peoples, Socialist, what not. So that he thinks he is free from partisan bias. At present he is a loyal supporter of the present National Administration. He thinks that our President has undertaken to untangle a tangled skein that only God can unravel.

"He has gone out, as it were, into an abandoned wilderness, to clear away a growth of years of neglect. He is undoubtedly letting in some light. He occasionally fells a sugar tree (by mistake) but only God and angels do not err.

"My long time old friend, the 'keynoter' of this farmers' organization, criticises everything that has been done. The administration is highly accused of breaking campaign pledges. Especially in the tariff policy. This writer has long believed that our outrageous protective system is one of the major causes of our present distress, in destroying our agricultural export trade. But the employer and the employee both seem to want it, and they are numerous. Our arrangement with the Phillipines in regard to their vegetable oils has caused the Islanders grave distress. Our recent reciprocity with Canada is looked upon doubtedly by the grain growers, and met with protest by the lumber men. We are

(Continued on page 27)

"For the Land's Sake!"

A Story of Soil Conservation in Pike County

By John Tracy



B. F. GOODIN—PIKE COUNTY
"My land will stay put, now."

IF you don't think Pike county has been "going down the river," you'd do well to get in touch with Capt. V. C. Nickerson, superintendent of the Soil Conservation Service Camp just outside of Pittsfield.

Pike county borders on the Mississippi and also allows the Illinois river to cavort, a bit gaily at times, on the other side of it. Now anyone knows that where there are rivers there are valleys and where there are valleys there are uplands. The sum total of all this geography is simply that water from heavy rains seeking its own level goes cheerily down the thousands of Pike county hillsides taking a terrific toll in topsoil and adding it to the rivers and streams. The net of it is that much Pike county topsoil, noted for its fertility, is growing crops in some other section of the country or building up silt beds in the river valleys that defy the best efforts of drainage and river control departments.

It became increasingly apparent that a single CCC camp could not combat the erosion nor control it in an area as hilly and large as that in Pike county. Thus the Pike County Soil Conservation Association was formed, as the bylaws state, "Realizing that all the people of this county, whether farmers or engaged in business or professional work, are dependent on the soil and its products, we have associated to work for better practices, better living conditions on the farms and closer co-operation between town and country in order that we may all prosper. We shall gather and disseminate information on the menace to farm lands by soil erosion and the danger to our towns of a failing water supply. We shall use all means in our power to combat these dangers to our farms and towns."

That sounds like a pretty broad program. It included not only farmers themselves but everyone who saw the need for supporting a program designed to protect everyone's prosperity. It is pretty safe to say, that Pike County is the first to set up a soil conservation program that is not entirely in the hands of farmers.

To accomplish this end, the Association sent for V. C. Nickerson, former infantry captain, Spanish - American and World War veteran, and a landscape engineer by profession. To him they intrusted the task of spreading the news of what the Association was attempting to do. It was he who was to hold meetings regularly throughout the county, and even neighboring counties with similar problems, for the purpose of getting better understanding among all people affected by soil erosion. Then there was the task of converting a CCC camp into an SCS camp. Gathering about him a corps of assistants including C. S. Monnier, and Ed. L. Karraker, engineers, Ed. A. Crum, agronomist, Thomas Northrup, Ed Durand, Wesley Blake, and Roy Hauser, foreman, and Joe Wagner, mechanic, the camp set out to try to stem the tide of erosion in Pike county.

Let's forget the good work they have already done and look at the whole program in its true light. What is being attempted is this—to make the Soil Conservation Control Association a co-operative body with such complete understanding between farmers, businessmen and professional people that if government aid is removed, the plan will continue to go ahead, as it is now, for years to come. What Pike county, then, is doing, is building something permanent in place of a "flash in the pan" erosion control plan.

(Continued on page 27)



FARM ADVISER BUNN, ENGINEER MONnier and Lt. Swank. Their object—to keep Pike county soil in Pike county.



CRUSHED LIMESTONE ON HARRIS RANCH—PIKE COUNTY
C. C. C. boys quarry it—Local crushers do the rest.



All it takes is a tiny spark on a dry, combustible roof and March winds will do the rest. And once fire starts, farm buildings usually burn to the ground. So, beware of March. Take care that disaster and possibly tragedy don't visit your family because March winds have fanned a tiny spark into a roaring blaze. March is the month of sudden fires. Dirty chimneys, stuffed with the soot of winter, spit flaming chunks of concentrated destruction when trash is burned in a furnace or stove—"just to get the chill off the room." It's good sense to inspect chimneys and flues often to see that winter firing hasn't loosened bricks, clogged openings and generally set up a fine field for fires. Above all, insure adequately, with Farmers Mutual at savings up to 30 per cent. Then, if fire does start, Farmers Mutual will help you rebuild. The agent at your County Farm Bureau office will give you rates for your property.

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FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY
608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



New, Allen and Harwood barn, Donnellson, Ill. Part coverage. Fire, Oct. 13, 1935. Farmers Mutual paid $500 on Oct. 30, 1935. Picture taken January 10, 1936.

New, Alex Couch home, Nebo, Ill. Fire, April 3, 1935. Farmers Mutual paid $1693.25 on April 16, 1935. Picture taken, January 4, 1936.

Missrs Bros.' new barn, Hillsboro, Ill. Part coverage. Fire, May 2, 1935. Farmers Mutual paid $400 on May 24, 1935. Picture taken January 10, 1936.

For The Land's Sake

(Continued from page 25)

Since its organization on the present basis, approximately 125 projects have been tackled. Some are finished. Many are in the process of completion. Approximately 200 men are available at all times for Capt. Nickerson, in crews of around 25 each. One of the big things, says Nickerson, "is the development of leaders among the boys. The amount of turnover in boys is largely up to the commanding officer of the camp and the superintendent. We are developing initiative and character and leadership. When a boy demonstrates he has it, then he is given the responsibility of leading his crew under the direction of the foreman assigned to his section." The boys, once they leave the camp or go out on a project, are under the direction of Capt. Nickerson and his men. When they are brought back to the camp they immediately pass under the jurisdiction of the military. At present that



CLIFFORD SMITH (sighting), WALTER Waggoner (looking). In more ways than one they tell you how your land lies.

includes Lt. C. L. Snyder, commandant, Lt. C. W. Swank, junior commanding officer, and Lt. J. S. Altman, M. D., medical officer. The camp is under the direct supervision of Col. R. C. Dedi, 5th sub-district commander.

The work of the Pike County Soil Conservation Association consists of farm planning, reforestation, gully control, restoring soil fertility, terracing, strip cropping, building outlets and check dams and the dissemination of information about erosion control. The labor is furnished by the camp. Local materials are used in all cases. The farmer, when he follows the plan as set up for his farm by the Association, can obtain limestone for the cost of crushing, in many cases from a quarry on his own land or from one nearby. Where possible, timber is cut on the land where it is used. Limestone for building dams and outlets is hunted out and quarried on the land where used. Where a farm needs complete "reconditioning," the Association maps and lays out a new set up and requests that the farmer follow it. He is rewarded by being able to obtain labor and supplies in greater quantity and at less cost than he could, operating by himself.

The Association has opened up eight limestone quarries and effected a tie-up with the owners of a number of crushing plants. As it stands now, farmers can get crushed limestone of high quality for 65 to 75 cents a ton—the cost of crushing. They must haul it themselves and see that it gets on the land. The Association does not attempt to go into the limestone business and is using only that equipment now available. The same holds true of terracing equipment as well as heavy machinery—"we use the power that is now available on the farms in the county," said Capt. Nickerson.

The important angle of the Pike county idea is that it is building for permanency and is broad in its scope. It is county-wide in every respect. For that reason Pike county's program as now set up has features other counties might well copy and incorporate into their own plans.

Let's Be Constructive

(Continued from page 24)

so intimately interwoven that a single move disturbs all. Real efforts to redeem the promises are being made. A drastic move would upset all business. Dare the administration move rapidly? Is the choice between E-volution or R-evolution?

"Patrick Henry, and others, were grand at tearing down, but when building up (the Constitution) their names do not appear; they could not construct a political hen-coop. We prefer the maxim of the greatest thinker of all time, Aristotle; his 'Golden Mean,'—'Neither rashness nor cowardice, but courage; neither wastefulness nor stinginess, but liberality; neither boastfulness nor cringing, but humility.'"

J. P. DOYLE,
Jefferson County, Ill.

Conservation Bill Enacted

(Continued from page 6)

be made against it," he said, "yet I do hope we consider it as a piece of economic legislation not as something for the Democrats to laud to the skies and for the Republicans to kick around. Whatever the final vote may be I trust that no Democrat will vote for it simply because it is a Democratic measure or that no Republican will vote against it for the same reason. Farmers are getting tired of that sort of thing."

In urging support for the bill, he said: "This measure will at least enable the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to continue with its program of farm rehabilitation and in the next session of Congress it will be possible to reconsider the problem and make such changes as are necessary to meet the situation. I urge that in the interim members of Congress, economists, farm leaders and the six million or more American farmers give their most serious thought and study to the situation so that the Congress which meets next January may have the benefit of their views and suggestions."

The conference committee accepted an amendment approved in the House modifying somewhat the basis for computing parity so as to protect the consumer. This amendment provides that the Secretary of Agriculture shall not use his powers to discourage production of supplies and food sufficient to maintain domestic consumption on the same level as it was in the years 1920 to 1929.

In making payments to soil conservation co-operators during 1936 and 1937, the Secretary also is required to take into consideration the services of tenants and croppers and any loss sustained by them as a result of changes in farming practices adopted during such years. Up to $500,000,000 annually is made available to carry out the act. The tax program to reimburse the treasury for the expenditures has not been announced.

Baseball League To Meet Peoria Mar. 31

Plans for opening the 1936 Farm Bureau baseball season will be discussed at the annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League set for Tuesday, Mar. 31 at the Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria.

Last year 21 teams competed in the various districts. The state championship and the I. A. A. trophy went to DeKalb county. Henry county was runner up.

Widespread interest in soft ball which has made great strides since 1931 has led to the suggestion that the Farm Bureau League organize a soft ball division. Such a division would give counties representation in the League which no longer have baseball teams but are actively promoting county soft ball tournaments.

This subject has been scheduled for discussion with the idea of arranging districts and inter-county soft ball games if the demand justifies such action. The leading teams in the various counties where there are several teams competing would be eligible to represent their respective counties in inter-county matches.

BEWARE
OF MARCH



All it takes is a tiny spark on a dry, combustible roof and March winds will do the rest. And once fire starts, farm buildings usually burn to the ground. So, beware of March. Take care that disaster and possibly tragedy don't visit your family because March winds have fanned a tiny spark into a roaring blaze. March is the month of sudden fires. Dirty chimneys, stuffed with the soot of winter, spit flaming chunks of concentrated destruction when trash is burned in a furnace or stove "just to get the chill off the room." It's good sense to inspect chimneys and flues often to see that winter firing hasn't loosened bricks, clogged openings and generally set up a fine field for fires. Above all, insure adequately, with Farmers Mutual at savings up to 30 per cent. Then, if fire does start, Farmers Mutual will help you rebuild. The agent at your County Farm Bureau office will give you rates for your property.

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Note: Allen and Harwood barn Donnell [illegible] Part cover [illegible] Fire Oct 1 1918 Farmers Mutual paid $500 on Oct 30 [illegible] Picture taken January 1d 1919





May 7 1918 Farmers Mutual paid $400 on May 21 1918 Picture taken January 1d 1919

FARMER'S MUTUAL WILL HELP YOU REBUILD!

For The Land's Sake



JEFFORD SMITH Lightfoot WALTER

Baseball League To Meet Peoria Mar. 31

Let's Be Constructive

Conservation Bill Enacted

IT CAN HAPPEN TO YOU!



LAST DESTROYS
HOME AND WOMAN
BURNS TO DEATH

ragic Accident Occurs
In Farm Home In Rich-
land County.

Lost Fingers in Saw

suffered a p
ful accident Thursday aftern
whole sawing wood at the
farm when he got
hand in the saw and the first thr
fingers of his left hand were cut of
He was rushed to St. Mary's ho
pital in Galesburg where the han
was dressed. He is still a patien
there but is getting along fine and
expects to be home in a few days.

FALLING LIMB
BRINGS DEATH
TO WOODSMAN

Skull Fractured by Bra
Di
at Hospital.

YOUTH'S RIGHT LEG BROKE
WHEN KICKED BY HOR

an enrollee
the Eddyville CCC camp, visite
his home about two miles from th
camp yesterday and while there
was kicked by a horse, breaking
the right leg below the knee.
had been riding the horse
and had just dismounted when the
animal shied, kicking as he started
running.
is in

FARMER RUN OVER
BY TRACTOR, HURT

SHERIDAN, Ill. — Run over by the
large drive wheel of a farm tractor
27, suffered a sev-
erely bruised shoulder, lacerations on
his left leg and a torn ear. Tuesday
afternoon while working on the
farm, three and one-half
miles south of here.
He had started the motor of the
tractor with the hand clutch entire-
ly disengaged. Standing on the side
of the machine, he released
clutch with the gear lever standing
position, which would
motor still idling.
had

Farmer Loses Life in Waverly Fire; Glasgow Man Dies From Burns

Depue Youth
Severs Fingers

LL FARMER
LOSES FOUR FINGERS
IN MEAT GRINDER

Carroll
y farmer residing a few miles
of Mt. Carroll, suffered a pain-
accident Friday afternoon when
right hand became entangled
worm gears of a powe
sage grinder. All f
e hand were groun
The injured man w
hysician in
nent and was later take
Francis hospital in Free
was at w
farm near h
the time of the accident. A
placing meat in the machi
ground into sausage, his rig
caught in the gears. Before t
chine could be stopped his
were taken off.

NRS OFFICE TO BE

RUN OVER BY
FARM TRACTOR

SHERIDAN MAN IN HOSPITAL
WITH INJURIES FROM
ACCIDENT.

Run over by the large drive whe
of a farm tractor,
suffered a severely
bruised left shoulder, lacerations
on his left leg and a torn ear whil
working on the
three and one-half miles south
who is employed
store,

FERRIS FARMER
IS TRAMPLED TO
DEATH BY HORSES

Strick-
en During Below-Zero
Tempe

ACCIDENT FATAL
TO WELL KNOWN
HOMER FARMER

Child Badly Burned;
Clothing Caught
Fire From Sto

Billy, the three year old son of M
and
, residen
of the east part of Vandalia township
was critically burned last Wednesda
morning. The youngster was playing
and when he backed too close to the
airtight heater his gown was drawn
into the open draft. His sister,
rushed to him to put out
the time called
another

Fore Finger Cut Off
By a Circular Saw

the
wn was badly
ild was immediately
and is now being
n the home of

Carelessness is the greatest single cause of accidents. **Do This Every Day** — say to yourself "Today I will check myself in my work to see whether I am carelessly exposing myself to the chance for a serious accident."

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

DEPARTMENT of SAFETY



By C. W. Seagraves

Organized agriculture in Illinois now takes its stand with the four national conferences on street and highway safety which have year after year recommended a drivers' license law for each state.

At the recent annual meeting of the I. A. A., a resolution was approved favoring any legislation designed to create safer traffic conditions in this state.

Such a law is the pending Drivers' License Bill. That a drivers' license law does reduce accidents is proved by experience. It has worked in states having such legislation in force. The National Safety Council says that last year states having drivers' license laws with examinations, reduced fatal highway accidents nearly 2%. At the same time, non-license states increased accidents by more than 2%. Small figures, maybe, but they represent 1000 lives that might have been saved. Another fact well worth noting is that no state which has ever licensed its drivers has revoked this measure. Indeed, most of them have from time to time strengthened it.

It may be commendable that our legislators do carefully consider new laws before adopting them, although it would seem that ten years of successful results in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, would lift any doubt of uncertainty from this needed law. People no longer question that the principal factor in most automobile accidents is the driver. Roads and cars have been improved and are now much superior in safety qualifications. It's time we improved the driver, too.

If we do not immediately disqualify the physically and mentally incompetent and evolve a method of checking the habitual violator, we had better forego the hope of any solution. As conditions exist today there is no way by which a judge can determine the number of convictions for drunken driving, manslaughter, driving a stolen car, etc., against one appearing before him unless he is personally acquainted with each case. There is no official way to cope with the criminally reckless driver who travels from one community to another. The fact that most highway deaths occur in rural communities should awaken us to the need for adequate safety legislation. Although not perfect, the pending drivers' license law is a step in the right direction.



THE BIG SNOW BROUGHT WITH IT EXTRA DRIVING HAZARDS. FARM BUREAU MEMber B. F. Hoover of Whiteside County looks out of his front "gate" before entering the highway.

Old Man Winter Grips Illinois During February

(Continued from page 9)

ing to 2.5 cents per cwt. Total refunds amounted to $4,764.67.

At the annual meeting of the Producers Creamery of Champaign, Feb. 14, Manager C. C. Burns reported that the Creamery processed 1,247,910 pounds of butter last year. It averaged above 90 score. The Creamery was second in the state in low cost of manufacture. A total of 326,000 pounds of Prairie Farms butter was sold in cartons in the Champaign territory, or about 16 carloads.

Among the speakers were Oscar Swank, manager of the Producers Creamery at Orleans, Indiana, which processed about four million pounds of butter last year. Other speakers were C. O. Tuttle, federal butter inspector; F. A. Gougler and J. B. Countiss of Illinois Producers Creameries; Farm Adviser W. F. Batson of Shelby county; and M. E. Volle, manager, Champaign Production Credit Association.

The following directors were elected: O. A. Hamm, Champaign county; W. D. Stephenson, Clark county; A. O. Bowers, Coles county; A. Walker, Cumberland county; W. H. Hinnegar, Douglas county; E. J. Nelson, Ford county; H. E. Crane, Iroquois county; H. S. Reedy, Moultrie; J. O. Lubbers, Piatt county; G. A. Lichenwalter, Shelby county; C. Burwash, Vermilion county.

Five hundred people sat down to luncheon in the creamery plant. President G. C. Williams of Champaign presided.

The Quincy Cooperative Milk Producers Association held its 14th annual meeting on Feb. 24, reports Wilfred Shaw, dairy marketing director.

Report of Treasurer Wilbur Coe disclosed that this pioneer Illinois cooperative organized by the Adams County Farm Bureau and Illinois Agricultural Association closed the year 1935 with a good profit and total assets of $60,740 and liabilities of $12,376.

Mrs. Laura Johnston, manager, reported that the producers were paid an average price for all milk delivered during 1935 of $1.86 per cwt. Net sales for the year increased $12,000 over those of 1935 and totalled $151,000 for the year. The association has an average of 80 producer stockholders who supplied 1,999,047 lbs. of milk in 1935.

In addressing the meeting Wilfred Shaw complimented the association upon its fine record of achievement during the past 14 years and upon the fact that during 1935, 61.55% of the consumer's milk and cream dollar had been returned to the producers for milk. He also outlined the development and extent of cooperative milk marketing in Illinois and discussed a number of the problems encountered in successful milk marketing.

Officers and directors chosen for 1936 are: L. F. Allison, president; Anton Grawe, vice-president; Chas. Eaton, secretary; Wilbur Coe, treasurer; Harry Hedeman, Albert Heckle, Eldon Knoblock, Ben Putnam, Fred Lewis.

Our New State President

As a home maker, community worker, and writer, Mrs. J. V. Stevenson of Streator, LaSalle county, assumes the office of president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation with a background of rich experience.

Graduated from the University of Illinois in 1916 with a degree in Home Economics, Mrs. Stevenson, as she became that next year, went with her husband to live on a farm near Streator. In 1918, she assisted in organizing and became a charter member of the LaSalle County Home Bureau. In various positions of responsibility, she served on the county executive board for a number of years. Advancing from county to state office, she became a member of the committee which organized the State Federation in 1925 and helped to write the first Constitution.

In 1926 Mrs. Stevenson became a staff member of the Corn Belt Dailies, publishing syndicated articles of interest to homemakers in the middle west. She is still filling that position under the pen name, Hope Needham.

Mrs. Stevenson is the mother of four children. A daughter, Ruth, is a sophomore in the University of Illinois studying Home Economics. The three boys at home, 15, 14, and 6, are busy and active in 4-H club work. One has a fine herd of purebred Guernsey cattle. All have had projects and won honors with hogs, dairy cattle, and corn. The community 4-H club of which the boys are members has won the silver cup in corn projects for three years. One of the boys lately participated in and won a letter writing contest conducted by the Future Farmers of America. For her work as 4-H Club leader for six years, Mrs. Stevenson has been awarded the Gold Pin of Achievement. Before entering the University, the daughter, Ruth, worked with her mother as assistant leader.

Other activities in connection with home and community have not been overlooked. A class of young people are proud and happy to claim her as their Sunday School teacher. The rural school which the children attended was the first in the county to organize a Parent-Teachers Association which Mrs. Stevenson has served as president. She is a member of the Streator Woman's Club.

Asked about her hobbies, Mrs. Stevenson replied, "Reading has been always a great interest for me. There hasn't been much time for anything else. Now that the children are growing up I hope to take more interest in landscape gardening. A flower garden will be fun: And maybe I'll plant a few trees, when I'm not busy with my Home Bureau work."

Uncle Ab says that the days are all too short for the man who is doing good work.

With the Home Bureau

By Nell Flatt Goodman

Representatives from more than half of the townships in Shelby county met with members of the Farm Bureau Board to discuss the advisability of renewed efforts for a Home Bureau in Shelby County.

The group decided to hold a county wide meeting on February 19. A goal of 350 members was set. Plans were made for completing an organization in the early spring.

Whiteside County organized the thirty-eighth Home Bureau February 1, with 360 members. Officers of the new group are, President, Mrs. Lester Jacobs; Vice-president, Mrs. Earle Johnson; Secretary, Mrs. Russel G. Mathew; Treasurer, Mrs. Bruce Slaymaker. Whiteside enters the class of counties organizing in a short length of time. The first meeting to discuss the organization was held the middle of September.

Miss Mary Stansifer has accepted the position of Home Adviser of Adams County. Miss Stansifer was formerly Home Economics instructor in Litchfield Community High School. Other counties reporting new Home Advisers are: DuPage, Mrs. Ethel J. Marshall; Fulton County, Miss Maude Hine.

Entertaining with a tea, Miss Henrietta Seldon, retiring Home Adviser of Marshall-Putnam County, introduced to 200 guests the incoming Adviser, Miss Luella Kohlstedt. Miss Kohlstedt became the new Adviser on February 1.

To stimulate interest in 4-H and Young Adults programs in Kane County, 125 girls, women, and young ladies, attended a "Big Sister Tea" held at Mooseheart in January. Cooperation of Home Bureau was encouraged. A varied program of talks and recreation was presented. Refreshments were served by three units of the Home Bureau.

In Jersey County a special session was held for the women at the annual meeting of the County Farm Supply Company. Eighty-five women attended. Miss Ruth Freeman spoke on "Money Management by Home Accounts." Three of the women keeping accounts gave their personal experiences. In the afternoon at a joint session, 850 men and women heard Miss Freeman speak on the "Value of Home Accounts." One woman said, "If we take the time to make the money, why not take the time to account for it?"

"Thrift for the Home Decorator" was the subject of a talk by the Home Adviser of Coles County, Mrs. Bessie Wilson, at the Lowell P. T. A. in Mattoon. More than 100 were present. The adviser also talked on Home Economics and Home Making at the Humboldt P. T. A.

In spite of cold, snow, and ice, Max Fuller, Landscape Gardening specialist of the University of Illinois, conducted the third of his series of landscape garden lessons in La Salle County. The meetings are being held jointly by the Home and Farm Bureaus.

Parent education in Saline County is bringing results. The ability of children to entertain themselves in their own section of the home was shown in a unit meeting in December. Children of the Child Study Club members were brought

(Continued on page 32)

Little Visits With Home Bureau Women

A most active leader in Home Bureau and 4-H Clubs in Jersey County is the newly appointed director of the southwest district, Mrs. Clarence Sunderland of Delphi.

In the 11 years she has served as 4-H Club leader, she has been in charge of 17 different clubs. She was active in 4-H club work before the County Home Bureau was organized. Mrs. Sunderland is one who believes in sparing no effort to do a thing well. Her demonstration team in the state this year was the winning one



MRS. SUNDERLAND

At present, Mrs. Sunderland is filling the office of vice-president of the Home Bureau executive board in her county. This busy woman's activities extend from the home and family to the school and the church. She taught school in Jersey County for six years and one year in Iowa. For more than 20 years she has taught a class in Sunday School. For five years she served as superintendent and for six years on the Council of Religious Education. Mr. and Mrs. Sunderland have one child, a daughter, of high school age.

Farm Supply NEWS



WABASH VALLEY SERVICE COMPANY CUTS A MELON

The Menard County Farmers Supply Company distributed patronage dividends totaling $8,435.00 on the past year's business. The rate of patronage was 12½%, with an average of $16.10 per member.

Clark Service Company held its first annual meeting at Martinsville recently. W. B. Peterson of Illinois Farm Supply Company was a speaker on the program. A patronage dividend of 12% was paid on rural sales, and 8% on dealer and station sales. This company operates under the management of Edgar County Supply Company.

Checks totaling $11,500 were distributed to Farm Bureau members by the Winnebago Service Company on the past year's business. The Farm Bureau and Service Company held a joint annual meeting with some 450 people in attendance, during the sub-zero weather late in January. C. H. Becker represented Illinois Farm Supply Company.

Ninety-four per cent of the Farm Bureau members of Randolph County patronized Randolph Service Company the past year. At the annual meeting held on February 4th, Manager Voss announced that the company had 1,011 customers, and 457 of these were non-members. The patronage dividend checks distributed among members totaled $7,892.98. W. B. Peterson of Illinois Farm Supply Company spoke.

Some 600 Farm Bureau people faced sub-zero weather to attend the annual meeting of Shelby-Effingham Service Company at Sullivan January 23rd. L. R. Marchant addressed the stockholders. Manager Foley reported a 52% gain in business during ten months' operation. Patronage dividends totaled $25,362.03 to 1,249 Farm Bureau members. The rate of patronage was 9% on service station and dealer sales and 15% on rural sales.

Cold weather and heavy snow adversely affected attendance at the annual meeting of the Farm Bureau and Mercer Service Company. Yet a most enthusiastic group was present. Russell Sandquist, manager, reported an increase of 57% in the total sales of the company for the past year. Talmage DeFrees, vice-president of Illinois Agricultural Association, and W. B. Peterson were speakers. At the close of the meeting 395 dividend checks totaling $5,933.85 were distributed.

Farm Bureau members of McLean County received $45,686.92 in patronage dividends on the past year's operations of the McLean Service Company. Some 800 Farm Bureau members attended the tenth annual meeting and express their appreciation of the service. George Metzger and W. B. Peterson took part in the program. 1743 patronage dividend checks were issued, which averaged $27.65 per member. The company has paid over $300,000 in dividends to members during the past ten years.

Eighteen to twenty below zero weather accompanied by one of the worst snow storms of the winter, held down attendance at the annual meeting of McDonough County Service Company. Stockholders who did brave the storm heard E. W. "Boots" Runkle, manager, state that "going after the business" doubled the sales of the company in the past three years. Preferred stock and patronage dividend checks totaled $13,146.25. Patronage dividends alone were far in excess of the total Farm Bureau dues collected during the year. 604 Farm Bureau members, representing 90% of the membership, received checks. The patronage rate was 10% on service station and dealer sales, and 12½% on rural sales, except for 8% on distillate. L. R. Marchant addressed the meeting.

As evidence that a local service company is a tax collecting agency for the government and state, Morris Crandall, manager of Wabash Valley Service Company, revealed at the annual meeting, Grayville, January 24th, that the company had collected $57,308.34 in State and Federal taxes on sales totaling $245,687.33 the past year. For the third year this company closed its books without a penny in accounts receivable. This record has been unequalled by any other service company in the state. $25,648.15 was paid to 1,215 Farm Bureau members in the form of patronage dividends on the past year's business. Dividends paid by the company during the five and one-half years of operation totaled $90,461.39. Close to 1,200 people attended the annual meeting, according to L. R. Marchant, the speaker.

Hancock County Youths Win Declamatory Bout

Kenneth Myers, Warsaw high school junior, speaking on the subject "Why the Farmer Needs to Market His Grain Cooperatively," won first place in the Hancock County Farm Bureau Declamatory contest held in the Carthage High School. He scored 244 points out of a possible 300. Ruth Stevenson, Carthage high school sophomore, won second with a score of 238 on "Why Farm Women Need the Home Bureau." Robert Little, LaHarpe high school, speaking on "What Farmers Gain by Owning Their Own Life Insurance Company." won third by 237 points. Ellen Forrest, Augusta high school senior, won fourth on "Why Farmers Need Their Own Publicity Department," scoring 229 points. Roderick Lewis, Nauvoo high school senior. also speaking on "Why Farmers Need Their Own Publicity Department," scored fifth with 216 points.

Kenneth Myers, Robert Little, and George Slater, a high contestant in the Augusta preliminary substituting for Miss Stevenson, who could not go, went to Urbana, Farm and Home Week, chaperoned by Mrs. William Radel, President of the Hancock County Home Bureau. The other three contestants in the final will be given a trip to the State Fair, Springfield, on Farm Bureau day. The contest was organized by M. G. Lambert, county organization director.

With the Home Bureau

(Continued from page 30)

to the meeting but caused no interruptions. In spite of music, tree, presents, and general excitement, the children remained in their own section. The topic studied was "Fitting the Home for Children." Various types of nurseries, playrooms, and recreational centers were discussed.

More than 500 persons attended two open meetings on "Health" in Warren County conducted by Miss Fannie Brooks. In Kankakee County they are studying "Mental Health and Personality of the Home Maker." One husband remarked that he liked to have his wife attend Home Bureau as she came home in better spirits and treated him better!

Home Bureau members in Knox County have no financial worries! After the sale of their cook book, $300 was reported in the treasury. Twenty members served the men at the Annual Farm Bureau meeting. Six hundred plates were guaranteed. After all bills were paid they had cleared $63.44.

Through studying the Home Furnishing projects, one woman in Iroquois earned enough money canning and re-upholstering chairs for neighbors to pay her Home Bureau dues.

Greene County Home Bureau held its annual meeting in the Greenfield High School with 100 women present. At a joint session in the afternoon with the Farm Bureau, Mrs. Elsie Mies of Urbana made an interesting and instructive talk. The Home Adviser of Greene County attended the IAA sessions in Decatur. In her own words "it gave her an opportunity to know Who's Who in that field."

A new county recognition score card system used for the first time last year has revealed that McLean County is the most outstanding in girls' 4-H club work, according to Miss Mary McKee, girls 4-H club specialist. McLean scored 118 points more than its nearest rival on thirty-four items relating to organization, leadership, county committee and activities. Ninety-eight of the 102 counties in the state were entered.

The Argentine government recently pegged the price of wheat at 90c per bushel. This act was immediately reflected in stronger wheat prices both in this country and abroad. Drouth cut the Argentine wheat crop to about 40% short of last year and 36% short of the last five year average.

High Compression Tractors Are More Efficient

Approximately 200 Farm Bureau leaders attended a conference at the University of Illinois, Champaign, February 25th. This group was made up principally of service company directors, managers and farm advisers. The principal subject discussed by Professor Ray I. Shawl was "high compression tractors," on which the Agricultural Engineering Department has done considerable work.

"The possibility of developing more engine power with less fuel consumption, by the use of high compression engines burning gasoline of 70 octane rating or better, has created a great deal of interest among the tractor owners of the state," Shawl said.

"The question of high compression tractor engines was first brought to our attention during the summer of 1934, and there was enough interest in this type of engine that it seemed desirable to make some field tests during 1935. For the purpose of these tests, the Department of Agricultural Engineering decided to use a two plow general purpose tractor on which it had been keeping cost records for the past 10½ years. Last January (1935) this 10½ year old tractor, which had been operated for 7393 hours, was changed into a high compression engine, burning 70 octane gasoline. This change was made by equipping the tractor with new sleeves fitted with 8000 foot altitude pistons, and with a gasoline manifold.

Increased Power

"The original belt horsepower of the tractor engine was 20.05. It was estimated that the 8000 foot altitude pistons would increase the horsepower of the engine about 25%, which would give 25 horsepower for the high compression engine.

"This tractor with the high compression engine completed 1074 hours during 1935, giving excellent service during the entire period. This rubber-tired tractor previously (before being changed over) was able to pull a four-foot wheatland disk plow in high gear at four miles per hour, but with the high compression engine the tractor pulled a 6-foot wheatland disk at the same speed, which represents almost a 50% increase in the load pulled by the tractor.

"The original crankshaft is still in the engine after 8464 hours of work. For the first 7393 hours of use the tractor used kerosene and the last 1074 hours of use were with the high compression engine burning gasoline.

Wear Was Reduced

"From our tables it will be seen that there was less than the normal amount of wear on the crankshaft during the year's use of the high compression engine burning gasoline.

"The most common ways of changing the compression of an engine are (1) to use a high compression head, which decreases the compression space, (2) to use high altitude pistons for 5000 or 8000 foot elevations. These pistons are longer from the wrist pin to the top than the regular pistons, and thus decrease the compression space.

"Gasoline with a 70 octane rating or higher must be used in high compression engines. Low grade fuels cannot be used because they produce very severe engine knocking.

"Other advantages of high compression gasoline burning engines:

1. Less crankcase oil dilution and wear.
2. Greater engine flexibility.
3. Easier starting.
4. Better cold weather operation.
5. Greater fuel economy."

Professor Shawl expressed the belief that the high compression tractor will become the most efficient of all tractors burning high-grade fuels, just as the Diesel engine has established itself as the most efficient of all engines burning low-grade fuels.

G. C. Krieger, vice-president of the Society of Automotive Engineers, explained that the trend in tractor engine design was toward high compression. He stated that one large tractor company has sold and delivered 5000 tractors with high compression engines, while during the same time they sold only 20 low compression tractors to be used with kerosene or distillate.

Plan Banner Year

Donald Kirkpatrick, general counsel for the Illinois Agricultural Association, was the principal speaker of the evening session. He spoke on "Organization and Management Policies." Mr. Herndon, President of the Illinois Farm Supply Company, presided. Mr. Marchant and other members of the staff of the Illinois Farm Supply Company made a comparative review of the efficiency of county service companies and outlined plans for making 1936 a "banner year" to celebrate its 10th anniversary.

Dr. W. L. Burlison, of the University of Illinois, was the main speaker Wednesday. His subject was "Recent Research Studies in Soybean Oil."

Dr. Burlison stated that the value of Soybean oil in paint has demonstrated itself so well that its wider use is attracting the attention of research chemists throughout the country.

C. M. Seagraves, of the Department of Safety, I. A. A. urged that all service company employees help prevent the loss of lives by driving more carefully.

Accidents do not happen. They are caused by people who take chances, many of them deliberately. Let's take the glory out of it and reduce the perpetrators of traffic accidents to the status they deserve, that of maimers of children and destroyers of property.

Twenty-nine thousand men are now employed on development projects by the Resettlement Administration. Around 7,000,000 acres of poor land are being improved.

Uncle Ab says there are times when will power is best expressed as won't power.

Country Life's Round-up

YOU'D little expect a time tried life insurance man to go to the Bible for the fundamentals of life insurance. Also, you'd not expect to hear a professor point out the essentially human reason for the existence of life insurance. You'd not expect a Scotchman to be giving anything away—especially the details of the life insurance plan he has worked out for himself and his family. You'd never expect to hear a lady general agent turn out to be a better man than most of those present.

But such was the case at the Country Life General Agent's annual Round-Up at Springfield, February 20 and 21. It was an enthusiastic affair from start to finish marred only by the fact that hundreds who wanted and expected to attend could not because of the heavy snow.

But, those who did attend began to arrive as early as mid-afternoon the 19th. "Larry" Williams, manager of Country Life was on hand to greet all early arrivals and the evening was spent for the most part in handling of special problems which needed the attention of field men and members of the Country Life main office staff. With a good night's sleep behind them, the agents and speakers assembled in the ballroom of the Abraham Lincoln hotel at 10 a. m. to help Dave Mieher open and conduct the morning session of the "Round-Up." This session was featured by an inspirational talk by Larry Williams, who pointed out the necessity of planning sales procedure before taking up the time of a prospective purchaser of life insurance. Other speakers on the morning program included an interesting application of actuarial facts to the job of selling life insurance. This talk was given by Howard Reeder, actuary of Country Life and was accompanied by charts and a blackboard representation of ways and means these facts can be used when talking to an applicant.

Russell Graham, field man, presided over the afternoon session, on the 20th. Dr. Fred A. Russell of the University of Illinois gave the principal talk and an interesting one it was. His remarks tended to show that through the many changes taking place in the affairs of the human race that life insurance more than ever takes its place as an economic necessity. While his talk was along economic lines, the human basis of his facts, the clear cut presentation took his talk out of the academic class into a well planned explanation of the effects of modern trends upon the security of today's people. He it was who said, "Man always has dreamed of a millennium. Man has sought for a new order of things, for a better order of things than that in which he finds himself. This wish dream is the basis of life insurance—the dream of universal plenty."

Dave Mieher, Chas. Masching and C. C. Ramler, field men, all gave talks on various methods of procedure in life insurance agency work. Allan Gribben, of the actuarial department brought out some usable facts from the experience of his department. A. E. Richardson, manager of Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, talked on "points to stress in selling automobile Insurance."

The banquet, at 6 p. m., in the Ball Room of the hotel was attended by approximately 300 agents and their wives. Probably the highlight of this session was the talk by Anne Miller, general agent of Will county. The subject given her was "Closing on the first interview." But the talk she gave was on the subject, "What it takes to be a life insurance general agent." When she had finished, there was no doubt in the minds of all attending that Miss Miller has what it takes and in good measure. Geo. E. Metzger, field secretary of the I. A. A. subbed for Earl C. Smith, president, who was unable to attend. He read a letter of regret and explanation from Mr. Smith, and then followed it with a fine address on the subject of "Co-operating in Insurance Efficiency." Metzger stated that an insurance



LARRY WILLIAMS AND A. E. RICHARDSON at the Round-Up banquet. Larry doesn't play the violin.

authority held up Country Life Insurance Company as "the one true example of a 'co-operative life insurance company' in existence in the United States today. George Thiem followed with a short talk on the power of publicity and advertising in "Opening the Way" for the agent to talk to the prospect. "Advertising is salesmanship in print" he stated "and success in that business, as in selling comes to those who learn what moves people to buy."

Wm. ("Bill" to you) Linker, president of the General Agents Club gave a fine talk on "Aggressiveness." He pointed out that prospects are always apt to lean over backward in buying. That agent who goes about his business in an aggressive, determined way is the one who is going to make a success of it. Russell Graham, A. N. Skinner, and E. A. Carncross all gave excellent talks. Carncross, the Scotchman, went into considerable detail to show how the agent's own life insurance problems and the way he handles them is a factor in how he handles those of his prospects. Around ten o'clock, Larry Williams, toastmaster for the evening, rang down the curtain on the banquet and all hands hit for group meetings or just general get togethers in various rooms in the hotel. Some men went to bed!

C. C. Ramler opened the meeting, the morning of February 21. Dr. John E. Boland, medical examiner of Country Life gave an interesting and instructive talk on "Underwriting and Rating Risks," showing how his department has been able to cut down the mortality rate of Country Life and the part the agent plays in getting detailed reports on each prospect. A. R. Wright, chairman of the investment committee explained the investment structure of the company and the reasons why certain types are preferred. John Weaver, office manager, urged continued close attention to the necessary methods of getting applications into the office.

A. R. Jaque, of Diamond Life Bulletins, held an open forum on life insurance. Many questions were hurled at him from the floor. All agreed that he handled each one most ably. Manager J. H. Kelker, of Farmers Mutual Re-insurance Company made a number of suggestions on "Covering the Farm Fire Risk," stressing the importance of getting complete data on all buildings to be insured.

At noon, the Round-Up was over for another year. By six that night, many of the agents were back in their homes, confident that $100,000,000 of Country Life insurance in force by the middle of the year will be realized.

World-Wide Recognition

Country Life Insurance Co. is gaining nation-wide and world-wide recognition as a great co-operative life insurance company.

Dr. Kagawa, co-operative leader from Japan who is touring the country speaking in the interest of producer and consumer co-operation, recently visited the I. A. A. and Country Life headquarters to gather information about the company and farmer co-operation in Illinois.

Country Life was recognized in a feature article on co-operation in the Feb. 29 issue of Collier's Weekly. Inquiries from several states have been received at the office following mention of Country Life as the outstanding co-operative life insurance company on the Town Hall radio program broadcast on a chain hookup.



THERE WAS some pretty heavy listening. Candid Camera picture during the banquet speeches at the Round-Up.

Editorial

How Far From Parity?

A NUMBER of farm prices such as live hogs, cattle, corn, and butterfat have approached or gone beyond pre-war parity during the past two years. But average farm cash income for 1935 at 83 was still 17 points from the goal. And this includes benefit payments estimated at $480,000,000 for the year. Net income per person of $159 for the 32,779,000 estimated as living on farms last year is 94 per cent of the income per person available in the pre-war years. But farm living costs were 124 per cent of the 1910-1914 level. To restore the farmer's pre-war purchasing power would have required a 32 per cent raise in net farm income last year. There is work ahead not only to achieve parity but also to hold it once made.

Learned on the Farm

OF MORE than passing interest is this comment from a Michigan farm boy who in later life made millions in advertising and selling. Speaking of his early experiences working on a dairy farm, he said: "Work started at 4:30 in the morning. We milked the cows and fed the cattle before breakfast. At 6:30 we drove to the cedar swamp carrying our lunch with us. All day long we cut poles and hewed ties. After supper came another milking; then we bedded the cattle for the night. At nine o'clock we crept up a ladder to the attic and our bed. Yet it never occurred to me that I was working hard.

"In after years I did the same in business. I had no working hours. When I ceased before midnight that was a holiday for me. I often left my office at two o'clock in the morning. Sundays were my best working days, because there were no interruptions. For 16 years after entering business I rarely had an evening or a Sunday not occupied by work.

"I am not advising others to follow my example. I would not advise a boy of mine to do so. Life holds so many other things more important than success that work in moderation probably brings more joy. But the man who works twice as long as his fellows is bound to go twice as far, especially in advertising."

The capacity for and habit of work learned on the farm, this man believes, is the chief reason why so many farm boys succeed. The work habit, not common by any means, is another farm by-product whose value cannot be measured. Individual industry and initiative always will contribute more to one's success than the gains realized by improving the general welfare of any particular group. A good thing to remember.

Wrong Again

CONDEMNING the AAA and its influence in raising farm prices, the Chicago Tribune says, "The advance in prices has not been enough to offset the reduction in output, so that farmers are actually receiving less from the smaller crops sold at higher prices than they would have received without AAA with larger crops sold at lower prices."

The Tribune statement might be given more weight if supported by facts. As applied to livestock, and we believe to most if not all other farm crops, it is dead wrong. The facts are that Illinois farmers received $40,000,000 more, an increase of 37 per cent, for 25 per cent less livestock marketed in 1935 compared with 1934. Hog prices at Chicago, for example, averaged $4.65 per cwt. in 1934 compared with $9.27 in 1935. These figures are based on U. S. Census reports. They are of public record. The Trib, likewise, fails to consider the increased cost to the farmer of producing large crops to sell at a loss compared with smaller ones. If the Tribune can't be constructive it might at least be accurate.

A Timely Message

"PLEASE send us the voting records of our representatives in General Assembly on legislation affecting farmers' interests," writes the president of one of our County Farm Bureaus.

The letter is a timely message. The spring primaries set for April 14 will soon be here. It isn't too early to start thinking about candidates for office. How well have you been represented in the congress, in the legislature, in the county offices? Has there been a proper regard shown by the public office holders of your county and district for you as a taxpayer? Are honesty, efficiency and economy among the attributes of the men and women in public life that your taxes support?

"Many downstate representatives and senators carry a tremendous responsibility for the failure to solve this problem on a basis of equity, because of their voting with a nearly solid Cook county delegation," says President Smith, speaking of the poor relief problem. "I most firmly believe the defeat for re-election of such downstate 'misrepresentatives' and senators would soon result in a fair and permanent solution of this problem."

Watch for the April issue of the RECORD. It will be out in plenty of time before the primaries with the voting records of members of the General Assembly on controversial legislation. Support those who are worthy of support. Vote out of office those who have misrepresented you.

A Point Well Taken

SECRETARY Henry A. Wallace made some pertinent remarks about government responsibility and the farm problem in a recent address before the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation.

Speaking of the "Food Will Win The War" propaganda of the Federal Government in 1917 and 1918, he said, "posters, pep talks, prayers, and the lure of higher prices pulled the wheat belt out of shape. Comparing 1914 with 1918, the total acreage of tilled crops was increased about 11 per cent. By the end of 1918 farmers had added an area about the size of Illinois to the farm plant of the United States.

"Since January 6 I have wondered about this a great deal. It must be that the Federal Government has the power to stimulate production but not to help farmers obtain balanced production in the general interest; and that the States reserve the power to control production but not to stimulate it. If this is so, there is more in the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution than meets the eye."

Secretary Wallace has touched the AAA decision at a most vulnerable spot if justice rather than legal technicality is to be the guiding principle dictating court decisions. Farmers know that the situation confronting them in 1932 and early '33 was just as critical as that confronting the nation in 1917 and 1918. They applaud the courage of a man in a position of great public responsibility who speaks so frankly.

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Record

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Editorial

How Far From Parity?

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Wrong Again

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION Record

In This Issue

Voting Records and Information About Candidates for Office

From Corn to Grass

It's the Modern Way

Jim Stanfield 70th Member

And Others



APRIL 1966

RECORD



WHAT THE WIND DESTROYS

● There's no way under the sun you can tell when a tornado is going to whirl down on your farm and smash your buildings to kindling. Perhaps you may be luckier than your neighbors and have no wind damage at all. But, thousands of Illinois farmers will tell you, that with tornado and windstorm insurance in strong, reliable Farmers Mutual costing so little, it's no less than folly to gamble against wind with all you own. Before it's too late, it will be worth your while to investigate Farmers Mutual's low cost insurance. The general insurance agent at your County Farm Bureau office will be glad to furnish complete details and rates for your homestead—without obligation, of course.

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The
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

April, 1936
Vol. 14 No. 4

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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GEORGE THIEM, *Editor* **JOHN TRACY**, *Asst. Editor*



SPRING is the happiest of seasons!

The smell of freshly turned earth. Fields growing green. Apple, cherry and peach blossoms. New born pigs and lambs sunning themselves. Plants springing into life. Birds building their nests. The beginning of a new year. All Nature combines to make life look good. "God's in his Heaven. All's right with the world."

Hope runs high in the Spring. To the farmer comes naturally the urge to grow bigger crops. "Prices are better. This is the year to make money. Reduce the mortgage. Buy a new car. Get ahead!"

Looking forward. Building air castles. Making plans. All are necessary to achievement. But looking backward is wisdom. Experience urges caution. "Everything in moderation," says the philosopher summing up the teachings of time.

And looking backward we learn that the national farm mortgage will be paid faster if we hold the cash crop acreage in check. Prices will be better and so will our soil.

In Illinois as in other states, soil conservation takes on new meaning and importance this Spring. The 1936 program is here. Will farmers generally support it? Will it hold the gains of past years? New agricultural history will be written this year. Farmers will write it.

There is much superficial thinking, and more careless talking about farm economics these days. The man with his mind on the ballot box is handicapped in thinking clearly about farmers problems. Let's think more deeply, sift the wheat from the chaff, and profit by what we have learned. "Grass" will prove to be the most profitable crop on the farm if it displaces unneeded acres of corn and wheat. Read the article "From Corn to Grass" on page 4, then go to your local soil conservation meetings for more detailed information on the new program.

Member W. B. Taber, Jr. of Edgar county writes that he is still convinced the gold revaluation program is responsible for the increases in farm prices since early 1933. This is the general point of view of New York state farm leaders. Dollar devaluation helped. No question about it. But we can't go along with the belief that AAA was a mistake. True the 1934 drouth cut production and raised prices more than AAA. But that only proves acreage adjustment was sound. Incidentally, gold revaluation didn't do much for prices of potatoes, fruits and vegetables, dairy products.

"I always look over your paper with a great deal of interest when it comes to our office," writes Francis Robinson, secretary of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation. "I have been particularly impressed with your effective use of pictures." Pictures tell the story better than words and have greater interest. On pages 18 and 19 this issue you will find another double spread of pictures. Also snapshots scattered throughout the 36 pages illustrating feature articles and reports of meetings. Our readers can help make each issue of the RECORD more interesting by sending us especially good pictures, and letters.

Last but not least don't fail to vote in the primaries, Tuesday April 14. A good deal of effort has gone into the preparation of legislative information about candidates for office. Study carefully pages 6 to 11 inclusive before you go to the polls. Remember that once elected, your public officials usually hold office for a considerable length of time. Use your influence and your votes to elect candidates who have a genuine interest in agriculture, candidates you feel sure will be fair to farm people in discharging the duties of their office.



From Corn to

This Article Brings You Some Essential Details of the New Soil-Conservation Program. It Will Assist You in Determining How the Plan Can Be Fitted Into Your Farming Operations in 1936. The New Plan Offers an Opportunity To Hold the Gains Made Under the Crop Adjustment Programs of Previous Years.—Editor.

(The following information is based on latest official statements available at time of going to press.)

CONSERVE soil fertility! Put 30,000,000 more acres in clover, alfalfa and grass!

Avoid producing soil-depleting crop surpluses which nobody wants except at price levels ruinous to the farmer.

These are the objectives of the new soil-conservation plan.

Every right-thinking farmer will want to go along with this program, first, because it is good farming practice to improve and conserve soil fertility by keeping a substantial percentage of rotated acres in legumes and grass. Secondly, because no one wants a return of the low price levels of 1932 caused by big crop surpluses.

How does the federal government propose to encourage soil conservation?

First, by paying a fixed amount (averaging about $10) per acre for **"shifting"** acres from soil-depleting to soil-conserving or soil-building crops in 1936. The amount of payment depends on fertility of the soil. Higher payments will be made for richer soils, lower payments for poorer soils. The most acres you can get paid for is 15 per cent of the base acreage of soil-depleting crops for your farm.

This soil-depleting base on your farm will be established with the help of your community and county committees. The soil-depleting base for any farm will be the total acreage in soil-depleting crops on that farm in 1935, modified to take care of unusual situations.

May Adjust Base

These modifications will include allowances for (a) acreage planted to soil-conserving and soil-building crops in 1935 because of AAA adjustment programs; (b) for unusual variations in plantings in 1935 because of drouth, flood or other unusual conditions. Adjustments in bases also will be made in instances where a farmer's soil-depleting or soil-conserving acreage is materially out of line with that for similar farms in the same locality.

To provide county committees with a guide showing the average proportion of farm land devoted to soil-depleting and soil-improving crops in the county, the AAA will establish the ratio of soil-depleting acreage to all farm land in each county. As a rule the average of all individual bases established in the county is to conform to this ratio.

There are to be two types of payment—"soil-building payment" and "soil-conserving payment."

The soil-building payments will be made for 1936 seedings of soil-building crops on crop land, and for approved conservation practices on crop land or pasture in 1936. Farmers will be given an opportunity to qualify for soil-building payments up to $1.00 per acre for each acre in soil-conserving and soil-building crops in 1936.

An exception is made in the interest of small producers who may qualify for payments up to $10 without regard to acreage limitations.

Soil-conserving payments will be at a specified rate for **"shifting"** acreage from soil-depleting to soil-conserving or soil-building crops in 1936, or to approved soil-building practices. The rates of this payment are based upon estimates that 80 per cent of farmers eligible will participate. If less than 80 per cent go along the rates may be increased. In no case, however, will rates be increased or decreased more than 10 per cent.

orn to Grass

No payments will be made on any farm unless minimum requirements for 1936 plantings of soil-conserving crops are made. The minimum requirement is that the total acreage of soil-conserving and soil-building crops shall at least equal either: (a) 20 per cent of the farm's soil-depleting base or (b) the percentage on which a soil-conserving payment can be made.

The rates of soil-conserving payments for soil-depleting crops such as corn, small grains, soybeans, potatoes and others common to Illinois are an average of $10 per acre. This varies among states, counties and individual farms according to productivity. The average in Illinois may be higher than $10. The maximum acreage with respect to which payment will be made is 15 per cent of the base acreage for the farm, of soil-depleting crops. In the case of cotton, tobacco etc. which are not grown to any extent in Illinois, the rates of payment are different.

Soil-depleting Crops

Among the common soil-depleting crops grown in Illinois are corn (field, sweet, broom and popcorn), potatoes, commercial truck and canning crops, melons and strawberries, small grains harvested for grain or when seeded alone and harvested for hay (wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flax, etc.).

Soil-conserving crops include (1) **annual legumes,** including: vetch; biennial legumes, including sweet, red, alsike and Mammoth clovers; **perennial legumes,** including alfalfa and white clover; and **annual lespedeza.**

2. **Perennial grasses,** including bluegrass, Dallis, timothy, redtop, orchard, Bermuda, carpet, brome, crested and slender wheat grass, or grass mixtures, when on plowable crop land and not classified as permanent pasture.
3. **Small grains,** including wheat, oats, rye, barley, or small grain mixtures, when seeded as a nurse crop, pastured or not, and clipped green; or when grown alone, pastured or not, and turned under in 1936 as a green manure crop.

Soil-Building Crops include:

1. **Annual legumes,** including vetch, winter peas, bur and crimson clover, when turned under in 1936 as a green manure crop. Acreage seeded to these crops in the fall of 1935 and turned under in 1936 will qualify.
2. **Biennial Legumes,** including sweet, red, alsike, and Mammoth clovers; **perennial legumes,** including alfalfa, kudzu, sericea, and white clover; and annual varieties of **Lespedeza, when seeded in 1936.**
3. **Summer legumes,** including soybeans, velvet beans, field beans, crotalaria, field peas, and cowpeas, when turned under in 1936 as a green manure crop.
4. **Perennial grasses,** including bluegrass, Dallis, timothy, redtop, orchard, Bermuda, carpet, brome, crested and slender wheat grass, or grass mixtures, when seeded in 1936, with or immediately following a harvested crop.
5. **Small grains,** including wheat, oats, barley, rye, or small grain mixtures, when grown as a winter cover crop, turned under as green manure in 1936 and followed in the summer of 1936 by an approved soil-conserving crop. Small grain acreage seeded in 1935, turned under in 1936 and followed in the summer of 1936 by a soil-conserving crop will qualify.
6. **Forest trees** planted on crop land in 1936.

The payments will be divided between landlord and share tenant in the same proportion that they share in the principal soil-depleting crop under their lease or operating agreement. The principal soil-depleting crop has been defined as the one with the greatest acreage in the farming unit.

Administration of the soil-conservation program in the states and counties will be through state committees, county associations, county and community committees, and the Extension Service of the Land Grant Colleges.

These committees will be largely made up of farmers representing the major types of farming of the state.

The state committee will be made up of from three to five members with a majority of the members practical farmers. Every farm owner and operator in the county will be eligible to membership in the county association. Community committees will aid the county committees in establishing direct contact with individual farmers.



President Earl Smith, left, and Gerald B. Thorne, director north central division for administration of Soil Conservation Act.

In addition to funds available for payments under the soil conservation program, Congress has made available, under various provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and related legislation, funds for the removal of surplus dairy products, for diversion of products from the normal channels of trade, expansion of domestic and export markets, and for payments in connection with that portion of commodities used for domestic consumption.

As we go to press state-wide meetings are being called for county leaders where the program for Illinois will be explained. Community and township meetings will be held the first week in April and thereafter.



Pigs in Rye Pasture —A Soil-Building or Soil-Conserving Crop Depending on How It Is Handled.

How Candidates for Governor Stand on Important Issues Affecting Farmers

The following communication, together with the list of questions hereinafter set forth, was sent to each candidate for Governor of Illinois:

"March 19, 1936.

Dear Mr. ————:

In line with the policies adopted by the delegates of the Illinois Agricultural Association assembled in annual meeting, the Board of Directors instructed me to forward you the enclosed list of questions covering matters of major interest and importance to the farmers of the State.

These questions are being sent to the respective candidates for Governor of Illinois and the questions and answers, as received by the morning of March 26th, will be furnished the 63,000 members of the organization.

I hope you will fully appreciate the spirit in which this information is solicited and to receive your reply by the morning of March 26th.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
Earl C. Smith, President."

We are printing herewith the replies as received, for the information of members of the Association. John G. Oglesby replied stating, "If I were still a candidate I would accept your list of questions as a fundamental guide except Number 10, which I would leave for the territories to decide by referendum. I enclose my statement of withdrawal as a candidate." No replies were received from H. Wallace Caldwell, George W. Dowell or James Fred Robertson.

The questions are printed in the next column on this page and again in the first column on page 8. The replies received from the several candidates are printed under their names, opposite the respective questions.

Questions

If nominated and elected Governor of Illinois:

1. Will you use the rightful influence of your office to assist recognized spokesmen for the farmers of Illinois to secure appropriate action by the General Assembly designed to assure the full and effective administration of the Federal Soil Conservation Act in Illinois in cooperation with the Federal Government?
2. Will you assume aggressive leadership to secure the submission by the General Assembly and adoption by the voters of an amendment to the Revenue Article of the State Constitution which will make it possible to revise our revenue system and equitably apportion the tax burden in accordance with ability to pay?
3. Will you support and insist upon the impartial administration of the tax laws in order to assure a fair and honest equalization of assessed valuations of property for purposes of taxation?
4. Will you favor such laws as will provide, from sources other than property, the necessary revenue to carry on the proper functions of the State Government on an economical basis?
5. Will you oppose and use the influence of your office to prevent any further reduction in motor fuel tax and motor license fee revenues and any further diversion of such revenues to purposes other than the construction, improvement and maintenance of roads and streets, at least until such time as a large majority of the farms of Illinois now on dirt roads are provided an all-weather highway outlet?
6. Will you support a program for the use of motor fuel tax and motor license fee revenues not currently obligated for the payment of principal and interest on bonds, the matching of Federal funds and the maintenance and policing of State highways, in the construction of low-cost, all-weather farm-to-market roads?
7. Will you favor the administration of relief by local officials and support legislation to require the proper local governmental units to uniformly provide a reasonable portion of relief funds before they become eligible to participate in and receive State relief funds?
8. Will you oppose the enactment of laws designed to force or coerce the consolidation of rural schools, at least until such time as rural highways are so improved as to assure regular and reasonably safe transportation of children to and from consolidated schools and our State revenue system is so revised as to protect rural taxpayers from the imposition of an unfair and disproportionate share of the cost of building and maintaining consolidated schools?
9. Will you support legislation to safeguard elections and insure that only qualified citizens are permitted to vote and that their ballots are honestly counted?
10. Will you aggressively oppose attempts to change or detach the State or any portion thereof from the Central Standard Time Zone?

How Illinois Members in Congress Voted on New Soil Conservation Act

THE Illinois delegation in Congress continued to set the pace in supporting major agricultural legislation, during the current session.

Illinois delivered 21 out of a possible 25 votes for the amendments to the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act in the House of Representatives. Only one other state delivered as many votes for the amendments as Illinois. This state was New York. It delivered 21 votes out of a possible 45.

In Illinois, the downstate delegation voted solidly for the bill on roll call on Feb. 21 with the exception of Rep. John Buckbee, of Rockford, who was seriously ill and unable to be present. Mr. Buckbee has supported all farm legislation endorsed by the Illinois Agricultural Association consistently since he has been in Congress.

The other two congressmen not voting were Martin Brennan, of Bloomington, congressman-at-large, and Adolph Sabath, of Cook county. The only vote against the bill was that of Rep. Ralph Church, of Evanston.

Illinois Congressmen voting for the bill are as follows: Mitchell, McKeough, Kelly, Beam, O'Brien, Schuetz, Kocialkowski, and McAndrews—all of Chicago; Reed, 11th district; Allen, 13th district; Thompson, 14th district; Adair, 15th district; Dirksen, 16th district; Arends, 17th district; Meeks, 18th district; Dobbins, 19th district; Lucas, 20th district; Mason, 21st district; Schaefer, 22nd district; Parsons, 24th district; Keller, 25th district.

On the basis of their records, all downstate Congressmen representing districts from number 11 to number 25 inclusive, if seeking reelection, are entitled to your support.

Both Senators from Illinois, J. Hamilton Lewis and W. H. Dietrich, voted "For" the bill.

As in Illinois, the bill was supported largely on a non-partisan basis throughout the agricultural states.

Oscar E. Carlstrom

1. Yes—Limited only by a full, fair and just consideration of the General Revenue situation of the state, to avoid additional or excessive taxation.
2. Yes—I have fought for that every time I had any opportunity.
3. Yes.
4. Yes—Property has been valued to bear the load under our revenue system, regardless of its absolute lack of productive revenue, to the destruction of home, home equipment and farm ownership.
5. Yes—Subject only to any further or desperate need we may have to face to meet necessary relief, honestly administered.
6. Yes.
7. Yes—with determination (see my platform on this).
8. Yes—but wherever practicable I do believe when conditions permit there should be reasonable consolidation, and planned school facilities.
9. Most certainly—and I believe in authorizing penalties for the "procurers" of fraud of a degree that will put fear in their hearts with all participants.
10. Yes, with every energy—I have spoken on this subject through the press and without any equivocation.

J. Paul Kuhn

1. Yes—Have already publicly expressed myself upon this.
2. Yes—In my platform.
3. Yes—Very important.
4. Yes.
5. Yes—Have publicly pledged it.
6. Yes—In my statement being mailed to voters.
7. This is somewhat dependent upon the question of whether the relief referred to is a general relief of normal times, or unemployment relief under abnormal conditions, because of temporary economic distress.
8. Yes.
9. Yes—In my platform and statement of Jan. 6, 1936.
10. Yes. Definitely so. This, to me is of great importance, and especially to those of us who are engaged in farming.

Thos. P. Gunning

1. Yes.
2. Yes. I have fought five years for this amendment.
3. Yes.
4. Yes.
5. Yes. For five years I have consistently favored this program.
6. Yes. I introduced a resolution in the last session of the legislature for this purpose.
7. Yes. I have as a member of the Senate, consistently fought for these measures.
8. Yes.
9. Yes. I have three times introduced a Corrupt Practice Act in the Illinois Senate. Introduced a bill to set up an election commission with power to prosecute election frauds. Supported the permanent registration bill.
10. Yes.

(Continued on next page)

Questions

If nominated and elected Governor of Illinois:

1. Will you use the rightful influence of your office to assist recognized spokesmen for the farmers of Illinois to secure appropriate action by the General Assembly designed to assure the full and effective administration of the Federal Soil Conservation Act in Illinois in cooperation with the Federal Government?
2. Will you assume aggressive leadership to secure the submission by the General Assembly and adoption by the voters of an amendment to the Revenue Article of the State Constitution which will make it possible to revise our revenue system and equitably apportion the tax burden in accordance with ability to pay?
3. Will you support and insist upon the impartial administration of the tax laws in order to assure a fair and honest equalization of assessed valuations of property for purposes of taxation?
4. Will you favor such laws as will provide, from sources other than property, the necessary revenue to carry on the proper functions of the State Government on an economical basis?
5. Will you oppose and use the influence of your office to prevent any further reduction in motor fuel tax and motor license fee revenues and any further diversion of such revenues to purposes other than the construction, improvement and maintenance of roads and streets, at least until such time as a large majority of the farms of Illinois now on dirt roads are provided an all-weather highway outlet?
6. Will you support a program for the use of motor fuel tax and motor license fee revenues not currently obligated for the payment of principal and interest on bonds, the matching of Federal funds and the maintenance and policing of State highways, in the construction of low-cost, all-weather farm-to-market roads?
7. Will you favor the administration of relief by local officials and support legislation to require the proper local governmental units to uniformly provide a reasonable portion of relief funds before they become eligible to participate in and receive State relief funds?
8. Will you oppose the enactment of laws designed to force or coerce the consolidation of rural schools, at least until such time as rural highways are so improved as to assure regular and reasonably safe transportation of children to and from consolidated schools and our State revenue system is so revised as to protect rural taxpayers from the imposition of an unfair and disproportionate share of the cost of building and maintaining consolidated schools?
9. Will you support legislation to safeguard elections and insure that only qualified citizens are permitted to vote and that their ballots are honestly counted?
10. Will you aggressively oppose attempts to change or detach the State or any portion thereof from the Central Standard Time Zone?

C. Wayland Brooks

1. Yes.
2. Yes.
3. Yes.
4. Yes.
5. Yes.
6. Yes.
7. Yes.
8. Yes.
9. Yes.
10. I am personally opposed to the changing of the time and will aggressively oppose attempts to change or detach the State or any portion thereof from the Central Standard Time zone with this one exception. Since the time in the City of Chicago has been changed through no effort of mine by a body over which I had no control and since I understand the people of the entire City of Chicago are to be given an opportunity to vote on this question I pledge to follow the will of the majority as they express it by their vote.

Len Small

1. The soil conservation program as recently passed by the Congress of the United States, proposed to them by the Agricultural associations of America, is one that I am very much in favor of to assist in getting a parity price for farm products by the reduction of acreage and also build up fertility for future generations. I favor such a plan and the State of Illinois should cooperate.
2. Before there can be any just and fair system of taxation in the State of Illinois from the standpoint of ability to pay, the revenue section of the Constitution must be amended, and I will use the influence of the office if elected Governor to bring this about. This is one of the most important things we have before us.
3. Any fair man in the office of Governor should do this and I subscribe to it.
4. It is not fair that one class of property shall bear the entire burden of state government, and to make a proper distribution of the cost of government other sources must be taken advantage of, and I subscribe to this.
5. Seventy-five per cent (75%) of the farmers of Illinois still live on dirt roads and have no connection with the hard road in case of wet or bad weather. These farmers have paid their license fees and gas tax the same as anyone else and I am opposed to the diversion of road funds until such time that all the farmers of Illinois have an all-weather road to their door, thereby insuring a proper and orderly marketing of farm products.
6. If, after due consideration and there is no better way to provide funds, this seems necessary to get the roads built.
7. I believe that each and every community should first draw upon their own resources to a reasonable extent and in like amount before they are permitted to reach into the State Treasury funds to meet the cost of unemployed relief in their communities. And I believe that if the relief problem were controlled and administered by local public officials that we would be able to reduce the cost of relief at least 50%. I favor such a plan.
8. At the present time local school districts should not be forced into consolidation, should not be forced into the expense of erecting high-cost school buildings, and should not be forced to assume an unreasonable proportion of such consolidation program until such time as there can be an equitable revenue system to defray the expense of school purposes. If consolidation now was forced upon the country school districts, they would undoubtedly pay a very large and unfair proportion of such expense. I favor this being optional with the school districts themselves.
9. The unfair and illegal practice at elections in some of our larger cities has defeated many a good candidate when in reality he was elected. I (Continued on page 9, Col. 3)

Henry Horner

1. Yes and so I have always been ready and anxious to do.

2. Yes. That was my intention when I proposed and had adopted by the legislature in 1933 the proposal for a constitutional convention in Illinois.

3. Yes. These have been my instructions to the State Tax Commission also.

4. Yes. That has been my official record too.

5. Yes, unless some other insurmountable emergency arises or unless moneys for such roads are otherwise raised.

6. Yes.

7. Yes.

8. I favor consolidation of one room school houses but of course this cannot be fairly accomplished until safe and practical facilities by way of efficient rural roads are provided. My aim is the improvement of educational facilities throughout the state and in accomplishing this, due regard will be given to the protection of rural taxpayers from the imposition of an unfair and disproportionate share of the cost of building and maintenance of the schools.

9. Yes; this always has been my record and will continue to be my objective.

10. I will not be for any change of time that does not have the approval of the state by way of popular referendum; nor will I favor time change in rural localities without a definite referendum in those localities.

Herman N. Bundesen

1. Yes.

Nos. 2-3-4: To solve the problems which are herein involved, I would call a conference of civic leaders, tax-payers and recognized organizations, which would of course include the Illinois Agricultural Association, for the purpose of obtaining their advice and suggestions that we may determine upon methods which will enable us to equitably apportion the tax burden. I wish to say with all emphasis that there should be a revision of present methods whereby Illinois would be favored with a fair and better equalization of assessed values on all property. One of the crying needs of this state is a fair and honest distribution of the tax burden.

5. Yes.

6. Yes.

7. I believe that the administration of relief should be as close to the people as possible and that every effort should be made to give the greatest extent of local control. I believe that it is the duty of the state government to see that each community is able to provide adequate relief assistance. To my mind this means that communities which are able to take care of their own relief needs should do so, and that communities which merit state aid should receive it. I do not believe in discriminating against any community in the matter of relief. We must adopt a policy that is realistic and equitable.

8. Yes.

9. Yes.

10. This is a matter which should be determined by a referendum in which all the people may voice their opinion.

Illinois Gets Soybean Laboratory of U. S. D. A.

Establishment of the new regional laboratory on soybeans and soybean products utilization at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois will make the leading soybean state of the nation the center of a coordinated program for an area which last year produced more than 25 million dollars' worth of beans.

Dr. H. G. Knight, chief of the U. S. bureau of chemistry and soils, and possibly other Washington officials will come to Illinois to complete final details for getting the laboratory started.

Industrial utilization of soybeans will be stressed in the program of the laboratory. It will be located in the Old Agriculture building where space totaling 6,000 square feet has been provided by consolidating offices and crowding together existing laboratories.

Dr. O. E. May, assistant chief of the industrial farm products research division of the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, will be director of the new laboratory. There will be approximately 20 on the staff.

Administratively the laboratory will be in charge of Dr. Knight. Both the U. S. bureau of chemistry and soils, of which Dr. Knight is chief, and the bureau of plant industry will cooperate in the work of the laboratory. Whatever program is undertaken will be formulated by an advisory council made up of the director of the laboratory and representatives of each of the 12 states involved. These are Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, South Dakota, North Dakota and Nebraska. Work undertaken will be subject to approval of directors of experiment stations in these states.

The 12 states in the laboratory region last year produced a crop of more than 37 million bushels of beans having a value of more than 25 million dollars. More than two million acres were grown.

Industrial utilization of the crop for paint and other purposes has been stimulated to the point where it is estimated that in Illinois alone at least 20,000 rural people already have used more than a quarter million gallons of soybean oil paint. The Illinois Agricultural Association and its affiliate, Illinois Farm Supply Co. have promoted most widespread use of Soyoil paint in the state.

Growth of the soybean industry has been so rapid that there are now approximately 35 soybean processing plants in the market for beans. 20 mills are making food products from soybeans and 50 factories are making paints, oils and other products from the crop.

Len Small

(Continued from page 8, Col. 3)

favor enforcing the election laws so that a fair vote and a fair count will be the result, even if it requires additional legislation.

10. Certainly I am against putting Illinois or any part of Illinois under Eastern time. I am a dairyman and a farmer and I can see numerous disadvantages to the class of people in the same business that I am in and I oppose and will oppose, if elected Governor, any law that will place us or any portion of the State of Illinois under Eastern time.

Legislative Record of Present Downstate Members of Illinois Legislature on Important Measures Affecting Agriculture

In accordance with the action of the delegates assembled at the last annual meeting of Illinois Agricultural Association, the Board of Directors authorized and directed the publication of the following statement together with the records of the members of the General Assembly as determined by their votes and general attitude on matters of important legislation directly affecting farmers as supported or opposed by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The first column of the tabulated report discloses the number of regular sessions of the General Assembly during which the respective legislators have served.

The second column carries the legislative record of the legislators as determined by their votes on agricultural legislation during the last regular and succeeding special sessions, together with their general attitude on legislation supported or opposed by the Illinois Agricultural Association throughout their terms of service.

A member, to receive a rating of "EXCELLENT," must not only have a satisfactory voting record, but his general attitude throughout his legislative service must have been generally recognized as actively supporting the I. A. A.'s legislative program. To achieve an "EXCELLENT" record, a member must also have served more than one two-year legislative period and have taken a favorable position on highly controversial legislative proposals. First-term members, to secure a "VERY GOOD" rating, must have a satisfactory voting record and must have actively supported the Illinois Agricultural Association's legislative program. This rating is the highest given any member serving his first term. The members of the Illinois Agricultural Association are particularly requested to note the large percentage of first-term members qualifying for this high rating.

In accordance with the direction given by the delegates assembled in the last annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association, members of the Association are advised that all members of the present General Assembly seeking reelection who are rated as "EXCELLENT" or "VERY GOOD" are entitled to support by all members and friends of the Illinois Agricultural Association in the coming primary and general elections.

The records of members rated as "GOOD" are worthy of careful and kindly consideration in comparison with the qualifications of new candidates seeking office.

Members (By Senatorial Districts)	Number of Regular Sessions Served	Legislative Record On Important Measures Affecting Agriculture
7th District (Rural section of Cook County, mostly outside of Chicago)		
Sen. Baumrucker	1	Fair
Rep. Foster	3	Good
Rep. Ring	1	Fair
Rep. Van Der Vries	1	Fair
8th District (Boone, Lake, McHenry Counties)		
Sen. Paddock	4	Excellent
Rep. Bolger	3	Good
Rep. Carroll	3	Very Good
Rep. Lyons	4	Very Good
10th District (Ogle and Winnebago Counties)		
Sen. Baker	9	Excellent
Rep. L. M. Green	7	Very Good
Rep. Hunter	7	Excellent
Rep. Wilson	2	Very Good
12th District (Carroll, JoDaviess, Stephenson Counties)		
Sen. Boeke	2	Very Good
Rep. Bingham	3	Very Good
Rep. Franz	7	Excellent
Rep. Laughlin	1	Very Good
14th District (Kane and Kendall Counties)		
Sen. Benson	2	Very Good
Rep. McCarthy	7	Good
Rep. Peffers	6	Good
Rep. Petit	4	Fair
16th District (Livingston, Marshall, Putnam, Woodford counties)		
Sen. Lantz	11	Excellent
Rep. Bruer	6	Excellent
Rep. Turner	10	Excellent
Rep. Vicars	1	Very Good

Members (By Senatorial Districts)	Number of Regular Sessions Served	Legislative Record On Important Measures Affecting Agriculture
18th District (Peoria County)		
Sen. Behrman	2	Very Good
Rep. Crowley	3	Good
Rep. Gorman	1	Very Good
Rep. Scott	2	Excellent
20th District (Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee Counties)		
Sen. O'Connell	2	Poor
Rep. Alpiner	1	Very Good
Rep. Burns	4	Very Good
Rep. Topping	1	Very Good
22nd District (Edgar and Vermilion Counties)		
Sen. Hickman	2	Very Good
Rep. Breen	8	Fair
Rep. Edwards	3	Very Good
Rep. Luckey	6	Excellent
24th District (Champaign, Moultrie, Piatt Counties)		
Sen. Clifford	2	Very Good
Rep. Peters	1	Very Good
Rep. Rigney	1	Very Good
Rep. Sturdyvin	1	Very Good
26th District (Ford and McLean Counties)		
Sen. Sieberns	2	Very Good
Rep. G. J. Johnson	8	Excellent
Rep. Kalahar	2	Good
Rep. Russell	2	Good
28th District (DeWitt, Logan, Macon Counties)		
Sen. Williams	2	Very Good
Rep. Dinneen	1	Very Good
Rep. Hubbard	1	Very Good
Rep. V. R. Johnson	1	Very Good

Members (By Senatorial Districts)	Number of Regular Sessions Served	Legislative Record On Important Measures Affecting Agriculture
30th District (Brown, Cass, Mason, Menard, Schuyler, Tazewell Counties)		
Sen. Lohmann	7	Excellent
Rep. Allison	1	Very Good
Rep. Petefish	2	Good
Rep. Teel	6	Excellent
32nd District (Hancock, McDonough, Warren Counties)		
Sen. Mayor	2	Excellent
Rep. Downing	1	Very Good
Rep. Stice	1	Very Good
Rep. Thomas	2	Excellent
33rd District (Henderson, Mercer, Rock Island Counties)		
Sen. Harper	1	Very Good
Rep. McCaskrin	8	Excellent
Rep. Searle	5	Excellent
Rep. Sinnett	6	Excellent
34th District (Clark, Coles, Douglas Counties)		
Sen. Mundy	2	Very Good
Rep. McDonald	1	Very Good
Rep. Strohm	2	Excellent
Rep. J. M. Turner	1	Very Good
35th District (DeKalb, Lee, Whiteside Counties)		
Sen. Dixon	2	Very Good
Rep. Allen	7	Excellent
Rep. Collins	3	Excellent
Rep. Devine	12	Very Good
36th District (Adams, Calhoun, Pike. Scott Counties)		
Sen. Penick	2	Good
Rep. Heckenkamp	2	Good
Rep. Lenane	2	Very Good
Rep. Scarborough	4	Excellent
37th District (Bureau, Henry, Stark Counties)		
Sen. Gunning	3	Excellent
Rep. Knauf	1	Very Good
Rep. Nowlan	1	Very Good
Rep. Rennick	7	Excellent
38th District (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Montgomery Counties)		
Sen. Stuttle	2	Good
Rep. Cross	2	Excellent
Rep. Fries	1	Very Good
Rep. Stewart	2	Very Good
39th District (LaSalle County)		
Sen. Mason	3	Excellent
Rep. Benson	8	Excellent
Rep. Hayne	1	Very Good
Rep. Soderstrom	8	Excellent
40th District (Christian, Cumberland, Fayette, Shelby Counties)		
Sen. Fribley	1	Very Good
Rep. Easterday	1	Very Good
Rep. Lorton	2	Good
Rep. Sparks	6	Excellent
41st District (DuPage and Will Counties)		
Sen. Barr	17	Very Good
Rep. Hennebry	9	Good
Rep. L. H. O'Neill	6	Excellent
Rep. Wood	1	Very Good

Members (By Senatorial Districts)	Number of Regular Sessions Served	Legislative Record On Important Measures Affecting Agriculture
42nd District (Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Marion Counties)		
Sen. Finn	4	Very Good
Rep. Bauer	4	Excellent
Rep. Branson	6	Excellent
Rep. Lager	9	Very Good
43rd District (Fulton and Knox Counties)		
Sen. Ewing	5	Excellent
Rep. Cutler	5	Good
Rep. McClure	3	Very Good
Rep. Simkins	1	Very Good
44th District (Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph, Washington Counties)		
Sen. Kribs	6	Good
Rep. Brands	2	Very Good
Rep. Crisenberry	1	Very Good
Rep. Davis	3	Very Good
45th District (Morgan and Sangamon Counties)		
Sen. Searcy	7	Excellent
Rep. Brockhouse	1	Very Good
Rep. H. Green	2	Excellent
Rep. Lawler	3	Very Good
46th District (Jasper, Jefferson, Richland and Wayne Counties)		
Sen. Burgess	5	Very Good
Rep. Arnold	4	Very Good
Rep. Sunderland	2	Very Good
Rep. Swift	1	Very Good
47th District (Bond and Madison Counties)		
Sen. Monroe	3	Fair
Rep. Harris	1	Very Good
Rep. S. O'Neill	2	Poor
Rep. Streeper	2	Excellent
48th District (Crawford, Edwards, Gallatin, Hardin, Lawrence, Wabash and White Counties)		
Sen. Shaw	2	Very Good
Rep. Hall	1	Very Good
Rep. F. W. Lewis	4	Very Good
Rep. Reavill	1	Very Good
49th District (St. Clair County)		
Sen. Menges	1	Fair
Rep. Holten	10	Good
Rep. C. D. Johnson	1	Very Good
Rep. Smith	1	Very Good
50th District (Alexander, Franklin, Pulaski, Union and Williamson Counties)		
Sen. Karraker	2	Very Good
Rep. Browner	3	Excellent
Rep. Koehler	1	Very Good
Rep. L. E. Lewis	2	Very Good
51st District (Hamilton, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline Counties)		
Sen. Tuttle	1	Very Good
Rep. Field	1	Very Good
Rep. Po[illegible]	1	Very Good
Rep. [illegible]	1	Very Good

Legislative Record of Present Downstate Members of Illinois Legislature on Important Measures Affecting Agriculture

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7th District (Rural section of Cook County, mostly outside of Chicago)		
Sen. Baumrucker		[illegible]
Rep. Foster		Good
Rep. Ring		Fair
Rep. Van Der Vries		Fair
8th District (Boone, Lake, McHenry Counties)		
Sen. Paddock		Excellent
Rep. Bolger		Good
Rep. Carroll		Very Good
Rep. Lyons		Very Good
10th District (Ogle and Winnebago Counties)		
Sen. Baker		Excellent
Rep. L. M. Green		Very Good
Rep. Hunter		Excellent
Rep. Wilson		Very Good
12th District (Carroll, JoDaviess, Stephenson Counties)		
Sen. Boeke		Very Good
Rep. Bingham		Very Good
Rep. Franz		Excellent
Rep. Laughlin		Very Good
14th District (Kane and Kendall Counties)		
Sen. Benson	2	Very Good
Rep. McCarthy		Good
Rep. Peffers	6	Good
Rep. Petit	1	Fair
16th District (Livingston, Marshall, Putnam, Woodford counties)		
Sen. Lantz	11	Excellent
Rep. Bruer	6	Excellent
Rep. Turner	10	Excellent
Rep. Vicars	1	Very Good
18th District (Peoria County)		
Sen. Behrman	2	Very Good
Rep. Crowley	3	Good
Rep. Gorman	1	Very Good
Rep. Scott	2	Excellent
20th District (Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee Counties)		
Sen. O'Connell	2	Poor
Rep. Alpiner	1	Very Good
Rep. Burns	1	Very Good
Rep. Topping	1	Very Good
22nd District (Edgar and Vermilion Counties)		
Sen. Hickman	2	Very Good
Rep. Breen	8	Fair
Rep. Edwards		Very Good
Rep. Luckey	6	Excellent
24th District (Champaign, Moultrie, Piatt Counties)		
Sen. Clifford	2	Very Good
Rep. Peters	1	Very Good
Rep. Rigney	1	Very Good
Rep. Sturdyvin	1	Very Good
26th District (Ford and McLean Counties)		
Sen. Sieberns	2	Very Good
Rep. G. J. Johnson	8	Excellent
Rep. Kalahar	2	Good
Rep. Russell	2	Good
28th District (DeWitt, Logan, Macon Counties)		
Sen. Williams	2	Very Good
Rep. Dinneen	1	Very Good
Rep. Hubbard	1	Very Good
Rep. V. R. Johnson	1	Very Good

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Rep. Allison		Very Good
Rep. Petefish		Good
Rep. Teel		Excellent
32nd District (Hancock, McDonough, Warren Counties)		
Sen. Mayo		Excellent
Rep. Downing		Very Good
Rep. Stice		Very Good
Rep. Thomas		Excellent
33rd District (Henderson, Mercer, Rock Island Counties)		
Sen. Harper		Very Good
Rep. McCaskrin		Excellent
Rep. Searle		Excellent
Rep. Sinnett		Excellent
34th District (Clark, Coles, Douglas Counties)		
Sen. Mundy		Very Good
Rep. McDonald		Very Good
Rep. Strohm		Excellent
Rep. J. M. Turner		Very Good
35th District (DeKalb, Lee, Whiteside Counties)		
Sen. Dixon		Very Good
Rep. Allen		Excellent
Rep. Collins		Excellent
Rep. Devine		Very Good
36th District (Adams, Calhoun, Pike, Scott Counties)		
Sen. Penick		Good
Rep. Heckenkamp		Good
Rep. Lenane		Very Good
Rep. Scarborough		Excellent
37th District (Bureau, Henry, Stark Counties)		
Sen. Gunning		Excellent
Rep. Knauf		Very Good
Rep. Nowlan		Very Good
Rep. Rennick		Excellent
38th District (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Montgomery Counties)		
Sen. Stuttle		Good
Rep. Cross		Excellent
Rep. Fries		Very Good
Rep. Stewart		Very Good
39th District (LaSalle County)		
Sen. Mason		Excellent
Rep. Benson		Excellent
Rep. Hayne		Very Good
Rep. Soderstrom		Excellent
40th District (Christian, Cumberland, Fayette, Shelby Counties)		
Sen. Fribley		Very Good
Rep. Easterday		Very Good
Rep. Lorton		Good
Rep. Sparks		Excellent
41st District (DuPage and Will Counties)		
Sen. Barr		Very Good
Rep. Hennebry		Good
Rep. L. H. O'Neill		Excellent
Rep. Wood		Very Good
42nd District (Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Marion Counties)		
Sen. Finn		Very Good
Rep. Bauer		Excellent
Rep. Bratson		Excellent
Rep. Lager		Very Good
43rd District (Fulton and Knox Counties)		
Sen. Ewing		Excellent
Rep. Cutler		Good
Rep. McClure		Very Good
Rep. Simkins		Very Good
44th District (Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph, Washington Counties)		
Sen. Kribs		Good
Rep. Brands		Very Good
Rep. Crisenberry		Very Good
Rep. Davis		Very Good
45th District (Morgan and Sangamon Counties)		
Sen. Searey		Excellent
Rep. Brockhouse		Very Good
Rep. H. Greer		Excellent
Rep. Lawler		Very Good
46th District (Jasper, Jefferson, Richland and Wayne Counties)		
Sen. Burgess		Very Good
Rep. Arnold		Very Good
Rep. Sunderland		Very Good
Rep. Swift		Good
47th District (Bond and Madison Counties)		
Sen. Morton		Fair
Rep. Harris		Very Good
Rep. S. O'Neal		Poor
Rep. Streeper		Excellent
48th District (Crawford, Edwards, Gallatin, Hardin, Lawrence, Wabash and White Counties)		
Sen. Shaw		Very Good
Rep. Hall		Very Good
Rep. F. W. Low		Very Good
Rep. Rowell		Very Good
49th District (St. Clair County)		
Sen. Menges		Fair
Rep. Holter		Good
Rep. C. D. Johnson		Very Good
Rep. Smith		Very Good
50th District (Alexander, Franklin, Pulaski, Union and Williamson Counties)		
Sen. Kartaker		Very Good
Rep. Brewster		Excellent
Rep. Koehler		Very Good
Rep. L. E. Lewis		Very Good
51st District (Hamilton, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline Counties)		
Sen. Tuttle		Very Good
Rep. Field		Very Good
Rep. Powell		Very Good
Rep. Randolph		Very Good

Jim Signs His 70th Member

And Challenges the State to Beat Jamaica Township's Record



JAMES HART (RIGHT), VETERAN VERMILION COUNTY FARMER, SIGNING FOSTER Spesard, 70th member from Jamaica Township.

"He gets his fighting spirit from watching the fighters."

HERE'S a challenge that's going to be mighty hard to beat!

James "Jim" Hart, wheel-horse of the Vermilion County Farm Bureau, challenges any other township director in the state to show a higher percentage of membership strength than Jim has in Jamaica Township, Vermilion county.

Two years ago when Jim was re-elected to the board after an absence of four years, Jamaica Township had nine members. Last week Jim went out and signed Member No. 70.

Seventy members may not be so big—there are townships with many more—but there are exactly 80 farmers in Jamaica Township. There were 79 of these in the corn-hog signup, only one farmer refusing to join the movement.

"We're not through yet," says this veteran farmer. "I'm pretty sure of getting three, and maybe four more members in Jamaica Township. And, when I get them, then I'm going to shoot for a 100 per cent membership!"

Mr. Hart is 64 years old. He was a charter Farm Bureau member and since the Farm Bureau was organized has served most of the time on the board of directors.

He has two hobbies. First comes Farm Bureau. Second is sports. He's an enthusiastic fighter and baseball fan.

He says he is fortunate in having a daughter in Detroit. It's usually convenient for Jim to visit her whenever there is a major sports event in the auto city. For instance, he visited his daughter during the World Series last fall. He occupied a front row seat at the Golden Gloves fights in Danville recently—and his friends say he gets his fighting spirit from watching the fighters!

Uncle Ab says it is worse to have other folks break up your leisure than your work.



Mathias Weber

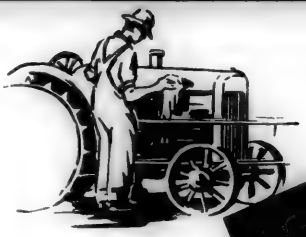
"He Scratched His Head"

THE age old human trait of wanting company or companionship has been put to good use in Will County, by none other than the gentleman you see pictured at the top of this column, Mr. Mathias Weber, County Organization Director. Mr. Weber, when appointed to the position of obtaining new Farm Bureau members, scratched his head for some way of getting whole townships to join in one fell swoop rather than just one member at a time. He studied one plan and then another. He heard of a plan being used in JoDaviess county by Mr. Davidson. It had worked when used over there. Davidson called it the "Pledge Plan." It looked good to Weber. He'd try it.

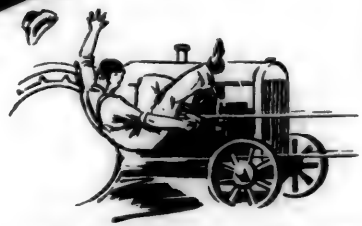
Weber made up a number of pledges, called some Farm Bureau members in one of the townships, and proceeded to go down the road calling on the neighbors. The gist of the "Pledge" runs this way: "In order for the Farm Bureau to truthfully represent the farmers in a township and county, it should have a membership totaling 60 per cent of the farmers. The number of Farm Bureau members in this township is around 40 per cent of the possible. We need so many more to get the needed 60 per cent and here's what we want you to do. We merely ask you to sign your name here along with your neighbors, with this stipulation that you will not be bound to it unless we get the full quota in this township. When we get the quota signed, your signature automatically becomes your pledge to join the Farm Bureau. In this way, you will be going along with your neighbors and not going it alone."

Now here's how it worked out. Only four townships have been covered so far, but every one has been brought up to the 60 per cent figure. One town-

(Continued on page 21)







Does This Hired Man Consider His Injury Your Fault? What Will He Do About It? A Jury MIGHT Agree With Him. Better Be Protected!

For approximately 2½ cents a day per man you can protect yourself against claims of injured employees under the Common Law Liability. Compare this insignificant charge against the ever present possibility of loss you, as a farmer employer, might sustain if one of your hired men should be injured or killed accidentally.

2½ cents a day protects you up to $5000 for injury or death of any one employee—up to $10,000 for any single accident in which more than one employee may be involved.



Extent of Protection Service

"Protection" means that your insurance company pays all court costs, lawyer's fees, expense of medical or surgical first aid, hospital bills, interest or investigation or adjustment charges in case of liability. It covers all extra help employed in farming operations.



Cost Is Low

A premium deposit is collected at the time policy is written. This amount is based on the estimated number of employees. Assessments are made 6 months later for records of amount paid employees. Simply keep a record of the months or days worked.

Will You Give 2½ Cents A Day Per Man to Protect Yourself from Injured Employes' Claims? See Your County Farm Bureau for Details.

Inasmuch as the employers-liability policies are fitted to your own particular employment requirements, the actual cost in your case can be quickly worked out by your county Farm Bureau. This service does not obligate you to buy. So, see your county Farm Bureau at once for this year's protection.



Assets of Company Over Million

Insuring Farm Bureau members only, Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company is a strong, cooperatively owned legal reserve company writing automobile, employers-liability and 4-H Calf Club insurance at cost. More than 46,000 policies are in force. Present assets total $1,086,077.29, while surplus amounts to $480,616.46. A strong legal department further protects your interests. All claims paid promptly.

Space Does Not Permit Full Details of Employers-Liability Policies

Your county Farm Bureau will gladly give you complete information about employers-liability policies. See them at once before heavy work season starts. Or, if you prefer, write for booklet direct to—

608 SO. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO

Jim Signs His 70th Member

And Challenges the State to Beat Jamaica Township's Record



[illegible] JIM MONTY FARMER SIGNING FOSTER [illegible]



Mr. [illegible]
He Sold Them All Hay

T [illegible]

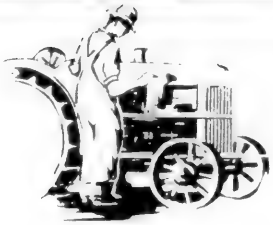
[illegible] Mr. Mel [illegible] Weber County Farm Bureau Director. Mr. Weber [illegible] that [illegible] the county Farm Bureau membership [illegible] the board for some years [illegible] Jim Monty [illegible] to sign up [illegible] Jim started [illegible] and [illegible] Mr. Weber [illegible] Jim [illegible] another matter. He heard [illegible] Mr. Davidson [illegible] Mr. Davidson [illegible] Jim [illegible] Farm Bureau [illegible] Mr. Davidson [illegible] Jim [illegible] Photo Plan. It [illegible] Jim [illegible] Weber [illegible]

Weber made up a contest of pictures [illegible] Farm Bureau members [illegible] the "over-tops" and [illegible] show the road calling [illegible] neighbors. The rest of the "Photo Parade" was [illegible] for the Farm Bureau to [illegible] represent the [illegible] township and county [illegible] should have a membership totaling 80 [illegible] of the farmers. The number [illegible] Farm Bureau members in the township [illegible] around 40 per cent of the possible. We need so many more to get the needed 60 per cent and here's what we [illegible] to do. We merely ask you [illegible] your home town along with [illegible] neighbors with this stipulation that you will not be bound to it unless [illegible] full quota in the township [illegible] the quota stands, your name [illegible] automatically becomes your order [illegible] the Farm Bureau. It [illegible] way you'll be going along with [illegible] neighbors and not going "alone."

[illegible] worked out. Only [illegible] lips have been covered so [illegible] have been brought [illegible] 80 per cent figure. One town

H [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] Farm Bureau [illegible] Jim [illegible] Farm Bureau [illegible] Jim [illegible] Farm Bureau [illegible] Jim



What's this man thinking about?





Does This Hired Man Consider His Injury Your Fault? What Will He Do About It? A Jury MIGHT Agree With Him. Better Be Protected!

For approximately 2½ cents a day per man you can protect yourself against claims of injured employees under the Common Law Liability. Compare this insignificant charge against the ever present possibility of loss you as a farmer employer might sustain if one of your hired men should be injured or killed accidentally.

2½ cents a day protects you up to $5000 for injury or death of any one employee, up to $10,000 for any single accident in which more than one employee may be involved.



Protection means that your insurance company pays all court costs, lawyer's fees, expense of medical or surgical first aid, hospital bills, interest or investigation or adjustment charges in case of liability. It covers all extra help employed in farming operations.



A premium deposit is collected at the time policy is written. This amount is based on the estimated number of employees. Assessments are made 6 months later for records of amount paid employees. Simply keep a record of the months or days worked.

Will You Give 2½ Cents A Day Per Man to Protect Yourself from Injured Employes' Claims? See Your County Farm Bureau for Details.

Inasmuch as the employers liability policies are billed to your own particular employment requirements, the actual cost in your case can be quickly worked out by your county Farm Bureau. This service does not obligate you to buy. So, see your county Farm Bureau at once for this year's protection.



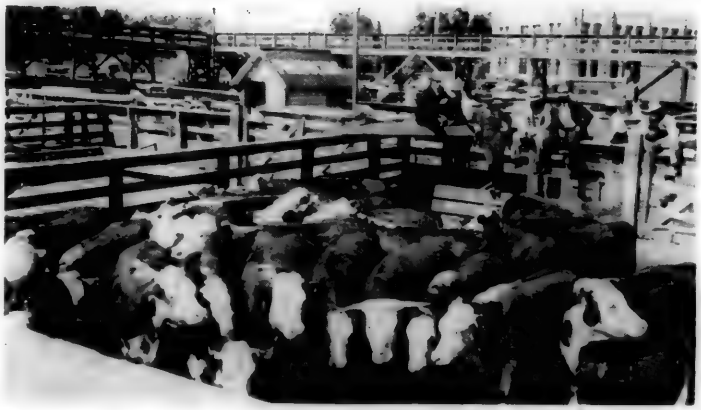
Insuring Farm Bureau members only, Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company is a strong, cooperatively owned legal reserve company writing automobile, employers liability and Hi-Way Club insurance at cost. More than 46,000 policies are in force. Present assets total $1,086,907.29, while surplus amounts to $180,616.16. A strong legal department further protects your interests. All claims paid promptly.

Your county Farm Bureau will gladly give you complete information about employers liability policies. See them at once before heavy work season starts. Or, if you prefer, write for booklet direct to

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

608 SO. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO

By Ray E. Miller



First in sales and service, the producer agencies on the terminal markets assure the grower all the market affords for his livestock.

It's the Modern Way

Here Are Some Challenging Thoughts and A Few Pertinent Questions For the Man Who Grows Livestock, to Ponder In His Spare Moments

ILLINOIS receives approximately two-thirds of its total income from livestock and its products.

In 1935 this amounted to $250,000,000.00, not including benefit payments. In 1932 the comparable figure was $164,000,000.00. Is it any wonder that more than 400 farmers were willing to leave their homes and drive from 50 to 200 miles recently that they might spend the day in considering some of the problems in marketing Illinois' biggest crop?

What are some of these problems? President E. A. Beamer of the Michigan Livestock Exchange (also President of the Detroit Packing Company, largest cooperative packing plant in the United States), said recently. "We need in livestock marketing not only a clear windshield but we also need a clear rear view. As we drive forward we need to see where we are going. But to make progress intelligently we need also to look back and observe and study the ground over which we have traveled."

Things Are Different

Almost every livestock farmer is familiar with the changes that have taken place in the livestock industry during the last 15 years. Up to 1918 or 1920 the producer sold his hogs, and many times other livestock, to the country buyer. About this time the cooperative shipping association came into the picture. In most communities it displaced the country buyer. Shipping associations in turn have given way to the live stock truck.

The country buyer has drifted back into some communities since the shipping associations passed out. In many instances he now operates a truck. With the coming of the hard road and the truck there came also numerous country concentration points where livestock can be bought by packers or their representatives. Accurate figures as to the volume purchased by packers from livestock owners are difficult to secure. But it is estimated that between 20% and 25% of Illinois hogs are sold by farmers direct to the packers or their representatives.

Livestock producers, not only in Illinois but throughout the corn belt, had a good start on a sound program in cooperative marketing with the local shipping association operating in the country and the cooperative sales agencies operating on the terminal markets. But the new conditions referred to have necessitated quite a different program. We may anticipate continued changes in marketing methods and we might as well prepare for them. Only a few years ago livestock producers were working through a centralized selling system which had already made possible tremendous strides in the development of co-operative sales agencies which were effectively and economically representing the livestock producer in the sale of his live animals. Recent years have seen trends in the opposite direction, that is toward decentralized selling. At the same time meat packers, particularly the larger ones, have been further centralizing their buying through the purchase of additional plants and the expansion of operations as supplies of livestock have permitted.

Useless Machinery

Livestock farmers should expect at least three major benefits from cooperative marketing, namely (1) better prices, (2) improved service, and (3) stable or lower costs. The decentralization of livestock marketing interferes with or reduces these benefits.

Farmers cannot hope to have a voice in determining or even affecting price levels if they persist in maintaining a great deal of useless marketing machinery in the form of unnecessary stockyards and an excessive number of commission agencies.

Little improvement in service can be promised so long as livestock is handled by individuals or agencies who are interested largely in the consumer viewpoint or in the margin they take.

Want Cheaper Food

The consumer is interested in getting cheaper food. And quite naturally those engaged in the distribution and marketing of livestock and its products are more interested in maintaining their share of the consumer's dollar than they are in increasing the proportion the farmer gets. Why should we expect anything different? The same principle applies to marketing costs. Figuring average marketing expenses on Illinois livestock at 40c per hundred, transportation, feed, yardage, and commission costs over $7,000,000 annually. The way to increase returns, improve service and reduce costs is to concentrate volume in the hands of fewer sales agencies!

According to a study made under the auspices of the American Institute of Meat Packers and of the University of Chicago over a period of ten years

from 1925 to 1934 inclusive, the consumer's meat dollar was divided as follows:

To the Producer .....**50 cents**
To the Retailer .....**25 cents**
To the Processor .....**15 cents**
To the Wholesaler ..... **5 cents**
Marketing Costs ..... **5 cents**

During 1935 Illinois farmers marketed a little more than 100,000 carloads of livestock with a farm value of over $150,000,000.00. This farm value represents half of what the consumer paid for meat from these animals. In other words, the consumers paid $300,000,000.00 for the product from Illinois meat animals during 1935. This meat cost, on an average, about as much to market, process, and distribute it as the farmers got for the animals.

What will be the story in 5, 10 or 15 years?

Will the farmer be getting less of the consumer dollar, or more?

Will distribution costs be greater or less?

Will the marketing, processing and distribution be more efficient or less efficient?

All of these questions are ones which the farmer himself must face and assume responsibility for answering.

Illinois farmers, in fact, livestock farmers in the United States generally, have done the pioneering work in the development of a livestock marketing organization. They have built the foundation and they have built it well. They have trained personnel and their organizations are amply financed. Without minimizing the importance of continued watchfulness in the improvement of our marketing organization, it is safe to say that our biggest problem lies not with the organization but with the livestock producers themselves in picturing to them the further advantages they may secure by lending their own support to the cooperative movement.

These Are Hurdles

Indifference, lack of information, prejudice, are all limiting factors in the growth of the cooperative movement. The Illinois Livestock Marketing Association has reorganized with 71 Farm Bureaus reaching over 50,000 individual livestock producer members. It has set itself to the task of carrying to every township the gospel of cooperative effort. Through the field service program carried out in conjunction with the Producer Agencies and with cooperative concentration points it has determined to make every livestock grower "Producer" conscious.

In 1935 over 23,000 carloads of Illinois livestock were marketed cooperatively. This represented more than 23% of all the livestock produced. Think of it! Practically one out of every four animals sold cooperatively in Illinois, one of the principal livestock producing states of the Union. We are sometimes inclined to think that progress is slow. It is. But it takes time to grow soundly and well.

Today, all over Illinois, county livestock marketing committees are meeting for the purpose of developing aggressive and intelligent programs of information and education in the problems of cooperative marketing. These committees number from 5 to 100 to the county. In all they are more than 5,000 strong. With this sort of a backing and with the tremendous possibilities which lie ahead there can be no doubt about the future progress in Co-operative Selling. This is the modern way for the farmer to merchandise the fruits of his toil.



Unloading livestock at the Macon County Livestock Marketing Association, Decatur. These farmer-owned marketing agencies came in with packer buying in the country. They increase the volume of livestock marketed co-operatively.

Plan Bigger Year in Co-op Live Stock Marketing

MORE THAN 400 Illinois livestock farmers attended the Annual Meeting of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association in Peoria, February 28th, for the primary purpose of mobilizing the full strength and power of the Farm Bureau movement in Illinois in behalf of co-operative livestock marketing.

Plans were considered and approved to open membership in the State Association to County Farm Bureaus as agents for their respective livestock producer members. Heretofore the membership has been based largely upon individual member agreements or marketing contracts. This did not give a wide enough representation to livestock growers in all sections of the state, hence the change, which affords every Farm Bureau both the opportunity and the responsibility for participation in the kind of program which is carried out in livestock marketing and the manner in which that program is adapted.

The state is divided into 10 districts. From each a director is elected with an 11th director to be nominated by the Illinois Agricultural Association. Voting in the districts is done on the basis of carloads of livestock marketed cooperatively to member agencies of the National Live Stock Marketing Association. The board of directors elected at the annual meeting is as follows:

District No. 1—William Temple, Serena.
" " 2—W. E. Taylor, W. Brooklyn.
" " 3—George Broman, Woodhull.
" " 4—Lee Harris, Vermont.
" " 5—Mont Fox, Oakwood.
" " 6—F. H. Sheldon, Sharpsburg.
" " 7—Harvey Herndon, Adair.
" " 8—J. R. Fulkerson, Jerseyville.
" " 9—Daniel Smith, Shelbyville.
" " 10—C. W. Hunziger, Burnt Prairie.
" " 11—Director to be chosen by I. A. A.

Earl C. Smith, president of Illinois Agricultural Association, and P. O. Wilson of National Livestock Marketing Association were the principal speakers. Mr. Smith believes that the year 1936 will be a most crucial one in determining the course of the nation for at least the next decade.

"It is hard to make people believe there is a farm problem with hogs as high as they are," he said, "but if the situation is neglected, it would be easy to get back to the conditions we had in 1933.

"The new farm bill recently enacted will not be as spectacular as were some of the commodity programs of the AAA. The new

(Continued on page 27)

A Quarter Million Dollars More for Wool

Had All Illinois Wool Growers Sold Co-operatively Last Year That's How Much More They Would Have Got

ILLINOIS farmers who marketed their wool cooperatively through the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association in 1935 received an average of 5.48c or about 25 per cent more per pound than the average price paid farmers for wool as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Illinois Livestock Marketing Association has just completed distribution of $43,379.37 to 1,500 consignors in 59 Illinois counties. This sum represents the balance due these growers on their 1935 consignment. The average net price on the 1935 wool handled by the Association was 24.98c per pound. The price on the better class of wool ranged up to 27.78c per pound. The average farm price paid farmers generally throughout the United States during 1935 was only 19½c per pound. About half of the total amount distributed in final settlement, or $19,000 represents increased returns to wool growers over the amount they would have received had they sold at the average price of 19½c prevailing throughout the year.

Benefited Neighbors

The co-operators not only helped themselves. They also benefited their neighbors. A higher level of prices invariably prevails in communities where wool is marketed cooperatively, where the seller is not at the mercy of the average wool buyer.

During 1935 in counties where wool was being marketed cooperatively, wholesale prices ranged from 2c to 5c per pound higher than in areas where there was no wool marketing program. Illinois produces annually about 5,000,000 pounds of wool. Every cent per pound which can be added to the price our Illinois farmers receive for this crop means $50,000 more income—2 cents per pound means $100,000 more income and 5c per pound means (which was the increase farmers received in 1935), a quarter of a million dollars if applied to the entire Illinois crop.

These figures give some indication of the possibilities Illinois farmers are overlooking by not marketing their wool and other farm products co-operatively.

Last year the wool assembled in 59 counties was shipped to Indianapolis where it was warehoused. After being graded it was sold by the National Wool Marketing Corporation, Boston, the co-operative representing collectively the interests of wool growers throughout the United States. The Illinois wool grower, whether he produces 100 pounds, 1000 pounds, or 10,000 pounds, has at his disposal a complete marketing machine running from his own farm to the nation's wool market at Boston where he is represented by the nation's largest wool marketing concern.

Each Lot Graded

Each grower who consigns his wool is given a grading report showing the different types and grades of wool included in his consignment, and the price realized on each grade. Under the old system, wool is usually purchased at a flat price. The man with good wool may be underpaid while the man with poor wool is given more than is justified. Under the cooperative plan each man is paid according to the grade he produces and delivers.

In the account sale rendered growers' actual expenses are set out. In 1935 these expenses were as follows:

Freight and Trucking (average for state)	1.37c per lb.
National Wool Marketing Corp.	1.1 c per lb.
Grading and Warehousing	1.25c per lb.
State and Local Expense	1.5 c per lb.
Average Total Expense	5.22c per lb.

Growers who market their wool cooperatively sometimes complain about the expense involved in this method. As a matter of fact the actual expense involved in marketing is less than it is under the old system. But under the old system expenses are not itemized for the information of the grower. No matter how the wool is handled it must be warehoused somewhere. Transportation charges must be paid. Selling commissions are involved. Margins charged by local buyers and other dealers are invariably generous under the old system. From 5c to 10c per pound depending upon how much the tariff will bear is not unusual.

Over several years it has cost between 5c and 5½c to pay all expenses involved in marketing wool cooperatively in Illinois. This is about half the usual expense involved in marketing under the old system.

Plans are already under way for handling 1936 wool. County Farm Bureaus have been asked to name a wool

(Continued on page 21)



HE HAD MORE WOOL

C. B. Oswald, manager, Tazewell Wool Marketing, left, is handing a check for $39.75 to C. W. Ackerman, and one for $111.93 to Paschal Allen in final settlement of 1935 wool. Tazewell led the state in volume of wool marketed co-operatively with 27,473 lbs. It paid to sell co-operatively last year and wait for the final check.

$6,500,000 More for 3,668 Carloads Less

Annual Meeting Reports Show Chicago Producers Continues Gains, Leads All Agencies In Market Receipts

IT isn't how much livestock you sell, it's what you get for it that counts.

Last year corn-belt livestock producers received $6,500,000 for 3,668 carloads less of livestock handled by the Chicago Producers compared with 1934. So reported Manager D. L. Swanson at the annual meeting of the Association in Chicago, March 10.

The Producers handled 13.85 per cent of total receipts at Chicago compared with 12.9 per cent in 1934. Volume handled by the co-operative declined only 19.41 per cent, whereas total market receipts at the Union Stock Yards shrank 27.5 per cent. Sharp reductions in the number of head handled resulted in practically all classes of livestock except sheep. Here there was a slight gain of 7.21 per cent.

The Producers were easily first in total volume, handling more than the next three largest firms. The co-operative was first in cattle, first in hogs and first in sheep. It handled 19.94 per cent of all the hogs going to market, 15.4 per cent of the calves, 19.71 per cent of sheep, 8.83 per cent of cattle and 15.03 per cent of all livestock received by truck. The bulk of the Producers' shipments originated on Illinois farms.

The Producers handled business for livestock growers in 27 states and Canada. Its receipts were 15,406 carloads and its purchases of feeder stock totaled 677 carloads, the bulk of which went to Illinois farmers. Illinois led all states by a wide margin in patronizing producers with a total of 11,405 carloads.



Pres. Henry Parke of DeKalb county presides

Clifford V. Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer, who made the principal address before the gathering of some 450 men, talked on "Foreign Trade." "We all hope that we can get back our foreign markets for pork, wheat and other farm products," he said, "for farm prosperity in this country has been greatest when we had good export markets. But the closer we get to our customers the better off we are. And in my opinion we should do nothing to discourage industrial production in this country. It's easy to talk about buying from foreign countries so that they may buy more from us. But it's more difficult to decide just what we shall buy. When you simmer it all down there isn't so much that we need from foreign countries. The outlook for greatly expanding foreign outlets for our farm products in the immediate future is not bright."

Mr. Gregory asserted that it is good sense to restrict production until buying power, both at home and abroad, is sufficient to pay the farmer a fair price for all he can produce. "In the meantime," he said, "we should keep out competing agricultural imports, take out of production our surplus acres and do what we can to stimulate new industrial uses for farm products.

"The present economic condition throughout the world does not call for as much foreign trade as existed during and following the World war. Many countries are doing things for themselves that they did not do before. The fear of war has driven European nations to increase food production. They are getting along without extensive imports of food supplies."

Other speakers were Chas. A. Ewing, president, National Livestock Marketing Association and E. A. Beamer, president, Detroit Packing Co.

President Henry H. Parke, of De Kalb county, presided. The audience was composed largely of Illinois, Southern Wisconsin and Eastern Iowa livestock producers. Directors whose terms expired were re-elected.



Manager Dave Swanson with stogie, and Director Geo. F. Tullock, Rockford, left, at Chicago Producers meeting.

"Unite" Key Note at Pure Milk Meeting

"IT will take the co-operation of all producers in the Chicago milk shed to hold the market and stabilize prices on a satisfactory level in the months ahead."

This challenging plea for unity featured the addresses of both the president and manager at the eleventh annual meeting of the Pure Milk Association in Chicago Mar. 10.

Manager Don Geyer who made his last appearance before the Association before leaving for his new job as production manager for a large milk distributor at Boston, charged that the one thousand or more so-called "independents" who left the Association have been selling milk at cut prices to smaller dealers. These producers are responsible for the recent decision of the Association to reduce its price 20 cents a hundred to the dealers, he said.

Both President John F. Case of Dupage county, Ill., and Geyer urged the necessity for all producers to get under one roof and work together in maintaining the market for producers in the Chicago milk shed. Referring to the milk strike of last fall, Geyer asserted that its avowed purpose was to secure a flat price of $2.50 per cwt. for all milk.

"In reality the strike was directed at the destruction or control of the Pure Milk Association," he said. "This was a clear case of attempted minority rule of a co-operative. We finally lost about a thousand members representing some 750,000 pounds of base milk. Since that time this and other 'independent' milk has constantly been forcing its way into the market at cut prices. Some of our buyers left because cut prices were too tempting."

Recommend Plants

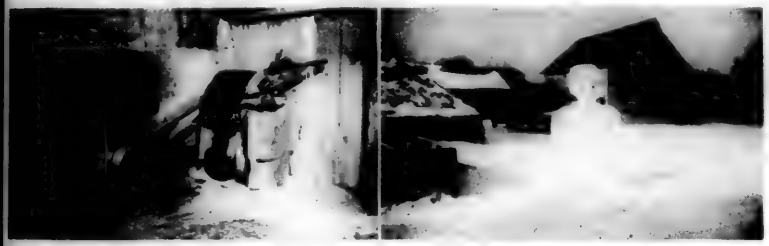
In making their annual report both Case and Geyer recommended that the Association acquire manufacturing facilities to handle surplus milk as rapidly as finances will permit, but only to the extent that such facilities can be operated profitably. Geyer recommended that the cream market be left open, that the Association do not contract to furnish 100 per cent of milk and cream requirements because of the necessity in such cases of carrying a large reserve to provide for wide fluctuations in market demands.

The Association can gain nothing, he said, by forcing distributors into bankruptcy for the sake of a few cents in today's milk

(Continued on page 21)



MILLION DOLLARS OF LETTUCE PLOWED UNDER
Salt River and Yuma, Arizona farmers plow under one-third of Spring crop to hold prices at profitable level. First example of voluntary crop control in U. S.



ELECTRIC FEED GRINDER. You pull the switch and out comes the feed ready for the cows.

NOPE! IT'S NO GHOST.
Just a Snowman in a snowy yard with walnuts for eyes and buttons. Mr. Oby A. Custis, Route No. 2, near Streator vouches for the fact.



ONLY ONE HOUR OLD AND NOISY
Ewe and lamb born one hour previous to taking of picture on a farm in central Illinois. Ma looks disturbed.



"COME ON WITH THE DINNER!"
Late county delegation at Pure Milk Meeting in Auditorium Hotel, Chicago.



A SNORT FOR 'YE ED.'
But it's only milk. Farm Bureau member C. V. Gregory, of Dupage county, otherwise Prairie Farmer Editor, samples the wares at the Pure Milk Meeting in Chicago.

Farm Bureau In Pictu



SETTERS
F. B. Member "Dick" Boonstra and his prize-winning English Setters, Dupage county.



TRICK CHOW
His mistress is Mrs. W. A. Hansen, Kane County.



CHEESE H
Watchdog at F
Cheese plant, n
in Stephenson c



"HERE WE ARE FOLKS, LOOK US OVER!" Hereford Steers on Jones farm near Milford, Iroquois county.



Ed.
were
look a

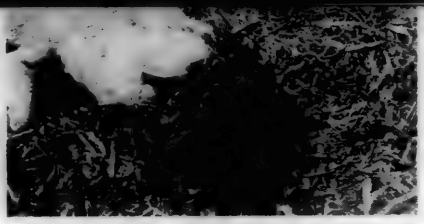
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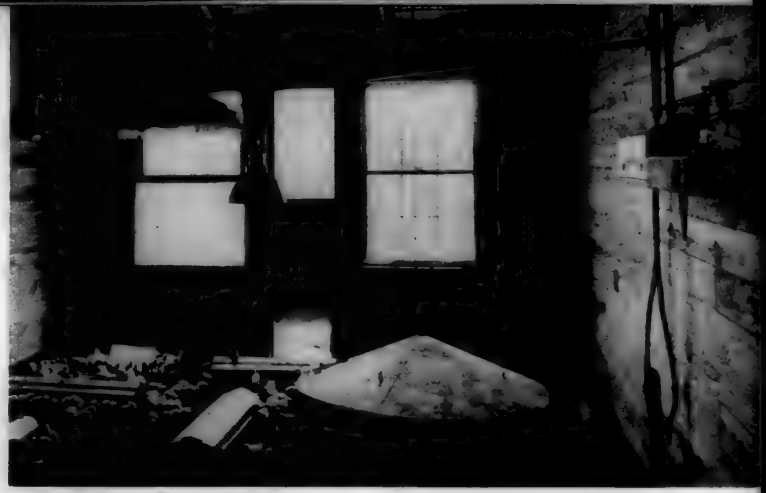
C. V. Gregory,
Farmer Editor,
ng in Chicago.



OUGHTA BE SOMETHING DOWN HERE.
One of Farm Bureau President Stukenberg's Chester White porkers helping to get himself ready for market. Taken in Stephenson county.



"DAD'S SEED CORN IS O.K. He Tested It." James 11, Raymond 7, sons of Clint Mann, Kendall county.



"WARM AND COMFORTABLE JUST LIKE MOM." Say these Baby Chicks of Their Electric Brooder. Alarm Clock and other Gadgets Make Baby Chick Raising an Exact Science.

Bureau News Pictures



CHOW
stress is
A. Han-
County.



CHEESE HOUND
Watchdog at Peck Co-op Cheese plant, near Dakota, in Stephenson county.



HERE'S A TURKEY HOUND.
John rounds up the turkeys on Kauffmann Poultry Farm, at Waterman in De Kalb county.









(Upper Left) Pres. Henry Parke, Chicago Producers and Sec'y Henry Wieland at Chicago meeting. (lower left) Moving day in Stephenson county. (center) Home-made 1100 ft. electric extension on Henry Scholten farm, Cook county. (right) 4" Pipe and Electric Pump irrigates Cook County Truck Farm from Illinois-Michigan Canal.



ereford Steers on



THESE HOGS WILL GO TO MARKET
Ed. Stukenberg's Chester Whites in Stephenson county were vaccinated young with Farm Bureau Serum. Now look at 'em!



PERRY KELTNER'S LEANING TREES.
Whatever it was, wind, water or just hogs scratching, these two trees in Stephenson county haven't lived an upright life.



LET'S START AN ARGUMENT.
Note small electric motor hitched to pump. Where would you place the motor if you had electric power on your farm?

WANTED: Unusual Photographs Suitable for Printing in The I. A. A. Record. $1.00 will be Paid for Each One Used. Send Your Entry in at Once.

Prize Picture Editor---Room 1200---608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois

We're Now Ready to Supply 3 *Popular* Tractor Fuels for Your SPRING WORK



ALL 3 MADE TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF MODERN MOTORS

Magic ALADDIN Gasoline enjoyed a larger percentage of gain during 1935 than any other brand in Illinois because farmers have found it to be the IDEAL tractor fuel.

MAGIC ALADDIN—

- —starts easily
- —is more flexible in all kinds of work and weather
- —insures cooler motor operation
- —makes oil last longer
- —reduces repair costs
- —is most economical in the long run

BE SURE TO USE ONLY A "COLD TYPE" GASOLINE PLUG THAT HAS A SHORT *UNGLAZED* PORCELAIN

More farmers in Illinois use RADIANT than any other kerosene. And now—RADIANT is improved. It is the finest kerosene produced by modern refining methods.

Improved for light—it burns cleaner
Improved for heat—flows freely, burns evenly
Improved for power—its improved distillation range gives smoother operation. Its freedom from corrosive impurities keeps down motor wear

ALWAYS USE A "HOT TYPE" *KEROSENE* SPARK PLUG THAT HAS A LONG PORCELAIN

Tax free—"T" Tractor Fuel has the highest specifications possible to come within the State law defining a "tax free" tractor fuel.

Specifically adapted to tractors having low compression ratios and "hot" manifold equipment.

Costs no more than ordinary straight-run distillates.

USE "HOT TYPE" SPARK PLUGS HAVING *LONG* PORCELAINS. ALWAYS START WITH GASOLINE AND SWITCH OVER *ONLY* AFTER THE MOTOR IS THOROUGHLY WARMED UP—ie. WHEN WATER IN RADIATOR REGISTERS 200 DEGREES

One half the Tractors in Illinois are using these Fuels and Blue Seal or Penn Bond Motor Oils . . . . . 28,198 tractor owners can't be wrong

NOTE— Nearly seven out of every eight tractors are designed to give the best and most economical service with gasoline. That is, they have compression ratios and manifold equipment especially adapted to gasoline.



"You see it's like this," says Clif Gregory, left, of Prairie Farmer, to Ed Foley, farm adviser of Boone county. Eb Harris of Lake county is having a heavy conversation with Farm Adviser Wright of Dupage county at the right.

"Unite" Key Note of Pure Milk Meeting

(Continued from page 17)

check. "Your biggest competition in the market today is a broker handling 275,000 to 300,000 pounds of milk a day. This man names his own price. Farmers have nothing to say about it."

The Association's "Golden Rich" cheese plant at Elgin, Geyer reported, is making a profit of about $2,000 a month. He predicted that within a few years this cheese business will be worth a million dollars. Present production of 3,000 pounds a day will be stepped up to 5,000 pounds a day shortly when additions to the plant are completed. The increased production is already sold, he said. The cheese plant has been paying substantially above condensery prices for milk.

Last year the Pure Milk Association marketed 1,342,645,052 pounds of milk for a total of $24,883,830.14. Of this amount 1,106,647,619 pounds were sold as base milk for $22,365,591.78. The average gross price paid members for all milk was $1.788 per cwt. for 3.5 per cent milk. The checkoff was three cents per 100 pounds. Market adjustment fund assessments have averaged less than 2½ cents per cwt.

All directors whose terms expired were re-elected.

The net worth of the Association December 31 was $351,469.44. Current assets were listed at $150,494.23, and investments in first mortgage notes, etc. $197,822.38. Gross income for the year was $431,420.46 and total expenses $402,818.78, leaving net income at $28,601.68. The Association put $101,182.06 into the advertising fund which was spent through the Milk Foundation which is supported by an equal contribution from the distributors.

H. L. Leonard, general manager of the Twin City Milk Producers Association told his audience, estimated at 1,500, that 8,000 producers in the St. Paul-Minneapolis territory had a milk surplus ranging from 35 to 65 per cent of their supply which they are processing in their 13 plants into butter, cheese, milk powder, evaporated milk, casein, cottage cheese and ice cream mix.

A Quarter Million Dollars More For Wool

(Continued from page 16)

marketing committee and designate a manager. Those having wool for market should keep in close touch with the County Farm Bureau or the county manager designated from whom they can secure the necessary information as to the time and place of delivery and from whom they can also secure supplies such as wool bags, paper fleece, twine, etc.

At present, wool prices are on quite a satisfactory basis. This has caused some feeling on the part of growers that 1936 is a good year to sell rather than consign. In the last analysis each grower must make this decision himself and do so on his own responsibility. A study of market conditions, however, indicates that there are about as many "bullish" factors as there are "bearish" factors. The general feeling in the trade is that wool is in a strong position both from the standpoint of supply and demand. Over a period of years the average returns have indicated conclusively the advantage of selling on the cooperative consignment basis. The cooperative way is the right way to market wool.

Mathias Weber—C. O. D. Will County

(Continued from page 12)

ship needed as high as 50 new members to attain that percentage. In another county Weber needed 26 new members to hit 60 per cent and he got 27 new ones. In all, Will county has 24 townships and Weber is trying to cover them all during the year.

"The interesting thing," says he, "is that people are far more willing to go along when their neighbors are with them. The fact that we get all the neighbors signed before we talk membership is important. Primarily it is a means of showing prospective members that all that's happening is that everyone is waiting to see what the other fellow will do. While a man may sincerely want to join the Farm Bureau, he doesn't like to stick out among his non-Farm Bureau member neighbors like a sore thumb. The fundamentals are sound. It's the old idea of human beings wanting company in what they are doing."

Member neighbors go along with Weber when he goes out for signatures.



President John F. Case takes time to eat a bite at Pure Milk's Annual Meeting.

Some prospects may say they can't spare the money, while others want to wait and see what a neighbor does. Weber states that the "Pledge Plan" with neighbors along to help overcomes most of the objections a prospect may have. Primarily, the plan enables a prospect to show his attitude toward the Farm Bureau without having to pay out any immediate money or be out of step with his neighbors. "It's plain to me," says Weber, "that a lot of counties unable to raise a representative membership may find the solution of their problem in a plan similar to the one we are finding so successful."



ALL 3 MADE TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF MODERN MOTORS

MAGIC *Aladdin* GASOLINE

Magic ALADDIN Gasoline removed a larger percentage of gum during 1935 than any other brand in Illinois because farmers have found it to be the IDEAL tractor fuel.

MAGIC ALADDIN

starts easily
is more flexible for all kinds of work and weather insures cooler motor operation
makes oil last longer
reduces repair costs
is most economical in the long run

BE SURE TO USE ONLY A "COLD TYPE" GASOLINE PLUG THAT HAS A SHORT *UNGLAZED* PORCELAIN

NEW *Radiant* KEROSENE

More farmers in Illinois use RADIANT than any other kerosene. And now RADIANT is improved. It is the finest kerosene produced by modern refining methods.

ALWAYS USE A "HOT TYPE" *KEROSENE* SPARK PLUG THAT HAS A LONG PORCELAIN

"T" TRACTOR FUEL

Tax free "T" Tractor Fuel has the highest specifications possible to come within the State law defining a "tax free tractor fuel."

Specifically adapted to tractors having low compression ratios and "hot" manifold equipment.

Costs no more than ordinary straight run distillates.

USE "HOT TYPE" SPARK PLUGS HAVING *LONG* PORCELAINS. ALWAYS START WITH GASOLINE AND SWITCH OVER *ONLY* AFTER THE MOTOR IS THOROUGHLY WARMED UP i.e. WHEN WATER IN RADIATOR REGISTERS 200 DEGREES

One half the Tractors in Illinois are using these Fuels and Blue Seal or Penn Bond Motor Oils . . .
. . . 28,198 tractor owners can't be wrong

NOTE— Nearly seven out of every eight tractors are designed to give the best and most economical service with gasoline. That is, they have compression ratios and manifold equipment especially adapted to gasoline.

Distributed by the 62 County Service Companies affiliated with the

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET • • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Mathias Weber—C. O. D
Will County



"Unite" Key Note of Pure Milk Meeting

A Quarter Million Dollars More For Wool



Illinois Dairymen Get More Cash for Less Milk

TEN per cent less milk marketed by Sanitary Milk Producers in 1935 compared with the year before brought approximately $100,000 more money, so reported Manager A. D. Lynch at the annual meeting of the Association at St. Jacob, Madison County, Illinois, March 5.

Total milk production of members sold to dealers was 403,327,515 pounds. The weighted average price was 21 cents greater per cwt. than the average for 1934. At the close of the year 11,464 dairymen were shipping to the St. Louis market. The weighted average price during the year varied from $1.57 in May to $1.94 in November. For the year it averaged 18.8 cents over the condensery price at Greenville, Illinois.

The Class I price under the new AAA order effective Feb. 1 is $2.10. Class two milk under the present order is figured at the 90 score butter market plus 30 per cent plus 15 cents per cwt. f.o.b. the marketing area. Producers received an increase of 8c per cwt. as a result of the new order secured by the Association.

Check Testing

The Association made 348,321 check tests during the year. A total of 71 per cent of all active shippers on the market last year were members of the Sanitary Producers. Last year 2,276 new members were signed.

In his report President E. W. Tiedeman asserted that in his opinion the market had profited as a result of the AAA marketing agreement. He urged vigorous enforcement of the new order, and also requested the Association to study and develop a plan to reward the "even" producer of milk as compared to the "fair weather" milker.

John A. Montgomery of Dexter, Missouri, vice-president of the Producers Livestock Commission Association, was the principal speaker. He lauded the Illinois Agricultural Association as the outstanding state farm organization in the country and urged that farmers insist that their co-operatives and general farm organizations work closely together for their mutual benefit.

George E. Metzger, field secretary of the IAA, conducted the election which resulted in selection of the following directors for the coming year:

Robert E. Brown, Ethlyn, Mo.; J. King Eaton, Edwardsville, Ill.; V. B. Baxter, Shipman; M. E. Bone, Vandalia; C. Monte Craft, Pevely, Mo.; Martin Ehmler, Orchard Farm, Mo.; Fred Gaebe, Addieville, Ill.; Chas. Harpstrite, Jr., New Baden; Bliss E. Loy, Effingham; Orville Plocher, Highland; B. J. Schumacher, Altamont; Chas. Whitlock, Litchfield; H. P. Wicklein, Evansville; E. W. Tiedeman, Belleville, and Frank B. Tracy, Jerseyville.

Officers Re-elected

At a meeting of the board Mar. 12, Tiedeman was re-elected president, Brown vice-president, and Eaton treasurer.

The Executive Committee selected by the Board to act for the coming year included V. B. Baxter, chairman; Robert E. Brown, B. J. Schumacher, Orville Plocher, and Frank B. Tracy.

Those elected to the Finance Committee were Charles Whitlock, chairman; C. Monte Craft, and H. P. Wicklein.

The Budget Committee includes the Finance Committee and Fred Gaebe, and Bliss E. Loy, making five in all with Charles Whitlock as chairman.

The Sales Committee, which has the important duty of bargaining for the $7,000,000.00 milk crop of the territory with the dealers in St. Louis, includes Bliss E. Loy, chairman; Robert E. Brown, and Charles Harpstrite. The Board authorized the chairman to appoint four other Board members to serve with the three who were elected.

St. Louis milk distributors at a government hearing held on March 16 requested a decrease of 10c per cwt. for all milk for the high production months of April, May and June, stating that they would refuse to take the milk of all producers if a reduction of 10c per cwt. was not ordered. The evidence was received and taken under advisement by government officials attending the hearing.

CREAM PRODUCERS PROFIT

Well on the way to its goal of 1,750,000 pounds of butter in 1936, Farmers Creamery Company of Bloomington completed its most successful year in 1935 with a record make of 1,391,775 pounds of butter—a gain of 11 per cent over 1934.

Value of product handled increased 31 per cent—to $404,901. Of the 1935 income, Manager Forrest Fairchild reported, 76 per cent was paid to members for butterfat. The cream actually processed by the co-operative represented only 15 per cent of the total supply in the territory.

Would Cut Costs

"With our present setup we could manufacture 3,500,000 pounds of butter with a 10 per cent increase in investment," Fairchild said. "Such a program would substantially lower the cost of hauling cream, cut the manufacturing cost and administrative expense per unit, and save an additional $20,000 to be paid back to producers in dividends. Our goal for 1936 is 1,750,000 pounds of butter."

The company distributed $7,759.00 of dividends, 68 per cent of which was in cash. This distribution represented an additional three-fourths cent per pound butterfat or a total of 1¾ cents paid during the year in addition to the prevailing price at time of delivery.

Farmers Creamery Company won the cup for the highest percentage (53.5 per cent) of 92 score butter made

(Continued on page 23)



Country Road

Anne Michalov

by co-operative creameries affiliated with Illinois Producers Creameries. Of the balance 16.4 per cent scored 91, 23.6 per cent scored 90, 3.1 per cent scored 89. Average score for the year was 91.22 compared with the state average of 90.31.

PEORIA'S RECORD

The Producers Creamery of Peoria received 1,064,525.8 pounds of butterfat last year from which it made 1,308,731 pounds of butter. This was only 5 per cent less than the year before, despite lower butterfat production due to drouth and feed shortages. Some privately-operated creameries dropped as much as 50 per cent in production last year compared with the year before. Peoria ranks second in volume among Producers creameries. Its membership gained from 1437 to 2009 in 2½ years. Since September of last year, this creamery has sold all its butter in print form, none in tubs.

In the annual report of the management, it was disclosed that; "The print butter business has developed steadily. At present we have three trucks selling butter in Peoria and the surrounding towns. The public has accepted Prairie Farms Butter as being superior in quality. It is willing to pay a higher price for our butter than some competitive brands. Our record of butter sold as prints per month is as follows; January 62,712 lbs., February 44,777 lbs., March 51,830 lbs., April 56,133 lbs., May 59,657 lbs., June 54,477 lbs., July 67,910 lbs., August 81,450 lbs., September 78,276 lbs., October 88,030 lbs., November 86,469 lbs., December 75,853 lbs.

3,550,982 Pounds

"For the period May 1, 1933, when we started, through December 31st, 1935, the Creamery manufactured 3,550,982 pounds of butter having a total gross value of $896,690.93.

"The Producers' Creamery of Peoria is one of eight Cooperative plants which make up a state sales organization known as the Illinois Producers' Creameries of which Frank Gougler of the Illinois Agricultural Association is manager and J. B. Countiss is sales manager. Illinois Producers' Creameries has not only been a selling agency but it has been able to buy supplies for the different plants at a saving. This saving in 1933 and 1934 has amounted to $1625.00 and was made possible through buying large volumes.

"Through Illinois Producers' Creameries, we have been able to secure the assistance of C. O. Tuttle, a federal and state butter grader. Mr. Tuttle was first available half time, but in March of 1935 it became necessary for him to spend all his time grading butter in the different plants. It is through the efforts of Mr. Tuttle that the plants have been able to standardize their practices and make available to the public a uniform butter whether it was manufactured in Peoria or Carbondale.

"Our local sales of Certified Prairie Farms Butter have been increasing and we are selling on the average a thousand pounds of Certified butter a week. Our largest account at the present time is the Jefferson Hotel. We believe that in the near future all butter sold in Prairie Farms cartons will be government certified 92 score butter.

"The Treasurer's report shows that your Creamery earned a net income for the fiscal year of $14,979.76. Total dividends have been declared to members of $32,416.76, since May 1, 1933, or a patronage dividend of $29,969.33 and interest on stock of $2,447.43.

"Members should and in most cases do understand that an organization which started with an invested capital of around $16,000.00 and that has grown in three years time to one with total assets of $49,371.43 is doing an excellent business. At the same time total patronage dividends amounting to $29,969.33 have been paid to members since May 1, 1933, as well as 7% interest being paid on all "paid up" stock which amounts to $2,447.43. All of this has been accomplished in the short period of 32 months. A greater accomplishment has been raising the general level of cream buying prices throughout our territory.

Cincinnati Producers Saves $576,000 in 11 Years

Although the Cincinnati Producers handled 22 per cent less livestock in 1935 this smaller volume returned 25 per cent more dollars to their livestock shippers, Manager R. Q. Smith reported at their recent annual meeting. New earnings of the Association last year were $62,681.93 bringing total net savings during 11 years of operation to $576,603.03. Total sales for the year were $7,757,558.62 worth of livestock.

The principal speaker was Dean Chris L. Christensen of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. He listed four fundamentals for successful co-operation: (1) that a co-operative fill a real economic need; (2) that it be soundly and adequately financed; (3) that it be ably managed; (4) that it have an intelligent and informed membership.

L. H. Bean of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, predicted that livestock returns to producers in the coming year would approximate $2,100,000,000.



VACCINATE

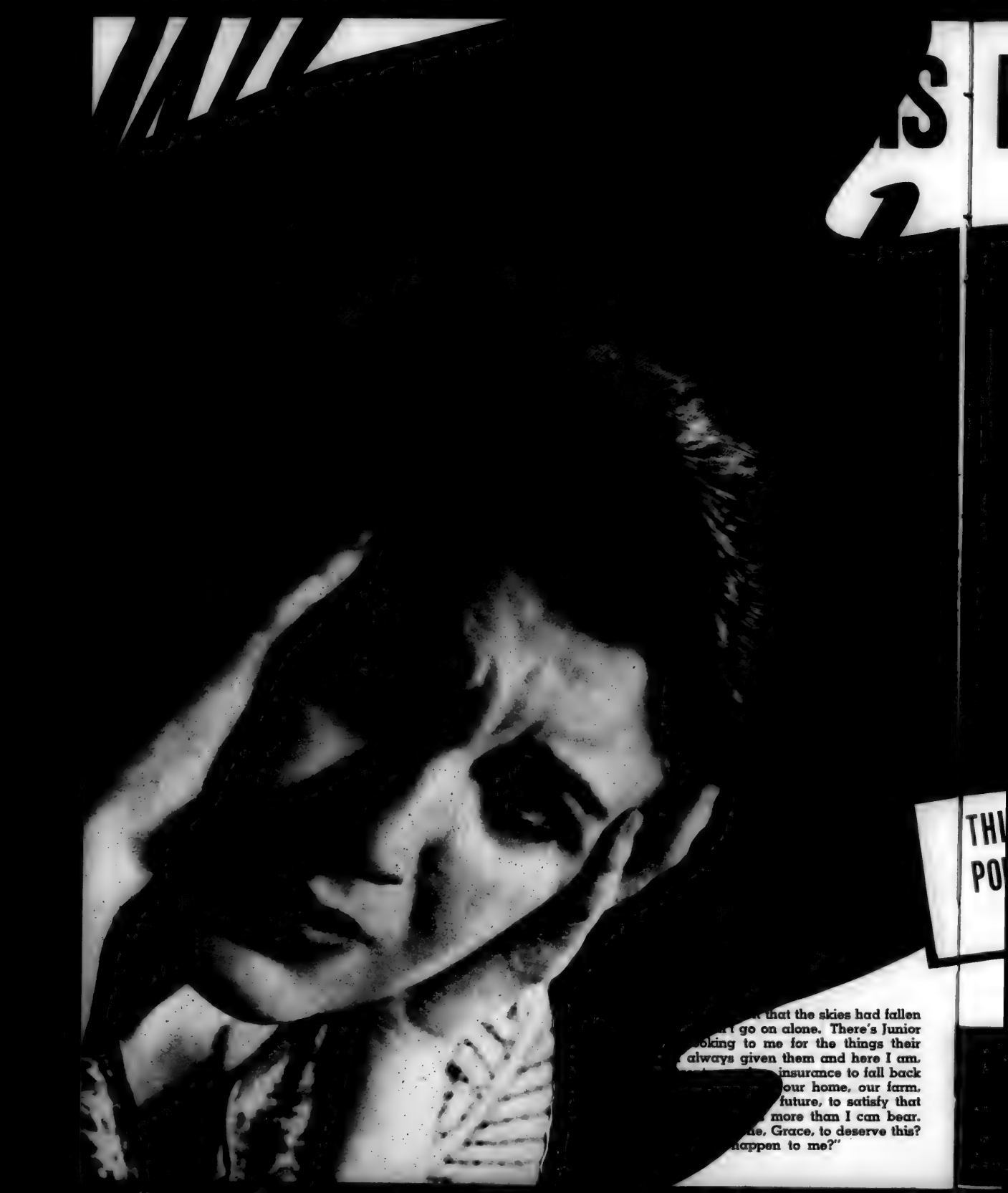
WHILE THEY'RE YOUNG

SAVE MONEY—AVOID RISK

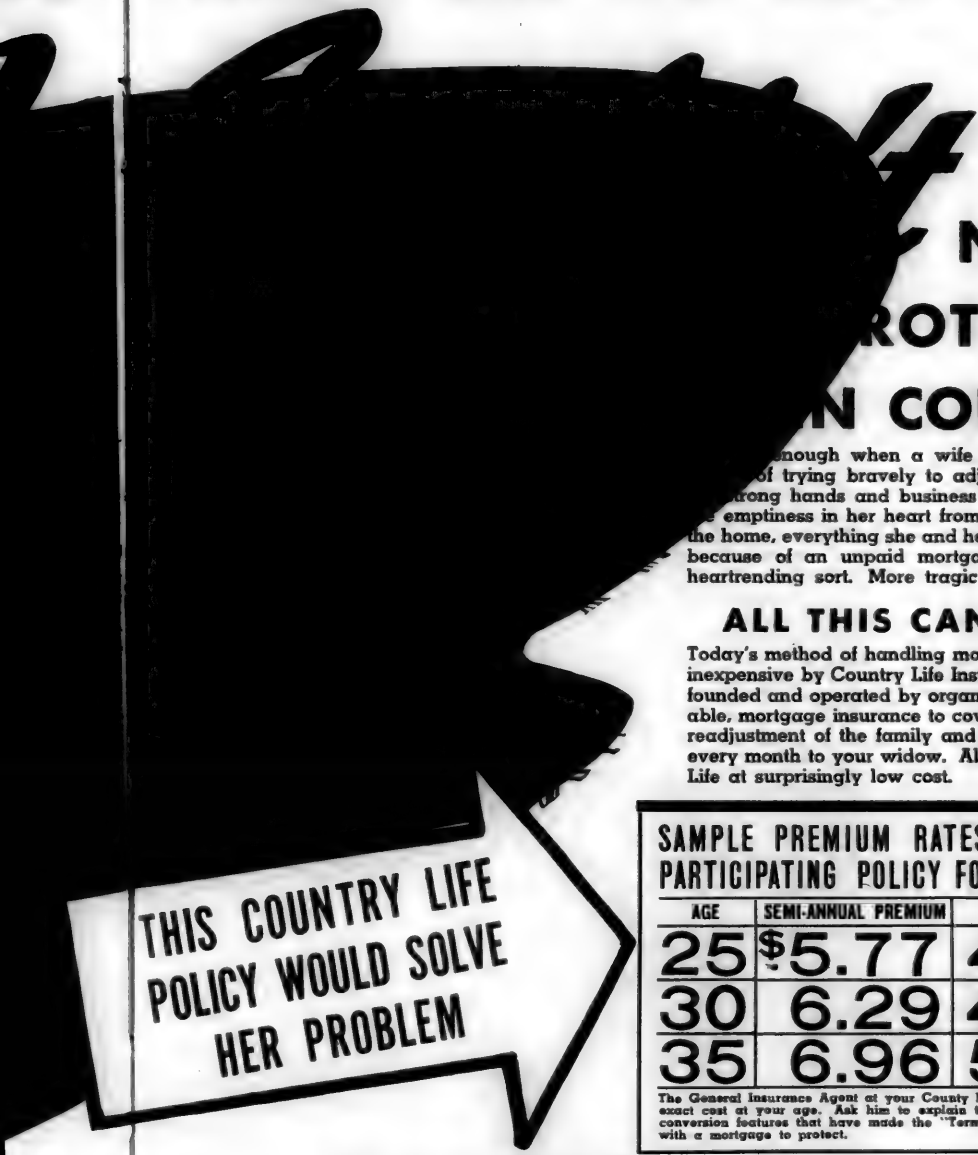
. . . USE FRESH, POTENT FARM BUREAU SERUM



See YOUR COUNTY FARM BUREAU


t that the skies had fallen
I go on alone. There's Junior
oking to me for the things their
always given them and here I am.
insurance to fall back
our home, our farm.
future, to satisfy that
more than I can bear.
e, Grace, to deserve this?
happen to me?"

...S HAPPEN TO ME?"



... NOW THAT ...ROTECTION IS ...N COUNTRY LIFE

...nough when a wife suddenly becomes a widow. The ...of trying bravely to adjust herself to not depending upon ...trong hands and business ability of her husband and hiding ...emptiness in her heart from her children. But to lose the farm, the home, everything she and her husband worked together to build because of an unpaid mortgage — that is tragedy of the most heartrending sort. More tragic because it is so unnecessary.

ALL THIS CAN BE PREVENTED

Today's method of handling mortgages has been made simple and inexpensive by Country Life Insurance Company — an organization founded and operated by organized Illinois farmers. There is available, mortgage insurance to cover indebtedness; ready cash for the readjustment of the family and an income policy to bring a check every month to your widow. All this can be arranged thru Country Life at surprisingly low cost.

THIS COUNTRY LIFE POLICY WOULD SOLVE HER PROBLEM

SAMPLE PREMIUM RATES FOR "TERM TO 65" PARTICIPATING POLICY FOR $1000 OF INSURANCE

AGE	SEMI-ANNUAL PREMIUM	AGE	SEMI-ANNUAL PREMIUM
25	$5.77	40	$7.85
30	6.29	45	9.15
35	6.96	50	10.97

The General Insurance Agent at your County Farm Bureau office will gladly give you the exact cost at your age. Ask him to explain the "paid up," "cash value," dividend and conversion features that have made the "Term to 65" policy popular with Illinois farmers with a mortgage to protect.

TAKE THE *"Break"* THAT COUNTRY LIFE GIVES YOU

...d fallen
...'s Junior
...gs their
...re I am,
...fall back
...ur farm,
...isfy that
...an bear.
...rve this?

Why SHOULD THIS



"—when Joe died I felt that the skies had fallen and that I couldn't go on alone. There's Junior and Mary looking to me for the things their father had always given them and here I am, without a cent — and no insurance to fall back on. Now, they're taking our home, our farm, everything we own, our future, to satisfy that mortgage we had. It's more than I can bear. What have I ever done, Grace, to deserve this? Why should this happen to me?"

IS HAPPEN TO ME?"

t Shouldn't NOW THAT

LIFE INSURANCE PROTECTION IS SO LOW IN COST IN COUNTRY LIFE



It's bad enough when a wife suddenly becomes a widow. The **period** of trying bravely to adjust herself to not depending upon **the strong** hands and business ability of her husband and hiding **the** emptiness in her heart from her children. But to lose the farm the home, everything she and her husband worked together to build because of an unpaid mortgage — that is tragedy of the most heartrending sort. More tragic Because it is so unnecessary.

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TAKE THE *"Break"* THAT COUNTRY LIFE GIVES YOU

COUNTRY LIFE *Insurance Company*

608 South Dearborn Street • • • Chicago, Illinois

AMERICA'S TRUE COOPERATIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

"We're All for Electrifying Illinois Farms"

That's What Everyone Said. Utility Companies Tell Plans For Rural Extensions In 1936

ONLY 12 to 13 per cent of Illinois farms have the advantages of electricity. Nineteen other states have from 20 to 63 per cent (New Hampshire) of their farms electrified.

What can be done in Illinois to speed up farm electrification? This question was the subject of a conference called by Walter McLaughlin, state director of agriculture at the request of Governor Horner, in Chicago Mar. 12.

Utility company representatives told what they had done and what they hoped to do in 1936 toward rural extension. A host of other organization representatives, farm groups and otherwise, had their say. The meeting, largely a speech-making affair, brought out the status of rural electrification in Illinois and clarified the position of each group interested in the development.

What Was Said

Briefly, here are some of the things that were said: Dr. Paul Raver, Northwestern University and attache of the Illinois Commerce Commission; "The cost of building rural lines is lowest in history—as low as $600 a mile exclusive of transformers. Conditions are right for a rapid expansion. The preference of rural customers in the order named is for lighting, electric radio, washing machine, refrigerator."

Herbert Sedwick, Public Service Co. No. Ill.; "There are 29,500 farms, filling stations, stores, and other rural units in our territory. About 14,000 are now being served. Our minimum charge is $3.50 per month where there are 3 to 4 customers to the mile. The monthly charge is 1/80th of the line cost per mile. We built 220 miles of new lines last year. Expect to do about same in 1936.



Anne Michalov

High Water

New lines are costing about $1000 per mile including transformers, overhead, etc."

George Fleuhr, Dixon, Ill. Northern Utilities; "In '35 we served 429 new farm customers and built 145 miles of new lines. We hope to add 200 miles of lines in '36 for 600 to 700 new farm users. We have seven full time men on rural work. Three hundred new customers are signed for 1936."

L. E. Brown, Peoria, Central Illinois Light; "Our rural load is small. On Dec. 1, 1935 we had 1944 rural customers served by 528 miles of lines in the Springfield, Peoria, and DeKalb territory. Our minimum for new extensions is $12.50 per mile per month, let the customers divide the cost among them any way they see fit. At present we are considering 330 miles of new lines to serve about 1000 new customers."

Wm. Willett, Aurora, Western United Gas and Electric; "We have 70% of our rural territory (Kane, Dupage counties) serviced. This year we hope to make it 80 per cent. Our minimum is $3 per month under the 60 month plan."

A Rural Company

Vice-pres. Kelly, Springfield, Cent. Ill. Pub. Service; "Ours is strictly a rural company. We have only one town above 15,000 population, 369 towns below 1000, 146 less than 250 population. Three thousand miles of lines are available for farm use. Many farmers along our lines are not being served." This company requires that rural users finance new lines, has a $3 minimum, gets $5.88 per month for 100 kw. ordinary usage, has no aggressive farm expansion program. Its territory is not as rich as that of others mentioned above.

Illinois Power and Light Co.; Has comparatively a high rate, $6 for 100 kwh, $4.75 where there is a 1500 kwh guarantee.

Mr. Pearson, Central Ill. Elec. and Gas. (Rockford); "Now serve 42% of farms and individual locations in territory. If we take in all farms on basis of two customers per mile net return would be less than ¼ of 1% on investment. Only 76 customers (prospective) would be involved in projects that would yield 3% or better."

Wm. C. Tegtmeier, Suburban Electric Utilities Co. (Peoria county) who has a 98 mi. rural line project underway involving the first REA loan in Illinois. "We still have a few little details to work out yet before we get our loan but everything is coming along nicely."

Paul Mathias, Illinois Agricultural Association; "Illinois farmers would rather get electric service from existing companies where possible, and the terms and rates are fair. But we have several groups of farmers in Illinois who are considering organizing rural electrification co-operatives because they can't get service on a favorable basis from existing companies. Our organization will help groups of farmers organize co-operatives and secure REA loans if necessary, where there is demand and that seems to be a wise course of action."

G. W. Baxter of the I. A. A. illustrated by map the centers of interest in Illinois where groups of farmers are considering building their own lines, described the requests for aid being received by the Association and what is being done to serve its members.

Future Up To Farmer

John Learned, vice-president of Public Service Co. No. Ill. and official of the State Utilities Association said, "the future of rural electrification rests with the farmer. He must be sold on the uses of electricity and be able and willing to pay for the added comforts and convenience. The tenant problem is a stumbling block because so many landlords will not spend money to wire their buildings."

C. A. Hughes, president of the Illinois Farm Advisers Association said that farmers are showing new interest in getting the comforts of the town out on their farms and staying there instead of moving to town when they retire.

Chairman Walter McLaughlin pointed out that farms with electricity attract good tenants, that wiring the farm buildings is a paying investment for the owner.

A frank appeal for greater public ownership of utilities was made by a representative of the Illinois Municipal League. He asserted that a plan for extending rural electrification in Illinois should not leave out of the picture the remarkable success of many municipally-owned plants in Illinois, the REA, and the results obtained by the TVA in lowering costs. Of 59 cities in Illinois with their own electric distribution systems, 37 operate their own plants he said. The rest buy wholesale and sell to users. He asserted that the Springfield municipal plant had brought down the rates of the competing private company there. He charged that this company, Central Illinois Light was charging a higher rate in Peoria where it has no competition than in Springfield. Mr. Brown of Central Ill. Light later denied this claiming that the rate above

(Continued on page 27)



Egyptian Service Company's annual meeting at Salem March 12, was the last of sixty held by member companies the past six months. The future of this company looks more promising than ever. Each company included in the territory covered by Egyptian Service was given recognition in the election of directors. Plans were outlined for a most aggressive sales program during the present fiscal year.

More than 93% of the members of Monroe County Farm Bureau patronize Monroe Service Company, according to the report of Manager R. A. Baptist at the annual meeting. The sum of $8,543.07 was distributed in preferred stock and patronage dividends on the past year's business. Patronage dividends of 15% were paid on gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oils, greases, paint and tires; and 10% on service station and dealer sales. Some 650 people attended the meeting. Talmage DeFrees and C. H. Becker were the speakers.

With net sales of $394,628.75 the past fiscal year, Lake-Cook Farm Supply Company rates as one of the largest companies affiliated with Illinois Farm Supply Company. Preferred stock dividends totaling $2,267.92, and patronage dividends in the amount of $28,101.02 have been paid to Farm Bureau members in good standing on the past year's business. The patronage dividends alone averaged $20.74 per member. The rate of patronage was 15% on gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oils, and greases; 7½% on service station and dealer sales; and 4% on burner distillate, feed seed, fertilizer, and other miscellaneous products.

"Competition wants the business back," Lester A. Rahn, manager of Carroll Service Company, stated in his annual report to some 700 stockholders at Savanna March 6. The company closed its best year with 765 Farm Bureau members receiving an average patronage dividend of approximately $25 each. The patrons of the company number over 1400, but 86% of the business comes from Farm Bureau members. President Rogers pointed out that eighty some thousand dollars had been returned to Farm Bureau members in Carroll County during the five and one-half years of operation. L. R. Marchant spoke at the meeting.

Close to 300 people attended the ninth annual meeting of Coles-Douglas Supply at Charleston, February 27. L. R. Marchant addressed the stockholders. John Winkleblack, secretary and treasurer of the company, reported the largest increase in business in the history of the company during the past fiscal year. Preferred stock dividends totaled $674.50, and the patronage dividend $20,634.09. The rate of patronage was 14% on rural sales, except for distillate on which the rate was 7%, and service station and dealer sales 9%.

Another new company will be in operation in Bond County soon. A bulk plant will be located at Greenville and trucks will serve all parts of the county from this point.



"STOP AND GAS AWHILE WHEN YOU'RE IN CLINTON," SAYS WALTER THORP, MANager, DeWitt County Service Company, in announcing their new all steel porcelain enamel oil station on U. S. 51.

Electrifying Illinois Farms

(Continued from page 26)

50 kwh in Peoria is cheaper than that in Springfield.

Springfield's Low Rate

The Municipal League spokesman said that the average rate in Springfield was 2.27c per kwh, that with these low rates the municipal plant there netted $209,000 above expenses last year. If the Springfield public had paid as much for electricity as the Peoria users, he said, it would have cost them $524,000 more than they actually paid out last year. "The evils uncovered in private utilities may be continued unless we encourage more public ownership."

Harry Barr, State commerce commissioner, Prof. E. W. Lehmann of the University of Illinois, J. C. Spitler and Kathryn Van Aken Burns, state leaders of farm and home advisers, Col. Kellogg of the Illinois Planning Commission, J. E. Edwards of Prairie Farmer, E. A. Eckert, Illinois State Grange were other speakers. Warren Marple, secretary of the Committee, State House, Springfield invited further recommendations and requests for assistance.

Only 5.7% Electrified

Prof. Lehmann described at length a survey made in the Kaskaskia Valley on rural electrification. Only 5.7% of the farms in this area have electric service. Reasons given for low percentage of electrification in Illinois were: (1.) Farmers haven't shown concerted interest in wanting electricity. Too many hold back. (2.) Some think it costs too much, although they afford autos, radios, and other conveniences. (3.) High percentage of tenantry. (4.) Low income level of past few years. (5.) Utility companies' plans for rural extension have discouraged use. (6.) Line costs too high—have had too high standards. (7.) Utility companies have made little effort to extend service to farms.

Lehmann said that 84 towns in the Kaskaskia Valley (begins in Champaign county and extends southwest through Randolph county) have no central power service. Few municipal plants have shown interest in serving farms with electricity, he said.

Untouched was the broad question of getting appliances to old and new users of electricity at more reasonable prices. The possibilities in co-operative purchasing of electrical appliances by Illinois farmers are yet to be explored. With widespread expansion in rural electrification, this question is sure to be a live one.

The Fayette Service Company has been organized with headquarters at Vandalia. An oil bulk plant and warehouse will be erected at this point to handle the products to be distributed within the county. Ray Bonner has been employed as manager.

Livestock Marketing

(Continued from page 15)

law establishes an opportunity to hold the progress made in keeping farm production in balance with market demands and in sustaining farm prices.

"The building of soil fertility, we term 'conservation' is of unquestionable interest not only to the present and future generations of farmers but to all citizens. The welfare of our country is inseparably linked with the fertility of our soils, agricultural production and prosperity."

Mr. Smith has always contended that a more simplified crop adjustment program was what the farmer needed. He believes that stabilization of supplies and prices of feed grains will benefit the livestock man.

"Low prices for feed grains will mean eventually over-production and unprofitable prices for livestock," he said. "If grain prices and production are kept at reasonable levels, both the livestock farmer and consumer will be benefited."

Manager P. O. Wilson spoke about the operating end of cooperative marketing. "We must give consideration to volume with a complete sales service and full information regarding every factor that has a bearing on livestock marketing," he said. "This past year was the best in the history of the organization in percentage of livestock handled by the member agencies. Nationalizing this marketing program is a real task. It is made far more easy and more possible where local groups understand that the problem of marketing livestock is not merely turning it over to somebody else. I ask you to think about this thing more seriously because the big income to your Illinois farmers is from the marketing of livestock."

Bringing E
To the F

"IT'S the first cost, not the upkeep."

This comment uttered by a keen-minded, bright-eyed wife of a Cook county truck gardener who practices intensive cultivation on a nine acre tract near Summit, sums up a lot of argument pro and con on the subject of rural electrification.

When you talk about extending electricity to the farm in Illinois, or anywhere else, your foremost problem is not the monthly cost of current, nor even financing the extension line, although these are important.

You immediately run into the problem of the uses to be made of electricity, the cost of wiring the house, and the cost of major appliances.

The electrical industry needs a genius, a Henry Ford, perhaps, who can put out refrigerators, milk coolers, water heaters, electric ranges, etc. that are durable and practical but inexpensive, to meet the demand and pocketbook of the farm family.



Electric lights with reflectors add a couple of hours to Biddy's eating and scratching day and incidentally fill the egg basket faster.

Have Same Problem

The utility companies, no less than farmers, are up against the same problem. The companies' revenue comes largely from the sale of current. They want to build up the farm "load" and that means kilowatt hours per farm per month. Where farmers organize electrification co-operatives their interests are the same. But experience has shown that the great majority of farm families, in fact all users of electricity, are confining their use largely to lighting and the smaller, cheaper household appliances. When farmers buy, they run squarely into a stone wall of controlled production and fixed prices. "This is our price, take it or leave it," say the manufacturers of electrical goods. And the-would-be customer in too many cases is forced to "leave it."

But there are signs of progress, in fact very substantial progress has been made during the past few years, first in putting some extra dollars into the farm purse, and secondly in reducing the cost of electric current and equipment. These are the reasons why the use of electric power reached an all-time peak last year, and why more and more farmers are electrifying their farms.

What are some of the uses farmers are making of electricity? Henry Scholten, Cook county truck grower is irrigating his vegetable beds with a 5 HP motor and pump that delivers 7500 gallons of water per hour from the old Illinois-Michigan canal. The 1934 drouth influenced him to build an 1100 ft. "home-made" electric line extension across his farm which adjoins the canal. The posts came from old box cars and the cables he strung himself, all at a cost of $100 which compares with a bid of $300 from a contractor. So this year if the rain doesn't come when the spinach, tomatoes, lettuce, and other crops need water, he'll turn the switch, start the pump, and transfer Illinois-Michigan canal water from its present useless state into life-giving moisture for his truck crops.

He Had Spinach

When the 1934 drouth was at its worst, Henry Bulthuis, another Cook county trucker, had a thriving crop of spinach when his neighbors had none because his electric pump delivering 85 gallons of water a minute out of Salt Creek at a cost of 2c a kwh flooded his spinach beds. His average use of electricity during the drouth period ran about 900 kwh per month. While Northern Illinois averages about 3" of rainfall a month, the rain isn't always evenly distributed through the year so that truck farmers in the Chicago area who have an ample supply of water are thinking more and more of the possibilities in improving yields and quality of their truck crops by irrigation. Richard Boonstra, agricultural engineer for the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois is enthusiastic about the opportunities for improving the income of the truck grower by flood type irrigation. And looking at the problem from the point of view of a practical farmer, he is working in this territory to develop profitable uses for electricity on the



Mrs. Ross and Her Two "Little" Boys
"Experience Is A Good Teacher"

This Article May Answer Some Q estion Timely Subject. If You Want El tricity sonable Basis Write Us For Help If Yo the Use of Electricity on the Fa n that Tell Us About It.—*Editor.*

ing Electricity the Farm



Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Knudson
"After 18 Years A Boy"

farm at a minimum initial investment.

Out on the L. M. Ross farm in Dupage county, I saw another interesting experiment in developing a home-made electric water heater. The new Chicago milk ordinance put fluid milk producers to much extra expense in equipping their milk houses with vats, tanks, hot water heaters and a lot of other paraphernalia. The manufacturers are getting $44.50 for a little 8-gallon water heater for dairy houses that ought to be made for $15 to $20. A 30 gallon "tailor-made" heater for the home costs upwards of $100. Mr. Ross, a director of the Dupage County Farm Bureau, and Boonstra got together a short time ago and made one of their own. They bought a 30 gallon steel tank for $5, wrapped $3.50 worth of asbestos insulation around it, put in a 1000 watt heating element costing $8.50 and connected it up to the water system in the cellar. When I saw it, the heater had been operating less than a week, but it was furnishing hot water on the time-clock night rate of 1c per kwh apparently as efficiently and economically as the high priced, factory-made outfit. Farmers will be interested in watching this experiment and others for it points to the possibilities in home-made electrical equipment produced at prices farmers can afford. Incidentally the Ross's, Mr. and Mrs. and their son, Francis, are smart people, cultured, interested in the good things of life, and as hospitable a family as you can find anywhere. Mrs. Ross, busy getting dinner for her two strapping "boys," tells you with a smile that she has been using an electric range for the past seven years. "It's the last word in perfect baking," she said. "We like it fine. Since we've had it, two heating elements have burned out. One cost $12, the other $8. Altogether too high but what can you do." The Ross home is equipped with electric radio, toaster, pump and water system, radio, washer, lights, and the new water heater. Their bill last month was $8.40 for 272 kwh figured as follows: 48 kwh for lights, water pump and small household appliances $3.26 or 6.8c per kwh; 114 kwh for dairy water heater (in dairy house) at 1c per kwh or $1.14; 110 kwh for cooking ($1 for first 10 kwh, 3c per kwh over that) $4.00. Thus the average cost, all uses considered, is 3.2c.

Co-operative Projects

Whether a co-operative farmer-owned company in Illinois can beat this cost remains to be seen. Over in Ohio and Indiana, the Farm Bureau Federations are putting a lot of steam behind their co-operative rural electrification projects and when they get going it will be interesting to learn what farmers can do working together in this new field. In the meantime, the Illinois Agricultural Association is advising groups of interested farmers in several sections of the state about the possibilities and problems involved in this project, laying stress on the minimum requirements for a successful electrification co-operative.

But getting back to the advantages of cooking with electricity. Mrs. Ross says the best thing about the electric range is that it's very clean and doesn't heat up the kitchen in the summer time.

"Experience is a good teacher," Mrs. Ross said. "We learned how to economize and get quicker results cooking with electricity. I found that I could save by getting utensils that fit closely over the heating elements. Then we learned that you can cook a long time after the current is off. We get along with a third less current now than we used in the beginning."

In Joliet we learned of a new nine mile rural extension project around Plattville in Kendall county. There 28 out of 32 farm owners have signed up for electricity. They come in under the $3.50 per month minimum. Part of the line is up and the poles are ready to go in the rest of the way. Many if not all of the signers are members of the I. A. A. and Kendall County Farm Bureau. The attractive new membership signs fastened on the front gates and fences tell you that as you drive by. More fertile and more level land with well kept, neatly arranged farmsteads you seldom if ever see anywhere.

Doing Own Wiring

Clarence Knudson and Mrs. Knudson were busy wiring their modern house and getting spring house cleaning underway at the same time. Walter Heap, father of Mrs. Knudson owns the farm, also the one his son, Melvin operates across the road. They are doing their own wiring under the supervision of an experienced electrician from Minooka. The materials and fixtures for the two homes represent an investment of about $125. Electricity will soon displace acetylene lights and the gasolene cook stove in the Knudson home. An electric range for the kitchen will be the first major appliance. Later they hope to add a refrigerator and an electric pump. "We like the safety and convenience of electricity," Mrs. Knudson says. "I've used a gasoline stove for many years and a

(Continued on page 30)

r Some Questions You May Have on This Want Electricity And Can't Get It on a Rea- For Help If You Have Had Experience in n the Farm that May Be Helpful to Others

or.

Bringing Electricity to the Farm

(Continued from page 29)

gasoline iron for 18 years. Never had any trouble but since the gasoline stove exploded in the cellar at my brother's across the road last week, I've been afraid to use ours.

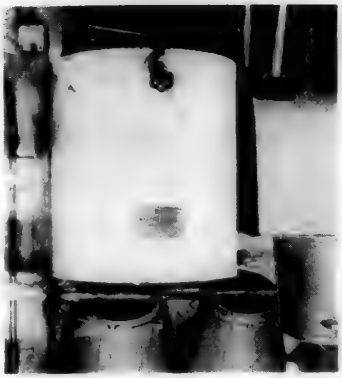
"I wish you could see our little boy," Mrs. Knudson continues proudly as she brings a new photo of a handsome, blue-eyed, curly-headed lad of two. "We just put him to sleep." Little Russell who has the Norwegian characteristics of his father, was born nearly 18 years after his parents were married. He has brought joy and happiness to this home. "We like to read the RECORD," she says. "The I. A. A., the Farm Bureau bring us many benefits."

Down the road are more Heaps, a heap of Heaps, and all interesting, up-and-coming people. Grandfather Abel Heap started the "dynasty" when he settled here as an immigrant from England 85 years ago. This area south of Plattville like many fertile tracts in Illinois was swamp land, a breeding ground for ducks and other wild life less than three-quarters of a century ago. Since then it has been tiled. Today it ranks with the most productive land in the corn belt. Like many another provident settler, Abel and his wife worked hard, reared six sons, and when they died left each of them an eighty.

Clint Mann Farm

Clint Mann who operates one of the finest farms in Kendall county, 362 acres of black level land, had his big 12 room house wired years ago when he installed his own electric light plant. On this farm, electricity will find many uses for Mr. Mann is one of those solid, progressive, alert men constantly on the lookout for improving what he has but making sure that he gets his money's worth. He is a loyal Farm Bureau member who uses and patronizes the services of his organization. A beautiful home carrying a fresh coat of soyoil paint, and artistically landscaped, leaves an impression you'll not soon forget.

Homer Vickery is holding down the cost of "rural electrification" on his farm by wiring his own home with the help of his father. Both have had experience. "I wired two houses for my uncle," Homer said. "The material for the two buildings purchased at a discount in price cost from $120 to $125." An electrician in Lisbon is wiring farm houses and buildings for $2.25 an outlet "if he's sure of his money." Vickery installed his own lead-in line,



Electric Water Heater In Milk House
"8 Gallons For $44.50"

buying two poles, one 30 feet long for $7.55, the other 35 ft. costing $10.20. The total cost for poles, wire, and materials for the 235 ft. extension from the road to the farm yard was a little more than $44.

Down the road a ways, William Reingardt, an elderly widower, who lives alone and rents his land to his boys got a simple wiring job done for $90. This includes fixtures and hiring all the work at 60c an hour. There are six outlets in the house and one in the barnyard. The lead-in line, 33 rods long and including three poles and all the necessary wiring and materials cost an additional $80 installed.

As with most things on the farm, when you hire everything done connected with electrification, costs pile up rapidly. But go where you will,



Latest Meter Installation on Side of House
"28 Out of 32 Will Have 'Em"

farmers who have electricity wouldn't part with it even at greater cost. It is a great gift of science to man. Speed the day when every farm shall have the comforts and convenience only electricity can bring.—Editor.

With the C. O. D.'s

By G. E. Metzger

Oscar Grossman, County Organization Director for Peoria and Stark Counties and his co-workers signed 83 new members in Stark County last year and 211 in Peoria County. Grossman is a good personal solicitor and has the ability to inspire the men who work with him. He secured more than half of his quarterly quota in Stark County during the first month of the year.



OSCAR GROSSMAN

C. W. Hodges, of McDonough County is one of the County Organization Directors who made his quota in 1935. He has a splendid corp of workers to assist him in building the membership in McDonough County. In addition to putting over a good membership campaign, Mr. Hodges writes a considerable amount of insurance of all kinds.

Lowell Johnson was county organization director during the first part of 1935 in Whiteside county, leaving there September of 1935. Whiteside county made a splendid record during the year signing 279 members, a good part of which was obtained while Mr. Johnson was C. O. D. On September 1, 1935 he began work in Livingston County. He started off the year in good shape having signed and collected for 77 new members during the months of January and February. This number exceeds his quota for the first quarter by 26 members. Johnson has a splendid corp of leaders in Livingston County assisting him in his membership work.

Zeiss Gumm, C. O. D. of Edgar County did an exceptional piece of work in 1935 by signing a total of 231 new members. Gumm began the year 1936 with a high percentage of his quota already members. He has succeeded in building a splendid organization to assist him. He has been a consistent producer every month throughout the year. He started off the new year in good shape making

(Contniued on page 32)



PERRY KELTNER'S HOMESTEAD
In the foreground—Carl and Rover



PERRY AND VIRGIL BANTER
Seed corn is a problem this year



CARL AND HIS MOTHER
Next year—school!



MRS. BESSIE KELTNER AND FLOCK
She keeps her chickens up nights

Who Says Farming's Not Fun?

Not the Young Keltners of Stephenson County. They're as Modern as Today's Newspaper

"IT'S pretty empty right now," said Mrs. Perry Keltner as she swung open the door of her brand new electric refrigerator, "but we haven't had to use it yet, it's been so cold. From now on, it will be packed all the time."

Then she showed us her new electric iron, the electric washing machine, and in the meantime the WLS program was coming in fine over the big Philco in the next room. Perry spoke up, "We keep the barn lot lighted, at night. The dairy barn is electric lighted too. We keep the chickens up late by turning on the electric lights when it gets dark. It's a dirty trick to play on them but it gets the eggs."

By this time you're probably wondering what this is all about, who the Keltners are, where they live and after that—so what? Here's the story. The writer, having previously been scared out of Northern Illinois by the heavy snow, poked his nose cautiously into Stephenson county the other day and looked up Virgil Banter, the Farm Adviser. "How's for driving me out to a Farm Bureau member's house and let me take some pictures and do a little interviewing?"

"Anybody special you want to see?", said Banter. We had no preference we said, but why not just take a road out of Freeport, ride along and let us pick out a likely looking place and if it belonged to a Farm Bureau member we'd stop. That suited him and so away we went. And that's how the writer landed at the Perry Keltner farm. And we're still pretty perked up over the lucky coincidence that led us to Perry's place and into his barn lot.

If you know where Kent township is in Stephenson county, and you probably don't, then you know where the Keltners live. In all, the acreage totals 156, 80 of which Perry owns outright and the rest which he rents from his father. There are around 7 or 8 buildings on the place, all painted with gray and white Soyoil paint and well kept up. The home has 7 rooms, and dropping in all of a sudden like, we found it as neat as a pin. There will be another room added to the house this year, Mrs. Keltner said. It's going to be a modern bathroom and what with all the electric equipment in the house now, that would just about complete a modern city home, to say nothing of one in the country.

This is largely a dairy country. What grain is raised is used for feed. Of the 156 acres Perry farms, last year 38 were in corn, 35 in oats, 4 in wheat and the rest in alfalfa and pasture. The cattle are all Brown Swiss stock, and of the 28 head, 18 are being milked at present. There are 100 spotted Poland China hogs, 4 horses and then Mrs. Keltner's flock of 100 or more Barron type White Leghorn chickens.



THE NEW ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR
Carl says "It lights up inside"

The farming is done largely with a 10-20 McCormick-Deering tractor with the horses for the odds and ends of things. Most of the milk is sold to the condensery nearby and Mrs. Keltner sells the eggs to a produce man that calls regularly. The hogs are shipped to the Producers in Chicago.

Perry confesses to age 39. He was born in JoDaviess county but says, "I've lived on this land for 36 years so you could almost say I was born on it." Mrs. Keltner was born and brought up in Eldorado Springs, Missouri. That immediately tickled the bump of curiosity on this writer's head and we wanted to know how it happened that she met Perry over here in Northern Illinois. It seems that the then Bessie Wolf was teaching school in Pearl City, which isn't more than a good walk from the Keltner farm. She went about her business of teaching school for seven and a half years before she decided that all things considered Perry Keltner had been getting pretty insistent lately and besides she had sort of gotten used to the country and so on. So she resigned from her teaching job and a not too surprised school board wished her all the happiness in the world as Mrs. Perry Keltner.

That was 12 years ago, January 2nd.



. . . no batteries to run down . . . wash day holds no horrors . . . ironing's almost a pleasure now . . . this year a modern bathroom . . .

There are now two children, Lois age 9, who is in grade school and Carl, 5, who is at home helping run the farm, but will have to give it up next year when he starts school.

The Keltner family attend the Church of the Brethren which is close by. Mrs. Keltner teaches a Sunday school class and Perry says that one of the most enjoyable things he does is teach a class too. Mrs. Keltner is active in the Home Bureau, but with the two little children she doesn't have as much time to give as she'd like to. She is also county chairman of the Household Science Department of the Farmers Institute, and that with her garden, home, children, church, and don't forget Perry, takes up about all of her time.

A 100% Co-operator

Perry has been a Farm Bureau member for about 12 years. He is a 100 per cent co-operator in every way possible. Service Company products are used on the farm. Every member of the family has a policy in Country Life. His crops were insured against hail in Farmers Mutual last year and his car in Illinois Agricultural Mutual. Both Mr. and Mrs. Keltner are active in the Kent township Community Group, which was the first township in the county to hold regular monthly meetings.

Why did he join the Farm Bureau? "Because I believed in its aims and goals. I saw what could be accomplished through the Farm Bureau and I knew it couldn't be done unless it got the support of the farmers. So I joined." He continued, "The Farm Bureau has shown that farmers working co-operatively get results. In legislation, taxation, the Farm Bureau has shown that it can get more for me than I ever could by myself. For instance, it has been worth while as a protection for me in the matter of clean seed. I just let Banter here worry about it and I get clean seed. Other farmers in the county say the same thing. I'm sure the Farm Bureau has helped raise prices. One thing I do know is that right here in this county and township, the Farm Bureau has lowered taxes. It's one of the most striking accomplishments of all. With membership increasing all the time, and younger farmers coming into their own, the Farm Bureau is going into a new phase of development. I think that one of the big possibilities is going to be along the lines of social development. I'm still young and I don't have to change my point of view about the idea of co-operation. I've fairly grown up in the idea. The same with other young farmers. That means that government is becoming more and more aware of the power of organized farmers. The recent farm plans were pressured by the Farm Bureau. The officials recognize it and because of that pressure both political parties are being kept in line.

"I was disgusted when the AAA was knocked out. But we younger farmers realize that some sort of production control is necessary. We're no different than our fathers before us in that we would like to produce all that could be produced on our land. But we realize that there is only a domestic market and that without a world market, or prospects for one, farmers must control production so as to keep prices up to a profitable level. The farmers of the future are all going to be pretty well lined up on that idea. They've learned the power of co-operation and the soundness of crop control through better education and work in the 4-H clubs and the Farm Bureau."

He's a Picnicker

Perry keeps a set of books now, that, he says, "can only be figured out by me." Next year he thinks he'll keep a good set of books and as soon as the Dairy Herd Improvement Association is started in his district he'll be joining that.

"One thing about Perry," said Mrs. Keltner, with a gleam of mischief in her eye, "he is about the most inveterate 'picnicker' in Stephenson county. During the summer and nearly up to the first snow, Sundays he wants to pile us all in the car along with a picnic lunch and just ride until dinner time. Then we hunt up a shady spot and have the picnic. Then away we go again, sightseeing, and get home long after sundown."

"That's right," grinned Perry. "There's nothing I enjoy more. You know there's lots of things to see and I'm out to see as many of them as I can. But" he said, "the real reason is that Bessie here gets up the finest picnic lunch you ever ate."

"I ought to," said Bessie Keltner, "I've put up enough of them."—John Tracy.

With the C. O. D.'s

(Continued from page 30)

more than half of his first quarterly quota in the first month of the year. In addition to his membership activity, Mr. Gumm writes a considerable amount of insurance.

Asa B. Culp has been Co. Org. Dir. of the McLean County Farm Bureau since the plan was inaugurated. He and his coworkers signed more than 500 members during 1935 and have their quota signed for the first quarter of 1936. Culp was awarded first place in the American Farm Bureau Federation contest for the best county membership plan. Culp is also a farm owner and knows farmers' problems.

Geo. Springer of Bureau County made a splendid record in 1935 by signing and collecting for 255 new members. George has around him a splendid group of leaders who are actively engaged in assisting in putting over his membership campaign. He is off to a good start for the year 1936 having annexed 22 members in the month of January which is a little more than one-half of his quota for the first quarter.

Can Farmers Get Their Foreign Markets Back?

By Chester C. Davis*

I AM especially glad to have an opportunity for a few minutes' talk with the Farmers of the United States today. Later this afternoon I will go on board a boat, bound for Europe.

The purpose of my trip, as perhaps some of you know, is to learn what I can about conditions abroad which have a bearing on the problems of American farmers.

President Roosevelt's letter, in which he suggested that I make this trip, will probably explain best what he and Secretary Wallace have in mind for me to do. Let me read a little of the President's letter. I am quoting now:

"As you well know, the fortunes of American agriculture in the next few years are certain to be closely linked with the world economic situation, and particularly that of Europe.

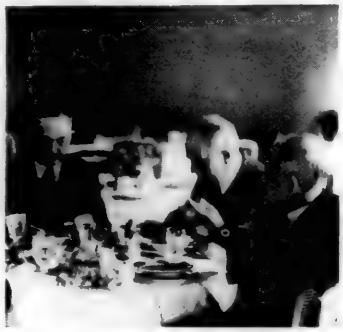
"The agricultural industry of this country never could have expanded profitably to its present scope if it had not found substantial markets beyond our own borders. The shrinkage of these markets following the World War, and particularly following the enactment of the Smoot-Hawley tariff of 1930, placed the American farmers in a desperate plight from which only such measures as the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the present Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act could partially rescue them.

Changes In Prospect

"Since 1933, there have been extensive changes in the economic policies of foreign countries and in international trade relationships, and further changes are in prospect. Future plans made by farmers of this country will depend in large measure on the extent of their outlets abroad. For that reason, I believe it would be advantageous to them if someone who will have an important part in shaping those plans could survey conditions in Europe at first hand."

That ends the quotation from the President's letter.

Our farm problems, we all know, are not limited to our own borders. If they were, they would be much easier to solve. But the economic life of the various countries of the world is so closely interwoven that American farm prosperity is definitely linked with conditions in foreign countries. We must not forget that. Before 1926, we exported each year the products of between 60 and 80 million acres of land. After 1926 those exports began to dwindle away until by 1932 they consisted of the products of only 43 million acres. Supplies piled up and prices went down—well, you remember the rest.



Rep. Marvin Jones, left, Edw. A. O'Neal, and Chester C. Davis at the Annual IAA Meeting, Decatur last January.

I am going not as a salesman but as an observer. My job will be to size up in a realistic way just what the situation is over there, and just what the prospects are for American farmers to sell more of their goods in European countries within the next few years. I expect to be neither an optimist nor a pessimist, but simply to report what I learn.

There is another job I would like to do while I am over there. You know, most of the European countries have national agricultural programs, just as this country has its program. Conservative old England, and Denmark, long recognized as one of the most prosperous and progressive agricultural countries in the world, have farm programs—control programs, or call them agricultural adjustment programs, if you like—some of which are much more far-reaching than anything that has ever been tried here. Some of these countries have had such agricultural programs for several years. I would like to see how they work, to compare them with ours—in other words, to learn what can be learned from the experiences and mistakes and successes of other peoples.

In the meantime, while I am gone, farmers of the United States will be launching a great new cooperative program here, under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. Responsibility for this program, like that of the old production control programs, has been given to the Secretary of Agriculture and, through him, to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The men who will be in charge of this program from the Washington end are men I have worked with during the last three years, and I know that it will be in capable and experienced hands.

Tolley Will Act

Howard R. Tolley will be acting as administrator in my absence and the various regional programs will be directed by J. B. Hutson, Cully A. Cobb, Gerald B. Thorne and George Farrell. You farmers who have participated in the A. A. A. wheat, tobacco, cotton and corn-hog programs have worked with these men, too, and I believe that you have the same confidence in them that I myself have.

Feeling as I do that this new program offers American agriculture an opportunity to put its land to more valuable uses than ever before, and that the program will be in good hands, I may as well confess that I am taking the boat this afternoon with real zest for my errand abroad. And I hope that when I return I will bring back to my job here a clearer idea as to our future trading relations with Europe than I have today.

*From Radio Talk, Mar. 19, on NBC Chain.

C. E. Carrier, of Macon County, is rated one of the best individual solicitors in the State. He is a farm owner and understands the operating problems of a farmer through first hand experience. During the month of January, this year, Mr. Carrier almost lone-handed signed and collected for 34 new members.

Editorial

Vote Tuesday, April 14

FARMERS have a vital interest in government. Economic policies and laws adopted by those in control of public offices, affect the farmer's prices, his taxes, the cost of things he buys and his opportunities for carrying on a successful farming enterprise.

In this issue an effort has been made to bring you official legislative records and authentic information about candidates for office. As stated from time to time, the Illinois Agricultural Association has never engaged in partisan politics. It is vitally interested, however, in issues and the records and views of candidates for public office on such issues, regardless of party.

Because the governor of the state wields great influence in deciding questions of state policy on important issues, the Association submitted a series of ten questions to the eleven candidates for this office in the primaries. The replies received are set forth on pages 6-9.

The record vote in Congress on the recently enacted Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, likewise, is given. These voting records are an index to the manner in which you and your neighbors have been represented in the legislature and congress.

We recommend your careful study of these records and statements. If you don't do anything else on April 14 go to the polls and vote. Weigh carefully the information available, then cast your ballots for those who in your judgment are most worthy of farm support.

Government Obligation

"I HOPE farmers hold on to this approach to the farm problem until the industrial tariff and the corporate form of organization are taken away from the 'big boys'," Secretary Henry A. Wallace said in addressing the recent Chicago conference on soil conservation.

He compared the Chicago meeting and the three other regional conferences to the Constitutional Convention 149 years ago. "Some went away from that convention disconsolate, too," he said, "but the majority ruled. All of you may not be pleased with the final decision and methods of working out this program. But that should not prevent the adoption of a plan any more than objections raised to the constitution of the United States prevented its adoption. The spirit of unity predominated then, and I know it predominates here.

"It is the broadest kind of statesmanship to conserve our soils with the world trade conditions and relationships what they are. With ordinary weather and no act such as this, we can conceive a restoration of 1932 conditions within two years. A government that is responsible for our high tariff policy which made us a creditor nation also is responsible for the problems created by it."

All Under Control

"SO the control of prices is in your hands"? questioned Samuel Becker, counsel for the government in the investigation of the telephone monopoly and the reasonableness of telephone rates.

"Yes, I think so," answered Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Previously Gifford had testified that the telephone company acquired Western Electric Co. 50 years ago "to have a source of supply for highly standard equipment and not to have the telephone industry at the mercy of the manufacturer."

"Wasn't it also to control the price of equipment"?

"It was to see that the price was reasonable," Gifford said smiling wryly. "I don't mean we want ever to boost prices or make an unreasonable profit."

All of which shows that industry lays great stress on PRICES and COSTS. Wholesale buying, controlled production, and "organized" selling are standard business practices. Farmers have learned that they, too, must have something to say about their prices and costs. It's the only way they can be assured of a fair net return on their investment.

From The Financial Page

NOTE from the financial page: "Lack of confidence is clearly demonstrated by the general apathy of wheat and flour buyers. Extravagant crop ideas are not conducive to encouraging a broader demand for immediate needs, let alone anticipation of future needs."

Here is a whole sermon on the relation of crop acreage to price. In short, the millers think grain prices are going lower because the outlook is for increased acreage and bigger crops. So they are slow about buying. A substantial shift from small grain and corn acreage to grass this spring will change this situation.

Let's Have Some Fun

"CONSERVING the soil and making the farm pay is serious business," says Eb. Harris, president of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League, "but while we are doing that let's also have a little fun.

"Economic conditions on the farm are easier today than they were a few years ago. So let's knock off work the end of the week and encourage our boys to play ball. Maybe we can learn something about team play and sportsmanship on the baseball diamond that will help us succeed in our more serious undertakings."

Well said, Mr. Harris. Most of us take life too seriously. Few people achieve that balance between work and play which makes for the happier life. Why not take a little time this year to enjoy wholesome games and contests. Let's revive baseball, soft ball, horseshoe pitching, boxing, tug-of-war, and cornhusking contests. Clifford Gregory, Editor of Prairie Farmer, suggests a state-wide "Field Day" after harvest for the finals of baseball, soft ball and other contests. Why not? What do you think about it?

As A Minister Sees It

THE board of directors of the Edgar County Farm Bureau recently entertained 14 ministers of the county and their wives. In discussing the subject, "Some Objectives of A Long Time County Program," Rev. L. R. Sutton, First Methodist Episcopal Church of Chrisman, said:

"In theory, I am an avowed disciple of an economy of abundance. But only a fool would insist that the farmer practice such a policy where the prices existing are maintained in every other field of industry by controlled production.

"Recently, I was in one of the newly opened oil fields of west central Kansas, and I found that production was limited to 22 per cent to maintain a price system. For Agriculture to follow any other plan than outlined in the present program means only suicide for the farmer."

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Record

F. J. KEILHOLZ,
AGRICULTURAL ED.
107 NFH
U. OF I.
URBANA, ILL.



Editorial

Vol. 6 Tuesday, April 14

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Government Obligation

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All Under Control

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From The Financial Page

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As A Minister Sees It

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In This Issue

It's a "Figgerin" Job, This Soil Conservation

"But You'll Have to Bake Bread"

Life Begins at 62

Give the Quail A Chance

Essay Contest Winners

Who's Who Among the County Advisers

And Others

MAY 1936



KELLOGG, AGRICULTURAL BLDG.
U. OF I. URBANA, ILL.
ML

These Hogs Will Go to Market



Why Take Chances?

VACCINATE EARLY!

Maximum Protection — Minimum Cost for Fresh Potent Serum

MANY HOG RAISERS VACCINATE THEIR OWN HOGS

In counties where demonstrations of hog vaccination are given, many hog raisers have become adept at vaccinating their own hogs. Veterinarians co-operating with County Farm Bureaus know that Farm Bureau serum is of the highest quality. For savings and safety, use fresh, potent Farm Bureau serum. Co-operative buying gets a lower price and patronage dividends further reduce the costs of vaccinating. Early vaccination is the best pig insurance.







See YOUR COUNTY FARM BUREAU

The
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

May, 1936
Vol. 14 No. 5

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Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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GEORGE THIEM, *Editor* JOHN TRACY, *Asst. Editor*

All over America, in every state, county and community, one of the greatest educational campaigns ever launched in this or any nation, is under way. Its purpose is to shift more crop acres to grass, to conserve soil, increase fertility, reduce erosion. With $440,000,000 behind it, the program is bound to achieve a large measure of success. You can get things done with money.

Because there are families to provide for, expenses to meet, debts and taxes to pay, the questions most commonly heard are, "What effect will the program have on corn prices?" "How will it affect wheat?" "What about its influence on livestock?" Few think of the plan in terms of the next 100, 200, or 500 years. Yet from history we learn that the soil and the people on it, comprise the chief asset of any nation. The United States and the Soviet Union are perhaps the richest nations in the world because of their soil and mineral resources. England, without her colonies, would be a weakling. Her far-sighted leaders saw this hundreds of years ago. Japan and Italy, both poor in natural wealth, only recently have awakened to the weakness of their position. Thus their efforts to expand in Manchuria and Ethiopia.

Japan and Italy are poverty-stricken countries. Their people are desperate. And when people get that way, they will risk much to get relief. Two Russians who made a thorough economic study of Japan report that this nation couldn't last more than a year in a war with a major power. There isn't enough good soil in Japan to feed her people. The standard of living is low in both Japan and Italy because of inadequate soil. Annexation of fertile lands will relieve the presure in both nations. Their leaders know it and are doing something about it.

"Why should the government pay us for doing what we ought to do any way," comments an honest and conscientious soul about the soil conservation program. Your first reaction is to agree, "Why, indeed." Looking deeper, you realize that government must think not of this generation alone but of the many generations to come. Government might compel every farmer to practice soil conservation as some foreign countries are doing, without remuneration. But such is politically impossible here. No administration would dare try it, not in 1936 anyway. So good soil practice is being rewarded by cash grants.

You remember, too, that government is anxious to promote the welfare of its people. You cannot have prosperity in America without a balance of prices and income between farm and city. Putting more acres in grass will tend to keep down burdensome farm surpluses, maintain better prices. By enacting protective tariff laws for industry beginning as far back as 1789, by allowing monopolies to grow up and maintain more or less rigid prices for their products, government has encouraged a system which agriculture must embrace, too, if it is to pay its way.

There has been a lot of inconsistency in our national policies. We reclaim a good deal of land from swamp and desert that isn't needed. We financed the European War, got into it ourselves, exhorted American farmers to plow up more land to feed the Allies, loaned billions after the war to rehabilitate war torn Europe, created an enormous national war debt. All this the result of bad national policy. Government had much to do with creating "the farm problem." Why shouldn't it be equally solicitous of solving it.—E. G. T.



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RIGHT OUT *of the* REFRIGERATOR

WHEN *Cholera* STRIKES



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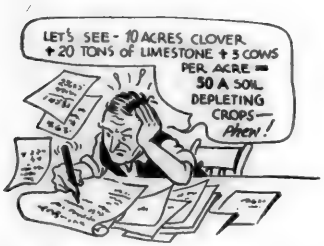
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It's a "Figgerin" Job, This Soil Conservation

Lead Pencils Fly as Illinois Farmers Apply New Program to Their Farms—Township Committees Busy Explaining How It Works

THE soil conservation program is fast developing into a battle of the lead pencils. Figures are going 'round and around and where and when they come out is something that promises to make a lot of grey hairs between now and next fall. Wherever you see two heads together nowadays, you hear such strange words as "soil-depleting," "soil-building," "earned payments," "1935 base," "new seeding," "oats clipping," "soil conserving" and a lot of others.

The "simplified" acreage adjustment program has developed some complications. And while the principles in the new program are not hard to understand, their application to all manner and methods of farming leads to many situations requiring special interpretations and rulings by the powers that be.

Estimates of many farm advisers and county committeemen made shortly after the program was launched indicated 80 to 90 per cent performance or co-operation in many counties. A trip through the corn belt, dairy and livestock counties during mid-April revealed much interest but apparently little knowledge among farmers of the program.

Those interviewed were generally disposed to co-operate wherever they could without too drastic a shift in 1936 plans. A substantial number have already made the shift from corn and small grain to clover, alfalfa and grass. Such farmers will have little difficulty in qualifying for payments. In fact, some will not be required to shift their plans at all to come within the maximum 15 per cent reduction of soil-depleting crops for which Class I payments are made.

But others, particularly in grain-producing counties like Livingston, Ford, Grundy, Iroquois have a more difficult choice. In these counties it is not uncommon to put 85 to 90 per cent of the land under cultivation in corn, small grain and soybeans. Much of this land needs liming. Most of it is occupied by tenants often owned by absentee landlords who may take little active interest in it.

Township soil conservation committees are insisting that those with high soil-depleting bases shift more than the regulation 15 per cent to qualify for maximum payments. The key to the situation in many cases is the landlord and where he does not insist or co-operate in keeping a reasonable acreage in clover and grass, the tenant will have difficulty in qualifying under this program.

Observations made at township meetings and in the field justify these conclusions: (1) corn acreage this year promises to be increased rather than reduced, (2) most of the reduction in soil-depleting crops will be taken out of the oats acreage, (3) a heavy yield may bring cheap corn next fall, (4) the general tendency of the program over the long swing will be to strengthen feed grain prices, (5) a more definite check on corn acreage must await state legislation.

In some cases soybeans will be plowed under, particularly where part of the objective is to kill noxious weeds such as Canada thistles and quack grass. Perhaps the greatest acreage of grass and clover seed ever sown went into the ground this spring. While the soil conservation program reduces soil-depleting crop acreage, it also will improve fertility and increase crop yields. A crop of sweet clover or soybeans plowed under green has been known to increase corn yields from 12 to 15 bushels per acre.

What do farmers themselves think about the plan? "I don't know much about it yet," said John Handorf, Jr. of New Lenox Township, Will county. "I missed going to my township meeting and I have not read up on it. If it works in with my farming I intend to go along."

Handorf, a Farm Bureau member, has a 230 acre farm which he and his family operate without additional help. Last year he had 126 acres in soil-depleting crops—a low base. This year he is planning to have 136 acres in soil-depleting crops, together with about 70 acres of alfalfa, timothy and clover for hay and pasture. He seeds down most of his small grain each year. Unless his soil-depleting base is increased by the local committee, for which there may be some justification, he will have to reduce corn acreage, clip or pasture his oats and barley or plow up part of his 51 acres of wheat to realize on payments for a maximum 15 per cent reduction.

On April 14, 15 to 20 per cent of Will county farmers had filled out work sheets, committeemen reported at their county-wide meeting. Only 20 to 25 per cent of the farmers in this county attended their township meetings. Most of them are depending on local committee to come around, explain the program and tell them what to do to co-operate.

In the Farm Bureau office a young



D. J. BOLS OF AUX SABLE TOWNSHIP
"There's a 20 per cent increase in corn acreage around here."



ALL IN A HUDDLE—GRUNDY COUNTY FARM BUREAU OFFICE

Left to right—Anna Peterson, secretary of the Grundy County Agricultural Soil Conservation Association; Chester A. Hunt, Morris; and J. Francis Buck, president of the Association.

farm owner remarked facetiously: "We're all going to pay the tax for this program anyway. We might as well take advantage of it."

Over in Channahon township, Farm Bureau member Charley McCloud farms 203 acres. He has seen the owner of his farm once in 13 years. "I'll go along with the soil conservation program if the owner will." He asked the writer to look up the agent in Joliet who takes care of renting the farm. McCloud would be interested in getting clover seed to sow in the small grain, also limestone. But with the owner in Florida the prospects are not so good. He had 114 acres in soil-depleting crops last year—32 acres in timothy. He can qualify for Class 1 and Class 2 payments easily with a little cooperation from his landlord. His payments will approximate $202 figured at $10 per acre for shifting 15 per cent of soil-depleting crops.

"No one has been around yet," said John Fosen of Aux Sable township, Grundy county. Soil conservation is too slow for John. He wants to fix farm prices; either let the government do it or farmers themselves through their own organization. Fosen came from Norway 34 years ago. He has eight children, three grandchildren, and rents the quarter section from an agent in Joliet. "I have been here 12 years," he said, "farming on shares. The landlord doesn't buy clover seed, although he has grown sweet clover. He can qualify for payments without difficulty by seeding down the oats to clover, and reducing his corn or soybean acreage or clipping part of the oats."

"Around here farmers have increased their corn acreage about 20 per cent," said D. J. Bols, a neighbor to Fosen. "I went to our local meeting in Aux Sable. Most of us will take out oats by clipping or pasture. My landlord doesn't care much about the soil conservation program—says he doesn't want to bother with it. But I want to go along. I would not have to shift much. I could pasture part of my oats or clip it. And I don't intend to put on any more cows either."



JOHN PHILLIPS

It may take a lot of corn this fall to pay for his new tractor.

Bols said he has belonged to the Farm Bureau since 1912. "I've been out on membership drives too," he said. "The Farm Bureau is the best organization I know of today. I don't have it in for the fellow who doesn't belong, but I hate to have a fellow knock, especially when he doesn't know what he's talking about."

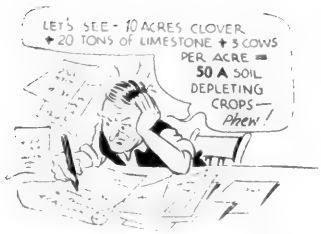
John Phillips who farms south of Morris is a tenant. The land he is on is level black clay loam. Practically all of it goes into corn and oats. The farm has a high soil-depleting base which might have to be cut by the township committee. Phillips doesn't know much about the plan yet, but when it was explained he doubted if he could afford to go along. He'll need lots of corn next fall to pay for his new tractor. But if the price is low a heavy yield won't help much. Phillips said: "One of my neighbors had all of his farm—80 acres—in soil-depleting crops last year. One of the township committeemen told him he would have to put 24 acres in clover or soil-building crops this year to get paid for 12 acres. I don't think that is fair."

The next farm we stopped at was neat and well kept. It happened to be the residence of J. M. Ely, president of the Grundy County Farm Bureau. "The boy and I run 440 acres here," said Mr. Ely. "We've tried to conserve fertility ever since I have been farming. This program is right. I think farmers generally will support it. Certainly they should. It's no more than all farmers ought to do for their own good as well as for the protection of the coming generation."

How does the plan work? Every farmer in Illinois ought to know by this time. But for those who have missed attending township meetings, several illustrations are given.

Briefly, the plan nationally is to reduce acreage devoted to soil-depleting crops some 30,000,000 acres this year . . . to convert this acreage not needed for present market requirements to clover and grass. Each farmer who reduces his soil-depleting acreage up to 15 per cent will be paid for each acre "shifted" from such crops as corn, small grain, soybeans, potatoes, etc., to clover, grass, alfalfa, soybeans plowed under green, trees, and other soil-building crops. Average payments for "shifting" such crops are $10 per acre, said to average $12.80 for Illinois.

Up to $1 per acre will be paid for the acreage in 1936 devoted to pasture and hay ground (which has been plowed up in the last five to six years) and to such soil-building crops sown this spring as clover, timothy, alfalfa,



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In some cases soybeans will be plowed under, particularly where part of the objective is to kill noxious weeds such as Canada thistles and quack grass. Perhaps the greatest acreage of grass and clover seed ever sown went into the ground this spring. While the soil conservation program reduces soil-depleting crop acreage, it also will improve fertility and increase crop yields. A crop of sweet clover or soybeans plowed under green has been known to increase corn yields from 12 to 15 bushels per acre.

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Handorf, a Farm Bureau member, has a 230 acre farm which he and his family operate without additional help. Last year he had 126 acres in soil-depleting crops—a low base. This year he is planning to have 136 acres in soil-depleting crops, together with about 70 acres of alfalfa, timothy and clover for hay and pasture. He seeds down most of his small grain each year. Unless his soil-depleting base is increased by the local committee, for which there may be some justification, he will have to reduce corn acreage, clip or pasture his oats and barley or plow up part of his 51 acres of wheat to realize on payments for a maximum 15 per cent reduction.

On April 14, 15 to 20 per cent of Will county farmers had filled out work sheets, committeemen reported at their county-wide meeting. Only 20 to 25 per cent of the farmers in this county attended their township meetings. Most of them are depending on local committee to come around, explain the program and tell them what to do to co-operate.

In the Farm Bureau office a young



D. J. BOLS OF AUX SABLE TOWNSHIP
"There's a 20 per cent increase in corn acreage around here."



ALL IN A HUDDLE—GRUNDY COUNTY FARM BUREAU OFFICE

Left to right—Anna Peterson, secretary of the Grundy County Agricultural Soil Conservation Association; Chester A. Hunt, Morris; and J. Francis Buck, president of the Association.

farm owner remarked facetiously: "We're all going to pay the tax for this program anyway. We might as well take advantage of it."

Over in Channahon township, Farm Bureau member Charley McCloud farms 203 acres. He has seen the owner of his farm once in 13 years. "I'll go along with the soil conservation program if the owner will." He asked the writer to look up the agent in Joliet who takes care of renting the farm. McCloud would be interested in getting clover seed to sow in the small grain, also limestone. But with the owner in Florida the prospects are not so good. He had 114 acres in soil-depleting crops last year—32 acres in timothy. He can qualify for Class 1 and Class 2 payments easily with a little cooperation from his landlord. His payments will approximate $202 figured at $10 per acre for shifting 15 per cent of soil-depleting crops.

"No one has been around yet," said John Fosen of Aux Sable township, Grundy county. Soil conservation is too slow for John. He wants to fix farm prices; either let the government do it or farmers themselves through their own organization. Fosen came from Norway 34 years ago. He has eight children, three grandchildren, and rents the quarter section from an agent in Joliet. "I have been here 12 years," he said, "farming on shares. The landlord doesn't buy clover seed, although he has grown sweet clover. He can qualify for payments without difficulty by seeding down the oats to clover, and reducing his corn or soybean acreage or clipping part of the oats."

"Around here farmers have increased their corn acreage about 20 per cent," said D. J. Bols, a neighbor to Fosen. "I went to our local meeting in Aux Sable. Most of us will take out oats by clipping or pasture. My landlord doesn't care much about the soil conservation program—says he doesn't want to bother with it. But I want to go along. I would not have to shift much. I could pasture part of my oats or clip it. And I don't intend to put on any more cows either."



JOHN PHILLIPS

It may take a lot of corn this fall to pay for his new tractor.

Bols said he has belonged to the Farm Bureau since 1912. "I've been out on membership drives too," he said. "The Farm Bureau is the best organization I know of today. I don't have it in for the fellow who doesn't belong, but I hate to have a fellow knock, especially when he doesn't know what he's talking about."

John Phillips who farms south of Morris is a tenant. The land he is on is level black clay loam. Practically all of it goes into corn and oats. The farm has a high soil-depleting base which might have to be cut by the township committee. Phillips doesn't know much about the plan yet, but when it was explained he doubted if he could afford to go along. He'll need lots of corn next fall to pay for his new tractor. If the price is low a heavy yield won't help much. Phillips said: "One of my neighbors had all of his farm, 80 acres, in soil-depleting crops last year. One of the township committeemen told him he would have to put 24 acres in clover or soil-building crops this year to get paid for 12 acres. I don't think that is fair."

The next farm we stopped at was neat and well kept. It happened to be the residence of J. M. Ely, president of the Grundy County Farm Bureau. "The boy and I run 440 acres here," said Mr. Ely. "We've tried to conserve fertility ever since I have been farming. This program is right. I think farmers generally will support it. Certainly they should. It's no more than all farmers ought to do for their own good as well as for the protection of the coming generation."

How does the plan work? Every farmer in Illinois ought to know by this time. But for those who have missed attending township meetings, several illustrations are given.

Briefly, the plan nationally is to reduce acreage devoted to soil-depleting crops some 30,000,000 acres this year . . . to convert this acreage not needed for present market requirements to clover and grass. Each farmer who reduces his soil-depleting acreage up to 15 per cent will be paid for each acre "shifted" from such crops as corn, small grain, soybeans, potatoes, etc., to clover, grass, alfalfa, soybeans plowed under green, trees, and other soil-building crops. Average payments for "shifting" such crops are $10 per acre said to average $12.80 for Illinois.

Up to $1 per acre will be paid for the acreage in 1936 devoted to pasture and hay ground (which has been plowed up in the last five to six years) and to such soil-building crops sown this spring as clover, timothy, alfalfa,

and soybeans, cowpeas, lespedeza, vetch, etc. for plowing under.

The clovers and grasses may be seeded with a nurse crop like oats or barley, but the nurse crop must not be allowed to go to seed. The AAA changed its mind about classifying small grain like oats and barley plowed under or clipped and not seeded to clover or grass, as a soil-conserving crop. In an official statement, March 21, as reproduced in the April RECORD, soil-conserving crops were to include: "small grains when grown alone, pastured or not, and turned under in 1936 as a green manure crop."

In a letter to J. C. Spitler, member of the Illinois State Conservation Committee on April 16, G. B. Thorne, director of the north central division, for the AAA, said: "Small grains, including wheat, oats, rye, barley or small grain mixtures, are classed as soil-depleting when seeded alone regardless of utilization. Annual legumes and perennial grasses such as sweet clover, red clover, timothy or grass mixtures are classified as soil-conserving even though they are seeded with a nurse crop if the nurse crop is clipped green or pastured before grain matures.

Oats with new seeding of timothy and pasture before oats mature is classified as soil-conserving.

Rye seeded in the fall of 1935 for pasture and plowed under in the spring of 1936 and seeded to soybeans which are plowed under green is classified as soil conserving.

When oats is seeded alone and pastured until mid-summer and the land is then prepared and seeded to alfalfa, such land, according to Thorne, should be classified as soil-depleting since oats is the only crop harvested from the land.

Following are illustrations showing method of computing Class I and Class II payments:

TYPICAL EXAMPLE (A)

1935 Crops

Corn	60	acres	140 acres Soil-Depleting Base
Oats	60	"	
Soybeans	20	"	
Timothy and Clover	30	"	
Alfalfa	10	"	
Total	180	"	

1936 Crops

Corn	70	acres	(new seeding red clover) 140 acres Soil-Depleting Crops.
Oats	50	"	
Soybeans	20	"	
Timothy and Clover	30	"	
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Total	180	"	



JOHN HANDORF Jr. AND TRACTOR
"I'd like to go along if it works out all right this year."

In the above example the farmer may qualify and secure the maximum Class I payment by clipping or pasturing 21 acres (15% of '35 soil-depleting base) of oats this year. In this case his Class I payment will be 21x$10 (using national average) or $210. This 21 acres is classified as a soil-building crop and becomes eligible for Class II payment figured at $1 per acre.

The Class II payment in this case would be 61 acres (30 clover+10 alfalfa+21 new seeding with nurse crop taken off) x $1 or $61, a total of $271. The Class II payment is made for the entire acreage of 1936 devoted to soil-conserving crops. The Class II payment, however, must be "earned." This means that the cooperator must either seed down the small grain to clover or alfalfa, plow under a green manure crop, put on limestone, plant trees, etc. He is credited with $1 to $2 per acre for each acre of new seeding, $1 for sweet clover and alsike, $1.50 red clover, $2 alfalfa, $1.50 for plowing under green soybeans or cowpeas. By applying two tons or more per acre of limestone, he gets credit for $2.50 per acre, and for planting trees on crop land or pasture, $5 per acre toward "earning" the Class II payment.

In illustration (A) above the co-operator sows 50 acres to red clover. At $1.50 per acre this means a credit of $75. Thus he more than "earns" the $61 Class II payment.

Following is an illustration in which the co-operator increases the soil-depleting acreage from 1935 to 1936 in which case there is a penalty against the Class II payment:

Increases Soil Depleting Acreage (B)

1935 Crops

Corn	50	acres	Soil-Depleting Base 160 Acres
Oats	70	"	
Soybeans	40	"	
Alfalfa	40	"	
Clover and Timothy Pasture	50	"	
Total	250	"	

1936 Crops

Corn	70	acres	Soil-Depleting Acreage 165 acres
Oats (new seeding red clover)	55	"	
Soybeans	40	"	
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Clover and Timothy Pasture	45	"	
Total	250	"	

In this case the soil-depleting acreage is increased five acres in 1936. But there are 85 acres in soil-conserving crops (alfalfa, clover, and timothy pasture).

The Class II payment is figured at 85x$1—$85. There is no Class I payment because there was no reduction of soil-depleting acreage. But there is a penalty against the Class II payment for increasing soil-depleting acreage. This penalty is the estimated Class I rate per acre times the number of acres. If the Class I rate of payment on this farm would have been $10 per acre then the penalty is five times $10, or $50. This amount deducted from the $85 Class II payment leaves $35 as the net payment.

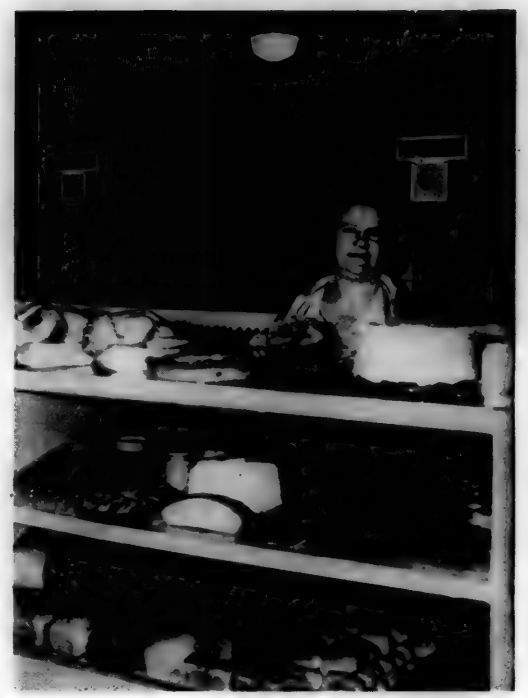
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(Continued on page 8)

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No heater in the car. "I'm always so busy I don't have time to get cold."

ENCOURAGING the marketing of farm produce direct to the consumer is one way that Illinois Home Bureaus are contributing to a happier and more successful farm life, to say nothing of giving those who enjoy cooking greater opportunity to display and develop the art.

If you don't believe it, consider the case of Mrs. George Hampel of Champaign county. A natural ability to cook, unlimited energy and ambition, and a happy, genial, friendly personality won for her the post as chairman of the County Home Bureau Market and Coffee Shop.

"Teenie," to her friends, doesn't have to work. But work is part of her. She just can't help it! Her family, which includes a very cooperatively-minded husband and an attractive young daughter, can't possibly eat all the good things she cooks. So she shares her marvelous coffee cakes, delicious hot rolls, and pies that melt in your mouth, with others. And how delighted those others are to have her share with them! The boys say "what a break" for them.

It all started several years ago in the early days of the depression. A great deal of talk was going around about a market where Home Bureau women might dispose of their surplus butter, fresh vegetables, poultry and eggs, strawberry preserves, oatmeal cookies, and other specialties. Mrs. Hampel heard of the plans and decided to join the movement. When the market was opened in November, 1927, she made her first display and sale. After that it was all settled. Settled with Mrs. Hampel because she enjoyed the work, and settled with the customers because they couldn't do without her.

From an ancestry of staunch, dependable, thrifty German stock, Mrs. Hampel brought into this venture common sense and no little executive ability. She soon learned, as every successful marketer must learn, when the heavy buying days come, and when the slack. Before the Fourth of July, or any holiday, folks want extra food for snacks or picnics. But before Christmas, Mrs. Hampel found, they save their money for gifts and spend little for food. So seldom is she forced to carry home unsold goods.

In response to the clamor of downtown customers for facilities to eat the tasty food on the spot, the Coffee Shop was opened in June, 1931. At present about 125 lunches are served daily. Mrs. Hampel takes her turn in the Coffee Shop on the day she serves her cooked foods. The Market operates only on Saturdays and before holidays.

What does she prepare for the Coffee Shop? Let Mrs. Hampel tell it. "The menu varies with the day. Last Wednesday, I took fried and baked chicken, dressing, scalloped potatoes, brown and baked potatoes, green beans, corn, beets, macaroni and cheese, asparagus, creamed onions, apple sauce and baked apples, carrot and pineapple salad, cottage cheese salad, banana salad, overnight salad, pineapple and cheese salad, cranberries, mayonnaise for all the salads, cornbread, muffins, and tea. For desserts, I took berry pies, banana pies, cherry pies, white cake and homemade ice cream.

"My really good day was last Saturday. I took four dressed chickens, eight pounds of butter, twelve pints of whipping cream, two gallons of cottage cheese, a pan of baked navy beans, and a pan of baked lima beans.

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"Eggs? Oh, yes, 31 dozen eggs, and 2 jars of the home made mayonnaise. I had with me some jellies and jams, and some country lard, but I thought the booth looked too full so I didn't put them on display. But, I could have sold more."

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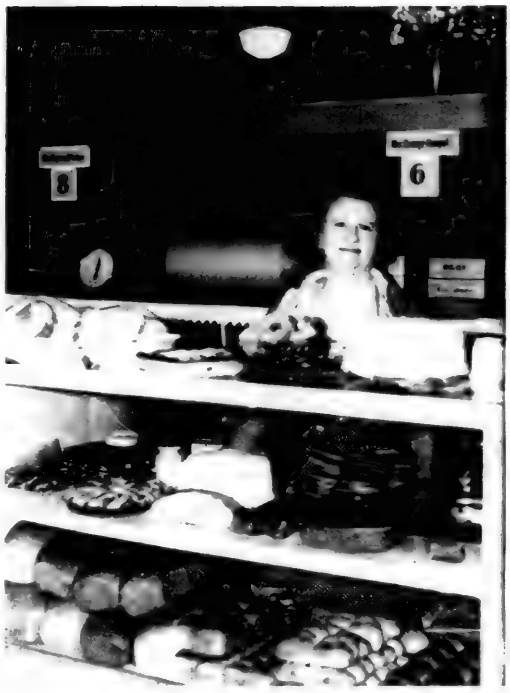
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It's A "Figgerin" Job

(Continued from page 6)

attached against payments when the total of soil-conserving and soil-building crop acres is less than 15 per cent of the 1935 soil-depleting crop base.

Low Acreage in Soil-Conserving and Soil-Building Crops (C)

1935 Crops

Corn	40 acres	Soil-Depleting Base 120 Acres
Oats	40 "	
Soybeans	40 "	
Alfalfa	10 "	
Total	130 "	

1936 Crops

Corn	40 acres	Soil-Depleting Crops 113 Acres
Oats (seeded to clover)	33 "	
Soybeans	40 "	
Alfalfa	17 "	
Total	130 "	

In (C) above let us assume that the farmer reduces his soil-depleting crops in 1936 only seven acres. He does this by increasing the alfalfa acreage seven acres, reducing oats the same amount. Class I payment is figured seven acres times $10, or $70. Class II payment is figured at 17 acres (alfalfa) times $1 equals $17—total $87. But the 17 acres of soil-conserving crops in 1936 fails by one score to equal 15 per cent of the 1935 soil-depleting base (15% of 120 equals 18). The penalty in this case is one acre times the Class I rate per acre ($10) times 1.5 equals $15. Fifteen dollars substracted from $87 leaves a total payment of $72. The factor of 1½ is arbitrary and is used only in computing payments where soil-conserving and soil-building crops are short of the required 15 per cent. —Editor.

New Rulings in Conservation Program

Recent modifications in the soil conservation program announced by H. R. Tolley, acting administrator, follow:

(1) The requirement that at least 15 per cent as much crop land in soil conserving crops in 1936 as the 1935 soil-depleting base to be eligible for payments is repealed. But there will be a penalty where the soil-conserving acreage is less than 15 per cent of the soil-depleting base. This penalty per acre is 1½ times the per acre rate of Class I payments. Thus if the Class I payment happens to be $8 an acre (depends on fertility of soil) the deduction rate for that farm would be $12 an acre.

(2) Farmers who have a large soil-conserving acreage and a moderate or small soil-depleting base may qualify for the Class II or soil-building payments without reducing their soil-depleting acreage. If the soil-depleting acreage is increased, however, from 1935 to 1936 a deduction will be made from the Class II payment by an amount equal to the per acre rate of the Class I payment for the farm multiplied by the number of acres in excess of the soil-depleting base. Both this modification and that above are covered in the examples "B" and "C."

(3) Crops heretofore designated as soil-building and soil-conserving will be classified in one group hereafter called "soil-conserving."

(4) The definition of crop land has been broadened to include orchards or vineyards planted between January 1, 1930 which had not reached bearing age by January 1, 1936.

(5) Two or more farms in the county owned or operated by the same person may participate in the program as if they were one farmer, and payments may be made with respect to the net diversion or net performance on all the farms. The owner may not receive payments if he offsets his soil-conserving performance on one farm by increasing his soil-depleting acreage on another.

(6) Diversion of payments in the east central region (does not include Illinois) has been changed so that 16 2/3 per cent will go to the landowner, 16 2/3 per cent to the person furnishing the work, stock and tools, and 66 2/3 per cent to be divided between the landlord and tenant as the crop or proceeds from crops on which Class I payments are made are divided. Change may be made in the division of payments in other regions if recommended by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(7) The Secretary of Agriculture has authority to withhold payments from any producer who while technically eligible for grants has adopted practices which tend to develop the aims of the program. For example, some producers might keep or increase their average acreage of more intensive soil-depleting crops and shift only those crops which while classified as soil-depleting, are in reality less injurious to the soil and the crops remaining in cultivation.

Life Begins at 62



JOAN BRISSENDEN TAKES HER granddaddy, L. F., for a ride.

Life begins at 62, not 40, if you ask L. F. Brissenden, former I.A.A. district organization manager, and member of the Clay County Farm Bureau.

Before the war, Mr. Brissenden bought and paid for four farms in Clay county totaling 524 acres. Then came the post-war deflation which caught him long on cattle. Cattle prices fell almost overnight. and L. F. mortgaged the farms to meet his losses.

Virtually broke and the farms deeded to the land bank, Brissenden started his comeback two years ago. As a renter, he loaded up on cheap cattle from drouth-stricken areas. Cattle prices soared, and Brissenden was in the money again. Last year he bought back the farm, and at 62 he is well on the road to financial security.

Three days after the deed was received, a family reunion was held on the old homestead near Flora. Present were Mrs. Saunders, his only daughter who lives at Sandoval, Oscar D., of the I.A.A. field staff, Paul, a lawyer at Vancouver, British Columbia, Harry, a salesman, and Bob, who is graduating from the teachers' college at Carbondale.

"My work in organizing farmers with a definite program gave me the heart and courage to buy the old farm back again and start life anew at 62," says Mr. Brissenden.

Let's Give the Quail A Chance.

GIVE quail and other birds that destroy insect pests a chance to multiply. Provide them with cover and feed in winter. Stop hunters from killing them. This is the way to conserve wild life and the feathered friends of the farmer.

Although it is well known that the wild life of this country, as well as other countries, is diminishing to an alarming degree, the fact that 70 per cent of these birds and animals are dying of exposure is not so well known. Sportsmen kill too many quail and other insect-eating birds, but cats, foxes, crows, etc. destroy even more. Many die from lack of food and cover to protect them in severe weather.

The decline of water fowl is due largely to the disturbing of natural breeding grounds and reckless killing. Drainage of swamp lands to make more tillable acres means destruction of the waterfowls' breeding places. In Illinois such drainage has all but destroyed waterfowl during the past 100 years. Early settlers had no closed hunting season, nor did they have a bag limit. They are not to be blamed for this. They saw no reason for such a season. Years ago, farmers used waterfowl as food to a great extent.

No Cover Left

Today, many farmers have plowed up every available foot of soil on their farms. Consequently there is no cover left for the birds. In order that they may multiply, there must be a protecting cover, something more than the shelter provided by cover under a barb-wire fence.

It has not been so many years since wild life was plentiful. Many people living today can remember the abundance of game and wild life in the good old days; when wild ducks and geese were seen in the spring and fall in huge flocks; when prairie chickens and quail were to be found on every farm; when the carrier pigeon, now extinct, was known to all land owners, and when many other birds were numerous.

There is no reason to believe that this wild life will pass out of existence if vigorous efforts are applied for their protection. The State Conservation Department is making a desperate effort to save the quail, and the state itself is raising thousands of birds on its quail farm. Restocking is being done mostly in the southern part of the state where weather conditions are most favorable and cover more plentiful. It has been a disappointing adventure in the northern part of the state due to severe winters and lack of cover and food.

In addition to breeding quail, Ringneck pheasants have been introduced. This work is proving successful. The pheasant is a hardy bird with a keen sense of self-preservation. He has multiplied fairly well. The state, with the cooperation of various clubs, has reared pheasants on farms every year.



Hungarian pheasants, or grouse, have been imported by the state, and they are being propagated for the northern half of the state. These birds are also hardy creatures which thrive well in severe climates, and which also have a keen sense of looking after themselves.

An effort is now being made to organize communities and urge them to co-operate with the state department, farmers who realize the value of wild life, and sportsmen's clubs. In some areas local clubs are working with the state department in propagating game birds, growing cover and feeding the birds in winter.

Replenishing Game

Thousands of game birds will be reared and released on farms all over Illinois this coming fall. In addition, these local clubs are seeding thousands of fence corners with a mixture which, when grown, will furnish an abundance of shelter and feed for the birds next winter. Polluted streams are being cleaned up, and dams are being built to hold water for fish during dry seasons.

The Illinois State Conservation Department now has eight fish hatcheries, maintains three waterfowl refuges and four public shooting grounds. Illinois is not very favorably located for waterfowl propagation; however, provision is made for refuge and rest areas.

At the North American Wildlife Conference held recently at Washington, D. C., the foundation for a national program was laid. Every state in the union was represented as well as Canada and Mexico. The General Wildlife Federation was organized in which will center all activities to broaden the hunting and fishing code, restore old environments for wild life, and create more effective co-operation between private, state and federal agencies.

New Soybean Growers Ass'n Considered

A recommendation that a soybean growers' organization be formed based on county units affiliated into a state organization was recently presented to the Board of Directors of the I. A. A. by A. E. Burwash, of Champaign County.

A program to promote the interests of soybean growers was outlined to:—

1. Develop wider markets for soybeans and soybean products.
2. Carry on either independently or in cooperation with existing research activities to develop new uses for soybeans and soybean products.
3. To promote favorable legislation and oppose legislation unfavorable to soybean growers.
4. Promote and develop marketing and processing methods.
5. Promote advertising and sales of soybean products.
6. Develop better methods of production and handling of soybeans.
7. Actively cooperate with other organizations in attaining these objects.

Mr. Burwash asked that if these suggestions met with the board's approval that the I. A. A. call a state meeting to further such an organization in the near future. Earl C. Smith, president of the I. A. A. advised that the Association is ready and willing to assist the soybean growers of the state whenever they can agree upon a program that will maintain and further the soybean industry; and also advised that the budget of the Association already has an item therein for this purpose.

President Earl C. Smith addressed the annual conference of Illinois High School Ag Teachers in Chicago, April 18.

W. S. Myers has been chosen to succeed Farmer Rusk as farm adviser in Coles county.

Ray H. Roll is the new farm adviser in Gallatin county. He succeeds Harry Neville who moved to Saline county.

TVA Cuts Power Costs Says Press Dispatch

The strongest appeal of the Tennessee Valley Authority's power program is to the pocketbooks of the people it serves says a United Press dispatch from Knoxville, Tenn.

For years opponents and proponents of public ownership of utilities have argued the question of whether TVA belongs in the power business, how it has affected power rates and what its future will be in the economics of electric utilities.

Most of the verbal bombardment was unheeded by Tennessee Valley folk.

But when TVA began serving Tupelo, Miss., and cutting light bills in half and at the same time giving almost twice as much power, thousands became vitally interested.

Power Bills Compared

The average householder of Tupelo. for instance, in months preceding February, 1934, when TVA first brought its power lines into the city gate, paid an average bill of $3.60 for 49 KWH of electrical energy.

In June, 1935, the average bill was $2.30—just $1.30 less. But more significant—in the latter case because the user was getting an average of 112 KWH of power—well over twice the amount received for $1.30 a month more under private utility rates. That increase of consumption was significant socially. A householder who uses 49 kilowatts a month probably uses electricity only for light, and, perhaps, an electric toaster. When a householder consumes 112 KWH monthly, he is using it for an electrical refrigerator, additional appliances and perhaps a radio.

2.1¢ Per KWH

According to David E. Lilienthal, who guides the TVA power program, the average rate for "yardstick" power consumers is 21 mills per KWH. This figure stands against a national average of 51 mills per KWH.

Application of the "yardstick" to the eight municipalities buying power from TVA brought an immediate dollars and cents economy for the average consumer. The greatest reduction, according to TVA figures, was in New Albany, Miss., where the rate was cut 296 cents, or 53 per cent below schedules made by the deposed private utility. That economy ranged downward in other TVA-served communities to the smallest reduction of 1.68 cents per KWH or 36 per cent at Pulaski, Tenn.

To strike an average, however, in the TVA consumers' area, the average reduction to power consumers was 2.06 cents per KWH, or a cut of 47 per cent.

Lilienthal explains these cuts by the principle that diminishing costs are the greatest possible stimulus for consumption—that once power becomes cheap, more people are going to buy more of it and the increase in volume will more than compensate for the decrease of the profit margin on individual transactions. He compares that principle with the example of Henry Ford's rule for mass production.

A review of statistics shows that in Athens, Ala., under the private rate, residential consumption averaged 51 KWH per consumer per month at an average rate of 5.51 cents per KWH. Eleven months later, TVA was charging only 2.17 cents per KWH to the same Athens customers and consumption had climbed to an average of 99.6 KWH.

In New Albany, Miss., consumption went up 114 per cent in 12 months; it increased 128 per cent in Pulaski, Tenn., in 11 months; 220 per cent in Alcorn County, Miss., in 22 months; 293 per cent in Pontotoc County. Miss., in the same period.

TVA contends that the cost of electricity in TVA-served areas roughly is 50 per cent below the national average.

Rental and benefit payments by the AAA to farmers during the year 1935 total $580,821,074.38 as follows: $130,969,459.25 to cotton producers; $108,874,715.50 to wheat farmers; $34,250,172.82 to tobacco farmers; $237,872,609.06 to corn-hog farmers; $57,032,852.90 to sugar producers; $0,383,015.82 to rice growers, and $2,429,249.03 to peanut growers. Total expenditures of the AAA for the calendar year were $701,830,501.81.

C. E. Carrier, county organization director of Macon County, was employed about the middle of the year 1935. He is rated one of the best individual solicitors in the State. He is a farm owner and understands the operating problems of a farmer through first hand experience. During the month of January, this year, Mr. Carrier almost lone-handed signed and collected for 34 new members. He made a splendid record in February despite the bitter cold weather. Carrier more than made his first quarterly quota for 1936 in January.



WILLIAM BENTON BUNN
"Pike is his fourth."

Who's Who Among the Farm Advisers

Pike county is the fourth in which William Benton "Bill" Bunn has seen service as a farm adviser. Conscientious, constructive, and hard-working, he has made a good record wherever fortune or circumstance has directed him since he graduated with honors from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in 1920. Edgar and McDonough County Farm Bureau members of the early '20's knew Mr. Bunn as their genial assistant farm adviser when chicken culling, the rag doll seed corn tester, soil acidity testing and pig clubs were more of a novelty than they are today.

As farm adviser in Richland county, his birthplace in 1894. Bill, among other things, assisted his members from 1923 to '28 in getting better prices for cream. The Richland County Produce Marketing Association made a valuable contribution to the farmers of the county. It was a factor in the immediate success of the Producers Creamery of Olney.

Pike county is a diversified livestock, grain and fruit-growing area with a wide range of soil types and topography—a paradise for anyone with a scientific interest in a variety of farming problems. Here during the past seven years Bunn has carried on the soil improvement and erosion control begun by others before him, with the aid of lime and legumes—of first importance to farmers on rolling land. The CCC Camp and Soil Conservation Service at Pittsfield, with the aid of the Farm Bureau, have put a good deal of steam behind this project. Today there are 22 local limestone crushers operating in the county. Pike stands near the top, if not at the top, in acreage of sweet clover and alfalfa. It is one of the heaviest livestock-producing counties, particularly in cattle and hogs. It ranks next to Calhoun county in apple production. It is also rich in historical lore. Abraham Lincoln practiced law and debated at Pittsfield. John Hay, poet, secretary to President Lincoln, and later Secretary of State in President McKinley's cabinet, came from there. And more recently Pike county has given the Illinois Agricultural Association its state president, Earl Smith.

Last year Pike county had 291 boys and girls in its 4-H clubs. The young adult club for leadership training has around 50 members. For years the Farm Bureau has saved money for its members through co-operative buying of seeds and supplies. The Pike Service Co. with four trucks on the road daily, is steadily gaining in strength and service to the farmers of the county. Membership in the Farm Bureau is increasing. As recovery from the disastrous drouth of 1934 continues, Pike county may be expected to give a good account of itself.

Electrify More Farms in Northern Illinois

One Company Expects to Connect 800 Farms by End of Year

DEFINITE headway in extending electric service to farms throughout northern Illinois is reported by companies operating in this territory.

Line building slowed down during February when most of the roads were snow-bound, but now workmen are at it again putting in poles and stringing wire.

The Illinois Northern Utility Company reports that 376 new customers had signed by April 1. It was possible to give service to only 90 of this number who were located along existing lines. As soon as weather conditions permitted, the construction crews began building the longer extensions required to serve customers farther removed. At present the crews are about 100 miles of line behind schedule, but are catching up at the rate of two miles per day.

In order to speed construction, this Company has acquired an earth-boring and pole-setting machine which enables a crew to work about twice as fast as formerly. The machine has been in service since April 15 and has been digging an average of 60 holes and setting as many poles every four hours. This is equivalent to about two miles of line.

Signing New Customers

While the construction crews of the Company are busy extending lines to new customers, the rural service department has been sending out representatives to interest other farmers in electric service and to assist both prospective and present customers in matters pertaining to the use of electricity on the farm. Since the first of the year, the Company has added three new men to its staff bringing the total number to eight field men and two supervisors. W. E. Gould, formerly agricultural agent in Johnson county, Illinois, was recently employed by this Company. Its program for 1936 provides for construction of approximately 200 miles of rural lines and the extension of service to 600 additional farms. During the first three months of the year, 376 farmers had already signed for service representing almost two-thirds of the quota for 1936. The number connected may go to 800 or more by next Jan. 1.

Farmers who obtain service must agree to pay monthly minimum bills amounting to one-sixtieth of the investment which the Company makes to serve them. This feature of the rates—called the Sixty-Months' Plan—makes it possible for a group of farmers to decide among themselves how much each one will agree to pay per month. A farmer's minimum monthly bill may be as low as $4.00 under this plan.

For example, three farmers may want service requiring the building of one mile of line. On the average, this mile of line, including transformers and service wires, would cost $900. Under the Sixty-Months' Plan the Company would build the line upon agreement by the three farmers to pay one-sixtieth of the cost of the line, or a total of $15 per month. Each farmer could pay $5.00 per month, or one man could pay $4.00, another $5.00, and the third man $6.00 to make up the $15.00 per month. At the end of sixty-months' service, the customer's minimum monthly bill will be determined solely by the size of the transformer required to serve him. For the average customer, the minimum monthly bill will become $4, the Company says. For 100 kilowatt-hours of electricity the average requirement for lighting and operating a refrigerator, radio, washing machine and water pump—a customer would pay $5.



Digs Holes . . . Sets Poles

This earth-boring and pole-setting machine enables construction crews to double their normal speed in building rural electric lines.

See Electricity On 30,000 More Farms

With the hope of solving problems dealing with the extension of electric service to farms, the I. A. A. co-operated in a series of district conferences held throughout the State during April. The meetings were scheduled by Prof. Lehman, University of Illinois, College of Agriculture. The Rural Electrification Administration, State Commerce Commission, utility companies, and municipal light plants were also represented.

Meetings were held at Mt. Sterling, Carlinville, Belleville, Champaign, Galesburg, Polo, Ottawa, Olney, Harrisburg, and Anna. Paul E. Mathias or G. W. Baxter attended most of the meetings. It is believed that electric service can be extended to 30,000 more Illinois farms in the next four or five years.

Earl C. Smith, president of the I. A. A., spoke at a recent I. A. A. district conference in Jacksonville where soil conservation and rural electrification were the principal subjects considered. An REA representative appeared on the program.

Reports from Ohio state that the first co-operative rural electrification association to get under way has fixed rates of $2.50 per month minimum for the first 35 kwh of electricity, five cents per kwh for the next 35 kwh, three cents for the next 140 kwh, and 1¾ cents for all over 200 kwh. The co-operative is buying electricity wholesale at eight mills per kwh. Workmen are busy setting poles and stringing wires.

Who's Who Among the Farm Advisers

Freeport, Illinois may be the county seat of Stephenson county and the bailiwick of several medicine companies but as far as the farmers of the county are concerned it is where they can go and find out from Virgil Banter, the Farm Adviser, about that which is puzzling them at the moment. He's been at it here for 7 years. It's really a treat to watch Banter. He is all ears, listens intently and usually has the answer. He's not a person noted for his wordiness. Fact is, he listens more than he talks. But as far as can be ascertained at this time, his ear is always wide open to the problems of every farmer in Stephenson county and there are plenty of them. So, you can see, that when a fellow is the kind that good farmers come to talk to, then Banter must be pretty much all right.

Virgil Banter came to Stephenson county in March 1929. He was born at Marion, Indiana on September 28, 1889. His parents were farmers and he went to rural grade school. Marion High School saw him through four years and then Purdue University turned him out in 1918, a full fledged graduate from the Ag College. Then Banter taught Vocational Agriculture for 2 years in the Owensville, Indiana, consolidated township school. In January 1920, he accepted the position of 4-H Club leader in Edgar county, Illinois. February 1921, he went to Bureau county as Assistant Farm Adviser and 4-H Club leader. There he remained until August 1923, when he went to JoDaviess county as Farm Adviser. While there, Banter met and married Cleo Lamb of Ridott who was Home Adviser of Stephenson county. On March 1, 1929 he came to Stephenson county where he has been ever since.

The Banters have 2 children, Betty Jean, aged 6 and Charles Richard, aged 2. While no longer active in Home Bureau work, Mrs. Banter continues to take lively interest and assists whenever time from her family will permit. The family attend the Embury Methodist Church in Freeport, and both are active in its affairs.

Soil erosion, seed, community activities, 4-H Club work are the main interests of Banter. One of the things he thinks the Farm Bureau should put over is helping farmers reduce the cost of production. When Banter came to Stephenson county there were no 4-H Boys clubs. Now, 186 boys are in Club work in 10 clubs. This, in 5 years. Another thing Banter did was to start demonstration plats on hybrid seed corn to show possibilities of use by the farmers of the county. In the last 2 or 3 years, much of this seed has been used resulting in increased yields. Banter also conducts dairy feeding schools and has aided materially in effecting economies in milk production. He added a Dairy Herd Improvement Association and is now starting the third. He sponsored 13 demonstrations on prevention of soil erosion through use of terracers. Four years ago the first county unit community (Kent Twp.) was organized. This last year, 12 communities held one or more meetings. There are 17 townships in the county so it won't be long before Banter will have things on a 100 per cent basis.

But Virgil Banter would be the last to say that he has accomplished this by himself or that it was due entirely to the co-operation of Stephenson county farmers. As much as she can, and as Virgil says, more than she really needs to, Mrs. Banter works side by side with her husband advising and, when necessary, getting out and helping Virgil make the grand record he has made. It's that same old story. A good man can do wonders. But when he's backed up and helped by a smart woman, there's no limit to what he can do.



VIRGIL BANTER

Tractor Accidents on Increase Over State

This month, the number of reported accidents caused by tractors have taken an alarming jump. Most of the victims will be unable to resume spring work, many will remain crippled for the rest of their lives and a few have been killed. There are just a few causes for these tragedies. Many of them can be foreseen, and none can rightfully be called "unavoidable."

The most frequent accident is due to improper grip and stance while cranking the tractor, standing too close, and placing the thumb around the crank handle instead of under it. Many folks have had their wrists, arms, and legs broken, some have had their teeth knocked out, and several have sustained severe sprains. Through neglect to wiggle the shift lever to see that it is not in gear before starting the machine, a few people have been run over and at least one person was crushed between the tractor and a shed.

Closely following the cranking accidents in frequency, and surpassing them in serious consequences are those caused by the operator in stepping on or off the tractor, or to make motor and other adjustments, while in motion. A slip, a severe bump, or a miscalculation of distance and the operator is thrown under the wheels or into the plow or harrow.

When a tractor overturns on the operator, death frequently results. This type of accident is usually caused by the operator attempting to drive the tractor up a steep incline while pulling an implement, or when attempting to move a heavy load on relatively solid ground, or by hitching to the axle instead of the draw bar, or by turning on a slope while pulling a weighty tool.

Occasionally, too, you hear of a boy who falls off the tractor seat while trying to reach the clutch pedal or the adjusting levers. Young boys should be permitted to operate the tractor only in level fields, and then the seat should be equipped with a safety belt to prevent falling.

No one should attempt to get on or off the tractor while it is moving, and everybody should be schooled in how to properly start this piece of machinery. The price of accident-free work in the field is the same as that of accident-free travel on the highway—constant care. If we don't take chances, we seldom have accidents.—C. M. Seagraves.

Uncle Ab says that the way to get ahead is to use the stumbling blocks as stepping stones.

Home Bureau is ON THE AIR! Mrs. B. R. Ryall, Wheaton, State Chairman of radio, announces that every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month, Home Bureau shares the Home Makers Hour on Station WLS. Local programs are also presented at Tuscola, Peoria, and Bloomington.

Uncle Ab says the best collection you can make is pleasant memories; and no one can take them from you.

Chas. McKinley of Shelby County has been acting in the capacity of Co. Org. Dir. for approximately a year. Mr. McKinley and his workers signed 179 members last year which is 24 more than the quota assigned for the year 1936. Mr. McKinley got off to a good start in the new year signing 15 members in the month of January which only lacks 12 of his quota for the first quarter of the year.

Baseball League to Open May 23

Vote to Set up Soft Ball Division and Inter-County Tournament

BASEBALL will have to share honors with soft ball during the coming season as a popular farm sport. But the hard ball enthusiasts will be out there on the sidelines if not on the diamond as in past years rooting for their favorite pastime.

At their twelfth annual meeting in Peoria, April 10, directors of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League voted to set up a soft ball division. County Farm Bureaus not yet organized will be encouraged to form county soft ball leagues. It is planned to schedule games between the best teams in each county in the late summer, possibly at a state-wide farmers' Field Day which is being given consideration.

Baseball divisions will be organized as in past years and inter-county games scheduled. The directors voted to set the opening games for Saturday, May 23, the deadline for intra-divisional contests to be August 15.

A. O. Eckert reported that in St. Clair county the Farm Bureau plans to organize eight soft ball teams. "We are for soft ball because we can get so many people to play," he said. "As I understand it, this League is to promote recreation among farm people. I believe soft ball is the way to do it.

"I am in favor of a state-wide Field Day after harvest where the best teams from each county can be entered in a tournament and where we can have other games and sports. We ought to get our minds off business occasionally and have more recreation in our farm communities. I am not trying to discourage regular baseball, but let's develop games and contests that interest more members."

President Harris of the State League appointed a committee composed of Mr. Eckert, chairman, St. Clair county; Albert Hayes, Peoria county; and Otto Steffey, Henderson county, to outline rules and plans for inter-county soft ball contests and to report to the I. A. A. board of directors regarding a state-wide Farm Field Day. If such an event is scheduled, C. V. Gregory, editor, promises the support of Prairie Farmer and WLS in arranging an interesting program.



PAUL FOGLESONG ON HIS TRACTOR. "He pitched the Series that won the State Title for DeKalb last year."

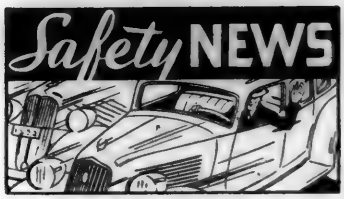
Eligibility rules for soft ball will be similar to those governing regular baseball players. Farm Bureau members and dependent members of their families only will be eligible to play.

W. F. Coolidge, Morgan county, reported that his county is planning to organize a soft ball league. Other counties interested are Mason, Iroquois, Madison, Randolph, Carroll, Tazewell, Marshall-Putnam, Knox, Livingston, Kendall. A number of other counties have been playing Farm Bureau soft ball for several seasons.

Delegates from Bond county reported that they would organize a Farm Bureau baseball team and schedule inter-county games with neighboring counties if possible. They have hopes of setting up a new division in that section.

It was agreed that official soft ball games as well as baseball should not be played on Sunday. The presence of many lighted fields over the state makes possible playing of soft ball in the evening.

The annual meeting was addressed by Scully Jones, president of the Peoria Municipal League and well-known semi-pro umpire who has officiated at many Farm Bureau games in past years.



How many of these questions can you answer?

Try out your knowledge.

The members of I. A. A. Skilled Drivers' Clubs are expected to know the answers to the following questions. If you drive a car, you should know them too. How many can you answer?

1. Why is fall or early winter the most dangerous time of the year from the standpoint of fatal automobile accidents?
2. Do the most fatal highway accidents occur in urban or rural communities?
3. Why are more people killed between 5:30 and 8:30 P. M. than at any other time during the 24 hours?
4. Is there a state law requiring all car operators to make certain hand and arm signals before turning and stopping?
5. Are the drivers of Illinois cars required by law to dim their lights at a minimum distance of 150, 250, or 350 feet from an oncoming car?
6. Can the driver of a car equipped with four-wheel brakes, new tires, operating on dry cement pavement, stop in a distance of less than 95 feet from a speed of 40 miles per hour?
7. How are most automobilists killed at railroad crossings? By the car hitting the train, or the train hitting the car?
8. Why is it when an accident occurs on a curve, the occupants of the car are more likely to be killed than if they had an accident on a straight road?
9. In Illinois is it legal to pass a car on the right, travelling in the same direction you are, on a four-lane highway?
10. Which are increasing faster, city accidents or rural accidents?
11. If you are travelling down hill with your clutch pedal depressed, are you subject to arrest?
12. Does the pending drivers' license law have any license fee connected with it?

See answers on page 33 to learn your score.

The first 12 weeks of 1936, insurance companies invested $12,100,000 in farm mortgage loans compared to $10,700,000 for the corresponding period of 1935. Farmers bought over 1,000 farms from the Federal Land Banks in February, an increase of more than 80 percent over February last year.

"You'll Have to Bake Bread"

That Was J. M. Dryden's Ultimatum to His Wife Who Wanted Him to Leave Railroading and Be a Farmer.



THE DRYDEN HOME
"Electricity, running water and happiness."



MRS. DRYDEN'S PULLETS
"They bring a tidy income."

NOT so many years ago there was a young man who ran an electric train out on the Aurora & Elgin. He was a good motorman. The years passed and while the young man thought of the farm from which he had come he was happy bringing people into Chicago in the morning and back to their suburban homes at night. At home, his wife was happy, too, but she often wished they were back on the farm again. She felt more at home on a farm, she said.

One day, in a heavy fog, at the height of traffic, this young man was nearing Halsted street in Chicago. Suddenly, ahead of him was the rear end of an elevated. There was no time to stop, completely. Grimly the young man stuck to his post. The trains crashed together. Only the young man and a few passengers were hurt, and they, not seriously. A short time later the Aurora & Elgin said that they thought they could run their trains without him. The young man felt pretty bad. It was his first and only accident.

But his wife? She began to talk more often about going back to the farm. She sketched its advantages. She even said she would bake the bread. That was the clincher. The young man liked the bread she baked. So now they're on the farm—in Cumberland county and it's a real farm too, of 250 acres. The young man is J. M. Dryden and he and his wife and two children live in that section known as Woodbury township. The National highway runs past the door and the Pennsy tracks are right behind the barn.

Most of the tillable land is bottoms with a good share of pasture. But the interesting thing about this farm is that one of these days it will be a dairy farm rather than a stock and grain layout. Dryden just recently bought two fine Jersey cows. They will form the nucleus of his herd. From Frank Carson down the road a few miles he plans to obtain others that will bring his herd up to 10 milking Jerseys. The reason Dryden has become interested in milk and cream production is because the Producers Creamery of Champaign has been going great and there is a big demand for Grade A cream production in Cumberland county. Up to now, Dryden has been feeding steers but he found it was a bit expensive to swing in a profitable way so he gave it up. He says he will continue to feed a few just to keep his hand in but from now on his chief interest will be in dairying.

This year he will also go in heavy for alfalfa. He is preparing to plant a nurse crop with the alfalfa under the new soil conservation plan and will put in 35 acres. Other crops to be planted will be corn, broom corn, wheat, soy beans and oats. The corn he had last year was frosted and didn't turn out so well. He cut it and used it for ensilage using a pit silo that proved very satisfactory.

Dryden is a co-operator from way back. His hogs which he vaccinates with Farm Bureau serum go to the Producers in either Chicago or Indianapolis. His steers go to the same place. His cream will go to the Producers Creamery in Champaign. He has used Soyoil paint and only Service Company petroleum products are used in his equipment. His car is insured in the I. A. A. company and Country Life policies are owned by the family.

There are two boys. Jim, who is 9 years old is in the third grade and will be in a 4-H Club next year. Tom,

(Continued on page 15)



J. M. DRYDEN AND JERSEY
"I'm planning on 9 more just like her."



MRS. DRYDEN AND SMILE
"She promised home made bread."

"You'll Have to Bake Bread"

(Continued from page 14)

is 4 years old and as he says, "is in the goat business." His uncle gave him two goats and two black lambs. They get more than their share of attention and to the casual observer would seem to be about as spoiled as critters like that can get. But, Tom says he's in business and it's hands off for the rest of the family.

The Dryden home is modern in every respect. There is electric power and a modern bathroom. Mrs. Dryden raises Plymouth Rocks and at present has better than a hundred young pullets. There are several good work horses and some graded cows to furnish milk for family use.

But, all in all, the interesting thing is that this Dryden fellow says he was never happier in his life and is getting ahead. What seemed to be a blow to him when he was plain every day "fired" for bumping another electric train has turned out to be a blessing in disguise. Who knows but if that fog hadn't settled down over Halsted Street, J. M. Dryden might yet be pushing trains and wishing he was back on the farm?

Mrs. Dryden has a slight gleam in her eye when she talks about it. She says she's happiest on the farm. And does she bake wonderful bread!

Find Packers "Trade" Price Information

Charges against the St. Louis Independent Packing Co., for price fixing, apportioning of territory, and related practices in the merchandising of meats were recently dismissed by the Department of Agriculture following an order for 11 packing companies to desist from such operations. The practices involved principally the exchange of information which led to the establishment of prices resulting in undue advantage to certain persons and prejudicial to public interests. In the 176 page report, Secretary Wallace indicated that the companies had already ceased the practices which resulted in the charges, but that the order to desist was issued as insurance that such practices would not be renewed.

Cooperative associations of farmers have clearly demonstrated the soundness of the cooperative way of doing business by coming through the depression without a failure of major importance, Dr. F. B. Bomberger, president of the Baltimore Bank for Cooperatives, said recently.



Farmers Are Scarce in "Independence" Council

The so-called Farmers' Independence Council has been drastically deflated as a farm organization by the Senate Lobby Committee. On April 14, testimony given by witnesses indicated that the organization has been financed almost entirely by processors of farm products, and leading industrialists.

This outfit has been masquerading as a "farm" organization, with Dan Casement of Kansas as the "front." Casement is a well known stockman who is said to have inherited a good deal of wealth from his father, a prominent railroad builder. Dan suddenly experienced a great urge to "save" the liberties of the farmers of this country from Henry Wallace and the AAA. He has fought almost as hard against the Soil Conservation Act as against the AAA.

Among those who made donations to the Farmers' Independence Council were the following:

Lammot du Pont, $5,000.

J. N. Pew, Jr., of the Sun Oil Company, $2,000.

Arthur Beeter, attorney for Swift & Company, $3,500.

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., President of General Motors, $1,000.

Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank of New York, $500.

G. E. Baldwin of the Libby, McNeill & Libby Company, $1,500.

J. D. Cooney, attorney for the Wilson Packing Company, $1,500.

A. C. Corbishley of Swift & Company, $1,000.

A. G. Leonard, Union Stockyards, Chicago, $250.

The organization has never commanded a farm following of any size and the new revelations have served to make it completely ridiculous when it attempts to convince the public that it is the mouthpiece of farm sentiment.

Protest Scrapping of M. & St. L. Branch

A protest against dismemberment of the branch line of the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad from Oskaloosa, Iowa, to Peoria at a hearing in Minneapolis April 14 was filed by G. W. Baxter, director of transportation for the I. A. A. Mr. Baxter also represented the Illinois Grain Corporation, Illinois Farm Supply Co., and various County Farm Bureaus.

The I. A. A. pointed out that the dismemberment of the M. and St. Louis line, which parallels the C. B. and Q. railroad would deprive this line of its present tonnage moving from the Twin Cities to Peoria.

It was also shown that any traffic the C. B. and Q. railway might obtain from the Twin Cities would move over their present lines, and that the acquisition of the M. and St. Louis railroad would not be to the best interests of the community. It was asserted that such a move would ultimately lead to the abandonment of the line leaving many industries, including farmers' elevators, service company bulk plants, etc., in which farmers are vitally interested, without adequate transportation.

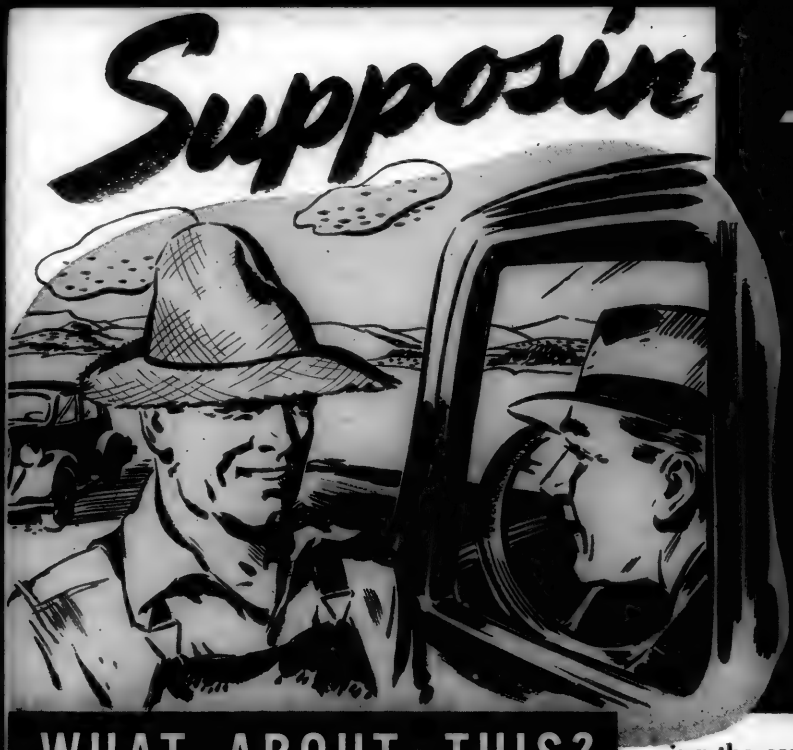
Danes Are Smart Cut Pork Surplus

By reducing their hog numbers 47 per cent to January 1, 1935, and by maintaining production in line with actual market requirements since that time, the Danish hog industry is on a sounder economic basis than exists in any other hog producing country in Europe.

This is the result of measures adopted by the Danish government early in 1933 to meet a situation which made a reduction in Danish hog numbers imperative. The factors included a marked increase in hog numbers—an all time high of 5,500,000; low prices as a result of increased Baltic and Dutch competition in the British market; and the imposition of restrictions on the imports of cured pork into Great Britain to which about 80 percent of Danish bacon and pork products were exported.

The new plan adjusts hog production to actual foreign and domestic market requirements, liquidates the hog surplus, and maintains home market prices at British levels. Under it, the Government and industry, acting jointly, fix one price to be paid for a given number of hogs and a much lower price for all others (surplus hogs). The plan does not directly restrict production, but it influences it by fixing the number of hogs which each producer may deliver to bacon factories at the higher price.

Suppose I Do INSURE MY AUTO in the FARM BUREAU COMPANY



WHAT ABOUT THIS?

1. If I go on a trip and have an accident in another state am I protected?
2. My wife and boy drive the car a lot. Suppose they have an accident? Could I collect damages to my car? Would I be protected in case the driver injured someone?
3. I have a trailer that I take on trips occasionally. Would my policy protect me when towing this trailer?
4. Are the rates on an old car less than on a new car?
5. I don't like this business of paying commission every time I renew my policy. What does our company do about that?

HERE'S YOUR ANSWER

1. Yes, you are covered just the same as if the accident happened at home.
2. You would be protected while your wife is driving the car for damage to your car and also protected in case she injured someone. The same would be true if your boy was driving the car provided he is not violating the law as to age.
3. Yes, if the gross weight of the trailer when loaded is not more than 2,000 pounds.
4. The rates are lowered each year until the car is five years old on fire, theft and collision. Public liability and property damage remain the same regardless of the age of the car.
5. You pay a policy fee once in a life time. No more renewal commissions.



She Likes to Cook

(Continued from page 7)

"You never heard of a good German who didn't have a big garden did you" she laughed. "I have all the extras to sell that we don't use or can. I usually raise around 600 chickens, although last year I did have 720. They come in pretty handy. Then, George butchered 15 hogs during the winter. One year, through the market, we disposed of 12 hogs and 5 baby beeves. We have found that baby beef sells better than veal."

Mr. and Mrs. Hampel live on a 240 acre farm and are 13 miles from the Home Bureau Market.

"We haven't had a heater put in the car yet," she said. "I'm always so busy I don't have time to get cold. If some of the people along the highway would work a little faster, they wouldn't have to be building those fires to keep warm all the time.

"Have you change for a 20," she asked as she went on with her packing of chicken and noodles, and pies. "I want to pick up some oil paper at a little store on the way, and they don't carry much cash."

We assured her we were very much like the store keeper. That brought up what she did with her money.

"Well," she said, "George thought the Producers Creamery was a good idea, so we bought shares in that. Then, we also have shares in the Service Company. You see we believe in co-operation in all farm organizations.

"Sometimes we buy something for the house. We have most everything electric now. An electric refrigerator, electric stove, iron, wash machine and a motor for the cream separator. By the way, that motor is splendid for grinding sausage too.

"We are very enthusiastic about the rural electrification program. Electricity should be within the reach of all farm homes. For my part I'm willing to work, so I may have those conveniences."

Katherine, the daughter in school, said, "Yes, Mom does work too hard. Dad and I would like to have her take it a little easier. But she says she likes it and is happy."

Look at the picture! She looks happy with her work, doesn't she? After all, what more could any one ask? What more success is there than that!

The first official estimate of the 1935-36 Argentine corn crop is 380,000,000 bushels compared with the record crop of last year, 451,943,000. The average annual crop for the five years ending with the 1933-34 season was 304,856,000 bushels.



THE SIGN OF A GOOD FARMER

Clint Mann of Kendall County is proud of his Farm Bureau membership. A total of 34,875 similar signs have been distributed thus far over the State.

Horse Population Down in Chicago

"Old Dobbin" promises to become as scarce on city streets as the wild buffalo. According to figures issued by City Collector Rixmann, of Chicago, only 2,493 licenses have been issued this year in comparison with 3,476 taken out in 1935. It doesn't seem as if 1936 is an off year for horses either, for in 1925, there were 13,692 licenses issued for one-horse vehicles, 4,199 for two-horse teams, and 74 for the elegant carriages which required three or more horses to haul.

Consumer cooperatives in the United States today are doing more than a million-dollar business every day in the year.

A storm that hit near Morrison, Whiteside county recently, destroyed a large number of small buildings, blew down scores of trees, and paralyzed power and communication lines in many sections.

It is practically certain that the Civilian Conservation Corps will become a permanent institution, Director Fechner stated recently.

John Q. Scott, formerly farm adviser in Clay county, now has the same position in Douglas county. He took the place of Ward Cannon. Roy K. Wise is new adviser in Clay county.

L. L. Norton is farm adviser in Hancock county where he succeeds T. H. Hafer. G. H. Reid has moved into the position as farm adviser of Scott county, a position formerly held by J. L. Iftner.

TUNE IN WLS EVERY DAY!

12:40 P. M. Central Standard Time

Hear the I. A. A. and Country Life sponsored five-minute broadcasts

INTERESTING!
ENTERTAINING!
INSTRUCTIVE!

Get the facts about your organization. Tell your non-member neighbor to tune in.



THEIR JOB IS TO INFORM WILL COUNTY FARMERS ABOUT THE SOIL CONSERVATION program. And, incidentally, they can tell you about Farm Bureau too. Farm Adviser L. W. Braham is second from left, front row.



I Do INSURE MY AUTO in the FARM BUREAU COMPANY

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You pay a policy fee once in a life time. No more renewal commissions.

WHAT'S *More* YOU SAVE

UP TO 30% IN COST

Agent Is Located in Your County Farm Bureau Office

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

608 So. Dearborn Street **Chicago, Illinois**

She Likes to Cook

(Continued from page 7)

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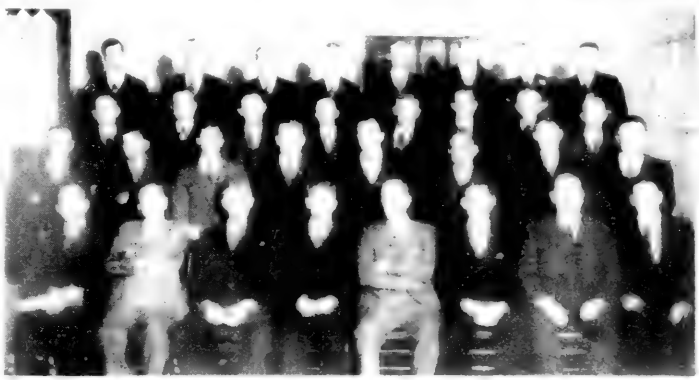
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THE P[illegible] OF [illegible]



THIS IS NOT SOIL CONSERVATION — Acme Photo
Dust storm in Hugoton, Kansas. One minute later visibility at spot picture was snapped was reduced to one foot.



HI THERE, NANNY
Goat on Frank Carson farm, Cumberland County. "How about an old newspaper, mister?"



GREENUP'S ORACLE
Mark Carothers, Greenup editor, who says beauty is only skin deep anyway.



MOD
One o
ponies
aboard.

FARM BURE
IN PICT



THEY SAY IT'S A METEOR
According to Charlie Tarble, Farm Adviser, Cumberland County, this is only a small part of the meteor on his farm. The rest is underground.



YOUNG GOAT RAISER
Tom Dryden, age 4, son of J. M. Dryden, Cumberland County, who says he is in the goat business. He also has two black lambs.



HOME OF JOHN B. RICE
Farm Bureau member, Iroquois County. Early April snow sets off the landscape.



POL
Marvin Willia
September
Country Life



78 YEARS—CAN YOU BEAT IT?
Alvin McMurtry Broughton, Hamilton County, Pitches Hay at 78. Know anyone who can beat that?



TWO THREE'S OF A KIND!
Three sons and calves belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Milleville of Effingham County, a prize picture.



"I'LL PROVE IT!"
A Cumberland County farmer settles an argument by actual measurement.



IN THE SHILOH G
The resting place of Lincoln's father. Stone erected by Matto
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When officials of Illinois Home Bureau Federation entertained Mrs. Wayne V. Meyer of London and formerly of Bloomington, Illinois.



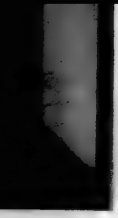
NOT TWICE—BUT THRICE
This tree struck by lightning 3 times. Sent by John Steffen, Woodford County.



TEN HOURS OLD
This Cumberland County colt was born at midnight. Picture taken at 10 a. m.



LINCOLN
A stream in Coles



RACLE
up editor, who
deep anyway.



MODERN PONY EXPRESS
One of Frank Powers' Shetland ponies with a gay adventurer aboard. From Stephenson County.



SITS UP AND TAKES NOURISHMENT
Pet cat of Ernest Sedgewick, Cumberland County, is always on hand at milking time.



SHETLAND PONY COLT
Another Prize Picture from Frank Powers of Stephenson County. Frank gets a break this issue.



LEAP FOR LIFE AT STAND ROCK
Prize Picture taken by Mrs. H. Irwin Davis, Delhi, at Stand Rock, Wisconsin Dells. "He made it both ways," she says.

UREAU NEWS PICTURES



sets off



POLICYHOLDER
Marvin William Niehaus, 10 mo's, September 14 1935, who holds Country Life policy No. 72878.





"SONG AND DANCE BUNCH"
The Marquis Ensemble, McLean County, and Harry Heintz, accordion player, Will County. They were winners at the Farm Bureau-Country Life Talent Discovery Meetings



Dorothy Jean Ward of DeWitt County goes into her dance.



IN THE SHILOH GRAVEYARD
resting place of Lincoln's step-mother and step-r. Stone erected by Mattoon, Coles County, business men.



ALL FROM ONE MARE!
The six horses in the above picture are all daughters of one mare owned by Charles Jaques of Peoria County. Photo by J. W. Whisenand.



SUGAR BLUES?
Kenneth Cross and his trumpet from Woodford County.



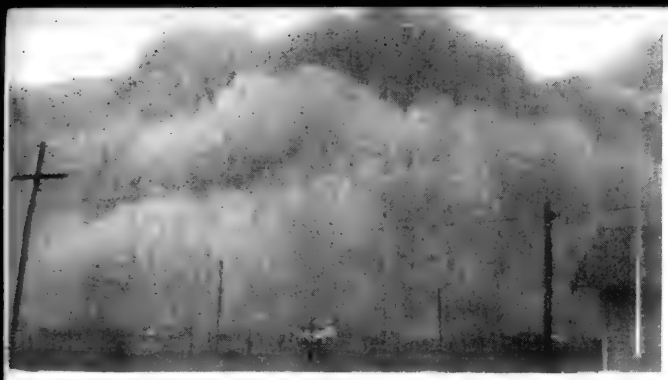
"A WARM SHAKE ANYWAY"
C. T. Grigsley's "best Collie in Illinois" and his "almost human intelligence." Prize picture from McDonough County.



LINCOLN SAT BY THIS STREAM
rn A stream in Coles County running through old Lin-m. coln farm.

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"EVERYTHING'S GOING TO B



• The family's greatest happiness d[e]pends from security. The kind of happiness that puts a s[o]ng in the heart, a smile on the lips. The k[i]nd of happ[i]ness that makes each day one of high [a]dventure, a day free from worries about the future, [a] day to be enjoyed to the full.

• What more can a man ask out of life than the happiness and security for himself, his family and his farm? What happiness could be more complete than the knowing that no matter what happened to him, his family would be able to carry on and enjoy the fruits of all he had worked for and planned? Yet, that security was an expensive possession up till just a few years ago. **Now, the door to peace of mind and financial independence is open to the man of [m]odest means. Country Life Insurance shows the [w]ay, at low cost.**

• [T]he old line, legal reserve company of unsurpassed strength, you or anyone else who



TO BE ALL RIGHT"

is under 65 years of age and in good health can purchase life insurance protection at rock bottom cost. Operated on a co-operative basis, with annual dividends your net costs are further reduced. Owned and controlled by farmers, Country Life policies are designed to meet the peculiar needs of farmers at a price the average farmer can afford to pay. Whether it is a *pension* policy to protect a *mortgage*, or to send the *children to school*, or to provide a *lump sum payment of money* after death, **Country Life has the policy for you.**

• Investigate Country Life. Compare its rates with those of any other company. Get any information you want from the Country Life general agent at your County Farm Bureau office. You won't be obligated in any way.

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

ON THE LIFE OF

SUM INSURED $

PREMIUM $

DATE

WHOLE LIFE POLICY PARTICIPATING

No.

Listen

to "Country Life Drama," over WLS, 12:30 to 12:45, C.S.T., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. True life experiences. The human side of life insurance. You may find the answer to your problem.



"EVERYTHING'S GOING TO B



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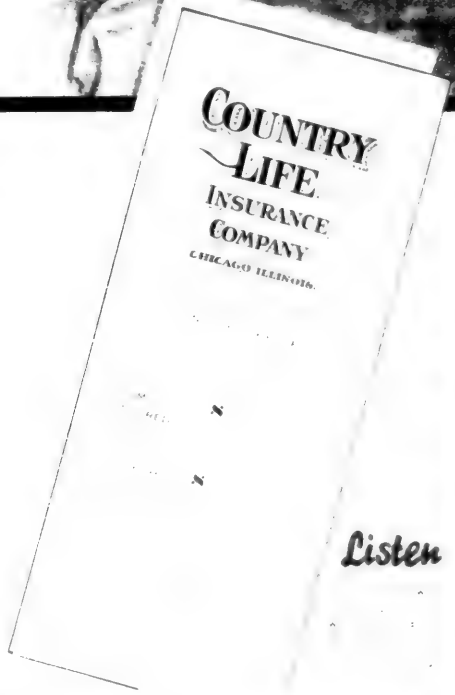
COUNTRY LIFE *Insurance Company*

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET . . . . . CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

America's True Co-operative Life Insurance Company



TO BE ALL RIGHT!"



Listen

COUNTRY LIFE NEARS WORLD'S RECORD IN LIFE INSURANCE

In just a little over 7 years, Country Life has nearly $85,000,000 of life insurance in force. The world's record is $100,000,000 in force in 15 years. Country Life plans to equal this record in half the time — in 7½ years. You will be proud to own one of the policies that will make Country Life the most outstanding life insurance company in the world. Both you and your Company will be winners. See the Country Life General Agent at your County Farm Bureau office as soon as you can. Get the policy you intend to buy, NOW! You'll be proud to have a part in this $100,000,000 accomplishment.



PRESIDENT ED STUKENBERG AND PAL
The "pooch" was also very hospitable

Introducing Ed Stukenberg, Stephenson County's President, Who Has what it Takes

ED STUKENBERG has been president of the Stephenson County Farm Bureau for only a few months but let no one entertain any ideas that he is a Freshman in Farm Bureau work. In the first place, he has been a member of the Farm Bureau for 10 years. What's more, he has been serving first on one board and then another for a good many years and the lads who figured Ed as the man to head up the Farm Bureau picked a winner.

He was director in the Stephenson County Farm Bureau from Florence township for 5 years and vice-president of the Farm Bureau for 2 years. He was vice-president and director of the Stephenson County Pure Milk Association. In his own district he is president of the school board. He attends the Oak Avenue Evangelical Church in Freeport where he teaches a Sunday school class, is a trustee and on the finance board. During the corn loans, Ed Stukenberg was Stephenson county corn sealer and says, "Corn loans were one of the good things done for farmers by the government."

President Stukenberg is fifty years old and doesn't look it. He is tall and spare. That might fool you if you didn't know that those thin long fellows pack a lot of strength and endurance in their frames. His eyes crinkle up when he smiles and he's quiet and you get a feeling of dogged determination without bombast. His farm comprises 153 acres mostly devoted to raising feed for the beef he feeds, the milk cattle, hogs and chickens. This last year, the land was planted to 43 acres of corn, 16 of soy beans, some oats, velvet barley and spring wheat. Then there's a lot of sweet clover and alfalfa pasture.

Each year, Mr. Stukenberg feeds a carload of hogs, usually Chester Whites. He has 13 brood sows. Right now he is feeding a carload of Black Angus heifers for the July market. His dairy herd of 16 Brown Swiss and Holstein cows furnish milk for the Freeport market. All are T. B. tested and during the recent cold weather their production was kept up through extra feeding. One hundred and seventy-five White Leghorn pullets add a sideline to the regular farming operations. Eggs are sold in Freeport and there is a steady demand for his dressed Buff Orpingtons in Freeport. Other dressed poultry including some wild ducks are also sold in town.

There are 4 children, 2 boys and 2 girls. Lester, 23, is married and drives a Service Company truck. Melvin, 17, is in High School and has taken prizes regularly in 4-H calf-feeding work. Alta Mae, 11, is in the sixth grade and Eva Pearl, 8, is in the third grade. These boys and girls make the third generation of Stukenbergs to live in Stephenson county.

Ed Stukenberg is a 100 per cent co-operator in every way he can. He ships his livestock to the Producers. Only Service Company products are used. Soyoil paint is on all the buildings and the home. His car is insured in the Farm Bureau company. His hogs are vaccinated with Farm Bureau serum. The farm is completely electrified and the power comes from a highline along the highway.

"The Farm Bureau," says Ed Stukenberg, "is one of the greatest economic, financial and community enterprises. In fact, it is next to the church. This matter of being president is highly educational and it is a type of education I'm enjoying as I've never enjoyed anything before. Another thing I'm interested in is my Kiwanis membership in Freeport. I go to the weekly luncheons and what I'm trying to do is get a greater understanding between city and country people. And by the way, I'm due there in about 30 minutes so I'd better get going."

We'll wager the Kiwanis people are mighty proud to have a fellow like Ed Stukenberg a regular attendant at their luncheons. You can learn things from him about co-operation and community spirit.



ED STUKENBERG'S HOME
From the highline comes light, power, convenience and a happier farm life.

PRIZE CONTEST ANNOUNCED

$100 in Cash Offered

$100 in prizes will be paid by the Department of Organization to writers of the best letters of not more than 300 words on the subject "Why I am a Farm Bureau Member" (or "Why We are Farm Bureau Members"). Fifty dollars will be paid for the first prize letter, $25 for the second, $15 for third prize and $5 each for fourth and fifth. In case of a tie, duplicate prizes will be awarded. The decision of the judges will be final.

Contestants may cite benefits they have received, and tell what services or accomplishments of the Farm Bureau they most appreciate. Write on one side of the paper only, in clear legible handwriting, or typewrite.

Any Farm Bureau member or member of his or her family, is eligible to compete.

The outstanding letters will be published and used in the I. A. A. five-minute radio broadcasts at 12:40 p. m. Central Standard Time, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays over WLS, Chicago. Letters must be postmarked not later than midnight June 1. Address to George Thiem, Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD, 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois.

Rural Women Go To Washington in June

The third Triennial Conference of the Associated Country Women of the World will convene at Washington, June 1. Delegates will be received by President and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at a garden party on the grounds of the White House.

An exhibit of crafts made from farm-grown products of the various nations and the United States will be shown. Wearing their traditional national costumes, women from overseas will give a program of music and folk dancing. Special trains will leave Chicago and St. Louis, Sunday morning, May 31, arriving in Washington in time for the opening of the Conference on Monday.

An all-expense tour, including meals, hotel, and sight-seeing trips has been arranged for the train trip at a reasonable cost. Any woman or group of women, whether a member of Home Bureau or not, may take advantage of the opportunity to visit the Capitol and meet women from all parts of the world.

Thursday, Jan. 28, and Friday, Jan. 29, 1937, have been selected as the dates for the next annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association. The Board of Directors have recommended to the various boards of directors of the associated companies that Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1937, be selected as the time for holding their respective annual meetings.

The National Farm and Home Hour over NBC continues at 11:30 A. M. Central Standard Time. Tune in for instructive talks on agriculture.

The Clinton Company of Clinton, Iowa, which previously processed corn in large quantities, expects to begin processing soybeans. A market for between 750,000 and 1,000,000 bushels of soybeans may develop if present plans materialize. Farm Adviser Frank Shuman of Whiteside county met with officials of the plant recently.

The launching of the new Affiliated Broadcasting Company, happened Saturday, April 18. Each weekday from 7:15 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. is designed especially for the farm audience. Illinois stations are: WJBL, Decatur; WCLS, Joliet; WHBF, Rock Island; WTAX, Springfield, and WIL, St. Louis.



Beginning Tuesday, May 5, 12:40 Central Standard Time, the I. A. A. will sponsor a series of five-minute broadcasts over Station WLS during May and June. June has been chosen for a statewide membership campaign when each county plans to make a special effort to secure its 1936 quota of new members.

The story of the Farm Bureau and its benefits will be told in a series of short skits or playlets three times a week, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Country Life Insurance Company has the same period Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The I. A. A. broadcast will cover the entire service program, illustrating the advantages of membership and the accomplishments of the organization in benefiting agriculture.

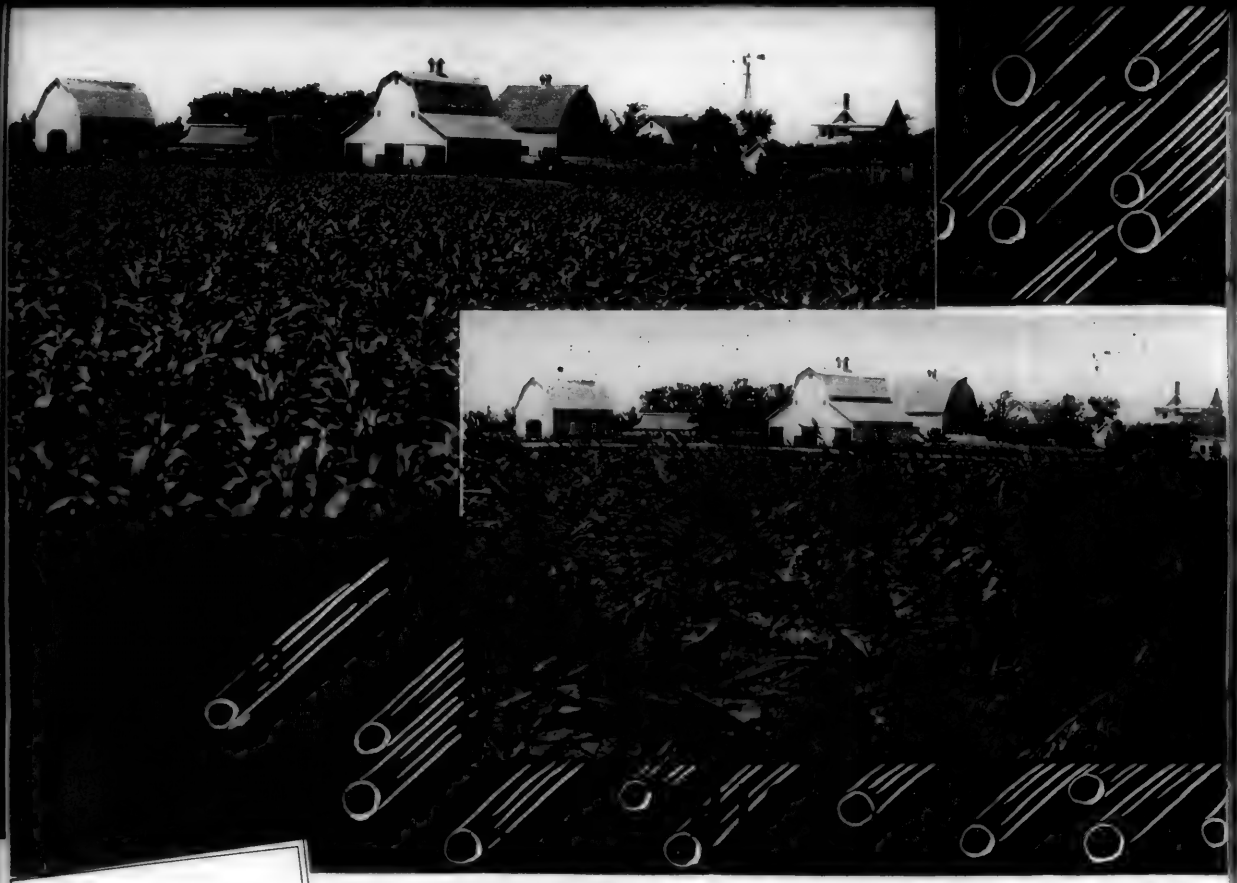
The class prices of milk in the St. Louis area have been lowered 10c per hundredweight during the spring flush months, Fred L. Shipley, Market Administrator, reports. Unless the order is changed by the Secretary of Agriculture, the amendment will be in effect for 90 days.

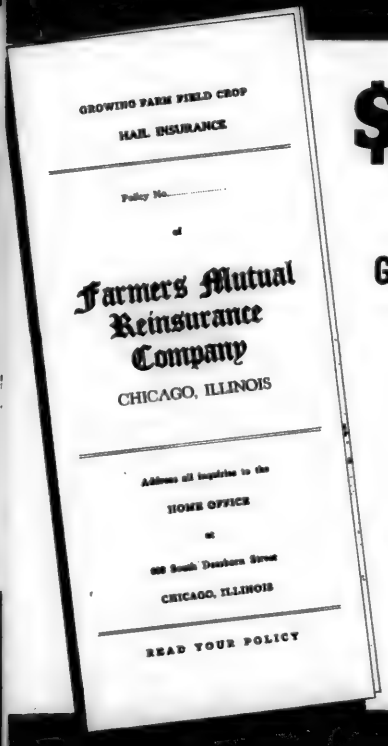
To encourage a wider use of limestone, legumes, and other soil conservation and improvement practices, an honor roll of Marion county farmers who have limed all or parts of their farms is being considered.



LAUNCH NEW SOYBEAN RESEARCH LABORATORY AT URBANA

FRONT ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: Dr. H. H. King, Kansas; W. C. Etheridge, Missouri; W. J. Morse, H. T. Herrick, Dr. O. E. May, all of the U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C.; R. E. Buchanan, Iowa; W. W. Burr, Nebraska; H. R. Kraybill, Indiana. REAR, LEFT TO RIGHT: T. H. Hopper, North Dakota; J. L. Cartter, U.S.D.A.; C. H. Bailey, Minnesota; R. M. Salter, Ohio; R. M. Hixon, Iowa; A. N. Hume, South Dakota; K. P. Link, Wisconsin; W. L. Burlison, Illinois.





$4.00 a thousand *Now!*

GUARANTEES HARVEST MONEY IN SPITE OF HAIL

● Hail comes uninvited. Hail stops at no man's "nay." Hail shows no mercy, goes where it pleases, destroys what it strikes. Neither you nor anyone else knows where or when hail will visit you. . . . At a cost of $4 a thousand of insurance NOW (balance in October) you can let hail do its worst yet be guaranteed harvest money in spite of the damage done. If hail does not visit you, the protection has cost you very little. . . . This year, like last year, Farmers Mutual hail policies on growing crops will provide thousands of Illinois farmers with harvest money in spite of hail. You too can be fortunate by being as foresighted. Now, when crops are easily destroyed, arrange with the General Insurance Agent at your County Farm Bureau office for adequate protection against hail damage. Details and rates are yours for the asking—at no obligation.

DeKalb Boy Wins Essay Contest

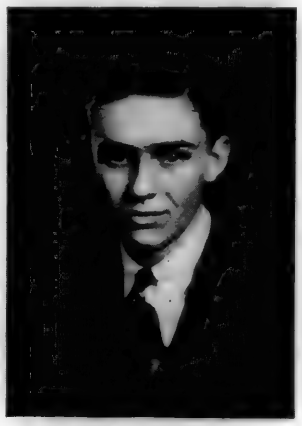
Bureau County Lad Takes Second; Marshall-Putnam Girl Third

HARVEY SCHWEITZER, Jr. of DeKalb county was awarded first prize, a 17-jewel gold wrist watch, by the state judging committee for writing the winning essay in the state IAA-Farm Bureau calendar contest. He won first among a group of nearly 500 entered in 26 County Farm Bureau contests. The two best essays from each county were entered in the state contest.

Young Schweitzer of Malta, DeKalb county, chose for his subject "Co-operation." Second prize was awarded to Charles Norton, Neponset, Bureau county, on his essay "The Reversal of the AAA—A step Toward Organization." Third prize went to Ruth Robinson, a student in the Sparland high school of Marshall-Putnam county.

The second and third prizes are a leather traveling bag and a fountain pen and pencil set respectively.

Honorable mention went to Lulu Bair, age 13, McLean county; Wayne Johnson, age 13, DeKalb county; Vivian Wolfram, Lee county; Charles Certley, Stark county and Arman Gaulrapp, Whiteside county.



HARVEY SCHWEITZER, JR.
"He Wrote A Good Essay."

Won In County

Writers of winning essays in county contests entered in the state contest are as follows: Earl Leng, Knox county; Merle Payne, Wabash county; Elizabeth E. Bussell, Marshall-Putnam county; Elizabeth Ellen Risley, Wabash county; Elvira Lois Stralow, Whiteside county; Arthur Welsh, Clark county; Gordon E. Thompson, Peoria county; Aileen Primm, Menard county; Daniel McNeff, Brown county; Greta Anderson, Henry county; Ernest Schottman, Effingham county; Emil Welsh, Clark county; Dorothy Schumacher, Effingham county; Eileen Bowton, Peoria county; Dorothy Patterson, Winnebago county; Harry Stonecipher, Marion county; Tracy Snyder, Marion county; Bill Strahan, Lake county; Guilford Fasse, Tazewell county; Glenna Griewe, Brown county; Helen Laboy, Kendall county; Loran Gebhards, Menard county; Daniel Moore, McLean county; Walter Schultz, Macon county; Neil Reinerd, Macon county; Frances M. Powell, Moultrie county; Charles L. Johnson, Edwards county; Marjorie Ruth Cowling, Edwards county; Yvonne M. Atkins, Winnebago county; Dale O. Smith, Stark county; Mildred Howarter, Knox county; William Edward Perisho, Edgar county; Gene Heneberry, Moultrie County; Pauline Metz, Ford county.

Brown County Farm Bureau received the most essays with the number totaling 74. Moultrie County Farm Bureau was next with an entry of 52 essays. Commenting on the contest, Farm Adviser E. H. Garlich, Brown county, writes: "We feel that the contest was very much worth while. We should sponsor another one next year." Farm Adviser R. J. Laible, McLean county, said: "We feel that the essay contest which is sponsored every year is quite worth while. We are glad to co-operate."

The essays were judged on originality of thought and expression; adherence of subject matter to chosen subject; clarity, directness, choice of words; accuracy of diction, effectiveness of sentence structure; and neatness and legibility. The source of material was the 1936 IAA-Farm Bureau calendar.

The first prize essay follows:

Co-operation

By Harvey Schweitzer Jr., DeKalb County.

THE farmer of today is confronted with a great problem; a problem new to us, but one that has been known ever since the creation of the lowest creatures. The wolf, finding that game could be secured better by the pack than by the individual, solved this problem of cooperation or organization. This spirit of co-operation caused the savage Indian to live in tribes, our Pilgrim fathers to settle together, and our modern industries to form companies.

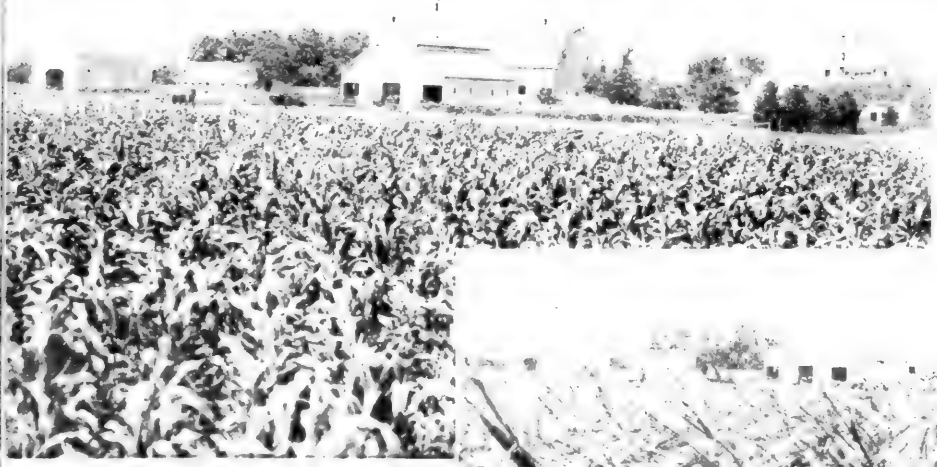
The progressive farmer has sensed the importance of co-operation, and is squarely facing the issue. Farm Bureaus and similar farm organizations have been formed to co-operate with the farmer in solving the problems of the day. These organizations have firmly established the fact that co-operation is the watchword of the "new" farmer.

These new farmers have gone one step farther. They have found that co-operation aids not only in their political influence, but also in their financial and social affairs. The chief indication of this new policy is the appearance of co-operative markets, such as farmer-owned creameries, elevators and hatcheries throughout the state. Just what is gained by these co-operative markets? In the first place, the farmer can buy his supplies at a lower cost. The secret of this lies, not in inferior quality, but in bulk. By co-operating and buying feed by the carload, farmers can cut the cost materially. Secondly, by controlling the quality of their produce, they can obtain premium prices by selling to reliable distributors. Besides these commercial gains, co-operation gives the farmer a voice in public affairs and enriches his life by social fellowship.

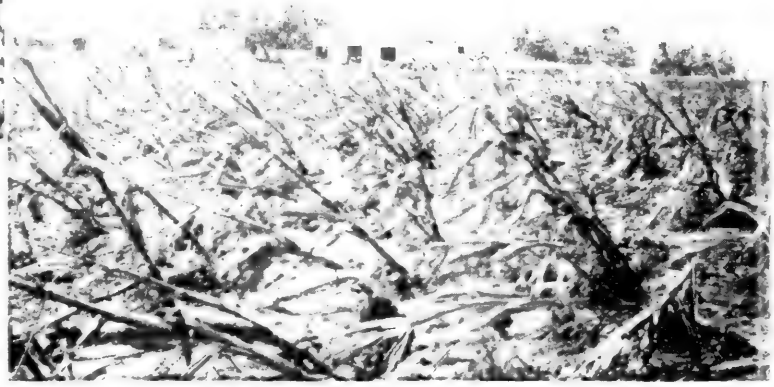
Is It Not Practical?

Unfortunately, however, a vast number of farmers either do not know about co-operation or are not interested. But is it not practical? Has it not been proved over and over that co-operation is essential in every industry? Imagine how far a manufacturing firm could go if employers and employees refused to co-operate. In my opinion, pick a farmer who upholds a co-operative system, and you have a man who will succeed when other men fail. Look at this man's system of farming, his buildings, his land, his produce, and I think you will find them superior to those of the non-co-operative man.

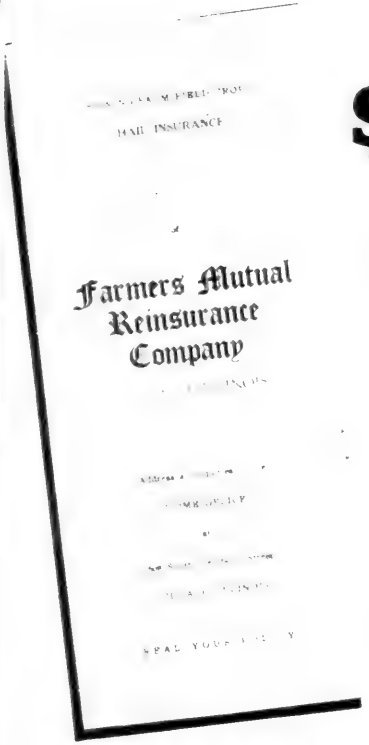
What does all this mean? Simply that times are changing, consumers' demands are different, new problems are arising, and we, the farmers of America, can meet these new conditions if we cooperate.



ONE MINUTE
FROM THIS . . .



. . . TO THIS



$4.00 a thousand

GUARANTEES HARVEST MONEY IN SPITE OF HAIL



• Hail comes uninvited. Hail stops at no man's "nay." Hail shows no mercy, goes where it pleases, destroys what it strikes. Neither you nor anyone else knows where or when hail will visit you. . . . At a cost of $4 a thousand of insurance NOW (balance in October) you can let hail do its worst yet be guaranteed harvest money in spite of the damage done. If hail does not visit you, the protection has cost you very little. . . . This year, like last year, Farmers Mutual hail policies on growing crops will provide thousands of Illinois farmers with harvest money in spite of hail. You too can be fortunate by being as foresighted. Now, when crops are easily destroyed, arrange with the General Insurance Agent at your County Farm Bureau office for adequate protection against hail damage. Details and rates are yours for the asking—at no obligation.

FARMER'S MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY • 608 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

DeKalb Boy Wins Essay Contest

Bureau County Lad Takes Second; Marshall-Putnam Girl Third

HARVEY SCHWEITZER Jr. of DeKalb county was awarded first prize, a 17-jewel gold wrist watch, by the safe judging committee for writing the winning essay in the state AAA Farm Bureau [illegible] contest. He won [illegible] county 500 entered [illegible] 26 [illegible]

[illegible] Yates, Secretary of the DeKalb [illegible] Charles Norton, Negaunee, Bureau county, second place. Earl Rogers, the AAA Area Two Organizer, [illegible] Thurston, Waukegan, Lake county, third place. Miss Rogers is a student at the Sterling high school of Marshall-Putnam county.

The second and third prize winners [illegible] Harvey Schweitzer [illegible] and letters of congratulation respectively.

Honorable mention went to Lora Belle Bainbridge, 13, McLean county; Wayne Johnson, age 13, DeKalb county; Vivian Wollman, Lee county; Charles Gerlach, Stark county; and Arvel Gudgeon, Whiteside county.



HARVEY SCHWEITZER JR.
He Won First Prize

Won In County

Winners of winning essays in county contests entered in the state contest are as follows: Earl Lee, Knox county; Merle Parker, Wabash county; Elizabeth E. Bussell, Marshall-Putnam county; Elizabeth Eller, Risley, Wabash county; Elvira Lois Strahow, Whiteside county; Arthur Welsh, Clark county; Gordon E. Thompson, Peoria county; Adeen Prindle, Menard county; Daniel McNeil, Brown county; Greta Anderson, Henry county; Ernest Schottman, Effingham county; Evan Welsh, Clark county; Dorothy Schumacher, Effingham county; Edeen Bowton, Peoria county; Dorothy Patterson, Winnebago county; Harry Stonecipher, Marion county; Tracy Snyder, Marion county; Bill Strahar, Lake county; Guilford Fasse, Tazewell county; Glenna Greewe, Brown county; Helen Labox, Kendall county; Loran Gebhards, Menard county; Daniel Moore McLean county; Walter Schultz, Macon county; Neil Reffiord, Macon county; Frances M. Powell, Moultrie county; Charles L. Johnson, Edwards county; Marjorie Ruth Cowling, Edwards county; Yvonne M. Atkins, Winnebago county; Dal O. Smith, Stark county; Mildred Howarter, Knox [illegible]

[illegible] Wayne Johnson, Peoria [illegible] county; George Hendershot, Menard County; Pauline Mae Fasse, [illegible] Brown County; Earl Bainbridge, [illegible] county; Ruth Rose Cowling, [illegible] county; Elizabeth E. Bussell, Marshall-Putnam county; Bertha Mae Gerlach, Stark county; Arvel Gudgeon, Whiteside county; Vivian Wollman, Lee county; Charles Gerlach, Stark county; and Arvel Gudgeon, Whiteside county.

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[illegible] Farm" Advisor R. J. Lackey, McLean county, said: "We feel that the essay contest which is sponsored by the AAA is quite worth while. We are glad to cooperate."

The essays were [illegible] of thought [illegible] interest of subject clearly [illegible] words necessary to [illegible] loss of sentence structure and [illegible] loss and [illegible] The [illegible] prize [illegible] was the 1936 AAA Farm Bureau calendar.

The first [illegible]

Co-operation

By Harvey Schweitzer Jr., DeKalb County

THE farmer of today is confronted with a great many problems. [illegible] how to use, but one that has been with us ever since the [illegible] first [illegible]

Is It Not Practical?



Just Another Wreck to Worry About
Left to right, A. E. Richardson, manager, Paul Edwards, and L. V. Drake of the claims department.



"All Correspondence Clears Through Her"
Evelyn Ernst, head of underwriting department.

Everybody Your Auto Compo

Have a Look at This Built in Nine Years Bureau

STARTING an insurance company is more than just a couple of boosters sitting up late talking it over in a hotel bedroom. Insurance is a commodity like anything else. There has to be a demand for it. You wouldn't try to sell fur overcoats in deep Africa, would you? So, you see how it is. That's the way it was back in 1925 and '26.

There was a general and insistent demand that the I. A. A. set up an automobile insurance company which would get away from all this business of paying high commissions every time the agent dropped in for a chat. A company through which a farmer might insure without paying high Chicago rates was the idea. In fact, by 1925 those who had been loud in their demands were getting a bit pointed in their sarcasm regarding the way the mills of the gods ground, and so on.

In the meantime, the Legal Department was quietly gathering a valuable fund of information. Vernon Vaniman, at that time director of insurance—what there was of it—for the I. A. A. was straining at the leash, rarin' to go. A committee interviewed automobile insurance companies in the State as well as from out of it, and it all settled down, after the smoke had cleared away, to the conclusion that there didn't seem to be any reason why the Farm Bureau of Illinois couldn't set up its own insurance company.

The executive Committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association, on September 10, 1926, voted unanimously to organize a legal reserve mutual automobile insurance company for its members. This action was taken subject to the approval of a meeting of Farm Bureau presidents called for October 8. This meeting endorsed the action of the committee, and the organization of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company followed. Vaniman was placed in charge of organization to secure 5,000 charter members. The company, set up under the uniform mutual law of Illinois, became a legal reserve mutual. The charter of the company was broad enough so that other lines of insurance might be adopted later. The company was established to furnish insurance at cost and was not to operate for profit. It was to be governed by 19 directors, which at that time included the Executive Committee or board of directors and officers of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Came 1926, and 3,290 charter policyholders had sent in checks representing a good deal of money, sufficient to start the company. Many years later these courageous souls were to receive their reward. On April 1, 1927, at high noon, the company issued its first policy, without very much pomp and less

"It's Here Somewhere!"
Margaret Severns, head of accounting department.



"Your Policy's in These Files"
A member of the staff buried himself in the files.



"Your Broken Bones Show up on Oscar"
When a physical mishap is reported, the bones in question are studied on the skeleton.





"Let's Look at the Record"
Paul Edwards and L. V. Drake ponder a claim.



"Has He Paid or Not?"
Keeping up assessment and premium records take a lot of time.



"Oh, Oh! A Mistake!"
George Krogman, responsible for corrections in premiums and notices.

ody Working in Auto Insurance Company

at This Great Co-operative Years by Illinois Farm Bureau Members

office space and help. J. P. Gibson came over from Security Mutual Casualty Company to manage, with Evelyn Ernst, also of the same company, as his secretary. Miss Ernst is now in charge of the underwriting department. Assets on November 1, 1927, amounted to $125,000. Members saved at least $70,000 on their initial investment in comparison with what they would have had to pay for the same coverage in any other company. Things were off to a flying start, and that beginning was good enough to make for steady growth up to this year of our Lord, 1936. If you care for statistics, there's a box full in this story.

In the process, some changes have taken place. The old, original surplus fee plan of insurance was changed over to the present "Cash Premium Plan." Also, around $300,000 was returned last year to policyholders who had grown up with the company. Remember, the company was organized "not for profit," and the management had done so well, and members had had so few accidents, that the coffers were bulging with money that was not needed to meet insurance law requirements. So, back it went to the members. What's more, J. P. Gibson, the original manager, resigned after one year, and A. E. Richardson, first field man for the company, came in as manager. And there he has remained ever since, his hair getting a little whiter every year.

Now, there are better than 40 employees, not counting those in executive capacity. The filing cabinets in which repose the records, claims, and so forth of policyholders have been added to, section by section, to take care of the present 50,000 insured. In order that assessments and premium receipts go out promptly, an accounting department, headed by Margaret Severns, is the last word in effectiveness. Rather than go through the whole setup, how about a little Cook's tour of your premium payment from the time it leaves your hands until you get your receipt?

In the mailbox it goes, and you know you're protected for another six months. The morning mail brings it to Miss Ernst, who is now Mrs. Evelyn Mortenson. She has seen the company grow from practically nothing to its present size. She whisks them off to the accounting department. The checks are then placed in alphabetical order and entered on the cash sheet. Your account is marked paid, your official receipt is started on its way back to you, and Bob Wayman, whose picture adorns this page, sees that it gets to the postoffice. A duplicate receipt is also sent to your County Farm Bureau.

(Continued to page 28)

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ported, the bones
skeleton.

"Fixer-Upper" Bob Wayman
Mail, stencils, parcel post, light bulbs, pencils, what-have-you, Bob can handle it.



"Closing in on it"
J. Arthur Sterrett of Country Life borrows the adding machine.



"Been at it 6 Years"
William Campbell, in charge of all changes, transfers, etc.



Your Auto Insurance Company

(Continued from page 27)

Your check, in the meantime, has appeared in the office of the treasurer, Robert A. Cowles, and he sees that it gets into the bank. It only takes a few hours to get this all done.

Now, let's suppose you're taking out a policy. It may be on your auto, a 4-H club calf, or an Employer's liability policy. The agent has taken your application and your first payment. He sees that it gets in the mail. It turns up on the desk of this Ernst person again (seems to have her finger in everything), and she turns it over to another young lady for acknowledgment. Employer's liability and 4-H calf applications go to Miss Eckberg who handles all this type of insurance. The auto policies go a different route. A young lady sends out an emblem to you, if you have insured your car, which means that everything's all right, and that you're under the wire. Then the application comes back to Miss Ernst again who enters it in the agent's record. The application is checked over to see if you have given your whole life's history, including that of your great-aunt Jenny, and, if no mistakes are found, the check is sent to Treasurer R. A. Cowles, who deposits it to your account in his books and sends it to the bank to clear. The policy, by this time, has been neatly typed, entered in the policy register, given a policy number, and sent to you. Then you get it, read it over, and drive happily for the next 6 months.

Suppose you have an accident. What then? You probably pry the motor out of your lap, unhook the steering wheel from around your neck, and if you're able, call the home office of Illinois Agricultural Mutual on the phone. For your convenience, there is a local adjuster for the Company in the county, and, if your memory is still with you, you call him and tell him to buzz over to where you are. Until the adjuster arrives, you can spend your time arguing with the other party to the accident. The company frowns on this. You may say something you shouldn't. The adjuster, who has either told you what to do, or is now there to tell you in person, takes charge. From then on, the Company does all the work. In the meantime, a claim is filed. That comes in the mail and is turned over to L. V. Drake, who heads the Claims Department. The claim is checked against your policy for motor number and then is checked by the accounting department to see if you have forgotten to pay your premium. Contrary to what you think, the Company feels as



badly as you do if it finds that you are out in the cold because you have let your policy lapse. But, if you are all in the clear, the claim is made up, along with the diagrams of the accident sent in by the adjuster, witnesses' statements, and all the other paraphernalia of the accident. Then the correspondence starts.

In the meantime, your automobile is in a garage where an estimate has been made of the damage. The company handles all that detail mighty well, and, depending on the amount of work needed to get the old bus back on four wheels, you are soon behind the wheel again, wiser, more cautious, and with a twinge here and there to remind you that kissing an intrument panel is not the best pastime on a summer day. The heroes, who arise from warm beds to attend an insured in an accident, are the local adjusters. They handle the smaller type of adjustment. But, there are other staff members who work and fight for you along with the local man. For instance, G. R. Williams, Salem; G. B. Rankin, Bloomington; R. Lamb, Jacksonville; W. E. Acker, Amboy; H. L. Cummins, Vienna, and William Carr of the Home Office in Chicago. These staff adjusters co-operate with the local adjuster in handling the larger fire, theft and collision cases, and all employers' liability cases as well as those having to do with personal injury and property damage. Helen Eckberg at the Home Office is in charge of Employers Liability and Calf Club insurance claims. She says she has 1800 Employers-Liability Policies in force this year and 1700 4-H calves insured. In addition there's Paul Edwards and Howard Marshall who assists Mr. Drake, and M. E. Raff. He follows your claim with an eagle eye to see that it doesn't get stalled en route.

When a party with whom you have tangled on the road decides to try his hand at a suit, all information is gathered by the local and staff adjusters and from correspondence with the Claims department. Court proceedings are handled by the Department. When another insurance company figures in the picture, all proceedings are handled by your Company.

If you're wrecked while on the way to California or New York, the company pays your toll charges for reporting, and, if the accident is serious, it directs you to an accredited attorney in the region near the place of the accident. If the damage is slight, you will be told what to do and will be happy finding out that no matter where you are in these United States or Canada, your Company is protecting you. The general rule of the company is to take care of its own people first; then, the other party to the accident, no matter where that accident occurs.

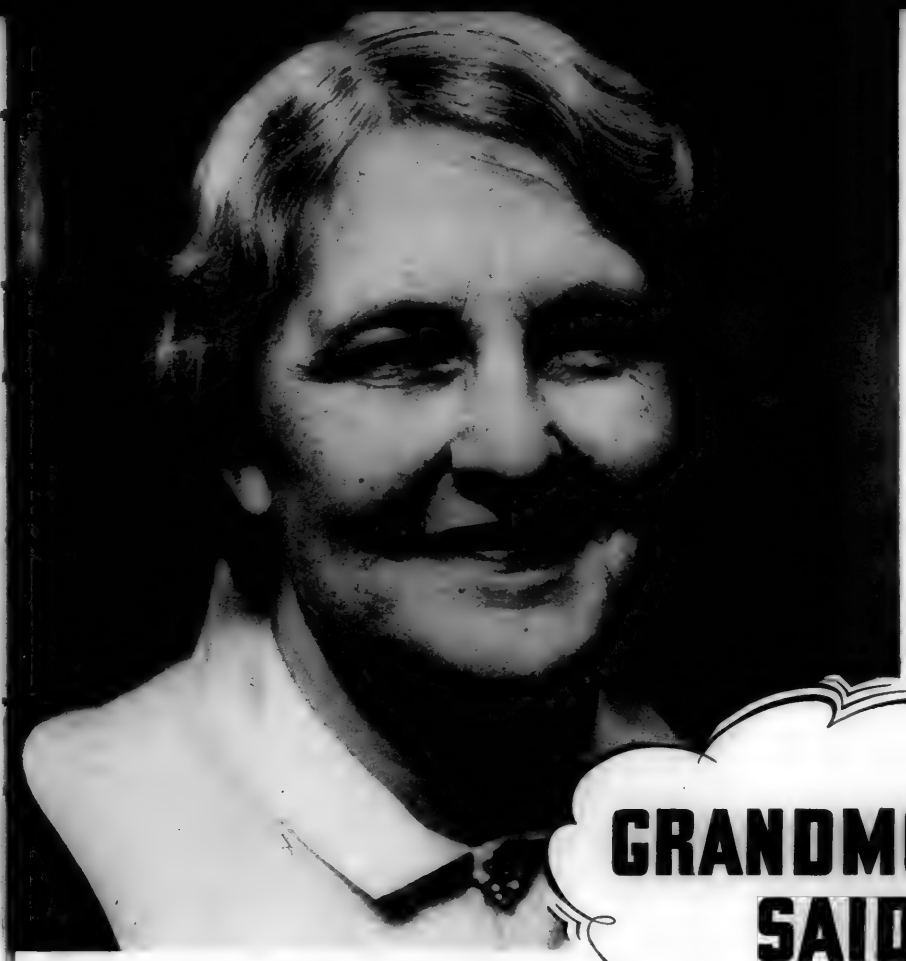
You might think the Claims Department is peopled with cynical fellows who cast jaded eyes on crumpled fenders, accordion pleated bodies and shattered chassis. Such is not the case. Each accident is something that has happened to a policyholder. Something like the way you'd feel if your small son had broken a window and was being spanked by the property owner. You'd barge right in, fists flying to protect your own. But, the Claims department does shake its head sadly at times. Some accidents show such plain lack of common sense. When one of these come in, they take a deep breath and try to overlook the idiosyncrasies of the human race. By and large they are good family men, kind and good providers. But they are a bit upset these days. Seriously upset. Accidents reported the last two years are as numerous as in the first 8 years of the

(Continued on page 33)

NOTICE
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meeting of the Ogle County Farm Bureau to be held during the month of June, 1936, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

(Signed) Paul E. Mathias,
Corporate Secretary,
April 23, 1936.



GRANDMOTHER SAID ..

"An Ounce of Prevention Is Worth a Pound of Cure"

TODAY the best physicians agree with grandmother. They know that medical science is more effective in preventing disease than in curing it. Hygiene, sanitation, immunization, and quarantine have much to do with our present comparative freedom from plagues that used to sweep the world with devastating effect.

For your own health, and that of your loved ones consult your family physician at least once a year. Ask for a physical examination. Use his knowledge in forestalling what may become a serious affliction. Talk to him freely about health habits. Know that your children are immunized against childhood diseases that leave impaired sight, loss of hearing and weakened constitutions in their wake. Shield children from exposure to contagious diseases. Keep them away from sources of infection. Health is our greatest asset. Let's protect it.

DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY · · ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION



Bond County Organizes
New Field Man on Job
High Compression Tractors
Farm Bureau Companies Lead in Gains
Better Kerosene Lamps

James Eyman, who has been manager of Henderson Service Company for the past two years, was recently selected by the Board of Directors of the Adams Service Company to manage their company.

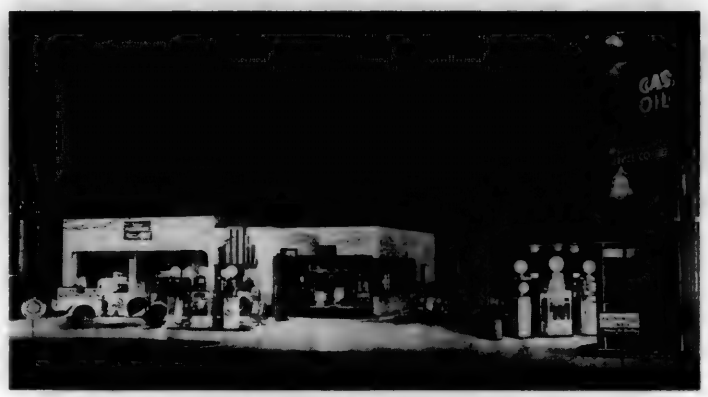
Bond County Service Company is the youngest "baby" in the service company family. Bond brings the total to 63 companies affiliated with Illinois Farm Supply Company. Ivan F. Burr of Champaign has been employed as manager.

Homer Adams, president of Pike County Service Company, reports that the company will operate under its own management soon. At the "Loyalty Night" meeting held by the Farm Bureau, April 15, a large thermometer indicated that additional subscriptions for stock in the Service Company had exceeded $10,000.

Paul Haller recently joined the Field Staff of Illinois Farm Supply Company. Mr. Haller will devote most of his time to merchandising problems in connection with the sale of Brunswick tires. He has had broad experience in merchandising, selling, and advertising tires. During recent weeks he has made a complete tour of the State, conducting a series of meetings attended by managers, trucksalesmen, and service station attendants.

During recent months demand for cold-type gasoline spark plugs, and hot-type kerosene plugs has been so great that Illinois Farm Supply Company has made an arrangement with the Edison Splitdorf Corporation to act as exclusive distributors for this extraordinary line of spark plugs. (Edison Plugs have been supplied the Peoria County Service Company for more than a year.) Customers who have used them have expressed the ultimate of satisfaction. Now your trucksalesmen can furnish you with the correct spark plug for every need.

The largest percentage of gain by oil marketers in Illinois was made by Companies affiliated with Illinois Farm Supply Company, during 1935 says, "The Oil Can," official publication of Illinois Petroleum Marketers Association. Total increased gasoline consumption in the State during 1935, was 2.78% more than the gallonage consumed during 1934. Twenty-two major, and major independents, had a gain in gasoline distribution of 2.73%. Other independent marketers made a gain of 2.87%. County Service Companies had a gain of 37.05%.



A GALLON OF GAS A MINUTE
is sold by this McLean County service station at Bloomington

Chas. N. Cowan, Minneapolis-Moline dealer, at Elburn, has changed over several tractor motors this Spring from low to high compression, and has sold a dozen or more new tractors equipped with high compression motors. He says, "The experiences of the Dauberman brothers and others in Kane County has put a lot of farmers and dealers wise."

In the March 28 "Prairie Farmer," Dauberman Brothers of Kane County told their experience in stepping up the power in their tractors with high compression motors burning gasoline. Incidentally, only "Magic Aladdin" gasoline and "Penn Bond" SAE 20 Motor Oils are used in operating these high compression outfits. "The motors are more flexible, run cooler, and cost much less to operate," said Earl Dauberman. Earl figures he can plow about one-third more in the same time, with the same quantity of fuel, than he could before the motor was changed to high compression. by installing high altitude pistons, sleeves, cold gasoline manifold and cold type of spark plugs for burning gasoline.

Through Illinois Farm Supply Company, the Daubermans received the advice of George Krieger, Agricultural Engineer of Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, for pepping up their tractors. Eddie Freundt, mechanic for Hinkley Implement Company, who did the work, is a busy man these days. He has averaged one high compression installation every week this Spring and there are now between 35 to 50 "converted" tractors operating in his territory.

Prof. Ray I. Shawl, Agricultural Engineer, University of Illinois, speaks with authority when he states, "Because many Illinois farmers are using gasoline in their tractors, the possibility of developing more engine power with less fuel consumption, by the use of high compression engines burning 70 octane gasoline (Magic Aladdin), has created a great deal of interest among tractor owners. It is a generally accepted fact that the higher the compression of the engine, the better the fuel economy." The motor in a 10-year-old tractor, which had operated 7.393 hours on the University farms, was changed last Spring into a high compression engine to burn 70 octane gasoline. The tractor developed almost a 50% increase in power in field operations, burning 1.67 gallons of gasoline per hour compared to 1.44 gallons of kerosene per hour before the motor was changed to high compression.

Progress in the design of kerosene lamps was revealed recently at the National Lamp Show in Chicago where improvements were held to be of great aid in reducing defective vision among farm children. The flickering light of earlier days has been replaced by lamps equipped with mantle burners said to provide steadier and brighter illumination. The new improved Radiant (Blue Flame) kerosene sold by county service companies affiliated with Illinois Farm Supply Company is refined especially for the new style lamps, automatic refrigerators, and all kinds of kerosene burning equipment.



THE YOUNG FARM
Hot water heat and Soyoil Paint.



MRS. NEVA YOUNG
She hand-raises her chickens.



PHIL AND BOB YOUNG
They will go to College.

They Stay on the Land in Cumberland County

The Youngs and the Higgins Settled Here Over 100 Years Ago

THERE'S one thing certain about Cumberland countyites. They stay put! We had heard about the hound dogs, quail and babbling brooks from the county's self-appointed press agent, one Charlie Tarble, Farm Adviser, but we weren't prepared for the ancient history with which Cumberland county positively reeks. It seems that the old timers, whose descendants still live on the same land, either floated down the Ohio River, came through Cumberland gap, emigrated from ol' Kaintuck or headed West from Ohio and Indiana, when it got so crowded back there in 1835 that a fellow couldn't breathe easily nor shoot a deer for fear of hitting a neighbor. You have to be careful in Cumberland county when you start talk about "way back when." The average Cumberlander can out-"way-back-when" a Daughter of the American Revolution with the first Virginians thrown in to boot.

It may be news to those who farm the flats up in Douglas county that the early settlers of Cumberland county had first picks at it but turned it down because it was too wet, malaria was abundant, fresh water was too scarce, there was little timber and a fellow had to be a combination jackrabbit and weasel to get close enough to shoot down his dinner. So, the emigres turned their noses up at such land and settled down in Cumberland, where there were 300 year old white oaks, everlasting springs and game walked in the cabin door and jumped in the pot.

This is not to be a history of Cumberland county. It's a story about Max Young and his family who farm there. Well, says you, why not get on with the story? To which we reply, well, why not? And so, here goes. We're not one to be pushed around by any mere reader.

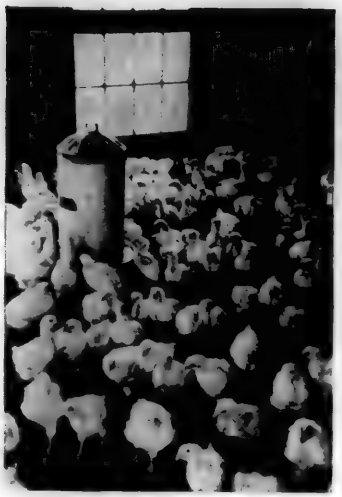
Neoga township, where Max Young has his 250 acre farm, is 8 miles toward Toledo from Mattoon and 20 odd miles toward Mattoon from Toledo. It stands right at a cross roads, there's a school across the highway and the I. C. tracks cut one corner of it. Now, if you want to visit the Young place, you can find it. You'll see a neat white bungalow type house, a big gray barn, one yard full of Rhode Island Reds another full of White Rocks. Mrs. Young says she has had a lot of trouble with the Reds and that's the reason she has gone into White Rocks. If you're still not sure you're at Young's, a sort of hound dawg will probably come out to meet you. A truck hit him a few years ago and he's not so agile in his hind legs as he used to be.

The day we got there, we found Max out on one of the back forties sowing clover. It had been planted to corn last year but Max is going along with the new plan this year and is changing his farming around to comply. For instance last year he had 74 acres of corn, 38 of beans, 20 of alfalfa, 56 in broom corn, 19 in timothy, 9 in red top and lespedeza, 20 in pasture, and 5 or so in lots and buildings. If that doesn't add up to 250 just skip it. We counted on our fingers. Of the total average, 125 is limed. Some 5 years ago, some 2 years and the rest last year. It's only in the last few years that Cumberland county has gone in strong for limestone. But the results have been so outstanding on limed land that along with the new farm plan Cumberland will outdo itself this year.

Besides the chickens the Youngs have 7 grade Jersey milk cows. The cream is sold to the Producers Creamery of Champaign and Max is one of the biggest boosters for co-operative marketing. There are 5 horses, 50 odd head of Poland and Duroc hogs which have been vaccinated with Farm Bureau serum and will be marketed through the Producers of Indianapolis.

Now to get back to the old settlers in the Young family. Max's grandfather came to Cumberland from West Virginia and settled 2½ miles West of where Max lives now. He then moved 1½ miles Southwest where Max Young's father was born. According to Max's figures his grandfather came into the county around 100 years ago. A family legend has to do with the time Grandfather Young was offered a section of land on the West side of the I. C. tracks where Mattoon now stands. The deal was that the land would be his in return for two wheat crops. He turned it down.

Just in case you think the Youngs have all the family history there is Mrs. Young's family, the Higgins. Neva (Higgins) Young's family came from around Olney. They came there so long ago that the only thing anyone is sure of off hand is that the first Higgins in Illinois did not come from Indiana or Ohio. More likely Virginia or Kentucky. At any rate the Higgins have been in Cumberland county itself all of a hundred years. Grand-



400 WHITE ROCKS
They're replacing the Rhode Island Reds.

father Higgins was a blacksmith in Neoga and Father Higgins farmed part of the land now being farmed by the Youngs.

Max was born April 8, 1895, a mile South of where he now lives. Mrs. Young was born a mile and a half West of the present home. Now it can readily be seen that courting in Cumberland county calls for considerable cross country traveling. But it so happened that Neva Higgins grew up to girlhood, went to grammar school and then to the Neoga High School. From there she went to Charleston Normal School. A full fledged graduate, she went to Lerna to teach Latin and English in the High School. After 4 years she returned to Neoga to take a similar position in the Township High School. She taught one year. There the teaching record ends. If you know your geography, you know that Neoga is not very far from Max Young's birthplace. So there you have it. Neoga lost a fine teacher but Max Young got a grand wife.

Mrs. Young's hobby is music. She has her own piano and enjoys playing it for relaxation. She also plays the piano in the Neoga Presbyterian Church which the family attends. Both she and Max are active in church affairs but not exceptionally so. Max is an elder and Mrs. Young belongs to the Aid Society and club which is a combination social and missionary group.

About Mrs. Young's chickens. She has 175 Rhode Island Reds and 400 young White Rocks. She's giving up the Reds. They haven't been doing so well and she decided this year to try White Rocks. She has been selling eggs to the hatchery and hopes to have better luck this year with the new chickens. She also sells eggs on the market—some to a produce man and some to the stores in towns nearby. The Young home comprises 7 rooms and is as pleasant a place as you'd want to find. It is heated with hot water which saves a good many steps. Mrs. Young's mother, Mrs. Higgins, is with them for the present and it's easy to see why the two children, Robert Lyle, age 11, and Phillip Allan, age 7, think Grandma is pretty swell. Phil is in the second grade in the Lambert school which is just across the road. Bob also attends the same school and is in the fifth grade.

Says Neva Young of the Farm Bureau, "The Farm Bureau has been a great help to farmers. It is about the only way farmers can get anything done for them. I believe the Farm Bureau should take time to acquaint women with the Farm Bureau and what it really means to them. It would be a big thing if women could intelligently help their Farm Bureau member husbands. Too often, women are left out of the things Farm Bureau is doing. Women can help a lot if you let them."



MAX YOUNG—SOWER
"Most fun is playing ball with the kids."

Besides being a mighty good farmer, Max Young is a dyed in the wool Farm Bureau member. His father before him was what Max believes, a charter member. Max himself has belonged for 10 years at least. The reason he belongs he says is, "because of the various co-operative groups. I don't know where we farmers would get except through co-operation. The Farm Bureau, since I've belonged, has developed a good bit more than I ever thought it would." Max is putting in some hard licks on the new soil conservation plan of the government. Now, some farmers may not agree with him but here is what he has to say about it. "The new plan is far ahead of the old corn-hog plan. It fits right in with what I've been trying to do on my own farm the last several years. I think it will help stabilize prices. In a few years it should lower the cost of production by improving soil conditions. It will bring farmers closer together because, when they're working on the same plan, farming along the same lines, they'll get together. It used to be that some farmers might want to plant the back forty in something or other and then not tell anyone about it. Trying to' sort of put something over. That didn't make for much co-operation and it did drive many farmers farther apart. This plan will get away from that old individualistic idea farmers have had. It never got us anywhere."

Max is not one to sit back, hand out opinions, and let others do all the work. He has a record of service in his township, and in his county that bears looking at. He was president of the Cumberland County Farm Bureau four years. He is on the board of directors at the present time. He is on the Soil Conservation Committee now and as we said, working hard at it. He is on the County Extension Program Planning Committee, and Chairman of the Co-operative Marketing Committee Group. What's more he is on the township school board. Add it up and you find you have a pretty active man, what with operating a farm successfully, being a good father and a good husband.

There's not a great deal of use in extolling the co-operative ideals of the Young family. When a person has been brought up in the ideals of cooperation, and in reality think only along those lines you can't come out and show the difference between now and

(Continued on page 33)



ELLIS BRAY—HELPER
He sings the "Strawberry Roan."

They Stay on the Land in Cumberland County

(Continued from page 32)

the time he didn't co-operate. Max Young is a perfect example of the way the youngsters of today will be in the future. Max has no abrupt changes to make in his thinking or philosophy when he is a co-operator. That's the way he thinks, that's all there is to it. And Max would laugh in your face if you told him that he had lost his individuality because he co-operates with his farmer neighbors.

One of the stories he likes to tell is about the prominent man who said, "The I. A. A. is the only group that was before the Assembly in Springfield to lower taxes on farm property." About the future of the Farm Bureau, he says, "We ought to have a larger organization. I believe the greatest field for the Farm Bureau lies in co-operative marketing and what I mean, is in controlling the farm product further along the line toward the consumer."

"What do I like to do best?", Max Young grinned. "I guess the biggest kick I get is playing ball with these two kids here. Oh, I like to fish and go to ball games too. But I get the most fun out of my two boys." Those two boys have policies in Country Life. Their father has seen to it that they will be assured of an education and security no matter what might happen to him.

Young's automobile is insured in the Farm Bureau company. Only Service Company products are used on the farm. The house is painted with Soyoil Paint, the shed part of the barn was painted 4 years ago and still looks fine. Both Ellis Bray, who helps with the work, and Max, say this about the use of gasoline in their tractor, "We only use about 12 gallons of gas a day, and that is 4 gallons less than when we use kerosene under the same conditions and same day's work. We use Penn Bond motor oil, and find that in using gasoline the oil holds up better. There's no dilution with gasoline."

So we take leave of the Max Youngs. We had a pleasant visit of it. As we drove along the road, back to Toledo, we could imagine those first Youngs coming to Cumberland county to make a place for themselves in the world. We could see the Higgins staking out their land too and facing the future with hope and optimism. That was a long time ago. A hundred or more years. If there is any way for the first Higgins and Youngs to drop around and see how their namesakes have done with what they started, we'd suggest they do it. If the rule of good farming is to leave the land better than when you got it, the Youngs, and that's the whole family, are doing a good job of farming. If you live that long, you'll probably see Youngs and Higgins on the same land in Cumberland county another hundred years from now. You see—Cumberlanders stay put.—J. S. T.

NINE YEARS HISTORY OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY TOLD IN FIGURES

Year	Policies In Force	Surplus	Total Assets
1927	6,423	$ 67,573.46	$ 129,551.07
1928	10,653	126,120.22	230,578.06
1929	19,137	201,079.33	426,378.41
1930	24,931	289,719.98	615,760.99
1931	28,715	356,883.71	800,787.09
1932	29,715	475,593.59	934,193.49
1933	32,992	491,798.77	990,794.49
1934	34,490	*579,636.46	1,148,761.97
1935	46,776	*480,616.46	1,086,077.29

*Too much surplus for needs. So the old timers got a $300,000 refund.

Answers to Auto Driving Questions

(See questions on page 13)

1. The most important factor is the long twilight period and the hazy atmospheric conditions that limit visibility.

2. In the last two years about 64% of the fatal traffic accidents have occurred in rural areas, that is, in the open country and in towns of under 10,000 population.

3. Because of limited visibility at twilight when headlights are not fully effective, the habit of some people to drive without headlights until it is almost dark, and the further fact that fatigue slows down the average driver's reaction to situations on the road.

4. Yes.

5. 350 feet.

6. No.

7. By the train hitting the car. Almost 4 to 1.

8. Because, when a driver loses control on a curve, it is almost always due to excessive speed and whenever speed is a factor in an accident, it is almost invariably serious. Accident experience for the past few years shows that the ratio of death per curve accident is 3 times as great as death per accident on straight roads.

9. Yes.

10. Rural accidents. Since 1924, city fatal accidents have increased 27%, while rural fatal accidents have increased 44%.

11. Yes. Illinois law makes it a misdemeanor to coast down a hill with the car in neutral or with the clutch pedal depressed.

12. No.

SCORE: 10 or more correct answers, excellent; 9 correct answers, good; 8 correct answers, fair; 7 correct answers, poor; 6 or less correct answers, miserable.

Your Auto Insurance Company

(Continued from page 28)

company's history. They wish that policyholders would take greater care when they drive. Somehow or other, they say, you get to feel a kinship for a policyholder and you don't like to see things happen to him.

Somewhere in the first part of this article there was mention made of A. E. Richardson, manager of Illinois Agricultural Mutual since it was a year and a half old. You can take it as gospel truth that "Rich" is a manager. If you were around when the company was in its infancy, you could see his touch in all the activities of the company. From an awkward youthfulness "Rich" has nursed Illinois Agricultural through all of its growing pains into a fine, upstanding young company whose efficiency any and all might envy. We don't suppose there is a single angle of automobile insurance with which "Rich" is not only conversant but skilled. Economy, speed, service and sound financing are almost a creed with him. There is no sparing of self. But there is a consistent striving for better and better ways and means to furnish Farm Bureau members with more insurance for their dollar than they could get any where else.

But "Rich" would be the last one to take credit unto himself for the 9 years' success of Illinois Agricultural Mutual. He'll tell you that it's mighty valuable to have the counsel of the "Service Board" in handling some of the trying problems that arise. You should see the fond look come into his eye when he's talking about one of "his boys." His door is always open. There are no "private" signs around "Rich's" office door. Anyone who wants to talk things over, who wants to see if he or she can't do his job better will always find "Rich" eager and willing to listen and put it into practice all the while singing the other's praises to the skies. "Rich" learned co-operation a long time ago. It's in his blood. It shows in everything he does. You'll be seeing it for a long time to come.

Editorial

A Good Idea

THE monthly unit meetings started by Herman W. Danforth and his neighbors at Danforth in Iroquois county several months ago is worthy of emulation.

"We all need to know more and have a better understanding of what's going on in agriculture," Danforth and his associates decided. "We need to develop our young men and women for leadership. Let's get togther at least once a month and talk things over. Let's think more about the big problems affecting farmers."

So they called a meeting. About 50 to 60 came out. Each month attendance increased. Last month there were 250 men and women, young, middle-aged and old at the meeting.

"What Does the Farmer Want," "What Stands in the Way of Him Getting What He Wants," "How is the Farmer's Tax Dollar Spent," "What About Farm Surpluses and Prices." These are some of the topics that have been handled, not by outside speakers, but by men and women who live around Danforth.

The meetings are planned. The speakers are encouraged to prepare their material. Danforth took a couple of young men to the county courthouse at Watseka where they spent a whole day learning where the tax money goes. These boys absorbed a lot of information and presented it at the unit meeting. Many farmers who have been paying taxes all their lives heard for the first time the details of how the funds they pay are apportioned among the various offices and public institutions.

The policy at the Danforth unit meetings is to select a new chairman each month. Young people are given instructions on how to conduct a meeting. There is entertainment, too. The meetings are open to all. The same opportunity to get accuainted, promote thinking and understanding, and to develop leadership exists in every community. Let's take advantage of it.

State Crop Control Launched

WITH six million more acres in corn this year and 10 per cent fewer farm animals, favorable weather promises to bring lower feed prices. Market forecasters are predicting cheaper corn in the fall if we have a normal yield in 1936.

The soil conservation program undoubtedly will do what's expected of it—shift more acres into grass and help hold the gains made toward parity prices under the AAA. But many farmers believe that more direct action in limiting crop acres is necessary. In the southeast tobacco growers have taken the hint of the Supreme Court. They have launched a plan to control acreage through state compacts. The four states involved are Virginia, the two Carolinas and Georgia. They produce the bulk of a certain grade of tobacco.

The Virginia legislature already has passed a law penalizing the farmer severely who grows more than his quota. Each grower must have a state certificate to make legal his sale of tobacco. Buying or selling contrary to state law subjects the offender to penalties equal to several times the value of the tobacco.

Ten per cent of the state's tobacco producers can petition for a referendum. If one-third or more of the growers disapprove the restriction, the program for the next year would be dropped. If any state drops out for one cause or another the laws of the other states for controlling acreage would be suspended.

North Carolina and South Carolina are expected to pass similar legislation. In Georgia the Governor fought the AAA and is reported against the state crop control plan. Co-operation this year in Georgia may be dependent upon voluntary action through the growers' association.

By passing the Kerr Bill, Congress has complied with the U. S. constitutional provision that "No state shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into agreement or compact with another state."

This experiment will be watched with interest by farmers everywhere. It may become the model for similar action in the corn-belt states if such action proves necessary. Crop control did more for the tobacco growers than any other group of farmers. It advanced prices from around seven cents to 27 cents a pound. No wonder they are for it.

It Makes a Difference

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Towns	Station Prices for Butterfat	
Monroe City, Mo.	No. 1 cream 26c	No. 2, 24c
LaBelle, Mo.	No. 1 cream 30c	No. 2, 28c

The Illinois Producers Creameries price **at the farm** that day was 32c for butterfat. There is no competition from a co-operative apparently, in the section of Missouri quoted above.

At Bourbon, Indiana on Jan. 4, 1936 the station price for butterfat was 27c. The Chicago 90 score market that day was 33½c. Illinois Producers Creameries were paying at the farm 33c.

Last fall the Producers Creamery of Carbondale held its first annual meeting. A number of Kentucky cream producers attended the meeting. On that day they reported the prevailing station price was 5c under the price paid at the farm by the Producers Creamery. Kentucky has no co-operative creameries.

Had Illinois Producers Creameries been operating in 1922 and 1923 when butterfat prices were substantially higher, it would have paid the producer 5c more per pound butterfat than the state average for Illinois that year. This estimate is based on the spread in country prices last year between what the co-operative paid and the 90 score Chicago market price. It pays to co-operate.

23 Per Cent Tax

MORE than 23 cents of every dollar collected by the Wabash Valley Service Co. from sales last year represented state and federal taxes. This astonishing fact was revealed by Manager Morris Crandall at the annual meeting of the company a short time ago. On sales of $245,687.33 the taxes amounted to $57,308.34. State and federal taxes on motor fuel comprised the bulk of the total, but the state occupational or sales tax and the federal tax on lubricating oil also contributed. The tax money is used largely for roads, unemployment relief and their administration, and for state government.

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Record

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In This Issue

Poor Relief—A Serious Problem

Institute of Co-operation

U. S. Only Started on Solution Farm Problem

What's Ahead of the Dairy Farmer

Facts About Imports

And Others

JUNE 1926



Editorial

A Good Idea

THE monthly unit meetings started by Herman W. Danforth and his neighbors at Danforth in Iroquois county several months ago is worthy of emulation.

"We all need to know more and have a better understanding of what's going on in agriculture," Danforth and his associates decided. "We need to develop our young men and women for leadership. Let's get togther at least once a month and talk things over. Let's think more about the big problems affecting farmers."

So they called a meeting. About 50 to 60 came out. Each month attendance increased. Last month there were 250 men and women, young, middle-aged and old at the meeting.

"What Does the Farmer Want," "What Stands in the Way of Him Getting What He Wants," "How is the Farmer's Tax Dollar Spent," "What About Farm Surpluses and Prices." These are some of the topics that have been handled, not by outside speakers, but by men and women who live around Danforth.

The meetings are planned. The speakers are encouraged to prepare their material. Danforth took a couple of young men to the county courthouse at Watseka where they spent a whole day learning where the tax money goes. These boys absorbed a lot of information and presented it at the unit meeting. Many farmers who have been paying taxes all their lives heard for the first time the details of how the funds they pay are apportioned among the various offices and public institutions.

The policy at the Danforth unit meetings is to select a new chairman each month. Young people are given instructions on how to conduct a meeting. There is entertainment, too. The meetings are open to all. The same opportunity to get acouainted, promote thinking and understanding, and to develop leadership exists in every community. Let's take advantage of it.

State Crop Control Launched

WITH six million more acres in corn this year and 10 per cent fewer farm animals, favorable weather promises to bring lower feed prices. Market forecasters are predicting cheaper corn in the fall if we have a normal yield in 1936.

The soil conservation program undoubtedly will do what's expected of it—shift more acres into grass and help hold the gains made toward parity prices under the AAA. But many farmers believe that more direct action in limiting crop acres is necessary. In the southeast tobacco growers have taken the hint of the Supreme Court. They have launched a plan to control acreage through state compacts. The four states involved are Virginia, the two Carolinas and Georgia. They produce the bulk of a certain grade of tobacco.

The Virginia legislature already has passed a law penalizing the farmer severely who grows more than his quota. Each grower must have a state certificate to make legal his sale of tobacco. Buying or selling contrary to state law subjects the offender to penalties equal to several times the value of the tobacco.

Ten per cent of the state's tobacco producers can petition for a referendum. If one-third or more of the growers disapprove the restriction, the program for the next year would be dropped. If any state drops out for one cause or another the laws of the other states for controlling acreage would be suspended.

North Carolina and South Carolina are expected to pass similar legislation. In Georgia the Governor fought the AAA and is reported against the state crop control plan. Co-operation this year in Georgia may be dependent upon voluntary action through the growers' association.

By passing the Kerr Bill, Congress has complied with the U. S. constitutional provision that "No state shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into agreement or compact with another state."

This experiment will be watched with interest by farmers everywhere. It may become the model for similar action in the corn-belt states if such action proves necessary. Crop control did more for the tobacco growers than any other group of farmers. It advanced prices from around seven cents to 27 cents a pound. No wonder they are for it.

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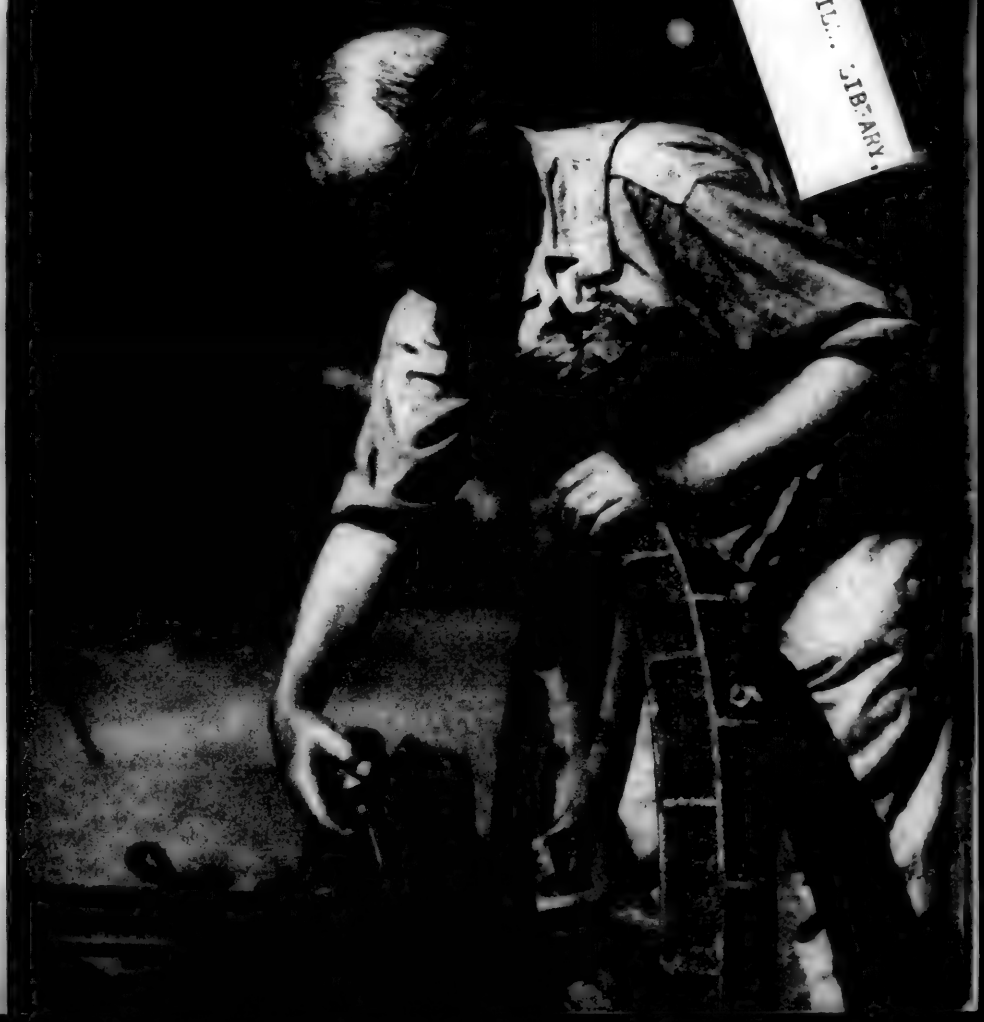
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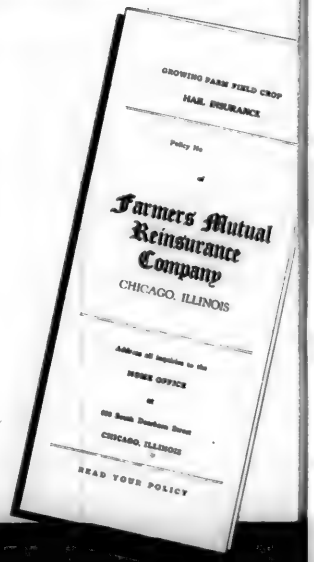
JUNE
1936

ONLY $4.00 A THOUSAND NOW—BALANCE AFTER HARVEST!



"But I'll get Harvest Money in spite of this HAIL"

You can't down the man who has his crops insured against loss from hail damage in reliable, legal reserve Farmers Mutual—the farmer-owned and controlled company. He knows that when fall comes, there will be a nice check coming to him, to help pay the bills, and give him a start the next year. Such a man knows that foresight about hail, PAYS! What's more, it doesn't cost much for the protection. • Figure this yourself—only $4 a thousand of insurance now, the balance of the premium after harvest. Upon payment of the full premium, if there has been hail loss the Farmers Mutual check is sent immediately. If no loss has occurred, the protection has cost but little. If you want to pay the full premium now, there is a liberal reduction in cost. • Before hail strikes your farm see the General Insurance Agent at your County Farm Bureau office for complete details and costs for insuring your crops. Crops are too valuable to take a chance with hail this year.



HARVEST MONEY IN SPITE OF HAIL

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GEORGE THIEM, *Editor* JOHN TRACY, *Asst. Editor*



Counting Ballots in Election of Committeemen at Soil Conservation Meeting, Cumberland County.

The annual conference of the American Institute of Co-operation this month at Urbana is the big event of farm interest in June. The program is presented in detail on the following pages.

Here visitors will get a glimpse of the vast strides co-operative marketing, purchasing, and credit have made in this country. They should know, too, that the surface hardly has been scratched in this field. But a start has been made—a very encouraging start.

Chester C. Davis, AAA Administrator looking into European trade possibilities, was quoted in London the other day as saying, "no matter what policy our government adopts relating to farm trade and farm exports, there is not the slightest hope that we can regain for some important commodities the great markets that we enjoyed before the crisis in world trade and agriculture."

Not so good. We shall be interested in hearing in greater detail Chester's impressions after travelling through Europe. He will speak at the Institute on the University of Illinois campus, Monday night, June 15. When you arrive at Urbana for the conference, register and get information about rooms and other facilities at the University Auditorium, says Prof. H. C. M. Case, who is in charge.

The Soil conservation program is moving along with excellent progress, reports indicate. More cattle and sheep and fewer hogs will be one effect of the program, the State College of Agriculture predicts. This forecast is based on the removal of substantial acreages from corn to grass. At the Chicago meeting in March, Wisconsin dairy leaders wailed that a deluge of milk would result from increasing grass acreage. Farm economists at Urbana say NO. "There may be actual net decrease in total production of meat and no material change in the present production of dairy products compared with that in the period immediately preceding the AAA program."

Every smart dairyman knows that you can't maintain a heavy milk flow very long on grass and hay alone. Grain and protein concentrates are needed to keep up the flow from the high producers. Who knows of a cow that delivered as much as 8,000 pounds of milk in a year on hay and grass alone?

Who said times are not much better than they were a few years ago? Here are some late figures of interest to Illinois farmers. Value of Illinois crops sold for March 1933 totaled $1,531,000. By 1935, March sales of crops aggregated $3,716,000. And this year the figure for March sales, believe it or not, is $8,772,000. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is the authority.

Similarly, in livestock and livestock products, sales from Illinois farms mounted from $11,233,000 in March 1933 to $22,134,000 in 1936. Illinois has been more fortunate than some other states. Several of our principal products advanced during the past year—hogs, chickens, milk cows, sheep—many others declined.

How far from parity are we? On April 15 prices received by farmers, all groups, stood at 105 compared with 1909-1914 of 100. At the same time prices paid by farmers for the things they buy stood at an index of 121.—E. G. T.



"But I'll get Harvest Money in spite of this"

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Cheering Farm Bureau Executives at the Annual Meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association Conference Committee.

Program Ready For Institute of Co-operation

Full Week's Conference Opens at Urbana, Monday, June 15. Brings Co-operative Leaders to Illinois From New York to California

IF Illinois farmers have learned anything during the past 15 years of organized effort it is that co-operative production must go hand in hand with co-operative marketing, organized buying, and co-operative credit in putting agriculture on a sound financial basis.

This year's American Institute of Co-operation which opens at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Monday, June 15, will reflect the importance of developing co-operation from all angles in achieving farm prosperity.

The soil conservation program will have a prominent part in the conference along with credit, marketing, and purchasing. And then for good measure Chester C. Davis, AAA Administrator, J. B. Eastman, transportation co-ordinator of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Dr. L. R. Edminster of the State Department, Washington, D. C., and others will handle such questions as foreign trade, transportation of farm products, and the government's foreign trade policy.

The conference will bring together practical marketing men engaged in the daily business of selling farm products. Farm organization and co-operative leaders representing all sections of the country and the different farm commodities will appear on the program. Acting Administrator H. R. Tolley will lead the discussion on soil conservation.

General Talks A. M.

Talks of general interest will be heard each morning. In the afternoon, sectional conferences will divide up by commodities and subjects to allow for informal questions, answers, and general discussion.

The Illinois Agricultural Association and several associated companies will be represented by officers and members of the staff who have been assigned to speak and lead the discussion.

The University is hopefully expecting attendance of at least 3,000 people. It has issued invitations through the state agricultural colleges and co-operatives all over the United States. Illinois which has upwards of 400 farm co-operative associations and organizations alone will undoubtedly contribute from half to three-fourths or more of the audience.

Many college students and graduates hopeful of finding openings in the co-operative movement annually attend the Institute. Admission is free to all comers. There are no registration fees of any kind and the sessions are open to the public.

The program as corrected up to time of going to press is as follows:

Monday Forenoon, June 15
Recital Hall, Smith Memorial Music Building

8 A. M. PHILOSOPHY OF COOPERATION
LECTURE SERIES
J. R. Barton, Neerum, Denmark, co-director. Den Social Hojskole.

GENERAL SESSION
University Auditorium

MARKETING DEVELOPMENT AND PROBLEMS
Chairman: L. J. Taber, Columbus, Ohio, Master, The National Grange

9:00 A. M. LIVESTOCK
*Charles A Ewing, Decatur, Illinois, chairman, The American Institute of Cooperation.
DAIRY
*Charles W. Holman, Washington, D. C., secretary, The American Institute of Cooperation.
GRAIN
*M. W. Thatcher, Washington, D. C., Washington representative of Farmers National Grain Corporation.
RECESS—15 minutes
COTTON
N. C. Williamson, New Orleans, La., president American Cotton Cooperative Association.
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
N. L. Allen, New York City, general manager, National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange.

1:30-4:30 JOINT CONFERENCE ON FLUID MILK AND CREAMERY COOPERATIVES
Recital Hall, Smith Memorial.
CHANGES IN DISTRIBUTIVE OUTLETS
Harry Hartke, chairman. Speeches by R. W. Bartlett, W. A. Gordon, and John Brandt, president, Land O'Lakes Creameries.

Monday Afternoon, June 15
Livestock Section—114 Commerce Building

PROBLEMS OF LIVESTOCK MARKETING COOPERATIVES
Chairman: *M. S. Barker, Indianapolis, Indiana, president, Producers Commission Association.

1:30 P. M. MEMBERSHIP AND PERSONNEL
*J. W. Jones, Washington, D. C., Cooperative Division, Farm Credit Administration.

2:15 P. M. FIELD SERVICE
*Ray Miller, Chicago, Illinois, director of Livestock Marketing, Illinois Agricultural Association.

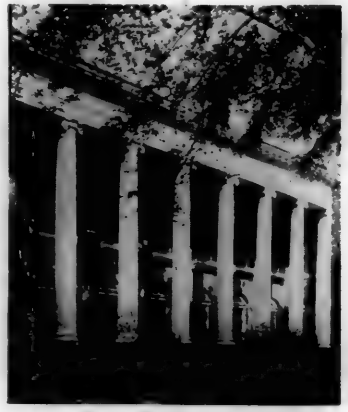
3:00 P. M. COUNTY COMMITTEES
*Roy Burris, Arenzville, Illinois, chairman, Morgan County Livestock Marketing Committee.
DISCUSSION—Opened by:
V. Vaniman, Chicago, Illinois, membership director, American Farm Bureau Federation.

Monday Afternoon, June 15
POULTRY AND EGG SECTION
127 New Agriculture Building

PRODUCING HIGH-QUALITY EGGS
Chairman and Discussion Leader: *L. E. Card, Urbana, Illinois, professor of Poultry Husbandry, University of Illinois.

1:30 P. M. FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT AS THEY AFFECT EGG QUALITY
*H. H. Alp, Urbana, Illinois, extension poultryman, University of Illinois.
HOLDING TEMPERATURES AND INTERIOR EGG QUALITY
*E. M. Funk, Columbia, Missouri, assistant professor of Poultry Husbandry, University of Missouri.

*Accepted



WOMAN'S BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF Illinois. General headquarters for women. Among other things, swimming for women from 3-5 P. M. each day; no charge. Men's Gymnasium offers swimming for men daily from 4-6 P. M. free.

SUGGESTED DISCUSSION SUBJECTS
(A) THE PROBLEM OF DIRTY EGGS
(B) ASSEMBLING, AND PHYSICAL HANDLING TO PREVENT DETERIORATION.

Monday Afternoon, June 15
JOINT SESSION
GRAIN AND FARM SUPPLY COOPERATIVE SECTION
218 University Hall

Chairman and Discussion Leader: Harrison Fahrnkopf, Chicago, Illinois, manager, Illinois Grain Corporation.

1:30 P. M. COMMODITIES ADAPTED TO ELEVATOR DISTRIBUTION—
V. M. Rucker, Manhattan, Kansas, assistant professor in Agricultural Economics, Kansas State College of Agriculture.

2:00 P. M. ESTABLISHING A SUPPLY SERVICE FOR FARMER ELEVATORS
Harold Hedges, Washington, D. C., principal agricultural economist, Farm Credit Administration.

2:45 P. M. COMPETITION BETWEEN COOPERATIVES (DUE TO OVERLAPPING OF SERVICE IN TERRITORY)
*(A) M. J. Briggs, Indianapolis, Indiana, treasurer and assistant general manager, Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association.
*(B) Frank Robotka, Ames, Iowa, professor, Rural Economics, Iowa State College of Agriculture.

Monday Afternoon, June 15
FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SECTION
128 New Agriculture Building

PROBLEMS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE COOPERATIVES

Chairman and Discussion Leader: *Talmage DeFrees, Smithboro, Illinois, president, Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, and vice president, Illinois Agricultural Association.

1:30 P. M. PERSONNEL AND MEMBERSHIP PROBLEMS
(A) *N. L. Allen, Hudson Terminal Building, New York City, general manager, National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange.
(B) *Cornelius Bus, South Haven, Michigan, manager, South Haven Fruit Exchange.

4:00 P. M. ROUND TABLE SESSION
103 New Agricultural Building.
"New Fields for Co-operative Effort."
Dr. H. C. Taylor, Chicago, chairman.
TOUR TO LOCAL COOPERATIVES AND AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Monday Evening, June 15

GENERAL SESSION
Men's New Gymnasium
TRENDS IN DISTRIBUTION
Chairman: Edward O'Neal, Chicago, Illinois, president, American Farm Bureau Federation.
Welcome—Dean H. W. Mumford.

8:00 P. M. EUROPEAN OUTLETS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
Chester Davis, Washington, D. C.
INTERNATIONAL TRADE PROBLEMS AS ILLUSTRATED BY WHEAT—C. W. Peterson, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, editor, The Farm and Ranch Review.

Tuesday Forenoon, June 16

Recital Hall, Smith Memorial Music Building

8:00 A. M. PHILOSOPHY OF COOPERATION LECTURE SERIES
*J. B. Barton, Neerum, Denmark, co-director, Den Social Hojskole.

GENERAL SESSION
University Auditorium
TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS
Chairman *C. A. Ewing, Decatur, Illinois, chairman, The American Institute of Cooperation.

9:00 A. M. THE NATIONAL PROBLEM OF TRANSPORTATION
*J. B. Eastman, Washington, D. C., transportation coordinator, Interstate Commerce Commission.
FUTURE OF AGRICULTURAL FREIGHT RATES
—Donald Conn, Chicago.
TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS IN RELATION TO COMMODITIES: GRAIN
*Clyde M. Reed, Parsons, Kansas, editor, The Parsons Sun and ex-Governor of Kansas.
RECESS—15 minutes
LIVESTOCK
*L. J. Quasey, Chicago, Illinois, commerce counsel, National Livestock Marketing Association.
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
*M. P. Rasmussen, Ithaca, New York, professor of Marketing, College of Agriculture, Cornell University.

1:30-4:00 P. M. CONFERENCE ON CREAMERY COOPERATIVES
Morrow Hall, Old Agricultural Building.
FACTORS AFFECTING EFFICIENCY OF LOCAL COOPERATIVE CREAMERIES
Joseph H. Anderson of Iowa, chairman. Papers by Thomas G. Stitts of FCA, F. A. Gongler of I. A. A., and Frank Robotka, Iowa State College.

1:30-4:00 P. M. CONFERENCE ON FLUID MILK
Recital Hall, Smith Memorial.
B. F. Beach, chairman and discussion leader. Addresses by H. R. Leonard, St. Paul, A. N. Heggen, Des Moines, John P. Case of Pure Milk Ass'n, Chicago, and William H. Bronson, Boston.

Tuesday Afternoon, June 16

Livestock Section—114 Commerce Building
TRANSPORTATION IN REGARD TO LIVESTOCK MARKETING
Chairman: *H. H. Parke, Chicago, Illinois, president, Chicago Producers Commission Association.

1:30 P. M. MOTOR TRUCK LEGISLATION
*G. W. Baxter, Chicago, Illinois, transportation director, Illinois Agricultural Association.

2:00 P. M. OPERATION AND FINANCING OF MOTOR TRUCK CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS
*A. F. Potter, Cleveland, Ohio, manager, Producers Cooperative Commission Association.

2:30 P. M. TRANSPORTATION NEEDS (ADJUSTMENTS)
*Lee J. Quasey, Chicago, Illinois, commerce counsel, National Live Stock Marketing Association.

3:00 P. M. DISCUSSION—Opened by:
Charles B. Bowling, Washington, D. C.

Tuesday Afternoon, June 16

POULTRY AND EGG SECTION
127 New Agriculture Building



New Agriculture Building on the campus of the University of Illinois. It will be headquarters for the twelfth annual session of the American Institute of Cooperation.

TYPES OF COOPERATIVE EFFORT IN EGG MARKETING
Chairman and Discussion Leader: *R. E. Cray, Columbus, Ohio, extension poultryman, Ohio State University.

1:30 P. M. EGG AUCTIONS—A DEMONSTRATION OF AUCTION SELLING
*B. B. Treat, Wooster, Ohio, manager, Wooster Cooperative Poultry Association.
SUGGESTED DISCUSSION SUBJECTS
(A) THE PLACE OF EGG AUCTIONS IN THE MARKETING OF MID-WESTERN EGGS.
(B) DIRECT SHIPPING OF EGGS FROM MID-WESTERN POINTS.

Tuesday Afternoon, June 16

Grain Marketing Section—218 University Hall
TRANSPORTATION IN GRAIN MARKETING
Chairman and Discussion Leader: *Wilbur H. Thompson, Omaha, Nebraska, secretary, Bank for Cooperatives, Farm Credit Administration.

1:30 P. M. GROWING IMPORTANCE OF INLAND WATERWAYS
*J. O. McClintock, Chicago, Illinois, manager, Chicago branch office, Farmers National Grain Corporation.
LONG-TIME EFFECTS OF TRUCKING ON FARMER-ELEVATORS
*M. R. Miller, North Kansas City, Missouri, secretary, Missouri Grain Growers, Inc.
ADJUSTMENTS IN TERMINAL OPERATIONS
*H. E. Witham, Kansas City, Missouri, manager, Farmers National Grain Corporation.
DISCUSSION

Tuesday Afternoon, June 16

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SECTION
128 New Agriculture Building
TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS
Chairman and Discussion Leader: *H. M. Newell, Springfield, Illinois, superintendent, Division of Markets, Illinois State Department of Agriculture.

1:30 P. M. MOTOR TRUCK TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS
(A) *Charles W. Hauck, Columbus, Ohio, assistant professor of Rural Economics, Ohio State University.
(B) *G. N. Motts, East Lansing, Michigan, research assistant in Economics, Michigan State College.
(C) *M. P. Rasmussen, Ithaca, New York, professor of Marketing, Cornell University.
DISCUSSION

Tuesday, June 16

FARM SUPPLY SECTION
112 Chemistry Annex

Chairman and Discussion Leader: Dr. C. L. Stewart, Urbana, Ill.

1:30 P. M. PRODUCER-CONSUMER COOPERATIVE RELATIONSHIPS
DISCUSSION
(A) *Murray D. Lincoln, Columbus, Ohio, secretary, Ohio Farm Bureau Federation.
(B) *I. H. Hull, Indianapolis, Indiana, general manager, Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association.
(C) *Quentin Reynolds, Springfield, Massachusetts, general manager, Eastern State Farmers Exchange.

1:30-4:00 P. M. CONFERENCE FOR LOCAL DEALERS. 303 Lincoln Hall.

4:00 P. M. ROUND TABLE SESSION
103 New Agricultural Building.
"THE PLACE OF THE COOPERATIVES IN A NATIONAL POLICY"

4:00 P. M. LOCAL TOUR

Tuesday Evening, June 16,
GENERAL SESSION
8 P. M., University Skating Rink
RECREATIONAL—MIXER SESSION
Master of Ceremonies: D. E. Lindstrom, Urbana, Illinois, associate Rural Sociology, University of Illinois.
Entertainment: Young Adult Groups from the State
Group Games and Dancing.

Wednesday Forenoon, June 17

Recital Hall, Smith Memorial Music Building

8 A. M. PHILOSOPHY OF COOPERATION LECTURE SERIES
*J. B. Barton, Neerum, Denmark, co-director, Den Social Hojskole.

GENERAL SESSION
University Auditorium
FUNDAMENTALS OF COOPERATION
Chairman: *H. W. Mumford, Urbana, Illinois, Dean and Director, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

9:00 A. M. LEGALLY ACCEPTED PRINCIPLES OF COOPERATION
(A) *Donald Kirkpatrick, Chicago, Illinois, Illinois Agricultural Association.
(B) *Carl Loos, Washington, D. C., California Fruit Growers Exchange.
RECESS—15 minutes
ESSENTIALS OF MANAGEMENT CONTROL
*C. C. Teague, Santa Paula, California, president, California Fruit Growers Exchange.
RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN COOPERATIVES AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTIONS
*C. E. Huff, Chicago, Illinois, president, Farmers National Grain Corporation.

Wednesday Afternoon, June 17

Livestock Section—114 Commerce Building

1:30-4:00 CONFERENCE ON CREAMERY COOPERATIVES
Morrow Hall, Old Agricultural Building.
CREAMERY SERVICES
C. R. George, chairman and discussion leader. Speeches by Roy C. Potts, Oscar A. Swank, P. L. Betts, R. O. Storvick.

1:30-4:00 CONFERENCE ON FLUID MILK
Recital Hall, Smith Memorial.
I. W. Heaps, chairman and discussion leader. Speeches by Walter Hunnicutt, Jesse M. Huston and B. B. Derrick.

FACTORS AFFECTING LIVESTOCK PRICES
Chairman: *J. R. Fulkerson, National Stock Yards, Illinois, president, Producers Live Stock Commission Association.

1:30 P. M. RELATIONS OF MEAT PRICES TO LIVESTOCK PRICES
*J. S. Campbell, Chicago, Illinois, local representative, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Union Stock Yards.
(Factors) Prices Affecting Livestock Prices.

2:15 P. M. ON THE MARKET
*D. L. Swanson, Chicago, Illinois, manager, Chicago Producers Commission Association.

3:00 P. M. FARM TO MARKET
*R. C. Ashby, Urbana, Illinois, associate chief, Livestock Marketing, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

3:30 P. M. GENERAL DISCUSSION
(A) *G. R. Henderson, Fort Collins, Colorado, assistant animal husbandman, Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts.
(B) *John E. Brown, Louisville, Kentucky, president, Bank for Cooperatives, Farm Credit Administration.
(C) Dan Gettinger, Indianapolis, Indiana, director, Producers Commission Association.

Wednesday Afternoon, June 17

POULTRY AND EGG SECTION
127 New Agriculture Building
OPENING MID-WEST MARKETS TO HIGH QUALITY EGGS

Chairman and Discussion Leader: *E. R. Menefee, Lafayette, Indiana, assistant in Poultry Husbandry, Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station.

1:30 P. M. CHAIN STORE BUYING OF EGGS
*D. W. Ferneau, Cleveland, Ohio, manager, Department of Egg and Poultry Marketing, Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Inc.
SUGGESTED DISCUSSION SUBJECT
(A) SOME ASPECTS OF OUR LOCAL MARKETS

Wednesday Afternoon, June 17

Grain Marketing Section—218 University Hall
PROBLEMS OF LOCAL COOPERATIVE ELEVATORS

Chairman and Discussion Leader: *Leroy Melton, Greenville, Illinois, president, Farmers Equity Union.

1:30 P. M. FINANCING AND AUDITING SERVICE
*D. M. Hardy, St. Louis, Missouri, president, Bank for Cooperatives, St. Louis.

STANDARDS FOR SUCCESSFUL ELEVATOR OPERATIONS
*Roy M. Green, Washington, D. C., Division of Agricultural Finance, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A.

REORGANIZING THE LOCAL FARMER-ELEVATOR
*Harrison Fahrnkopf, Chicago, Illinois, manager, Illinois Grain Corporation.

Wednesday Afternoon, June 17

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SECTION
128 New Agriculture Building

Chairman and Discussion Leader: *J. W. Lloyd, Urbana, Illinois, chief in Fruit and Vegetable Marketing, University of Illinois.

1:30 P. M. STANDARDIZATION IN THE GRADING AND PACKING OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN RELATION TO COOPERATIVE MARKETING
(A) *C. C. Teague, Los Angeles, California, president California Fruit Growers Exchange.
(B) *Frederick V. Waugh, Washington, D. C., Division of Marketing Research, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
(C) *F. C. Gaylord, Lafayette, Indiana, assistant chief, Horticulture, Purdue University.

Wednesday, June 17

FARM SUPPLY SECTION
112 Chemistry Annex
METHODS OF MEASURING SUCCESS

Chairman and Discussion Leader: *L. R. Marchant, Chicago, Illinois, manager, Illinois Farm Supply Company.

1:30 P. M. THE YARDSTICKS OF EFFICIENCY
(A) *Joseph G. Knapp, Washington, D. C., agricultural economist, Cooperative Division, Farm Credit Administration.
(B) *Paul Ingerson, St. Paul, Minnesota, manager, Oil Division, Farmers Union General Exchange.
(C) *Fred E. Herndon, Macomb, Illinois, president, Illinois Farm Supply Company.

1:30-4:00 P. M. CONFERENCE FOR LOCAL LEADERS
303 Lincoln Hall.

4:00 P. M. ROUND TABLE SESSION
103 New Agriculture Building.
TRAINING OF PERSONNEL FOR THE COOPERATIVE FIELD

4:00 P. M. LOCAL TOUR

Thursday Forenoon, June 18

Recital Hall, Smith Memorial Music Building

8:00 A. M. PHILOSOPHY OF COOPERATION LECTURE SERIES
*J. R. Barton, Neerum, Denmark, co-director, Den Social Hojskole.

GENERAL SESSION
University Auditorium
COOPERATIVE CREDIT PROBLEMS

Chairman: *F. W. Niemeyer, St. Louis, Missouri, general agent, Farm Credit Administration.

9:00 A. M. PREVENTIVE MEDICINE FOR CO-OPERATIVES
*F. W. Peck, St. Paul, Minnesota, director of agricultural extension, College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota.

EFFECTIVE FINANCING OF CO-OPERATIVES
*S. D. Sanders, Washington, D. C., Cooperative Bank commissioner, Farm Credit Administration.

RECESS—15 minutes

COOPERATIVE PRODUCTION CREDIT
*S. M. Garwood, Washington, D. C., Production Credit commissioner, Farm Credit Administration.

COOPERATIVE CREDIT RESPONSIBILITY
*Albert S. Goss, Washington, D. C., Federal Land Bank commissioner, Farm Credit Administration.

Thursday Afternoon, June 18

Livestock Section—114 Commerce Building

1:30-4:00 CONFERENCE ON CREAMERY CO-OPERATIVES
Morrow Hall, Old Agricultural Building.
SYMPOSIUM OF SERVICES

Forrest C. Fairchild, chairman. Addresses by J. B. Counties, Illinois Producers Creameries, C. W. Hibbert, U. M. Dickey, John Brandt and F. W. Huntzicker.

1:30-4:00 P. M. CONFERENCE ON FLUID MILK.
Recital Hall, Smith Memorial.
MEMBERSHIP PROBLEMS

Wilfred Shaw, I. A. A. chairman. Speeches by H. W. Mainland, Fred T. Flynn and E. W. Tiedeman.

CO-OPERATIVE SERVICES IN SUPPLYING FEEDERS

Chairman: C. B. Denman, Farmington, Mo., president, National Livestock Marketing.

1:30 P. M. PURCHASES OF FEEDER CATTLE AND LAMBS
(A) *C. B. Denman, Chicago, Illinois, president, National Live Stock Marketing Association.
(B) *H. R. Rusk, Urbana, Illinois, chief, Animal Husbandry Department, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

2:30 P. M. FINANCING FEEDER PURCHASES
*Scott Meiks, Indianapolis, Indiana, manager, Producers Commission Association.

3:00 P. M. CONTRACT FEEDING
*C. G. Randell, Washington, D. C., Livestock and Wool Division, Farm Credit Administration.

3:30 P. M. GENERAL DISCUSSION
L. O. Grieser, Chicago, Illinois, manager, National Live Stock Credit Corporation.
F. E. Hanks, Denver, Colorado, manager, Intermountain Live Stock Marketing Association.
I. H. Jacob, Salt Lake City, Utah, manager, Producers Live Stock Marketing Association.
W. E. Riegel, Tolono, Illinois.
A. A. Wright, Fort Worth, Texas, manager, National Finance Credit Corporation.

Thursday Afternoon, June 18

Poultry and Egg Section—New Agriculture Bldg.
POULTRY MARKETING

Chairman and Discussion Leader: *W. D. Termohlen, Washington, D. C., chief, Poultry Section, Division of Livestock and Feed Grains, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

1:30 P. M. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN BROILER PRODUCTION
*L. C. Todd, Lafayette, Indiana, extension poultryman, Purdue University, and Utah Poultry Producers Cooperative Association, Salt Lake City, Utah.

BUYING LIVE POULTRY BY GRADE
*J. W. Evans, Chicago, Illinois, Produce Department, Swift and Company.

PROBLEMS IN MARKETING DRESSED POULTRY
*W. T. S. White, Fort Wayne, Indiana, Sherman White and Company.

Thursday Afternoon, June 18

Grain Marketing Section—218 University Hall
TERMINAL MARKETS

Chairman and Discussion Leader: *W. H. Settle, Indianapolis, Indiana, manager, Farmers National Grain Corporation.

1:30 P. M. COOPERATIVES ON THE TERMINAL MARKET
*C. E. Huff, Chicago, Illinois, president, Farmers National Grain Corporation.

THE CANADIAN AND WORLD WHEAT SITUATIONS
*C. W. Peterson, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, editor, The Farm and Ranch Review.

Thursday Afternoon, June 18

Fruit and Vegetable Section—128 New Agriculture Building
SPRAY RESIDUE PROBLEMS

Chairman and Discussion Leader: *H. W. Day, Carbondale, Illinois, manager, Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange.

1:30 P. M. RELATION OF THE SPRAY RESIDUE PROBLEM TO COOPERATIVE MARKETING. FINANCING A CO-OPERATIVE APPLE WASHING AND PACKING OUTFIT.
(A) *J. W. Lloyd, Urbana, Illinois, chief in Fruit and Vegetable Marketing, University of Illinois.
(B) J. R. Hayes, St. Louis, Missouri, secretary, Bank for Cooperatives.
(C) *W. A. Ruth, Urbana, Illinois, chief in Pomological Physiology, University of Illinois.

Thursday Afternoon, June 18

Farm Supply Section—112 Chemistry Annex
SETTING A COOPERATIVE PACE IN BUSINESS

Chairman and Discussion Leader: *Fred E. Herndon, Macomb, Illinois, president, Illinois Farm Supply Company.

1:30 P. M. (A) COOPERATIVE FINANCING
*S. D. Sanders, Washington, D. C., cooperative commissioner, Farm Credit Administration.

2:00 P. M. (B) RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS OF COOPERATIVES
*F. W. Peck, St. Paul, Minnesota, director, Agricultural Extension, University of Minnesota, College of Agriculture.

Thursday Afternoon, June 18

CREDIT SECTION
Auditorium
FARM MORTGAGE CREDIT

Chairman and Discussion Leader: W. L. Rust, St. Louis, Missouri, president, Federal Land Bank of St. Louis.

2:00 P. M. THE FIRST TWENTY YEARS OF COOPERATIVE FARM MORTGAGE CREDIT
Ernest Rice, Louisville, Kentucky, president, Federal Land Bank of Louisville.

DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATIVE FEATURES IN THE STRENGTHENING OF THE LAND BANK SYSTEM
O. J. Lloyd, St. Louis, Missouri, vice-president, Federal Land Bank of St. Louis.

DISCUSSION

1:30-4:00 P. M. CONFERENCE ON COOPERATIVE FARM MANAGEMENT SERVICE
316 New Agriculture Building.

1:30-4:00 P. M. CONFERENCE FOR LOCAL LEADERS
303 Lincoln Hall.

4:00 P. M. ROUND TABLE SESSION
103 New Agriculture Building.
NEEDED RESEARCH IN COOPERATION

4:00 P. M. TOUR OF LOCAL COOPERATIVES

Thursday Evening, June 18

General Session—Men's New Gymnasium
INTERNATIONAL TRADE POLICIES

Chairman: *C. V. Gregory, Chicago, Illinois, Editor, The Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Illinois.

8:00 P. M. THE TRADE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES
Dr. L. B. Edminster, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL DISCUSSION
Charles A. Ewing, Decatur, Ill.
N. C. Williamson, New Orleans, Louisiana, vice-president, American Cotton Cooperative Association.
Charles Holman, Washington, D. C., secretary, American Institute of Cooperation.
M. W. Thatcher, Washington, D. C., Washington representative, National Grain Corporation.

(Continued on page 28)

*Accepted

*Accepted

Poor Relief—A Serious Problem

By John C. Watson

THE seriousness of the problem of relieving the poor in Illinois is shown by the following facts:

1. Nearly $370,000,000, not including Federal work relief, has been spent in Illinois for relief and its administration in the four years ending January 31, 1936. Of this huge total the Federal government supplied more than 70 per cent, the State less than 25 per cent, including both bond issues, and local public funds less than five per cent.

2. Relief expenditures today are at or near their highest point, in spite of an increase in the Illinois industrial employment index from about 50 per cent of normal in January, 1933, to nearly 75 per cent in January, 1936. The number of families and persons on relief or on Federal WPA jobs, are still near the high point of the depression.

3. The Federal Government has declared its intention of cutting down its appropriations for work relief and forcing all relief of unemployables on the states and localities. Any long continued allocation of huge Federal grants for relief whether by the W. P. A. or otherwise appears exceedingly doubtful.

Relief Policies

In the past four years, the State has enacted relief legislation and provided funds therefor only as one emergency after another has arisen. No policies have been adopted for the administration of relief so as to damage as little as possible the self-respect of the destitute. This was probably unavoidable for the first year or so when relief demands were rapidly increasing and the need was acute for speedy action in relieving distress.

Mindful of the danger in this situation, the Illinois Agricultural Association was the first to urge the necessity of requiring reasonable and uniform local taxation and responsibility for relief. For this purpose it sponsored the Lantz bills which passed the regular session of the General Assembly in 1933, but were vetoed.

The position of the Association at that time has been amply sustained by subsequent developments. Pressure by communities and recipients of relief for "easy" State and Federal funds has gone far to create the pauper attitude not only in many people but also in some counties and communities.

There has been an evident tendency for counties and communities to evade their responsibility for relief; for employables to prefer a lower standard of living either on relief funds without work or on Federal work funds without adequate labor therefor.

Some such persons refuse any jobs, or better paying private jobs requiring more work. Both industry and agriculture have noted the increasing trend in this direction.

Hickman-Lantz-Finn Bills

To offer a constructive plan to improve such conditions, the Illinois Agricultural Association again sponsored a series of five bills in the present second special session of the General Assembly, containing most of the provisions of the Lantz Bills of 1933 and one important new provision. After many delays, Senate Bill No. 10, the last of this series, finally became law on May 12, when it was filed by the Governor with the Secretary of State.

This series of bills, introduced early in January by Senators Hickman, Lantz and Finn, passed the Senate on January 29th. The first four passed the House in February, and were approved by the Governor early in March. Passage of the Lyons-O'Neill Act in February, abolishing most of the powers of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission after May 1, necessitated amendment of Senate Bill No. 10 in the House. As amended, it passed the House early in March but concurrence by the Senate with the House amendment was delayed by absence of some of its supporters and the recess of the General Assembly from March 6th to April 21st. Concurrence by the Senate was finally secured on April 28th.

These measures, which become effective July 1, are designed to secure greater uniformity in taxing power for relief. The Acts just passed transfer responsibility for relief from each supervisor-governed county to each township therein and from Cook County to each of the outlying townships therein and to the City of Chicago, which has no townships. The huge staff of relief workers employed by the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission will be disbanded as such on July 1.

In each down-state commission-governed county, responsibility for relief will remain as now with the county board. The bills give every township, the City of Chicago, and every down-state commission-governed county a uniform relief tax rate of not over 30 cents on each $100 of assessed valuations.

They empower each township to call a special town meeting, and the City Council of Chicago to hold a special session in July, 1936, for the purpose of levying such taxes for this year. Commission-governed counties can make such levies in their regular September meetings. The proceeds of levies for relief cannot legally be used for any other purpose.

A New Policy

Senate Bill No. 10 contains a highly important new policy which provides that after September 30, 1936, no State relief funds shall in any fiscal year be allocated to or for any relief taxing district unless it has first levied taxes on property therein for relief requiring the maximum tax rate permitted without referendum.

This provision is intended to end serious evasion of county or local tax levies for relief. For several years prior to 1935, Cook County and a few of the commission-governed counties down-state, having no special tax rates therefor, levied little or no taxes to provide relief for their own destitute outside of institutions. Such counties have re-

(Continued on page 8)

On July 1 Illinois Townships and Localities Take Over the Job of Administering Relief. Here Is the I. A. A.'s Record on Relief Legislation Together with Some Interesting Facts Every Farmer Taxpayer Should Have—Editor.

Poor Relief—A Serious Problem

(Continued from page 7)

lied almost wholly upon Federal and State funds, thereby securing more than their share of the State Retailers' Occupational tax used for relief and large direct appropriations from the State treasury for the same purpose.

Meanwhile most townships, while paying their full share of occupational taxes and appropriations for relief, were levying heavy taxes for relief of their own destitute, many requiring tax rates of 40 or 50 cents, or even more. The taxes extended therefor often amounted to several dollars per capita of their entire population.

In 1934 and especially in 1935, town meetings in many townships, following the example of the counties which were evading their duty, substantially reduced their levies for relief. Senate Bill No. 10 is intended to correct this tendency. If allowed to continue it would not only increase the inequalities in local taxes for relief, but as evasion became more general, would probably result finally in the levy of little or no local taxes for relief.

Will Reduce Need

Recent legislation providing for old age pensions and for additional Federal, State and local funds for assistance to the blind and to dependent children, when fully in effect, will substantially reduce the funds needed for other forms of relief. For this reason it is probable that all necessary funds for relief of destitution can be provided by a tax levy of less than 30 cents in most rural townships, including many having villages or even small cities, and perhaps including some commission-governed counties.

Such townships and counties as levy less than the 30 cent rate will not be eligible to allocations of relief funds from the State Retailers' Occupational tax and from direct appropriations from the State treasury. The fairness of this provision has been questioned in some rural counties and townships in the belief that such taxing districts are entitled to a fair share of such State funds. They sometimes urge that their fair share of such State funds would provide all needs necessary for relief in their taxing districts.

Such complaints are made by people who do not appreciate the necessity of requiring local relief taxes as the only effective means of arousing local interest in and securing better administration of relief. The people of such taxing districts are fortunate in being able to handle their own relief problems with a lower tax rate than others must levy.

The people of the rural townships and counties have been paying and must continue for some time to pay State relief taxes for the benefit of other communities that cannot unaided carry their entire burden. Several proposals, thus far successfully opposed by the I. A. A. and others, have been made to require additional State taxes for this purpose.

Centralized administration of relief has proved successful in preventing suffering from destitution. It has not proved successful in dealing with the undeserving who refuse jobs in industry or agriculture because they prefer relief either without work or with the light work so often permitted on work relief jobs.

In dealing with such people and in handling relief with economy, administration by local officers who know their own people and are under the observation of local taxpayers, should usually prove better. Wherever such administration fails, it will usually be the fault of the citizens. If it is the fault of the local officials, the citizens have the remedy in the ballot.



MR. AND MRS. J. M. ELY
"She was the girl on the next farm."

With Our County Farm Bureau Presidents

GRUNDY county in northeastern Illinois is small in area but few counties have as high a percentage of rich, black level land. Grundy was one of the first counties to organize a Farm Bureau. It has pioneered in growing sweet clover, developing a heavy short-growing variety known as Grundy County white biennial.

When farmers in Grundy county back about world war time decided to organize a Farm Bureau, J. M. Ely who resides north of Mazon was one of the first to get in. A good farmer interested in growing better crops and livestock, he, along with Harry Hough and other leaders, saw the value of the new movement. Since then Grundy has had a thriving county organization.

Mr. Ely was elected to the board of directors in 1925, chosen for president three years ago. He is a solid conservative man with an appreciation of humor that stands in good stead when there are knotty problems to work out in the Farm Bureau office or on the farm.

Apologizing for his dressed up appearance he said: "I'm just home from a funeral. You seldom see me in anything but old clothes. Out here working most of the time. It's getting so whenever I dress up, they say, 'There goes Ely, must be another funeral today.'"

Ely and his married son who lives down the road operate 440 acres of land. Last year the corn made 64 bu. The oats were so heavy and tangled that "it hardly paid to harvest them," he said. "We couldn't get them cut with all the wet weather."

Soil conservation is an old story on the Ely farm. "It's what I've done all my life," he said. "It'll be no problem for us to go along with the new program." Corn, oats, soybeans, and sweet and red clover are the principal crops in the rotation.

A good deal of the corn goes into the purebred Duroc Jersey hogs. Mr. Ely thinks the purebred hog business is about washed up. "I sold boars for $25 last December," he said, "and the barrows brought $37.50 in February. We vaccinate our own pigs with Farm Bureau serum."

The Elys figure that Aladdin gasoline,

(Continued on page 23)



Here are County and Township Officials in charge of Administration of the Soil Conservation Program in Tazewell County

Soil Conservation Is Making Good Progress

Making steady progress, the new soil conservation program has now advanced to the point where work sheets have been set up on approximately 1,500, or 65% of the farms in Knox county, Farm Adviser A. R. Kemp reported May 15. Progress in Knox county is typical of what's going on in other counties throughout Illinois.

Work sheets for Henderson, Elba, Sparta, and Persifer townships have been completed and checked for several days, these being the first to be turned in by the community committeemen. Other townships from which work sheets have been turned in are: Rio, Ontario, Walnut Grove, Copley, Cedar, Orange, Haw Creek, and Salem. Filling out work sheets on the remaining townships in the county is being pushed by community committeemen so that the next steps in the program can be started immediately. These will be the making up of listing sheets, showing the reported soil-depleting crop acreage for each farm in the county by communities.

After necessary adjustments are made in the figures on this listing sheet, each farm in the county will be assigned its proper soil-depleting base. This base will be figured from the 1935 acreage of crops, adjusted to meet special conditions.

"Farmers need not delay until they get notice of their soil-depleting base before shaping up their cropping plans to qualify for the maximum payments," said Kemp.

"Notice of their soil-depleting bases will be sent to all farmers in the county within the near future, but in the meantime it will pay to do a little figuring.

"First, add up the acreage of your corn, oats, wheat and other soil-depleting crops in 1935. This may not be your official soil-depleting base, but for the average it will be fairly close.

"Fifteen per cent of this soil-depleting acreage should then be diverted to soil-conserving crops. These can be legumes or they can be grasses seeded with a nurse crop, the nurse crop to be clipped or pastured before grain is formed. The nurse crop can not be cut for hay or grain on land for which class 1, soil-conserving payments are desired.

"With the season as late as it is, farmers may have to make special provisions for the 15 per cent of their soil-depleting acreage which they devote to soil conservation in 1936. A farmer who already has seeded down a big acreage of small grain to soil-conserving crops need only pasture or clip enough of these acres to qualify for his 15 per cent."

The Lasalle County Farm Bureau recently published a 68 page farm directory containing names and addresses of every farmer in the county. It is well illustrated with pictures and contains articles and tables of value and interest to farmers.

Uncle Ab says that the more learning a man has the less trouble he is likely to have.

Livestock Men Have Busy Program

A demonstration of livestock grading, a 4-H Club tour to Peoria's market, a county meeting for all livestock producers with a special program arranged, and a cattle feeders' tour are some of the things planned for the rest of the year by the Fulton County Livestock Committee, according to Lee Harris, chairman.

The committee met recently for the purpose of completing details of the marketing program in that county. Last year Fulton County marketed 637 cars or 22 percent of all its livestock co-operatively.

Conference for Women Planned

A mid-summer conference, July 20-24, at the Woman's Building, State Fair Grounds, Springfield, is being sponsored by the Illinois Home Bureau Federation and Home Economics Extension of the University of Illinois.

Mrs. Elsie Mies, Urbana, and Mrs. Kathryn Van Aken Burns, State leader of Extension work, are in charge of arrangements. Plans are being made for 100 women, with all the 42 counties represented. Facilities for sleeping, eating, plenty of showers, are provided in the building.

The program is to consist of training schools in organization and legislation. Recreation will be provided. Several trips to places of interest around the State Capitol have been planned. On the last day of the conference, open house will take the place of the Federation State picnic.

Field Day of Farm Sports Planned

After Harvest Music and Sports Festival Proposed at I. A. A. Board Meeting

Plans for developing an I. A. A. state-wide Farm Field Day and Sports Festival brought in by a committee composed of A. O. Eckert, St. Clair county, chairman; Albert Hayes, Peoria county, and Otto Steffey, Henderson county were considered at the I. A. A. board of directors meeting in Chicago May 15.

The board gave the project tentative approval and asked that a further report with more detailed information be brought before the June meeting.

The program as outlined by the committee at its initial meeting attended by President Earl C. Smith, C. V. Gregory, editor, and Merrill Gregory of Prairie Farmer, George C. Biggar, WLS, Chas. E. Yale, Lee County farm adviser, and George Thiem, I. A. A. director of publicity, would include among its features:

1. State Farm Bureau Soft Ball tournament.

2. State championship Farm Bureau baseball series.

3. Horseshoe pitching tournament—state finals.

4. State rural community band contest. Contestants to be selected by County Farm Bureaus in various congressional districts.

5. Tug-o-War Contest between county teams.

6. County Farm Bureau relay race.

7. Assortment of races for children.

8. Donkey Ball Game with players (except pitcher and catcher) and base runners mounted on donkeys.

Preliminary contests to decide the state finals in soft ball and baseball would be held the day before the main event. An evening program is being considered for those who arrive early. Folk dancing, an old time Fiddler's Contest, amateur musical, tap dancing, and entertainment contest, farm glee club singing, and other events would be scheduled for the evening program.

The Field Day program is tentatively held for the week-end preceding Labor Day, Sept. 4-5. The State Fair Grounds at Springfield have been mentioned as the best location for the Field Day but no definite arrangements have as yet been made.

The idea of a sports festival was discussed at the Annual Meeting of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League at Peoria early in April. President Harris appointed the committee and requested it to develop plans for such an event for submission to officers and directors of the I. A. A. for consideration.



Pitches Hay and Milks Cows At Age 84

"In the May issue of the RECORD was a picture of Mr. Alvin Broughton who pitched hay at 78," writes Helen Eichenauer, of Cass county. "R. C. Eichenauer of Chandlerville pitched hay last summer at the age of 83. This picture is of both Mr. and Mrs. Eichenauer who are now 84 and 82 respectively, both celebrating their birthdays on April 30. They both milked the cows morning and night last winter during the below zero weather and still continue to do so."

Retail Meat Prices 20% Under 1929

"Retail prices of beef and pork are at least 20 percent lower than in 1929," says the department of animal husbandry at Cornell. "All retail meat prices are now slightly lower than they were at this time last year, and in some instances very much lower."

Meat production during the first three months of this year, because of diminished livestock supplies, was about 12 percent under the production level of the corresponding period of 1934, and nine percent less than the 1931-35 five year average for that period.

Beef slaughter recently reached the highest point since the war reflecting increased receipts of cattle. Prices have been steadily declining as supplies increased.

Co-operative Company Owns 2-Acre Plant

Has Paid 8% on Stock and $610,000 in Dividends Since 1920

A CO-OPERATIVE poultry and egg plant covering approximately two acres is owned by the Producers Produce Company of Springfield, Missouri. Its annual carlot shipments total more than 300 carloads of live poultry, 150 carloads of dressed poultry, 600 carloads of shell eggs, 200 carloads canned eggs, 25 carloads wool—a total volume of more than 23,000,000 pounds handled annually.

Gross sales have been averaging from $2,500,000 to $5,000,000 depending upon prices, according to Frank Gougler and J. B. Countiss of the I. A. A. staff. Stockholders have received eight per cent dividends almost from the beginning and patrons have received more than $610,000 in dividends during the past 15 years.

"Shortly after this co-operative was organized in 1920 it lost money," said Gougler. "But the directors had faith in its future. When they found it necessary to raise additional capital they mortgaged their farms and signed notes to get funds to carry on the business. Today the co-operative owns its own plant free of debt and has a thriving business that is returning the farmers of southwestern Missouri more for their produce than they ever could hope to gain under any other system of marketing."

"U. S. Only Started on Solution Farm Problem"

WHILE much has been accomplished to improve agricultural income and welfare, America is only well started toward a solution of the farm problem. Its sound and final solution is basic to the disposal of all other social and economic questions, Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, told several hundred agricultural students and faculty members at the University of Illinois Ag banquet recently.

"Consumers in the cities are commencing to realize that their welfare is inseparably bound up with the welfare of farmers.

"Unemployment, still a major concern of the nation, is directly connected with the farm problem and will only be eliminated to the extent that the farm problem is honestly and completely solved," Mr. Smith said.

Until farmers secure a fair share of the national income they can not buy enough of the products of industry to put unemployed men back to work producing those products, he explained.

The city consumers are commencing to realize they have much at stake and will increasingly lessen their resistance to measures such as the present soil conservation program and other measures for the relief of agriculture, President Smith predicted.

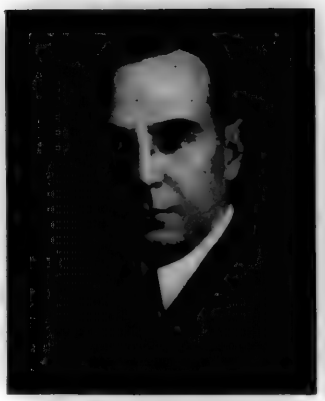
"People in the city already are beginning to see that their food supply, their shelter, their income, their employment, and, in fact, their entire welfare are related to prices of farm products. They have more at stake than the farmer because the farmer and his family will be the last to go hungry or to lose the roof over their heads."

He made a plea for honest, clear organized thinking on the part of farmers and of young people who are training themselves for agricultural careers. Such thinking, he said, is needed to cut through the propaganda with respect to exports and imports and to form sound judgment on other agricultural questions.

"Opponents of current farm policies tell us, for instance, that the way to solve the agricultural problem is to increase the exports of this country."

Tracing the history of present economic problems from over-expansion during the war, President Smith explained how industry had put agriculture at a serious disadvantage by controling supply and holding up prices. while farmers, faced with prices that went lower and lower, were compelled to produce more and more in order to meet their fixed charges for interest. taxes and other bills. Resulting surpluses pushed prices still lower, leaving farmers worse off with each new harvest.

The present soil conservation program not only enables farmers to more nearly adjust their supply of products to demand and thereby insure themselves a fair price but also is an intelligent step in protection of the nation's soil reserves, President Smith said.



EARL C. SMITH
"Unemployment is Directly Connected With the Farm Problem."

Fewer Peaches and Apples Is '36 Outlook

Fruit Growers Exchange Takes Another Hitch in Its Belt and Plans for Future

THE 1936 peach crop will, without doubt, be no larger, and probably much less, than the 1934 crop, Manager Harry Day reported at the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange annual meeting May 12 in Carbondale. All peach buds north of a line through Carbondale and Harrisburg are dead, and the number of live buds in the southern part of the state is very questionable, he added.

The recent pear bloom might indicate that a Kieffer pear crop similar to the one which was had in 1934 and 1935 should be produced. If it is true, it is reasonable to presume that about 100 cars might be had through the Exchange in 1936.

Practically all reports indicate that the 1936 apple crop will be much smaller than was produced in 1935. A smaller crop of apples in the midwest than was obtained in 1935 would return more net money to producers.

The Fruit Growers Exchange stands ready to continue its promotional program to construct and install apple washing and grading plants, but the board feels growers should have a certain financial interest in these plants.

A brief review of what the organization has done the past year follows:

Strawberries marketed for growers were largely confined to three districts with most of the activities around Paris and Anna. A total of 22,159 cases were marketed. The Exchange urged members to carry on a better grading and packing program and, as a result, most berries were pan-graded and sold under the ILLINI label. Records for the season show that prices for pan-graded No. 1 ILLINI berries averaged $3.38 f. o. b. Paris for a 24 quart case. No. 1 berries not pan-graded and not labeled averaged only $2.94, a difference of 44c. This difference justifies growers in carrying on a more careful grading and selling program. A further expansion of volume in the strawberry business is looked forward to.

The cantaloupe crop for the Poag Growers Association consisted of 1,985 boxes, a short crop due to heavy rains early followed by drought and insect injury. Prices secured were reasonably good; the net average for all grades was 52½c per bushel box to the grower.

The peach crop in Illinois was estimated at 4,000 cars. The Oriental fruit moth gained headway and caused a situation which was reflected in the marketing of the peach crop, making the quality rather poor and the trade a bit skeptical. Prices ranged from 50c to $2.00 per bushel. The Exchange handled a total of 160,564 bushels, equivalent to 405 carloads.

The crop of Kieffer pears was about

(Continued on page 15)

The New Federal Tax Bill

I. A. A. After Amendment to Protect Illinois Co-operatives, Would Prevent $25,000 Additional Taxes

IN Illinois most of our co-operative associations are organized with capital stock. Farmers put in some if not all of their own money to finance the association. The I. A. A. believes this is good business. It promotes greater loyalty and support. When you're doing business on the other fellow's capital you are not likely to be as interested in making the business succeed as if you were using your own.

Another difference between the I. A. A. type of co-operative and those of other states is that in many Illinois co-ops there is a distinction between members and non-members. In the case of County Farm Bureau service companies, there is patronage from members and non-members. Members are those who belong to the Farm Bureau. They alone share in patronage dividends.

The new federal tax bill which recently passed the House fails to recognize the I. A. A. type of cooperative. It places them in about the same class as corporations organized for profit. This bill is designed to raise $620,000,000 additional revenue. To encourage greater distribution of earnings to stockholders, it sets up a graduated tax on such earnings from nothing to 42½% depending on the percentage distributed. The smaller the distribution of dividends, the heavier the tax. When all earnings are distributed there is no tax.

Many Not Exempt

Most co-operative associations are exempt from this tax. Many are not, however, because non-members do not participate in earnings. Under existing tax regulations such co-operatives are permitted to deduct from net income the amount of patronage refunds paid up to the proportionate amount earned on business done with members, in computing taxable net income. Under the proposed act this advantage is lost; in fact many Illinois co-operatives would be required to pay a higher rate than applies to general business corporations. This situation results from the fact that patronage refunds, while still deductible in arriving at taxable net income, will not be included in the didivend credit.

Since the ratio of dividend credit to net income determines the rate of tax, it is apparent that increased taxes on co-operative associations will result.



"It Pays to Advertise" believes the Farmers Creamery Co., Bloomington. This sign on the farm of John Stanford, Livingston County Farm Bureau member, can be seen a long ways as you approach Forrest from the South.

The Stanfords have a fine set of buildings, one of the first in the county to be electrified. Eighty-five to ninety-five dollars a year, or about $7 to $8 a month, is what electricity costs us, says Mrs. John Stanford, member of the Livingston County Home Bureau. Their ten-room house and buildings have been wired for ten years or more. The Central Illinois Public Service Company provides the service. Current is used for lighting, pumping water, washing machine, elevating grain, refrigeration from May to October inclusive, churn. electric range, radio, and smaller appliances.

Fred E. Ringham, manager of the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association appeared before the Senate Finance Committee on May 8 to secure an amendment which would exempt from tax that part of the earnings resulting from business done with member patrons.

It is difficult to estimate the amount of additional tax that would have to be paid by co-operative associations in Illinois under the proposed 1936 Revenue Act. However, the income tax on co-operative service or farm supply companies for 1935 averaged about $675. The total tax paid by co-operatives of this type affiliated with Illinois Farm Supply Company amounted to more than $40,000. It seems likely that at least an additional $25,000 of income tax would be assessed against this group of companies on the new basis.

This estimate is based on the fact that McLean County Service Company, which last year paid an income tax of $1,941.34, would be required to pay a tax of $4,053.59 if the same net income and the same distribution were made as in 1935. This would represent an increase of 109 per cent.

Similarly, the Wabash Valley Service Company would have its tax increased $768.42, or 73 per cent over that paid last year. In both cases over 80 per cent of the net income was distributed either as dividends on preferred stock or in the form of patronage refunds to holders of common stock.

Will Be Changed

The Revenue Act is being considered by the Finance Committee of the Senate in executive session, and because of the objection voiced against the taxing of undistributed earnings it appears likely that the House measure will be considerably changed. Regardless of the tax finally agreed upon, corporations in general undoubtedly will be taxed at higher rates than exist under the present Revenue Act. Therefore, if the principle of exempting income on business done with members in the case of co-operative associations is incorporated in the Act as finally passed, a very considerable saving will be secured for agricultural co-operative associations.

One Healthy Squawk Is Old Enough Here

Will County boasts of having the youngest policyholder in Country Life. When the question was put to Larry Williams, manager of Country Life, some months ago, "Just how old must a child be in order to insure him," he snapped back, "One good healthy squawk." So when little Lorraine Evalyne, youngest daughter of M. C. Weber, County Organization Director, arrived in Will county, an application was written out immediately, and the lady's age on the application blank reads, "One good healthy squawk!"

4-H Club Work Popular In Old Gallatin County





(Above) Dennis, 18, Carl, 16, James, 14, with their 4-H Club Guernsey calves, raised from birth. Not in the picture, Cyril, 12, who is feeding a Barrow. Ridgway Twp. Gallatin county. (Left) Eunice Melton, 13, New Haven, Gallatin county and some of her 51 Barred Rock chicks. She hasn't lost a chick since she got them 2 weeks ago. Her mother, Mrs. Georgian Melton, is New Haven Club Leader.

They're strong for 4-H Club work down in Gallatin county. If you drop into New Haven, over on the Wabash you'll see around 50 girls out tending chick flocks they purchased through the Farm Bureau for 4-H Poultry work. They're serious about it too, and many are the arguments about the proper method of feeding. Other townships are equally busy with their projects.

Throughout the county, the boys and girls are busily feeding some 50 head of Hereford calves purchased in Texas by the Producers agency in St. Louis, and sent to Gallatin. Other boys and girls are feeding calves, raised on their parents' farms: The boys and girls are taking a big interest under the guidance of Ray H. Roll, the new Farm Adviser who succeeded Harry Neville, now in Saline county, about 5 months ago.

When show time comes, it looks like bigger and better doings in Gallatin. Don't be surprised if you see these boys and girls from the southern end of the state well up there when the prize winners are picked.

Farming Leads in Number of Accidents

Speaking on "The Farmer's Interest in Accident Prevention," Edward A. O'Neal, president of American Farm Bureau Federation, recently addressed the annual convention of The American Red Cross in Chicago May 13. Much of his address was devoted to the work of the I. A. A. Safety Department and facts about farm accidents it has developed.

President O'Neal said that although city people seem to think farming is a rather primitive occupation with very little attendant danger from accidents, just the opposite is true. Farming is comparatively a dangerous occupation, he said, because the farmer is forced to do everything connected with it himself, working long hours, using various types of machinery much of which is not protected with safety devices, and working in all weather conditions.

"Agriculture, in 1934, led all other occupations in the number of fatal accidents," Mr. O'Neal stated. "Surprising as it may be," he continued, "horses are responsible for more farm accidents than tractors. Twenty-three percent of accidents are caused by horses to 8 percent by tractors."

President O'Neal told the group that preventive education is needed to cut the number of accidents on the farm. "On behalf of organized agriculture, I welcome the cooperation from the American Red Cross in any endeavor and in any program which seeks to reduce the hazards of farming and which will eliminate the number and character of accidents to our farming people," he said.

The program building committee of McLean county has turned its attention to the social and economic aspects of the landlord-tenant relationship because of the important bearing it has on the agriculture of the country. The committee is also working toward better rural school health conditions and soil conservation.

Radio News

At 12:40 Central Standard Time every day, the I. A. A. and Country Life sponsor five minute dramas over WLS. These skits illustrate the advantages of Farm Bureau membership and life insurance.

The I. A. A. broadcasts, which will continue through the month of June, are given every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, while the Country Life programs come on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Country Life will also give a half-hour program over WLS, Saturday night, June 6, from 8:30 to 9:00.

Chicago Producers' Livestock Market broadcasts may be heard over WJJD from Monday to Saturday inclusive from 12:15 to 12:25 P. M., and the advance estimate for Monday may be heard over the same station each Sunday from 11:59 to 12:00. The Producers' Markets broadcasts may also be heard on WIND Monday to Friday inclusive at 9:25-9:30 and 11:50-12:00, and from WLS each Saturday from 12:30-12:40 Central Standard Time.

Highlights of the third triennial conference of the Associated Country Women of the World which meets in Washington May 31 to June 6, will be reported daily in the National Farm and Home Hour at 11:30 Central Standard Time over the NBC-Blue network.

Among the subjects scheduled for discussion by the 1,500 delegates representing 40 nations are: Safer Motherhood, How Rural Women are Meeting Their Economic Problems, Cultural Interests of Rural Homemaking and International Relations as they Affect the Rural Home. Outstanding visitors will summarize the discussions in the Farm and Home Hour.

A Million 4-H Boys And Girls in Clubs

An increase of 9 percent, 81,395 new members, has swelled the total number enrolled in 4-H clubs to nearly a million rural boys and girls. These young people are studying improved methods of farming and homemaking and are learning cooperation and good citizenship. The largest increase in enrollment is in the southern states which supply more than half of the total increase.

Facts About Imports of Farm Commodities

Because of the many exaggerated and inaccurate statements which are made regarding imports of agricultural commodities and in order that Farm Bureau leaders may have the facts concerning this matter, a summary based on factual information has been compiled.

The summary shows that imports have increased in volume since 1932, and that the most important increases have been in cattle, butter, wheat, oats, barley, corn, rye, beef, and veal. Because of the drought and the consequent increase in prices, imports have been encouraged; however, imports of drought-affected commodities apparently reached a peak in April, 1935, and declined greatly from April to October, 1935.

Imports during 1934-35 were less than the past 10-year average, and in practically every instance, the total volume of our principal competitive agricultural imports last year constituted a small percentage of the total normal domestic consumpion. The value of our agricultural imports for the last four years is the lowest since before the World War. For example, the following shows the downward trend of agricultural imports:

1920	$3,410,000,000
1924	1,874,000,000
1926	2,528,000,000
1929	2,179,000,000
1933	612,000,000
1935	969,000,000

The high point in imports of drought-affected agricultural commodities was reached in April, 1935. Imports of these commodities fell 20 percent from April to October, 1935. For example, butter declined 98 percent from April to October 1935; canned beef imports declined 40 percent in this period; imports of corn in December were only one-fourth what they were in August; imports of oats and barley virtually ceased, and the imports of wheat for human consumption totaled 13½ million bushels in the last six months of 1935.

In 1932 and 1933, imports were at the lowest level in 25 years, but imports of most commodities have increased since 1932 both in value and quantity. In general, low prices discourage imports; high prices encourage imports. For example, the price of cattle in 1929 was $9.15 on the average, with imports reaching 567,000 head. In 1932, the price fell to $4.04, and the imports followed suit hitting only 106,000 head. Cattle prices went up in 1935 to an average of $6.14 which raised imports to 245,000 head.

The same is true with grain. In 1929, wheat sold for $1.03, and imports totaled 21,430,000 bushels. In 1932, however, the price dropped to 38 cents, and imports fell to 12,885,000 bushels. In 1935 the price shot back to 90 cents with imports mounting to 25,135,000 bushels.

In the case of most of our major agricultural commodities, imports were lower in quantity during 1935, than during the 10-year average, as shown by the following table:

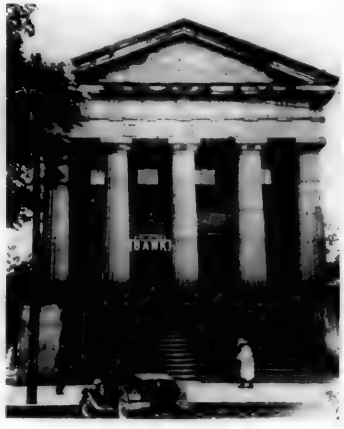
Commodity	Unit	Av. '24-'25 to '33-'34	1934-'35
A. Articles whose imports were less than 10-year average			
Cattle	No.	251,000	245,000
Hogs	Lbs.	5,825,000	50,000
Cheese	Lbs.	67,001,000	48,446,000
Cream, fresh	Gals.	2,634,000	1,000
Beef and veal, fresh	Lbs.	19,852,000	5,038,000
Poultry, fresh	Lbs.	3,302,000	536,000
Palm Oil	Lbs.	206,408,000	193,412,000
Soybean Oil	Lbs.	11,797,000	11,344,000
B. Articles whose imports were more than 10-year average			
Butter	Lbs.	4,029,000	22,393,000
Barley	Bus.	84,000	10,978,000
Corn	Bus.	1,537,000	20,427,000
Oats	Bus.	494,000	15,614,000
Rye	Bus.	1,204,000	11,230,000
Wheat	Bus.	13,788,000	25,116,000



PRETTY APPLE BLOSSOM QUEEN

Miss Rose Brewer, Bond County, Ill., student in the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, is being crowned apple blossom queen in ceremonies on Campus at Urbana, Prof. J. C. Blair, head of the college's horticultural department, is doing the honors.

Six of Miss Brewer's student friends served as attendants. To the left of Queen is Lucille Hiller, Jackson county.



Above is one of the first three banks built by Illinois upon becoming a state. This building in Shawneetown, on the Ohio river, was started in 1837 and finished in 1838. The original steel door, heavy lock and large brass key are still in daily usage. The building was recently measured, photographed and complete plans drawn by the Federal Government as part of the plan of the Department of the Interior to perpetuate historical buildings throughout the U. S.

What's Ahead for the Dairy Farmer?

By Wilfred Shaw, Director, Dairy Marketing

SALES of bottled milk and cream are very definitely higher in almost all Illinois cities and communities.

This good news to milk producers is based upon reports from 21 co-operative milk bargaining and distributing co-operatives that are serving every major Illinois market. The Pure Milk Association, Chicago, and Sanitary Milk Producers, St. Louis, report increasing bottle milk sales. Other Illinois markets, such as Rockford, Peoria, Moline, Bloomington, Champaign, Decatur, similarly state that city consumers are buying more milk and dairy products.

This increase in bottled milk sales is good news because the price received by the producer for milk sold in bottles by the dealer brings a higher price than that paid for milk made into other products.

General improvement in employment and payrolls is the reason for higher fluid milk output. Milk and dairy sales definitely follow the general trend of employment and payrolls as has been demonstrated over the past ten years. Milk advertising carried on jointly by producer associations and dealers also is contributing to increased consumption. Quality improvement stressed by members of Illinois Milk Producers Association is another factor.

The situation in manufactured milk is not so pleasant. In the average Illinois milk market slightly more than half of the milk received finds its way into bottled milk and cream. The remainder goes into ice cream, cheese, butter, condensed and powdered milk.

While the producer has gained an advantage through increased bottle milk sales, prices for manufactured dairy products have declined. Seasonal factors coupled with some unseasonal factors have reduced butter and cheese prices to much lower price levels. The price of manufactured milk is based upon butter and cheese prices almost entirely. A decline has occurred recently in manufactured milk prices of approximately 30c per cwt. and will possibly reach even lower levels during June.

Therefore, while Class I sales are higher on most Illinois markets, the price advantage gained thereby may be more than offset because of lower surplus prices.

The whole price structure of milk is built upon butter and cheese prices. Cold storage holdings of these products, therefore, are of interest. For the five-year period, 1931-35, there was an average in storage on March 1 of 20,492,000 lbs. butter and 52,456,000 lbs. cheese. On March 1, 1936, there were 8,183,000 lbs. butter in storage and 68,385,000 lbs. cheese.

During the first quarter of this year, creamery butter production throughout the United States is 6 percent higher than that of a year ago while cheese production gained 25 percent for the same period. Any prediction, therefore, upon dairy prices resolves itself into a prediction upon the trend of the production of milk.

Fruit Growers

(Continued from page 11)

the same as in 1934, excepting that extremely hot weather during the pear harvest caused a decrease in demand for the crop. Prices ranged from 50c to 90c per bushel. 29,176 bushels or an equivalent of 41 cars in bushels and 46 cars in bulk were handled through the Exchange.

Illinois produced a large crop of early apples last year; the first few cars being sold at reasonably good prices while the cars harvested during the latter part of the season did not bring cost of production. The Exchange handled 5,636 bushels of early apples in truck lots and 74 cars, or a total of 43,189 bushels.

The fall and winter varieties of apples produced in the State were also heavy. It is estimated that the total apple crop was 7,500,000 bushels in Illinois. This large crop, together with decreased consumption and demand, drove down prices to unprofitable levels. The Exchange feels that new outlets and new uses for Illinois apples must be developed that growers may secure fair prices.

The Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange has secured better average prices for growers who have stuck with the co-operative program than those who have not, Day said. It has attained a place as a dominating factor in Illinois, especially in sections where it has operated. The Exchange has prevented, in many cases, lowering of peach prices and, by its bullish character of sales, has helped sustain the peach market.

A wider and better distribution of products has been developed by the co-operative which has also helped develop truck sales. The quality of produce has been improved. The Exchange has been known for its fair trade practices, being awarded the highest rating possible (4 Stars) by the Red Book. The Exchange was instrumental in interesting the government in purchasing Illinois apples.

Through the Transportation Depart-

Continued on page 16)



COME VISIT US!

Tuesday-Wednesday-Thursday Evenings

HEADING ON FULL PAGE ADVERTISEMENT IN DANVILLE COMMERCIAL NEWS announcing Open House at new Producers Dairy plant.



THESE HOGS WILL GO TO MARKET! WILL YOURS?

VACCINATE EARLY

Make Sure This Year. Protect Your Pig Crop. When Cholera Strikes IT'S TOO LATE!

It doesn't take cholera long to ruin your income. It doesn't take much money to protect your income by vaccinating early with Farm Bureau Serum. Co-operation pays dividends too. Check up costs and you'll find it's better to vaccinate than to take a chance.



USE FRESH POTENT FARM BUREAU SERUM

Howard C. Reeder, actuary of the I. A. A. insurance companies, was elected president of the Chicago Actuarial Club at the annual meeting held recently. The club consists of more than 40 members which includes 12 actuaries from different insurance companies in Chicago. Reeder was formerly vice-president of the club, and now succeeds R. M. Brown, actuary of Continental Assurance.

His Inspiration

Mr. Jones—That certainly was a fine sermon on extravagance we heard this morning.

Mrs. Jones—Yes; and there the minister's wife sat wearing a new $10 hat.

Mr. Jones—That explains it. I knew he must have had some inspiration.

New Farm Policy in Austria Like AAA

An effort to curtail burdensome milk surpluses, to stimulate beef cattle production and to retard production of pork and lard is the object of the new Austrian agricultural policy which in some respects resembles the AAA of this country.

The blame for the heavy increase in hog production is placed mainly on large imports of feeds. The Austrian Minister of Agriculture states that through economic cooperation between the various countries concerned, an increase in trade and employment can be attained if a far-reaching division of production on the basis of naturally favorable conditions takes place. Special efforts are to be made to arrive at an understanding with countries interested in the Austrian market.

A new measure under the agricultural program is the issuance of milk marketing regulations designed to increase the consumption of milk by reducing retail prices but without requiring sacrifices on the part of producers. One of the points is the pasteurizing of milk in rural communities. Small creameries are to be eliminated by concentrating all milk receipts in the larger creameries. Supervision will be given all creameries, and the City of Vienna will be divided into districts and the handling of milk allocated among retailers who comply with new sanitary regulations.

Fruit Outlook

(Continued from page 15)

ment of the Illinois Agricultural Association, it has assisted and helped reduction of freight rates on peaches into the southeast, northeast, and northwest territories. Information of educational value to members and non-members has been furnished by the Fruit Exchange News. The Exchange has organized and operated the Fruit Exchange Supply Company through which a gross business of more than $91,000 was conducted.

Greater volume of tonnage, more members, and improved sales service are objectives of the Exchange for 1936.

Officers elected for 1936-37 are:—Talmage DeFrees, Smithboro, president; R. B. Endicott, Villa Ridge, vice-president; Logan N. Colp, Carterville, secretary-treasurer; and the directors: W. L. Cope, Salem; Fred Hawkins, Texico; J. W. Lloyd, Urbana; Arthur Foreman, Pittsfield; L. L. Anderson, Summer Hill; L. R. Allen, Carbondale; Harry Fulkerson, Dow; George E. Adams, West Liberty; R. W. Shafer, Edwardsville; Chester Boland, Paris; Floyd G. Anderson, Anna; and Nelson Cummins, Dix.

Science Works for and Against Agriculture

Alcohol-Gas Dilution Leading subject at Farm Chemurgic Meeting, Detroit

DON'T stand around waiting for science and industry to solve the farm surplus problem. It will be a long time before industrial uses absorb the output from the 30 to 40 million acres formerly sold abroad.

This is substantially the warning voiced by several speakers attending the Farm Chemurgic Council meeting in Detroit May 12-14. It's all right to whoop it up and stimulate interest in developing new outlets for farm products. Something good may come of it. But it is wrong to spread false notions about the possibilities in this direction during the next few years.

Science, as Dr. Taylor, director of the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, said, works for and against agriculture. Rayon has cut sharply the demand for cotton in clothing. It has nearly ruined the market for silk, an important branch of agriculture in some countries. Leather substitutes have hurt the price of cattle and sheep hides. Tractors and petroleum products, products of science and invention, have displaced millions of horses and mules and the market for great quantities of hay, oats, bran, say nothing about the services of horse doctors.

Who knows, science may find some cheaper substitutes for certain of our foods. Dr. Geo. R. Harrison of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology said at the Detroit meeting that science will eventually end war between nations by improving on nature's resources and ending the conflict over raw materials.

The old fight over alcohol dilution of gasoline flared up anew with Chemical Foundation officials supporting alcohol-gas and the American Petroleum Institute—the big oil companies—opposing it. The chief engineer of Graham-Paige Motors, Floyd Kishline, asserted that we've got to find something to supplement our petroleum reserves. "Present known reserves in this country approximate 12 billion barrels," he said. "Our present yearly consumption is about one billion barrels. Eventually there must be developed some material to augment the petroleum supply."

Francis P. Garvan, president of the Chemical Foundation and the Council, is a belligerent fighter for 10 per cent alcohol gasoline. He declared that reliable estimates indicate a visible reserve of petroleum for only 12 years at the present rate of consumption. He asserted that a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey in Great Britain, is now advocating a 33 1/3 per cent alcohol blend, called "Cleveland Discol."

"If it is good enough for England, why isn't a 10 per cent blend all right for us," said Garvan.

Fred Eldean, president of the Petroleum Institute, took issue with the alcohol blend champions. "If the use of alcohol or any other substitute for gasoline can better serve at an equal or lesser cost, by all means it should and will be used," he said. "Whether alcohol will be this source time alone will tell. But let's not try to force it by taxation." He quoted a 1935 survey which showed ample reserves of petroleum for the next 25 years. "Ceaseless research being conducted by the industry will result in an adequate substitute being offered when occasion demands," he declared.

Henry Ford said, "The plastic field is the greatest in the industrial world at this time." He enumerated the many automobile parts formerly made of metal, now being made from farm-derived plastics. "The farm will furnish the automobile body of the future," said Mr. Ford.

Dr. W. L. Burlison, of the University of Illinois, read a paper on "Jerusalem Artichokes As a Source of Industrial Alcohol." Eugene D. Funk of Bloomington spoke on soybeans.

President Edward A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation warned that American farmers can not afford to supply industry with a lot of low priced farm products for industrial uses as was advocated by more than one speaker. L. J. Taber of the National Grange expressed similar sentiments.

More than 300 industrialists, chemists, farm representatives, editors, and others attended the conference. Speeches continued on all manner of subjects throughout the three day session. Robt. A. Cowles, treasurer, represented the Illinois Agricultural Association.

By May 23 corn planting was finished in many areas and averaged about 85 per cent completed for the state as a whole, reports the State Department of Agriculture.



46-Year Old Cheese Cooperative

If you think that co-operatives are new, take a look at the pictures above. At the right is the Peck Cheese Company, built 46 years ago, near Dakota, in Stephenson county. The cheese maker, upper left, is Edward Frey, a Swiss, who came November 15, 1926, the fifth cheese maker in 46 years. He lives in part of the factory. The curing cellars are underneath the whole building. There are 12 member patrons. They rent the factory by the year from Chas S. Peck, who lives about a quarter mile down the road. The cheesemaker is paid a percentage of all money taken in. At the end of each month, after expenses are deducted the money is divided on a patronage basis. Between 6,000 and 10,000 pounds of cheese, mostly brick, is made each month. All milk is tested by the Dairy Herd Improvement Association representative. Cheese is sold both to processors and for resale. Their brick cheese has taken 1st and 2nd prize at Springfield for nearly ten years. A letter from Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, who got a free sample said, "it's great."



MISSISSIPPI SHARE CROPPERS START CO-OPERATIVE
Under guidance of Dr. Sherwood Eddy, (behind man at table) these share croppers plan to set up co-operative farm at Hillhouse, Miss. Each gets $20 a month to live on, buys supplies at own co-op. store. From earnings, these farmers will buy farm over a period of years, title going to the group.

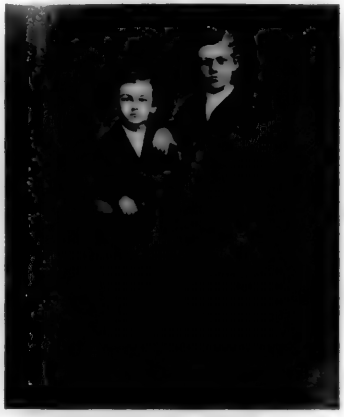


OHIO RIVER FERRY BOAT
At Shawneetown, Gallatin County. The ferry chugs between Illinois and Kentucky. View is looking northeast.



DIKE AT SHAWNEETOWN
(Left) Old Riverside Hotel, famed old-time stopping place for Ohio river travelers. The 30-foot dike kept Shawneetown dry since 1913.

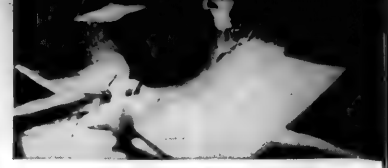
WHEN WE WERE YOUNG



JOHNNY WATSON AND HIS BIG BROTHER
Sixty years ago, John C. Watson, now tax expert of the IAA, had his "pitcher took" with his brother William, who died forty-two years ago.



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This 10-year old chap finally grew up to be C. E. Bamborough, IAA board member from Polo. Now who'd a' thunk it?



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L. V. Moye, Omaha, Gallatin County, signs up in the Farm Bureau office in Ridgway. Frank Ramsey, office secretary, looks on.

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O. D. Brissenden, IAA Organization Department (right) tells Art Johnson, Kane County's new farm adviser.

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FARM BUREA
IN PICTU



PUREBRED SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS
Part of Chas. V. Parker's herd. Harold Hunzinger is herdsman. Located near Harrisburg, Saline County.



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Office of Judge Gregg in Shawneetown, Gallatin County, where the great iconoclast first studied law, and probably built the fire.



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BUREAU NEWS PICTURES



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ALL ABOUT PUBLICITY
Left to right are Leslie Lewis, Supply Company manager; Mathias Weber, organization director; Anne Miller, general insuance agent and Leonard Braham, farm adviser, of Will County in a huddle with the Editor of the RECORD.



ORNS
old Hunz-
Harrisburg,



GEN. THOS. POSEY'S FLAG
Carried at battle of Stoney Point, N. Y., July 1779. Said to be second flag made by Betsy Ross. "Dad" Wallers, holding. Shawneetown, Gallatin County.



DONKEY AND OX TEAM
Prize picture taken in Oklahoma by Mrs. Fager Kenyon, New Holland, Ill.



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Butchering day at O. D. Cormans,' near Decatur. Prize Picture sent by Mrs. E. E. Cormans of Decatur.

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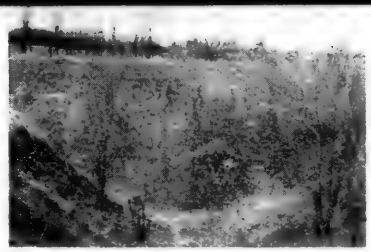
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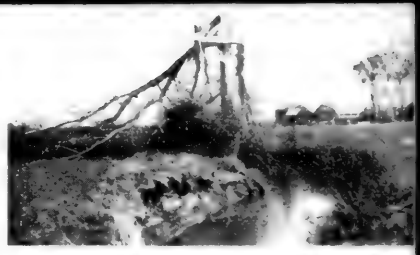
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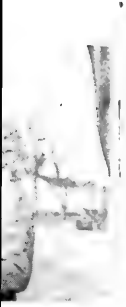
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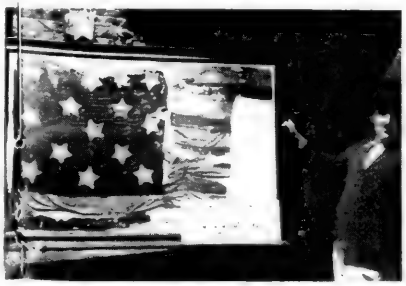
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EXTRA

Country Life News

JUNE 1, 1936

VOLUME 7—NO. 153

AMAZING RECORD BY ILLINOIS FARM

BUILD GIGANTIC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Life Insurance Record Due To Be Smashed in Half Time

CHICAGO, ILL.—JUNE 1, 1936.—With July 31, 1936, as the deadline, the Illinois farmer owned Country Life Insurance Company is driving hard toward its goal of $100,000,000 business in force in seven and one-half years. Maintaining its present, dazzling pace for another two months should see Illinois farmers smashing the established world's life insurance acquisition record in half time.

This remarkable performance by an Illinois company becomes more brilliant when it is known that Country Life Insurance Company operates in Illinois alone under the most strict insurance investment laws of all states. The existing record of $100,000,000 in fifteen years' time was made by a company operating in a number of states. In addition, Country Life Insurance Company, since its organization in 1929, has operated exclusively in one state during the worst depression years in history. This great volume gathered in a short space of time, makes for low operating costs which is reflected in policy dividends.

A GAIN EVERY YEAR

Regardless of conditions, Country Life has shown a gain in business in [illegible] year since it started. [illegible] of the company which is extremely close knit, making for intensive coverage in each county. Another factor is the co-operative nature of the company. The policies offered by the company are especially adapted to the needs of farm people. Through economies and wise management, costs are lowered for protection, backed up with funds invested, for the most part, in government, state and municipal bonds. The remainder are in high grade railroad and utility bonds.

MORE THAN 60,000 FARMERS OWN COMPANY

In organizing Country Life Insurance Company, the Illinois Agricultural Association, composed of more than 60,000 Illinois farmers set about to build a co-operative company that would belong to its policy holders and be there when they wanted it. The officers of the company are identical with the I.A.A. General management is invested in a Service Board and an active manager with long experience in the business of life insurance. A staff of trained life insurance experts add further to the safety factors which make Country Life Insurance Company outstanding for operating economies. All of these factors make for lower costs and the greatest

HANGING UP A NEW RECOR



ILLINOIS INSURANC

WS

PRICE: YOUR CO-OPERATION

RD SET ARMERS

NEW RECORD

MILLION
IFE INSURANCE
in force 17½ Years



RANCE LAWS

CO-OP GROUP TOPS ALL IN RAPID GROWTH

Economies and Mortalities Hit Record Low!

CHICAGO, ILL.—JUNE 1, 1936.—The eyes of the insurance world will be centered on Illinois the next two months as a farmer owned co-operative, old line legal reserve life insurance company hurls its organized strength at the established world's record of $100,000,000 of business in force in 15 years in an attempt to reach a similar goal in half time or seven and one-half years. At the present writing, more than $86,000,000 life insurance is in force, with applications on hand, but not delivered or paid for, raising the total several more million. More remarkable is the fact that the company's agents are farm people, not of the high pressure type, but familiar with farm problems and needs.

This company, organized in 1929, has blasted its way through to gains every year during the darkest depression in history. Insuring farmers for the most part, who enjoy better than health, mortality has been 1935 ap-

OMPARE

SE RATES THAT MADE E INSURANCE HISTORY

SEMI-ANNUAL PREMIUM RATES FOR ORDINARY LIFE PARTICIPATING POLICY FOR $1,000 INSURANCE

Age	Semi-Annual	Age	Semi-Annual
10	5.94	40	12.72
15	6.49	45	15.50
20	7.19	50	19.52
25	8.08	55	25.11
30	9.23	60	33.00
35	10.73	65	44.22

Apply NOW for the Country Life Policy You Intend to Buy!

Above are sample guaranteed rates for the Ordinary Life participating policy—the most familiar to the majority of people. Has cash value for every year after the third premium. Has loan value. Can become "paid up" insurance. Can provide either a lump sum or a monthly income for your wife and children should you die.

Apply now for your policy. More delay simply means greater cost to you. If you are under 65 years of age and in good health, do this: See the General Insurance Agent at your County Farm Bureau office. Get rates and details on the policy you need. Study its liberal provisions. Compare Country Life rates and strength. Ask your neighbors about Country Life. The chances are they are among the 56,000 proud Country Life policyholders in Illinois.

●

Listen to Country Life Lyceum Winners . . WLS, June 6, 8:30 to 9 p.m. C.S.T.

Who's Who Among The Farm Advisers



N. H. Anderson

"Way out West in Kansas" on April 12, 1898, was born a lad who was destined to turn up later as the Farm Adviser of Logan County. Nelson Henry Anderson, better known as "Andy," holds forth in the brand, spankin,' new Farm Bureau building right across the street from where A. Lincoln, once a surveyor of some note, split a watermelon with two cohorts and christened the place "Lincoln" for lack of a better thought at the moment. It is said that A. Lincoln said the town probably wouldn't amount to much as "anything with the name of Lincoln never had."

But to get back to Andy. He was born in Bellville, Kansas on a farm. In 1900, the family traveled by covered wagon to Hill City, Kansas and set up a combination cattle and grain farm. In the Fall of 1905, the family moved to another farm near Garden City, Kansas. As Andy puts it, "my father wanted to grow up with the country" and kept pushing West into more unsettled territory. There, he raised sugar beets and alfalfa hay, both crops at that time being considered a bit new."

All this time, Andy was getting in his education. He went to the Finney County country school and then one year to the high school in Garden City. His father in the meantime had taken over the management of the Finnup Cattle Ranch whose brand was known as the "C BAR." Here, from 1909 to 1913, Andy learned the way of cattle on the range and practically grew up in a saddle. In the Spring of 1914, the family moved to Neosha Falls, Kansas, where Andy finished high school. He then spent one winter in the Kansas State U short course in Farm Economics. In the Fall of 1918 he joined the Army and was assigned to Kansas State University. Following his discharge from the Army, Andy continued on at the University and received his B. S. degree in Agricultural Economics. The Fall of 1922 found him teaching science and coaching athletics in the Girard, Kansas high school. After two years he came to Lincoln College as an instructor in his subject and in 1929 became Principal and Vocational Agriculture instructor in the New Holland, Logan county high school. On February 1, 1934 he began as Farm Advisor of Logan county.

It would seem that Andy had put in some busy years and not a little traveling getting to Logan county. But that's not the half of it. In 1927, (and he remembers the date, you guys!) on June 18, May Hunter, from near Topeka, Kansas, and Andy were married. They knew each other in University, graduating the same year, both going into school teaching. Mrs. Anderson before her marriage, taught Home Economics in several Kansas high schools. There are two children. Mary Helen, age 5, who is in the second grade in Lincoln, and Charles Henry, 5, who will probably go into kindergarten next year. The Andersons are members of the First Presbyterian church in Lincoln. When Andy came to Logan, there were only four. 4-H Boys Clubs. Today, there are 10. That work and co-operative marketing are Andy's two main interests. Regarding the latter, Andy says, "I was practically raised on the idea of co-operation. My father was a breeder and feeder of cattle and cooperative marketing was one of his main interests. It naturally follows that his influence when I was growing up has had its effect on me and made me take a greater interest in marketing problems than I might have."

For a hobby, Andy has his garden. There he can raise whatever enters his mind to try without feeling that his mistakes will follow him around the county. Says he, "I've tried raising more things in that garden than I'd ever recommend to one of our farmers. But you can bet your boots that my vegetables are as good as anybody's."

COMMISSIONS.

Around $750,000 in excess commissions must be paid back by livestock sellers to farmers as a result of the recent Supreme Court decision upholding rate reductions ordered by Secretary Henry Wallace early in 1934. Illinois farmers will get about 40 per cent of the refunds held in escrow. The Chicago Producers went along with the order, gave patrons immediately the benefit of the lower rates, saving nearly $110,000 up to the end of 1935.

BONUS.

Many ex-service men will use bonus money as down payments on farms says W. I. Meyers, governor, F. C. A. Some farmers are sending their bonus certificate number to the Washington office.

News and Views

WOOL PICKUP.

Wool pickup and delivery is a new service offered by Ray Gustafson, wool marketing manager in Knox county. Haulers for the Producers Creamery, Galesburg, do it for 1/4c per lb. after their daily loads of cream are delivered to the plant. A bonus will be paid if the county makes its 20,000 lb. quota.

INTERNATIONAL.

The "1935 Review and Album" of last year's International is ready, reports Manager B. H. Heide. The 350 page book contains beautiful pictures of the breed winners with complete story of placings, etc. Get your copy at $1 each while they last by writing Mr. Heide at U. S. Yards, Chicago.

COAL.

The federal government may not fix wages and regulate employment and prices in the coal industry said the Supreme Court in a 6 to 3 decision last week on the Guffey Coal bill. "The Act is an infringement by the federal govenment on the powers of the state."

KOCH WINS.

By getting 28 new cream patrons in April, Emil Koch, of Brown county, truck driver for Producers Creamery, Mt. Sterling, won first prize—a coupon book in the Service company. Ernest Ransom of Schuyler was second with 27. James Metternich of Hancock hauled in 3,535.4 lbs. butterfat, won first in class.

EGGS NEXT.

Producers Creameries are getting into the egg business. Pickups will begin soon in several districts. Frank Gougler is at Olney helping launch the Creamery there in the egg business. Three times-a-week pickups of cream and eggs will begin early in June.

$7.000 DIVIDEND.

Producers Creamery of Olney made 800,000 lbs. of Prairie Farms butter during its first full year of operation, declared a $7,000 preferred and common stock dividend. The producers own their plant and equipment and now generate their light and power with a steam generator recently installed.

12,370 New Members Goal In June Campaign

Twelve thousand three hundred and seventy (12,370) new Farm Bureau members in 1936.

This is the goal the Organization Department, directed by George E. Metzger, is striving to attain. And just to get a head start the statewide membership drive will be launched the first week in June to make the year's quota by June 30.

"Several counties had more than half their yearly quota by the end of the first quarter," Metzger said. "Many will have their full quotas by June 30. Some will exceed it."

To get facts about the Farm Bureau over to the non-member a radio program was started May 5 featuring five-minute dramas three times a week over WLS. Fine reports of the effectiveness of the broadcasts have been coming in. A number of members have been signed. The noon hour radio skits will continue until the end of June on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Country Life Insurance Company is sponsoring five-minute broadcasts at the same hour on Monday Wednesday and Friday at 12:40 central standard time.

The radio program is being augmented by a series of advertisements in Prairie Farmer, first of which appeared in the May 23 issue. This three-quarter page ad features a cartoon in which a ruffian labeled "Surplus" is starting after the farmer who has just flattened out the other tramp labeled "Low Prices."

The captions "Farm Bureau Leads Fight for Higher Farm Prices"—"Crop Surpluses Not Licked Yet"—together with copy, make the point that powerful organization is the only way to secure a permanent solution of the farm price problem.

A new two-color pamphlet "More Money For You" just off the press presents informally the value of organization, and the services available in the Farm Bureau and IAA. Other advertisements will appear in the June 6 and 20 issues of Prairie Farmer.

Twenty-five hundred roadside signs on paraffined cardboard are being put up all over the state. They read "Join The Farm Bureau It pays to be a Member." Two letters are being mailed by County Farm Bureau presidents to prospects.

Beginning last week an organization bulletin, "THE BUILDER," was revived and sent to membership solicitors, averaging 20 to 30 to the county, who have accepted responsibility for assisting in their county campaigns. County meetings are now being held preparatory to the membership drives.

Jefferson county has more than half its quota for the year. Gallatin is planning well for its drive, writes John C. Moore of the Organization Department. They have all but about five for their quota in the second quarter.

Peoria county added 38 new members, one-third more than its quota last month. Kankakee county has 76 new members. Saline's goal is 300 new members by Novemebr 30. Will county signed 77 in the first quarter, 214 per cent of its quota. Livingston county led the state with 140 new members to April 30. Ford county was first in percentage of quota secured.

Other new member records for the first three months of the year were Ogle 75, McLean 93, Vermilion 71, Stephenson 60, Macon 59, Champaign 80, Coles and Cook 62 each, Iroquois 68, Bureau 51, Edgar 52, Henry 53, McDonough 52.

Working with Mr. Metzger in the state-wide campaign are O. D. Brissenden, Burl Hornbeck, and John C. Moore of the organization staff in addition to the county directors.

Uncle Ab says you can't "love thy neighbor" until you know him.

With Our County Farm Bureau Presidents

(Continued from page 8)

second grade, is the best fuel for their F-30 tractor. They get smoother operation and more power out of the gasoline than the cheaper tractor fuels.

When you see things going well on the farm, make up your mind there's a thrifty help-mate and counsellor in the home. Mrs. Ely, a fine, hospitable, motherly woman, saw to the education of her four children, all of whom are married now. The three daughters taught school. One still teaches the local district school.

Mr. and Mrs. Ely grew up on neighboring farms. Her old homestead is their present residence, a comfortable house with plenty of shade trees, flowers, grass and shrubbery. "Girls were plentiful when I was a young fellow," E'y said with a twinkle in his eyes. "What was the use going so far from home."

CARBONDALE.

A 23 per cent increase in receipts the second week over the first since he's been on the job is the record of Chelsea Williams, new manager of the Producers Creamery here. B. K. Smith, Decatur, Ind., is the new plant man.

Field crops have made fair to good growth but rains are needed generally to advance small grains to normal development for this time of year. Wheat in the southwestern Illinois counties is heading out short. Lack of rain is responsible for some thin uneven stands of oats.



14 New Members Out Of 16 Seen

That's the record made by this team in Kankakee county. Left to right are Fred Bauer, Geo. Grob, Frank Heimburger, H. H. Walker, and Roy G. Wilcox. Kankakee added 53 new members recently. The drive came soon after the first quarter when the county exceeded by four members its first quarterly quota. The 76 new members in Kankakee is only a good beginning, they say. "Watch Kankakee Grow" is the watchword there.





i Farms and prize dairy herd, owned by former Frank O. Lowden, and managed by Lee Gentry. Fly Spray is the choice.

Stewart Ill., an below.



THESE DAIRYMEN FLY SPRAY TO

Owners of championship money making herds are taking no chances at fly time. These outstanding dairymen use Blue Seal Fly Spray to banish flies. Without exception, these users and thousands more like them agree that, "Blue Seal is best. It doesn't blister the skin, discolor or gum up the hair. Blue Seal doesn't taint milk. It has a clean, pleasant odor. It is the most economical to use."

The popularity of Blue Seal Fly Spray has increased with each year because thousands of Illinois Dairymen have learned that Blue Seal helps them to meet the Board of Health requirements in controlling flies. Blue Seal makes money because it helps hold up milk production during hot weather and fly time. Blue Seal aids in making the job of milking more pleasant. Blue Seal controls "grubs". This is important to pure-bred cattle breeders. Blue seal aids in keeping down contamination and maintaining a low bacteria count. Blue Seal is economical because it only costs a penny a day to keep a cow safe from flies.

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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY



Stewart Derwent, Durand, Ill., and prize herd. See below, right, for details.

A. E. Howard, Dundee, Kane county, holding 4 year old Pearl De Kol Beets Fayne, who produced 15,763 lbs. of milk as a 3 year old. He says, "Blue Seal keeps flies off better than any I've ever used."

George Helms, Belleville, St. Clair county, sprays his prize Jerseys with Blue Seal. He says, "I've been using Blue Seal several years. It's the best. It does the work perfectly."

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Blue Seal is improved. In formulating the 1936 Blue Seal, these fundamental qualities have been incorporated:

1. **Maximum repellency**
2. **Greater Killing strength**
3. **Economy**
4. **Simplicity**
5. **Safety**
6. **Non-contamination**

Use Blue Seal to keep your herd contented. Use Blue Seal to make your herd profitable during the hot summer months. Spray twice daily with safe dependable Blue Seal Fly Spray. Flies hate it and won't stay when you spray with Blue Seal. Buy Blue Seal Fly Spray from your County Service Company on our money-saving plan. See your trucksalesman who drives the Blue and White tank truck.

(Above, center) Herd placed 6th in State in Dairy Herd Imp. Assoc. Herd has year average of 419 lbs., butterfat, with the top cow, 668 lbs. Mr. Derwent says, "Blue Seal Fly Spray is the best I've ever used. I spray my herd of 18 cows in 5 minutes. Blue Seal controls 'grubs' too."



ANY · 608 SO. DEARBORN ST. · CHICAGO

WELL KNOWN DA
HEALTH ORDINANCE RE



Lee Gentry, (right) manager, Sinnissippi Farms, Oregon, Ill., orders 50 gallons of Blue Seal Fly Spray from Mr. Bickford of De Kalb County Agricultural Association.

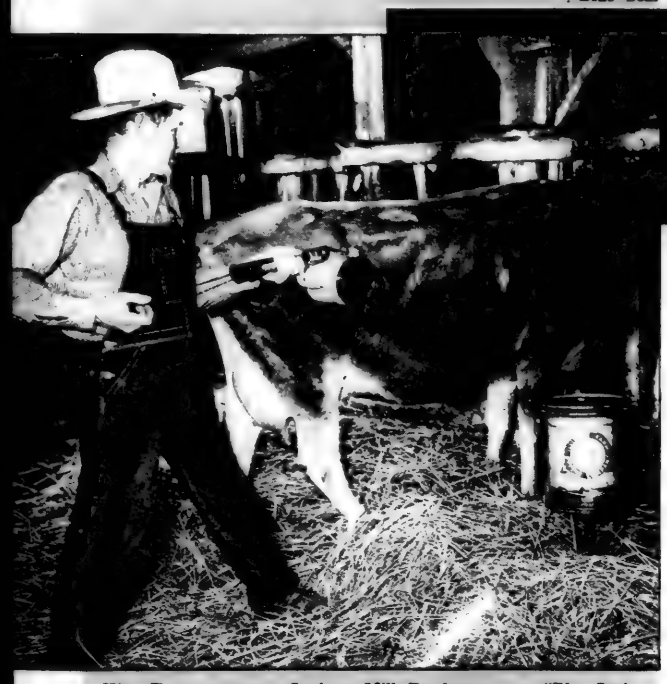


Sinnissippi Farms and prize dairy herd, owned by former Governor Frank O. Lowden, and managed by Lee Gentry. Blue Seal Fly Spray is the choice.



Stewart
Ill., and
below,

THESE DAIRYMEN
FLY SPRAY TO



King Eaton, treasurer Sanitary Milk Producers says, "Blue Seal helps me meet health ordinance requirements, makes money for me by helping build up milk production during hot weather and fly time."

Owners of championship money making herds are taking no chances at fly time. These outstanding dairymen use Blue Seal Fly Spray to banish flies. Without exception, these users and thousands more like them agree that, "Blue Seal is best. It doesn't blister the skin, discolor or gum up the hair. Blue Seal doesn't taint milk. It has a clean, pleasant odor. It is the most economical to use."

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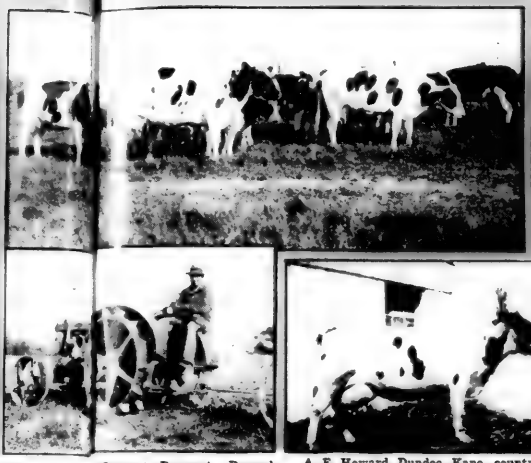
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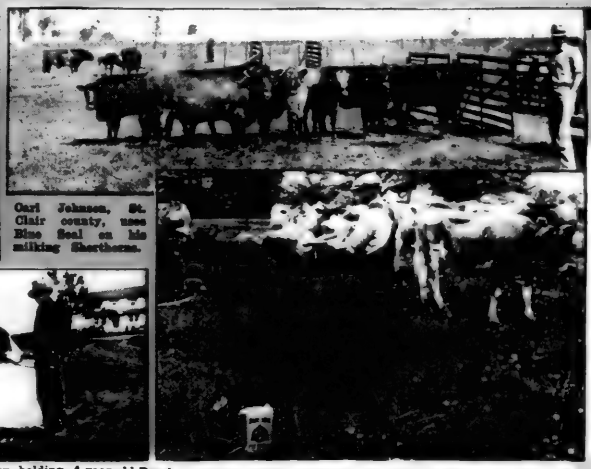
ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

DAIRYMEN MEET NCE REQUIREMENTS *This Way*





Stewart Derwent, Durand, Ill., and prize herd. See below, right, for details.



Carl Johnson, St. Clair county, uses Blue Seal on his milking Shorthorns.



A. E. Howard, Dundee, Kane county, holding 4 year old Pearl De Kol Beets Fayne, who produced 15,783 lbs. of milk as a 2 year old. He says, "Blue Seal keeps flies off better than any I've ever used."

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There's Magic in Keeping Home Accounts

By Nell Flatt Goodman

"WHEN my husband saw the figures on what the chickens and eggs were bringing in, he built me a new chicken house."

"We cut our automobile expenses from $106.99 in one year to $48.73 the next. We decided that car expense was too much so we reduced it."

"Our automobile cost us 4.4c per mile the six years we used it."

These are some of the comments Home Bureau women have made after keeping records on household expenses.

Last year, 685 Illinois women kept records in accordance with a plan recommended by the state home extension service. Another 445 homes entered in Home Bureau projects definitely budgeted the family expenditures.

"I find it an interesting game," said one budgeteer. "A game in which all the family can enter."



HOME ACCOUNT KEEPERS IN WARREN COUNTY.

An increase of nearly 15 percent in cash available for family spending and saving in 1935 over 1934 was shown by 50 home account records. The average amount of cash available was $1,257 in 1935 and $1,099 in 1934. This cash was supplemented by $630 worth of commodities and services furnished by the farm in 1935 and $653 in 1934.

For health, $75 was required in 1935 and $94 for education. This compares with $56 for health and $71 for education in 1934. Cash outlay for housing was lower in 1935, probably because much needed and postponed repairs had been made in 1934. These figures are expressed in dollars, since the purchasing power of the dollar for all commodities used for family maintenance changed only from an index of 122 in 1934 to 124 in 1935. Food costs increased about 9 percent while clothing and building materials for the house dropped approximately an equal amount.

With more money on hand, however, a smaller amount was put in savings than in the leaner year of 1934.

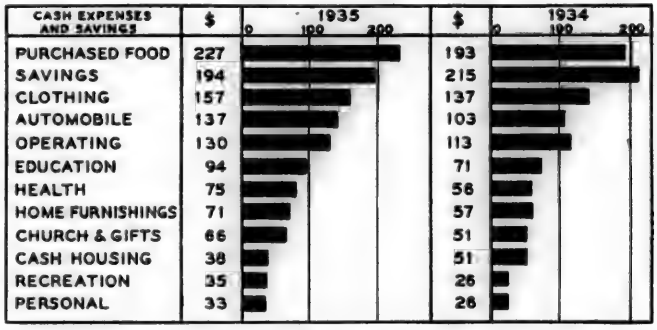
When questioned about this, Mrs. Ruth C. Freeman, specialist in home management, said, "We have a definite feeling that budgeting is not merely for savings, but rather for living. Indications are that while a substantial amount was set aside for savings in 1935, yet more money was spent than previously on clothing, health and education. Those are the things which contribute to a well rounded life."

In the account books, the total cash expenditure is listed and then how it is apportioned, into savings, purchased food, shelter, clothing, auto, health, recreation, education, church and gifts.

From the reports of 231 farm families, with incomes varying from $500 to $2,500, automobile expenses led among expenditures for auto, health, education, church, gifts and personal. In incomes of $2,500 and over, the greatest proportion was spent for education. The group with incomes of $2,000 to $2,499 allotted more for auto expenditure than the higher income group.

One of the objectives emphasized in this project is for the homemakers to list their goals, then plan their budgets and strive for these goals. The records of this year show that many of these goals have been attained. Among the

(Continued on page 27)



Cash Expenses and Savings (Ave.) For 50 Identical Farm Families in 1934 and 1935.

Eight Creamery Plants For Sale

Just Relax While I Explain, Says Charles Tarble of Cumberland County

DO you want to buy a creamery on the installment plan? Sounds like the good old days of '29 when you bought everything you wanted for "$1 down and a dollar when they catched you."

The days of high pressure installment selling, we hope, are at an end but I am in position to sell you a creamery, in fact, eight creameries, located within Illinois, on such easy terms that you will pay for them and make money while you are doing it. It sounds like an attractive proposition, doesn't it? Just relax while I explain.

You have bought creameries before and paid for them but you never owned one. Cooperation is the magic word that opens the door to the ownership of eight creameries for the farmers of Illinois. All you have to do is permit the truck salesman from one of these creameries to pick up your cream at your door and deliver it to the nearest creamery where it is made into quality butter and sold at a quality price.

The difference between quality butter and ordinary butter will pay for the creamery while you pursue the even tenor of your ways. It has been found that cream picked up from the farm and delivered in good condition to the creamery is the only method by which 92 score butter can be made.

Rural free delivery gets the news to the farm while it is fresh. Rural free cream routes get the cream to the creamery while it is fresh. No one wishes to discontinue rural free delivery. Rural cream routes will revolutionize the butter business in Illinois. This is the reason we can eventually own these creameries, because the man who makes a quality product is always rewarded. In this respect we are building for the future because we will not only own the creameries but we will own a system far more valuable than physical assets, namely, a cooperative system by which all of the advantages will accrue to the owners, namely, Illinois farmers.

Through cooperation we are also rendering a service to the consuming public because they are being assured a quality product at a competitive price. 92 score butter was not known in Illinois until these cooperative creameries were organized and the system of farm pick-up instituted. Now approximately 20 per cent of the output of these creameries is the finest money can buy.



CUMBERLAND'S FARM ADVISER, CHARLIE Tarble, does a bit of mechanical engineering on "Lizzie." "Now she'll run," says Charlie with a smile.

Persons interested in figures have found that Illinois farmers have profited to the extent of $1,500,000 because these cooperative creameries of which I speak have given the last cent which they could consistent with safety to the farmer for his butter fat. This has forced competitors to meet the price. Illinois has thus profited to the extent of from 3c to 5c per pound over and above surrounding states. Even more valuable than this we now have a yard stick by which we can measure the value of a pound of Illinois butter fat.

Mr. Illinois farmer, we have now given you eight creameries; we have made it possible for you to make the best butter in the world and believe me the public appreciates it. We have now given you a yardstick by which to measure the value of not only all the butter fat you produce but all the butter fat your children will ever produce. I started out to sell it to you and I sold it to myself and now I am giving it to you. It is yours for the asking. You can own it through cooperation. We are in the midst of a great campaign for soil conservation. Let's conserve our markets also. If you are interested get in touch with us.

Magic In Home Accounts

(Continued from page 26)

lists are electric refrigerators, running water in the home, and children going to college.

From Rock Island comes a report: "Through accounts I found that $40 per year for the last 4 years had been spent on kerosene for the stove. Recently electricity was brought to our home at a minimum fixed rate. I purchased an electric range for less than the $160 spent for kerosene, and since the rate was set for the electricity there was no added expense in the way of fuel. I now enjoy the comforts of this means of cooking and do not feel that it is an extravagance."

Another woman said that she installed an electric refrigerator at less expense than her former ice bills. She had kept an accurate account of what had been spent and felt justified in her purchase.

A home maker in Marshall-Putnam county found that she could afford to keep help in the house while she cared for her poultry and dairy projects, and still have more cash. She raised turkeys.

But it isn't only the woman of the house who profits by this accounting. The ideal situation is realized when records are kept of farm expenses as well as those of the home. Men, through the Farm Bureau farm account project, have shown their desire to co-operate. In this way, the wife knows what there is to spend as well as her husband.

As all projects of the Homemaker are correlated, from keeping accounts the women show more interest in the complete business management of the home. Financial security is one of the underlying reasons for accounts. From that arises the questions, "Is the insurance adequate?" "Is the deed for the farm intact?" "Are there loopholes in contracts made?" Because of this interest, lessons in business management and legal affairs have been presented in 26 counties.

The ultimate goal of economic security is neared, without a doubt, with a beginning of keeping accounts and with a study of the business of financing and maintaining a home.

The Secret

John—My wife and I never quarrel. She does exactly as she pleases and so do I.

Harry—You mean you both do as she pleases?

John—Absolutely. I don't go looking for trouble.



M. C. Weber, former "ace" Organization Director of the Will County Farm Bureau, was selected on May 1st by the board of directors of the Vermilion Service Company to manage their company. Mr. Weber comes to Vermilion with a splendid farm bureau record and now has a fertile field to make a new one.

Mr. L. H. Nesemeier, former manager of Carroll Service Company service station at Lanark, Illinois, assumed his new duties as manager of Henderson Service Company on May 1st. Mr. Nesemeier believes in the theory that hard work will earn a man a better position.

The Pike County Service Company began operations under its own management, May 1st. Mr. Earle B. Johnson, formerly a thrifty member of Whiteside Service Company sales force, is now manager of Pike County Service Company. Mr. Johnson reports that President Smith's home county looks to him like a fertile field for a service company.

County Service Companies affiliated with Illinois Farm Supply Company have sold 1,625,317 gallons of motor oil during the period beginning September 1, 1935 and ending April 30, 1936. The gallonage sold during this eight month period exceeds the sales for the entire twelve months of Illinois Farm Supply Company's fiscal year ended August 31, 1935. Furthermore, the sales of motor oil during the first eight months of the present fiscal year exceed the combined gallonage handled by Illinois Farm Supply Company during the first four years of operation.

After ten years of steady growth, Illinois Farm Supply Company continues to break all records. April was the best month in the history of the company. A total of 10,336,965 gallons of fuel was purchased for county service companies during the month. This gallonage exceeds the total of all fuels handled by Illinois Farm Supply Company during the fiscal year of the company in 1928. Of the total of fuels handled during the month of April, 1936, 6,492,169 gallons were Magic Aladdin Gasoline, 2,071,058 gallons Radiant Blue Flame Kerosene, 1,772,738 gallons tractor fuel. These three fuels are becoming more popular with Illinois farmers each year.

Dr. W. L. Burlison of University of Illinois, was lauded at the recent Agriculture, Industry, & Science Conference held at Detroit, Michigan, for his research work featuring the use of Soybean oil in paint. Some of the statements made at this conference by the nation's leading authorities in the paint industry should give Illinois farmers greater confidence in our "Soyoil" Paint. Various specimens on exhibition, in connection with the meeting, demonstrated conclusively that soybean oil was not only able to hold its own but can show outstanding performance in certain lines, namely

1. In automobile baking and air-drying synthetics we get a depth of color, a freedom from "orange" peel and "silk," and a permanent elasticity not possible with other oils.

2. The refrigerator finished with baked soybean synthetics has the true porcelain look. It also exhibits humidity and grease resistance and permanency of color not possible with linseed, perilla, or tung.

3. The roller coating and printing colors on a soybean basis have outstanding brilliance and color retention and performance. Their performance insures soybean oil a prominent place in the metal package industry.

4. Recent advances in outdoor bulletin colors have emphasized the use of soybean oil on account of its free working, and particularly in pictorial work it seems that soy will always be used regardless of cost.





OLD PIERCE TAVERN

More than a hundred years ago travelers on the stage coach would stop at the Old Pierce Tavern (left above) overnight and warm their hands or feet in front of one of the fireplaces which were in every room. The Tavern is located 6 miles from New Haven in Gallatin county. The popularity of the Tavern in those days was due to the pranks of pirates who infested Dead Man's Hollow, deep in the woods and hollows en route to the ferry across the Ohio at Shawneetown on the mail line from Cincinnati to New Orleans.

How many ladies and gentlemen of history have known the Tavern's hospitality is not known. A. Lincoln stayed there. And where in Illinois hasn't he stayed it seems? The building is now occupied by Edmond Givens and his family. The farm on which the Tavern stands was purchased for Mr. Givens' father over 30 years ago.

There is some question as to just when the Tavern was built. One report puts it at 1803. Another about 15 years later. Others have it as a station on the old Underground Railway, where colored folk were hidden on their way North from slavery in the South. Anyway, it's old, it's interesting, and one of Illinois' landmarks.

Program Ready

(Continued from page 6)

Friday Forenoon, June 19
Recital Hall, Smith Memorial Music Building

8:00 A. M. PHILOSOPHY OF COOPERATION
LECTURE SERIES
*J. R. Barton, Neerum, Denmark, co-director, Den Social Hojskole.

GENERAL SESSION
University Auditorium
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENTS
Chairman: N. P. Hull, Lansing, Mich., president National Cooperative Milk Producers.

9:00 A. M. THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE 1936 A.A.A. PROGRAMS TO FUTURE NATIONAL FARM POLICY
*H. R. Tolley, Washington, D. C., acting administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.
THE 1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM IN THE NORTH CENTRAL REGION
*G. B. Thorne, Washington, D. C., director, North Central Division, A. A. A.
THE LONG-TIME SIGNIFICANCE OF A SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM TO LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS
*A. G. Black, Washington, D. C., chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
ILLINOIS PRODUCTION TRENDS IN RELATION TO THE SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
*H. C. M. Case, Urbana, Illinois, head, Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture University of Illinois.

Friday Afternoon, June 19
General Session—Men's New Gymnasium
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENTS
Chairman: Charles A. Ewing, Decatur, Ill.

1:30 P. M. RELATION OF COOPERATIVES TO PRODUCTION PROBLEMS
*Earl C. Smith, Chicago, Illinois, president, Illinois Agricultural Association.
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT IN RELATION TO GRAIN & DAIRY PRODUCTION
O. R. Jeanes, St. Paul, Minn.
AGRICULT[illegible]AL ADJUSTMENT IN RELATION[illegible]O DAIRY PRODUCTION
THE FAR[illegible]S' POINT OF VIEW—
Ralph Alle[illegible]elavan, Ill.

3:30 P. M. CONFERE[illegible]ON COOPERATIVE FARM MA[illegible]EMENT
316 New Agricultural Building.

(Further conferences in this section will be held Friday evening and Saturday; times and places to be announced.)

1 Subject to revision.

Farm wages on April 1 reached the highest level for that date since 1931, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. Farm wage rates per month, with board, averaged $20.89 the country over; without board, $30.87; per day, with board, $1.05; without board, $1.43. The supply of farm labor exceeds the demand.



Harry F. Reifsteck, president, Champaign County Farm Bureau, and a loaf of "Soyette."

"The more soybeans we can use in the higher-priced outlets, the higher the price."

Now, It's Soyette Bread

CHAMPAIGN county is one of the leading if not the top, soybean producing county in Illinois.

Champaign county farmers want more uses developed for the soybean and its products, particularly food uses, a higher-price outlet.

Therefore when the Soybean Products Company of Chicago suggested that the Champaign County Farm Bureau cooperate in boosting "Soyette" bread, officers, directors and members entered whole-heartedly into the scheme.

"Soyettes" are made by cooking soybeans in cocoanut oil to soften and remove the hull. Then the cocoanut oil is extracted by centrifugal force leaving the whole bean without the hull. When the bean is cracked the result is "Soyettes."

Soyette bread contains approximately 16 per cent Soyettes and 12 per cent honey. Otherwise it is made much like any other bread. The new product is very tasty says Eugene Curtis, I. A. A director from Champaign county, and should become popular.

The Quality Bakery at Champaign has been making the bread. A letter was sent by the Farm Bureau to all members recently urging them to "ask your grocer" for Soyette bread.

"In 1935 the farmers of Champaign county produced more than 2,000,000 bushels of soybeans, and the farmers of the United States produced 39,000,000 bushels," the letter to members said. "This is one of our most important crops. Best outlets for soybeans, commercially, according to prices are 1. edible industry, 2. oils, paints, varnishes, 3. soaps, etc.

"The more soybeans we can use in the higher-priced outlets, the higher the soybean price. Let's help introduce Soyette bread. Ask your grocer for it."

Farm Bureau members came to town, embarrassed many a grocer who didn't have the bread. One chain store sought to feature it at a cut price, was flatly turned down by the bakery. Meantime sales of "Soyette" are mounting.

MT. STERLING.

Producers Creamery will make close to one million pounds of Prairie Farms butter in its first year of operation if it keeps up the pace thus far set. May make will run around 80,000 lbs. April volume beat March by 24 per cent.

$35 MILLIONS.

This amount was paid out last year by life insurance companies on death claims of policy holders killed in auto accidents. It doesn't include disability payments, liability for property damage and other costs.



By C. W. Seagroves

SOMEWHAT early perhaps—but we feel that all parents should give early thought to the fireworks hazard to which the children will be exposed in the next two months. It's all right to celebrate the 4th of July but such celebration should be an occasion for fun for the entire family, rather than grief caused by the unwise use of fireworks. When plannnig your celebration, remember that last year the Associated Press reported 216 people met death due to fireworks, automobiles, drowning and other accidents.

Of nearly 5,500 cars tested on the Safety Lane this season, between 60 and 70 per cent of them should not be on the highways until they are placed in a safe operating condition. We urge you to check carefully the brakes, lights and other safety factors on your own car so that you or your family will not be involved in an accident that could have been avoided through reasonable care. Besides having your own car in perfect mechanical condition, be ever on the alert for the careless driver whose car may be without a tail light or adequate brakes.

Tractors and horses continue as the principal causes for farm accidents in Illinois. Everybody using the tractor should be thoroughly schooled in all the dangers inherent in such a piece of machinery before being permitted to operate it. The fact is that accidents, whether they occur in handling live stock, tractors, or automobiles, can nearly all be avoided by a little care. A minute saved at the price of an accident is no bargain.

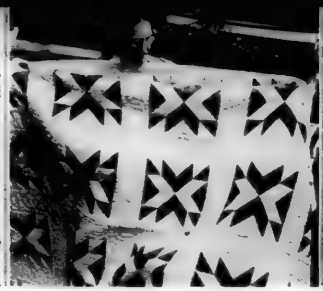
The old swimming hole is calling again and the boys should not be denied the pleasure and healthful exercise to be derived from swimming. No doubt, many of our fondest boyhood memories concern the happenings around the old hole where we would fish without success until disgusted, then swim. Before we send the boys off, however, we should know that they have a sound knowledge of swimming. No more profitable hours can be spent from the standpoint of safety than giving children such instruction.



A. A. APPEL'S HOME. Saline County, near Stonefort. The trees are walnut.



A. A. APPEL—Prop. "They moved Stonefort right from under us.



MRS. SALLIE APPEL—Quilter Wife, mother, companion, helpmate and chief listener.



ED, LOIS (MR. & MRS.) APPEL Pretty soon, their own home, down the road a piece.

Farmer by Profession—Fisherman by Choice

So Says Andrew Appel, Charter Member of the Saline County Farm Bureau

THEY say Saline county got its name because of the salt marshes that once covered a good part of it. But to an uninitiated writer, going there for the first time, the county might as well have been named for the salty humor of those who live above such lowly things as a marsh, up in the foothills of the Ozarks. It so happened that one warm day, this writer and "Light Horse" Harry Neville, the hefty Farm Adviser and bowling expert of Saline county, decided against the lowlands in favor of the highlands where there might be a breeze. We wound up at Albert Andrew Appel's place, in Stonefort township.

Now, we had heard about the way Ozarkians call out over the valleys to their neighbors. We've discovered the truth about this legend and there's a trick to it. We personally talked in a quiet voice to Mr. Appel from Pope county while he was in Saline county. It seems that the county line runs right through his barn lot. So, any good McLean county hog caller could win a valley yelling contest in the Ozarks, hands down.

They Got Together

Where the Appel farm stands used to be the town of Stonefort. Like, Mohammed, when the railroad wouldn't come to Stonefort, Stonefort went to the railroad. There he farms 230 acres of good land. There's 15 acres of corn, 50 acres of lespedeza and clover, counting that in the orchard. About 12 acres is in beans for hay. The rest of the farm around 100 acres is devoted to fruit. There are some fine yellow Transparent apple trees, Winesaps, Kinnard's choice, Jonathans, Golden Delicious, Red Delicious, and Ingrams. Andy thinks that this year he'll get about a third of a crop. The cold weather, a good crop last year, and then some scab makes him think that this won't be such a good fruit year. The orchard is still young, so he is looking forward to the future with a good deal of optimism. He's trying his hand at budding some walnut trees in the front yard. Maybe something will come of it after while. He is a life member of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange and while he likes to go to meetings, he gets pretty tired of the lads who sidle up to him and ask, "Do you grow apples, Mr. Appel?" He wishes they'd think up something new.

Born In White County

Andy is 49 years old and was born in White county, in Burnt Prairie township. His parents, of German extraction were farmers and came to Illinois from Vandenburg county, Indiana. Andy came to Saline county when he was fifteen years old and doesn't plan on leaving very soon. Somewhere back around 1912, Andy found himself just over the line a few miles in Pope county. He got acquainted with a young lady in Saline county named Sallie Lewis. "It wasn't only about 2 or 3 miles", Andy informed us with a grin. "I could walk it easily even in bad weather." Well, as those things turned out, Andy usually had to leave early of an evening to get back home. So these two set the date for March 21, 1912 and were married. Now, they live comfortably in a 9 room white frame house with their two children, daughter-in-law and granddaughter. The home is lighted with electricity from the home plant in the garage. The barn is large and holds 6 Red Polled cows and 2 mules. Right now the cream is going into Harrisburg and to old line cream buyers but Andrew Appel says definitely that it will go to the Producers when they establish their route. He has no hogs. Most of the farm work is done with a Farmall tractor. He uses Aladdin gas and Blue Seal greases. Mrs. Appel has a nice flock of White Rock chickens and she sells the eggs in Harrisburg. There are three other houses on the farm. One, a house that remains from the time the town of Stonefort moved. The others were built by Appel to house railroad people when about 7 years ago they built the I. C. spur line a half mile from the house. Andy had a store too, and a number of roomers who were glad to pay good prices for room and board. He says those were pretty good times. In the garage there is a new truck and a car. They are both insured in the Farm Bureau. So are the buildings. Things are still pretty good with the Appels.

A Charter Member

Mr. and Mrs. Appel have two children. There's Edward Lewis Appel 23, who is married to pretty Lois (Wise) Appel. She was a Johnson county girl from near Burnside. They have been married a year and a half and have a baby girl, Dolores, 7 months old, who flirts outrageously with her grandfather and any and all male visitors. Edward and Lois live in the big house now, but the other house on the farm is being modernized and they will move in sometime this year. Addison is 19 and attends the Harrisburg High School where he is a senior. He and his father both have policies in Country Life.

Andy Appel is a charter member of the Saline County Farm Bureau. "The reason I joined was because I believe in organization, especially for farmers. It didn't amount to very much when I joined but it's certainly worthwhile now. The insurance service is a real development. Then there's the farm

adviser. Anything I want to know about farming I can find out from him. I consider the $15 dues as the best investment a fellow could make. Why look at the way taxes have been cut down by organization? A farmer couldn't get that done by himself. On what I save on taxes I can pay my Farm Bureau dues and then some. Then there's the Fruit Growers Exchange, and the creameries and the Service company where I buy my gas and oil. I save money and get better products and service all around."

Andy is pretty definite about the new Soil Conservation plan. He says, "I believe in it. I think it's going to be all right and work out the way it's planned. It appeals to me better than the AAA. What I like about this new plan is that it takes in all of us. The other plan didn't.

"What I'd like to see the Farm Bureau do is double its membership. We've done a lot for ourselves and all farmers with the membership we've had. With one double the size just think of what we could do that we can't now? One thing about this new plan, I believe it will help boost membership because more farmers will be farming according to the same kind of a plan. It will bring them closer together than they have been."

Plenty of Flowers

The Appels attend the Stonefort township Seventh Day Baptist church. That has always been Mrs. Appel's affiliation so Andy goes there too. Mrs. Appel, besides making quilts, keeping house with Lois to help her, also does a little landscape gardening. She has irises, a nice snowball bush that was in full bloom and was sorry we weren't there to see her Easter flowers. She also has some fine peonies and roses, she says. Then every once in a while she puts in some new bushes. What she likes to do is go to fish frys with Andy. She likes movies too, and county groups. Of course Andy is quite a fisherman, as what fisherman won't admit. Several of his friends make up a group that sets out for Shawneetown or Metropolis on the Ohio River, every once in awhile for a couple of days of fishing for catfish, blue gills, buffalo, white perch and whatever takes the bait. There's good fishing over on the Wabash too and in some of the nearby lakes. He thinks he'll go one of these days.

All in all, the Appels seem to have a good deal of fun out of life. Andy says he is just a hill-billy. We're inclined to dispute that point as he didn't play the guitar and didn't yodel once while we were there. That ought to settle that. But the thing that impresses you about talking to Andy and his wife is that there is a well balanced philosophy of living in that household. The boys have the kind of grin that would make the worst crank in the world sweeten up. Andy is the kind that just can't help bubbling over with good spirits. And Mrs. Sallie Appel? There's the one. She's the kind they have Mother's Days for. She doesn't say much. She has a slight little smile. Her eyes are soft and deep, and you couldn't "fib" to her on a bet. She may prefer to stay in the background, but gosh, you know she's around!—John S. Tracy.



Where Lincoln Laid Cornerstone

Just before his assassination in 1865, Abraham Lincoln came to Lincoln, Illinois to slap a bit of mortar on the cornerstone of the new Lincoln University. That building is the right hand one in the photo. The cornerstone, though chipped by souvenir hunters, still shows that the Great Emancipator had not forgotten his more earthy experience in building log cabins and rock chimneys.

The school, now known as Lincoln College, is located on the outskirts of Lincoln, in Logan county. Several hundred pupils attend regularly and the school has a good rating scholastically.

Carroll Service Co. released its final payment of 1935 dividends on May 13 making the total distribution for last year nearly $20,000.

LaSalle County Farm Bureau will drop its baseball team and organize a county soft ball league this year. Games will be played on lighted fields at night.

Co-operative marketing associations for fishermen are described in detail in a new bulletin by L. S. Salter, fishery economist, Department of Commerce. A co-operative act for fishermen comparable to the Capper-Volstead Act of 1922 was enacted two years ago.

Members of the staff of the I. A. A. and associated companies will take part in the program at the 12th annual session of the American Institute of Co-operation, June 15 to 19.

DOLORES—7 MO'S.
A soft spot in her heart for "Gramp" Appel.



SON ADDISON and FRIEND
They ride to high school together.



FAMILY "DAWG"
A flea and a skunk upset his day.



APPEL & FARM ADVISER
Harry Neville in the orchard. "What kind? You guessed it."



HEADIN' HOME
Proprietor Appel brings his mules home to rest.





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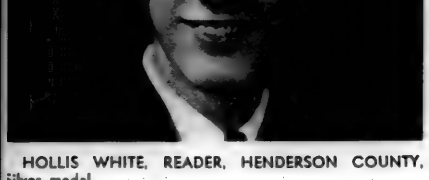
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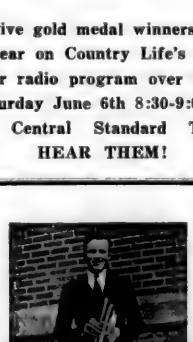
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Lyceum Winners on the Air WLS Saturday, June 6

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A visit by a Herald reporter to the Farmers National Grain Corp. elevator on the north side of the river gave some idea what becomes of the steady parade of motor trucks laden with corn which pass through the streets of Morris from all points, heading for the north bank of the river just west of the remaining span of the old river bridge. Sometimes these trucks cannot be unloaded fast enough and a string of them waits in a line several blocks long.

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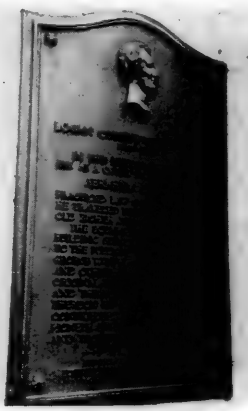
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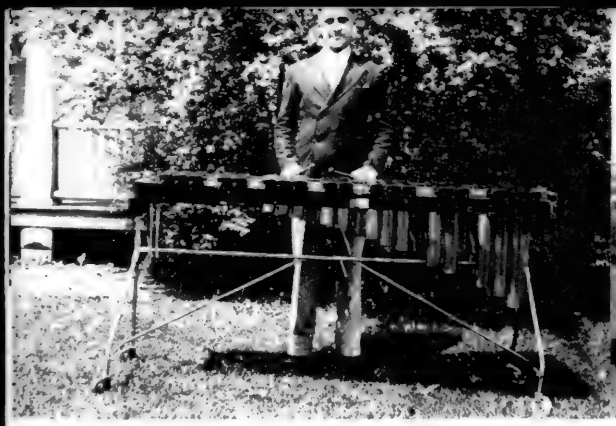




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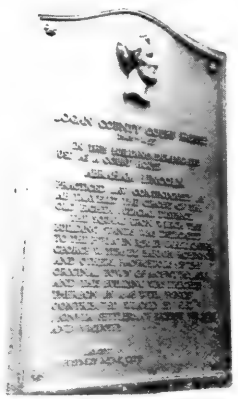
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Editorial

SEVEN LEAGUE BOOTS!



What A Challenge!

EVERY time the farmer turns around to buy he is met by fixed prices for goods and services.

This is the seat of his difficulties; the reason for his many efforts by co-operative marketing and crop control to influence the prices of farm products.

"The Union demands a 40-hour week in place of 48 hours, a closed shop, and a 40 per cent increase in wages for its members," reads a press dispatch from New York reporting the elevator operator's strike.

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"He has only a few competitors in his field. They are formed into an 'association.' Every few months they meet, and, over the lunch table, **agree on a price** for their product. This is probably illegal, but they do it just the same."

It isn't any secret that business in America, through the corporation and the trade association is highly organized. Patent laws, the protective tariff, the ability of competitive manufacturers, often few in number, to get together, all support control of supply and prices.

You may say that people don't have to buy if the price isn't right. True enough. And there was a good deal of getting along without three years ago when corn and wheat had dropped 60 to 70 per cent in price while automobiles, farm machinery, wire fence, etc. had fallen only 15 to 20 per cent from the 1929 level.

But some things we must have. More things we would like to have. When the fence finally rusts through, the roof goes to pieces, and the wagon or truck wears out, a head-on collision with fixed prices is unavoidable.

The farm problem will not be solved until the farmer exercises as much influence and is as effective in fixing prices on his products as are the folks he buys from.

The AAA, organized agriculture's most ambitious and successful effort thus far to influence prices, is gone. Soil conservation, another approach at preventing the accumulation of price-depressing crop surpluses, is here. How effective the new program will be is still a question. Farmers will write the answer.

The present generation probably has made only a start toward achieving equality in this all-important business of farm prices. Nothing should be of greater concern not only to farmers but to every person or group interested in reducing unemployment, stimulating business, and restoring general prosperity. The farmer marketing a good crop at profitable prices, labor fully employed at good wages, and capital bringing a reasonable return is the condition everyone wants to see.

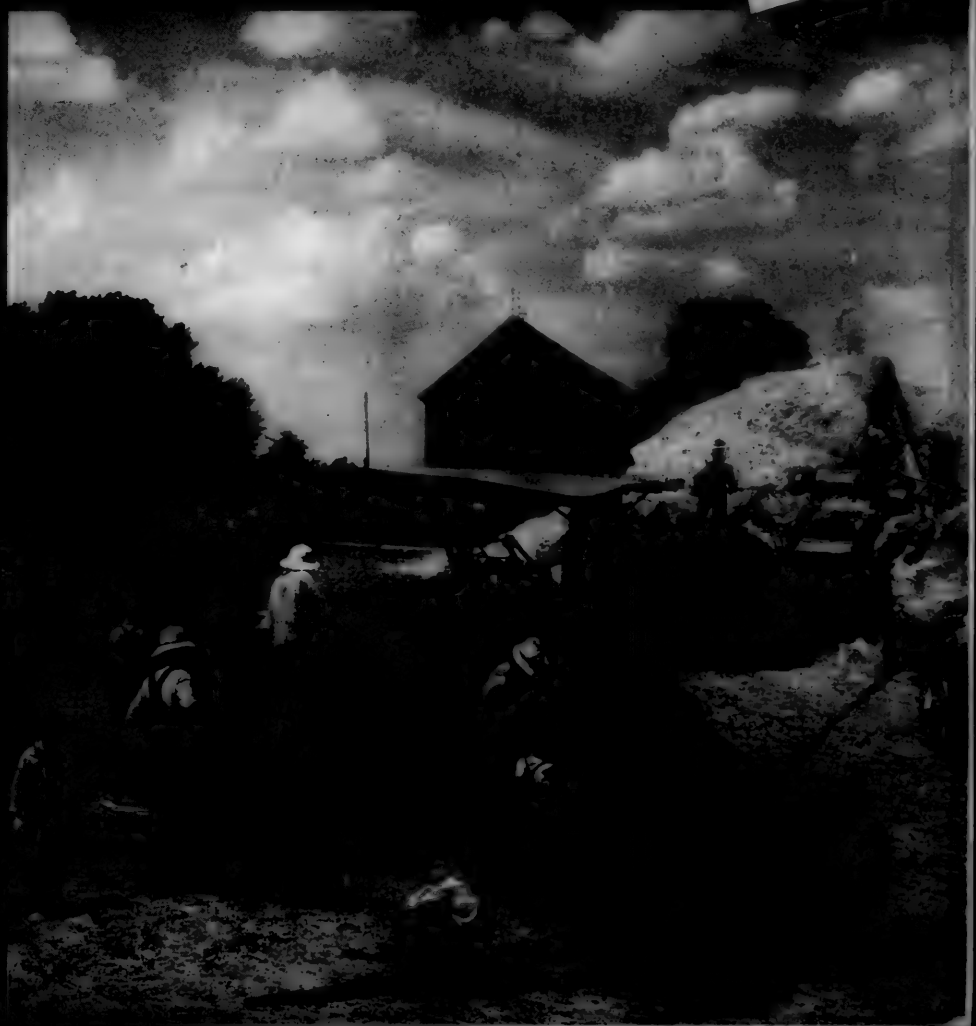
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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Record

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION Record

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In This Issue

The Party Platforms

Co-operatives Doing Big Business

The Downens of Gallatin County

News and Views

With Our Farm Bureau Presidents

And Others

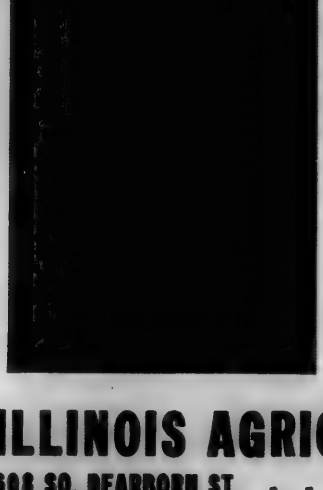
JULY 1936





WHEREVER YOU GO — *in the United States or Canada*

YOU'RE PROTECTED!



Farm Bureau members get nationwide auto insurance protection without paying fancy premiums. Wherever you go, in the United States or Canada, Farm Bureau auto insurance protects you. . . . Suppose you are in Arizona, and have a minor accident, where no one is hurt. Go to the nearest garage, have repairs made, and send the paid bill with a complete report of the accident to the home office—the address is on the policy. If the accident is serious and someone's hurt, wire the company. You will be directed to a competent attorney nearby who will represent both you and the company. Place yourself in his care. The company pays his bill for services anywhere in the United States or Canada. . . . This nationwide protection offered by your auto insurance company costs nothing extra. Why not check up on all the protection provided in a Farm Bureau auto insurance policy? A good idea is to do it now before you take any trips. It will only take a moment or two to drop into the County Farm Bureau office and find out about it.

NO CAR IS TOO OLD TO INSURE

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

608 SO. DEARBORN ST. - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

July, 1936
Vol. 14 No. 7

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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Vice-President, TALMAGE DEFREES.....Smithboro
Corporate Secretary, PAUL E. MATHIAS....Chicago
Field Secretary, GEO. E. METZGER.....Chicago
Treasurer, R. A. COWLES.....Bloomington
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Finance.....R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing.....H. W. Day
Publicity.....George Thiem
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Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange..H. W. Day, Mgr.
Illinois Grain Corporation..Harrison Fahrnkopf, Mgr.
Illinois Livestock Marketing Ass'n..Ray Miller, Mgr.
Illinois Milk Producers' Ass'n..Wilfred Shaw, Mgr.
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First Flight of Baby Chicks. Next Flight to the Frying Pan.

Light is shed on the ways and means of financing some "farmer" organizations, by the recent Senate investigation of the "Farmers" Independence Council, who has been active in working against the crop adjustment program.

The proceedings of that investigation, now published, make interesting reading. Stanley F. Morse, executive secretary of the Council, incidentally, classes himself as a "consulting agriculturalist."

The presidency of the Council, Morse admitted, was offered to Homer Grommon of Plainfield, Ill., president of the so-called Farmers Grain Dealers' Association. Grommon, it seems, refused. Then Renick Dunlap of Ohio, former assistant secretary of agriculture, was asked to take the post. He, too, turned it down. Then Morse thought of Captain Dan Casement of Kansas who likes to be in the public eye. Dan accepted.

Morse testified that W. W. Woods, president of the American Institute of Meat Packers, agreed to help him get contributions to finance the Council's work. From J. D. Cooney of Wilson & Company, meat packers, Morse said he got $1,500; from Swift & Company, $3,500.

Morse said he collected a total of $25,000. From Lamott DuPont he said he received $5.000; from President Aldrich of the Chase National Bank of New York. $500; from J. N. Pew, Jr., Sun Oil Company, $2,000; from J. R. Leonard, commission broker of Chicago. $590; from Charles Hayden of Hayden-Stone & Co., Chicago. $500; from Dr. Kemmerer of Princeton University, $5.00. A. G. Leonard, president and director of the Union Stock Yard Transit Company, Chicago, he said, gave him $250.

Following is typical testimony from the record:

"The Chairman: Suppose we just put down these directorships before we leave. Milbank, Albert G., he contributed $500, didn't he? That is what the record shows.

"Mr. Morse. Whatever that shows; yes.

"The Chairman: Poor's Manual shows he is a partner in Milbank. Tweed, Hope & Webb, 15 Board St., New York City, with a residence at 480 Park Avenue. Is that in a farming district of New York?

"Mr. Morse: I don't think they do much farming.

"The Chairman: And Huntington, Long Island, N. Y., as a residence. Do you know whether or not that is a farming district?

"Mr. Morse: I don't think it is.

"The Chairman: It seems that he is chairman of the board and director of the Borden Co., also trustee of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., and a director of the Equitable Trust Co. and the Oceanic Investing Corporation."

Questioning Morse about the literature the Council circulated among farmers. Senator Schwellenbach said: "Would you like to tell us, for example, what Mr. Ernest Lawrence of Bloomington, Illinois, said when you wrote to him?"

Mr. Morse. "I don't know; I don't recall."

Senator Schwellenbach. "He says: 'Certainly not! There is scarcely a word of truth in the above, as you well know. It insults my intelligence. Keep your lousy literature out of my mail!'"

Mr. Morse. "We occasionally get some of those letters."

Senator Schwellenbach. "Signed 'E. D. Lawrence, Republican'."

Senator Schwellenbach. "You had no interest in politics, as you have said before?"

Mr. Morse. "No."

Senator Schwellenbach. "You did not on October 25, 1935, write to the Hon. Frank O. Lowden, of Oregon, Ill.?"

Mr. Morse. "I tried to interest him."

Senator Schwellenbach. "He has been active in politics?"

Mr. Morse. "Yes, sir; but we are very much opposed to his farm program."

Enough said. It's always a good idea to consider the source and the motives as well as the money, back of each new endeavor to "save" the farmer from such evils as regimentation, loss of liberty and the like. —Editor.

The Party Platforms

Republican

AGRICULTURE

"The farm problem is an economic and social, not a partisan problem, and we propose to treat it accordingly. Following the wreck of the restrictive and coercive AAA, the New Deal administration has taken to itself the principles of the republican policy of soil conservation and land retirement. This action opens the way for a nonpolitical and permanent solution. Such a solution cannot be had under a New Deal administration which misuses the program to serve partisan ends, to promote scarcity and to limit by coercive methods the farmer's control over his own farm.

"Our paramount object is to protect and foster the family type of farm, traditional in American life, and to promote policies which will bring about an adjustment of agriculture to meet the needs of domestic and foreign markets. As an emergency measure, during the agricultural depression, federal benefit payments or grants-in-aid when administered within the means of the federal government are consistent with a balanced budget.

"We propose:

1. To facilitate economic production and increased consumption on a basis of abundance instead of scarcity.

2. A national land-use program, including the acquisition of abandoned and non-productive farm lands by voluntary sale or lease, subject to approval of the legislative and executive branches of the states concerned, and the devotion of such land to appropriate public use, such as watershed protection and flood prevention, reforestation, recreation and conservation of wild life.

3. That an agricultural policy be pursued for the protection and restoration of the land resources, designed to bring about such a balance between soil-building and soil-depleting crops as will permanently insure productivity, with reasonable benefits to co-operating farmers on family-type farms, but so regulated as to eliminate the New Deal's destructive policy toward the dairy and live stock industries.

4. To extend experimental aid to farmers developing new crops suited to our soil and climate.

5. To promote the industrial use of farm products by applied science.

6. To protect the American farmer against the importation of all live stock, dairy and agricultural products, substitutes therefor and derivatives therefrom, which will depress American farm prices.

7. To provide effective quarantine against imported live stock, dairy and other farm products from countries which do not impose health and sanitary regulations fully equal to those required of our own producers.

8. To provide for ample farm credit at rates as low as those enjoyed by other industries, including commodity and live stock loans, and preference in land loans to the farmer acquiring or refinancing a farm as a home.

(Continued on page 5, col. 1)



Farm Bureau Farm Plank

Herewith is published for the information of the membership, the farm plank recommendations of the board of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation to the platform committees at the National Republican Convention, Cleveland, and the National Democratic Convention, Philadelphia.

Members of the Farm Bureau Federation board on the committee presenting the Farm Bureau plank at Cleveland were Edward A. O'Neal, Alabama, Earl C. Smith, Illinois; O. O. Wolf, Kansas, Murray Lincoln, Ohio; R. W. Blackburn, California.

The Farm Bureau committee at Philadelphia was composed of Edward A. O'Neal, Earl C. Smith, Lew Taylor, Indiana, Geo. H. Putnam, New Hampshire, Ben Kilgore, Kentucky.

The comments of President Earl C. Smith on the farm planks of both parties will be found on the following pages.

The Illinois Agricultural Association places greater emphasis on the interpretations of the respective platforms by the presidential candidates than on the platform pronouncements. Therefore it recommends that members study carefully the statements of candidates regarding the important issues, agriculture in particular, as they appear during the next few months. Significant portions of campaign addresses will be published from time to time in the RECORD.

The restoration of farm income and purchasing power and the maintenance of a prosperous agriculture form the essential basis for industrial and national prosperity, employment and security.

To accomplish this all-important task, it is necessary to bring the supply of farm products into balance with demand. There can be no denial that in large measure, the price levels of the products

(Continued on page 5, col. 2)

Democrat

AGRICULTURE

"We have taken the farmers off the road to ruin.

"We have kept our pledge to agriculture to use all available means to raise farm income toward its pre-war purchasing power. The farmer is no longer suffering from 15 cent corn, 3 cent hogs, 2½ cent beef at the farm, 5 cent wool, 30 cent wheat, 5 cent cotton, and 3 cent sugar.

"By federal legislation we have reduced the farmers' indebtedness and doubled his net income. In cooperation with the states and through the farmers' own committees we are restoring the fertility of his land and checking the erosion of his soil. We are bringing electricity and good roads to his home.

"We will continue to improve the soil conservation and domestic allotment program with payments to farmers.

"We will continue a fair minded administration of agricultural laws, quick to recognize and meet new problems and conditions. We recognize the gravity of the evils of farm tenancy, and we pledge the full cooperation of the government in the refinancing of farm indebtedness at the lowest possible rates of interest and over a long term of years.

"We favor the production of all the market will absorb, both at home and abroad, plus a reserve supply sufficient to insure fair prices to consumers; we favor judicious commodity loans on seasonal surpluses, and we favor assistance within federal authority to enable farmers to adjust and balance production with demand, at a fair profit to the farmers.

"We favor encouragement of sound practical farm cooperatives.

"By the purchase and retirement of ten million acres of submarginal land and assistance to those attempting to eke out an existence upon it, we have made a good beginning toward proper land use and rural rehabilitation.

"The farmer has been returned to the road to freedom and prosperity. We will keep him on that road.

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

"The administration has stopped deflation, restored values, and enabled business to go ahead with confidence.

"When national income shrinks government income is imperiled. In reviving national income we have fortified government finance. We have raised the public credit to a position of unsurpassed security. The interest rate on government bonds has been reduced to the lowest point in twenty-eight years. The same government bonds which in 1932 sold under 83 are now selling over 104.

"We approve the objective of a permanently sound currency so stabilized as to prevent the former wide fluctuations in value which injured in turn producers, debtors, and property owners on the one hand and wage earners and creditors on the other. A currency which will permit full utilization of the country's resources.

Continued on page 5, col. 3)

The Farm Planks (Continued)

Republican

(Continued from page 4, col. 1)

9. To provide for decentralized nonpartisan control of the Farm Credit administration and the election by national farm loan associations of at least one-half of each board of directors of the Federal Land banks, and thereby remove these institutions from politics.

10. To provide in the case of agricultural products of which there are exportable surpluses, the payment of reasonable benefits upon the domestically consumed portion of such crops in order to make the tariff effective. These payments are to be limited to the production level of the family type farm.

11. To encourage and further develop co-operative marketing.

12. To furnish government assistance in disposing of surpluses in foreign trade by bargaining for foreign markets selectively by countries both as to exports



ALFRED M. LANDON
Republican Candidate for President

and imports. We strenuously oppose so-called reciprocal treaties which trade off the American farmer.

13. To give every reasonable assistance to producers in areas suffering from temporary disaster, so that they may regain and maintain a self-supporting status.

TARIFF

Nearly 60 percent of all imports into the United States are now free of duty. The other 40 percent of imports compete directly with the product of our industry. We would keep on the free list all products not grown or produced in the United States in commercial quantities. As to all commodities that commercially compete with our farms, our forests, our mines, our fisheries, our oil wells, our labor and our industries, sufficient protection should be maintained at all times to defend the American farmer and the American wage earner from the destruc-

(Continued on page 6, col. 1)

Farm Bureau

(Continued from page 4, col. 2)

of other American industries are largely determined and maintained through artificial means exercised to control supply and that the standard of American wages is largely determined and maintained in a similar manner. To a large degree, these artificial standards of prices and wages are accomplished through the assistance or the approval of government.

It, therefore, becomes the responsibility of government to assist farmers in securing and maintaining a standard of price levels and income for American agriculture that are commensurate with the standards set for other economic groups of American society.

In order to attain this fundamental objective, we urge the adoption or continuation of the following policies by the federal government to provide:—

1. Effective adjustment and control of the volume of farm products so as to balance the supply with total demands of markets at price levels which will give agricultural commodities the purchasing power existing in 1909-1914.

EXPLANATION: This may be accomplished through:

Adjustment of acreage of given commodities.

Through intra-state or inter-state compacts of farmers with federal allotments and control in interstate commerce for the protection of cooperating states.

Premiumizing lighter weights of hogs and superior qualities of other farm commodities.

Through effective pro-rating in special crop areas.

As suggested under Paragraph B, through commodity loans on grain or other commodities withheld from market.

Penalizing excess production beyond quotas to balance supply with demand.

2. Permanent system of commodity loans to prevent seasonal surpluses from unduly affecting market price levels.

EXPLANATION: The maintenance of reasonable surpluses of basic farm crops is not only desirable but necessary for the production of American consumers in times of stress, drought or other disaster. Farmers, however, must not be penalized on this account. Therefore we insist on putting into effect a system of commodity loans for carrying of such seasonal surpluses apart from the market channels of the country so as to remove their otherwise burdensome influence upon the price levels of these products.

3. The maintenance of a well rounded, practical soil conservation and land utilization program.

EXPLANATION: The maintenance of a national policy of land utilization for the preservation of our soil resources is essential both to present and future national well-being. This can be accomplished through:

The transfer of acreage from soil depleting and soil eroding crops to soil building crops.

The removal of sub-marginal lands from crop production.

The acquisition by the government of sub-marginal lands for watershed protection, grazing, forestry, public parks, and game preserves.

4. The expansion of both domestic and foreign outlets for farm products, and if necessary, the use of federal revenue to control or remove seasonal surpluses of farm products from the domestic market.

EXPLANATION: Every reasonable effort should be put forth, through reciprocal trade agreements, export bounties, or other measures, to extend and maintain our foreign and domestic outlets for farm surpluses on a basis profitable to producers. How-

(Continued on page 6, col. 2)

Democrat

(Continued from page 4, col. 3)

We assert that today we have the soundest currency in the world.

"We are determined to reduce the expenses of government. We are being aided therein by the recession in unemployment. As the requirements of relief decline and national income advances, an increasing percentage of federal expenditures can and will be met from current revenues, secured from taxes levied in accordance with ability to pay. Our retrenchment, tax, and recovery programs thus reflect our firm determination to achieve a balanced budget and the reduction of the national debt at the earliest possible moment.

FOREIGN POLICY

"We shall continue to foster the increase in our foreign trade which has been achieved by this administration; to



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
Democratic Candidate for President

seek by mutual agreement the lowering of those tariff barriers, quotas, and embargoes which have been raised against our exports of agricultural and industrial products; but continue as in the past to give adequate protection to our farmers and manufacturers against unfair competition or the dumping on our shores of commodities and goods produced abroad by cheap labor or subsidized by foreign governments."

The Farm Planks (Continued)

Republican

(Continued from page 5, col. 1)

tive competition emanating from the subsidies of foreign government and the imports from low-wage and depreciated-currency countries.

We will repeal the present reciprocal trade agreement law. It is futile and dangerous. Its effect on agriculture and industry has been destructive. Its continuation would work to the detriment of the wage earner and the farmer.

We will restore the principle of the flexible tariff in order to meet changing economic conditions here and abroad and broaden by careful definition the powers of the Tariff commission in order to extend this policy along non-partisan lines.

We will adjust tariffs with a view to promoting international trade, the stabilization of currencies and the attainment of a proper balance between agriculture and industry.

We condemn the secret negotiation of reciprocal trade treaties without public hearings or legislative approval.

MONOPOLIES

A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. It menaces and, if continued, will utterly destroy constitutional government and the liberty of the citizen.

We favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal laws, as well as the civil laws, against monopolies and trusts and their officials, and we demand the enactment of such additional legislation as is necessary to make it impossible for private monopoly to exist in the United States.

We will employ the full powers of the government to the end that monopoly shall be eliminated and that free enterprise shall be fully restored and maintained.

MONEY AND BANKING

We advocate a sound currency to be preserved at all hazards.

The first requisite to a sound and stable currency is a balanced budget.

We oppose further devaluation of the dollar.

We will restore to the Congress the authority lodged with it by the Constitution to coin money and regulate the value thereof by repealing all the laws delegating this authority to the executive.

We will co-operate with other countries toward stabilization of currencies as soon as we can do so with due regard for our national interests and as soon as other nations have sufficient stability to justify such action.

A Cooperative is a business democracy. This was the keynote struck by C. C. Teague, Santa Paula, California, president of the California Fruit Growers Exchange. "The development of cooperation is the safest long-time plan for the social and economic welfare of agriculture," he said.

Farm Bureau

(Continued from page 5, col. 3)

ever, governmental subsidies either upon farm exports or upon the domestically consumed portion of a farm commodity, unless coupled with an effective production adjustment program to balance the supply with the total effective demand of markets, cannot be effective in permanently maintaining fair price levels to farmers.

5. Full protection of the domestic market for farm products from competing imports that influence prices below parity levels.

EXPLANATION: Within all limitations with which the country may be confronted in putting into effect a well rounded program to balance supply with demand for farm products, we ask for the full protection of the domestic market for farm products from competing imports of farm products or substitute products that influence the prices of domestic farm products below parity levels.

6. Reduction of excessive industrial tariffs to assist in equalizing the price levels of industrial and agricultural commodities.

EXPLANATION: In the case of many industrial products excessive tariffs have fostered monopolies and increased the cost of living to an unreasonable degree. Justice to farmers and consumers generally requires the reduction of excessive industrial tariffs to assist in equalizing the price levels of industrial and agricultural commodities.

7. Further development of farmer-owned and controlled credit system to provide ample short and long term loans at interest rates commensurate with those available to other American industries.

EXPLANATION: Farmers are entitled to and must have adequate credit to finance their farm operations, to encourage the ownership of farms and to finance the marketing of farm products. To that end we favor the further development of farmer-owned and controlled credit system with the aid of government which will provide ample short and long term loans at interest rates commensurate with other American industries. Farmers are entitled to credit at rates of interest upon terms and conditions equally favorable with those enjoyed by other industries.

8. Federal control or regulation of monopolies to equitably protect all producer and consumer interests in the nation.

EXPLANATION: The growth of monopolies and monopolistic practices during the past generation constitutes a great menace to all groups in our nation, destroying individual initiative and enterprise, ruthlessly exploiting consumers, bringing about excessive concentration of wealth and ownership of capital, and creating gross inequalities of economic opportunity. The growing power of monopolies jeopardizes not only the economic welfare but the political independence of the people and the ideals of equality of opportunity cherished by the founders of our nation.

States acting alone are unable to properly protect the public welfare against monopolistic practices of corporations whose operations are nation-wide, and in some cases, world-wide in scope.

The public interest requires the enactment of legislation to provide for effective federal control or regulation of monopolies which will assure equitable protection to all of the consuming interests in the nation.

9. Lower transportation costs by means of economical, efficient and competitive transportation facilities, including highways, railways and waterways.

10. Aiding farm cooperative marketing, purchasing and service associations to stabilize distribution, marketing, production and processing of farm crops and farm supplies by marketing agreements and otherwise.

11. A managed currency regulated on an index of basic commodities to maintain a dollar with a constant purchasing and debt paying power.

EXPLANATION: The permanent welfare and security of all our people depend upon the maintenance of a sound and stable currency to serve as a fair medium of exchange for goods and services and for the payment of debts. A dollar with a fixed and unvarying gold content which varies from one-half to double its purchasing power is an unsound and unfair medium of exchange. Such a dollar has been a major cause of the instability of commodity prices and recurring periods of reckless inflation and disastrous deflation.

The value of all commodities is measured by the dollar. When the dollar is backed by a given weight of gold, the value is determined by the value of that weight of gold. During the last 120 years, the value of the dollar backed by a given weight of gold has varied greatly. When the value of the dollar rose, prices of basic commodities went down. When it declined, prices went up. But all prices did not change alike and debts did not change at all. Every change, therefore, threw prices out of balance and changed their relationships. Agriculture cannot prosper with such an unstable measure of values.

A sound and stable currency is one whose purchasing power and debt paying power remain constant from generation to generation.

For the attainment of such a currency, we insist that Congress now exercise its constitutional obligation to the people to regulate the value of money by establishing and maintaining a managed currency, regulated on an index of basic commodity prices, which will maintain a dollar with a constant purchasing and debt paying power. To effectuate such a policy, Congress should establish a monetary authority (by whatever name designated) and vest in this authority ample powers, including the re-pricing of gold and regulating the gold content of the dollar on the basis of an index of basic commodity prices.

We recommend that the basic commodity price adjustment be brought either to the 1926 level or the period 1922-29 inclusive, that reasonable time be given to attain this result and that reasonable leeway (for example, five per cent variation) be permitted in the maintenance of such price level.

(Continued on page 23)

Co-operatives Doing Big Business

Institute of Co-operation Brings Leaders Together From All Sections of Country

THE story of the recent Institute of Cooperation meeting at Urbana is not in the parade of speakers which continued from Monday until Friday evening. Nor is it in what they said, although much interesting information was handed out during the week. The real story lies in the fact that several thousand earnest men and women came together to show their faith and enthusiasm for cooperation as a means of improving the economic condition and welfare of American farmers.

Through co-operative action farmers have put their marketing and buying enterprises in the big business class. Cooperative enterprises have grown in strength, service and savings for their members straight through the depression. While other businesses were folding up, new cooperatives were being organized and old ones patronized to a greater extent than ever.

Such organizations as the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, the American Cotton Cooperative Association, Land O'Lakes Creameries and similar groups in the milk, grain, livestock and fruit and vegetable field are soundly established, going concerns. They have brought the farmer's voice into the terminal markets. They have worked successfully for better prices, for wider markets, for improved quality, for short cuts in getting the crop to the consumer, for reasonable freight rates, for better distribution of commodities, for available markets, for lower commissions and for the return of profits and savings to their patrons in the form of dividends. All this was disclosed by speakers representing the many commodity groups and farm organizations taking part.

One of the most popular features at the Institute was the daily morning lecture of J. R. Barton, an American who is co-director of the Cooperative College at Neerum, Denmark.

"Cooperation leads to democracy—respect for others and their rights is at the heart of it," he said. "Those who fear for safety of democratic institutions, and those without a rational economic philosophy as a result of the depression, may well turn to the cooperative movement and its philosophy and take hope," Barton said.

Barton termed cooperatives as adult schools where people learn by doing, and where they develop self-reliance, social consciousness and increased ability. His reports of the tremendous strides made by the co-operative movement in England and Scotland, Denmark and Sweden during the past 50 to 75 years were of greatest interest.

The American farmer, he said, has been living in a sort of crazy house—buying retail and selling wholesale. In Denmark cooperative action between farmers and the government has raised the economic level of the Danish farmer so that more than 90 per cent own their own farms. Cooperatives market and process the farmer's livestock, his milk and butterfat and grain. Cooperatives buy practically all of their supplies with the result that the Danish farmer gets approximately two-thirds of the consumer's dollar compared with 35 to 40 per cent in the United States.

One of the highlights of the week's session was the discussion of foreign trade. Chester C. Davis, appointed by President Roosevelt to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System led off with this subject Monday night. Recently returned from a visit through 11 countries of Europe, Davis vigorously supported reciprocal trade agreements and the efforts of the State Department to break down trade barriers between countries. Most of his address was devoted to a description of the trade barriers and crop control plans in effect in Europe.

France spent 160 to 170 million dollars to subsidize wheat production, he said. This country finally produced

The Inquiring Reporter at Urbana



more than it could use. Now it is bringing down wheat acreage. It will be difficult if not impossible for the United States to regain some of her lost export markets. Holland has an adjustable tariff on wheat imports which moves up as export subsidies by other countries advance, he continued. The only result of a program to subsidize exports of our wheat surpluses to Holland would be to drain money out of our own treasury into the treasury of that country.

Every hog farmer in Denmark has a definite quota, Davis said. He can eat what he produces above that quota, but he can't sell it. Denmark bought up all its surplus cattle and processed them into meat meal. The farmer was paid the proceeds, plus receipts from the slaughter tax.



AT THE INSTITUTE OF CO-OPERATION

Left to right, O. B. Jesness, economist, University of Minnesota, Earl C. Smith, and Chas. A. Ewing, chairman, Institute of Co-operation.

European countries have gone much farther than we have in America toward adjusting and controlling production. Davis said he came away convinced that this country cannot have a one-way trade. It cannot follow a policy of excluding imports and succeed in increasing exports.

The Thursday-night session on foreign trade resulted in some heated remarks and argument between L. R. Edminster of the State Department at Washington and three cooperative officials, Charles A. Ewing, Charles Holman, and C. E. Huff. The stage apparently had been set for an attack on the administration's reciprocal trade agreement policy.

Edminster delivered a logical defence of the Administration's foreign trade policy. He said the Department was trying to break down trade barriers between the various nations, and that tariff concessions had been given on some farm products as well as industrial commodities in return for similar concessions in favor of American exports. He denied that imports thus far were of much consequence or had any appreciable effect on farm prices.

After Edminster talked, Ewing, Holman and Huff launched a vigorous attack in which they charged that the State Department policy had resulted in surrendering part of the farmers' domestic market to foreign imports of grain, milk products and livestock with little if any increase in exports. Edminster was given an opportunity by Chairman Gregory to come back, which he did with much heat and some lack of good taste, although many did not blame him.

The discussion left the average listener more or less confused. The truth about foreign trade policy undoubtedly lies somewhere between the two extremes. Our slant is that industry has gained more concessions than agriculture; that there has been more lowering of the tariff on farm imports than on industrial imports. The facts show that there has been a substantial increase in foreign trade since the low point of the depression which is mostly to the good. There has been a marked pickup in auto sales abroad.

Next should come a trade agreement with Germany swapping off our surplus cotton, soybeans, wheat, lard and pork for German chemicals, glassware, cameras, lenses, and other manufactured articles which are getting more protection than they are entitled to. The income of the Duponts, the Eastman Kodak Co. and other highly protected industries like them might be reduced a few millions but farmers and the buying public would be ahead.

One way to help bring industrial prices into fairer relationship with farm prices is to reduce the industrial tariff. Farmers are asking for no greater protection for their crops than is necessary to assure parity prices for agricultural products.

Officers and members of the staff of the IAA and Associated Companies had a prominent part in the program and discussions throughout the week.

The chief justification of a co-operative is to improve the economic condition of its members in some way, President Earl C. Smith said in his address Friday afternoon. Cooperatives are inclined to place too much emphasis on loyalty and not enough on bringing advantages to the patrons, he continued. "Cooperatives have not solved and cannot solve the price problem through their normal marketing operations. Have all the representatives of cooperatives given their assistance to the only real attempt yet made to secure parity prices?" Mr. Smith referred, of course, to the crop adjustment program. The answer is "No."

Many cooperative leaders—not the producers—have been lukewarm, if not hostile, to crop adjustment. "We need more cooperation among the cooperatives," said Mr. Smith. "It is shortsighted for any cooperative to think first of its commissions and budgetary condition before considering the best interests of the farmer. Let's end our debate some day and go down the road together on the plan tested by and growing out of the experience of business, that is influencing prices by keeping production and marketing under control."

Donald Kirkpatrick in a fine address on the legal aspects of co-operative marketing told the conference that in his belief a proper relationship between the agricultural cooperative movement and the general farm organization is the great need and opportunity of the hour. "The general organization needs the cooperative, the cooperative needs the general organization. All should be fitly framed together, each functioning in its respective sphere and all making up a well-rounded organized agriculture," he said.

Frank Gougler drew some fire from cooperative leaders in Iowa and also some applause, when he outlined the plan followed in setting up Illinois Producers' Creameries.

Iowa leaders admitted that there were

(Continued on page 22)

Hey There You Athletes!

Compete in Your Specialty at the I.A.A. "Sports Festival"—Urbana, Sept. 4 and 5—Baseball, Softball, Track Events, Bands, Prizes—FREE

C'MON let's have some fun! Mix a little play with the routine of farming. Make farm life happier!

With this sentiment the Illinois Agricultural Association and County Farm Bureaus are launching this year the first state-wide farm sports festival ever staged in the country.

The time and place have been definitely set for Friday and Saturday, September 4 and 5, 1936 on the University of Illinois campus at Urbana.

A state-wide tournament of soft ball with 40 to 50 or more farm teams in the various divisions will be one of the leading events. Finals in the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League featuring the leading four teams, will be played.

The three divisions for soft ball include adult County Farm Bureau teams in which all players are required to be Farm Bureau members in good standing or dependent members of their families, 4-H Club division in which all players must be regularly enrolled members of a 4-H Club, and a soft ball division for girls.

Preliminary soft ball games will be played on Friday, September 4, and the semi-finals and finals, the following day. The semi-finals, likewise, in the Farm Bureau Baseball League, will be played on September 4 and the state championship game on Saturday afternoon, September 5. The University has 40 to 50 diamonds available for the games.

On Friday night, September 4, an evening program with a folk dance contest, old fiddlers' contest, WLS entertainers and dancing will be held in the big new men's gymnasium which seats 6,000 or more people, or in the skating rink seating 1600 or more, either of which will be available.

George C. Biggar, director of programs for station WLS, and D. E. Lindstrom in charge of rural sociology, College of Agriculture, Urbana have pledged their cooperation in making this event an outstanding attraction.



G. HUFF, THE GRAND OLD MAN OF the University of Illinois, puts his OK on the State Farm Sports Festival Sept. 4-5. "G." has been director of athletics for 41 years, the oldest man in service on the campus.

Present plans call for holding the finals in the soft ball tournament and baseball league on Illinois Field at the north end of the campus. Extra bleachers will be erected in the expectation of an overflow crowd.

The track meet, with one entry per county in the various events, is on the program for Saturday. This meet is expected to bring together outstanding runners, pole vaulters, jumpers and swimmers from the entire state. Among the events will be a County Farm Bureau half-mile relay race with four on each team, half-mile race, 100 yard dash, pole vault, high jump, 100 yard and 50 yard swim, county tug o'war contest, hog calling and husband calling, fat man's race, etc.

A state-wide horseshoe pitching tournament featuring the best ringer pitchers developed at County Farm Bureau picnics and fairs, will be another leading event.

A fine six-year old mahogany brown Shetland pony and gelding, has been purchased from the herd of Simon E. Lantz of Woodford county, as an attendance prize for the boy or girl drawing the lucky number. A place will be provided for children to register on or before Saturday morning at an hour to be fixed. Each applicant will be given a ticket and a number after writing his or her name and address and County Farm Bureau affiliation. Prizes for the oldest Farm Bureau member, largest family, biggest feet and others will be awarded.

Roy Johnson, director of athletics and vocational Ag. teacher at Mahomet in Champaign county, has been employed until after the sports festival to visit the counties, schedule entries and assist in organizing the sports program. He is now on the road traveling from county to county and helping to organize soft ball teams.

"My first week out indicates that there is a lot of enthusiasm in the counties for the sports festival," he said. "Every county I visited is planning to enter one

(Continued on page 10, col. 1)



WANTED: A NEW HOME FOR BILLY

This fine 6 year old Shetland pony will be given away by the Illinois Agricultural Association to some lucky boy or girl who registers at the State Farm Sports Festival, on the University of Illinois campus, Sept. 4-5. Billy is a mahogany brown gelding, plump, smooth, clean, and gentle as a kitten. The boy and girl are Glen, 5 and Dorothy Hurley, 7 of Woodford county. The pony comes from the herd of Simon E. Lantz, Woodford County.

Hey There You Athletes!

(Continued from page 9)

or more teams or contestants in the various teams. Many counties have 4-H Club soft ball teams. This will be one of the popular divisions."

Another outsanding event will be the rural band contest. It is planned to bring together at least eight rural bands. Several counties already have indicated their desire to send a band to the festival.

Prairie Farmer and radio station WLS, as well as G. Huff, well known athletic director, Dean Mumford and other University authorities, have promised their whole-hearted cooperation in staging the affair. The University, the Champaign County Farm Bureau and other County Farm Bureaus in the 19th congressional district will be hosts.

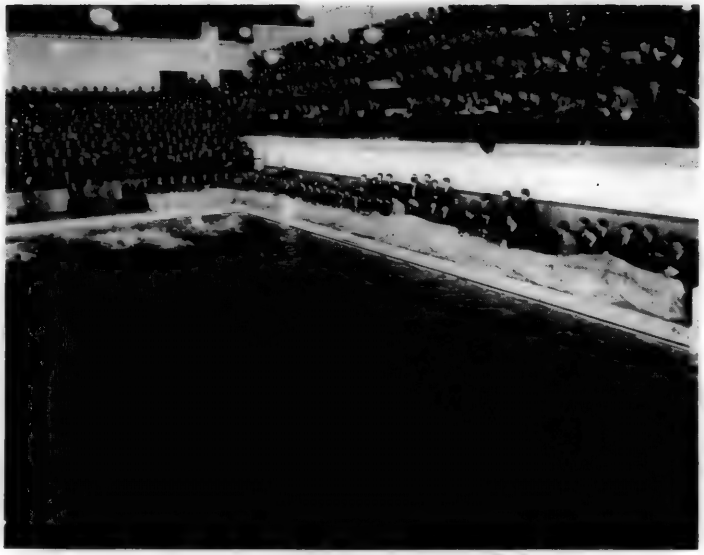
There will be no admission charge to any of the events. The two-day program will be open to all farm people, including the evening show the night of September 4.

An effort is being made to get at least one entry in one or more events from every county in the state. A number of counties will be represented with soft ball and baseball teams, as well as in the other contests.

The idea of the state-wide sports festival grew out of a meeting of Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League officials with C. V. Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer, and George C. Biggar, program director of radio station WLS. The idea was approved at the annual meeting of the League in April, and a committee appointed to outline a program and to report to the IAA Board. At its June meeting the Board approved the project and a budget for financing it. A committee was appointed composed of George E. Metzger, Paul E. Mathias, and George Thiem of the IAA staff to organize the program and take the necessary steps to carry it out in cooperation with County Farm Bureau committees to be appointed.

Denmark's Hogs

A sounder economic basis than exists in any other important hog-producing country in Europe has been established in Denmark due to a reduction of more than 47 percent in hog numbers by January 1, 1935, and maintenance of production in line with actual market requirements since that time, Agricultural Commissioner H. E. Reed in Berlin claims. These developments are the result of measures adopted by the Danish Government early in 1933 to meet a situation which made a reduction in Danish hog numbers imperative.



COOL OFF AT THE SPORTS FESTIVAL, URBANA, SEPT. 4-5

But don't forget to bring your rubber cap. It's a requirement before you can get in. If you're a good swimmer, see your Farm Bureau about entering the 100 yard and 50 yard swimming events for both men and women. Picture shows pool in New Men's GYM.

Plenty of Pecans in Illinois

It's hard to believe that Illinois is going in for pecan growing in a big way. Down in New Haven township, Gallatin county, in the lower Wabash River bottoms, they hauled out 300,000 pounds last year. Among the growers Bert Goforth is really going into the business seriously. His pecans won 1st place in the New Haven pecan show of 1935. In 1934, his pecans won 1st place in the National Nut Show in Washington, D. C. Last year he sold 9000 pounds of pecans at prices ranging from 5 to 15 cents a pound. At present he has 165 budded trees and around 2000 trees all told. Budding is a tricky operation but improves the quality and size of the nut when the tree begins to bear.



BERT GOFORTH, NEW HAVEN TOWNSHIP, GALLATIN COUNTY

Above, left, shows how the bud is grafted onto the young tree. Above, right, Bert Goforth shows how a budded pecan tree has grown from where he holds his hand in only two years. The land behind the tree was in corn nine years ago. Other pecan growers in the region are setting out small budded groves and also thinning out older ones.

News and Views

"I HAVE accepted no offer at a $50,000 salary or at any other salary. In fact, no such offer has ever been made," Chester C. Davis, administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, said in a response to an article in a Washington newspaper which stated he had accepted a place with Sears-Roebuck Co. at a salary of $50,000 a year.

The article said that friction with Secretary Wallace was a factor in Mr. Davis' acceptance of the Chicago post, and it also referred to relations between General W. I. Westervelt, former AAA official, and Davis. In answer, Davis said: "My personal relations with General Westervelt were of the friendliest while he was in the AAA and have been ever since. There is no truth in any story of any friction between Secretary Wallace and myself," he added.

Secretary Wallace backed Davis up by saying, "I was shocked by the interpretations published by the leading Republican morning paper in New York. The newspaper definitely implied that Mr. Davis was given his assignment as representative of President Roosevelt to survey agricultural trade possibilities abroad because of friction and lack of mutual confidence between us. All such implications are utterly without foundation and do Mr. Davis a grave personal injustice.

"It seems to me that a public man who has devoted himself to public service without any stint or limit, even without regard to his own health, merits, instead of partisan sniping, a recognition above all partisan consideration," Wallace went on. "I believe that complete refutation is given to such accusations by the appreciation millions of farmers must feel for the greatness of Chester Davis' services to agriculture."

Robert Campbell of Peoria County believes in doing things early. He calmly walked into the Peoria County Farm Bureau May 18 and laid his 1937 dues on the desk. "It's a good idea to pay when you have the money," he said. By December 1 last year, 12 members had paid their 1936 dues, Peoria reports, and 183 had paid before the first of the year.

Then there's the seventy-four year old Nebraskan who applied for an old age pension. He said his only income last year was two dollars which he won as a prize for long whiskers at a picnic.

More than 1000 new Farm Bureau members will have joined the organization by the end of June according to Geo. E. Metzger, director of organization. From June 1 to June 20, 756 members were signed, an average of 252 a week. Since the first of the year 4,401 have joined.



Chester C. Davis Takes A Drink (of water) at the IAA Annual Meeting, Decatur, last winter

Weather forecasts two or more weeks in advance are in prospect. The Smithsonian Institution will begin a study as soon as an appropriation of $200,000 for seven new solar radiation stations is made available by congress. These stations will probably be placed on top of seven of the highest and driest mountains in the world.

A shortage of horses and mules in the United States, with resultant record top prices, has caused an unprecedented breeding race, says Wayne Dinsmore of the Horse and Mule Association. He estimates there are in excess of 16,000,000 horses and mules in the country now, or about 800,000 fewer than this time last year.

With the price of potatoes at least twice normal, a real scarcity exists all over the country. Drouth in the south and southeast is chiefly responsible.

Rehabilitation loans were extended to 32,250 additional hard-pressed farmers during May. Initial subsistence grants were made to 18,055 farm families, making a total of 50,305 new families aided during May. Loans were made to purchase supplies and farm equipment so that they might make a living from the soil and keep off relief rolls, says a government report.

Higher prices for wheat, corn, hogs, better grades of steers, butter, eggs, cheese and wool may be expected according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Seasonal price declines are in prospect for the lower grades of steers, lambs, potatoes and poultry.

Tours of all markets serving farmers are being planned by a number of counties this summer as a part of the livestock marketing program, says Ray E. Miller, director of livestock marketing.

H. D. Triplett, Ford County Farm Adviser, accompanied 90 4 H club members to the Chicago market. Thursday, June 25, where the group spent an interesting day visiting the stock yards. Chicago Producers salesmen explained the different market grades of cattle, hogs and sheep. The group was taken through one of the large packing plants in the afternoon, and stopped at Brookfield zoo on the way home.

War on the chicken thief, one of the farmer's chief enemies, has been declared in LaSalle County says a report from the Farm Bureau.

Hog Cholera serum consumption is up. To the end of May, reports show that 7,798.550 of Farm Bureau serum and 688,055 of virus were used in Illinois the first five months of the year as compared with 5,798 950 serum and 604,715 virus for the corresponding period of 1935.

Florence Fifer Bohrer, former state senator and now prominent in a state wide program for better citizenship, will have charge of a series of five lessons on problems of current interest, at the Homemakers Conference to be held July 21 to 24 at the Woman's Building, State Fair Grounds, Springfield. Mrs. Elsie Mies and members of the Home Economics Extension staff will have charge of round table discussion on Home Bureau organization.

The conference under the sponsorship of the Home Economics Extension and the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, will begin with luncheon Tuesday noon, July 21, and close on Friday. The last day will be an open house with tours to historic points in Springfield and an outstanding speaker. This day's program will take the place of the state picnics.

Registration for the conference will be limited to approximately 100. Costs will be held to a minimum and will cover only meals and a few incidentals, as there is no cost for the use of the building.

BEG PARDON

Mr. Frank Bowers writes in from Dakota, Stephenson county, to inform us his name is NOT "Powers" as we had it spelled under two pictures of his ponies in a recent issue of the RECORD. To Mr. Bowers our humble apologies.

With the Home Bureau

And Mostly About the Cliftons of Iroquois County

"WE never house our turkeys," commented Mrs. John Clifton of Iroquois County. "They roost out, winter and summer in Pearle and we find they are much healthier."

"Yes, Pearle is quite safe. Now George is a bit too far away from the house, and Mrs. Buckner is too small," she went on to explain.

"Pearle," you may be interested to know, is a beautiful wide-spreading elm tree. "George" is another elm tree, placed to shield the living room from the early morning sun. "Mrs. Buckner" is a compact Wahoo tree, tucked close to the kitchen door. All are named for friends of the Clifton family. All of the trees on the farm are designated as friends.

"Since Mrs. Buckner is the home advisor of our county, my husband thought she should be near the kitchen to lend encouragement," laughed Mrs. Clifton. "Fannie Brooks and Mary Louise are in the park there, the other side of the house."

"The Extension staff do better as redbuds," Mr. Clifton admitted, when he came to the house to sort his milk cans, "so the park is made up mostly of redbuds. They were radiant this spring."

"George" was planted by Mr. Clifton some 35 years ago, when as a boy he had carelessly pulled up a sapling as he walked along. Conscience stricken at having desecrated a bit of nature he planted the spindle stick and now it spreads its great branches to shade and shelter the 80 year old house to which Mr. Clifton's mother came as a bride.

Years ago Mr. Clifton's grandfather came from Attica, Indiana and purchased land from the Illinois Central Railroad to make homes for his three sons. From that time until now, the traditions of the Clifton family have been kept. Three rooms were built of the present house and from them, the house has grown with the needs of the family. Now, nestled under the great trees, with its ivy-covered walls and wide windows and doors, it invites the community to enter and see how the house has become a home.

Inside, the feeling of cherished tradition continues. From Rochester, New York, came Mrs. Clifton's grandparents. Refusing to make the trip without her furniture, the grandmother filled a covered wagon with her most prized possessions. Crossing a ferry, however, the furniture wagon was overturned and many pieces were lost. A bureau, although the story goes that it was in the water for three days, has been reclaimed and stands proudly in Mrs. Clifton's guest room along with a cord bed, an American Eagle coverlet, and a candle stick made from a copper kettle used in those days for making the year's supply of apple butter.

During the World War, when timber was being cut from the farm to make guns for the government, Mr. Clifton reserved several hundred feet of wild cherry. From that have been made a refectory table and benches and poster beds. One of the boys now is busy making a night table and setting in it a panel saved from an old cabinet of covered wagon days.

"The boys, John 17 and Robert 13, work with their father," Mrs. Clifton said. "Since they were four years old they have shipped hogs, gone with him on the freight and been perfectly at home with the routine of the Chicago stockyards. Right now the Shire colts are their specialty. They are proud of Yo-Yo, head of the Jersey herd."



JOHN AND ROBERT CLIFTON WITH ONE of their purebred Shire colts. The boys are mighty proud of him.

Yo-Yo is, of course, the pet name for him. He does have a splendid, great long name and pedigree. When Yo-Yo is disturbed the boys soothe his wounded spirit with a piece of bread thickly buttered!

Bargaining with his wife, Mr. Clifton agrees to help with the turkeys if he may invite as many guests as he wishes for Thanksgiving. For Thanksgiving is another tradition of the family. Every year of the 18 years they have been married, 30 or 40 guests from the community have eaten Thanksgiving dinner with the Cliftons. Last year there were 43.

To begin with, the biggest and best ham is saved for the event and, says Mrs. Clifton, "Woe be to anyone who disturbs the Thanksgiving ham." The finest, fattest turkey is used and four chickens, as a starter. Sometimes some stay for supper for leftovers, but for all it is a day to be remembered.

One turkey, Charley—everything on the Clifton farm is named—has survived. Somehow he has so wound himself into the family's affection that the axe has been spared in his case!

On the mantel in the living room is the guest book. Everyone must sign. Guests are always welcome. From General Burnsides who was a guest in the early days of the house, to a gentleman who called this week from Sudan, Africa, all have been met with gracious hospitality.

(Continued on page 21)



THE JERSEYS ON THE CLIFTON FARM MAKE A PRETTY PICTURE IN THIS WINTRY scene. The cream from this fine herd goes to the Producers Creamery of Champaign.





"Three Years Ago I Painted My Buildings With Soyoil Paint. I have been an enthusiastic booster ever since. Most noticeable advantage of Soyoil is its ability to stand up for a long time under all weather conditions. I heartily recommend Soyoil," says Roy Wisman, Adams County.

"I Painted My Barn With Soyoil in 1932. It's the best paint I've ever used. I'm well pleased and it's Soyoil paint in the future." Wm. Harmon, Peoria county.



"Four Years Ago the House was painted with #5 White Soyoil. Three years ago I put #85 Gray Soyoil on the barn and crib. The paint is in splendid condition." William Krumm, McLean county.



"Five Years Ago I Put 1 Coat of Soyoil Paint on my crib and it's still fine. We're going to do more painting this summer and wouldn't think of using anything but Soyoil Paint." Oscar Nelson, Whiteside county.



House owned by Mrs. C. M. White, McLean county, painted with Soyoil in 1932. Barn owned by H. M. White, was painted with Soyoil in 1933. Mrs. White says she is well pleased with Soyoil Paint and will continue using it in the future.

Four Year Paint Test Proves Soyoil Superior. Left, 2 coat patch of —— paint. Center, 1 coat —— paint. Right, 1 COAT OF SOYOIL. "We're painting our house with Soyoil," says Jesse & Dewey Prather, Champaign



"My Cattle Shed Has Been Painted 4 Years with #85 Gray Soyoil. So far as I have used it, I would prefer to use nothing but Soyoil paint from now on. My house was painted 4 years ago with —— paint and is not in as good condition as the cattle shed." Burdette Griffith, Champaign county.

Soyoil is Durable.



Free Test

ON YOUR OWN BUILDINGS

See for yourself how Soyoil Paint spreads easier, goes farther and costs less to use. The salesman on the Blue and White tank truck is equipped to make this test for you at your convenience. Ask him about it the next time he calls.

CHAMPIONSHIP FAT STOCK JUDGES

Polo, Ogle county, took the state championship in fat stock judging for high school students at Urbana. Left to right: Gavin Cross, Russell Garman, William Rienstra, and Clyde E. Fry, teacher and coach.

SANGAMON COUNTY'S 50 PIECE 4-H CLUB O[RCHESTRA FEATU

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Prize Picture sent in by Lorraine Pampel, Livingston county, and she says "this is no optical illusion. The car was really up on the banister."



A VERY PERSONABLE "POOCH"

German shepherd, owned by J. M. Dryden, Cumberland county, takes a little rest for himself after a hard hour with some pretty fast rabbits.



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T. W. May, Madison county, left, thanks "Steve" Turner, Livingston county, for driving him in with a home run in the soft ball game with Ag professors.



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These Logan county horses were very curious about the camera that snapped this picture. Their owner is Merle Houston, near Lincoln.

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FARM BUREAU IN PICTURE



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Governor's prize for an original oration went to Dick Hornbeck, high school student, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Hornbeck, Winchester, in contest at the U. of I., June 12. His subject was "Rural Electrification."



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...D — ...URES

$1.00 each will be paid for good, new, clear photos of unusual interest designated as PRIZE pictures. Those submitted will not be returned unless requested. Send entries to Prize Picture Editor, No. 1200, 608 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois.

WHEN WE WERE VERY YOUNG



"YOUR HONOR. I SUBMIT"

Young Paul Mathias, of the I. A. A. Legal Department, shown trying his first case before a photographer some 30 odd years ago.



"GOSH THIS COLLAR'S TIGHT"

Sunday expression on Master A. E. Richardson, now manager of the I. A. A. auto insurance company. The picture was taken more than 30 years ago.



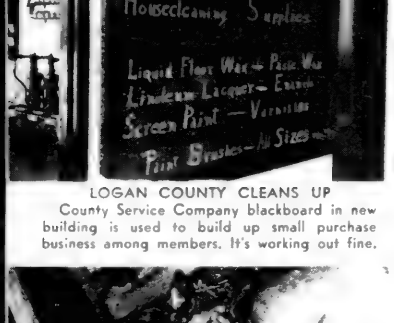
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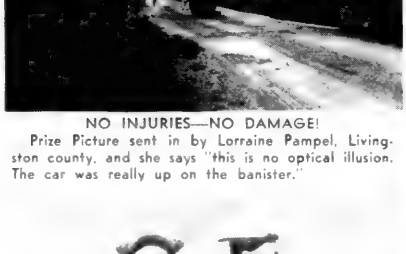
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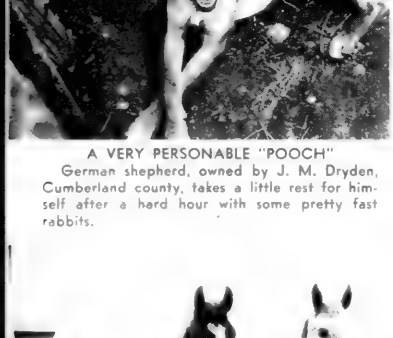
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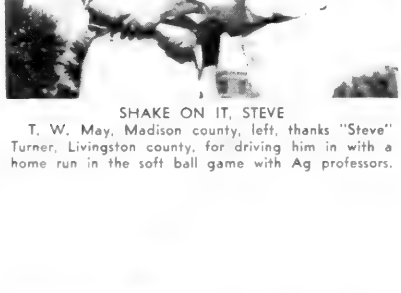
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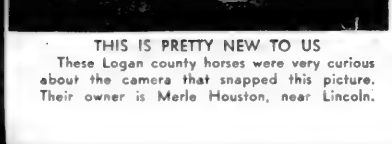
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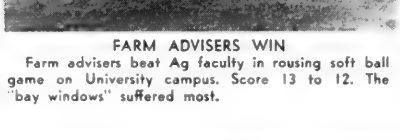
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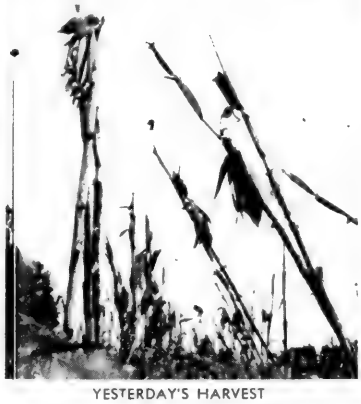
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$1.00 each will be paid for good, new, clear photos of unusual interest designated as PRIZE pictures. Those submitted will not be returned unless requested. Send entries to Prize Picture Editor, No. 1200, 608 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois.

WHEN WE WERE VERY YOUNG



"YOUR HONOR. I SUBMIT"

Young Paul Mathias, of the I. A. A. Legal Department, shown trying his first case before a photographer some 30 odd years ago.



"GOSH THIS COLLAR'S TIGHT"

Sunday expression on Master A. E. Richardson, now manager of the I. A. A. auto insurance company. The picture was taken more than 30 years ago.

"Keep Members Informed" Says F. W. Peck, St. Paul

Even good management and a strong financial structure are not sufficient to assure a successful cooperative, according to F. W. Peck, director of agricultural extension, at the University of Minnesota. There is one fundamental weakness that is too apparent in many of the associations. This factor is "membership relations."

"There is an unconscious tendency in many places to overlook the place of a producer and his interest in a cooperative enterprise. The producer is coming to be the 'forgotten man' in some cooperatives. The owner is not kept informed and he does not know what is going on. The farmer owns his cooperative, and ways and means must be devised to keep his interest and to make him enthusiastic for his own institution," he said.

A well-informed member is the best and cheapest solicitor an association can use, and of the three principal methods for building better producer understanding,—local meetings, information by mail, and personal contact,—Peck said that the most effective is the development of local units where meetings can be regularly held. "All three must be used and no organization can keep its members informed without them."

"Meetings should be two-way affairs in which members are given facts and also the opportunity to make suggestions and offer criticisms. A balanced program of business and entertainment is desirable, and it is absolutely essential that someone be assigned the task of arranging the program ahead of time."



MRS. JOSEPHINE WHARTON, 83, OF Will county, is much interested in better farm management so she accompanied her manager, Arthur States, former president of the Will County Farm Bureau, on the tour through Woodford county. They also attended the Institute of Co-operation at Urbana. States is the man to the left, M. L. Mosher, right.

A total of nearly 50,000,000 hogs on farms next January 1 may be the result of expansion of the hog industry, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. On Jan. 1 there were about 43,000,000 hogs on farms, as compared with 39,000,000 at the beginning of 1935, the smallest number in more than 50 years.

First Prize Essay in Farm Accident Letter Contest

My Narrowest Escape from Death

ONE little mistake— and wow!! Eight different bones broken! Yes, one usually has to pay for his mistakes one way or another. I paid not only in cash but in suffering. I am still paying and chances are that I'll be a cripple the rest of my life.

It was seven months ago that my car slipped into a ditch almost at the door of my farm home. I hitched my team to it but they could not pull it out. I then got my tractor and chained it to the car. I put the tractor in low gear and started forward. I watched the hitch I had on the car—pulling so slowly I did not notice the lowering of the seat on which I was sitting.

The car wasn't moving and the wheels of the tractor were not slipping. Glancing forward I saw the front of the tractor almost straight up in the air—no time to release the clutch—no time for anything except to make one great lunge sideways. Alas, too late! ! The lower half of my body caught under the tractor.

Screaming and clawing with my hands, calling for help, I lay there for thirty minutes. I gave up—thought I was going to the beyond. Then I heard the welcome sound of a wagon. Raymond Hart and Gordon McCarty came to my rescue. With the strength of six men they lifted that tractor machine and pulled me out —a broken mess, to the hospital, the whole lower part of my body crushed.

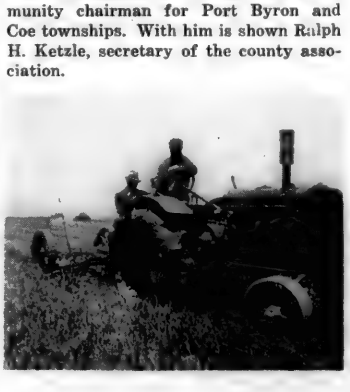
Never forget this, my friends, it was God's will that I was saved. I have heard of nine different men killed the way I was hurt.

Just that one little mistake—I hitched, all unthinkingly, to the axle of the tractor instead of to the drawbar.

Homer B. Summers,
Scott County, Ill.

Clip Oats Nurse Crop To Meet Soil Program

James W. Woodburn, president of the Rock Island county soil conservation board, is shown clipping the oats stand which provided a nurse crop for a new seeding of clover on his farm. Such clipping is in accordance with requirements of the new soil conservation act, which is intended to decrease the acreage of soil depleting crops and increase acreage of soil conserving crops, such as alfalfa and clover. As well as being county president, Mr. Woodburn is community chairman for Port Byron and Coe townships. With him is shown Ralph H. Ketzle, secretary of the county association.





TO LOWER COST and WORLD RECORD VOLUME

In building record volume in record time, Country Life drives costs down and down, lowers mortality rates and cements more firmly its proud claim to unsurpassed strength.

In setting a goal of $100,000,000 insurance in force by July 31, 1936, Country Life has confidently expected the same unstinted co-operation from Farm Bureau members that brought the company through the worst depression in history with a gain each year.

THAT CONFIDENCE HAS NOT BEEN MISPLACED! In the drive toward $100,000,000 insurance in force by July 31, 1936, Country Life has probably enjoyed more real cooperation from Farm Bureau members than at any time in its history. This cooperation has probably never been exceeded in the annals of life insurance. The reward will be lowered costs, greater strength, low mortality rates and greater security for policy holders.

OUR GOAL
$100,000,000
INSURANCE IN FORCE
BY JULY 31, 1936

Country Life salutes the 60,000 and more Farm Bureau members who have unselfishly given their time, support and help. We're marching along together to the greatest record in life insurance. Cooperation pays.

New Relief Act in Force

TOWNSHIPS are busy getting set to call special town meetings during July. So, if you hear about it, you'd better plan to attend as it has to do with levying taxes for poor relief along the lines set forth in the recently enacted Hickman-Lantz-Finn bill which was sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Considerable drama was connected with the actual placing of this bill on the statute books. Up until the last few days of the General Assembly, efforts were being made to amend the bill but with adjournment went all chances and the bill became law, effective July 1, 1936.

At the same time, Governor Horner vetoed the Adamowski relief bill sponsored by Chicago politicians which sought to appropriate half the revenue from the sales tax for relief. These two events seem to indicate that the downstate population, with the assistance of the Illinois Agricultural Association, is rapidly bringing order and economy out of the relief chaos which has existed in the state for several years.

Reviewing relief conditions during the past four years, Governor Horner stated in his veto message that, "it was not intended that local government be entirely relieved from bearing its just share of the responsibility—no self-respecting local government would want to escape its share of the burden. In all but name it was a dole system."

Regarding the Adamowski bill, the Governor said, "it undertakes only to place more of the burden on the state. Its proponents refuse to assume local responsibility. This is an unusual position and merely perpetuates the condition we are trying to improve. The proposal offered by the bill, and the failure of the proponents thereof to suggest any legislation whatsoever that might aid the local governments they represent to meet their own relief responsibilities, show plainly the purpose of these proponents to enable those localities to escape all responsibility in the matter of relief."

On the other hand, the I. A. A. sponsored Hickman-Lantz-Finn relief bill is a reversal of the previous policy in the administration of relief. This reversal is no doubt due to several causes. The most important are probably the continuing high cost of relief despite the increase in industrial employment; the increasing fear that relief as it has been administered is undermining the character of many recipients and creating a permanent and difficult problem of pauperism; and the steady shifting of the burden to the State by the Federal government.

Town Meetings in July Will Fix Poor Relief Levies

In a recent letter to County Farm Bureau Presidents, John C. Watson, director of the I. A. A. Department of Taxation, stated that the I. A. A. measure contain the following provisions:

a. Beginning July 1, 1936, paupers shall be relieved and supported:
   1. By each township in the 84 supervisor-governed counties.
   2. By each township in Cook county outside the City of Chicago.
   3. By the City of Chicago.
   4. By each of the 17 downstate commission-governed counties.

b. Each of the above relief taxing districts shall have power to levy annually an amount requiring a tax rate of not over 30 cents on each hundred dollars of all assessed valuations of property.

c. Each township shall have power, in July, 1936, to call a special town meeting for the purpose of levying taxes for relief. The city council of Chicago also shall have power in July, 1936, to levy taxes for relief. The county board of each of the 17 commission-governed counties, as now, has power to levy such taxes in its regular September session.

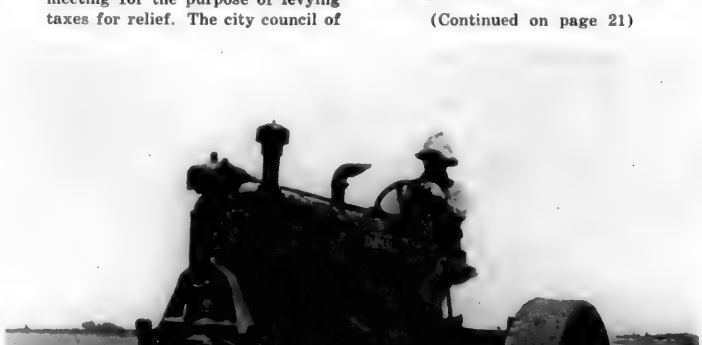
d. Any relief taxing district failing to levy an amount requiring the maximum 30 cent tax rate, shall not be given any allocations of State relief funds after September 30, 1936.

e. All of the above taxes shall be used for relief and for administration of the same.

Notice will be posted or inserted in newspapers five days before the date set for the meeting. At these town meetings, the levy for relief will be made with the provision that the tax rate shall not exceed 30 cents. When this levy for relief has been legally made those in authority to do so have the authority to borrow money immediately by issuing and selling warrants to the extent of not more than 75 per cent of the total tax. In the first year of the new plan, no relief taxes will be available until about April, 1937. Thus a borrowing program will be entered into and money should be available in a few days.

In the past, the "grab bag" method of handling relief funds, as in the Illinois

(Continued on page 21)



CLIPPING OATS IN WOODFORD COUNTY

Gene Cleary, one of Woodford county's smart farmers from near El Paso, pulling a mower through a field of oats seeded down to sweet clover, to qualify for Class I payments in the soil conservation program. Cleary and his father have 150 acres of beautiful hybrid corn, knee high on June 15, being grown for hybrid seed in co-operation with Seedman Pfiester.



BENJAMIN DAVID GATES—SALINE COUNTY
Knows the ins and outs of his neighborhood.



B. D. GATES, LADY LEE AND FRIEND
Dan Patch was her great-grandpappy.

With Our Farm Bureau Presidents

Shake Hands with B. D. Gates of Saline County

HISTORY

To farm ably is a job within itself. To write ably is another. Being a historian with a flair for the dramatic is yet another. To farm ably and turn out a well written history is unique. Not on many are such gifts bestowed. Yet, to an Illinois farmer, Benjamin David Gates, whose history of Southern Illinois has just turned up on booksellers' shelves, the jump from able hog raiser to able historian has been no trick at all. Said he to newshawks who visited him at his Saline county, Cottage township farm of 235 acres, "I've always been interested in history ever since I was a boy. In fact I taught history in our township school before I took up farming. I'm glad folks like my history of this section. What I'm out to do now is to raise some blooded horses and win the Derby." Obediently newshawks scribbled—"Triple play promised.—Hogs to history to horses."

So in the future might TIME or NEWS-WEEK or another news-magazine report the doings of B. D. Gates, Saline County Farm Bureau president if he ever gets time off from his job of farming and leading to sit down and write history as interestingly as he tells it. He's been president for the last three years. Before that, a total of four to five years off and on. That may seem like a lot of years to be president but you've got to remember that Gates is a charter member of the Saline County Farm Bureau and has been on the board most of that time.

B. D. Gates was born in White county in 1879. He came to Saline county in 1892 and settled on a farm three miles east of Harrisburg. His parents came from Posey county, Indiana, and his two grandfathers came to this country from Germany. Gates attended the country schools as far as they went in those days. Then he went to school in Harrisburg. He was one of 13 children and that meant that he had to pitch in at an early age to help feed the brood. He taught district school and had 110 pupils. Another school in the same district had 180 pupils. It is interesting to note that the schools in the same district today have a total of only 22 pupils. Gates continued his interest in school work and was county superintendent of schools for some 30 years.

While going to school, Gates says, "There were a lot of us and there was a scramble among us to each have a girl to take to picnics and to go to school parties with." A girl, named Olivia, who lived on the farm next to that owned by Gates' father picked him out, Gates says. There may be an argument about it now between Olivia, who is now Mrs. Gates, but the net of it is that whoever did the picking, the marriage took place August 12, 1902. There are three children. Alvin, 31 years old, who is married, lives in Chicago and works for the International Harvester Company. Franklin, 25, is out West as a salesman, and Mrs. Opal Bramlet, who was married 12 years ago and now lives with her husband and daughter Betty Jane, 8, three miles West of Edwardsville.

The farm is planted with 80 acres in corn, 20 in beans, 20 in oats, 40 in wheat, five in alfalfa, 52 in lespedeza, and the rest of the 235 acres in pasture, woodlots and building lots. This fall, between 20 and 30 acres will be limed. There are 35 head of Shorthorn cattle, 10 head of horses and two mules. The 35 head of Chester White hogs are kept cholera free with Farm Bureau Serum and marketed thru the Producers. Mrs. Gates takes good care of 200 White Rock chickens. Both horses and a tractor are used for the farm work. Only Service Company products are used. The house was painted with Soyoil Paint in 1931. Gates used two coats and plans to put on a couple more coats this fall. Besides being Farm Bureau president, Gates is a member of the Soil Conservation Committee and on the County Planning Program Committee. About the new Soil Conservation Plan, Gates says, "This new plan is the most sane program ever offered. It's better than the AAA by far."



OLIVIA AND B. D. GATES—HAVE KNOWN each other quite a spell.

Just why Gates joined the Farm Bu-

With Our F. B. Presidents

(Continued from page 19)

reau is still as clear in his mind as the day he became a charter member. He says, "I joined the Farm Bureau for protection against other industries who were organized for their own benefit. All we want is an equal economic chance with other groups. I knew that one man couldn't do it alone. I hate to think what agriculture would be today without the Farm Bureau. In that way it has protected farm people. In the old days we used to produce and then let the other fellow have it at his own price. We don't do that now. We have our own marketing set ups.

"Farming methods have changed, too. The Extension Service has shown us the best methods of farming. I don't know where we would have been if it hadn't been for the experiments of the College of Agriculture. Hopkins, Mann, Dean Davenport and those fellows laid the foundation. Now, we're carrying out some of the ideas they dreamed then. And the reason for it all is proper organization among farmers, working with the Extension Service."

Gates thinks the Serum service is excellent. He vaccinates his own hogs and has always had good results, with no question but that it saved him plenty of money. The big thing ahead now is rural electrification. He thinks there should be a lot of pressure put behind that by the Farm Bureau.

"I've always been interested in history," says Gates. "I taught it in school and read every thing now I can lay my hands on. This is mighty interesting country down here and I've lived here during some mighty interesting times. I seem to be able to remember the historical things about our county and this section, I guess, because my mind runs that way and I'm interested in it. But," and he pointed to his buckskin saddle horse cavorting about in the pasture with a mule friend, "I'm mighty interested in horses too. I used to train them in the old days. Next to history, I suppose that's my big interest." And then he added with a smile, "Of course my family, my farm and the Farm Bureau are first, but you were mentioning hobbies. Just put down history and horses."—John Tracy.

Will Rogers always claimed that although his folks may not have come over on the Mayflower, they were there to meet the boat.

Uncle Ab says that much good conversation owes most of its success to someone who says nothing.



HERE'S A CHEAP, QUICK, EASY WAY TO INOCULATE SEED

Merle L. Houston, Logan county, near Lincoln, got tired of the slow methods of inoculating seed and built this neat little gadget. It's just an old barrel with a hole cut in the side, mounted on axles and with a crank to give it the spin. Simply put the seed and the inoculant in the barrel, close the door and wind it up. It's much faster, Houston says, and more thorough in its treatment of the seed.

Co-op Briefs

Ralph Allen of Tazewell county, the "dirt farmer" speaker on the Institute program Friday did a Will Rogers much to the delight of his audience. His wisecracks and summary of the Institute program brought a lot of applause. "The cooperative credit problems excited little interest in me," he said. "I don't want credit. I want the cash." Ralph had four or five speeches in his pocket. As soon as he finished one he would pull out another. When he came to reviewing Charles Ewing's speech, he said it was pretty dry so he poured out a glass of water and handed it to Uncle Charlie who was presiding.

"Our biggest problem lies in some of the mistaken ideas producers have about marketing in general and cooperative marketing in particular. They have been told that competition is the life of trade. True, the farmer wants a certain amount of competition between his selling agencies, but obviously, where he needs the competition most is between buyers."—Ray E. Miller.

Jack Countiss explained the operation of Illinois Producers Creameries in selling butter and buying supplies. "Our federal and state inspection and grading service costs about $6,000 annually," he said, "but we believe it has been one of our best investments—one that has paid good dividends."

G. W. Baxter said that the Interstate Commerce Commission has a rough road ahead in regulating motor trucks. "There are only 1,400 rail carriers, and less than 100 of these operate 80 per cent of the nation's mileage. There are 280,000 for hire motor carriers or around 450,000 motor trucks and a large number of these are engaged in Interstate Commerce."

"Sound management, an active and cooperative board of directors and a loyal membership are three ingredients to make a cooperative association an asset to a community or industry," Talmage DeFrees, president of the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exhange, told the fruit and vegetable conference.

"Build Soundly" Says Herndon in Address

There should be no company unless there is a need for it, and if the farmers want it, they will buy sufficient capital stock to have a sound company, Fred E. Herndon, president of Illinois Farm Supply Co. said in addressing the Institute of Cooperation at Urbana.

While the records of patronage dividends paid by the county service companies in Illinois will compare favorably with any purchasing group in America, the State Company has encouraged local boards of directors to hold down dividends to build reserves and to prevent the company from being built on a patronage dividend basis only, Herndon said. "It is erroneous to disregard reserves for a surplus and declare excessive patronage refunds. Each member of the service company should contribute his pro-rata portion toward building up a sound financial structure for his association," he continued.

Praises Illinois For State Creamery Setup

Praising Illinois for having only eight large cooperative creameries and contrasting this set-up with such states as Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, where in 1934 there were 866 creameries in Minnesota of which 639 were cooperative, Oscar Swank, manager of Producers Dairy of Orleans, Indiana, spoke to the annual meeting of Producers Creamery at Olney, June 23.

Swank stressed the importance of quality improvement, stating that cream should be cooled quickly after separation, and that cooling in water is the most practical and effective.

During the year ending March 31, 1936, the Olney plant purchased 640,460 pounds of butterfat and made 798,478 pounds of butter. Seven percent dividends were paid on all outstanding stock, and after setting aside a substantial sum for reserves, $45,000 was distributed as patronage dividends, the meeting learned.

Big Blowout

A colored man came to the bank to cash a check just as an officer closed the doors officially, turned the key in the door, and posted an official closing notice. He was about to leave when the darky said: "Cain't ah git in de bank?"

"No sir!" replied the officer. "The bank is closed."

"Cain't ah git in tomorrow?" he persisted.

"No, not tomorrow, either," said his nibs.

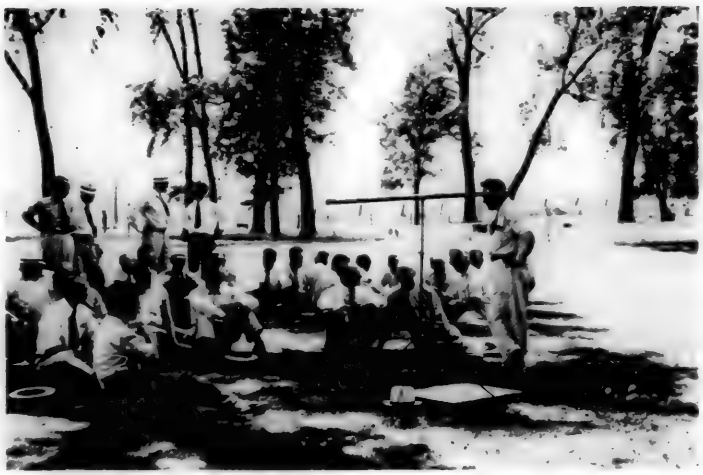
"Cain't ah never git in no mo?" inquired the darky.

"No," said the closing official, "This bank is busted! Busted! Busted! Didn't you ever hear of a bank busting before?"

"Yassuh!" said the enlightened negro, "yassuh! Ah heared of banks bustin' befo, but ah nebbah had one bust right in mah face befo."

This is just one of the many jokes, old and new, which appear in Larry Williams' new book, "Bombshells of Laughter," recently off the press. Renowned as a narrator of funny stories, Larry has selected his best ones and put them in this little book, for "entertainment and entertainers; for public speakers, organizers and salesmen."

Already more than 3000 of the books have been sold, and the proceeds have been placed in a fund to advertise Country Life Insurance. The books sell for $1, and may be purchased from the Country Life office at 608 S. Dearborn, Chicago.



On The Farm Management Tour, June 20 in Woodford County

Efficient power farming, with a good crop rotation, high corn and small grain yields, and livestock feeding make the farm pay for Lester Davison, a Farm Bureau-Farm Management co-operator. "This work has helped me to correct the weaknesses in my farming operations," said Davison. "I have learned many things from others record-keepers, too." He feeds about 100 head of cattle a year and sells them through the Chicago Producers. "You can feed for the gain at present feed prices," Davison said. He feeds ground corn, soybean oilmeal, molasses, alfalfa hay. Calves bought last September weighing 400 lbs. were sold in May at 760 lbs. for $8.20. Top that day was $8.60.

Homemakers

(Continued from page 12)

Keeping records of her husband's Jersey herd, from which cream is sent to the Producers Creamery at Champaign, and helping her boys prepare the Shire colts for show purposes, are only a part of the way Mrs. Clifton, just home from the conference of Associated Country Women at Washington, expects to spend her summer. She will picnic, tend garden, and can vegetables, along with all the other duties of a farm woman.

Mrs. Clifton, who is vice-president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, is a charter member of the Home Bureau in her county. She has served as county chairman, on the executive board, and as local leader in her own unit. She is a firm supporter of the Iroquois County Farm Bureau of which her husband was president for many years. At the time of the corn-hog sign up, some of the leaders declared Mrs. Clifton was one of the best township workers they had.

Mrs. Clifton is an active example of Home Bureau principles. She has learned to do her routine duties in an efficient manner. She has time to enjoy her family, time to care for their needs, and yet time to do many other things.

And, probably, because she went to school with Miss Fannie Brooks, she early learned the value of a "Healthy Personality."—Nell Flatt Goodman.

Relief Act

(Continued from page 18)

Emergency Relief Commission, has not promoted economy. The I. A. A. sponsored plan embodies what seems to be the best method for placing administration of relief on a sound basis. Long distance financing and administration has proved unsuccessful. The attention of local citizens can be focussed on the problems of relief only by laying a reasonable portion of the cost upon them.

The special town meetings in July merit the attention of every citizen. Sufficient levies should be made to satisfy reasonably the needs of each township. Some townships no doubt will need more than the maximum levy can produce. They should make the maximum levy anyway in order to qualify for allocation of State funds. Even so, the tax rate in such townships will be lower than it was in many townships from 1931 to 1934, and also lower than it probably would be under any other plan.

The logic in the I. A. A. sponsored plan lies in the fact that with the cooperation of responsible citizens local administrators can withstand pressure for large disbursements to undeserving poor, and make it possible for them to provide for the deserving at reasonable cost. Local people know best of all who merits help and who doesn't and what it takes to live in that community.



During the next few months there will be a great deal of digging back into the records to see what this candidate said on a certain occasion and what the other said at another time. The political experts will exult and pat themselves on the back each time they resurrect something designed to score against the opposition. The air and the press will be filled with propaganda greatly exaggerating the virtues of Mr. X and the weaknesses of Mr. Y.

Such is the great game of politics. And when one side wins, as it always does, the attackers, speech writers and orators of the winning side will take great credit unto themselves for their wisdom and zeal in giving the other fellow hell in their own particular way. As a matter of fact, it is important only to a small minority of keen observers just what Mr. Amanwho said about this question and what he uttered about the other. The rank and file of voters vote pretty much by ear. If enough are dissatisfied with things as they are, there is likely to be a change. If folks are pretty well pleased with their lot, they are usually willing to let well enough alone.

Not that we would detract from the powers of political discernment and speech writing attributed to Charlie Michaelson, the astute press agent who is credited with smearing Hoover in 1928. Michaelson undoubtedly lived up to his reputation in all particulars, but we suspect that the state of employment and wages, and the price of cotton, hogs, and wheat had more to do with the 1932 election than the erudite treatises of Michaelson and his orators.

Some wise old philosopher once observed, "What you are speaks so loud, I can't hear what you say." What a candidate is and what he has done, when they become known, have far greater weight than what he has said. Most candidates forget what they have said especially when the press agent does the saying for them. But it isn't easy for a candidate to disguise by his acts, his voice, and his manner what he really thinks—if he thinks.

Another thing, people judge candidates by the company they keep. We heard a smart political observer remark "I would like nothing better than the opposition of (a certain newspaper) if I were running for office." A wise politician learns how to make the right enemies. The party platforms and the leading speeches, of course, should be given some weight. When the successful candidate doesn't come through and carry out his campaign pledges, we at least can throw it up to him and give him a few uncomfortable moments. But whether or not the campaign pledges are fulfilled in strict accordance with the convention blue prints, doesn't make so much difference to Joe Blow, average voter. He is more likely to be prejudiced this way or that by the state of his pocket book, if not his stomach. He wants results as they affect him.

So when you hear over the radio or from the platform, "Listen to what he said in his speech before the Whangdoodle Club on Friday, October 30th," listen but don't attach too much importance to it. Politics being what it is, more is constantly being said than the sayer can remember or fulfill. If 25 per cent of the campaign pledges are carried out, the pledger is in a class with the 400 batter in the big leagues. But I hear by my neighbor's radio that a candidate is speaking. So let's listen.—E. G. T.

Co-operatives Doing Big Business

(Continued from page 8)

too many cooperative creameries in that state. Professor Frank Robotka of Iowa State College asserted that the Producers would be ahead in the next ten years in many Iowa localities if they would scrap some of their creameries and reorganize their territory with fewer plants. "About 75 per cent of our Iowa roads are now graveled," he said. "This has changed the entire picture. The biggest obstacle to needed unification of cooperative creameries are those who have a vested interest in their jobs, And don't overlook the Chambers of Commerce. They, too, often interfere with consolidations."

Gougler explained the "B" class control feature of Illinois cooperatives, also the differential patronage dividend paid to Farm Bureau members. "If you analyze our setup you'll find it as completely producer-controlled as any," said Gougler. "The farmer always has the last say regarding policies. But we believe in cooperation among the cooperatives. We can achieve greater strength, efficiency, and service for farmers through harmony and co-operation between the local unit, the state cooperative and our general farm organization, the Farm Bureau."

Members of the IAA marketing staff, including Ray E. Miller, J. B. Countiss, Wilfred Shaw, and H. W. Day, and Fred Herndon and L. R. Marchant of Illinois Farm Supply Company, were busy throughout the week attending their various sessions and exchanging views with those from other states interested in the same commodity or service.

Roy Burris of Morgan county gave one of the best talks in the livestock group in which he told how Morgan county had met the problem created by the downfall of livestock shipping associations. "A survey of every livestock producer in the county was made by our 102 committeemen," he said. "We learned what kind of livestock he had, when they would be ready to sell and to whom they would be shipped. This enabled us to concentrate on the men who were not selling cooperatively. Then we started a county-wide truck service. Some of us believe that we ought to own our own trucks, also our own Stock Yards. I think we could cut our marketing costs in half. Every terminal agency of producers ought to have its own insurance service. A lot of bad practices must be ironed out. They won't be until the farmer does it himself."

"Our immediate goal is to market 50 percent of our livestock cooperatively," says Art Entwhistle, chairman Whiteside County committee. "We ought to! Livestock brings more income to Whiteside County than any other thing we produce, and it is one of our most important Farm Bureau projects." Whiteside county has moved from 22nd place in Illinois to 9th in percentage of livestock marketed cooperatively. Since 1932 the percentage has increased from 13 to 29 percent in 1935.

Lyle Everest, former organization director of Mason County, was chosen as manager of Kankakee Service Company by the board of directors at a business meeting June 12th. Mr. Everest, who has a splendid background of practical experience as a bulk-station man, service station manager, and field man under the direction of F. J. Lanterman, manager of the Logan-Mason Service Company, assumed his duties June 15th.

Attendance records at 4-H Club tours held in June at the University of Illinois, broke all records with a registration of more than 4,200 club members and leaders.

The confidence with which good farm mortgage paper is regarded in financial circles is readily shown by the heavy over-subscription of the $180,000,000 issue of 3 percent Federal Land Bank bonds, according to J. M. Huston, of the Federal Land Bank, St. Louis. The new issue was offered on April 8, and by 11:00 a. m., was heavily over-subscribed.

Farm Bureau Plank

(Continued from page 6)

The revaluation of our dollar has already demonstrated conclusively the effectiveness of monetary control in checking ruinous deflation and restoring commodity price levels. The removal of gold as a circulating medium and its use as a reserve back of our currency, the elimination of the gold payment clause in contracts and the enlargement of the powers of the Federal Reserve Board have prepared the way for the establishment of a managed currency. We still lack the establishment of a definite mandate by Congress setting the goal toward which our currency is to be managed and the delegation of the necessary powers to a responsible agency to carry out such objectives.

We believe that immediate action for the establishment of such a managed currency is vitally necessary to provide a sound and stable foundation for our entire economic system and the security and well-being of our entire population.

We believe that all of the above mentioned principles and policies of government are essential to assure farmers a fair share of the national income, to make the protective system effective for agriculture, and bring about economic and social equality in America.

200 Directors and Managers at Urbana

Enthusiastically expounding their own viewpoint of the vast cooperative movement, more than 200 officers, directors, managers, and members of the 63 service companies of the Illinois Farm Supply Company gathered at Urbana June 15-19 to attend the twelfth annual session of the American Institute of Cooperation.

Two special sessions for farm supply purchasing associations were held on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons. L. R. Marchant, manager, and Fred E. Herndon, president of Illinois Farm Supply Company, were chairmen of the special sessions. For officials of the service companies it was two days of comparing notes on farm supply purchasing, trends and developments and of catching up on the results each one has obtained in meeting the problems confronting his association.

A business meeting of the managers and directors of the 63 service companies was held Wednesday night at the Champaign Country Club at which Joseph G. Knapp of the Farm Credit Administration, and Prof. V. M. Rucker, Kansas State College were guest speakers.

The group also inspected the Soyoil paint tests carried on by Dr. W. L. Burlison, head of the Agronomy Department of the College of Agriculture. Soyoil paint panels were found to be much superior after severe weathering than the panels painted with ordinary lead and oil paints.



SIMON E. LANTZ, WOODFORD COUNTY FARM BUREAU MEMBER, HOLDING EARL Marshall 27th, Aberdeen-Angus bull. His sale of 56 head June 18 near Congerville, averaged about $177.00, one of the highest this year. The top cow brought $540. C. Wayland Brooks bought the top bull ($450) and four females for his farm in LaSalle county. Donald Lash, McLean County, and Betty Erikson, Peoria county, won the Angus heifer and Cheviot ewe respectively in the prize drawing contest for 4-H and high school Ag. students.

Comments By Pres. Earl C. Smith on Party Planks

Republican—The agricultural plank of the Republican platform embodies a majority of the recommendations of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which were presented to the Resolutions Committee at the convention last Tuesday afternoon.

Its criticism of the Agricultural Adjustment Act discloses either complete lack of understanding or indifference to the purpose of the law and the helpful results of its administration.

I regret it fails to be more specific in recognition of the fundamental necessity of adjusting supply of farm products to balance with the demands of markets at price levels to assure farmers parity income.

I also regret it fails to include a pronouncement in favor of commodity loans on seasonal surpluses of basic crops —the principle of which originated in the State of Illinios in 1933 and which was known as the Corn Loan program. This program was very effective in improving and stabilizing the price levels of the commodity, and although hundreds of millions of dollars were loaned under this program, not one dollar was lost to the Federal Government.

Notwithstanding these limitations, I believe that a liberal interpretation of the plank as a whole makes possible under a sympathetic administration the development of an effective national policy for agriculture.

We will look with a great deal of interest to the interpretation of the agricultural plank by the party nominee, Governor Landon.

Democratic—The Democratic platform embodies many of the recommendations of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

No one can successfully deny the right of the Democratic Administration to take much of the credit for the improvement in farm prices as a result of their adoption of agricultural policies recommended by organized agriculture in 1933. Likewise, every informed person recognizes that under the urge and support of farm organizations, the Farm Credit Administration was established under which liberalized credit at greatly reduced interest rates was made available, which enabled an untold number of farmers to hold or regain their farm homes.

It is difficult to reconcile the statement in the platform which insures fair prices to consumers and fair profits to farmers. If it is disclosed that the intent of this pledge is "to insure ample supplies to consumers consistent with parity income to farmers for their products," it will justify the approval of farmers.

It is gratifying to note that the Party pledges to keep the farmers on the road to freedom and prosperity. Farmers will want to know and await with interest President Roosevelt's interpretation of the platform as to how this is to be accomplished.

A Visit With the Downens of Gallatin County

How They Put Their Farm Bureau Membership to Work For Them

IT SEEMS almost impossible that there should be any people left in Posey county, Indiana, after visiting Gallatin county, Illinois. In our various visits with folks down there, it seemed that everybody's ancestors came from the Indiana county. For instance, take Herman L. Downen, who lives in Asbury township not so far from Ridgway. He was born in Posey county, Indiana, in 1887, and came to Gallatin with his parents when he was a year old. Here Herman grew up, attended the country schools in Asbury township and took to calling on Martha Reeves who lived two miles from the old Downen farm. Now Martha's father was born in Posey county too. But her great-grandfather got the land where the Downen farm is now as a land grant from the government.

Yellow Wheeled Buggy

While looking for a new quilt she had just finished, Mrs. Martha (Reeves) Downen told us all about things back in 1912 when she married. "Herman and I lived just two miles apart when we were young. About the time I was 20 years old, he used to come over in his horse and buggy to see me. The horse was a bay and the buggy had yellow wheels. Then we'd ride around the country, go to parties or to church. One Easter we drove over to Ridgway, 10 miles, for services. It took us all day. I was 23 when we were married. That was August 5, 1912. We used to have parties at people's homes. The preachers didn't like parties, though. It was all right when we sang but not when someone played a violin."

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There are four Downen children. Dorothy June, aged 24, teaches school in Fairfield, Wayne county. Doris Mae, 22, is going to school in Carbondale. Last year she taught in Fillingham, Ridgway township. Max Reeves, 20, is also in the Teachers College at Carbondale. Mary Lucille, 17, is a Senior in high school in Ridgway. Herman says it's kind of lonesome around the place with three of the children away. He's pretty proud of them, though. They're getting good educations and they're ambitious. Mrs. Downen likes holidays best of all because then the children usually come home.

The Downens really put their Farm Bureau membership to work. Both Herman, Mrs. Downen and the two oldest children have policies in Country Life. Herman says his father was never very much sold on insurance but he is. The car is insured in the I. A. A. company. The buildings are also insured. On the house is Soyoil paint, put on three years ago. The house hadn't been painted for 13 years, and while the paint looks fine, Herman thinks he'll put on another coat this fall. The Farmall tractor runs on Service company products. His hogs, as we said before, go to the Producers. His cream is picked up twice a week by the truck from the Producers Creamery of Olney. He thinks the new egg marketing plan ought to be a good thing and he'll co-operate.

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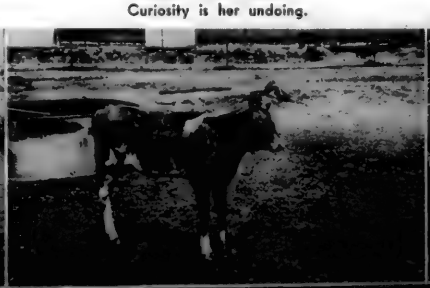
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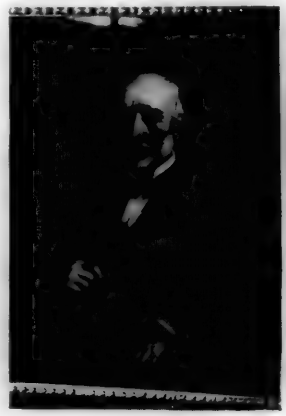
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HOW SCULLY SPADED UP A SMALL EMPIRE

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Back to The Farm

Nearly two million persons on farms January 1, 1935 lived in cities, towns, villages, or other non-farm residences five years earlier, according to the 1935 Federal Census released recently. So extensive was the movement to farms that one out of every 16 persons living on farms at this time had lived in non-farm residences five years earlier. Most of this migration of families has been to small farms.

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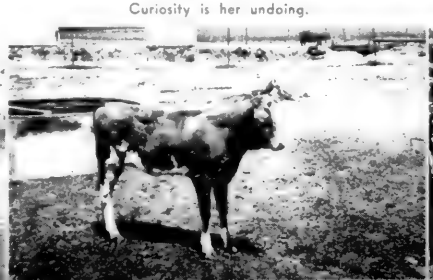
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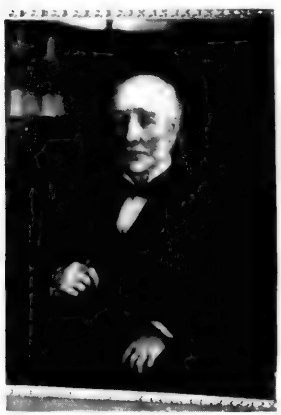
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Editorial

Let's Be Reasonable

"PLEASE give us the names of counties nearest us that would be likely to have hay, oats, and corn for sale," writes the president of the Wilson County Farm Bureau, Lebanon, Tennessee.

Drouth has struck hard in many sections of the country again, notably the south, the northwest and even sections of Illinois. There will probably be no national shortage of feed but prices already are advancing as a result of short crop prospects.

A fact that many have overlooked in their indignation over imports of farm products following the 1934 drouth is that substantial quantities of these imports consisted of livestock feeds. Granted that imports of Argentine corn, for instance, checked the advance of corn prices a year ago, let's not forget that farmers were buying as well as selling corn. And some of the buyers were Illinois farmers.

When corn, oats, and barley were coming in over our tariff wall, prices were comparatively high. Farmers were not complaining about imports in May, 1935, for instance, when corn averaged 84.8 cents a bushel, oats 49.8 cents, and wheat 87.8 cents at local farm markets. Some long-headed farmers believe prices can get too high as well as too low.

If drouth continues and grain prices advance to near parity or beyond, let's not be alarmed about corn and oats imports. Such imports may save some poor brother less fortunate than those of us with crops to sell.

Co-operation Wins Out

THE most significant phenomenon of the depression as yet unrecognized, is the growth of the co-operative movement, says B. Fowler in his book "Consumer Cooperation in America."

Last year's volume in co-operative purchasing reached a new high of $365,000,000. The movement has been growing since 1921, although it took the depression to spur it on to its present rapid expansion. It is, of course, largely a rural growth so far. It has been given great impetus by the co-operative marketing groups, of which there are now over 10,000. Co-operative purchasing is a natural off-shoot.

The Danes have carried co-operative marketing much farther than we have in America. In Denmark, for each dollar's worth of produce bought, the farmer in 1933 got 63.4 cents. In the United States in 1934, for each dollar's worth the farmer got 38.5 cents. The incentive to co-operative marketing is plain; co-op. buying as plainly follows.

Mr. Fowler tells the story of the gas and oil co-operative at Albert Lea, Minnesota. With a membership of 1,400 and a total paid-in capitalization of $14,000, the group now has a reserve of over $100,000. Formed in 1925, it has returned more than $650,000 in customer dividends.

The big oil companies, of course, could not be expected to take the challenge of co-operation meekly. They began to slash prices that this rival organization, with no backing of huge capital funds, would give up the ghost. They tried forcing the co-operatives to operate at a loss, and thus end their existence.

Cent by cent the co-operative met the price cuts until it reached the rock bottom of delivery costs. The private companies cut still further and waited for the co-operative to expire. But the co-operative refused to react as had the small independent dealers.

The local co-operative society called a meeting of its consumer members. At this meeting, the co-operators reviewed their case. They decided to close their gas station temporarily. The consumer members were advised to buy all gas and oil from the privately owned stations as long as they sold below cost of tank car delivery. When the companies saw fit to put the price of gas back on an economic level they would re-open their co-operative station. By this shrewd and logical action, they put the big oil company out on a limb. In order to keep the co-operative station closed, the big oil company would have to continue to operate at a loss. Whatever it did, the co-operatives had it beaten, for the co-operative represented a group who had gone into business to eliminate the excess profits on gas.

The big oil company threw up its hands and conceded the co-operative victory in that encounter. When it did, the co-operative station opened with its trade intact. The temporary closing had not affected its business.

Foreign Trade Gains

NO THINKING farmer wants to see crop acreage and production in this country permanently reduced to the needs of the domestic market. Therefore, the recent advance in foreign trade is good news to producers of corn, hogs, soybeans, wheat, cotton, tobacco, and fruits and vegetables. The prices of all these crops are vitally affected by foreign demand. German and Danish importations of soybeans, for example, are a leading factor in advancing prices for this crop. Exports of cotton, tobacco and fruits show the largest increases among farm products. More impressive gains have been made in exporting automobiles, refrigerators, oil, machinery and certain chemicals which means more jobs for American workers, increased purchasing power in the industrial centers, and a better home market for farm products.

These industrial exports indicate that the items mentioned are being produced efficiently. They need no protection. They are competing successfully in the markets of the world. We can't say as much for a lot of other industrial items. High grade cameras with fine lenses are an example. The import duty is 45 per cent ad valorem. A practical monopoly exists in the camera business in this country. One company makes most of them. If Germany could sell us more of her fine cameras, she would likely buy more of our pork, lard and soybeans which we produce efficiently.

Economic Equality

News item:—"Standard Oil Company of Indiana will advance tank-wagon and service-station prices of gasoline and napthas ½ cent a gallon at all points in Illinois and nine other states effective Friday morning, it was announced today.

"The advance will apply to both normal and subnormal prices. Kerosene and fuel oil will not be affected.

"The states in which the price change will be made are Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and the Dakotas.

"The new retail prices in Chicago will be 15.5 cents for third grade, 16.5 cents for regular, and 18.5 for premium, tax included."

OF COURSE other oil companies will follow suit. That's understood.

When farmers get organized to the point where they can "announce" a 50c or $1 increase in the price of fat steers or hogs, or other products "effective Friday morning" we'll have real economic equality in this country.

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In This Issue

Weather Holds the Spotlight

Helping the Farmer Help Himself

You'll Want to Be There

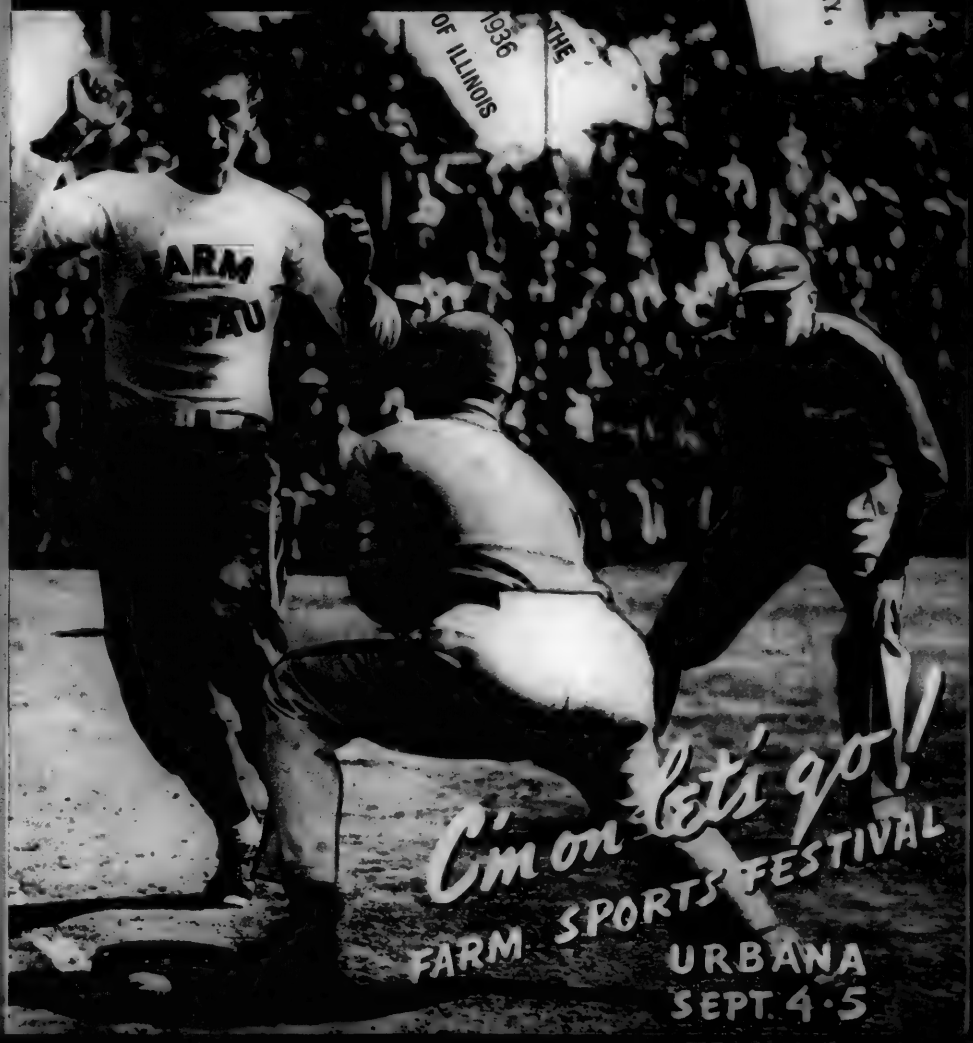
Cliff Dwelling Biddies

Why We Are Farm Bureau Members—Prize Essay

News and Views

And Others

AUGUST
1936





CYCLONE'S COMING!

When a cyclone strikes it strikes suddenly. No time to get in to the Farm Bureau office and insure valuable buildings.

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The
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

August, 1936
Vol. 14 No. 8

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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GEORGE THIEM, *Editor* JOHN TRACY, *Asst. Editor*



A SURVEY by one of the leading dairies in Chicago showed that 22 different wagons were delivering milk to one apartment building. All are supposed to have high quality milk as required by city health ordinance. One wagon could easily supply all the trade. Dealers as well as farmers are disturbed about the apparent waste and high distribution costs. That cost is reflected in a lower price to the farmer who produces the milk, or a higher price to the consumer, or both. What's the answer?

Consumer co-operation is being advanced as a solution. More will be heard of this movement. Our guess is it will grow slowly in this country. But it will grow. Handling of food products will be one of the first fields entered. It will be easier to interest the house-wife, the city consumer in a project involving the cost of food. City people are touchy about the price of milk, butter, bread, meat and eggs. They have an idea there's too much profiteering in the necessities of life. They are as suspicious of the middle man as we farmers.

What could a big consumers co-operative do about the price of milk? That's of interest to us. With good management — and there's the rub—it might do a lot. It might reduce the wasteful competition in distributing milk. Patronage dividends to mothers who buy four quarts a day would be a talking point. What would be the attitude of a big milk consumers co-operative toward the producer? Would its huge buying power be used to drive down the price to the farmer? Would it eventually enter the field of production, buy up farms and own its own dairy herds? We don't know the answers to these questions. But they are worth thinking about.

It's a moot question among farm people as to what their attitude should be toward co-operatives of city consumers. In some of our sister states, farm leaders are exceedingly active in the consumer co-operative movement. Our observation is that there's plenty of opportunity for farm co-op leaders to promote co-operative marketing and buying among farmers without taking in city folks.

Farmers' purchasing co-operatives, says Bill Myers of FCA, have doubled their business volume during the past 10 years. Of the $365,000,000 of business done by purchasing co-operatives during 1934, farmers' organizations did more than $250,000,000 or about 70 per cent. Purchases of feed, seed, petroleum products, paint, fertilizers and other farm supplies lead the list. It has been easier, apparently, to make a showing in co-operative purchasing than in co-operative marketing. There's something definite and tangible about patronage dividend checks. Money talks. The co-operative elevator or marketing association seldom gets the credit it deserves for raising local prices. The dividend check is there but it's included in the price at time of delivery.

It took the British Co-operative Wholesale Society nearly 100 years to reach its present eminent position as the largest handler of food and other necessities in the British Isles. Such an organization may now be in the making in this country. A few cooperative stores similar to the early Rochdale stores of England have been opened in Chicago. As yet they have attracted little attention. Most successful enterprises get their start that way. They will bear watching.—E. G. T.

Weather Holds the Spotlight

Drouth Ruins Spring Wheat In West, Cuts Corn Crop

THE weather made the headlines of all newspapers throughout most of July. The month opened with high temperatures and drouth over the corn belt and on west to the Rockies. Withering hot winds and a scorching sun turned pastures brown, opened great cracks in the ground, and made corn leaves curl up for protection. Out west spring wheat never had a chance. In Illinois spring seeded clover and grass which started well gave up the fight.

All-time records were shattered in the 10-day period ending July 17 with the thermometer averaging well over 100. At Olney in Richland county the eight-day average on July 14 was 108 degrees. That day the thermometer hit 114½ at Mt. Vernon, one of the hottest places in the state. West of the Mississippi and out in the Great Plains area temperatures of 118 and 120 were recorded.

Livestock, poultry and crops, to say nothing of human life, suffered. Between 4,000 and 5,000 people throughout the country died directly or indirectly due to the heat wave. In the Dakotas and sections of Iowa and Nebraska the high temperatures finished corn and spring wheat. Winter wheat maturing earlier, however, produced a good crop. Yields up to 40 bushels were reported in some sections of central and southwestern Illinois. In the Dakotas where spring wheat has failed consistently for several years there is talk of deserting spring for winter wheat which grows and matures before extreme heat and summer drouth can get in its deadly work.

Illinois again, despite the harmful effects of heat and drouth, is a favored state, comparatively speaking. The spring grain crop in Illinois exceeded expectations. Oats yielded better and were heavier than early predictions indicated. In northern Illinois 40 to 60 bushel yields were frequent and in central and southern Illinois many yields estimated to go 20 to 25, produced 35 to 45 bushels.

As this is written the effect of the drouth and heat wave on the corn crop is still a question. Crop reports in late July indicated a yield 65 per cent of normal, which is still a lot of corn. The national yield was estimated then at approximately two billion bushels which compares with the crop of approximately 1,400,000,000 bushels in 1934.

Early tasseling corn in Illinois as elsewhere was harder hit than the later corn. Corn that was tasseled out during the extreme heat wave suffered most. Tassels were burned white and pollen destroyed. In nearly all fields many top leaves were burned. Nevertheless many observers predict that with late July rains later corn will tassel and fertilize the budding ears on stalks where tassels are burned. Northern and northwestern Illinois again appear to have the best prospect for corn. Bottom land corn is faring better than upland. The heat and drouth have shown that corn plants well rooted can take a lot of punishment. The same is true of soybeans.



NO CORN THIS YEAR

Says H. Barrows, of Plankington, So. Dakota, as he surveys what drouth, heat and grasshoppers left of his corn crop. Four dry years in some sections of the Dakotas have all but discouraged farmers from staying on the land.

The greatest immediate effect of the drouth was on pastures and milk flow. Milk production dropped 40 to 50 per cent throughout Illinois the middle of July. Even where green feed was available cattle suffered intensely from the heat and failed to eat normally. Farm poultry flocks suffered losses, horses were overcome by heat and other livestock was set back.

The board of directors of the Illinois Milk Producers Association met July 18 in Chicago to consider the drouth situation. With milk drying up and production expense heavy organized producers throughout the state justly asked for price increases.

In response to organized producers' demands, at LaSalle-Peru Class 1 price was raised from $2 to $2.25 per cwt. with 25 cents above 92 score butter for surplus. At Peoria, producers got an increase from $1.98 to $2.25 for Class I milk going into the 12 cent (3.8%) retail trade. Class I A (11c milk testing 3.5) shot up from $1.75 to $2.05. At Champaign Class I price to producers was upped to $2.32 for 3.8 per cent milk. Additional premiums up to 17 cents per cwt. apply to quality production.

Effective July 16 Pure Milk Association announced 50 cents over condensery price for 100 per cent of base for Grade A 3.5 per cent milk. The condensery price the first two weeks in July was $1.537. Surplus milk in the Chicago area is 10 cents per cwt. over condensery price. Other markets reported similar gains, but the increased price doesn't

(Continued on page 5, Col. 3)

Soil Conservation

MODIFICATIONS in the soil conservation program was another immediate effect of the drouth in central and western states. Under the revised regulations farmers who sowed clover with a nurse crop this spring will receive credit for doing so on their Class II payments if failure to obtain a good stand was caused by conditions beyond their control.

Land from which a crop of oat hay or annual legume hay such as soybeans and field peas has been harvested, will be classified as soil-conserving if a good stand of a soil-conserving crop is growing on this land when performance is checked later in the year.

This provision was made to encourage late summer and early fall seedings of legumes and grasses, also to pave the way for pasture and hay crops in 1937. To get credit for sowing clover and grass seed last spring, farmers must provide evidence that such crops were seeded. Land which has been devoted to grasses and legumes which have been killed or dried out by drouth, insects, etc. may be plowed up and planted to emergency forage crop without changing the classification of such land.

Another modification announced July 1 by Secretary Wallace will enable farmers who had an abnormally large acreage of soil-depleting crops last year, as a result of the 1934 drouth, to receive some soil-conserving payment in 1936 for making a diversion to soil-conserving crops from the 1935 acreage of soil-depleting crops.

Under the new rules farmers who grow a smaller acreage of soil-depleting crops in 1936 than in 1935 and make corresponding increases in their acreage of soil-conserving crops will qualify for at least a part of the total soil-conserving payment which they would earn if they made the maximum diversion from their established base. The established base of soil-depleting crops for any farm determined by the county soil conservation association, is approximately the acreage that that farm should devote to such crops in good farming practice.

The following example illustrates how payments will be determined on an individual Illinois farm under the revised provision:

Acreage of soil-depleting crops harvested in 1935	120 acres
Soil-depleting base established for the farm	100 acres
Acreage planted to soil-depleting crops in 1936	106 acres
Maximum 1936 acreage of soil-depleting crops to earn maximum soil conserving payment (15 per cent less than base)	85 acres
Number of acres diverted from 1935 acreage of soil-depleting crops (120 acres minus 106 acres)	14 acres
Number of acres necessary to divert from 1935 acreage of soil-depleting crops in order to receive maximum soil-conserving payment (120 acres minus 85 acres)	35 acres
Maximum soil-conserving payment which may be earned assuming a rate of $10 per acre for the farm (15 per cent of base or 15 acres times acre-rate)	$150.00
Total payment earned under new provision (14/35 of $150), or	60.00

(If this modification had not been made, the farmer even though he had contributed to the objectives of the program, would have been ineligible for a soil-conserving payment. In addition, the six acres of soil-depleting crops in 1936 in excess of the base times the rate of $10 per acre, or an amount equal to $60, would have been deducted from any other payment to which he otherwise would have been entitled.)

Watch out for plant poisoning of livestock in dry weather when feed is short. Black nightshade, white snakeroot, whorled milk weed, water hemlock, and jimson weed are all poisonous.

With present population trends, 100 years hence two-thirds of the people in this country will be descended from the fifth of the population now on farms, says the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.



ALL ABOUT SOIL CONSERVATION

Left to right, L. M. Gentry, Ogle County, chairman State Soil Conservation Committee; Earl C. Smith, president IAA; Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace confer in Association headquarters, Chicago.

Weather Holds the Spotlight

(Continued from page 4, Col. 3)

compensate for the loss in production.

In the St. Louis territory, Sanitary Milk Producers reported a Class I price of $2.31 effective July 15 with Class II bringing Chicago 92 score butter plus 30 per cent plus 25 cents per cwt.

Kentucky, Tennessee and other southern states which suffered from severe spring drouth were favored by heavy rains in June and early July. The moisture restored pastures and raised hopes among farmers of raising forage enough to tide cattle and other livestock over next winter.

No such luck in the western states where the AAA is actively administering a drouth relief program. Cattle are being bought for slaughter or shipped to areas with surplus feed. Farmers and others whose crops have been destroyed are being given work relief jobs. In some of the drier sections reports show that farms are being abandoned. Too many dry years in succession.

The drouth has aroused renewed interest in crop insurance, and while there has been much discussion, no definite proposals have yet been made. Farmers in areas where crops are more sure will be reluctant to help pay for losses in sections where drouth is more or less chronic.

A distinct trend toward centralization of ownership in meat packing is noted by the "Illinois Farm Economics."

Fun and Frolic at the Sports Festival



You'll Want to Be There!

Something for the Whole Family at the Sports Festival Sept. 4-5

The lanky young pitcher lifts his arm and stretches his body skyward. His arm rotates, his body twists, his foot rises in the air. Then, like a flash, he lets fly a fast one.

Crack! The sound of ash on leather brings the crowd to its feet. The ball speeds over the lanky twirler's head and into center field for a hit. He's going to try for second. The center fielder scoops the ball up and fires it to second. The runner hits the dirt. "Yer Out!" shouts the umpire. Or maybe he's safe. Better come and see.

There will be 50 or more such thrilling games at the Illinois Farm Sports Festival, Urbana, September 4-5. With nearly a month yet to go before the entry deadline, 48 teams from 24 counties have been entered in the softball tournament alone. It'll be a wonderful sight. Forty acres or more of softballers—farm boys practicing team work. They'll learn to work together, too.

From another part of the University of Illinois campus comes the shout, "Two ringers!" County champion barnyard golfers are displaying their skill while striving for the state championship. They know how to lay 'em around the peg. Many of the state's best horseshoe pitchers have been developed at Farm Bureau tournaments.

You'll see some of the stoutest farm teams in Illinois match strength at the horse-pulling contest to be staged Saturday morning, the second day of the Festival. Prof. E. T. Robbins, livestock extension specialist will be there to see that everything goes off all right.

Yo heave! shouts the leader of a tug o'war team as his squad of eight lays into the collar. The team that can dig in, hold its ground and pull together will capture the trophy in this event.

What's going on over there under the elms? Everybody crowds around. The farm checker champs are at it. Ben Bullington of Christian county has challenged any farmer in the state to beat him. Ben has plenty of competition. But let's move along.

Over yonder the crack of a pistol draws your attention. The track meet is underway. Here they come around the circle in the half-mile relay race. Fast steppers. A leggy lad is doing a high jump. "Good boy, Henry, you made it," shouts an admirer. Inside there's a lot of splashing as swimmers

(Continued on page 25)



SHIRTSLEEVES WERE IN ORDER AS THE ILLINOIS FARM SPORTS FESTIVAL Committee met at Champaign, July 9. Left to right: Harry Neville, Paul Mathias, L. C. Secor, G. E. Metzger, Roy Johnson, F. J. Gingrichs, J. E. Man, C. E. Yale, George C. Biggar, E. C. Foley, Cap Mast, Edwin Bay, George Thiem, chairman, and J. E. Harris.

List of Events

1. **SOFTBALL TOURNAMENT** — expect 60 or more teams in adult, 4-H Club and girls' divisions. Preliminaries Friday. Final games Saturday.
2. **BASEBALL** — 4 district winners play for state Farm Bureau championship.
3. **HORSESHOE TOURNAMENT** — Entries limited to one doubles and two singles from each county.
4. **HORSE-PULLING CONTEST**—$70 in cash prizes. Two divisions—3,000 pounds and under, and 3,000 pounds and over. Prof. Geo. Dungan in charge.
5. **TUG O'WAR TOURNAMENT** — Eight man limit per team. One inch hay rope.
6. **TRACK MEET**—Young men (16 and over) and boys' divisions—½ mile relay (four on team), 880 yard run, 100 yard dash, high jump, broad jump, shot put, 100 yard swim and 50 yard swim. Girls—100 yard dash, high jump, broad jump, 100 yard and 50 yard swim.
7. **MUSICAL AND FOLK DANCE FESTIVAL**—George C. Biggar and D. E. Lindstrom in charge. (a) 45-minute free show by WLS entertainers (b) Finals in Folk Dance and Quadrille Team Contest—eliminations Friday afternoon (c) Finals in string or novelty band contest. To be held Friday night, Sept. 4.
8. **HOG-CALLING CONTEST.**
9. **(HUSBAND - CALLING AND CHICKEN CALLING CONTEST FOR WOMEN.)**
10. **(SOCK DARNING CONTEST)** — Louis Schenck, Home Editor, Prairie Farmer in charge.
11. **(ROLLING-PIN CONTEST FOR WOMEN.)**
12. **CHECKERS TOURNAMENT.**

SPECIAL FEATURES

1. Entertainment by Farm Bureau Bands.
2. Shetland Pony Prize Drawing Contest. Farm children age 4-14 inclusive. Must register by noon Saturday.
3. Farm family of 4 or more coming longest distance. Must register by noon Saturday. (Prize—new radio)
4. Largest farm family. Must register by Saturday 12 o'clock. (Prize—new radio)
5. Oldest Farm Bureau Member. Must register by Saturday 12 o'clock.
6. Softball game between Farm Advisers and I. A. A. staff (donkeys or goats to be used if available).
7. Experiment Station Tours Friday, 4:00 P. M.; Saturday, 8:00 A. M.

Just for the Fun of It

That's Why Henderson's Soft Ball Association Was Organized



UNDER THE BRIGHT LIGHTS
"The first year's profits went into new bleachers."

IN its day, Illinois has probably seen as many different kinds of associations and organizations as any state. But organizing "just for the fun of it" is something new. Yet that describes the Soft Ball Association organized last year in Henderson county.

Geo. B. Whitman, farm adviser and 15 to 16 other public-spirited citizens and farmers in and about Stronghurst decided that it's just as important to organize for fun as for business, reform, or what have you.

So two years ago they each put in $20 in a non-profit venture to build a playing field for night soft ball. Most of the backers of project were directors and boosters of the new Henderson County Fair which operates without buildings or investment. But that is another story.

The soft ball association directors went to the timber and cut their own poles for mounting the flood lights. Twelve lights were erected on six poles, the playing field was put in order and everything set for a county tournament.

Eight teams were organized in different communities, including two teams at Stronghurst, the others representing various sections of the county. The schedule was drawn up to provide for games two nights a week and two games each night. Ten cents admission was charged, or 5c a game. The association furnished the bats and balls, paid the light bill which amounted to about $3 a night, hired a gatekeeper to collect the cash, and paid the fair association 10 per cent of the receipts for the use of its grounds.

They put up a $25 cash prize for the team winning the tournament and a trophy for the man with the highest batting average.

The financial end of the venture succeeded. Gate receipts for the year totaled approximately $375.00. After paying expenses, there was about $120 left at the end of the year. From 150 up to 1000 people attended each game. They came from all over the county. Four teams played each night and every team drew from 50 to 100 interested followers coming from townships and communities 15 miles or more away.

The soft ball association put up two bleachers, the fair association erected two, and the high school which also used the playing field built two bleachers. The stands were stoutly built to avoid the possibility of collapse and damages against the association.

So between the county soft ball league, Farm Bureau baseball, the Henderson County Fair, and numerous community clubs, Henderson County farm folks are having a good time. There's always something going on to break the monotony of hard work on the farm which is what it takes to interest the young people, and put more happiness into farm life for all.

Let's Take Time to Play

Some Thoughts by a Henderson Member

VISUALIZE what a sight it would be to see 10,000 people enjoying themselves in a great round-up of farm folks when the work is all done this fall.

Until I was twelve years old my father operated a brick yard. At that time brick was manufactured mostly by hand. Up at three a. m., off carrying brick at four a. m., through for the day at four p. m., and to bed at eight p. m. for a good night's rest and the next day's work. But on days when working conditions were ideal, Dad would sometimes say, "Boys, we will put in some good licks today, and then take a half-day off and go fishing the last of the week."

I have seen my father often bear four thousand brick in four hours, chop and haul home two cords of wood in a day—day in and day out—husk an average of one-hundred bushels of corn a day during the season at age sixty, catch more fish than he could carry home and have more fun than the president on a million dollar yacht. Which reminds of one of my father's slogans, "When either working or playing give it the best there is in you to get the most out of it."

The Henderson County Farm Bureau has for the past ten years encouraged good clean recreation for our members as one of its major projects. We feel that time out from hard work for baseball, soft-ball, horse shoe pitching, and many other contests for our young folks, is a good thing.

I have enjoyed taking part in these events, especially baseball. The day's work always seemed shorter when thinking how I might have played a better game of baseball a previous Saturday, or how I could squeeze in a run for a team the coming Saturday.

I might leave a larger estate in dollars to my family when I die if I had not taken time out to play. But if I leave with them the few principles that my father taught me I think it will mean more than a few extra dollars that I might have left.

Our great Farm Bureau organization has been largely built on money-saving services, and money-making practices, which the farmer has benefited by two-fold. But our program will not be complete until we can offer the farmer and his family a well-planned play program to take the drudgery out of their work,

(Continued on next page)

Helping the Farmer Help Himself

What the Resettlement Administration Is Doing in Illinois and Other States

By R. G. TUGWELL, Administrator

THERE is a man over in Vermilion County who knows what the Resettlement Administration can mean to a farmer temporarily down on his luck.

Harry Brown (of course, this is not his real name) is a corn specialist. Not many years ago he won first prize with his corn exhibit at the International Livestock Exposition and was chosen "Corn King" of Illinois. As long as it depended on hard work and ability, Harry was sure to succeed.



REX TUGWELL

But by 1934, years of 15-cent corn had wiped out his working capital. In that year, prices were at last rising to a reasonable level, but Harry no longer had the animals, tools and seed necessary to raise a crop.

Faced with the immediate prospect of going on relief, Harry applied to the Government for a loan. The Government loan supervisor saw that Harry was running his farm on the most economical lines. He heard from neighbors that Harry was reliable and hardworking. It was clear that Harry's bad luck was no fault of his own. So the Government loaned him $600, with which he bought two mares, two cows, a sow, a hundred bushels of corn, six tons of hay, five bushels of seed corn, thirty bushels of soy bean seed, and some equipment. He got his own subsistence from livestock and garden products and concentrated on producing corn for seed. The next year he had a big yield. He picked over 200 bushels of high grade, selected seed corn for which he received more than $1.50 a bushel, and still had about 2,000 bushels of corn for feed. Today he is well out of the red and easily able to pay back his loan to the Government.



SAVED!

Threatened with Mortgage Foreclosure, this family appealed to the Resettlement's Farm Debt Adjustment Bureau at Champaign, Ill. Now they "own their own home" again and are assured of security.

Harry's experience is duplicated by that of thousands of other American farmers. During the past year more than 600,000 farmers in temporary financial difficulties have been helped back onto the road to economic independence with loans and grants totaling nearly $100,000,000.

But the roots of farm bankruptcy and rural poverty strike deeper into our economic system than the depression in agriculture. In this country there are more than 100,000,000 acres of submarginal farmland on which it is physically impossible to make a living. The barrenness of these farms condemns the 3,000,000 farm people living on them to a life of increasing poverty. While these poverty-stricken families are a constant relief burden on taxpayers, their vain attempts to wrest a living from the land only further diminish its productivity.

The aim of the program of the Resettlement Administration is to stop this tragic waste of our human and material resources. We have designed our land use program to meet the need—long recognized by farmers and agricultural experts—for the retirement of submarginal land. Altogether we are converting some ten million acres of barren farmland to forest, pasture and similar conservational uses. The work of improving this land is giving employment to farmers stranded in these areas. At the same time we are also making provision for the resettlement of ten thousand of these families on productive farms which are already under cultivation in other parts of the country.

Like their Granger forefathers, the farmers of America are using the agencies of the Federal Government in their fight for economic well-being.

Loans and Debt Adjustment

The advance which Harry Brown received is called a rehabilitation loan. These loans range from $50 to $600. They are made to individual farmers who need temporary financial aid in order to replace the working capital which has been wiped out by long years of agricultural depression. During the past year more than 8,000 Illinois farmers have received loans and supplementary subsistence grants totaling nearly $2,000,000.

Another product of the ten long years of low farm prices is heavy debt. Farmers who borrowed money in good times have been unable to maintain payments on the principal, and interest has gone on piling up. Even at prevailing prices many farmers find it impossible to rid themselves of this heavy burden.

To help farmers in this position, the Resettlement Administration has set up its system of Farm Debt Adjustment Committees. These committees are composed of local citizens who are appointed by the Government and who serve without pay. The committees intermediate between debtor and creditor in an effort to get a reduction in the debt or an extension of the time in which it may be paid off. This service is available free of charge to any farmer. Between September and June, 1,016 Illinois farmers obtained reductions in their debts by this means. Their total indebted-

Take Time to Play

(Continued from page 8)

and to round out a not only profitable but a more enjoyable life on the farm.

I was very glad to see the I. A. A. take steps to sponsor a Field Day Program for the farm people of Illinois whereby they will have a chance on September fourth and fifth at Urbana to have two days of recreation. I believe that Illinois farm families will want it as an annual event to look forward to with pleasure and as a reward for their summer's work.—O. B. S., Henderson county, Ill.

neas, which amounted to $6,900,000 prior to adjustment, was reduced by 26 per cent and as a result of these reductions more than $43,000 in delinquent taxes was paid off.

But, of course, as anybody who has ever been through the farming regions of "Little Egypt" knows, there are thousands of Illinois farm families whose poverty cannot be permanently remedied by loans and debt adjustment. In some of these counties in Southern Illinois as many as fifty per cent of the farmers are on relief. While farmers in the rest of the State have made their comeback, these poverty-stricken families in Southern Illinois have remained on the dole. A high relief rate and growing tax delinquency are the outward signs of a steady lowering of the standard of living throughout these districts.

Was Settled Early

The problem of poverty in these regions has been maturing over a long period of years. "Little Egypt" was settled long before the Grand Prairie region to the north. Late in the eighteenth century, pioneer families of English, Irish and German extraction pushed westward along the Ohio River and took up land in the hilly regions near the junction of the Ohio and the Mississippi. It was not until the 1820's that the tide of immigration which brought Tom Lincoln and his stripling son Abe into Coles County, moved into the rich plains of Northern Illinois.

The soils in this southern region are silt loams, leached of carbonate, and are moderately productive. The topography, however, is largely rough and broken, and once the trees were cleared away, erosion rapidly removed the fertile top soil. The consequent loss of fertility has made farming more and more difficult. From 1900 to 1930 there was a steady decline in population. During this time it was hoped that the exodus to factory and mines would automatically solve the problem. But after 1930 there was an increase in population. People moved back to the city from the country, only to meet failure and be forced on relief.

Making The Land Serve The People

These three million acres of poor land in Southern Illinois with their high relief rates and delinquent taxes, are a burden on both State and Nation. Some way must be worked out by which this land can be made to support its people.

The Resettlement Administration is attacking this problem in two projects which will demonstrate how this land can be made to yield a profit. The Dixon Springs project includes 8,000 acres near Robbs in Pope County; the Crabb Orchard Creek project, 24,000 acres, near Carbondale in Williamson County.



THEY LIKE THEIR NEW HOMES

Children at play on one of the Resettlement Administration's Rural Communities. The houses in the background were erected by the goverment and will become the property of the farm families occupying them by means of small rentals which apply to payments amortized over 40 years.

The Dixon Springs area consists of upland farms whose fields drain so rapidly that already eighty per cent of the area has been seriously eroded. On this project the Resettlement Administration is setting up an experimental farm where the use of these lands for grazing and forestry will be studied. This work involves terracing, the construction of gully erosion controls, improvement of drainage in low areas, seeding of grasses, and reforestation. At the present time 630 men from the relief rolls are being given employment on this project.

Crabb Orchard Creek

In an area known as The Big Muddy Basin is situated the Crabb Orchard Creek project. This area was once covered with a good stand of timber. But the forest was cut over many years ago, and erosion on the hills and floods in the bottom lands have made farming hopeless. Work on this project will be similar to that on the Dixon Springs project. Trees will be planted and eroded land reclaimed.

These two projects will bring 32,000 acres of wasted land back into productive use as forests and pastures. But what is even more important, they will serve as a kind of experimental laboratory for working out ways and means of improving eroded and infertile land in the 3,000,000 acre problem area of Southern Illinois.

Northward, near the junction of the Illinois and the Mississippi is located another land use project. This project comprises 3,000 acres in Jersey County, which, under the supervision of the National Park Service, is being made into a public park. It will be named after the first white man to explore the Mississippi, Pere Marquette, who landed at a nearby point, made peace with the Illinois tribe and was feasted by them.

Erosion in this area has rendered the land totally unfit for agriculture. Crop yields in this area are very poor and the standard of living of its few inhabitants is low. However, although farming is impracticable, the densely wooded ravines and open fields of this district make it ideal as a place for camping and vacationing. Rising out of the bottomlands are the picturesque Piasa Bluffs, upon which the original Illini painted a grotesque figure known as the Piasa Bird. At a point near the project the Federal Government is building the Alton Dam. This dam will impound a great stretch of water extending upstream some 30 miles, which will provide a place for swimming, boating and water sports.

New Settlers

Some of the present inhabitants of these three areas will be able to find permanent employment on the projects. But most of them are planning to resettle on productive farms in other districts. Those families who have not received enough money from the sale of their farms to effect their own resettlement, are being helped by the Resettlement Administration to move to

(Continued on page 11)

18 Years in One County

Which Is Something of a Record When It Comes to Farm Advising

WHEN Alden Snyder started farm advising back in 1918 in Montgomery county, it took him two days to drive his Model T Ford on occasional trips to his farm in Limestone township, Kankakee county, where he was born in 1883—a distance of about 200 miles.

"It was a long hard trip," Alden said. "There were only about four miles of pavement all the way. In wet weather there was plenty of mud. And in dry weather it was dust. Now we can do 200 miles after lunch any afternoon and get there in time for supper."

At Urbana not long ago, state leader J. C. Spitler introduced the six Illinois farm advisers who are still working in the counties where they and the Farm Bureau started off together. Curly-haired, blue-eyed Alden Snyder with the friendly smile and manner that has endeared him to Montgomery county farmers, was first on the list which includes Ben Tillman, St. Clair county, Fred Blackburn, Marion county, J. H. Allison, Calhoun county, Ray C. Doneghue, McDonough county, and Jonathan Turner of Fayette.

And Alden who knows a lot about human nature as well as soils, crops, and livestock, is the dean of them all in years of service in one county.

"Alden is just one of the boys over there. That's why he wears so well," said a fellow adviser not long ago. He listens, smiles, doesn't know too much, but gets results.

If you asked Snyder about it, he'll say. "Well it's a good county. Fine people to work with. Plenty of leadership and a lot of fellows always ready and willing to help make a go of things."

Montgomery, lest you forget, had the first co-operative oil company in the state that the I. A. A. helped organize. It is still going strong. Montgomery at one time had a livestock shipping association at every shipping point, then a county federation before the trucks came along and put both out of business. Jim Hill who sells Fords in Hillsboro organized 'em all, according to Snyder. In Montgomery you'll find the business men, in Hillsboro and Nokomis particularly, as interested in supporting the Farm Bureau and its activities as farmers. They work together.

"My first experience in co-operation came while I was a student at the College of Agriculture," Alden said. "We organized the G. L. club. It was a co-operative boarding club made up of about 30 agricultural and home economics students. I was commissary. The girls made out the menus. I ordered the stuff, collected the board money, and paid the bills. We paid a 13 per cent dividend at the end of the year."

Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have a daughter, Lillian, who will graduate from the Ag college next year. She wants to run the home farm in Kankakee county. John will be a senior in the Engineering college at Urbana. Helen will be a junior in high school, and Emil, who won the 8th grade pole vault, will start to high school in September.

In Montgomery county, you will find almost every type of agriculture. Dairying and livestock farming are most prominent. There are more than 1000 milk shippers in the 19 townships. The fertile brown silt loam acres in the north end grow bumper crops of corn, soybeans, wheat, alfalfa and sweet clover—that is when it rains. The 1934 drouth, as elsewhere, took a heavy toll. So did the chinch bugs. But with a mixed type of farming Montgomery fared better than counties having more of their eggs in one basket.

It's a moot question among farm advisers and Farm Bureau members, this changing of jobs and men occasionally. But down in Montgomery the folks are sold on Alden Snyder. They believe that when you find a good man it's a good idea to keep him and help him succeed in putting the job over.



ALDEN SNYDER AND CIGAR
"He's the dean of 'em all."

Farmer Helps Self

(Continued from page 10)

the Gallatin Resettlement project near Harrisburg.

The Gallatin project consists of 200 sixty-acre farms scattered throughout Saline, Pope and White Counties. These farms are being bought by the Resettlement Administration and leased or sold on easy terms to the new settlers. The land will be used for general crop production and cooperatives will probably be organized for marketing, livestock improvement, and similar purposes. There will be an agricultural supervisor on hand, who will advise the new settlers how to get the best out of their farms.

Another kind of Resettlement project —one of the Subsistence Homesteads group—is located in Northeastern Illinois near the historic town of Libertyville. This project consists of 53 ten-acre homesteads which will be occupied by part-time industrial workers. These homesteads are scattered throughout Lake County within easy reach of schools, churches, and good roads. It should be emphasized that these homesteaders will grow crops only for their own use and will not enter into competition with full-time farmers. On their ten-acre plots of ground they will grow potatoes, tomatoes, a little corn and wheat, and perhaps raise a few chickens. The products derived from this source will be used to supplement their incomes from part-time work in nearby factories.

The purpose of our work is conservation in the largest sense of the term. It is part of a larger program of husbandry—the joint husbandry of our human and material resources. We are helping the people conserve the land, so that the land may better serve the people.

Present prospects are for a light Illinois crop of apples this year of not more than one-fourth to one-third of a normal harvest for the state as a whole and including all varieties. Illinois peach crop this year is restricted to a few counties in the extreme southern end of the state, and even in that area there will be only about 10 percent of a full crop. Due to severe frosts at blossoming time, the pear crop will also be light, estimated at 30 percent of the 5-year period.

The Rochdale co-operative store which had only 28 members in 1844 eventually grew to be the biggest single business in Great Britain.

A business office in every farm home is one of the recommendations made at a meeting of the Rock Island county program building committee.

Farmers spend about six percent of their time away from the farm in such activities as trading and visiting, says the State College of Agriculture.

Why We Are Farm Bureau Members

Henderson County Woman Awarded First Prize In Essay Contest

MRS. HUGH O. SMITH, Stronghurst, Henderson county, was awarded the first prize of $50 in cash for the best letter of 300 words or less on the subject "Why We Are Farm Bureau Members." Second prize of $25 went to Claude R. Malsbury, Waverly, Sangamon county; third ($15) to Charles O. Fischer, Ontarioville, DuPage county; fourth to W. H. Nuttall, Lawrenceville, Lawrence county, and fifth to Mrs. H. Irwin Davis, Delhi, Jersey county and M. A. Koeller, Barry, Pike county. The last three prizes were $5 each. Mrs. Davis and Koeller were tied for fifth so each were awarded the same prize.

The contest announced in the May RECORD drew 60 letters, many of them excellent and all vigorously setting forth the value of organization and membership. The contest announcement called for letters of 300 words or less. Several which undoubtedly would have been awarded cash prizes were ruled out because they exceeded the maximum word requirements. In this group were excellent letters from Vernon Hardesty and Albert Sandquist of Ford county; Mrs. Dorothy Bridges, Sangamon, and others.

Honorable mention goes to R. S. Foster, Henderson county; Ada Masterson, Sangamon county; Jacob Ouwenga, Cook county; Albert Mellendorf, Effingham county; Mrs. A. H. Engelman, Baylis, Pike county; Mrs. Clint Logan, Clay county; E. I. Culp, Bureau county; Chas. M. Rundles, Woodford county.

David Bennett, Pike county, drew much laughter and favorable mention from the committee of judges when he wrote, "Why I Am A Farm Bureau Member—For the single reason they ran after me all the time until I became a member to get rid of them and I have never been sorry."

The first prize essay is reproduced on this page. Other prizewinning essays will be reproduced in subsequent issues.

"I am a Farm Bureau member because I believe in organization," wrote Malsbury, second prize winner. "Other industries are organized so if we farmers expect to accomplish things we must do the same.

"I am a Farm Bureau member because I want my children to grow up in Farm Bureau work. I want my sons and daughters to make good future farmers and farmers' wives. I want them to have the advantages of a 4-H club and to become interested in all that is clean and good."



CLAUDE R. MALSBURY
"I want my children to grow up in Farm Bureau work."

Charles O. Fischer described the Farm Bureau as "an organization whose service reaches into the heart of every farm home and therein helps to alleviate the difficulties and suffering and adds to the comfort and happiness of each individual member."

"I am a Farm Bureau member because I feel that collective effort, and collective effort alone, will bring to the American farmer the security, the comfort, and the happiness which we regard as the rightful heritage of all who are willing to do honest work," wrote W. H. Nuttall.

. . . "By a mighty co-operative effort we have fought the battle against want and hunger and foreclosure until those ominous specters are fading from our vision. It would be foolish to assert that we have found a permanent or even a satisfactory solution for our agricultural ills. But it should be evident that we have advanced this little way because we have been willing to journey together fighting the fight of every individual as we fight the common battle" . . .

The second prize essay and further quotations from the many excellent essays will be published in later issues.

First Prize Letter

WE ARE Farm Bureau members because we are farmers, and have faith in the Bureau and its possibilities. It is the channel through which the farmers may assert themselves, and agriculture gain the recognition in politics and civil life that it justly deserves.

To belong to the Farm Bureau, is a duty every farmer owes to his farmer neighbors. When every farmer is an active member, our organization will accomplish results.

It is a privilege and a benefit to belong. We may obtain good advice on any line of our work for the asking, and are given a chance to benefit by and enjoy all the helps and activities sponsored by the Farm Bureau.

We are protected by the Farm Bureau. No farmer need be duped by fake salesmen or agents. Through the Bureau, we may get good insurance, guaranteed medical supplies and other products that may be depended upon.

We save by being a member much more than the membership fee; by refunds, dividends and expert advice.

To us the most far-reaching benefits to be derived from our agricultural movement, is from its organized club work. We may be deprived of much but will not allow our young people's club work to be taken from them.

The livestock clubs are making efficient, enthusiastic farmers of our boys and girls. The sewing club girls may, with the training obtained in their club work, compete with any other class of girls in style and taste. The canning and other club works are of equal importance.

The Farm Bureau has changed the entire aspect of the farmer. He is no longer the laugh-provoking hayseed and clod-hopper but an active, progressive member of organized agriculture.

Mrs. Hugh O. Smith,
R. F. D. No. 3 Stronghurst, Ill.

Soyoil is Durable

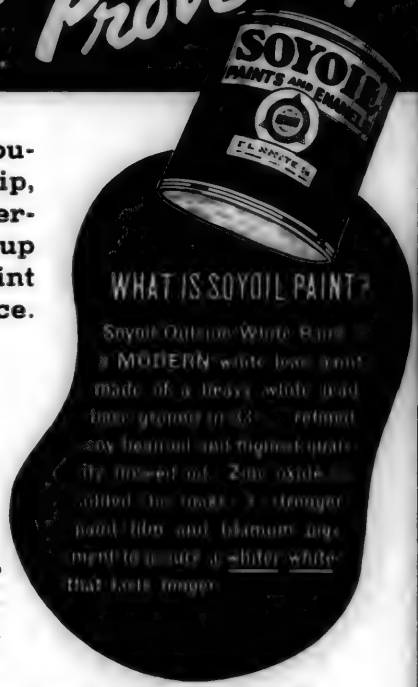
HALF A MILLION GALLONS ON ILLINOIS BUILDINGS . . . . Prove it!

Soyoil is good paint. Soyoil is durable. On thousands of paint jobs, some of them in your township, Soyoil proves it can "take it" through years of severest weather. Read what Soyoil users say. Check up on Soyoil's durability by looking over a Soyoil paint job near you. Check costs, compare performance. Your next paint job will be a Soyoil job!





THREE YEARS AGO Herman Downen, Gallatin county, painted his house with Soyoil. "It hadn't been painted in 13 years," he says. "This year, another coat of Soyoil."



Soyoil is Durable



IN 1932, DON WILLIAMS, Iroquois county, put on 2 coats of Soyoil. "The buildings hadn't been painted in 10 years. We're well satisfied with Soyoil's lasting qualities and we'll use it in the future."

Soyoil is Durable



A NEW SOYOIL JOB in Tazewell county. Home of James Bender, Pekin, painted with No. 10 Ivory Soyoil. Bender says, "It's real economy to use Soyoil and what's more the whole scene changes when you use it."



CHICKEN HOU In Carroll county, north of Morrison on farm operated by M. L. Krats. Gray Soyoil with white trim.

Free Test

The salesman on the Blue and White Service Company tank truck is equipped to make this test on your own buildings at your convenience. Ask him about it this week when he calls.



HIGHWAY BUCKLES UNDER TERRIFIC HEAT —Acme

Above is a section of the Bethlehem Pike at Flourtown, Pa., showing the 15-inch rise in the highway caused by the intense heat and expansion of the concrete. Officer John Ferry is seen pointing out the elevated section. This is just an idea of what 105 degrees Fahrenheit will do to a bit of concrete.



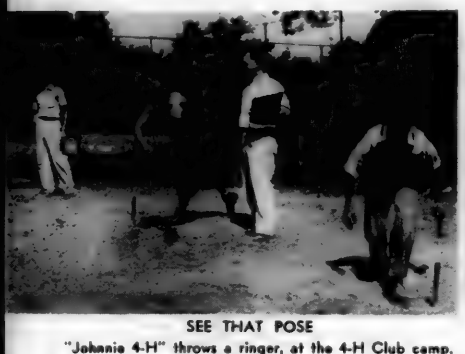
7 COUSINS GRADUATE FROM 8TH GRADE

Prize picture sent by Helen Piepenbrink, Crete, Will County, Illinois. These boys all graduated at the same time.



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says Frank Gougler, the IAA's eggspert as he demonstrates the home-made burlap cooler on the Alfred Sherer farm near Olney. Sherer says the cooler increased the percentage of top grade eggs from 60 to 90 percent.



SEE THAT POSE

"Johnnie 4-H" throws a ringer, at the 4-H Club camp, Rockford. E. I. "Eddie" Pilchard, state club leader, is keeping score. 4-H girls were there the next week.



DROP BOX FILLS DITCH

Built by Soil Conservation Service on Route 78 near Elmwood, Peoria County. The water backs up, settles and silt fills the ditch. It will save a field.

SPORTS FESTIVAL

University of Illinois Campus, September 4-5, Urbana

FARM NEWS IN PICTURES



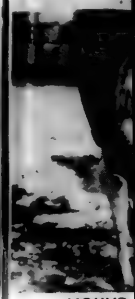
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Frank Minch and his sons and daughters. Sent in by Eda Frones, Sangamon County, Illinois.



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PRIZE PICTURE E

Room 1200—608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

BUREAU
EWS
PICTURES



DROUTH-STRICKEN HOMES

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Albert Webb, president of the Franklin County Farm Bureau who says his dog Jennie is the greatest bird dog in the State. Any challengers?



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Prize picture of Future Farmer Charles Cannon, age 10 months, of Warren County. Sent in by his mother, Mrs. Cleo Cannon.



IAA STAFF MEMBERS GO FISHING

A week-end's catch in Wisconsin. Seventy-two fish in all. Left to right, A. E. Richardson, Donald Kirkpatrick, Robert Ely, G. E. Bunting, Donald Kirkpatrick, Jr., Ray Miller. Fried is Prairie Farms Butter, they tasted swell! Larry Williams held the camera.



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John Elson, Cumberland County, who has never missed a day nor been tardy in 12 years of school. Who has a better record?



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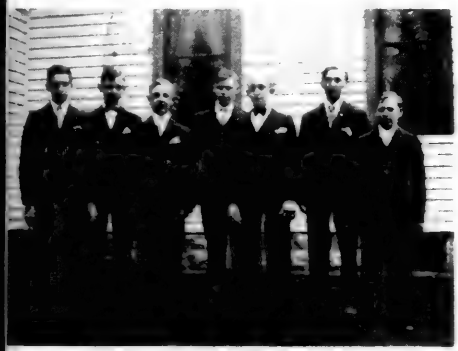
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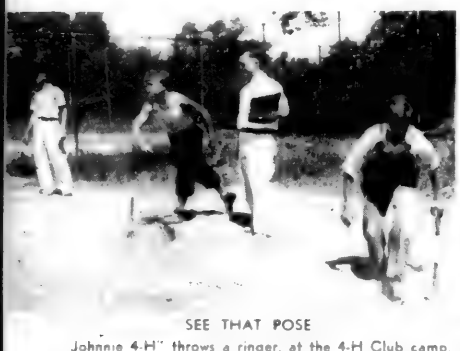
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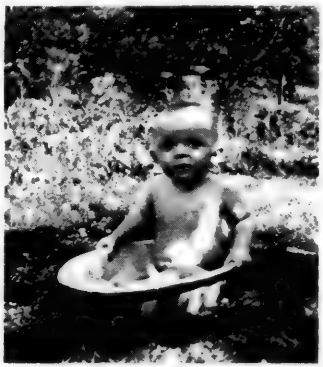
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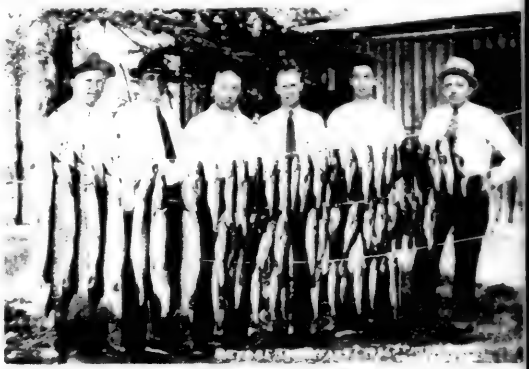
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S [illegible] St. Chicago, Illinois

Who's Who

Among the Farm Advisers



HARRY C. NEVILLE OF SALINE COUNTY
"Pecans are his hobby. But his bowling—not so hot."

Dear Boss: You didn't tell me that it takes more than the expense money you gave me to get to Harrisburg and back. But I dug down in my own pocket seeing I was on my way and according to instructions I looked up Harry Clay Neville, Saline County Farm Adviser. You also neglected to mention that the Farm Bureau office is in one of the courthouse basements. I spent about 30 minutes trying all the doors, got tangled up in the IERC office where they kept telling me the money had run out, and finally fell down another flight of steps and landed near a blonde guy's desk. I asked if he knew where in thunder, or something like that, I could find Harry Neville. He said he was him. And that started off two days of buzzing around the lower end of the state that I will remember a long time.

He's Doin' All Right

Before I go into the farm advisering of the Hon. Harry Clay Neville, let me state that he seems to be doing all right. But my ears still ring with his loud cries anent his bowling prowess. I realize the movement is the same in bowling as in pitching horseshoes and for awhile I listened raptly. I could understand how a city guy like me might not get the barnyard golf practice a rural gent gets. After the day was over I allowed myself to be lured into a bowling alley. Now, boss, what your assistant knows about bowling wouldn't cause a gnat's eye to water. This Neville gets up and pitches one down the alley that takes out all the pins. I get up there, squint at the pins way down there, wind up, waltz up to the foul line, slip, crack the back of my leg with the bowling ball and watch it bounce down the alley. Somehow, all the pins dropped.

Then Neville gets up and I could see I had him worried. He yells and pitches this one down the alley and only gets eight. Just to assure him I wasn't trying to show him up I put the next one in the gutter. This continued for three games. Now, I don't want it noised around, but your correspondent can well be called the Dizzy Dean of the Alleys. (Can you get through some bowling expense for me?) If this guy Neville is so good, and I can beat him, then I must be pretty good don't you think? Is that so! I'd like to see you try it.

All right, wait a minute. I was just getting around to that. Harry Neville was born in Pinckneyville, Perry county, Illinois, March 8, 1902. He went to grade and high school up there and then to the Ag College at the University of Illinois. He got his B. S. degree in 1923. He went in for some athletics, basket ball, base ball and so on. From Ag school he went to Christopher High School in Franklin county where he taught mathematics and coached basketball. He remained there during 1924 and '25, then went to farming four miles south of Kankakee on a dairy farm of 141 acres. There he stayed until March 1928. In the meantime, Florence Devere, whom Harry had known at the University gave up the fight and they were married. They now have five beautiful children. Harriet, 11, is in 7th grade in Harrisburg. Howard, 10, is in the 5th grade. Edna Charlotte, 9, is in the 4th grade. Virginia, 5, is in kindergarten. Donald, 3, is at home helping out but plans to get an education one of these days.

Aha! Secret's Out

In March 1928, Harry went to Sullivan, Moultrie county and taught agriculture in the high school. The bowling alleys being pretty bad, he left in 1930 and went to Ridgway, Gallatin county as Farm Adviser. He stayed until November 21, 1935 and then came over into the adjoining county, Saline. The bowling alleys are very good in Harrisburg and I have an idea that Harry will stay around quite awhile.

Outside of bowling, Harry is much interested in a number of farm projects. While in Gallatin county, he started the pecan show that has increased interest in that crop. He is still carrying on a hunt for native pecans that are better than the "big name" varieties. He feels pretty sure, with the budding going on, that one of these days Illinois will be a leading pecan state. Just recently, they have located a native pecan that the best nut men say is as good if not better than any in the U. S. While in Gallatin, Harry built up cooperative livestock marketing from 58 cars in 1930 to 251 in 1935 at the time he left. He has a system of getting truckers and buyers to co-operate with the Producers that makes for harmony and a good program.

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Who's Who
Among the Farm Advisers



HARRY C. NEVILLE OF SALINE COUNTY
"Pecans are his hobby. But his bowling—not so hot."

Dear Boss: You didn't tell me that it takes more than the expense money you gave me to get to Harrisburg and back. But I dug down in my own pocket seeing I was on my way and according to instructions I looked up Harry Clay Neville, Saline County Farm Adviser. You also neglected to mention that the Farm Bureau office is in one of the courthouse basements. I spent about 30 minutes trying all the doors, got tangled up in the IERC office where they kept telling me the money had run out, and finally fell down another flight of steps and landed near a blonde guy's desk. I asked if he knew where in thunder, or something like that, I could find Harry Neville. He said he was him. And that started off two days of buzzing around the lower end of the state that I will remember a long time.

He's Doin' All Right

Before I go into the farm advisering of the Hon. Harry Clay Neville, let me state that he seems to be doing all right. But my ears still ring with his loud cries anent his bowling prowess. I realize the movement is the same in bowling as in pitching horseshoes and for awhile I listened raptly. I could understand how a city guy like me might not get the barnyard golf practice a rural gent gets. After the day was over I allowed myself to be lured into a bowling alley. Now, boss, what your assistant knows about bowling wouldn't cause a gnat's eye to water. This Neville gets up and pitches one down the alley that takes out all the pins. I get up there, squint at the pins way down there, wind up, waltz up to the foul line, slip, crack the back of my leg with the bowling ball and watch it bounce down the alley. Somehow, all the pins dropped.

Then Neville gets up and I could see I had him worried. He yells and pitches this one down the alley and only gets eight. Just to assure him I wasn't trying to show him up I put the next one in the gutter. This continued for three games. Now, I don't want it noised around, but your correspondent can well be called the Dizzy Dean of the Alleys. (Can you get through some bowling expense for me?) If this guy Neville is so good, and I can beat him, then I must be pretty good don't you think? Is that so! I'd like to see you try it.

All right, wait a minute. I was just getting around to that. Harry Neville was born in Pinckneyville, Perry county, Illinois, March 8, 1902. He went to grade and high school up there and then to the Ag College at the University of Illinois. He got his B. S. degree in 1923. He went in for some athletics, basket ball, base ball and so on. From Ag school he went to Christopher High School in Franklin county where he taught mathematics and coached basketball. He remained there during 1924 and '25, then went to farming four miles south of Kankakee on a dairy farm of 141 acres. There he stayed until March 1928. In the meantime, Florence Devere, whom Harry had known at the University gave up the fight and they were married. They now have five beautiful children. Harriet, 11, is in 7th grade in Harrisburg. Howard, 10, is in the 5th grade. Edna Charlotte, 9, is in the 4th grade. Virginia, 5, is in kindergarten. Donald, 3, is at home helping out but plans to get an education one of these days.

Aha! Secret's Out

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WHEAT CROP DESTROYED
A burned over wheat field along paved road near Clinton in DeWitt County.

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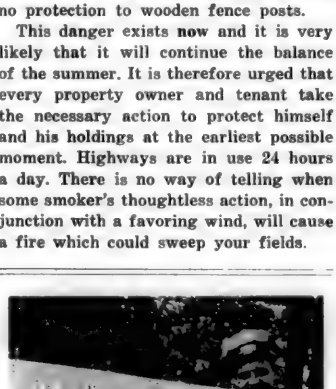
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Parker Wins High Award in Oil Sales

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"Tu-kaw, Clarissa," replied Sarah, "And how are you this morning?"

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"Listen girls," clucked Susie on the first floor. "What I could tell if I had a mind to. About the way she flirts with that young Danny in the next yard. Cluck-cluck."

"She borrows to feed him, the young upstart," cackled another.

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"Cockadoodledoo," crowed Danny from the next pen. "Hey there Clarissa, what's on the menu this morning?"

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"Of all the nerve," kudawked Sarah Red Comb. "Borrowing from me to make a hit with that young Danny."

Perhaps a little far fetched and all that, but every morning at the Stoutenberg farm, you can hear more than a thousand hens all going at once in their handsome three story chicken house. The story of how Gene Stoutenberg got into the chicken business and converted worn out land into a productive farm reads like an Alger book.

He was born near Princeton in Bureau county and his family moved to Vermilion county when he was about six years old. Skipping all the intervening time, we find that Gene came from Normal, McLean county, in 1898 to Sandoval and on to the present farm a year later. In all the farm totaled 160 acres. It was in such bad shape that Mr. Stoutenberg says, "We would have moved off if we could but we couldn't." In order to get anything to grow, all the land had to be limed. A carload of phosphate has been put on too. The soil is gray silt loam with a tight clay subsoil about 18 to 24 inches down. The result of the liming and phosphating has been pretty interesting. When others, with better land to start with, but with no lime and clover, were getting wheat crops of 18 to 20 bushels to the acre or less, Stoutenberg got yields up to 40 and 50 bushels to the acre.



DANNY—Just one of the boys out for a stroll.

During the drouth of 1881-82, Southern Illinois had a good corn crop. Farmers in Central Illinois came down to buy corn. That, according to Stoutenberg, is the way the lower end of the state got the name "Egypt." It so closely paralleled the old Bible story.

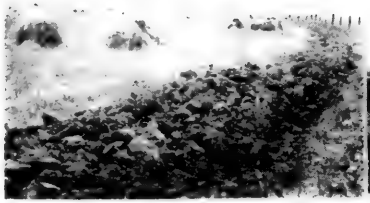
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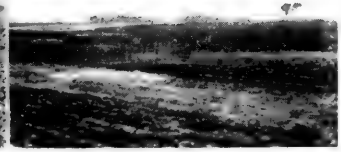
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"He runs the show now."



L. E. "GENE" AND MRS. STOUTENBERG
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"Of all the nerve," kudawked Sarah Red Comb. "Borrowing from me to make a hit with that young Danny."

Perhaps a little far fetched and all that, but every morning at the Stoutenberg farm, you can hear more than a thousand hens all going at once in their handsome three story chicken house. The story of how Gene Stoutenberg got into the chicken business and converted worn out land into a productive farm reads like an Alger book.

He was born near Princeton in Bureau county and his family moved to Vermilion county when he was about six years old. Skipping all the intervening time, we find that Gene came from Normal, McLean county, in 1898 to Sandoval and on to the present farm a year later. In all the farm totaled 160 acres. It was in such bad shape that Mr. Stoutenberg says, "We would have moved off if we could but we couldn't." In order to get anything to grow, all the land had to be limed. A carload of phosphate has been put on too. The soil is gray silt loam with a tight clay subsoil about 18 to 24 inches down. The result of the liming and phosphating has been pretty interesting. When others, with better land to start with, but with no lime and clover, were getting wheat crops of 18 to 20 bushels to the acre or less, Stoutenberg got yields up to 40 and 50 bushels to the acre.



DANNY—Just one of the boys out for a stroll.

During the drouth of 1881-82, Southern Illinois had a good corn crop. Farmers in Central Illinois came down to buy corn. That, according to Stoutenberg, is the way the lower end of the state got the name "Egypt." It so closely paralleled the old Bible story.

In 1904, Gene and Mrs. Stoutenberg built a house. It is a fine, comfortable place and stands as a monument to a family who wouldn't let poor soil lick them. It is modern in every respect. Electric power from the nearby high



MERLE STOUTENBERG
"He runs the show now."



L. E. "GENE" AND MRS. STOUTENBERG
He got the mumps vacationing in Wyoming.

line runs the water pump, egg incubators, range, vacuum sweeper, refrigerator, radio, electric washer and iron, and a lot of other gadgets.

But to get back to the new "chicken apartment house." It was built in 1929 at a cost of $2500. It holds 900 hens. The whole structure is 60 feet long by 24 feet deep. There are 6 pens 24 feet square each of which will comfortably house 150 laying biddies. There are other chicken houses on the place too. The big laying house built in 1921 for instance is 48 feet deep by 60 feet long. It cost $1500 to build. Others preceding the last two buildings were put up in 1909 and 1905 respectively.

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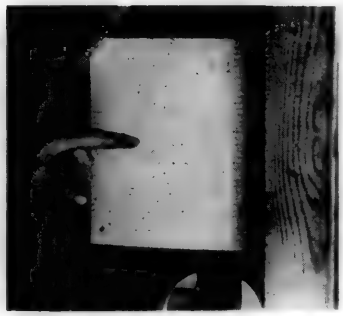
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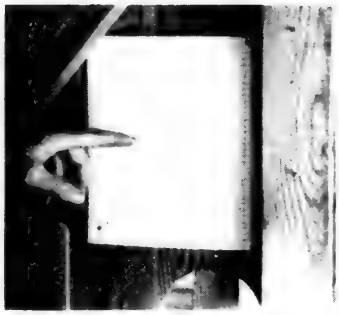
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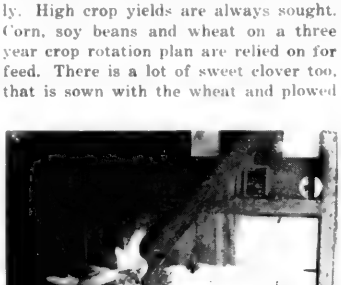
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AT THE LAMB CLUB SHOW, PEORIA

More than 130 lambs were exhibited by 4-H Club members in counties surrounding Peoria at the first annual show held at Peoria Union Stock Yards, July 2. Frank Wright, Jr., Helen Basting and Wayne Basting, all of McLean County, won first, second and third respectively in single exhibits.

Helen Basting copped first place in class for pen of three lambs with John Manoch, Peoria County, second and Earl Toepke, McLean, third. McLean County won first in the county groups, with Peoria second, Fulton third and Marshall-Putnam fourth.

The winning lamb, belonging to Frank Wright, sold at the end of the show for 50 cents a pound.

Former Baseball Player an Outstanding Farmer

BASEBALL players frequently make good farmers. If you don't believe it look up Arthur Engel of Metamora next time you are in Woodford county. Art was catcher and manager of the Woodford County Farm Bureau baseball team years ago. He has one of the outstanding records in net farm income in the Farm Bureau-Farm Management service for 1935.

Engel who operates his father's 200 acre farm, also 80 of his own, grossed $35.71 per acre income in 1935 compared with $23.17 average for the 375 farms in the project. His expense per acre was $1.70 higher than average. Hogs accounted for 73 per cent of his income over a ten year period. An average of 25 brood sows raising two litters a year, and 350 to 400 shoats for market are the cash producers.

Here's how he crops his land: 41 per cent in corn. 25 per cent in soil-building legumes (10 sweet clover, 7 alfalfa, 8 red clover), 7 per cent canning peas, 14 oats, 7 wheat, 5 barley, 1 sweet for seed.

Canning peas have been a good crop according to Engel. They bring in around $35 to $40 an acre in a good year. He seeds 5 bu. to the acre. The seed costs $3 a bu. and the inoculation $1. "We go heavy on hogs because they require less labor," he said. "We seed a new patch of alfalfa every year, usually in the spring with a nurse crop." He cuts mammoth clover frequently for seed getting usually from 2 to 4 bu. per acre. The Engel farm also derives some income from dairy cows, beef cattle, poultry, sheep. Only 1 per cent of cash income is from the sale of grain. In the Farm Management service, the farm is noted for being better than average in nearly all factors such as income, returns per $100 of feed fed, labor cost, per cent of high profit crops, machinery cost per acre farmed, and so on. Engel uses 4 horses and a tractor, does much of the work himself.

With Our Farm Bureau Presidents

(Continued from page 17)

Three others are yearlings and 2 are two year olds. The horses and a tractor owned co-operatively by two other brothers take care of the farm work. Coles-Douglas Service Company products are used exclusively. Ernest grows a lot of soy beans, so when he painted his home and garage last year he used Soy-oil paint. A professional painter from Greenup did the job and Ernest is pretty proud of it.

Mrs. Sedgewick is the boss of the chickens. She has 150 Plymouth Rock hens and 375 chicks. Mildred Sedgewick came originally from Miami, Oklahoma. She and Ernest have been married 24 years. The three children are Wanneta, 23 who graduated this year from the University of Illinois; Cleo, the boy, 20 years old who is on the farm and Marjorie, 13, who finished eighth grade this year and is planning on college. We didn't have a chance to see any of the children, but again, we take Charlie Tarble's word for it that "they're swell kids."

Ernest became president of the Cumberland county Farm Bureau in January of this year. He had been a director for three years. All told, he has belonged to the Farm Bureau 8 years. Was on the allotment board of the Corn-Hog program and also joined the wheat program. "I joined the Farm Bureau," Ernest says, "to help out agricu'ture. I wanted to give my help in the county as well as help to get just legislation for farmers. I believe in group action. That's the only way farmers can get the strength to get justice for themselves." Ernest practices what he preaches. He's a co-operator in everything he does. He utilizes all the Farm Bureau services he can. His car is insured in the Farm Bureau company. His buildings are insured in Farmers Mutual. He and his wife are insured in Country Life. We've already mentioned the fact that he ships his livestock and other farm products co-operatively.

One of the things Ernest enjoys most is the Cumberland County Fair. It's one of the best in the State and Ernest has been a director in the Fair Association for years. The Fair has always paid out, paid all prizes, is kept in fine shape, is one of the oldest in Illinois and co-operates very closely with the Farm Bureau.

We'll bet that if Cumberland county put on a cat show that Ernest would cop all the prizes. He might even run the thing. All in all, though, those pussies are very friendly ones and very well behaved.



BUILDINGS ON HOUSTON FARM
"White Soyoil—more later!"



THE HOUSTON FARM HOME
A high line is all it needs.



HOUSTON'S CORN CRIB
100 acres of corn this year.

Not Far From Lincoln, Logan Co.

You Pass Merle Leslie Houston's Place. Drop in Anytime—Preferably in a Balky Airplane

If you happen to land a plane with a balky motor anywhere near Lincoln, in Logan county, get on the phone and call Merle Leslie Houston who lives a little way out of town. He'll hustle over and get you fixed up in a jiffy.

Now, Houston is a farmer, who has 320 acres to care for but he's used to jumping around to help out stranded pilots. Back in 1917-18-19 he was in the 3rd Motor Mechanics outfit, attached to the Army air service and spent a good share of his time at Orley Field, near Paris. Then he put in several months at Gieveres, another Army air field. Every day, when the transcontinental plane passes over his house, he casts a wistful eye and critical ear skyward. He can tell you right off whether things are running smoothly up there.

Merle is 42 years old. We can't say that he looks it. More like 35 would be right. He's a husky guy with a solid set to his neck and head. If you didn't know him you might say that he looks a little hardboiled. But make no mistake about it. He isn't in the slightest. On the other hand, we don't recommend that you make any passes at his jaw unless you're prepared to spend some time getting up from where you land on the ground.

"I expect the Houstons have been around in this county for about 70 or 80 years," Merle said. "My father lives in Lincoln. He was born in Hartsburg. His father came from Scotland to Fall River, Massachusetts and worked in the cotton mills there. Then he came West to Logan county and bought a farm and raised his family. We Houstons have been around here ever since."



MERLE HOUSTON AND FARM ADVISER Anderson. "We Houstons have been in Logan county 70 or 80 years."

Merle's father moved on to the present farm in 1900, when Merle was about 7 years old. When Merle married in 1925, he moved onto the farm and has run it ever since. There are two brothers and a sister. One is at home in Lincoln with the elder Mr. Houston. Another is with the Lincoln Casket Company and the sister teaches Domestic Science in the Lincoln High School. It appears there will continue to be Houstons in Logan county for some time to come.

Twelve years ago, Marie Baker, a farm girl living 5 miles west of Lincoln, was going steady with a young man the other side of Lincoln. It all goes to show that distance lends enchantment. So, on February 24th, 1925, Marie Baker became Mrs. Houston and has been going steady with Merle ever since. Marie Houston is quiet and a bit shy. She is charming and has a way of holding her chin that shows spirit. She isn't very strong but we'll gamble our monthly pittance that she knows what she's about, what she wants and how to get it. And of course Merle has a way about him too. What Marie Houston wants, she can pretty well bank on Merle trying his darndest to get for her.

For instance, there is the brand new Electrolux refrigerator. It runs on gas and Mrs. Houston keeps it a shimmering white. The home is comfortable, substantial and kept in excellent shape. They have a nice car and both Merle and Marie get a lot of pleasure out of taking long trips in it. It's insured in the Farm Bureau company and so they know that they are protected wherever they go in the United States or Canada. The truck is insured too. Merle is trying to talk up the idea of a high line from Lincoln out along the main pike. The phone is in of course, but he thinks that there could be a lot of time, money and labor saved to say nothing of greater comfort and pleasure if the farmers nearby could get power. Marie concurs in this. She'd have some labor saving equipment to help her in keeping house.

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The land itself is planted in mixed grain crops. 100 acres of corn, 60 of wheat, 55 oats, and the rest in clover pasture, lots, woodlots, etc. His grain will go through the cooperative elevator and Illinois Grain, etc. Merle has a base of 155 hogs. His specialty is cross breds, mostly Spotted Polands. He is raising less than his base this year. They are all vaccinated with Farm Bureau serum.



MARIE BAKER HOUSTON
Has been going steady with Merle for 11 years.



AT THE LAMB CLUB SHOW, PEORIA

More than 130 lambs were exhibited by 4-H Club members in counties surrounding Peoria at the first annual show held at Peoria Union Stock Yards, July 2. Frank Wright, Jr., Helen Basting and Wayne Basting, all of McLean County, won first, second and third respectively in single exhibits.

Helen Basting copped first place in class for pen of three lambs with John Manoch, Peoria County, second and Earl Toepke, McLean, third. McLean County won first in the county groups, with Peoria second, Fulton third and Marshall-Putnam fourth.

The winning lamb, belonging to Frank Wright, sold at the end of the show for 50 cents a pound.

Former Baseball Player an Outstanding Farmer

BASEBALL players frequently make good farmers. If you don't believe it look up Arthur Engel of Metamora next time you are in Woodford county. Art was catcher and manager of the Woodford County Farm Bureau baseball team years ago. He has one of the outstanding records in net farm income in the Farm Bureau-Farm Management service for 1935.

Engel who operates his father's 200 acre farm, also 80 of his own, grossed $35.71 per acre income in 1935 compared with $23.17 average for the 375 farms in the project. His expense per acre was $1.70 higher than average. Hogs accounted for 73 per cent of his income over a ten year period. An average of 25 breed sows raising two litters a year, and 350 to 400 shoats for market are the cash producers.

Here's how he crops his land: 41 per cent in corn, 25 per cent in soil-building legumes (10 sweet clover, 7 alfalfa, 8 red clover), 7 per cent canning peas, 14 oats, 7 wheat, 5 barley, 1 sweet for seed.

Canning peas have been a good crop according to Engel. They bring in around $35 to $40 an acre in a good year. He seeds 5 bu. to the acre. The seed costs $3 a bu. and the inoculation $1. "We go heavy on hogs because they require less labor," he said. "We seed a new patch of alfalfa every year, usually in the spring with a nurse crop." He cuts mammoth clover frequently for seed getting usually from 2 to 4 bu. per acre. The Engel farm also derives some income from dairy cows, beef cattle, poultry, sheep. Only 1 per cent of cash income is from the sale of grain. In the Farm Management service, the farm is noted for being better than average in nearly all factors such as income, returns per $100 of feed fed, labor cost, per cent of high profit crops, machinery cost per acre farmed, and so on. Engel uses 4 horses and a tractor, does much of the work himself.

With Our Farm Bureau Presidents

(Continued from page 17)

Three others are yearlings and 2 are two year olds. The horses and a tractor owned co-operatively by two other brothers take care of the farm work. Coles-Douglas Service Company products are used exclusively. Ernest grows a lot of soy beans, so when he painted his home and garage last year he used Soy-oil paint. A professional painter from Greenup did the job and Ernest is pretty proud of it.

Mrs. Sedgewick is the boss of the chickens. She has 150 Plymouth Rock hens and 375 chicks. Mildred Sedgewick came originally from Miami, Oklahoma. She and Ernest have been married 24 years. The three children are Wanneta, 23 who graduated this year from the University of Illinois; Cleo, the boy, 20 years old who is on the farm and Marjorie, 13, who finished eighth grade this year and is planning on college. We didn't have a chance to see any of the children, but again, we take Charlie Tarble's word for it that "they're swell kids."

Ernest became president of the Cumberland county Farm Bureau in January of this year. He had been a director for three years. All told, he has belonged to the Farm Bureau 8 years. Was on the allotment board of the Corn-Hog program and also joined the wheat program. "I joined the Farm Bureau," Ernest says, "to help out agricu'ture. I wanted to give my help in the county as well as help to get just legislation for farmers. I believe in group action. That's the only way farmers can get the strength to get justice for themselves." Ernest practices what he preaches. He's a co-operator in everything he does. He utilizes all the Farm Bureau services he can. His car is insured in the Farm Bureau company. His buildings are insured in Farmers Mutual. He and his wife are insured in Country Life. We've already mentioned the fact that he ships his livestock and other farm products co-operatively.

One of the things Ernest enjoys most is the Cumberland County Fair. It's one of the best in the State and Ernest has been a director in the Fair Association for years. The Fair has always paid out, paid all prizes, is kept in fine shape, is one of the oldest in Illinois and co-operates very closely with the Farm Bureau.

We'll bet that if Cumberland county put on a cat show that Ernest would cop all the prizes. He might even run the thing. All in all, though, those pussies are very friendly ones and very well behaved.



BUILDINGS ON HOUSTON FARM
White Soyoil more later!



THE HOUSTON FARM HOME
A high line is all it needs.



HOUSTON'S CORN CRIB
100 acres of corn this year

Not Far From Lincoln, Logan Co.

You Pass Merle Leslie Houston's Place. Drop in Anytime—Preferably in a Balky Airplane

If you happen to land a plane with a balky motor anywhere near Lincoln, in Logan county, get on the phone and call Merle Leslie Houston who lives a little way out of town. He'll hustle over and get you fixed up in a jiffy.

Now, Houston is a farmer, who has 320 acres to care for but he's used to jumping around to help out stranded pilots. Back in 1917-18-19 he was of the 3rd Motor Mechanics outfit, attached to the Army air service and spent a good share of his time at Orley Field, near Paris. Then he put in several months at Gievres, another Army air field. Every day, when the transcontinental plane passes over his house, he cast a wistful eye and critical ear skyward. He can tell you right off whether things are running smoothly up there.

Merle is 42 years old. We can't say that he looks it. More like 35 would be right. He's a husky guy with a solid set to his neck and head. If you didn't know him you might say that he looks a little hardboiled. But make no mistake about it. He isn't in the slightest. On the other hand, we don't recommend that you make any passes at his jaw unless you're prepared to spend some time getting up from where you land on the ground.

"I expect the Houstons have been around in this county for about 70 or 80 years," Merle said. "My father lives in Lincoln. He was born in Hartsburg. His father came from Scotland to Fall River, Massachusetts and worked in the cotton mills there. Then he came West to Logan county and bought a farm and raised his family. We Houstons have been around here ever since."

Merle's father moved on to the present farm in 1904, when Merle was about 7 years old. When Merle married in 1925, he moved onto the farm and has run it ever since. There are two brothers and a sister. One is at home in Lincoln with the elder Mr. Houston. Another is with the Lincoln Casket Company and the sister teaches Domestic Science in the Lincoln High School. It appears there will continue to be Houstons in Logan county for some time to come.

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MERLE HOUSTON AND FARM ADVISER Anderson. "We Houstons have been in Logan county 70 or 80 years.



MARIE BAKER HOUSTON
Has been going steady with Merle for 11 years.

Not Far From Lincoln, Logan County

(Continued from page 23)

This year, he is crossing his Shropshire sheep with Oxfords. Then he'll recross with the Shrops. He's trying to increase their size he says, and get away from the blockiness they have now. The lambs look good and he thinks he'll get a type that will be good wool and meat producers. The wool is marketed cooperatively. The hogs and sheep go to the Producers. Then, Merle has 7 milk cows. The chickens are White Rocks and Mrs. Houston sells the eggs in town. Most of the farm work is done with a tractor but there are 4 work horses also for the smaller jobs.

"I use Service Company gasoline and kerosene mixed in my tractor," Merle says. "What little extra it costs you save on the oil." He uses Blue Seal Oil and lubricants exclusively. There is white Soyoil Paint on the barn and he is planning on using more. And of course, Service Company products are used in his auto and truck.

Both Merle and Marie Houston believe thoroughly in Farm Bureau. "My dad was a charter member," says Merle, "and I don't see any good reason why a thinking farmer shouldn't be a member." Merle attends all the Farm Bureau meetings he can get to. He likes to go and hear Larry Williams, manager of Country Life. Marie has a policy in Country Life and the hired man, Paul Holmes, has one also. Merle thinks that if the Farm Bureau goes right along the road as it is they will be doing a swell job. "Of two angles of co-operation, I lean a little more to the marketing end than the buying. I feel that co-operative marketing is definitely a farmer problem. I don't want to see the Farm Bureau go into too many co-operative buying ventures just to go into them." That would antagonize a lot of people, he thinks. But he thinks the Farm Bureau is doing all right as they are at present.

One of the recreations most enjoyed by the Houstons is their reading. On the living room table you will find the **American, Saturday Evening Post, Prairie Farmer, Wallaces Farmer, Country Gentleman, Farmer's Wife, Ladies Home Journal, McClures, I. A. A. Record,** and many others. Marie likes to go visiting, work in her garden, take trips in the car and listen to the radio. But to Merle, reading and keeping posted about everything all over the world is his greatest pleasure. There is a nice social life with the family and friends in Lincoln and around the countryside. Marie Houston does as much church work as possible. She attends the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Lincoln. Merle goes to the Presbyterian Church in Lincoln and takes part in its activities as his time will allow. He also belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge, and enjoys their meetings.



HOUSTON'S NEW REFRIGERATOR. It runs on gas.

By and large, Merle and Marie Houston live a happy normal life. They are getting along in fine shape. They are both still young with many happy years to look forward to. And every day, when the mail plane drones over the house, Merle looks up with a wistful eye and a critical ear. They are a far cry from the old crates in the air service back in those days at Orley, France. If you're a pilot, you might drop down on one of the Houston pastures some day. Be sure and have something wrong that needs fixing. Merle hasn't souped up an old crock in many years.—But a fellow doesn't forget how, he says.

Creamery Makes New Gains Despite Drouth

WITH volume steadily gaining and profits mounting, directors, patrons, and employees of the Producers Creamery of Carbondale held a rousing meeting July 14 in Carbondale with the thermometer hitting 112 and over, to celebrate and pledge themselves to renewed effort in making their cooperative one of the best in the state.

Under the able management of Chelsea Williams and the spirited leadership of President Frank Easterly the creamery is gaining momentum with the twice-a-week pickup service bringing in many new patrons. Carbondale was the only Producers Creamery in the state making a gain in volume during June over May.

Frank Gougler reported that member units of Illinois Producers Creameries, despite hot weather, drouth and lowered production of cream made the largest net profit during the month of May in history of Creamery Companies, or at the rate of nearly one-fourth million dollars per year after paying the going price for cream which is higher for all farmers with relation to the Chicago market, than was paid before the co-operatives were organized.

To prove this point Chas. Eidelman, a Creamery patron from Union county, pulled cream tickets out of his pocket that were gathered in Missouri and Kentucky adjacent the southern Illinois territory. The tickets showed that one private cream buyer was paying 4c less per pound butterfat in Missouri and Kentucky than the same company was paying in Southern Illinois.

"Our creamery is responsible for the higher price we southern Illinois shippers are getting for our cream," he said, "And it's time the farmers of this section wake up and give credit where credit is due. If anything happened to our creamery and we had to close up, we'd get the same treatment we got before."

Manager Wiliams reported plant production had increased 60% in June compared to April. Rains in extreme Southern Illinois have helped pastures and forage growth while extreme drouth a little farther north was burning up pastures and stunting crop growth.

Dave Smith, buttermaker, told the group that one creamery he worked for in good times paid for its plant in a year's time out of profits. "There used to be a much greater margin of profit in making butter before the co-ops came," he said. "I know because I worked for private creameries then. The co-op. competition has lost the private creameries a lot of money. One that I worked for in Indiana lost $40,000 in a single month. It was surrounded by co-operatives. If the farmers of this territory give their Producers Creamery here only half-way support it will make the best market for cream they can get."

Frank Easterly, president, and Harold Williams, fieldman for the Creamery, Frank Gougler and J. B. Countiss of the IAA, creamery directors, and Farm Bureau presidents from counties in the district made impromptu talks. E. G. Thiem and Roy Johnson explained the Farm

(Continued on page 25, col. 2)

You'll Want to Be There!

(Continued from page 7)

take off for the 100 and 50 yard swims. Something doing every minute. Polevaulters, broad jumpers and shot putters, too. Track events and swimming for the girls.

Friday night there will be a big free dance and musical show in the New Men's Gymnasium. You'll want to be there. The Prairie Ramblers and other WLS artists will start off the evening's performance with 40 minutes or more of entertainment with George C. Biggar of WLS in charge.

"Swing yer partners right and left, all join hands and circle to the left," shouts a caller as his team warms up to the music in the square dance contest. Then comes the pick of the folk dancers. Dave Lindstrom of the University of Illinois who knows all about such things through his work with rural community groups will be there to run off this part of the program. The pick of the string and novelty bands—limited to six persons—half of whom must be farmers—will be brought on Friday night after elimination trials in the afternoon.

There's nothing like hog calling, chicken calling and husband calling to provide any gathering with farm atmosphere. These contests together with sock darning and rolling-pin throwing—especially for women—with Lois Schenck of Prairie Farmer in charge, will give an interesting bit of color to the two-day festival. Want to get in a little practice beforehand with the rolling pin? Just step off 25 feet and try to knock the hat off a dummy (not your husband).

That the Farm Festival is attracting state-wide interest is seen in the letters received by WLS in response to the several announcements thus far made. "Track was always my favorite sport in high school and college," writes Martin Gaspardo of Livingston county. "Although I've been farming for the past six years, I'd drive a hundred or more miles any day just to compete in such a sport. Farm youths are all sport loving people."

Clara Spearing, Rockford, wants a community sing in connection with the music and dance program Friday night.

"We want to get in the softball tournament," writes Wayne McCarter of Westmont, DuPage county. "We have a team of boys around the Meacher School, 17, 18 and 19 years old. We are well organized and want to play. We're young but we can give a lot of competition to a team of older men."

All farm boys and girls and children of Farm Bureau members—ages 4 to 14 inclusive — are invited to register for the Shetland pony drawing contest. Billy, the gentle six-year-old gelding, mahogany brown and clean and smooth, will go to some lucky kid as an attendance prize. The boy or girl must be present to claim the pony when the number is drawn. Registration closes Saturday at 12 noon.

Prairie Farmer and WLS are offering new radios to the farm family of four or more coming the longest distance, and to the largest farm family. The I. A. A. will offer a new hat (a good one) to the oldest Farm Bureau member.

For farmers who want to see the experimental plots, livestock and dairy breeding and feeding demonstrations, there will be tours conducted late Friday afternoon—4 P. M.—and early Saturday morning—8:00 A. M.—in charge of competent guides.

That softball game between the farm advisers and I. A. A. staff using donkeys or goats will be something you won't want to miss. There'll be plenty to interest everyone. C'mon, let's have some fun at the first statewide farm sport festival ever held in America.

Creamery Makes New Gains Despite Drouth

(Continued from page 24)

Sports Festival program to be held at Urbana Sept. 4-5 and asked the co-operation of the counties represented.

Loud cheers and applause greeted the presentation of a hat won by Frank Gougler on a bet with Harry C. Neville of Saline county that the creamery would continue making gains in volume and profits during May and June. The presentation of the "official" Stetson was preceded by good-natured horse play during which Frank drew an assortment of odd sized and shaped hats engineered by his partner, Jack Countiss.

Whiteside Man Tops Again in Fly Spray

For the third time in the last four years, the sweepstakes prize in the fourth annual Fly Spray Contest went to Burnie Vos, Morrison, salesman for the Whiteside Service Company, when he sold 250 gallons of fly spray during the month of June.

The Fly Spray Contest this year was conducted on the order of a derby, each of the four divisions of the state being named after a popular race track, each manager being known as a stable owner, and each salesman representing a famous jockey. Jockey Vos drew a horse named Pharlap who finished several lengths ahead in the race. Vos sold 95 gallons more than Jockey Reeder, of Adams Service Company, the runner-up in the race.



For the first time since the opening of the '36 Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League season, D. Cremin, Lake County's ace batter, was stopped at the plate. Cremin early took the lead and held it until the week-end of July 18 when Burmeister, McHenry pitcher, held him to one hit in six trips to the plate. The League has offered a cup to the baseball player having the highest batting average at the end of the season. The player must have had at least 14 official trips to the plate. Any player winning the cup twice gains permanent possession.

Leading hitters up to time of going to press are:—

	AB	R	H	Ave.
Spencer, Adams Co.	15	9	9	.600
Murphy, Adams Co.	14	9	8	.571
Drecksler, Will Co.	14	5	8	.571
D. Cremin, Lake Co.	30	20	17	.566
B. Stephens, Henry Co.	21	10	11	.523
H. Olson, Henry Co.	23	7	12	.521
B. Brook, McHenry Co.	16	2	8	.500
McCoy, Kickapoo of Peoria	14	2	7	.500
L. Scranton, Adams Co.	15	7	7	.466
E. Lamont, DeKalb Co.	27	14	12	.444
B. Slone, Kickapoo of Peoria	16	3	7	.437
Beck, Livingston Co.	14	6	6	.428

Will County was the first to win its division beating Livingston two out of three games. Livingston took the first game of the series at Manhattan, June 13, score 7-6. Will came back in the second encounter at Pontiac June 20, taking the long end of a 16-12 count. In the third and final game, Will whipped Livingston at Manhattan, June 27, score 10-6.

Lake County has things pretty nearly its own way in Division II. Lake has won four games while losing one. DeKalb is in second with two victories to one defeat. McHenry and Boone are tied for the cellar position.

Adams is the leader in Division V. Undefeated, Adams has three victories in the win column. Henderson is in second place with one win in three tries, and McDonough has lost two games without a victory.

Henry County in Division IV has a string of five wins with no defeats. Peoria's Kickapoo team is in second place with two wins and one loss, and Woodford is in third with one win in three starts. Peoria County's Cramer team lost all five games played.

Carroll and JoDaviess baseball teams are scheduled to play July 25.

Little Mackinaw is ruling the softball league in Tazewell County, according to G. H. Iftner, Farm adviser. Little Mackinaw ran up an 11-10 score against Washington at Minier, and later whipped Morton 1-0. Little Mackinaw then carried on whipping Groveland 3-2.

The boys over in Lee County have dubbed the East Grove softball team "the steamroller." East Grove has had little trouble against seven other softball teams in Lee.

Editorial

Relief Back Where It Belongs

ON July 1, primary responsibility for poor relief and its administration in Illinois was placed back in the laps of local taxing districts. That's where it was originally, and that's where it belongs. Taxpayers, voters and local officials are more likely to insist on utmost economy in the expenditure of relief funds when they fully realize that the money is coming out of their own pockets. This is particularly true in rural communities where neighbors know neighbors and can judge as to who is worthy of relief and who isn't. They know who are willing workers and who are shirkers. In Evanston, for example, steps already have been taken to permit and, if necessary, require able-bodied men on relief rolls, who were not taken over by PWA, to work for their living. Chicago and some down-state communities are considering a similar move.

Under the new relief program which was sponsored and vigorously supported by the Illinois Agricultural Association, competition among counties to "get their share" of State relief funds is substantially ended. Hundreds of townships downstate already have signified their intention of getting along as much as possible without State aid. A total of 536 out of 1411 down-state townships did not apply for any State aid for July. It is reasonable to assume that many if not all of these will take care of their own in the future.

The cost of administering relief should be cut substantially under the new plan. The high costs of administration in some communities will be abolished when local officials handle the situation, or voters will know the reason why.

Property owners in Chicago and Cook County and in some down-state counties and communities are going to take more interest in this relief problem when they start paying or helping to pay the bill. When the money comes from the State and the Federal government it looks like easy money. But when it is raised at home that's a different matter.

Something new happened in Chicago the other day. The City Council voted $5,800,000 for relief to be paid out of taxes on Chicago property. Now the entire State is on the same level with respect to taxation for poor relief. Each community must levy at least 30c per $100 valuation on property before becoming eligible for State aid from the sales tax.

The Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, which had grown into a highly organized institution with 10,082 employees and administrative costs of $1,067,531 in April, 1935, has been largely disbanded. Its function since July 1 is merely that of allocating State relief funds among taxing districts eligible for aid, distributing federal commodities and winding up its own affairs. On July 15 this year its staff numbered 1208. On August 1 it is estimated that 780 people will be on the payroll and by October 1, possibly only 250 to 300. Some of those who lost their jobs undoubtedly will be taken over by the more populous cities and townships, where officials need help in handling the relief situation. But many others will and should be absorbed in private employment.

Poor relief is largely a local problem. The sooner each community can again assume full responsibility for its unfortunates, the better.

Storing Crop Surpluses

THE prospect of short crops again due to drought awakens renewed interest in a government sponsored plan of storing crop surpluses in years of plenty. There's nothing new in this scheme. Joseph, as an agent of Pharaoh, bought up the surplus "corn" in the land of Egypt during the seven years of plenty and stored it in the cities. When the famine came he doled it out, taking money, livestock, and finally all the land of Egypt in exchange. Co-operative crop storage with the benefits going to the many rather than the few should be an improvement over the Joseph plan.

The success of the corn loan beginning in 1933 when $120,000,000 was loaned without a dollar lost in principal or interest commends the crop storage plan to more serious consideration. It has the double-barreled opportunity of benefiting both producer and consumer—of protecting the farmer against ruinous prices in surplus years and the consumer against exorbitant prices in famine years.

In a recent address at Kansas City, Secretary Wallace outlined a scheme to combine the so-called ever-normal granary plan with crop insurance, collecting premiums in the form of surplus grain in years of plenty and paying claims when crops are killed not in cash but in corn or wheat.

Such a plan would have to allow for the variability between states and areas with reference to risk of crop failure. Maybe it wouldn't work. But livestock farmers know from experience that it pays to keep a surplus of feed on hand to tide them over in poor years. Surplus crop storage promises to become part of a sound national policy which combined with soil conservation should contribute to a more stable price level and income for American farmers.

Steel and Agriculture

"The present situation of our company gives reason for a fuller degree of encouragement than has existed for several years," says E. G. Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel in a message to the company's employees.

"Our company is steadily emerging from the hard times of the last five years and the stockholders, management and employees will emerge along with it.

"We are now employing virtually our normal force, having a payroll of about 70,000 persons, with hourly wage rates at the level of our most prosperous years."

Farmers are glad to know that conditions are better in the industrial centers. Increased payrolls means a better market for the farmers' products. But we might remind Mr. Grace that higher farm prices had a lot to do with the improvement in his company. Farmers have been buying steel in the form of autos, farm machinery and wire fence.

It is interesting to note that steel production is up **to normal** again which is about 70 per cent of capacity. Steel companies don't produce to the limit and then take what they can get for it. They "plow under" everything except what they can sell at a profit. Imagine 70 to 80% of all crop land lying idle in 1932 with farm prices fixed at 18% under 1929. Yet that was about the picture in the steel industry. Agriculture of course is a more necessary industry than steel making, but the same economic laws affecting profits apply to both. Does anyone honestly believe that American farmers can go ahead continuously producing to capacity regardless of price without depleting their soil and capital? Let the critics of crop adjustment answer.

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION Record

In This Issue

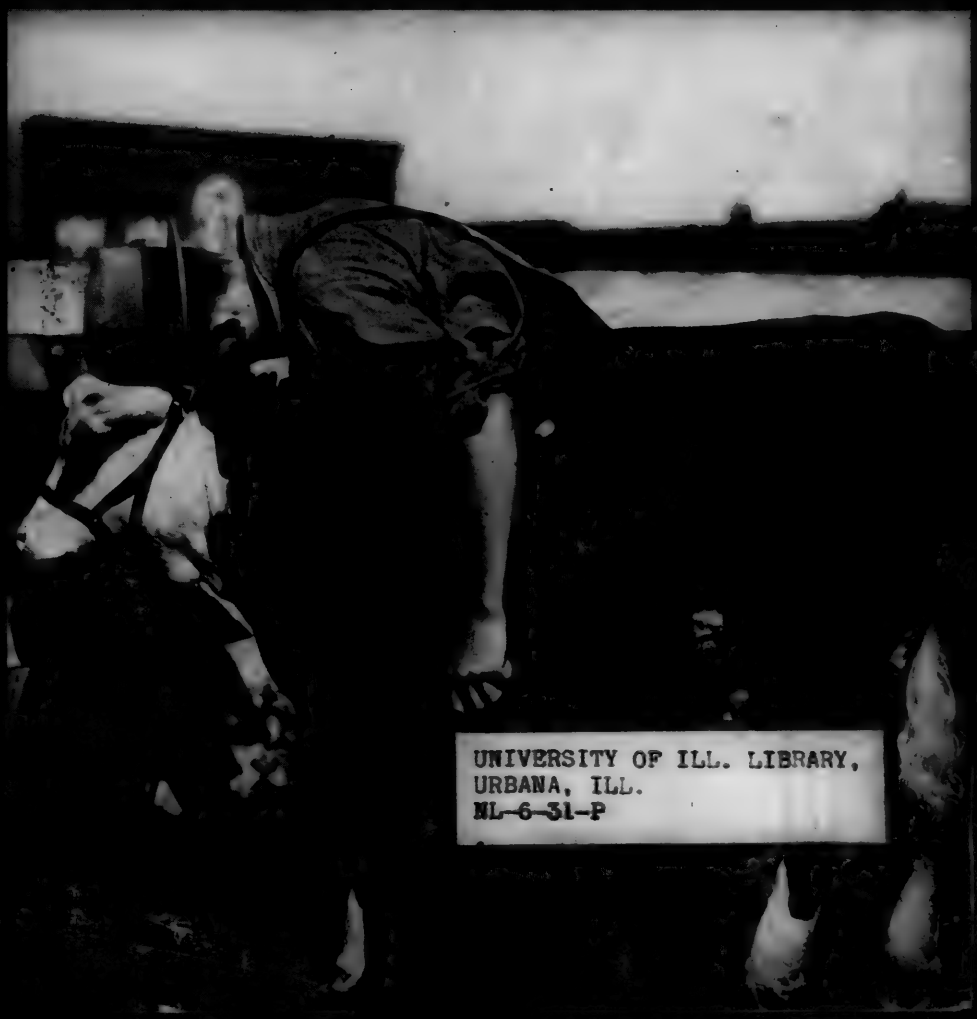
Program Farm Sports Festival

Food Prices and The Consumer

Breeding Up With Guernseys

Pictures State Fair

and Others



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September
1936

Editorial

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Property owners in Chicago and Cook County and in some down-state counties and communities are going to take more interest in this relief problem when they start paying or helping to pay the bill. When the money comes from the State and the Federal government it looks like easy money. But when it is raised at home that's a different matter.

Something new happened in Chicago the other day. The City Council voted $5,800,000 for relief to be paid out of taxes on Chicago property. Now the entire State is on the same level with respect to taxation for poor relief. Each community must levy at least 30¢ per $100 valuation on property before becoming eligible for State aid from the sales tax.

The Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, which had grown into a highly organized institution with 10,082 employees and administrative costs of $1,067,521 in April, 1935, has been largely disbanded. Its function since July 1 is merely that of allocating State relief funds among taxing districts eligible for aid, distributing federal commodities and winding up its own affairs. On July 15 this year its staff numbered 1208. On August 1 it is estimated that 780 people will be on the payroll and by October 1, possibly only 250 to 300. Some of those who lost their jobs undoubtedly will be taken over by the more populous cities and townships, where officials need help in handling the relief situation. But many others will and should be absorbed in private employment.

Poor relief is largely a local problem. The sooner each community can again assume full responsibility for its unfortunates, the better.

Storing Crop Surpluses

THE prospect of short crops again due to drought awakens renewed interest in a government sponsored plan of storing crop surpluses in years of plenty. There's nothing new in this scheme. Joseph, as an agent of Pharaoh, bought up the surplus "corn" in the land of Egypt during the seven years of plenty and stored it in the cities. When the famine came he doled it out, taking money, livestock, and finally all the land of Egypt in exchange. Co-operative crop storage with the benefits going to the many rather than the few should be an improvement over the Joseph plan.

The success of the corn loan beginning in 1933 when $120,000,000 was loaned without a dollar lost in principal or interest commends the crop storage plan to more serious consideration. It has the double-barreled opportunity of benefiting both producer and consumer of protecting the farmer against ruinous prices in surplus years and the consumer against exorbitant prices in famine years.

In a recent address at Kansas City, Secretary Wallace outlined a scheme to combine the so-called ever-normal granary plan with crop insurance, collecting premiums in the form of surplus grain in years of plenty and paying claims when crops are killed not in cash but in corn or wheat.

Such a plan would have to allow for the variability between states and areas with reference to risk of crop failure. Maybe it wouldn't work. But livestock farmers know from experience that it pays to keep a surplus of feed on hand to tide them over in poor years. Surplus crop storage promises to become part of a sound national policy which combined with soil conservation should contribute to a more stable price level and income for American farmers.

Steel and Agriculture

> "The present situation of our company gives reason for a fuller degree of encouragement than has existed for several years," says E. G. Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel in a message to the company's employees.
>
> "Our company is steadily emerging from the hard times of the last five years and the stockholders, management and employees will emerge along with it.
>
> "We are now employing virtually our normal force, having a payroll of about 70,000 persons, with hourly wage rates at the level of our most prosperous years."

Farmers are glad to know that conditions are better in the industrial centers. Increased payrolls means a better market for the farmers' products. But we might remind Mr. Grace that higher farm prices had a lot to do with the improvement in his company. Farmers have been buying steel in the form of autos, farm machinery and wire fence.

It is interesting to note that steel production is up **to normal** again which is about 70 per cent of capacity. Steel companies don't produce to the limit and then take what they can get for it. They "plow under" everything except what they can sell at a profit. Imagine 70 to 80% of all crop land lying idle in 1932 with farm prices fixed at 18% under 1929. Yet that was about the picture in the steel industry. Agriculture of course is a more necessary industry than steel making, but the same economic laws affecting profits apply to both. Does anyone honestly believe that American farmers can go ahead continuously producing to capacity regardless of price without depleting their soil and capital? Let the critics of crop adjustment answer.

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION Record

In This Issue

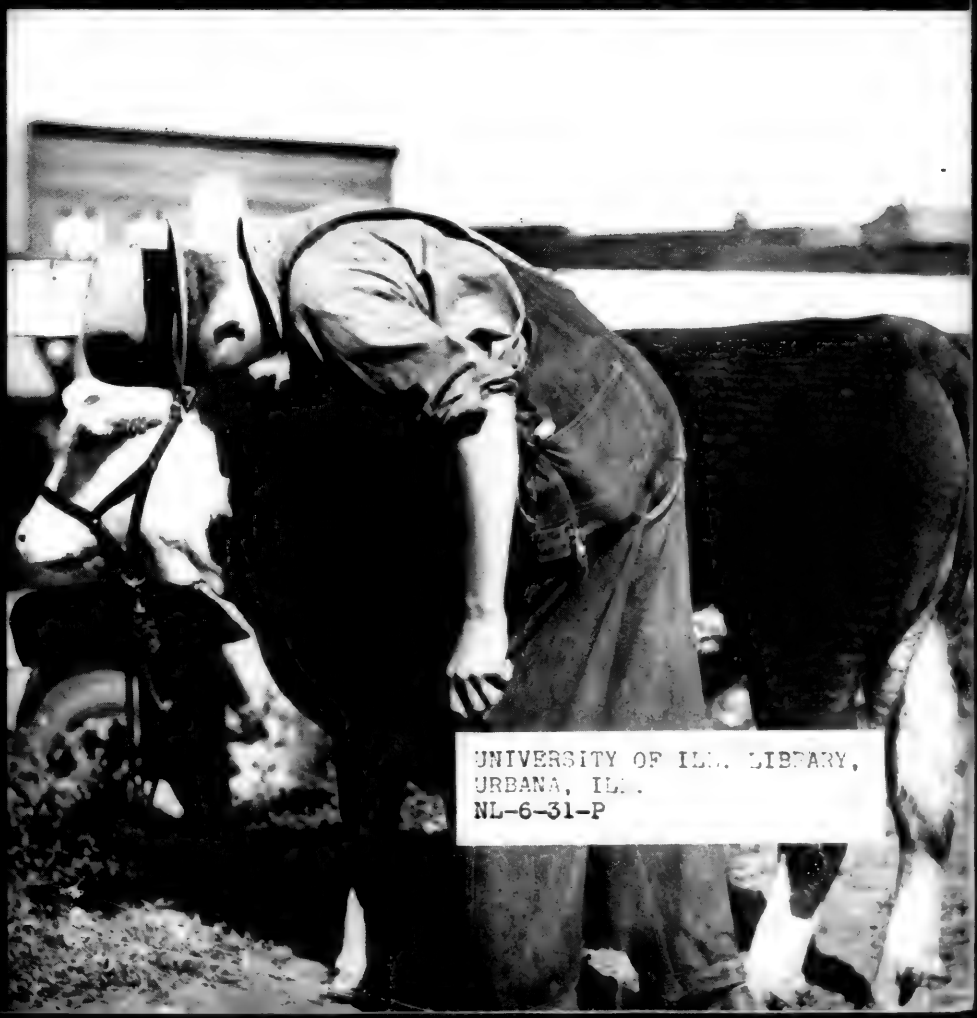
Program Farm Sports Festival

Food Prices and The Consumer

Breeding Up With Guernseys

Pictures State Fair

and Others



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September
1936

COUNTRY LIFE

SHATTERS ALL GROWTH RECORDS



THE MOST OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT IN THE HISTORY OF LIFE INSURANCE

1929 . . . Country Life Insurance Company opened for business. By the end of the year, $19,000,000 insurance had been placed in force. The beginning of a co-operative life insurance company.

1936 . . . Country Life successfully completes the $100,000,000 campaign. $21,500,000 business written in 7 months! $10,200,000 in June and July — $3,790,000 the last 10 days of July!

HERE'S THE REASON

Farm Bureau members co-operated with agents to help Country Life break the world record. This co-operation was cheerfully given because of Country Life's unsurpassed strength, security and outstanding low cost.

POLICYHOLDERS PROFIT: added to strength and low cost is Country Life's record for low management and selling expense, high type of risk, low mortality and sound investment of funds. These savings are reflected in annual dividends after the second premium year further reducing Country Life's low net cost.

FARMERS LIVE LONGER than city people. That means simply that Country Life policyholders, mostly farmers, as a group are better insurance risks. They don't need to pay as high a premium for the same insurance protection as shorter lived city people do.

COMPARE THESE RATES

Ordinary Life Participating Policy for $1000 Insurance.

Age	Semi-Annual Premium	Age	Semi-Annual Premium
20	$7.19	45	$15.50
25	8.08	50	19.52
30	9.23	55	25.11
35	10.73	60	33.00
40	12.72	65	44.22

FOR EXACT RATES AT YOUR AGE, ON AN[illegible] COUNTRY LIFE POLICY, SEE THE GENERAL INSURANC[illegible]ENT AT YOUR COUNTY FARM BUREAU OFFICE. NO[illegible]GATION.

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

SEPTEMBER, 1936
VOL. 14 NO. 9

Illinois Agricultural Association

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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GEORGE THIEM, Editor JOHN TRACY, Asst. Editor



AFTER THE RAIN IN OGLE COUNTY

IS THERE a more glorious sight after prolonged drouth than a heavy downpour of life-giving rain?

Too late came early August showers to salvage the corn crop in the worst of the stricken area. But by mid-August the widespread drouth was broken in many sections. Again Illinois will fare better than her less fortunate sister states to the west. Hardest hit are southern Illinois counties south of Effingham and west central Illinois counties.

What started to be a 2,250,000,000 bu. U. S. crop has dwindled to as estimate of around 1,300,000,000. That isn't enough for normal needs. Yet this small crop of 1,300,000,000 bushels at 90c (December corn is higher at this writing) adds up to $1,170,000,000. That's more money than a 2,250,000,000 bu. crop at 40c would bring and considerably more than the 2,500,000,000 crop of 1932 brought to American farmers.

The worst feature of a drouth year is not the total income farmers get. Short crops usually bring more money than bumper crops barring war years. The unfortunate thing is that this income is unevenly distributed. Some farmers reap a harvest of dollars. Others not only harvest nothing but must borrow or dig into their reserve, if any, to feed themselves, their flocks and herds.

So the government is placed in the difficult position of deciding how high it will let corn and other feeds go before letting in imports. Farmers on the buying side want more imports and cheaper feed. Many with corn to sell oppose imports at any price? Suppose you were umpire. What would be your decision?

Short yields mean a reduced tonnage of grain and livestock, lower rail handlings, fewer bushels and pounds to swell the receipts of commission men and processors. This year there was no reduction in crop acreage below the level consistent with a good rotation system. Yet some are blaming the short crop on the soil conservation program, prating about agricultural imports which means merely that prices are high. Farmers who have something to sell are getting the benefit of the tariff.

Drouth and abnormally small crops are not good for the country. No one disputes that. But we have seen that big crops and 10c corn, 35c wheat, and $3 hogs are just as bad if not worse. Thinking farmers will not get excited about the advice of the boys who are using the present situation to advocate a production-run-wild policy. All that farmers will reap from following such advice is a harvest of low prices like we had in 1932-33.

When a workable plan is evolved to spare American agriculture from the effects of recurring crop surpluses farmers will be ready to consider abandonment of reasonable acreage adjustment. It has yet to be demonstrated that surplus crop storage or dumping with no check on acreage is a wise policy that will guarantee parity prices for farm products. Probably a combination of surplus storage coupled with soil conservation is the plan that will finally be agreed upon.—E.G.T.

Tentative Program

Illinois Farm Sports Festival

University of Illinois Campus

September 4-5, 1936

FRIDAY

a.m.

10:00 Preliminaries in Adult, 4-H Club and Girls SOFTBALL divisions (see plat for location).

p.m.

1:00 BASEBALL semi-finals, Illinois Field: Lake vs. Carroll

1:00 MUSICAL AND DANCE tryouts, Auditorium

1:30 Second round SOFTBALL tournaments

3:30 BASEBALL semi-finals, Illinois Field, Henry vs. Adams or Will

3:45 Third round of SOFTBALL tournaments

4:00 Experiment Station tour, New Agricultural Building

Musical and Dance Festival, Illinois Memorial Stadium

7:30 Concert, Boone County Farm Bureau Band

8:00 Community singing

8:10 Short speaking program

Earl C. Smith, president of Illinois Agricultural Association presiding.

Welcome by George Huff, director of athletics, University of Illinois.

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9:45 WLS National Barn Dance entertainers

10:30 Social Hour and Dancing (for ticketholders). Skating Rink

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8:00 Experiment Station tour from New Ag. Building

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8:30 Semi-finals, girls SOFTBALL tournament

9:00-12:00 Registering for pony and other prizes Men's Gymnasium (old)

9:45 IAA-Farm Advisers SOFTBALL game, Illinois Field

10:00 TUG O'WAR preliminaries

10:00 HORSESHOES preliminaries

10:00 CHECKERS preliminaries, Gym Annex

10:00 BASEBALL game for third place, Illinois Field

10:00 HORSE-PULLING contest, south of Stadium

10:30 TRACK MEET preliminaries, Illinois Field

11:00 State Championship Girls SOFTBALL game Third place girls SOFTBALL game

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MEMORIAL STADIUM, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

All Ready For You at the Sports Festival

Late Returns Indicate More Than 2000 Will Take Part in Big Tournament

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On August 15 the deadline entry date for softball, 108 teams had been entered in the three divisions by nearly 60 County Farm Bureaus.

Consider for a moment the magnitude of the coming tournament. Figuring 14 players to a team adds up to 1500 young athletes taking part in the greatest farm softball contest ever held in America.

But 1500 softball players is only part of the story. At least 75 baseball players will compete on the five teams scheduled to play for the state Farm Bureau championship.

More than 150 of the stoutest farmers in Illinois will dig in for the glory of their counties in the tug o'war tournament.

Somewhere between 75 and 100 county barnyard golf champions will twirl the horse shoes for state honors.

Another 150 or more colorfu'ly garbed folk and square dancers will click their heels and step to the rhythm of lively dance music.

Around 150 band musicians will be there to lend color and interest to the occasion.

And how many runners, swimmers, jumpers, husband, chicken and hog callers, rolling-pin throwers, checker players and horse pulling contestants the last 10 days will turn up is still a question.

Enough have already entered to insure plenty of rivalry and fun that no one will want to miss.

Whoever heard of a farm field day with 2000 people taking active part? Well, that's the outlook for the First Illinois Farm Sports Festival on Sept. 4-5.

Don't miss it. C'mon and take part even if it's only as a spectator. Get away from the cares and worries of daily routine for a couple of days. Come out and see these young folks play. Maybe you'll take home some of their spirit, fire and enthusiasm for life.

Now a word about the preparations. J. E. (Ed) Harris, Champaign county farm adviser, is local chairman of the committee in charge of staging the event. Roy Johnson, agricultural teacher and athletic director from Mahomet High School, is his righthand man.

Roy who has been on the job for the IAA since late in June has done a good job. He has traveled thousands of miles over the state to nearly all the counties, scheduling teams and contestants, spreading information and talking up the Festival. Working with Mr. Harris will be a small army of Champaign county folks, University people, Athletic Department officials, Chamber of Commerce folks. Most of the members of the IAA and

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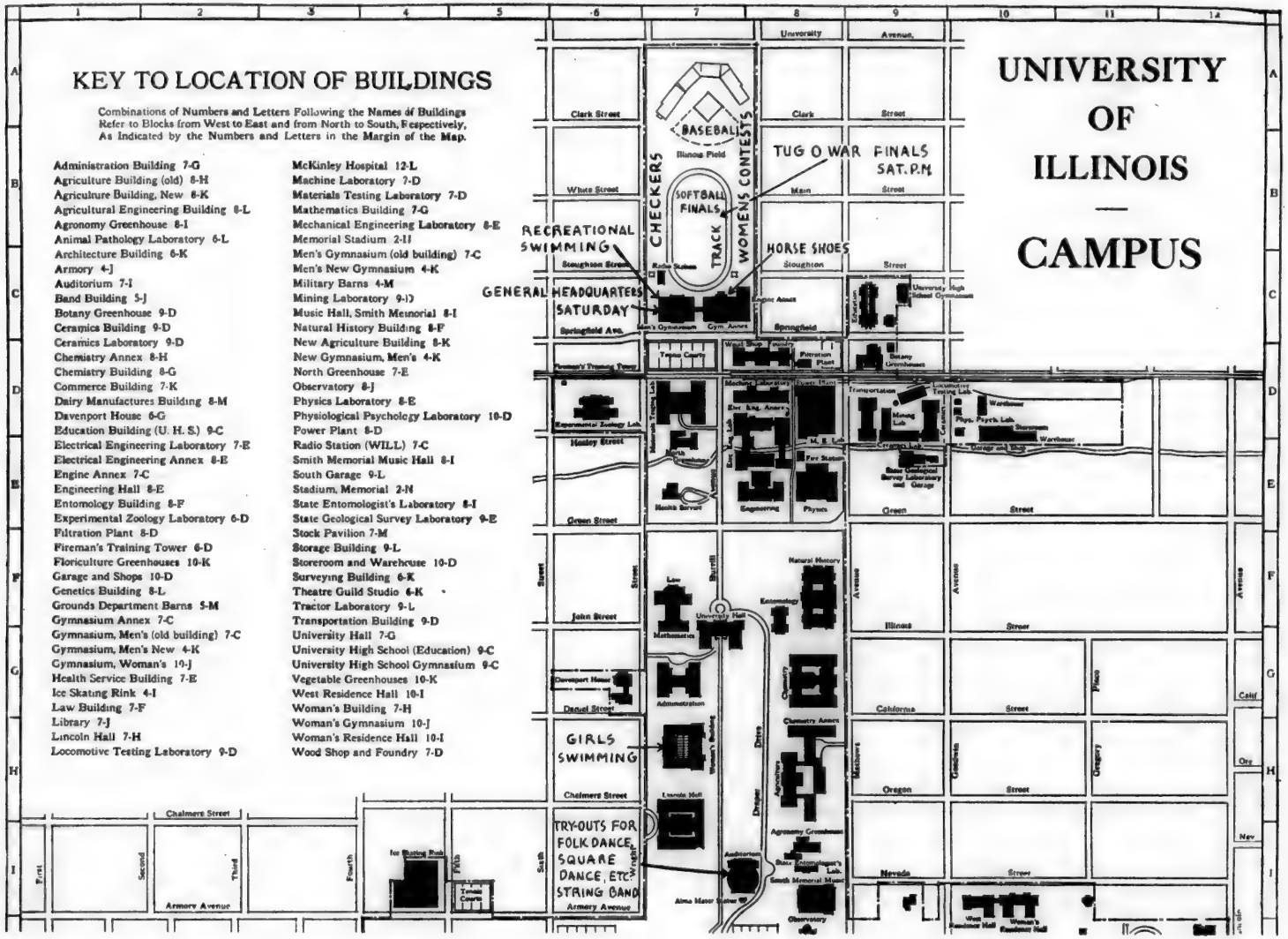
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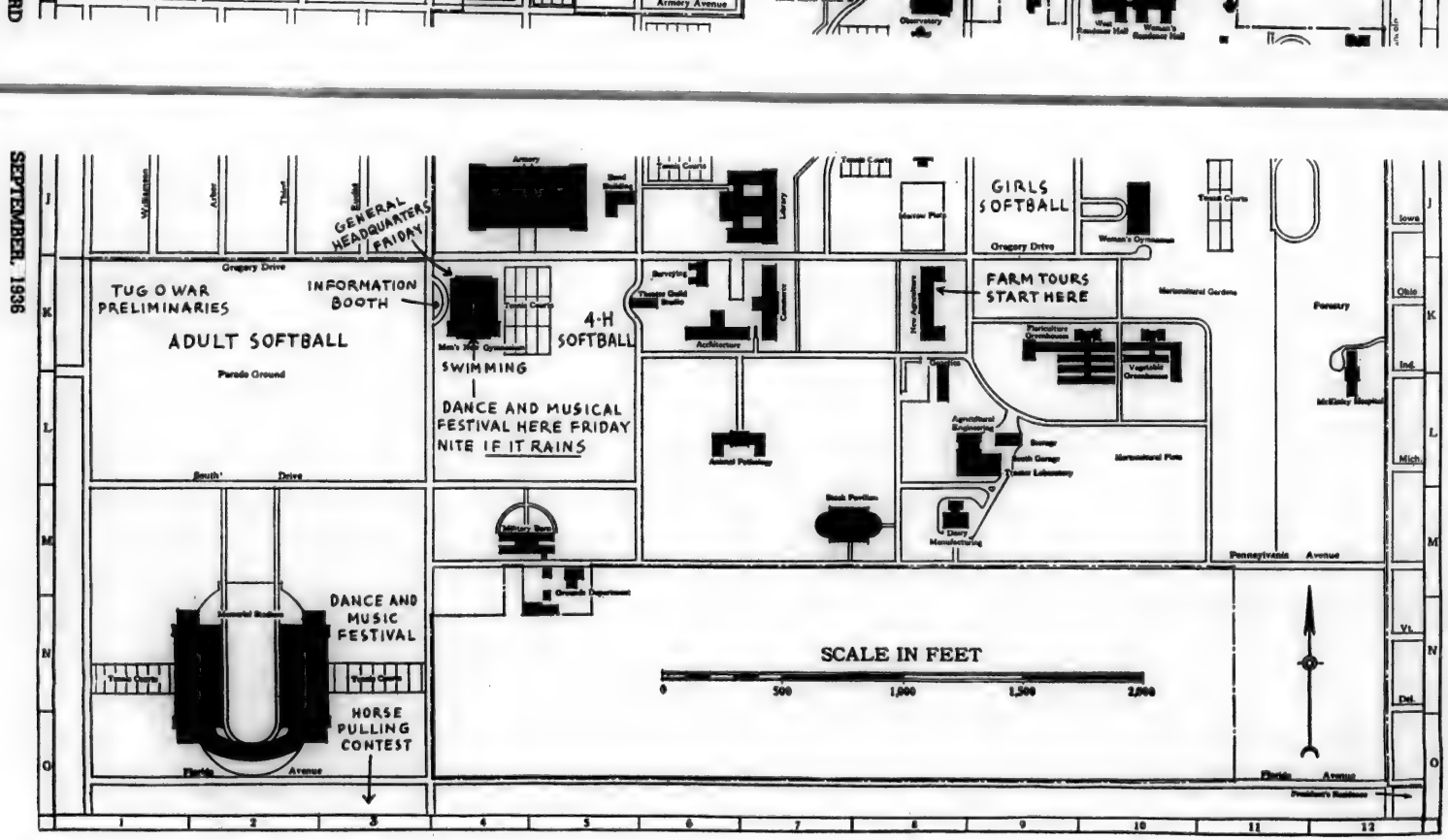
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(Continued on page 8)


KEY TO LOCATION OF BUILDINGS
Combinations of Numbers and Letters Following the Names of Buildings Refer to Blocks from West to East and from North to South, Respectively, As Indicated by the Numbers and Letters in the Margin of the Map.
Administration Building 7-G
Agriculture Building (old) 8-H
Agriculture Building, New 8-K
Agricultural Engineering Building 8-L
Agronomy Greenhouse 8-I
Animal Pathology Laboratory 6-L
Architecture Building 6-K
Armory 4-J
Auditorium 7-I
Band Building 5-J
Botany Greenhouse 9-D
Ceramics Building 9-D
Ceramics Laboratory 9-D
Chemistry Annex 8-H
Chemistry Building 8-G
Commerce Building 7-K
Dairy Manufactures Building 8-M
Davenport House 6-G
Education Building (U. H. S.) 9-C
Electrical Engineering Laboratory 7-E
Electrical Engineering Annex 8-E
Engine Annex 7-C
Engineering Hall 8-E
Entomology Building 8-F
Experimental Zoology Laboratory 6-D
Filtration Plant 8-D
Fireman's Training Tower 6-D
Floriculture Greenhouses 10-K
Garage and Shops 10-D
Genetics Building 8-L
Grounds Department Barns 5-M
Gymnasium Annex 7-C
Gymnasium, Men's (old building) 7-C
Gymnasium, Men's New 4-K
Gymnasium, Woman's 10-J
Health Service Building 7-E
Ice Skating Rink 4-I
Law Building 7-F
Library 7-J
Lincoln Hall 7-H
Locomotive Testing Laboratory 9-D
McKinley Hospital 12-L
Machine Laboratory 7-D
Materials Testing Laboratory 7-D
Mathematics Building 7-G
Mechanical Engineering Laboratory 8-E
Memorial Stadium 2-H
Men's Gymnasium (old building) 7-C
Men's New Gymnasium 4-K
Military Barns 4-M
Mining Laboratory 9-D
Music Hall, Smith Memorial 8-I
Natural History Building 8-F
New Agriculture Building 8-K
New Gymnasium, Men's 4-K
North Greenhouse 7-E
Observatory 8-J
Physics Laboratory 8-E
Physiological Psychology Laboratory 10-D
Power Plant 8-D
Radio Station (WILL) 7-C
Smith Memorial Music Hall 8-I
South Garage 9-L
Stadium, Memorial 2-H
State Entomologist's Laboratory 8-I
State Geological Survey Laboratory 9-E
Stock Pavilion 7-M
Storage Building 9-L
Storeroom and Warehouse 10-D
Surveying Building 6-K
Theatre Guild Studio 6-K
Tractor Laboratory 9-L
Transportation Building 9-D
University Hall 7-G
University High School (Education) 9-C
University High School Gymnasium 9-C
Vegetable Greenhouses 10-K
West Residence Hall 10-I
Woman's Building 7-H
Woman's Gymnasium 10-J
Woman's Residence Hall 10-I
Wood Shop and Foundry 7-D
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
—
CAMPUS
BASEBALL
Illinois Field
CHECKERS
SOFTBALL FINALS
TRACK
WOMENS CONTESTS
TUG O WAR FINALS SAT. P.M.
RECREATIONAL SWIMMING
HORSE SHOES
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SATURDAY
GIRLS SWIMMING
TRY-OUTS FOR FOLK DANCE, SQUARE DANCE, ETC. STRING BAND
Clark Street
White Street
Springfield Ave.
Stoughton Street
Main Street
Green Street
John Street
Daniel Street
Chalmers Street
Armory Avenue
Illinois Street
California Street
Oregon Street
Nevada Street
University Avenue
Mathews
Law
University Hall
Lincoln Hall
Administration
Chemistry Annex
Agronomy Greenhouse
Auditorium
Observatory
Natural History
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West Residence Hall
Woman's Building
Woman's Gymnasium
Woman's Residence Hall
Wood Shop and Foundry



Plat Showing Approximate Location of Tournaments and Events at Illinois Farm Sports Festival, Sept. 4 - 5

BRING THIS PLAT WITH YOU TO THE SPORTS FESTIVAL. IT WILL HELP YOU FIND YOUR WAY AROUND. All except finals in the Soft Ball Tournament will be held west, east, and south of the Men's New Gymnasium. Girls Soft Ball Games will be held east of the Women's Gymnasium. Figure out which of the many events you want to see. And if you are a contestant don't neglect to register at the proper place on your arrival.



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All Ready for You At The Sports Festival

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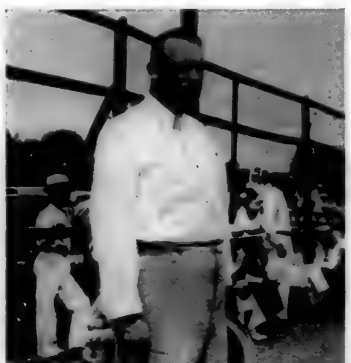
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Why We Are Farm Bureau Members

Here Are More Prize Winning Essays



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Left to right (kneeling): Miggy Johnson, Helen Schooler, Florence Gilles, Norma Fox, Alberta Davis. Back row: Velma Ernst, Eloise Chambers, Geraldine Neal, Louise Smith.

SECOND PRIZE ESSAY

by Claude R. Malsbury, Morgan County, Ill.

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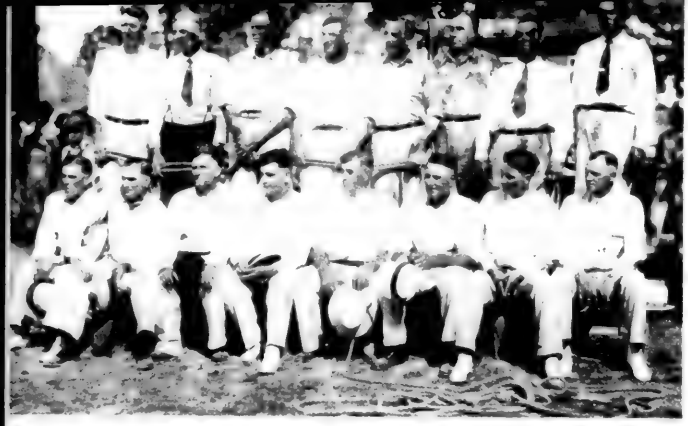
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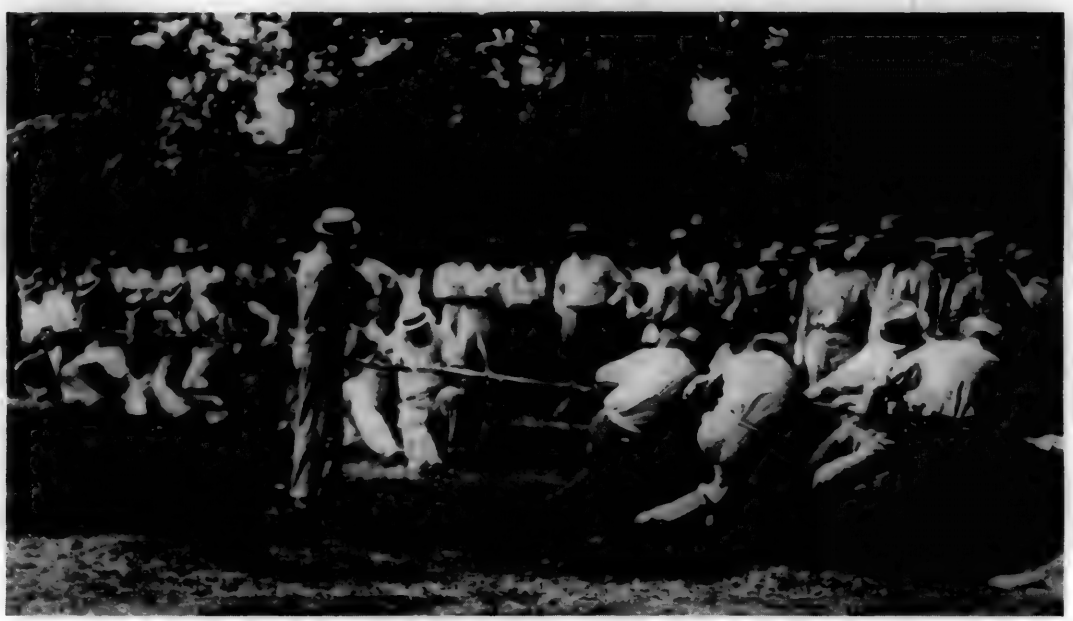
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"C'MON BOYS, YOU'RE GAINING ON 'EM"
There'll be 20 to 30 County Champs like these from Champaign in the Big Tournament at the University of Illinois, Sept. 4-5.

News . . . and VIEWS

The government pig survey indicates an increase of 29 percent in the 1936 spring pig crop over 1935 and an intention to increase the fall pig crop 14 percent. The short corn crop is expected to cut hog increases planned this fall.

"Your Producers Creamery of Peoria and its seven sister creameries have raised the relative price of butterfat to local farmers 5 cents a pound, and, in addition, paid a refund at Peoria of $30,000, or two cents a pound, in the past three years," J. B. Countiss, sales manager of Illinois Producers Creameries, told Woodford County Farm Bureau members at Eureka recently.

Farm income this year will be three billion dollars higher than in 1932 — in spite of drought. Farmers with even one-third of a corn crop will make more money than they did with a big corn crop in 1932, according to Wallaces' Farmer.

Frank Gingrich Heads Up Young People's Activities

Frank Gingrich, former district 4-H Club Adviser in Northern Illinois for the University of Illinois extension service, was appointed Director of Young Peoples Activities for the Illinois Agricultural Association recently. He began work in his new job Aug. 17.



FRANK GINGRICH

Twenty-nine years ago, Gingrich was born on a farm near the Spoon River south of Wyoming in Stark County, Illinois. He graduated from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in 1929. He taught vocational agriculture at the Warren Township High School at Gurnee in Lake County for more than a year before going with the extension service. Frank isn't married yet, but from a look at his picture, some gal's going to get a handsome husband.

The first annual International Hortirultural Exposition will be held in the International Amphitheater at Chicago Stock Yards September 12 to 20.

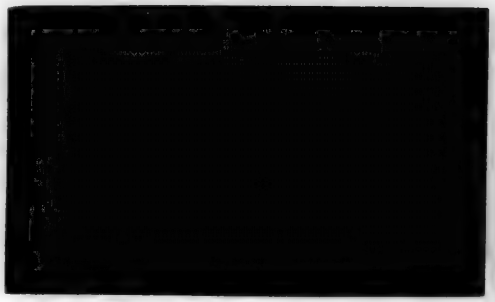
NOTICE
Illinois Agricultural Association Election of Delegates

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of September and October, 1936, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau, and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During September, annual meetings will be held in Christian, Jefferson and Macon counties.

During October, annual meetings will be held in Adams, Cass, Fayette, Hancock, Henderson, JoDaviess, Marshall-Putnam, Menard, Montgomery, Pike, Pulaski-Alexander, Scott, Shelby, Warren, Washington, Wayne, White and Stark Counties.

(Signed) Paul E. Mathias,
August 15, 1936 Corporate Secretary





Here's How You Can Go to The Annual Farm Bureau Convention at Pasadena on an Escorted Tour.

THE Illinois Agricultural Association's escorted all-expense tour on a special train to the American Farm Bureau Federation Convention slated for Pasadena California, December 8 to 11, is swiftly taking shape.

The Illinois delegation will leave Chicago Wednesday afternoon, December 2 and arrive in Pasadena early in the morning December 8 in time for the opening day. It will return Dec. 16. At Madison, the Wisconsin delegation will join Illinois and speed to St. Paul where it will be joined by the Minnesota group. At Bismarck, the convention squad will grow bigger with the addition of South Dakotans.

At Butte, Billings, Bozeman and Missoula, Montana Farm Bureau members will join the party which will then head for Coulee Dam. The first side trip will be taken at Coulee Dam where delegates will see a clear river racing 12 miles an hour through a 1,000 foot channel between gray granite bluffs. Yellowstone National Park is accepted as one of America's greatest vacation sights; however, this year Grand Coulee Dam is expected to outdraw Yellowstone by 150,000 people for sightseeing interest.

Grand Coulee damsite is 92 miles west of Spokane. Five thousand men are now at work on the dam. About twice as much concrete will be required as was used in Boulder Dam. Annual volume of the Columbia River is about half that of Niagara, but at high stage is three times Niagara's flow.

Washington delegates who do not join the party at Grand Coulee will catch up at Seattle. Here members of the party may either spend the day or go on a sightseeing cruise on beautiful Puget Sound. The sightseeing trip will include Victoria in British Columbia with dinner at the Empress Hotel. One of Seattle's well-known sunsets will be seen from the boat coming back to the mainland.

With all additions to the starting delegation made, the trip will continue down the coast to the Columbia River highway where sightseeing trips to Multnomah Falls (a drop of 625 feet) and Bonneville dam will be made. Following these trips, the tour will continue through Southern Oregon and the Shasta mountains of Northern California. At Oakland pier, the train will be left to make the ferry trip across San Francisco Bay. From the boat can be seen the new San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge, largest in the world — eight miles and a half long — built at a cost of $77,000,000.

From the ferry may also be seen the new Golden Gate bridge, Alcatraz Island and Golden Gate proper. When the ferry is docked once more in San Francisco at nine o'clock Monday morning, the party will board sightseeing autos for a 30-mile tour of San Francisco with its beautiful parks and boulevards, returning to the Hotel Bellevue in time for luncheon. That afternoon will be left free to members of the party. The party will leave San Francisco that night for Pasadena, arriving at the convention city early the next morning.

On the trip to Pasadena, 23 ranges of mountains will be passed in one day by the Farm Bureau special. One of the biggest thrills of the trip is expected to be the crossing the main range of the Rockies or Continental Divide. The return trip will be equally if not more interesting but more about that later.

Two routes back to Chicago are offered to the individual himself. Trip A will take him through Boulder Dam, Salt Lake City, Denver and Omaha. Trip B includes Grand Canyon, New Mexico and New Orleans. More details of this in a later issue of the RECORD.

Definite costs have not as yet been set, but approximate all-expense costs for everything excepting the days at the convention in Pasadena have been released. They follow:

	COACH	TOURIST			STANDARD		
		One in Lower	Two in Lower	One in Upper	One in Lower	Two in Lower	One in Upper
All-expense for the going trip only with round trip rail ticket	$ 86.70	$105.80	$ 99.95	$109.95	$134.50	$122.50	$129.70
Round trip with return trip "A" all-expense except while in Pasadena	103.20	132.80	121.70	134.85	170.75	148.90	162.20
Round trip with return trip "B" all-expense except while in Pasadena	117.90	149.00	137.15	150.75	189.45	165.60	179.90

Voice of the Members

Readers are invited to contribute to this column. Address letters to Editor, Room 1200, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Urbana, Ill.

It was indeed a nice writeup you gave the Farm Advisers who served a long time in Illinois. However, you omitted the name of H. C. Wheeler, Lawrence county. Mr. Wheeler has served in Lawrence county as its only farm adviser starting there May 1, 1920.

J. C. Spitler, State Leader
Farm Advisers

To Mr. Spitler our thanks—Editor.

Columbus, Ohio

Your editorial on Consumer Cooperation, in the August issue, has just been called to my attention. I am most happy to see that you recognize this development even though you seem to have a good many questions about it.

I am taking the liberty of sending you some material, which I hope you can find the time to look over, because I believe this is one of the coming issues and I believe, as farmers, we have more than a passing interest in the movement. I would like to give you some of the reasons that led up to my interest in it.

For some time it has seemed to me that if we face facts, the realization is forced upon us that in spite of all the effort put forth by various Farm Bureaus and others, that we have made none too good progress toward reflecting to our members the percentage of the national income farmers are entitled to, in relation to the whole population. You have, of course, seen Secretary Wallace's figures in which he shows that back in 1850 farmers constituted 65 per cent of the total population in the United States and received 35 per cent of the nation's income. Now, farmers constitute about 24 per cent of the total population, but receive only 9½ per cent of the income. Measured by any other yardstick, I think you will agree that there is much yet to be done to improve the financial and social position of the people that live on the farm.

It was with these things in mind that I started to analyze, not only the agricultural situation, but frankly started out to investigate other movements that I thought might help us in this situation. One of my first conclusions seemed to be that we were making too little progress in the distribution of farm products. We have spent tens of thousands of dollars to develop cooperative marketing, so have you folks in Illinois and the Farm Board came in and added millions, and yet can we say today that we made any appreciable dent in reflecting to the farmers a greater share of the consumer's dollar. Another matter concerned me. During the time that we have made these contributions to the marketing projects of our activities, I found that everything we undertook, as farm consumers, not only proved self-supporting from the beginning, but had contributed considerable sums to the marketing work. Therefore, I began to question as to whether or not, for some reasons, consumer action was more potent than producer action. . . . .

Unless I can secure information that hasn't yet come to my attention, I am beginning to believe that farmers alone cannot regulate the present distributive system. The packers, grain merchants and milk distributors are too well entrenched and too powerful. I grant that cooperative marketing has done much to assure proper grades and weights and to some small degree has lowered handling margins, but as a solution of the farm problem, I am more and more convinced that cooperative marketing is only one step.

Murray D. Lincoln
Secretary,
Ohio Farm Bureau Federation



BEN BULLINGTON
"I Challenge Any Farmer in the State to a Game of Checkers."



HERE HE IS BOYS!

Ole Oltman, right, checker-playing ace from Whiteside County, who was first to accept the challenge of Ben Bullington of Christian County to beat any farmer in the State in a checkers tournament at the Farm Sports Festival at Urbana, September 4 and 5. He is shown playing with Farm Adviser Frank H. Shumen. "He beat me easily," writes Frank.

Ole isn't going to be the only one there to try and vanquish Bullington. Many other entries have been received in this event, and it looks as though it's going to be a free-for-all with no holds barred. Anything goes in the checkers tournament; better come and see it, Saturday morning at Illinois Field.

Cook County Farmers Get Needed Bridge

When farmers are organized, they get attention. This was again proved when the transportation division of the IAA got action on a petition by 80 Cook county farmers requesting a bridge across a drainage ditch near South Holland.

Badly damaged by a heavy truck which crashed into it, the bridge was closed, and for more than a year farmers were forced to use a detour. Efforts were made by these farmers to get the Highway Department to reconstruct the bridge or repair it, but without success.

Then they signed a petition for help and sent it to the IAA. Action was taken and work on the bridge started shortly. A letter from John J. Van Drunen of South Holland, Farm Bureau member, says:

"Just a few words to let you know how we, as farmers, feel in regard to your work on the Vincennes Avenue road.

"We all feel highly pleased for the work you have done. The bridge is completed and what a bridge — brand new — much stronger than it ever was, fit for a twenty-five ton load."

Asks Fair Treatment For Grain Co-operatives

Irving B. Goldsmith, counsel for Farmers National Grain Corporation at a recent hearing advocated rules and regulations under the Commodity Exchange Act to prevent a grain exchange from discriminating against co-operatives in publishing volume of handlings or giving the press other facts about the business of cooperatives.

"Cooperatives are asking only fair and equal treatment as among other members of a grain exchange," Goldsmith said. "If the exchange is to publish a statement declaring that volume of business of member X is likely to show an increase, while volume of member Y is likely to show a decrease, then cooperatives have no objections. They do object to being singled out among all members and having their figures published to the world. with interpretations put upon those figures by the exchange itself.

If consumer incomes continue to increase, within a few years farmers will be getting 50 cents out of every dollar consumers pay for food, says R. W. Bartlett of the University of Illinois.



FIRE

NEVER PUTS ON A FREE SHOW

Fire makes you pay. Your home, buildings, hopes and dreams — all go up in smoke when farm fires start. All fire needs to put on a show is your carelessness. . .

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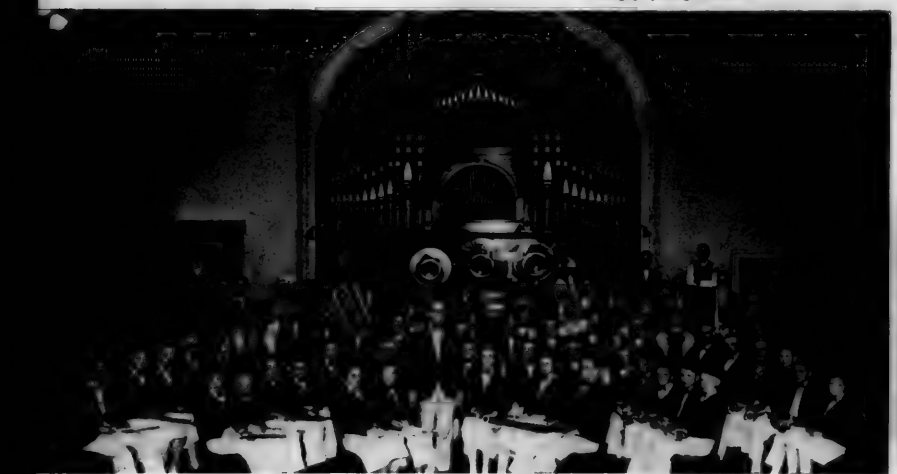
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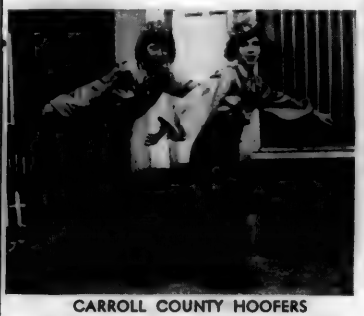
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Geo. Chenoweth, general agent, Livingston county, cooked an egg in an hour on the sidewalk, July 8, in Pontiac. The witnesses are, left to right, Arthur Duff, James McCabe Jr., Donald Asper, Service company station attendants.

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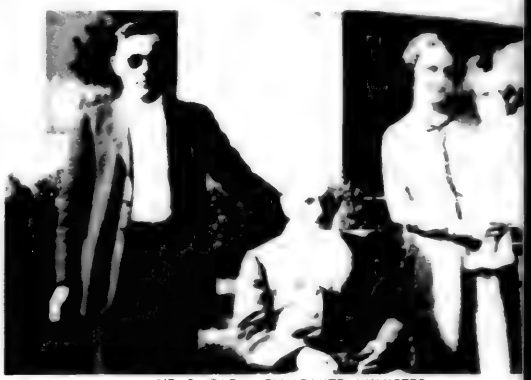
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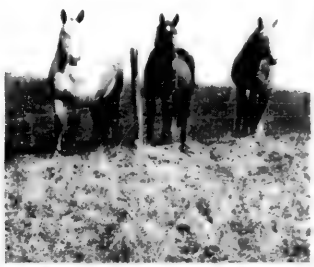
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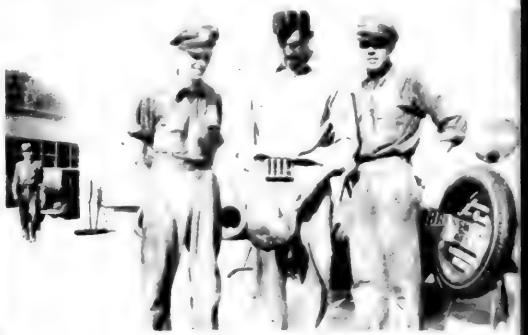
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Milk Producers Join Hands

By Wilfred Shaw
Director Dairy Marketing

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I think it goes without saying that farmers are not interested in distributing their own milk unless they are forced to do so. Bargaining associations only ask a price in line with the market. They recognize that the distributor is entitled to a fair profit for efficient operation. But where farmers can't get a reasonable price they are justified in taking action.

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Co-Operation

Co-operation--- the Answer

By Dr. Preston Bradley*



THERE are 65,000,000 individuals in the United States at the present time who are living at a mere subsistence level or just below it! They are beginning to get desperate! And their desperation will express itself (unless something is done to alleviate the cause of their desperation) in a manner that will throw down and overcome all political lines and all political barriers!

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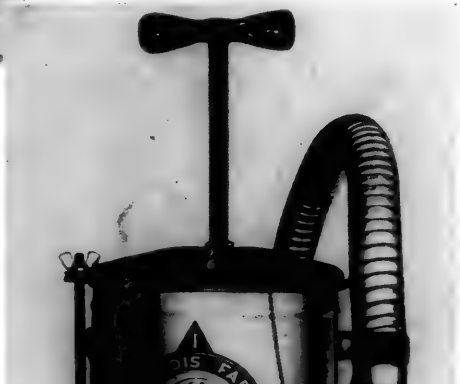
FILLS GREASE GUNS QUICKER--- EASIER--- CLEANER--- NO WASTE



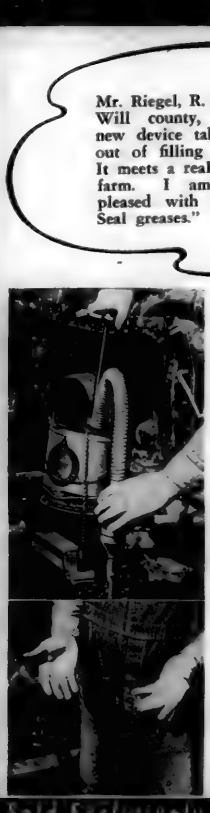
Invented and developed within our Service Company organization. Amazingly simple. Does away with the waste and lost time of "messy" paddles. Designed to meet a long felt need of Farm Bureau members, it has already earned the enthusiastic approval of hundreds of users. Fits on our regular 10 pound Blue Seal grease container . . . . . Have your County Service Company truck salesman give you a demonstration. It only takes a jiffy. Take advantage of the attractive proposition he has for all users of Blue Seal greases.

Mr. Riegel, R. R. 1, Monee, Will county, says, "This new device takes the mess out of filling grease guns. It meets a real need on the farm. I am very well pleased with it and Blue Seal greases."





(Right) Completely assembled grease dispenser on a 10 lb. Blue Seal grease bucket.



(Left, top) Note how the gun fits over the flexible tube. Shields the grease from dust and grit. No slopping over the sides. A turn of the handle fills the gun. No air bubbles. (Left below) Unretouched photo showing user's clean hands after filling grease gun with new invention. (Right) Appliance is light in weight, handy, can be used anywhere. Saves time, labor and money on any grease job.



Sold Exclusively By the 63 County Service Companies Affiliated With

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

504 South Dearborn Street Chicago

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY
PETROLEUM SERVICE PRODUCTS

them having their suppers paid for by money taken from the public treasury. We will never have the America that is intimated by the resourcefulness of this country until we are able to maintain an equalization of opportunity and to establish a suitable purchasing power for all who produce and create the basic wealth of this country. That is the thing which must be done!

I want to jump to Denmark for a moment. Denmark is a great agricultural land. In 1880 the Danish farmer was receiving 32 per cent on his products of the final cost price, while the distributor and the food speculator were getting the other 68 per cent. But today the Danish farmer is receiving 68 per cent of the final cost price while all the other agencies involved in the sale and distribution of the farm products are getting only 32 per cent! And that's how it should be in the United States! What is it in this country? Of course you are a city audience and so you wouldn't know much about these things. But then, you and I are dependent upon agriculture, and so it becomes a vital problem to each and every one of us. In the United States at the present time it is almost exactly what it was in Denmark in 1880! And after the co-operative system was put into working order in the field of agriculture in Denmark, an alliance was formed which included every allied industry.

The cooperative movement has turned out to be a greater success in the field of agriculture than perhaps in any other. I don't know of any part of our own economic life in America which needs readjustment more than does agriculture. There certainly is no group in the economic structure of these United States that has less to say about its own affairs and about what it will get for its own materials than has the agricultural group.

The farmer is dumb — literally as well as figuratively — when it comes to determining what he shall get for his work and for his products. There isn't a single farmer in America who has anything to say about these matters! The farmers raise their hogs, for instance, and then they will be told either to kill them or to market them; but whatever else they are told, the conclusion of the whole affair will be that they will be told what they are going to get for their hogs. The same sort of policy is being applied to all other farm produce. Speculators, gamblers, and racketeers in food in the United States are in the same category as Al Capone and Roger Touhy. One of the most damnable things a man can do in this world is to speculate and gamble in the matter of food. . . . .

You won't hear or read very much in the newspapers about the co-operative



CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT STORE IN STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

movements, either here or in other lands. They did their very best during Kagawa's visit to America, in every city which he visited, to belittle and to give false emphasis to his philosophy of co-operation, while they sought out the more non-essential things that he had to say about religion, etc.! What he had to say about co-operation was taboo! My friends, there is none of that in Scandinavia! They may disagree entirely in their fundamental principles with those of Kagawa or of any other peoples or nations, but there is a certain spirit of fair play which exists quite definitely in all their proceedings!

Well, the people of Sweden decided to go to work upon this program, and they carried out their decision. One must not forget that Sweden is a combination of both agriculture and industry. Besides being engaged to a very large extent in agricultural pursuits, the Swedish people are great producers of iron ore and many other minerals. They found themselves up against the problem of monopoly. And the Social Democratic Party of Sweden (which is in control of the government and out of whose ranks came the present Prime Minister) has done what? The record speaks for itself. There is today in all of Sweden practically no unemployment. I don't believe there are more than a thousand unemployed persons in that country right now. Why is that so? For the reason that I shall be willing to challenge any university professor or any economist in this assemblage to prove to me that it is not true — and I make this statement without any hesitation: **That you can never cure a depression in a country until a way is found to restore the PURCHASING POWER of the people TO the people of that Nation!** I would like to hear some of these learned economists dispute that successfully! They will make the effort when their masters "crack the whip," but it will only be a feeble effort at best!

Sweden restored purchasing power by guaranteeing, through the co-operatives and through the social-democratic philosophy that settled down upon the country, the opportunity of her people to buy back that which they had produced! And it worked! That's where lies the fallacy of the whole thing at home.

The idea for our Federal Farm Loan system came from Denmark, a country about as large as Southern Illinois, says The Hammer, official publication of Monroe County Farm Bureau. This little country with 90% cooperatives came through the depression better than the United States with only 10% co-operation. When the Farm Loan system was introduced some 20 years ago, interest rates to farmers went down 2 to 3 percent. A court fight entered the picture some time later and no loans were made. Interest rates, during this period, again shot up two percent. Down they came again as soon as the Supreme Court gave a decision favorable to cooperative financing of farm loans.

Say Credit Sales Violates Cooperation

Selling to its members on credit is a primary cause of the downfall of many cooperatives in the belief of V. M. Rucker, assistant professor in agricultural economics, Kansas State College of Agriculture, who was a guest speaker of Illinois Farm Supply Company at a recent managers' meeting in Champaign.

He expressed the opinion also that when an organization is set up to give customers credit it violates the principles of cooperation. An organization on such a basis is likely to "write off" its books at least 5 percent of its business, and create an additional 5 percent expense for increased bookkeeping, collection costs and interest on working capital. Thus cash members are deprived of 12 or 15 percent dividends that could have been refunded on their patronage.

As evidence supporting his opinion, he gave the record of one cooperative in Kansas that had written off an annual average of $5,000.00 in "bad debts" for the last five years. Then it went on a strictly cash basis and within 18 months was able to set aside a reserve equal to a monthly cash patronage dividend of $1,000.

Breeding Up With Guernseys

With a Few Added Sidelights On The Kind of a Fellow Loch Angevine Is and What Makes Him That Way.

IF EVER a man trained like a professional boxer to become "tops" in his business it's Farm Bureau member Loch Angevine of Henry county, who specializes in pure bred Guernsey cattle. That training started back in 1905 when Loch was going to high school in Cambridge. A good many of the old settlers there will remember the smiling lad who had the Guernsey herd on the edge of town and used to deliver milk every day to a hefty list of customers. Outside a period of a few years, Loch has been raising Guernseys ever since. If you want to find out what study and specialization can do, just relax and let Loch tell you the story as he told it to us one day in August.

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Cherubs Prince of Woodward Dale had 5 daughters. Their dams had 18 records averaging 6380 pounds of milk, 293 pounds of fat. The daughters had 11 records averaging 5393 lbs. of milk and 276 lbs. of fat. All records of dams and daughters were made on a comparable basis, that is over a 5 year period. The net result as Loch says, "Cherub's Prince went to the 'bologney factory.'"

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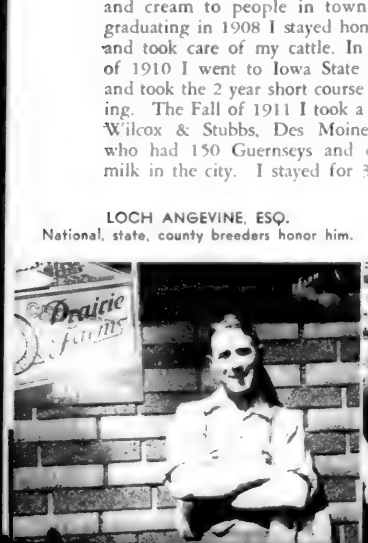
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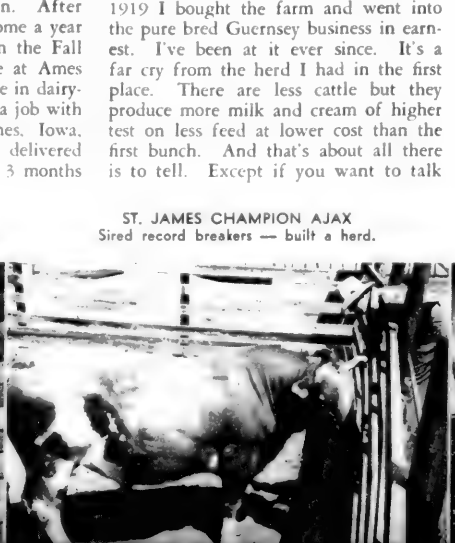
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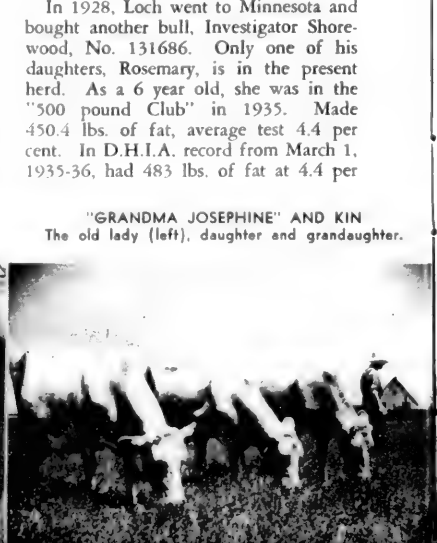
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FLORENCE AND HANDIWORK
Hasn't forgotten an old art.

Average test was 4.84 per cent. Average pounds of fat, 388.50. Cost per pound of fat was 19.3 cents. Cost per 100 pounds of milk was 84 cents. Loch isn't worried about it though. He says he knows how to step up the average again. He points to the 10 year average with pardonable pride. The average number of cows in the herd has been 14. Average pounds of fat per cow has been 319.4 and the average test 4.9 per cent. Which isn't bad going no matter how you look at it.

Feed is an important factor Loch says. But he doesn't go in for fancy stuff. It's not practical he says. For instance, one of the cows in his herd, Marigold, when she established a record as a 4 year old in the Illinois "500 Pound Club," of 528.3 pounds of fat and a 5.6 average she was fed the same as the rest of the herd. She was given corn, oats and cottonseed meal for the grain ration and corn silage and alfalfa hay for roughage. She produced fat at 12.7 cents a pound as against the herd average of 15.2 cents a pound. The bulls get the same grain ration but not so much silage. They get loggy, Loch says.

Loch is looking for great things from Woodward Dale Jimmie, the young bull. Old Ajax may be kept on a little longer but Loch seems to feel that he has a better bet in Jimmie. He is conducting an experiment in line breeding Jimmie with his half sister. The idea is to concentrate the blood of old Josephine in the herd without any disastrous results. Loch isn't quite sure how it's going to turn out but the first calf shows promise.

But don't think that Loch is just a Guernsey man. There are 140 acres of excellent land in crops. Ten acres are in permanent pasture, 48 in corn, 20 in oats seeded to alfalfa, 50 in sweet clover and alfalfa and the balance in farmstead, roads and woodlots.

From 1920 to 1928 about 70 acres were limed. Loch put on 2 tons to the acre. The other 40 acres will be limed the next 2 years, then he will probably re-lime the 70 again. One of the interesting things at Angevine's is the corn. One field of 2½ acres was put in by the government. It contains 70 different varieties, 10 hills each. You can tell right off which is the hybrid and which isn't. Loch also grows seed corn for Morgan Bros. of Galva. Last year, Loch had a field of hybrid that averaged 95 bushels to the acre. Right next to it was a field of open pollinated Yellow Dent that averaged 62 bushels. The latter went down pretty bad while the hybrid stood up.

Mrs. Angevine has 225 Buff Orpington chicks and 75 hens. She sells the eggs in town. When the Producers Creamery of Galesburg starts picking up eggs they'll go there along with the cream. Usually Loch keeps around 160 cross bred Poland and Hampshire hogs. They go through the Producers at Chicago. There are 2 horses for the odd jobs around the farm. The heavy work is done with the Farmall 10-20. Loch uses Service Company gasoline and Penn Bond oil. He changes oil every 30 hours. His auto and truck are both insured in the Farm Bureau company and the 2 boys, are insured in Country Life. This Fall, Loch plans to do some painting. He has the contract let and it calls for Soyoil paint.

And now about Martin, 18, and Lyall, 15, the Angevine "heirs."

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LOCH AND THE EXPERIMENTAL CORN FIELD
Seventy varieties, 10 hills each, in a 2½ acre field.

STATE FAIR



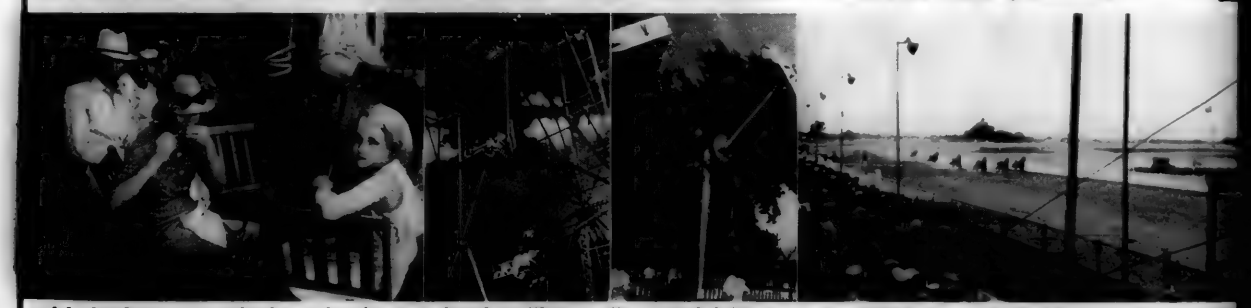
Hobby horses polished . . fountain working . . State Fair greeted Farm Advisers Hughes and Walworth . .



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the Farm Bureau tent . . had drinking fountains . . tables for lunchers . . chairs for visiting oldsters . .



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bands played . . folks listened . . played "beano" . . went to Happy Hollow . . others just snoozed.



FLORENCE AND HANDIWORK
Hasn't forgotten an old art.

Average test was 4.84 per cent. Average pounds of fat, 388.50. Cost per pound of fat was 19.3 cents. Cost per 100 pounds of milk was 84 cents. Loch isn't worried about it though. He says he knows how to step up the average again. He points to the 10 year average with pardonable pride. The average number of cows in the herd has been 14. Average pounds of fat per cow has been 319.4 and the average test 4.9 per cent. Which isn't bad going no matter how you look at it.

Feed is an important factor Loch says. But he doesn't go in for fancy stuff. It's not practical he says. For instance, one of the cows in his herd, Marigold, when she established a record as a 4 year old in the Illinois "500 Pound Club," of 528.3 pounds of fat and a 5.6 average she was fed the same as the rest of the herd. She was given corn, oats and cottonseed meal for the grain ration and corn silage and alfalfa hay for roughage. She produced fat at 12.7 cents a pound as against the herd average of 15.2 cents a pound. The bulls get the same grain ration but not so much silage. They get loggy, Loch says.

Loch is looking for great things from Woodward Dale Jimmie, the young bull. Old Ajax may be kept on a little longer but Loch seems to feel that he has a better bet in Jimmie. He is conducting an experiment in line breeding Jimmie with his half sister. The idea is to concentrate the blood of old Josephine in the herd without any disastrous results. Loch isn't quite sure how it's going to turn out but the first calf shows promise.

But don't think that Loch is just a Guernsey man. There are 140 acres of excellent land in crops. Ten acres are in permanent pasture, 48 in corn, 20 in oats seeded to alfalfa, 50 in sweet clover and alfalfa and the balance in farmstead, roads and woodlots.

From 1920 to 1928 about 70 acres were limed. Loch put on 2 tons to the acre. The other 40 acres will be limed the next 2 years, then he will probably re-lime the 70 again. One of the interesting things at Angevine's is the corn. One field of 2½ acres was put in by the government. It contains 70 different varieties, 10 hills each. You can tell right off which is the hybrid and which isn't. Loch also grows seed corn for Morgan Bros. of Galva. Last year, Loch had a field of hybrid that averaged 95 bushels to the acre. Right next to it was a field of open pollinated Yellow Dent that averaged 62 bushels. The latter went down pretty bad while the hybrid stood up.

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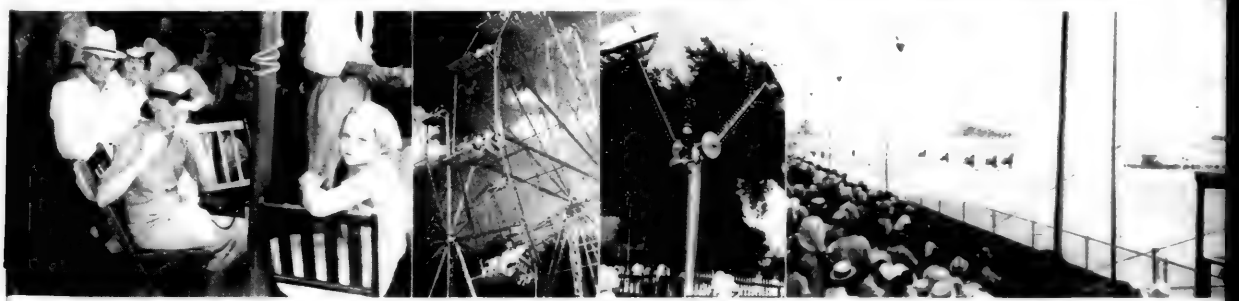
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BERT KELLOGG OF KENDALL COUNTY. "It cut my fuel cost a third and increased the power."



SAME TRACTOR ON THE LAUTERBACH FARM in Will County pulled a 3-bottom plow in hard ground.



ALADDIN GAS delivered by barge at Shawneetown.

High Compression Tractors Do More Work on Less Fuel

"SINCE I high-compressioned my two-plow tractor it has done the work of a three plow machine." E. G. Reynolds of Jacksonville, told 150 farmers who assembled, August 7th, on the J. N. Geiger farm, four miles northeast of Normal, to attend a tractor demonstration sponsored by the McLean County Service Company.

"And," Reynolds added, "we now use only one and one-half gallons of gasoline to plow an acre whereas we used two gallons before the change was made."

This experience with a high compression tractor and many similar ones were related at the McLean county demonstration and similar ones on the Lauterbach farm, south of Plainfield in Will county, August 10, and at the L. F. Keeler farm near Freeport, August 11th. The latter tractor demonstrations were conducted by the Will, DuPage and Stephenson County Service Companies respectively.

Bert Kellogg of Kendall County hauled his five year old 10-20 International, recently changed to high compression 5 to the Plainfield meeting where he demonstrated to 150 farmers its increased drawbar horse power. He pulled a three bottom 14 inch plow set six inches deep, with a four foot harrow following. It was necessary for five men to stand on the plow beams to hold the shares in the ground.

"Before I overhauled it," he said, "it wouldn't pull a three bottom plow. When I changed over to high compression the spade lugs would not hold the added power. Then I installed Gillette rubber tires and my power was increased a third and my fuel consumption per acre plowed was reduced a third." His brother, Fred, also has his new type Farmall high compressioned.

At the Freeport meeting, a Farmall F-20, with spade lug wheels, was hooked to a three bottom 14 inch plow which was sunk so deep that the tractor could no longer pull it in third gear. Then a Farmall F-20 equipped with a high compression motor and rubber tires using the same kind of fuel, was hooked on to the plow. It started the plow easily from a dead pull in fourth gear. Again those present were impressed with the added power of the high compression tractors when equipped with rubber tires.

"Glad other farmers are investigating high compression," says A. K. Hohenboken of Henry County. "I high compressioned my tractor last winter and now I can do much more work with a 25% saving of fuel." He predicted that many tractors would be changed to "high compression" this winter.

Farmers present at the three meetings heard their neighbors praise freely high compression tractors, for better work, greater convenience, and lower fuel consumption all gained by the use of 70 octane gasoline. The tractor owner can get the added power and savings of high compression by having his dealer make a simple change of cylinder heads; or he can write his factory for complete information about parts and costs of converting low compression engines to high compression.

William Cole, of Henry-Stark Service Company was recently appointed manager of Fayette Service Company. The directors feel that Mr. Cole's service with Henry-Stark Service Company well qualifies him for his new position.

Fayette Service Company is one of the younger companies affiliated with Illinois Farm Supply Company. Incorporated in February, 1936, it now has four trucks in operation and is doing a splendid business.

Oscar Grossmann, organization director for Peoria County Farm Bureau, was made manager of the Egyptian Service Company at a meeting of its board of directors in Salem, August 14th.

Barge Cut Costs For Wabash Valley Service

A dream became a reality July 10th when Morris Crandall, manager of the Wabash Valley Service Company, unloaded the first 300,000 gallons of gasoline from a barge at the marine terminal tank recently constructed by his company on the banks of the Ohio River at Shawneetown. This method of transporting fuel to the farmer co-operative is saving its members approximately one cent per gallon in transportation charges. Crandall received his third barge load August 18th.

"I believe it is possible for a terminal and transportation unit to be formed as a subsidiary of my company with a terminal located at some strategic point along the Ohio River, serving at least 60 per cent of the total gallonage in the southern part of the state and with a possibility of perfecting a system to handle practically all the gallonage," Mr. Crandall wrote L. R. Marchant, Manager of the Illinois Farm Supply Company last October. The Shawneetown project is an early step toward that ambition.

The fuel is pumped from the barge into the bulk station through 1500 feet of pipeline at the rate of 27,000 gallons per hour. The 300,000 gallon storage tank is equipped with modern vents to hold shrinkage to a minimum and has the best available safety and fire preventing equipment.

One of the trucks to be used to distribute gasoline from this terminal to the half-dozen southern Illinois service companies has a capacity of 2,700 gallons and can be loaded in twenty minutes.

Keeping House With Electricity

Home Bureau Encourages Labor Saving Equipment

By Nell Flatt Goodman



MRS. RIEFSTECK
"It Takes the Place of One Hired Man."

WOMEN'S organizations can help in the rural electrification program according to Mrs. Harry Riefsteck, treasurer of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation. "Their special work should be to see that proper instruction is available on using electricity wisely and economically after it enters the home."

Mrs. Riefsteck, lately appointed to serve as state chairman of Home Bureau rural electrification knows this subject from actual experience. In her home she uses an electric range, radio, and vacuum cleaner. An electric refrigerator has replaced the old ice box. An electric washing machine and iron are in the laundry. In the kitchen, besides the range, is an electric dishwasher, mixer, and numerous pieces of small equipment such as the toaster and percolator.

"Something I consider of importance to every farm home is the water system" said Mrs. Riefsteck. "We have two separate systems, one for soft water and one for hard water."

An electric water heater is one of the latest additions. She finds it most efficient and with the low rate per kilowatt is not prohibitive in cost. In her work of raising about 1000 baby chicks each year, Mrs. Riefsteck uses two electric brooders. Lights in the poultry house help increase egg production from some 500 White Leghorn hens.

Mr. and Mrs. Riefsteck farm 320 acres. Mr. Riefsteck who is president of the Champaign County Farm Bureau, and County Chairman of the Soil Conservation project, is away from home much of the time. He relies to a great extent on his electric help. With it he grinds feed, germinates corn, shells corn, and elevates corn in the crib using a 5 H.P. motor.

"Because conditions vary so, each person has his own individual problem. In our case, the more uses we find for electricity, the more good we get from it, and the more we save or add to our income," said Mrs. Riefsteck. "We feel that it takes the place of one hired man. In the house, other than my electrical equipment I never have help and I do have a great deal of work to do."

Pioneers in the study of rural electrification, in 1925 when the University of Illinois built an experimental line near their home, the Riefstecks were cooperators. At that time 10 farms were electrified completely. Both Mr. and Mrs. Riefsteck have done much research on electrical equipment. Mrs. Riefsteck has lectured to farm groups over the state, talked on the radio, and written for farm publications and electrical magazines.

"The I.A.A. and the Farm Bureau are filling a great need," Mrs. Riefsteck said, "in trying to have electric lines extended at a nominal cost. Since one of the aims of Home Bureau is to provide accurate information to the home maker, our work is clear. We can be the follow-up crew.

"We shall try to bring to the women of the state information regarding the purchase and use of equipment. Women want to know what to buy, or what to look for, in refrigerators, stoves and washing machines. We now have lessons on the buying of materials, house furnishings and kitchen equipment. Soon, I am sure, lessons on electrical equipment will be presented.

"Home Bureau will cooperate with the State Rural Electrification Committee," Mrs. Riefsteck continued. "For those farmers who are in doubt or need help, I would suggest that they communicate with this committee, located in Room 220, Centennial Building, Springfield, Illinois."

When Dean Mumford of the University of Illinois instituted the County Program Building committees over the state, in the Champaign county group Mrs. Riefsteck was made vice president. She is also a director in the Farmers Market and Coffee Shop. She has served on the County Executive Board for eight years. At the recent Farm and Home Bureau picnic she was chairman of the Hobby Show for Home Bureau women. Her interests are widespread and she knows well the problems of the farm woman. With so much interest in home improvement, Mrs. Riefsteck looks forward with eagerness to the progress of the rural electrification movement.

Must Promote Common Good

The ability and determination to recognize the value of cooperation and become organized for it will decide whether or not farmers intend to improve their standard of living and financial security, or slide into a limbo of economic uncertainty, according to Dean H. W. Mumford, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.



DEAN MUMFORD

"Agricultural cooperatives and other forms of farm organizations cannot serve agriculture in a large way unless they have as one of their definite objectives the promotion of the common good. Farmers are justified in cooperating for the purpose of securing economic justice, but they will destroy their organizations if they use them to promote social or economic aggression."

EDITORIAL

Food Prices and the Consumer

IN THE heat of battle for the city consumer vote there is danger that the farmer may be caught in the political crossfire. The New York Times reports that one party has launched a campaign in the cities to emphasize the high cost of food. Blackboards are to be placed in butcher shops and grocery stores, we are told, to set down figures supposed to represent the tax on a pound of meat. The strategy apparently is to insinuate that the processing tax — now discontinued — and the agricultural adjustment program are responsible for the rise in food prices.

No good citizen will object to a campaign of truth about taxes. There is need today for greater economy in government. There always has been for that matter. But farmers will resent propaganda that results in meat boycotts or curtailment of their market outlets.

The drouth, not acreage adjustment, is largely responsible for the recent advance in food prices . . Mounting local, state and federal taxes due to excessive expenditures for relief during the past six years is a lesser but important cause. While we're at it, let's not overlook increases in profits to processors, wholesalers and retailers.

Acreage adjustment in drouth areas makes little or no difference in production totals. When there is a crop failure, a thousand acres add up no more production than five hundred acres. A hundred or a thousand times nothing is nothing. In areas where there is a crop, of course, acreage reduction will affect crop totals.

No political party is going to win farmers support by inflaming the housewife against food prices. No party can prejudice the consumer against a program for maintaining reasonable prices to farmers, and expect the farmer to wink at it. Farm people are distrustful of politicians who make one kind of speech to them, and something entirely different to city audiences. A thorough discussion and a fair, honest presentation of facts about government is a wholesome thing for the country. We hope the campaign now underway will be kept on such a level.

Surplus Storage Needed

ANOTHER year of drouth and short crops in the corn belt again emphasizes the wisdom of developing a surplus storage plan. Many an Iowa farmer today wishes he had some of the 12 cent corn that he burned in the stove only four years ago. Throughout the west central states farmers are faced with the necessity of paying a dollar or more for corn to finish cattle or hogs and maintain their breeding stock.

How much better for agriculture and the country as a whole had the price-wrecking surpluses of the early 30's been impounded so they could be drawn upon today?

How many farms and homes would have been saved by their owners had a workable plan been in effect in 1932 to maintain parity prices.

And how thankful would be many a drouth stricken producer at this time could he buy feed and forage at reasonable price levels.

The Farm Bureau has aggressively championed the development of a surplus storage plan. Plank two of the platform urged by President Earl C. Smith and others at both major party conventions this year declares that "maintenance of reasonable surpluses of basic farm crops is not only desirable but necessary for the protection of the American consumer in times of stress, drouth, or other disasters. Therefore, we ask for a system of commodity loans for carrying such seasonal surpluses apart from market channels so as to remove their otherwise burdensome influence upon the price levels of these products."

Attorney General Upholds Relief Bills

IN A RECENT opinion, Attorney General Otto Kerner sustained the validity of the Hickman-Lantz-Finn pauper relief bills which were sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association. In his opinion the tax warrants issued against levies made under the authority of this law are valid. The opinion concludes:

> "Therefore, having carefully considered all the statutes relative to the question and having surveyed the situation in the entire state, I believe such tax anticipation warrants are legal, should be entirely saleable, and the proceeds made available for those of the human family in destitute and necessitous circumstances."

The opinion was rendered to the States Attorney of LaSalle county August 19, 1936. A Chicago law firm had raised certain questions concerning this legislation, particularly the power of the state to require local governments to levy a 30-cent relief tax before they were eligible to participate in state funds. In considering this question, the Attorney General said:

> "There can be no question but that the legislature had the power to impose upon the governmental units now burdened with pauper relief, the entire cost of furnishing food, fuel, clothing, shelter, medical attention and burial for the poor and indigent persons qualifying for same. Knowing, however, such burden to be too great and the state intending to help qualifying local governmental units, the General Assembly in its wisdom fixed the above maximum tax at three mills on the dollar, requiring that such tax be levied, if needed, and if levied and still insufficient, then state aid would be allocated to the local governmental unit charged by law with the duty of providing pauper relief and support. . . The General Assembly, in my opinion, has the power and authority to impose upon these local governmental units which are its creatures, the above requirements to qualify for state aid."

The Attorney General pointed out that such a requirement is not new in Illinois law; that it has long been a requirement that no apportionment of the state school fund shall be made to any school district unless such school district

> "levies for educational purposes at least the maximum rate allowed by law (without referendum). This statute has never been questioned in this particular respect, that I can find, and as I see it, is entirely analogous to the instant pauper relief laws."

This well-considered opinion completely answers the legal questions raised in regard to the poor relief bills. It should facilitate the sale of tax anticipation warrants issued against tax levies made under the authority of this legislation thereby making relief funds available and expediting the return of relief expenditures to local responsibility and local control.

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION Record

In This Issue

Lest We Forget
by
Earl C. Smith

Legislative Voting Records

Sports Festival

Truth About Imports

Prevent Farm Fires



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I FOLLOW THESE RULES FOR SAFE DRIVING

1. Stop on entering a main highway.
2. Do not drive blinded, i.e., always drive so I can stay within the distance I can see ahead.
3. Never pass cars on hills, curves or crossings.
4. When passing cars make certain there is ample time and space to get around.
5. Signal for stops and turns — watch the car ahead.
6. Protect the children.



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There is a small policy fee payable only once in a lifetime.

For complete information and rates on your car see the General Insurance Agent at your County Farm Bureau office.

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

OCTOBER, 1936
VOL. 14 NO. 10

Illinois Agricultural Association

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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GEORGE THIEM, Editor



Contented Whitefaces in Carroll County

THE long and short of the refinancing plan for Farmers National Grain Corporation is that if we grain producers want a nation-wide co-operative marketing agency to represent us in the terminal markets we've got to invest more of our own capital. The Federal Farm Board and Farm Credit Administration thus far have furnished a large part of the money to run the business. Grain producers are asked to invest at least two million dollars and preferably three million dollars more of their own capital.

This amount is to be accumulated out of "retains" on all grain marketed by member elevators, through the regional and national agencies. These retains begin the first year at 1/8c a bushel on all grain, advance to 1/4c two years from now, and on June 30, 1940, increase to 3/8c on corn, barley, rye and soy beans, 1/2c on wheat. Oats remain at 1/4c. The loans are to be made to the regional stockholder members who in turn will issue stock to their country elevator members covering the accumulated amounts.

This method of financing co-operatives is not new. It has been successfuly employed by many farmer-owned marketing associations. It is investing capital on the installment plan by means of a small deduction from each unit of the commodity marketed. That's the way privately owned sales agencies have been built. But the farmer has not shared in the ownership.

The Farmers National, in common with many big business enterprises has had a succession of none too good years. The company was geared up to handle a much larger volume of grain than materialized during the past three years. Drought and other conditions peculiar to the grain business cut into expected profits. Moreover, Farmers National has consistently supported the market, forced other grain buyers to pay higher prices. This latter role played by most co-operatives does not show up in the profits of the company or dividends to stockholder or patron. Sometimes farmers do not give due credit for this service.

The writer confidently believes that grain farmers want a big terminal marketing agency bad enough to finance it out of the moderate "retains" established in the Farm Credit Administration plan. We believe that farmers are too smart not to perpetuate a central sales agency in the terminal markets that works with singleness of purpose for the growers best interests. The "retains" are much less than the margins the grain trade will exact once it has disposed of the co-operative. The co-op, some think, bars the way to the return of the good old days when the grain business was full of gravy and the grain handlers made the rules to suit themselves without a terminal co-operative or federal government around to ask questions.

Existing grain marketing machinery with its myriads of elevators, warehouses, and what not has been accumulated out of commissions and profits taken from handling the farmers grain, "retains" if you please. Now if the farmer employs the same system to build his own marketing machinery which he will own and control it looks like good horse sense. E.G.T.

Lest We Forget

By EARL C. SMITH

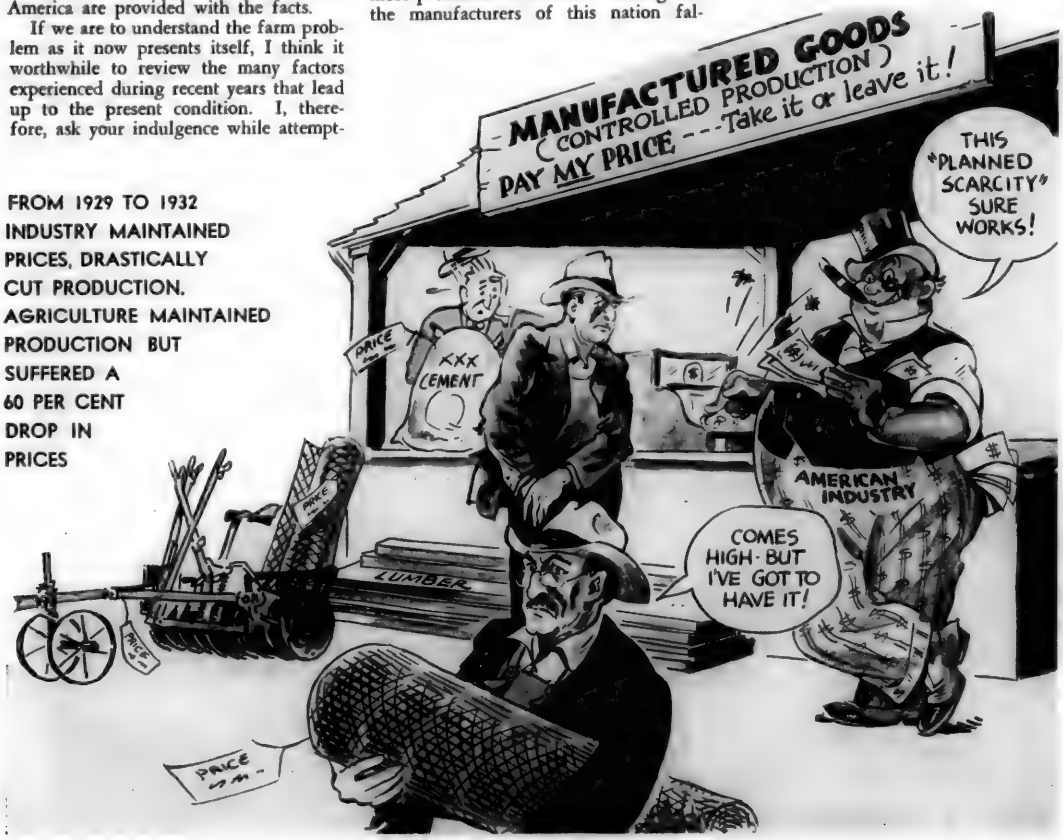
Excerpts from address at Iowa State Fair, Aug. 31, 1936.

I REGARD 1936 as a crucial period in determining the future course of agriculture and the position it will ultimately occupy in national affairs. We are experiencing a period of confused national thought relative to the farm problem as well as other problems confronting us. Some say that the present state of thinking is largely due to the drought through which we have been passing. Others state that it is the result of insect pests and parasites. Still others charge it to partisan motives. I do not know to what extent either is true, or if true, which is the worst. I do know that farmers carry the responsibility of seeing that present public thought is clarified and that to the full extent possible, the thinking citizens of America are provided with the facts.

If we are to understand the farm problem as it now presents itself, I think it worthwhile to review the many factors experienced during recent years that lead up to the present condition. I, therefore, ask your indulgence while attempting briefly to cover these factors, believing that to the extent we can agree on causes of present conditions, shall we be enabled to point the way for correction of present difficulties and find the solution desired by all.

Possibly no term used in the discussion of the farm problem throughout the past decade has been more greatly misunderstood than has the term "farm surplus." I believe the term "manufactured goods surplus" would have been even more prominent in national thinking had the manufacturers of this nation followed the same procedure and line of thinking when planning their production during the past 15 years as have farmers.

Immediately after entering the world war, President Wilson appealed to the mothers of the nation, to the industry of the nation and to the agriculture of the nation. He asked the mothers of America to give their boys to constitute an army that representative government might be preserved. He asked the industries of America to run night and day on a cost-plus basis to provide munitions of war. He asked the farmers of America to produce to the limit, stating that food was a first essential to win the war.



FROM 1929 TO 1932 INDUSTRY MAINTAINED PRICES, DRASTICALLY CUT PRODUCTION. AGRICULTURE MAINTAINED PRODUCTION BUT SUFFERED A 60 PER CENT DROP IN PRICES

Can anyone deny that the mothers, that industries and that farmers responded?

With the closing of the war, untold numbers of American homes were left with vacant chairs and heartaches yet unsoothed. It found the industries of America in a state of greatly expanded production, and with agriculture in the same condition. Forty million acres of additional land had been put under the plow. Because of organization and resulting controls, industry soon readjusted its operations. Largely because of lack of organization and understanding of ultimate effect, farmers continued to produce.

Up to that period there was relative stability in the percentage of national income enjoyed by American farmers. Through adjustment in production, industry succeeded in maintaining a reasonable degree of stability in the price levels of its products. By continuing production, farmers experienced year after year a lesser total return for an increased output. It was this experience that brought forth from the early studies of the farm problem — the term "farm surplus." Is there anyone who can deny these basic statements? It was this early study of the agricultural problem that resulted in the McNary-Haugen bills — popularly known as "equalization fee legislation." Because of the prominent part taken by Iowa farmers in the fight for this legislation, I feel no further explanation as to its purpose and the reason therefor is necessary.

I pause only long enough to pay tribute to that great son of Iowa, the departed Mr. Haugen, for his consistent tenacious struggle in behalf of that legislation though fighting against great odds in Congress and within the leadership of his party. Farmers carried the fight to the campaign year of 1928, but were defeated. We were promised in that campaign by Mr. Hoover that, if elected, farmers would be provided with the opportunity through organization of cooperative institutions to handle the surplus problem; that adequate funds would be available to finance these cooperatives; that through cooperation, farmers could segregate their surpluses or hold them for better markets.

While never being able to agree that such an approach to the farm problem offered a solution, yet, I am glad to accord to Mr. Hoover the credit for keeping his word in every detail covering the promises made in the discussions of the farm surplus issue as it was then presented.

The record of the next four years discloses that while much was accomplished in the development of cooperative marketing organizations, the farm surplus problem steadily grew worse. Production continued at high levels, but with an ever-decreasing price level of farm products and continual decline in the farmers share of the national income. By 1932, the farm problem was recognized on every hand as one that must be solved. Promises were again made in the platforms of both political parties — and America made its decision.

During that campaign, President Roosevelt promised the farmers of America that, if elected, he would call together the chosen leaders of American farmers and if they would agree upon a program, it would have his approval, provided the recommendations were economically sound, administratively feasible, and self-supporting. I pay tribute to President Roosevelt for keeping his word. Leaders of American agriculture were called together even before the inauguration of the President and were thereby prepared soon after inauguration to make specific recommendations to the President of the United States. These recommendations embodied the basic principles and essentials provided in the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

It should not be forgotten that in securing the passage of this great farm law, Republican as well as Democratic votes were needed and secured. In my home state, every congressman from without the city of Chicago, regardless of party affiliation actively supported this legislation. Four congressmen from the city of Chicago supported it. In the state of Iowa, it is interesting to note that while having three Republicans and six Democratic congressmen at that time, the three Republicans and a majority of the Democrats, supported the legislation. It is also interesting to note that in your state, then having one Republican and one Democratic senator, both are recorded as supporting the passage of this farm law. With such a record by the congressional delegations of the two

"TO MARKET — TO MARKET — in 1932"



Here is the Story of Organized Agriculture's Fight for Parity Prices and Restored Farm Income. Read it! Begin on Page 4. — Editor. + + + + + +

greatest farm states in America, with a definite history of this law disclosing that it originated from the ranks of organized agriculture, how can any honest person seeking public office today inject either the problem, the Agricultural Adjustment Act or what may yet further be needed to solve the farm problem into the heat of partisan discussions?

When asked numerous times as to whom I shall support in this campaign, my universal answer thus far has been — that I shall vote for no candidate for any office of an executive or legislative character who through insidious misstatement of fact attempts to inject the farm problem and its solution into the partisan considerations of the campaign of 1936. I do not mean that candidates should not be accorded the full privilege, yes, duty of offering constructive criticism of present remedies or suggestions to further assist in speeding the date of adequate and permanent solution of farm problems. I refer only to that type of candidate who offers volumes of criticism but is totally lacking in constructive remedy. Farmers have the influence to control the manner in which the farm problem is handled in this campaign. I hope they will discharge their responsibility.

Many seem to feel that not only the Agricultural Adjustment Act, but also the McNary-Haugen Bill resulted from the thinking of some narrow hair-brained leaders of organized agriculture. Maybe that is what some of us should be called. Again the members of the Farm Bureaus have within their power the correction of this situation, if they agree with such school of thought. If that be true, such leadership should be left at home — the same as candidates for office who fail to measure up to their responsibility should be left at home for further education.

The McNary-Haugen bill and later the Agricultural Adjustment Act were the result of careful, painstaking study of the manner in which American business secured prompt readjustment of its operations when immediately after the close of the world war, American industrial plants were in a greatly expanded state. Those studies revealed in the early days that we had a two-price system operating generally in the manufacturing field of America. Surpluses in production, if they occurred, were held apart from the American market and not allowed to depress price levels. In many cases surpluses were shipped abroad and sold in the world markets for whatever could be obtained. This was particularly true in the agricultural implement field. Is there a farmer in this audience who will not agree that the price of agricultural implements has been maintained — not only throughout the twenties but throughout the serious depression through which we have been passing? Does anyone think this condition prevailed as a result of continued production, regardless of demand and regardless of price level? The Agricultural Adjustment Act was also the result of the study of principles upon which American business operates.

May I pause for a moment to review just a few of the facts this study reveals. By comparing the average production and price levels of products in the years 1927, 1928 and 1929 with 1930, 1931, and 1932, we find that in the agricultural implement field, there was an 80 per cent reduction in production the latter three year period under that of the former, but price levels were substantially sustained. In the motor car field, we find an 80 per cent reduction in production but prices were held at only a 16 per cent decline. There was a 65 per cent cut in the production of cement but only in 18 per cent decline in price. A study of the iron and steel industry discloses an 83 per cent reduction in production and a 20 cent decline in price. In the manufacture of automobile tires, the record shows a 70 per cent reduction in production and a price level decline of 33 per cent. In the case of textiles manufactured in America there was only a 30 per cent cut in production with a price decline of 45 per cent. But in agriculture, we reduced production only six per cent and we experienced a 63 per cent decline in price.

So it is that the principles adopted and put in operation by American business were taken as the foundation of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

I have reviewed in a general way the developments as we have witnessed them in the production and the price field from 1919 to the close of 1932. Let's be more specific and see the effect these factors have had upon national welfare as disclosed by official reports covering total individual national net income and the portion of that income enjoyed by farmers.

In 1919, the national income of the United States amounted to $59,550,000,000. Of this amount, farmers net income amounted to $12,115,000,000 or 20.34 per cent. In 1920, national income was $65,928,000,000 — farmers receiving therefrom $8,187,000,000, or 12.42 per cent. By two year periods, notice the trends. In 1922, the national income was $57,926,000,000, farmers receiving $5,796,000,000, or 10.01 per cent. In 1924, national income was $68,461,000,000, farmers receiving $6,981,000,000 or 10.20 per cent. In 1926, national income was $74,954,000,000, farmers receiving $6,706,000,000, or 8.95 per cent. In 1928, national income was $77,291,000,000, farmers receiving $6,690,000,000, or 8.66 per cent. In 1930, national income was $72,890,000,000, farmers receiving $4,899,000,000, or 6.72 per cent. In 1932, national income was $47,900,000,000, farmers receiving $2,579,000,000, or 5.38 per cent.

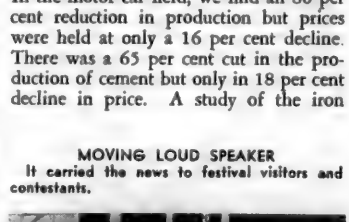
Even this short study confirms the effects of adjusted production in industry in maintaining price levels of its products compared with unadjusted or uncontrolled agricultural production resulting in the loss of three-fourths of agriculture's share in the national income.

In other words, a lesser controlled production in industry made larger returns, while a larger production in agriculture brought continuously a smaller return in total dollars.

Before reviewing the records of national income and farm income since 1932, it appears advisable to review the steps taken by organized farmers in recommending procedure in administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Time will not permit a review of the record as to all that took place relative

(Continued on page 31)

MOVING LOUD SPEAKER
It carried the news to festival visitors and contestants.



Legislation Affects The Farm Home



4-H CLUBBERS ALL

Janice has a trombone, Marion a clarinet, William a cornet, and Eunice a Holstein heifer.

"That's Why We Women Must Study and Understand It," Says Mrs. Hollis Boardman.

MRS. HOLLIS BOARDMAN of Cordova, Rock Island county, newly appointed legislative chairman of the State Federation of Home Bureaus, does much of her legislative thinking while assisting her husband and son with their herd of purebred Holsteins.

"Women's interest in current affairs and current legislation has grown with the years," said Mrs. Boardman recently. "Attention given to legislation at the recent Home Bureau conference in Springfield is evidence of that. We must take an active interest in law. Women are responsible for spending a large percentage of the family income and we must understand legislation that influences taxes and the cost of things we buy.

"Women spend or control 85 per cent of the nation's income. They also own a large per cent of the property in the United States. To study the legislation in which we are most interested Home Bureau and the League of Women Voters have joined hands. Child welfare, schools, and home problems are naturally women's concern. But practically all legislation affects the home, and we should understand it."

Born in Rock Island county, Mrs. Boardman attended Port Byron high school and the State Normal school at DeKalb. Then she taught for three years. She married Mr. Boardman 20 years ago and three years later they moved onto their present farm.

"We think it's a pretty good record to rent the same farm with the same landlord for 17 years," admitted Mrs. Boardman. "We use the share method straight through. We recently purchased an 80 acre farm adjoining this one. We expect to retire on it when our children are through college.

"We are diversified farmers, our chief interest being a herd of purebred Holsteins. We milk from 16 to 20 cows by hand. When the hired man quits or my husband is ill, I am perfectly able and glad to take a hand and milk seven or eight of them. Our milk is picked up each morning and taken to the Quality Milk Association in Moline.

"We also raise corn for our market hogs and chickens. We sell enough fryers to buy a coat or two," she smilingly said.

"My husband was a Farm Bureau member when I married him. He still is. We both firmly believe in organization whether you are a farmer, homemaker or bootlegger. It is the only way to get anywhere in your chosen profession.

"If there is one thing Home Bureau teaches," Mrs. Boardman said, "it is that women must make an effort to understand what is being said and written and apply it when making their own decisions. Home Bureau endeavors to present the best that is done in cooking and cleaning. We shall endeavor to do the same in law-making."

The Home Bureau plans to sponsor lectures in counties over the state this fall and winter. These will be based on talks presented last July at the citizenship school in Springfield under sponsorship of Mrs. Elsie Mies.

"We agree with a recent editorial in a newspaper which said that babies and biscuits are not enough brain work for 1936 women. It is true there was some excuse for such limitation when homes were real industrial centers. Home Bureau women do not allow limited viewpoints."

Mrs. Boardman quoted from a newspaper article she had saved to illustrate what she meant. " 'I believe every normal woman's heart centers in the home,' " she read, " 'but the 20th century wife who refuses to have any interest outside the cradle and kitchen sink is not devoted. She's plain lazy and dumb. Her . . . sentimentality is as great a blight to her home as ants in the sugar or rats in the cellar.'

"That is rather strong," Mrs. Boardman laughed. "Nevertheless, the woman who wrote it certainly agrees that the successful homemaker does not limit her outlook to her walls and recipes."

Mrs. Boardman is a homemaker in her own right. She is the mother of four children. Janice Ann, 17, a freshman at Western Illinois Teachers' College; Marion, 15, a junior in Cordova high school; and William, 14, a freshman. Eunice, 10, is in sixth grade.

All the children have taken an active part in 4-H Club activities. Janice finished six years of clothing, winning prizes each year, and has assisted in leading a clothing club this year. She also has been in agriculture, showing in the dairy class. Marion has had five years of clothing, one of foods and four of showing in dairy classes. She was a member of a winning demonstration team this year. William has had four years of showing dairy stock and Duroc-Jersey pigs. Eunice starts this year in 4-H with a dairy heifer selected from the family herd of Holsteins.

Besides this, the girls sing in the high school glee club and play in the band. Janice plays a trombone, Marion a clarinet, and William, a cornet.

"You see now, don't you," sighed Mrs. Boardman, "why I do some of my thinking and planning while quietly milking a cow?"

Mr. Boardman has been a member of the high school board for 14 years. Mrs. Boardman served on the local school board for six years. All of the family are members of the Methodist church. Mr.

(Continued on page 29)

How Illinois Members in Congress Voted on New Soil Conservation Act

THE Illinois delegation in Congress continued to set the pace in supporting major agricultural legislation, during the last session.

Illinois delivered 21 out of a possible 25 votes for the amendments to the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act in the House of Representatives. Only one other state delivered as many votes for the amendments as Illinois. This state was New York. It delivered 21 votes out of a possible 45.

In Illinois, the downstate delegation voted solidly for the bill on roll call on Feb. 21 with the exception of Rep. John Buckbee, of Rockford, who was seriously ill and unable to be present. Mr. Buckbee supported all farm legislation endorsed by the Illinois Agricultural Association consistently when he was in Congress.

The other two congressmen not voting were Martin Brennan, of Bloomington, congressman-at-large, and Adolph Sabath, of Cook county. The only vote against the bill was that of Rep. Ralph Church, of Evanston.

Illinois Congressmen voting for the bill are as follows: Mitchell, McKeough, Kelly, Beam, O'Brien, Schuetz, Kocialkowski, and McAndrews — all of Chicago; Reed, 11th district; Allen, 13th district; Thompson, 14th district; Adair, 15th district; Dirksen, 16th district; Arends, 17th district; Meeks, 18th district; Dobbins, 19th district; Lucas, 20th district; Mason, 21st district; Schaefer, 22nd district; Parsons, 24th district; Keller, 25th district.

Both Senators from Illinois, J. Hamilton Lewis and W. H. Dieterich, voted "For" the bill.

How Candidates for Governor Stand on Important Issues Affecting Farmers

By direction of the Board of Directors, a copy of the letter addressed to each of the candidates for governor prior to the primaries last April is printed herewith together with the list of questions submitted and the replies of the candidates nominated for governor on the Democratic and Republican tickets. The letter follows and the questions and replies are printed on the following page. The replies received from the two candidates are printed under their names and opposite the respective questions.

"March 19, 1936.

Dear Mr. ————:

In line with the policies adopted by the delegates of the Illinois Agricultural Association assembled in annual meeting, the Board of Directors instructed me to forward you the enclosed list of questions covering matters of major interest and importance to the farmers of the State.

These questions are being sent to the respective candidates for Governor of Illinois and the questions and answers, as received by the morning of March 26th, will be furnished the 63,000 members of the organization.

I hope you will fully appreciate the spirit in which this information is solicited and to receive your reply by the morning of March 26th.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
Earl C. Smith, President."



Questions	Henry Horner	C. Wayland Brooks
If nominated and elected Governor of Illinois:		
1. Will you use the rightful influence of your office to assist recognized spokesmen for the farmers of Illinois to secure appropriate action by the General Assembly designed to assure the full and effective administration of the Federal Soil Conservation Act in Illinois in cooperation with the Federal Government?	1. Yes and so I have always been ready and anxious to do.	1. Yes.
2. Will you assume aggressive leadership to secure the submission by the General Assembly and adoption by the voters of an amendment to the Revenue Article of the State Constitution which will make it possible to revise our revenue system and equitably apportion the tax burden in accordance with ability to pay?	2. Yes. That was my intention when I proposed and had adopted by the legislature in 1933 the proposal for a constitutional convention in Illinois.	2. Yes.
3. Will you support and insist upon the impartial administration of the tax laws in order to assure a fair and honest equalization of assessed valuations of property for purposes of taxation?	3. Yes. These have been my instructions to the State Tax Commission also.	3. Yes.
4. Will you favor such laws as will provide, from sources other than property, the necessary revenue to carry on the proper functions of the State Government on an economical basis?	4. Yes. That has been my official record too.	4. Yes.
5. Will you oppose and use the influence of your office to prevent any further reduction in motor fuel tax and motor license fee revenues and any further diversion of such revenues to purposes other than the construction, improvement and maintenance of roads and streets, at least until such time as a large majority of the farms of Illinois now on dirt roads are provided an all-weather highway outlet?	5. Yes, unless some other insurmountable emergency arises or unless moneys for such roads are otherwise raised.	5. Yes.
6. Will you support a program for the use of motor fuel tax and motor license fee revenues not currently obligated for the payment of principal and interest on bonds, the matching of Federal funds and the maintenance and policing of State highways, in the construction of low-cost, all-weather farm-to-market roads?	6. Yes.	6. Yes.
7. Will you favor the administration of relief by local officials and support legislation to require the proper local governmental units to uniformly provide a reasonable portion of relief funds before they become eligible to participate in and receive State relief funds?	7. Yes.	7. Yes.
8. Will you oppose the enactment of laws designed to force or coerce the consolidation of rural schools, at least until such time as rural highways are so improved as to assure regular and reasonably safe transportation of children to and from consolidated schools and our State revenue system is so revised as to protect rural taxpayers from the imposition of an unfair and disproportionate share of the cost of building and maintaining consolidated schools?	8. I favor consolidation of one room school houses but of course this cannot be fairly accomplished until safe and practical facilities by way of efficient rural roads are provided. My aim is the improvement of educational facilities throughout the state and in accomplishing this, due regard will be given to the protection of rural taxpayers from the imposition of an unfair and disproportionate share of the cost of building and maintenance of the schools.	8. Yes.
9. Will you support legislation to safeguard elections and insure that only qualified citizens are permitted to vote and that their ballots are honestly counted?	9. Yes; this always has been my record and will continue to be my objective.	9. Yes.
10. Will you aggressively oppose attempts to change or detach the State or any portion thereof from the Central Standard Time Zone?	10. I will not be for any change of time that does not have the approval of the state by way of popular referendum; nor will I favor time change in rural localities without a definite referendum in those localities.	10. I am personally opposed to the changing of the time and will aggressively oppose attempts to change or detach the State or any portion thereof from the Central Standard Time zone with this one exception. Since the time in the City of Chicago has been changed through no effort of mine by a body over which I had no control and since I understand the people of the entire City of Chicago are to be given an opportunity to vote on this question I pledge to follow the will of the majority as they express it by their vote.

Legislative Record of Present Downstate Members of Illinois Legislature on Important Measures Affecting Agriculture

The Board of Directors authorized and directed that information relative to the legislative record of present downstate members of the Illinois Legislature that appeared in the April issue of the RECORD be reprinted in this issue.

The first column of the tabulated report discloses the number of regular sessions of the General Assembly during which the respective legislators have served.

The second column carries the legislative record of the legislators as determined by their votes on agricultural legislation during the last regular and succeeding special sessions, together with their general attitude on legislation supported or opposed by the Illinois Agricultural Association throughout their terms of service.

A member, to receive a rating of "EXCELLENT," must not only have a satisfactory voting record, but his general attitude throughout his legislative service must have been generally recognized as actively supporting the I. A. A.'s legislative program. To achieve an "EXCELLENT" record, a member must also have served more than one two-year legislative period and have taken a favorable position on highly controversial legislative proposals. First-term members, to secure a "VERY GOOD" rating, must have a satisfactory voting record and must have actively supported the Illinois Agricultural Association's legislative program. This rating is the highest given any member serving his first term. The members of the Illinois Agricultural Association are particularly requested to note the large percentage of first-term members qualifying for this high rating.

In accordance with the direction given by the delegates assembled in the last annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association, members of the Association are advised that all members of the present General Assembly seeking reelection who are rated as "EXCELLENT" or "VERY GOOD" are entitled to support by all members and friends of the Illinois Agricultural Association in the coming primary and general elections.

The records of members rated as "GOOD" are worthy of careful and kindly consideration in comparison with the qualifications of new candidates seeking office.

Members (By Senatorial Districts)	Number of Regular Sessions Served	Legislative Record On Important Measures Affecting Agriculture
7th District (Rural Section of Cook County, mostly outside of Chicago)		
Sen. Baumrucker	1	Fair
Rep. Foster	3	Good
Rep. Ring	1	Fair
Rep. Van Der Vries	1	Fair
8th District (Boone, Lake, McHenry Counties)		
Sen. Paddock	4	Excellent
Rep. Bolger	3	Good
Rep. Carroll	3	Very Good
Rep. Lyons	4	Very Good
10th District (Ogle and Winnebago Counties)		
Sen. Baker	9	Excellent
Rep. L. M. Green	7	Very Good
Rep. Hunter	7	Excellent
Rep. Wilson	2	Very Good
12th District (Carroll, JoDaviess, Stephenson Counties)		
Sen. Boeke	2	Very Good
Rep. Bingham	3	Very Good
Rep. Franz	7	Excellent
Rep. Laughlin	1	Very Good
14th District (Kane and Kendall Counties)		
Sen. Benson	2	Very Good
Rep. McCarthy	7	Good
Rep. Peffers	6	Good
Rep. Petit	4	Fair
16th District (Livingston, Marshall, Putnam, Woodford Counties)		
Sen. Lantz	11	Excellent
Rep. Bruer	6	Excellent
Rep. Turner	10	Excellent
Rep. Vicars	1	Very Good
18th District (Peoria County)		
Sen. Behrman	2	Very Good
Rep. Crowley	3	Good
Rep. Gorman	1	Very Good
Rep. Scott	2	Excellent
20th District (Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee Counties)		
Sen. O'Connell	2	Poor
Rep. Alpiner	1	Very Good
Rep. Burns	4	Very Good
Rep. Topping	1	Very Good
22nd District (Edgar and Vermilion Counties)		
Sen. Hickman	2	Very Good
Rep. Breen	8	Fair
Rep. Edwards	3	Very Good
Rep. Luckey	6	Excellent
24th District (Champaign, Moultrie, Piatt Counties)		
Sen. Clifford	2	Very Good
Rep. Peters	1	Very Good
Rep. Rigney	1	Very Good
Rep. Sturdyvin	1	Very Good
26th District (Ford and McLean Counties)		
Sen. Sieberns	2	Very Good
Rep. G. J. Johnson	8	Excellent
Rep. Kalahar	2	Good
Rep. Russell	2	Good
28th District (DeWitt, Logan, Macon Counties)		
Sen. Williams	2	Very Good
Rep. Dinneen	1	Very Good
Rep. Hubbard	1	Very Good
Rep. V. R. Johnson	1	Very Good

Members (By Senatorial Districts)	Number of Regular Sessions Served	Legislative Record On Important Measures Affecting Agriculture
30th District (Brown, Cass, Mason, Menard, Schuyler, Tazewell Counties)		
Sen. Lohmann	7	Excellent
Rep. Allison	1	Very Good
Rep. Petefish	2	Good
Rep. Teel	6	Excellent
32nd District (Hancock, McDonough, Warren Counties)		
Sen. Mayor	2	Excellent
Rep. Downing	1	Very Good
Rep. Stice	1	Very Good
Rep. Thomas	2	Excellent
33rd District (Henderson, Mercer, Rock Island Counties)		
Sen. Harper	1	Very Good
Rep. McCaskrin	8	Excellent
Rep. Searle	5	Excellent
Rep. Sinnett	6	Excellent
34th District (Clark, Coles, Douglas Counties)		
Sen. Mundy	2	Very Good
Rep. McDonald	1	Very Good
Rep. Strohm	2	Excellent
Rep. J. M. Turner	1	Very Good
35th District (DeKalb, Lee, Whiteside Counties)		
Sen. Dixon	2	Very Good
Rep. Allen	7	Excellent
Rep. Collins	3	Excellent
Rep. Devine	12	Very Good
36th District (Adams, Calhoun, Pike, Scott Counties)		
Sen. Penick	2	Good
Rep. Heckenkamp	2	Good
Rep. Lenane	2	Very Good
Rep. Scarborough	4	Excellent
37th District (Bureau, Henry, Stark Counties)		
Sen. Gunning	3	Excellent
Rep. Knauf	1	Very Good
Rep. Nowlan	1	Very Good
Rep. Rennick	7	Excellent
38th District (Green, Jersey, Macoupin, Montgomery Counties)		
Sen. Stuttle	2	Good
Rep. Cross	2	Excellent
Rep. Fries	1	Very Good
Rep. Stewart	2	Very Good
39th District (LaSalle County)		
Sen. Mason	3	Excellent
Rep. Benson	8	Excellent
Rep. Hayne	1	Very Good
Rep. Soderstrom	8	Excellent
40th District (Christian, Cumberland, Fayette, Shelby Counties)		
Sen. Fribley	1	Very Good
Rep. Easterday	1	Very Good
Rep. Lorton	2	Good
Rep. Sparks	6	Excellent
41st District (DuPage and Will Counties)		
Sen. Barr	17	Very Good
Rep. Hennebry	9	Good
Rep. L. H. O'Neill	6	Excellent
Rep. Wood	1	Very Good

Members (By Senatorial Districts)	Number of Regular Sessions Served	Legislative Record On Important Measures Affecting Agriculture
42nd District (Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Marion Counties)		
Sen. Finn	4	Very Good
Rep. Bauer	4	Excellent
Rep. Branson	6	Excellent
Rep. Lager	9	Very Good
43rd District (Fulton and Knox Counties)		
Sen. Ewing	5	Excellent
Rep. Cutler	5	Good
Rep. McClure	3	Very Good
Rep. Simkins	1	Very Good
44th District (Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph, Washington Counties)		
Sen. Kribs	6	Good
Rep. Brands	2	Very Good
Rep. Crisenberry	1	Very Good
Rep. Davis	5	Very Good
45th District (Morgan and Sangamon Counties)		
Sen. Searcy	7	Excellent
Rep. Brockhouse	1	Very Good
Rep. H. Green	2	Excellent
Rep. Lawler	3	Very Good
46th District (Jasper, Jefferson, Richland and Wayne Counties)		
Sen. Burgess	5	Very Good
Rep. Arnold	4	Very Good
Rep. Sunderland	2	Very Good
Rep. Swift	1	Very Good
47th District (Bond and Madison Counties)		
Sen. Monroe	3	Fair
Rep. Harris	1	Very Good
Rep. S. O'Neill	2	Poor
Rep. Streeper	2	Excellent
48th District (Crawford, Edwards, Gallatin, Hardin, Lawrence, Wabash and White Counties)		
Sen. Shaw	2	Very Good
Rep. Hall	1	Very Good
Rep. F. W. Lewis	4	Very Good
Rep. Reavill	1	Very Good
49th District (St. Clair County)		
Sen. Menges	1	Fair
Rep. Holten	10	Good
Rep. C. D. Johnson	1	Very Good
Rep. Smith	1	Very Good
50th District (Alexander, Franklin, Pulaski, Union and Williamson Counties)		
Sen. Karraker	2	Very Good
Rep. Browner	3	Excellent
Rep. Koehler	1	Very Good
Rep. L. E. Lewis	2	Very Good
51st District (Hamilton, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline Counties)		
Sen. Tuttle	1	Very Good
Rep. Field	1	Very Good
Rep. Powell	1	Very Good
Rep. Randolph	1	Very Good

Truth About Imports

The Propaganda Boys are Working Over Time These Days, So Be Careful What You Believe.

A NUMBER of political writers have recently discovered that the U. S. imports some farm products. For several months the papers have been filled with propaganda designed to undermine the faith of farmers in the agricultural adjustment program. Another purpose is to prejudice city people against any plan that assures the farmer a fair price for his products.

In all the propanganda we have yet to see a reference to comparative farm prices in 1932, a year of negligible imports, and prices of 1935 and 1936, years of larger imports.

So much misleading information has been published that the I. A. A. in response to numerous requests for facts undertook an extensive study of agricultural import records from 1919 to 1935. The data were compiled under the direction of John C. Watson, director of Taxation and Statistics. The survey which is based on unquestioned records of the Federal Departments of Commerce and Agriculture reveals some startling information in the light of what you read in the daily papers.

The Chicago Tribune has recently made much of imports of wheat during the past year in attacking agricultural adjustment. A recent article said, "Had there been no government interference with nature during the last three years farmers would have more wheat for sale today . . . . . approximately 40 million bushels of wheat including flour have been imported into this country during the last year."

When you dig into the records you find facts that make this statement a misrepresentation of the truth. First, the record shows that in 1935 there were not 40 million bushels of wheat for human consumption imported but 14,509,716 bushels. The record shows that 12,929,154 bushels of feed wheat unfit for human consumption were brought in. And thereby hangs a tale.

When the Hawley-Smoot tariff act was approved June 17, 1930 the following day the tariff duty on feed wheat was cut from 30 cents per bushel to 10 per cent ad valorem. This reduction accounts for imports of feed wheat into the U. S. beginning in the year 1930 and becoming especially large in the years 1934 and 1935. The average tariff duty on nearly 13 million bushels of wheat imported last year as unfit for human consumption was about 6.85 cents per bushel. Had the duty on this wheat remained at 30 cents per bushel comparatively little or perhaps none would have been shipped into this country. But farmers got the benefit of such imports. They needed it for feed. So why worry about it.

So we have 27½ millions of the Tribune's 40,000,000 bushels of wheat imports accounted for. Where is the balance? When wheat is imported for grinding and later exported as flour it comes in duty free. This is called "grinding in bond." A total of 11,431,528 bushels of such wheat was imported last year. Any fairminded person will agree that such wheat should not be included in a statement of imports. But the Tribune ignores such salient facts.

Intellectual honesty is lacking in most of the import propaganda. Might point out for instance that in 1920 a total of 35,712,035 bushels of wheat for human consumption were imported into this country, more than twice that of last year. Yet 1920 was the year that this country exported more than 218 million bushels of wheat. In 1921 we exported 280 million bushels, yet we imported 21,706,841 bushels of wheat for human consumption or close to 50 per cent more than such wheat brought in last year.

The import boys consistently fail to mention that imports were at low ebb in 1932. Farmers know why. Farm prices were at bottom levels. The average farm price for wheat, for instance, was 37.9 cents per bushel in 1932. In 1935 it was more than two and one half times greater.

"Foreign Farm Products Pours Into U. S. at Near Record Rate" says a Tribune headline of August 23. Take it with a grain of salt. It just isn't true. Go back to the '20's when prices of farm products were more nearly in line with those of today and you find a different story. All imports are gaining. Lucky for us they are. Prices are up. We are getting the benefit of the tariff. Prices are once more high enough to attract a sprinkling of foreign produce to American shores.

Look at another flagrant example of careless handling of truth about imports. This time the Chicago News is the offender. On the financial page of September 10, 1936 John A. Mirt says in his column, Bull Meets Bear, "Up until this year few live hogs have been either imported or exported. In the first six months of 1936, however, 6,536,000 head have been brought into this country, a figure which exceeds the number slaughtered in the fall of 1933 in connection with the government's hog reduction program. The bulk of these came from Canada."

John C. Watson in a letter to the edi-

Seattle, Young Giant of the West, and the sparkling waters of Puget Sound



Prevent Farm Fires

IN SPEAKING of fires, somebody once remarked that an "ounce of prevention is worth a ton of ashes." For several years past now, agriculture has suffered a *direct* fire loss of $100,000,000 annually. It has been estimated by competent investigators that the indirect loss would *amount* to another $50,000,000. That agriculture can but poorly afford to continue this waste is something which few people will deny. Certain, no one will deny that the sacrifice of between 2000 and 4000 lives, most of whom are women and children of rural families, completes a picture that is at once both an indictment of our laxity in fire prevention education in the past, and a challenge to our intelligence in the future.

If our own property hasn't burned, many of us are prone to minimize the personal part we play in the annual farm bonfire. But, just a few minutes serious thought on the question will satisfy the average person that this huge loss, which is sustained wholly by agriculture, reflects directly on the net earnings of each individual farmer. It is an unseen tax on each bushel of grain marketed, on all livestock sold, and in fact on each day's work. No farmer escapes this toll. The discouraging feature of it all is that this waste is largely unnecessary, and individual fires that collectively create this tremendous expense are nearly all easily preventable.

Autumn is officially here. Coal and wood are being stored for the winter's fuel supply; soon stoves will be glowing. Last season was particularly severe on heating plants. Every farm owner or tenant is urged to go carefully over his entire heating system from chimney top to foundation. Defective chimneys and flues account for most of the farm fires. To clean them out is a simple job, the only equipment necessary being a brick around which is wrapped some old gunny sacks. With a substantial cord tied to this, a person can free the sides of the chimney of most of its accumulated soot. Some bundles of branches or a large handful of twisted hay will answer the same purpose. To point up the chimney, and replace broken bricks, takes but little time. Stoves and furnaces should be so placed, or insulated, that they do not heat walls or other exposed woodwork. In case of a wooden floor, it is particularly desirable to have a metal pad under the stove or furnace, one which extends some little distance beyond the stove. The heating plant should be of such size that over-firing to keep the home warm will be unnecessary.

Stove pipes, fire places, lamps, lanterns, lightning, kerosene (this last is particularly dangerous and through its unwise use to hasten fires claims a number of lives each year), storage of gasoline, matches, careless smokers, Christmas trees, and on and on — the list of rural fire dangers could be almost endlessly extended.

But despite the number and variety of hazards, a little care, thoughtfulness, and preparation renders them harmless. All any of us have to do is look around our homes, the adjoining buildings and barns, pick out things that might cause fires and correct them. We should have ladders and pails available for instant use and, if possible, fire extinguishers, in the kitchen and barn. Lightning rods are valuable protection. It is well to remember that in the beginning all fires are small and to have handy at the time of detection some fire fighting equipment is often the difference between the fire that is extinguished and complete loss of buildings. Folks who are particularly safety conscious place in their barns a couple of barrels of water which can be protected from freezing by the addition of one teaspoonful of copper sulphate to each 50 gallons of water. This water, of course, must never be used for any other purpose than to fight fires. Farmers who are contemplating installation of water systems might very well consider protection achieved through the additional expense of extending this water system to the barn. — C.M.S.

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tor of the News September 14 sent a correction which incidentally the News failed to print. He said,

September 14th, 1936.

Editor,
Chicago Daily News,
Chicago, Ill.
Dear Sir:

"On reading 'Bull Meets Bear' on the financial page of the News for September 10, 1936, I am amazed at the errors and inaccuracies therein. The importance of this article lies in the fact that it is read largely by Chicago and city consumers of farm products. The distortion in the statements of fact and the implications in Mr. Mirt's article needlessly arouse consumers and injure producers of pork and other meats and meat animals.

"The article referred to is correct in saying that most live hogs imported into this country come from Canada, but is wrong in fact or in implication in nearly everything else. Approximately 6,436,000 *pounds*, not *head*, of hogs were brought into this country in the first six months of 1936, which makes just plain 'bull' of about 6,500,000 of Mr. Mirt's imaginary hogs. According to the United States statistics, Canada has never had 5,000,000 hogs at one time. In recent years the number has never reached even 4,000,000.

"Mr. Mirt is wrong again in his direct implication that present imports of hogs and other animals are something new and unprecedented in this country. There is nothing new in them. Back in each of the years 1925 and 1926, when farm prices of live hogs exceeded $10.00 per hundred weight, imports ran up to more than 17,500,000 pounds; in 1927 they reached nearly 36,000,000 pounds.

"In 1928 and 1929 imports of live cattle and calves exceeded 500,000 head, so there is nothing new in recent imports. Furthermore, Mr. Mirt ignored the quota of imports at lower rates permitted by the Canadian trade agreement.

"Similar comments can be made upon Mr. Mirt's references to imports of meats and other animal products.

"Imports of any farm commodity tend to rise sharply in periods of high domestic prices and to fall just as sharply in periods of low domestic prices. Imports of hogs and of many other farm products nearly disappeared during the low price years of the great depression. They will undoubtedly fall again if nothing is done to prevent the production of considerable surpluses.

"If farmers must choose between good prices and some imports and low prices with few or no imports, there is no doubt which they will choose. If imports will not permit them to exchange any of their products on a fair basis, it is a sure sign either that the tariff duty thereon is too low or that the tariff duties or other costs on industrial products which they must purchase are too high.

"In view of your constant attitude of condemning the "scarcity program," which term is unfair and misrepresents the attitude of the agricultural organizations which devised the fundamental principles of the AAA, it would be only fair if the *Daily News* would carefully consider and state its attitude on the following questions:

"Is it fair to ask farmers to produce any commodity substantially in excess of the purchasing power of the American people so long as they must sell not only the exportable surpluses, but also the necessary domestic supply at ruinously low prices?

"Is it fair to ask farmers to maintain production and lose most of their purchasing power when the industries close down, throw their labor on the public for relief, cut their production sometimes as much as 80 per cent, but substantially maintain their schedule of prices?

"Can industry be prosperous and labor well employed if farmers do not have sufficient purchasing power to buy their products?"

Before receiving the above letter Mr. Mirt corrected his hog import figures.

With few exceptions you will find substantially that imports were greater in the middle '20s than they are today; that the recent advance in farm prices due in part to the droughts of 1934 and 1936 have stimulated imports, particularly feed grains which recently reached new highs.

Discount what you read in the newspapers about imports of farm products from 50 to 100 per cent and you'll be safe. The American farmer is not in danger of losing his domestic market. He would be in danger of losing his farm if he followed the advice of the commission men, speculators and big volume boys who apparently wouldn't object if the surpluses and ruinous prices of 1932 returned.

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LOW MORTALITY
. . . farmers live longer

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30	9.23	55	25.11
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For exact rates at your age, on any Country Life Policy, see the General Insurance Agent at your County Farm Bureau Office, no obligation, or write COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

30,000 At Sports Festival

{See Pictures, Pages 18-19}

LATE last March a release announcing the annual meeting of Illinois Farm Bureau baseball league proposed the organization of a softball division if the counties wanted it. A state playoff or tournament at the close of the season was suggested as part of the proposal.

"Why not have a Field Day for Illinois farmers," suggested C. V. Gregory, Prairie Farmer's nimble-witted editor. "We are starting a sports page to encourage play and fun for farm folks. We'll help boost it."

A sprinkling of soft ball enthusiasts attended the baseball meeting April 10 in Peoria's Pere Marquette Hotel. "We're for the Field Day," unanimously voted delegates from some 20 counties spurred on by the enthusiasm of St. Clair county's Alvin O. Eckert, Lake's Ebb Harris, Henderson's Otto Steffey and others.

President Harris appointed a committee composed of I. A. A. directors Eckert, Steffey, and Albert Hayes. Their job was to outline a program to be presented to the I. A. A. board for approval or disapproval.

To a meeting a few weeks later in the I. A. A. offices came members of the Committee, I. A. A. President Earl Smith, President Ebb Harris and Secretary George Thiem of the Baseball League, Mr. Gregory, assistant editor Merrill Gregory, WLS's George Biggar, and Farm Adviser, Chas. E. Yale.

"Let's make it a two day affair, an eight ring circus with something for everyone," it was suggested. "We might get from three to five thousand the first year," said a conservative soul.

"You'll get nearer thirty to forty thousand," said Mr. Gregory as ideas flew thick and fast.

It was decided to outline a detailed plan, draw up a budget and present it to the I. A. A. board.

With some misgivings, directors approved the plan and a budget of $1,500, ordered publicity director George Thiem to organize the program with the counsel of Secretaries Paul E. Mathias and George E. Metzger.

Roy Johnson, athletic coach and ag teacher of Mahomet high school was employed June 20 for the summer to contact counties and assist in organizing county soft ball leagues, secure entries for the track meet, tug of war, horseshoe tournament, and other events.

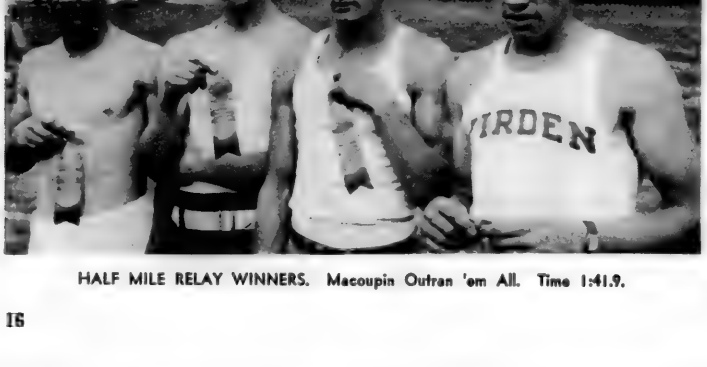
The state fair grounds at Springfield were considered as the place for the Sports Festival. Closer inspection proved this undesirable if not impossible. So to the University of Illinois campus with its extensive athletic facilities went the decision. Champaign county's J. E. Harris, Eugene Curtis, Harry Reifsteck, Arthur Burwash, and a host of others wholeheartedly laid into the collar. A general committee of farm advisers and I. A. A. staff members met at Champaign July 9. Committees were set up and field director Johnson brought in encouraging reports.



A KISS HIS REWARD
Winning pitcher Kenneth Stephens and sweetheart after Henry county took state baseball title from Carroll.

On September 4 and 5 Illinois' first Farm Sports Festival surpassed the expectations of most of its sponsors when some 30,000 people gathered from nearly every county in Illinois. Came 70 County Farm Bureau soft ball teams, five baseball teams, 12 tug of war teams, eight county relay teams, a total of more than 2000 contestants in these and the horseshoe tournament, track meet, prize drawings, hog calling, chicken calling, husband calling, darning, rolling pin throwing, horse pulling, square dance, folk dance, novelty band, and checkers contests. Three Farm Bureau bands from Boone, Sangamon, and Logan, each with 50 or more pieces took part. The estimate of 2000 contestants does not include 150 to 200 who played in the three bands, some 300 committee workers, judges, umpires, score keepers, and starters.

High points of the two day festival were the (1) inspiring crowd of 25,000 meeting under the stars in Memorial Stadium Friday night when blue ribbon folk dancers, square dancers, and novelty bands climaxed by WLS entertainers and a concert by Boone county's band put on a snappy three hour show; (2) the hard fought state championship baseball game between Henry and Carroll counties, the former winning 3 to 2; (3) Peoria county's fast adult soft ball team sponsored by the Producers Creamery which defeated St. Clair county; (4) the state championship 4-H Club, and girls soft ball tournaments won by McLean and Monroe counties; (5) Vermilion county's successful tug of war team which outpulled Kendall for the state championship; (6) the farm team horse-pulling contest directed by Prof. E. T. Robbins, witnessed by more than 1500 spectators; (7) the



HALF MILE RELAY WINNERS. Macoupin Outran 'em All. Time 1:41.9.

horseshoe pitching of Livingston county's state title team, Drew and Patrick (56% ringers), also Adams county's state singles champion Ellis Griggs (68% ringers); (8) WLS broadcasts on both Friday and Saturday direct from the thick of the athletic events which stimulated interest and attendance.

The success of the initial Farm Sports Festival which may be claimed by its sponsors without undue immodesty is due in large measure to the fact that it was a real co-operative enterprise in which all leading agricultural groups in Illinois played an important part. The publicity given it by the I. A. A., Prairie Farmer, radio stations WLS, WMBD, WDZ, the Champaign News Gazette and hundreds of other downstate newspapers and radio stations; the work of the Champaign County Farm Bureau, the University of Illinois athletic, physical plant and agricultural departments; the enthusiastic support of some 60 County Farm Bureaus, the local associations of commerce, the unselfish hard work of countless committees and judges, and last but not least the weather man, all figured prominently in the final result.

No easy task was that of organizing the softball tournament, getting umpires, scorekeepers, diamond managers, and scheduling teams which was ably handled by Roy Johnson, and W. W. Brown of the University athletic department. Director of staging, property and equipment was Frank Gingrich who contacted the proper authorities and contributed much toward the orderly procedure of the two day program.

The job of assembling the names of winners and their records was a difficult one at best with so many contests going on at the same time. There was some difference of opinion about the final score of the farm advisers — I. A. A. staff softball game won handily by the advisers. The score was 4 to 3 or 31 to 3 depending on how you figure or when you stopped counting.

Vice-president Talmage DeFrees did a good job of presiding and officially opening the Sports Festival in the absence of President Earl Smith, Friday night. Mr. Smith was unavoidably detained along with Dean Mumford and others at President Roosevelt's drouth conference in Springfield. Pike county, Mr. Smith's home county had the largest delegation of any coming a like distance. More than 40 from Pike took part in the contests and double that number attended.

The results of the horseshoe tournament will be found elsewhere . The winners of other contests based on information supplied by committees in charge follow:

ADULT SOFTBALL (32 teams) — **(First round)** Peoria beat Vermilion, 13-0; Sangamon beat Shelby, 11-9; McLean best Iroquois, 2-1; Tazewell beat Champaign, 7-1; Logan, Kankakee, Livingston, Piatt, Ford, Madison, DeKalb, Randolph, McHenry, Pike, Marshall-Putnam, Hancock, Bureau, Henry, Jackson, Henderson, Lee, Ogle, LaSalle, Winnebago, Carroll, Mercer, Knox drew byes. **(Second round)** Peoria beat Logan, 4-3; Kankakee beat Sangamon, 4-1; Tazewell beat McLean, 5-2; Livingston beat Piatt, 7-5; Madison beat DeKalb, 9-3; McHenry beat Randolph, 11-7; Marshall-Putnam beat Pike, 10-5; Hancock beat Bureau, 9-3; Henderson beat Jackson, 4-1; Lee beat Ogle, 6-5; Carroll beat Winnebago, 9-1; Ford, Henry, LaSalle, Fulton, St. Clair drew byes. **(Third round)** Peoria beat Kankakee, 11-2; Livingston beat Tazewell, 5-4; Madison beat Ford, 4-3 in eight innings; Marshall-Putnam beat McHenry, 15-11; Hancock beat Henry, 6-4; Henderson beat Lee, 9-4; LaSalle beat Carroll, 6-1, and St. Clair beat Fulton, 15-3. **(Quarter-final round)** Peoria beat Livingston, 6-1; Madison beat Marshall-Putnam, 7-3; Henderson beat Hancock, 3-2; and St. Clair beat LaSalle, 4-2. **(Semi-final round)** Peoria beat Madison, 2-0 and St. Clair beat Henderson, 3-2. Madison beat Henderson for third place, 14-6. **(FINALS)** Peoria whipped St. Clair, 8-1.



BALL GAME — SPORTS FESTIVAL
"She brought her RECORD along."

4-H CLUB SOFTBALL (30 teams) — **(First round)** Livingston beat Champaign, 6-4; Peoria beat Moultrie, 12-3; Woodford beat Vermilion, 7-6; Marshall-Putnam beat Will, 3-2 in 12 innings. All other teams received byes. **(Second round)** Sangamon beat Douglas, 14-7; McLean beat Livingston, 3-0; Knox beat Peoria, 8-7; Kankakee beat Woodford, 17-14; Iroquois beat Lake, 18-5; DuPage beat Gallatin, 14-3; Hancock beat DeKalb, 4-1; Marion, Marshall-Putnam, Warren, Pike, Jackson, Henry, Bureau and Winnebago drew byes. **(Third round)** Sangamon beat Marion, 5-0; McLean beat Knox, 5-3; Iroquois beat Marshall-Putnam, 8-1; Pike beat Warren, 10-4; Jackson beat DuPage, 15-3; Henry beat Hancock, 5-4; Bureau beat Winnebago, 15-1; Kankakee received a bye. **(Quarter-final round)** McLean beat Sangamon, 8-1; Iroquois beat Kankakee, 5-1; Jackson beat Pike, 7-1; Henry beat Bureau 8-0. **(Semi-final round)** McLean beat Iroquois in eight innings, 4-3; Henry beat Jackson, 7-4; Jackson beat Iroquois for third place, 5-4. **(FINALS)** McLean won the State 4-H Club title beating Henry, 7-4.

GIRLS SOFTBALL (8 teams) — **(First round)** Champaign beat Livingston in eight innings, 16-15; Logan beat Douglas, 20-6; Monroe beat Peoria, 20-2; DuPage and Pike drew byes. **(Second round)** Monroe beat Pike, 19-1; Champaign, DuPage and Logan drew byes. **(Semi-finals)** DuPage beat Champaign, 20-13; Monroe beat Logan, 10-5; Logan beat Champaign for third place, 15-12. **(FINALS)** Monroe won the state championship beating DuPage, 14-13.

SWIMMING — Women — (50-yard swim) Torrence, Randolph, first; Hollscher, Champaign, second. Time: 46.6. **(100 yard swim)** Torrence, Randolph, first; Reigel, Champaign, second. Time 1:58. **Men 16 years of age and over — (50-yard swim)** Miller, Logan, first; Scoggin, Champaign, second; Foster, Ford, third. Time 26:3. **(100-yard swim)** Miller, Logan, first; Foster, Ford, second; Reid, Winnebago, third. Time 65.8. **Boys 15 years of age and under: (50-yard swim)** Swain, Kankakee, first; Rydbom, Winnebago, second; Torrence, Randolph, third. Time 37.7. **(100-yard swim)** Swain, Kankakee, first; Rydbom, Winnebago, second; Clay Secor, Randolph, third. Time 1:30.9.

WOMEN'S CONTESTS — (Darning) Mrs. Walter Neal, Peoria, first; Mrs. Ed Elliott, DeKalb, second; Miss Petrauel, Livingston, third. **(Chicken-calling)** Mrs. B. O. Erickson, Livingston, first; Mrs. Delbert Blood, Henry, second; Mrs. Edna Jenkins, Vermilion, third. **(Husband-calling)** Mrs. Margery Barr, Livingston, first; Mrs. Harold Wildmuth, Henry, second; Mrs. Clyde Watson, DeKalb, third. **(Rolling-pin throwing)** Mrs. Harry Crane, Iroquois, first; Miss Elizabeth Dietz, Jackson, second. Winner hit hat 3 out of 6 times.

TRACK EVENTS — (Relay race) Macoupin, first; Peoria, second; Livingston, third. Time 1:41.9. **16 and over — (Shot put)** Reigel, Champaign, first; Reed, Knox, second; Lee, Ford, third. 46′ 4½″. **(880-yard run)** Mies, Livingston, first; Schraeder, Lawrence, second; Lodge, Henry, third. Time 2:03.9. **(100-yard dash)** Rice, Sangamon, first; O'Connor, Marshall-Putnam, second; Kirkpatrick, DeKalb, third. Time 10.8. **(High jump)** Riegel, Champaign, first; Leon, Hancock, second; Johnson, Bureau, third. Height 6′. **(Broad jump)** Rice, Sangamon, first; O'Connor, Marshall-Putnam, second; Sniff, Peoria, third. Distance 19′ 5″. **(Pole vault)** Borneman, Marshall-Putnam, first; Deson, Jackson, second; Dolahan, Champaign and Sykes, Vermilion, third. Height 11′. **15 and under: (Shot put)** Ritter, DeKalb, first; Irwin, Sangamon, second; Thompson, Warren, third. Distance 37′ 6″. **(High jump)** Blue, Champaign, first; Robinson, Sangamon, second; Attig, Livingston, and Juston, McHenry, third. Height 5′ 7″. **(100-yard dash)** Dunlap, Knox, first; Warne, Kane, second; Justen, McHenry, third. Time 11.2. **(880-yard run)** Johnston, Livingston, first; Edgecomb, LaSalle, second; Crull, Winnebago, third. Time 2:18.4. **(Broad jump)** Dunlap, Knox, first; Sternberg, Livingston, second; Scale, Champaign, third. Distance 19′ 4″. **(Pole vault)** Blue, Champaign, first; Hoke, Livingston, second; Robinson, Sangamon and Donnelly, Marshall-Putnam, third. Height 8′ 8″. **Girls (75-yard dash)** Garleb, Monroe, and Taylor, Vermilion, tie for first; Mevis, Champaign, third. Time 8.8. **(High jump)** Fern Mevis, Champaign, first; Klein, DeKalb, second; St. John, Edgar, third. Height 4′ 6″. **(Broad jump)** Mevis, Champaign, first; Taylor, Vermilion, second; St. John, Edgar, third. Distance 14′ 4″.

(Continued on page 33)

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Winning pitcher Kenneth Stephens and sweetheart after Henry county took state baseball title from Carroll.

On September 4 and 5 Illinois' first Farm Sports Festival surpassed the expectations of most of its sponsors when some 30,000 people gathered from nearly every county in Illinois. Came 70 County Farm Bureau soft ball teams, five baseball teams, 12 tug of war teams, eight county relay teams, a total of more than 2000 contestants in these and the horseshoe tournament, track meet, prize drawings, hog calling, chicken calling, husband calling, darning, rolling pin throwing, horse pulling, square dance, folk dance, novelty band, and checkers contests. Three Farm Bureau bands from Boone, Sangamon, and Logan, each with 50 or more pieces took part. The estimate of 2000 contestants does not include 150 to 200 who played in the three bands, some 300 committee workers, judges, umpires, score keepers, and starters.

High points of the two day festival were the (1) inspiring crowd of 25,000 meeting under the stars in Memorial Stadium Friday night when blue ribbon folk dancers, square dancers, and novelty bands climaxed by WLS entertainers and a concert by Boone county's band put on a snappy three hour show; (2) the hard fought state championship baseball game between Henry and Carroll counties, the former winning 3 to 2; (3) Peoria county's fast adult soft ball team sponsored by the Producers Creamery which defeated St. Clair county; (4) the state championship 4-H Club, and girls soft ball tournaments won by McLean and Monroe counties; (5) Vermilion county's successful tug of war team which outpulled Kendall for the state championship; (6) the farm team horse-pulling contest directed by Prof. E. T. Robbins, witnessed by more than 1500 spectators; (7) the



HALF MILE RELAY WINNERS. Macoupin Outran 'em All. Time 1:41.9.

horseshoe pitching of Livingston county's state title team, Drew and Patrick (56% ringers), also Adams county's state singles champion Ellis Griggs (68% ringers); (8) WLS broadcasts on both Friday and Saturday direct from the thick of the athletic events which stimulated interest and attendance.

The success of the initial Farm Sports Festival which may be claimed by its sponsors without undue immodesty is due in large measure to the fact that it was a real co-operative enterprise in which all leading agricultural groups in Illinois played an important part. The publicity given it by the I. A. A., Prairie Farmer, radio stations WLS, WMBD, WDZ, the Champaign News Gazette and hundreds of other downstate newspapers and radio stations; the work of the Champaign County Farm Bureau, the University of Illinois athletic, physical plant and agricultural departments; the enthusiastic support of some 60 County Farm Bureaus, the local associations of commerce, the unselfish hard work of countless committees and judges, and last but not least the weather man, all figured prominently in the final result.

No easy task was that of organizing the softball tournament, getting umpires, scorekeepers, diamond managers, and scheduling teams which was ably handled by Roy Johnson, and W. W. Brown of the University athletic department. Director of staging, property and equipment was Frank Gingrich who contacted the proper authorities and contributed much toward the orderly procedure of the two day program.

The job of assembling the names of winners and their records was a difficult one at best with so many contests going on at the same time. There was some difference of opinion about the final score of the farm advisers - I. A. A. staff softball game won handily by the advisers. The score was 4 to 3 or 31 to 3 depending on how you figure or when you stopped counting.

Vice-president Talmage DeFrees did a good job of presiding and officially opening the Sports Festival in the absence of President Earl Smith, Friday night. Mr. Smith was unavoidably detained along with Dean Mumford and others at President Roosevelt's drouth conference in Springfield. Pike county, Mr. Smith's home county had the largest delegation of any coming a like distance. More than 40 from Pike took part in the contests and double that number attended.

The results of the horseshoe tournament will be found elsewhere . The winners of other contests based on information supplied by committees in charge follow:

ADULT SOFTBALL (32 teams) — **(First round)** Peoria beat Vermilion, 13-0; Sangamon beat Shelby, 11-9; McLean best Iroquois, 2-1; Tazewell beat Champaign, 7-1; Logan, Kankakee, Livingston, Piatt, Ford, Madison, DeKalb, Randolph, McHenry, Pike, Marshall-Putnam, Hancock, Bureau, Henry, Jackson, Henderson, Lee, Ogle, La Salle, Winnebago, Carroll, Mercer, Knox drew byes. **(Second round)** Peoria beat Logan, 4-3; Kankakee beat Sangamon, 4-1, Tazewell beat McLean, 5-2; Livingston beat Piatt, 7-5; Madison beat DeKalb, 9-3; McHenry beat Randolph, 11-7; Marshall Putnam beat Pike, 10-5; Hancock beat Bureau, 9-3; Henderson beat Jackson, 4-1; Lee beat Ogle, 6-5; Carroll beat Winnebago, 9-1; Ford, Henry, LaSalle, Fulton, St Clair drew byes. **(Third round)** Peoria beat Kankakee, 11-2; Livingston beat Tazewell, 5-4; Madison beat Ford, 4-3 in eight innings; Marshall-Putnam beat McHenry, 15-11; Hancock beat Henry, 6-4; Henderson beat Lee, 9-1; LaSalle beat Carroll, 6-1, and St. Clair beat Fulton, 15-3. **(Quarter-final round)** Peoria beat Livingston, 6-1; Madison beat Marshall-Putnam, 7-3; Henderson beat Hancock, 5-2; and St. Clair beat LaSalle, 4-2. **(Semi-final round)** Peoria beat Madison, 2-0 and St. Clair beat Henderson, 3-2. Madison beat Henderson for third place, 14-6. **(FINALS)** Peoria whipped St. Clair, 8-1.



BALL GAME — SPORTS FESTIVAL
"She brought her RECORD along."

4-H CLUB SOFTBALL (30 teams) **(First round)** Livingston beat Champaign, 6-4; Peoria beat Moultrie, 12-3; Woodford beat Vermilion, 7-6; Marshall-Putnam beat Will, 3-2 in 12 innings. All other teams received byes. **(Second round)** Sangamon beat Douglas, 14-7; McLean beat Livingston, 3-0; Knox beat Peoria, 8-7; Kankakee beat Woodford, 17-14; Iroquois beat Lake, 18-5; DuPage beat Gallatin, 14-5; Hancock beat DeKalb, 4-1; Marion, Marshall-Putnam, Warren, Pike, Jackson, Henry, Bureau and Winnebago drew byes. **(Third round)** Sangamon beat Marion, 5-0; McLean beat Knox, 5-3; Iroquois beat Marshall-Putnam, 8-1; Pike beat Warren, 10-4; Jackson beat DuPage, 15-3; Henry beat Hancock, 5-4; Bureau beat Winnebago, 15-1; Kankakee received a bye. **(Quarter-final round)** McLean beat Sangamon, 8-1; Iroquois beat Kankakee, 5-1; Jackson beat Pike, 7-1; Henry beat Bureau 8-0. **(Semi-final round)** McLean beat Iroquois in eight innings, 4-3; Henry beat Jackson, 7-4; Jackson beat Iroquois for third place, 5-4. **(FINALS)** McLean won the State 4-H Club title beating Henry, 7-4.

GIRLS SOFTBALL (8 teams) — **(First round)** Champaign beat Livingston in eight innings, 16-15; Logan beat Douglas, 20-6, Monroe beat Peoria, 20-2; DuPage and Pike drew byes. **(Second round)** Monroe beat Pike, 19-1; Champaign, DuPage and Logan drew byes. **(Semi-finals)** DuPage beat Champaign, 20-15; Monroe beat Logan, 10-5; Logan beat Champaign for third place, 15-12. **(FINALS)** Monroe won the state championship beating DuPage, 14-13.

SWIMMING — Women — (50-yard swim) Torrence, Randolph, first; Hollscher, Champaign, second. Time: 46.6 **(100 yard swim)** Torrence, Randolph, first; Reigel, Champaign, second. Time 1:58. **Men 16 years of age and over — (50-yard swim)** Miller, Logan, first; Scoggan, Champaign, second; Foster, Ford, third. Time 26:3. **(100-yard swim)** Miller, Logan, first; Foster, Ford, second; Reid, Winnebago, third. Time 65.8. **Boys 15 years of age and under: (50-yard swim)** Swain, Kankakee, first; Rydbom, Winnebago, second; Torrence, Randolph, third. Time 37.7. **(100-yard swim)** Swain, Kankakee, first; Rydbom, Winnebago, second; Clay Secor, Randolph, third. Time 1:30.9.

WOMEN'S CONTESTS — (Darning) Mrs. Walter Neal, Peoria, first, Mrs. Ed Elliott, DeKalb, second; Miss Petrauel, Livingston, third. **(Chicken-calling)** Mrs. B O Erickson, Livingston, first; Mrs. Delbert Blood, Henry, second; Mrs. Edna Jenkins, Vermilion, third. **(Husband-calling)** Mrs. Margery Barr, Livingston, first; Mrs. Harold Wildmuth, Henry, second; Mrs. Clyde Watson, DeKalb, third. **(Rolling-pin throwing)** Mrs. Harry Crane, Iroquois, first; Miss Elizabeth Dietz, Jackson, second. Winner hit hat 3 out of 6 times.

TRACK EVENTS — (Relay race) Macoupin, first; Peoria, second; Livingston, third. Time 1:41.9. **16 and over — (Shot put)** Reigel, Champaign, first; Reed, Knox, second; Lee, Ford, third. 46' 4½". **(880-yard run)** Mies, Livingston, first; Schraeder, Lawrence, second; Lodge, Henry, third. Time 2:03.9. **(100-yard dash)** Rice, Sangamon, first; O'Connor, Marshall-Putnam, second; Kirkpatrick, DeKalb, third. Time 10.8. **(High jump)** Riegel, Champaign, first; Leon, Hancock, second; Johnson, Bureau, third. Height 6'. **(Broad jump)** Rice, Sangamon, first; O'Connor, Marshall-Putnam, second; Sniff, Peoria, third. Distance 19' 5". **(Pole vault)** Borneman, Marshall-Putnam, first; Deson, Jackson, second; Dolahan, Champaign and Sykes, Vermilion, third. Height 11'. **15 and under: (Shot put)** Ritter, DeKalb, first; Irwin, Sangamon, second; Thompson, Warren, third. Distance 37' 6". **(High jump)** Blue, Champaign, first; Robinson, Sangamon, second; Attig, Livingston, and Juston, McHenry, third. Height 5' 7". **(100-yard dash)** Dunlap, Knox, first; Wattie, Kane, second; Justen McHenry, third. Time 11.2. **(880-yard run)** Johnston, Livingston, first; Edgecomb, LaSalle, second; Crull, Winnebago, third. Time 2:18.1. **(Broad jump)** Dunlap, Knox, first; Sternberg, Livingston, second; Seale, Champaign, third. Distance 19' 1". **(Pole vault)** Blue, Champaign, first; Hoke, Livingston, second; Robinson, Sangamon and Donnelly, Marshall-Putnam, third. Height 8' 8". **Girls (75-yard dash)** Garlich, Monroe, and Taylor, Vermilion, tie for first; Mevis, Champaign, third. Time 8.8. **(High jump)** Fern Mevis, Champaign, first; Klein, DeKalb, second; St. John, Edgar, third. Height 4' 6". **(Broad jump)** Mevis, Champaign, first; Taylor, Vermilion, second; St. John, Edgar, third. Distance 14' 1".

Sports Festival in Pictures



SAFE AT HOME
Henry Scores The Winning Run In The Championship Game With Carroll, Score 3 to 2. "Top notch baseball," said spectators.



LOOKS LIKE A TRAP
Carson Metcalf, Greene County, Left, Who Won The State Checkers Title Has His Opponent Worried.



HEAVY TUG O'WAR CONFERENCE
Eugene Curtis, chairman, Champaign, left, with Thos. Penman and Walter Miller of Kendall county.



OLDEST FARM BUREAU MEMBER
Warren Beebe, 88, of Greene county, left, is presented to the crowd by Sports Festival chairman George Thiem.



LUCKY BOY!
Bobby Silver, age 5, of Urba[illegible], R. 2, Champ[illegible] Billy, the coveted prize Shetland Pony. He will brothers Frank and Walter.



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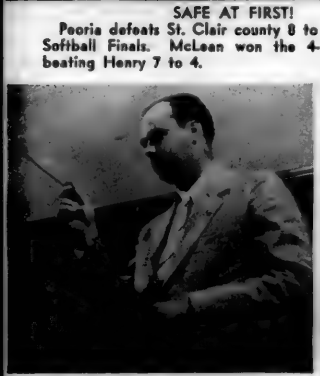
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The Sports Festival got off to a snappy beginning. Logan, Boone, and Sangamon county Farm Bureau bands played.



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E. I. "Eddie" Pilchard leads the big stadium audience in community singing.



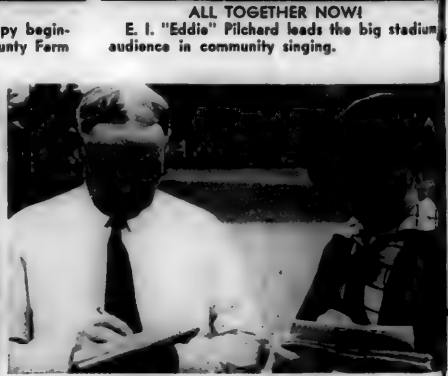
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Roy Johnson organized umpires and scorekeepers for the softball tournament.



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Tommy Rowe, WLS engineer, left, Cap Mast, and George Bigger. Art Page was out with the short wave set.

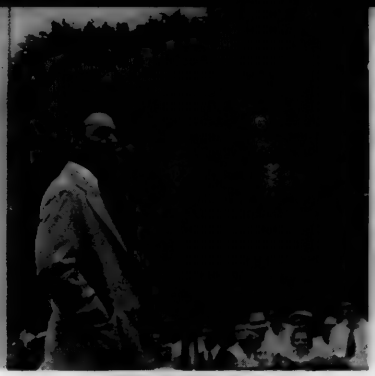


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Talmage DeFrees and Mrs. R. E. Milligan score contestants in the Husband Calling Contest.



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Sports Festival in Pictures



PRESIDENT EARL SMITH
Rousing cheers was the crowd's response to his proposal for another Festival in '37.



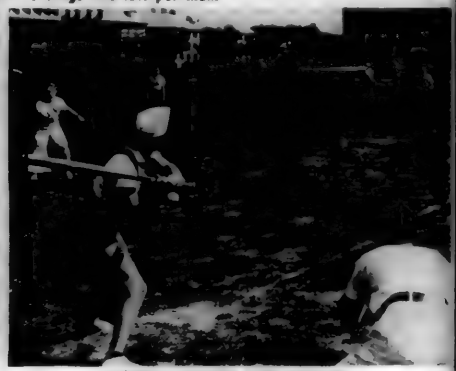
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HEELS CLICKED, PARTNERS WHIRLED!
These young folks enjoyed entertaining 25,000 spectators in the big stadium Friday night.



ACTION, GRACE AND BEAUTY
At the Girls' Softball Tournament, Monroe county won the title defeating DuPage 14-13.



W-H-O-O-O-E-E-E!
Champ hog caller R. A. Green of Vermilion county demonstrates how he won before the WLS mike. Pigs on the University's south farm had a busy day.



WHAM! SHE MEANS BUSINESS!
Mrs. Harry Crane of Iroquois county may or may not practice at home. Anyway she won with 3 direct hits out of 6 trials with her trusty rolling pin.



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"He had to take it." Prof. George H. Dungan and Mrs. Dungan put him together.



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Others found theirs. This pooch seems to be enjoying a chicken sandwich.



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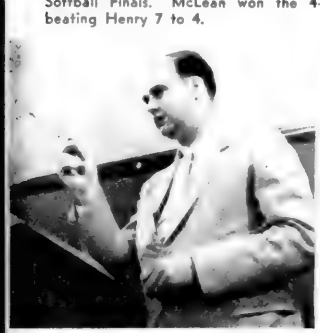


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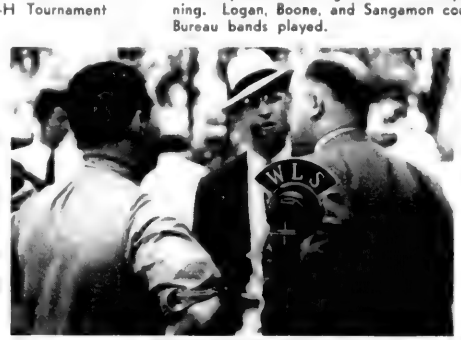


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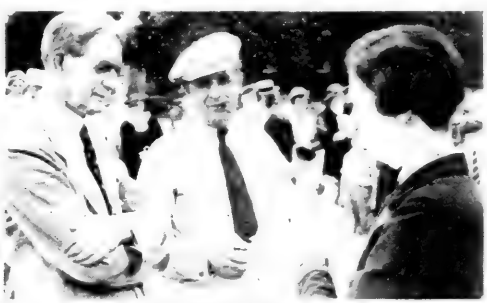
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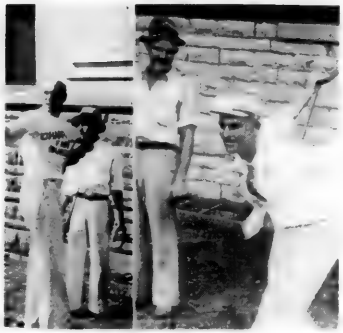
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Horseshoe Pitching at the Farm Sports Festival

By
GEORGE H. DUNGAN, Chairman



HA! A RINGER!
George Dungan, left, starts the big tournament.

IN THE Horseshoe Pitching Contest, the performance of Ellis Griggs, Adams County; Walter Lindahl, Knox County; and Earl Bomke, Sangamon County, winners of the first, second, and third prize ribbons in the "singles" division is an inspiration to all farm sports fans.

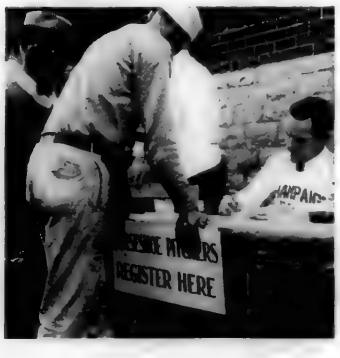
None the less challenging is the record of the Livingston County team, R. Drew and H. Patrick; the Fulton County team, Herman Standard and Truman Standard; and the DeWitt County team, Floyd Torbert and Harry Torbert, in winning first, second and third in the "doubles" division. The pitching record of each man and each team entered is presented here not only for the information of the contestants, but to set a standard toward which all who enjoy horseshoes as a game may strive.

Twenty-nine counties were represented by one or more contestants in the Horseshoe Tournament held Sept. 5. Fifty-eight individuals participated. Of these 30 were in the doubles and 28 in the singles division.

In the forenoon each team and each individual in the singles division pitched 100 shoes as a preliminary test. A ringer counted three points and a shoe within six inches of the stake counted one point. The maximum score any one could make, by making a ringer with every shoe pitched, would be 300 points. Of course, nobody did this, but a number of men went well over 200.

The eight highest scoring teams and the eight highest scoring individuals in the 100-shoe preliminaries were considered qualified for the "round robin" tournament which was played in the afternoon. Each individual of the eight in the singles played every other man in that division, making seven games in all. The same was true of the teams in the doubles division.

"... 29 Counties were represented"



From the records kept by the eight score keepers and their referees on the men in the singles the data contained in Table 1 have been compiled. This table includes all those registered in this division. Table 2 contains similar data for the doubles division.

In general, the better pitchers in the preliminaries were the better in winning games, but there were exceptions. For instance, Moefield qualified as seventh in the preliminaries, and in the tournament he moved up to fifth position. Lindahl qualified as third and pulled up to second place in the "round-robin." Peoria County team (Doubet and Houghton) qualified in seventh place and advanced to fifth in the finals.

The percent of ringers was usually lower when the player was in competition than when he was making the 100-shoe throw-off. Peoria County team, however, made a higher percentage of ringers in the finals than in the preliminaries. Needless to say the men who had a high ringer percentage in the preliminaries and were able to keep their percentage of ringers in the games close to this record were the ones that made the best showing in the finals.

The individual record of team members in the preliminary pitching of 50 shoes each is set up in Table 3.

Of all sports none perhaps can be considered any more of the farm than horseshoes. Even though horses are going from some farms in favor of tractors, they have left their shoes with which boys, young men, middle aged men, and elderly men alike can enjoy themselves as they play together to improve their game.

Ellis Griggs, the winner of the singles in this contest, was the Illinois state horseshoe champion in 1935 and won second prize at the State Fair last August. Practice, according to Griggs, is essential to success. He explained that during the winter prior to his winning

TABLE I. RECORD OF INDIVIDUALS IN THE SINGLES DIVISION OF THE HORSESHOE PITCHING CONTEST

Name	County	Preliminary, pitching 100 shoes		Performance in competition		
		Points made	Percent ringers	Games won out of seven played	Points made in seven games	Percent ringers (Average)
Ellis Griggs	Adams	235	72	7	221	68
Walter Lindahl	Knox	220	62	6	213	57
Earl Bomke	Sangamon	224	66	5	180	51
Vernal Drager	Livingston	202	55	4	165	48
H. Moefield	Piatt	181	46	3	138	29
Harley Griffith	Knox	208	59	2	120	27
R. G. Bright	McLean	180	52	1	103	27
Gifford Thompson	Bureau	187	51	0	78	28
Clyde Gregson	Randolph	160	44	..	.....	....
W. B. Jarrett	Sangamon	159	42	..	.....	....
Martin Larson	Lee	153	36	..	.....	....
Carl Benschneider	Champaign	146	30	..	.....	....
John Watsek	Madison	145	28	..	.....	....
C. E. Curry	Christian	145	38	..	.....	....
Roy Larson	DeKalb	143	37	..	.....	....
Wilbur Gibbs	Pike	141	31	..	.....	....
Rista Thompson	Bureau	138	31	..	.....	....
Edwin Kunz	Madison	138	28	..	.....	....
Carl V. Galloway	DeWitt	136	28	..	.....	....
George Bauer	Iroquois	132	28	..	.....	....
Kenneth Neumann	Henry	130	33	..	.....	....
Harold DeNeal	Vermilion	128	28	..	.....	....
C. M. Goodwin	Coles	124	28	..	.....	....
Ray Hayes	Vermilion	119	21	..	.....	....
E. Benschneider	Champaign	107	21	..	.....	....
R. Hughes	LaSalle	97	19	..	.....	....
Horace Tambling	McLean	95	16	..	.....	....
Earl Kinder	Logan	51	5	..	.....	....

TABLE 2. RECORD OF HORSESHOE PITCHING BY TEAMS AT FARM FESTIVAL

County	Team members	Preliminary, pitching 100 shoes		Performance in competition		
		Points made	Percent ringers	Games won out of 7 played	Points made in 7 games	Percent ringers (Average)
Livingston	R. Drew H. Patrick	208	61	7	225	56
Fulton	Herman Standard Truman Standard	172	46	6	204	41
DeWitt	Floyd Torbert Harry Torbet	183	53	5	203	51
Macoupin	Clarence Whitler Otto Whitler	178	48	4	188	45
Peoria	Ed. W. Doubet E. E. Houghton	156	38	3	178	56
Piatt	E. Huisinga M. Huisinga	181	51	2	129	30
Adams	Harry Scranton Melvin Scranton	172	46	1	135	34
Henderson	Fred Burrus Dean Stevenson	143	36	0	87	29
Kendall	Gilbert Collins Milton Hem	141	33	..	.....	...
Ford	Arch Sharpe Carl Strubhar	139	28	..	.....	...
Vermilion	Leonard Greer Cletus Wax	123	27	..	.....	...
Kankakee	A. Dankar Joe Kukuck	114	21	..	.....	...
Hancock	W. R. Bilderback Leon LeMair	108	21	..	.....	...
LaSalle	Herbert Roseling Wallace Watts	93	15	..	.....	...
Lee	Leslie Larkin Harold Peach	88	16	..	.....	...



MESSRS. DREW AND PATRICK
Their record: 56 per cent ringers.

the state championship he had an indoor court on which he could practice every day.

Blair Nunamaker, world's champion 1929 to 1933, also recommends practice, but he says, "Never play too long at one time. I suggest a half hour a couple of times a day." Nunamaker advises that players concentrate in their throws and "always follow through on their delivery."

INTERESTING NOTES *about the Sports Festival*

Leslie Scranton, Adams county's chief baseball hurler, who contributed heavily to his team's victory in District V, has been signed by the St. Louis Cardinals, to play with their Springfield, Mo., team next year. He was at Bloomington trying out when his team opened its losing tussle with Will.

While General Chairman, George Thiem, was handing out trophies to winners of various events late Friday afternoon, the checker tournament was still going full tilt in the Gym annex. It is reported that the boys played far into the night with Carson G. Metcalf of Greene county emerging the victor.

Although it rained continuously for several days before the Festival, the sun broke through the clouds Thursday afternoon and beamed down on the big crowds Friday and Saturday.

Bob Hohenstein, Will County catcher, was the only man injured in baseball during the State tournament. He was hit on the head with a pitched ball and knocked out. Several minutes later he rose to his feet smiling and resumed play.

Prairie Farms Butter scores high in Effingham County, reports F. A. Gougler, manager of Illinois Producers Creameries. Of all butter used in Effingham County, 60 percent is Prairie Farms. In Effingham, every store is handling it. In Montrose, 90 percent of all sales is Prairie Farms. In Teutopolis, 85 percent of butter sold is Prairie Farms. Gougler questions whether another county can report as good a record.

"It was my impression that checkers was one of the great American sports. I found from talking to the players that it is a religion," says C. S. Love, checker chairman and farm adviser in Christian County. "I am sure had it not been for the fact that John C. Watson, I.A.A. statistician, gave his well-qualified support in compiling figures, there would have been a number of casualties. An extra cordon of police were necessary to hold back the ever-pressing crowds."

"No rowdyism whatever was apparent to officers stationed at the stadium and near the campus during the first Illinois Farm Sports Festival," said Roy Argo, Champaign's chief of police. "The traffic was very heavy, but drivers were careful and not even a scratched fender was reported at the station."

Vermilion County's champ tug-o-war team weighed 1920 pounds, an average of 240 lbs. per man according to George Lenhart, Farm Bureau president.

Approximately 120 limestone samples were tested recently under the supervision of J. R. Bent, temporarily retained by the IAA. The samples were taken from 75 sources of supply and cover the entire state.

TABLE 3. PERFORMANCE RECORD OF INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF TEAMS IN THE PRELIMINARIES:

Name	County	Record made in pitching 50 shoes	
		Points made	Percent ringers
R. Drew	Livingston	115	70
Otto Whitler	Macoupin	102	64
Truman Standard	Fulton	96	54
Harry Scranton	Adams	95	48
Harry Torbert	DeWitt	93	54
H. Patrick	Livingston	93	52
Ed. W. Doubet	Peoria	92	46
E. Huisinga	Piatt	91	50
Gilbert Collins	Kendall	90	52
M. Huisinga	Piatt	90	52
Floyd Torbert	DeWitt	90	52
Melvin Scranton	Adams	77	44
Herman Standard	Fulton	76	38
Clarence Whitler	Macoupin	76	32
Dean Stevenson	Henderson	72	40
Fred Burrus	Henderson	71	32
Carl Strubhar	Ford	71	28
Arch Sharpe	Ford	68	28
E. E. Houghton	Peoria	64	30
Leonard Greer	Vermilion	62	30
A. Danker	Kankakee	62	24
Cletus Wax	Kankakee	61	24
Leon LeMair	Hancock	59	24
Wallace Watts	LaSalle	59	24
Joe Kukuck	Kankakee	52	18
Milton Hem	Kendall	51	14
W. R. Bilderback	Hancock	49	18
Harold Peach	Lee	45	18
Leslie Larkin	Lee	43	14
Herbert Roseling	LaSalle	34	6

The Music and Dance Festival

By D. E. Lindstrom

THOUSANDS of cars poured in and rapidly took up the parking spaces around the Illinois Memorial Stadium at the University of Illinois on the evening of September 4 as 25,000 people gathered in the west stands to witness the first novelty band, square dance, and folk dance festival held in connection with the Illinois Farm Sports Festival. They came to see their own talent express the type of fun-making entertainment which is found in many rural communities in the State of Illinois and to witness the WLS show which reflects the type of entertainment enjoyed by thousands of rural people.

Two hundred and fifteen individuals, representing 24 groups in 12 counties of Illinois, took part in the preliminaries and finals of this outstanding feature of the Farm Sports Festival. Champaign County alone sent in six groups; Livingston County sent four; LaSalle, DeKalb, and far-off Monroe County each sent two. Novelty bands averaged four in number, square dances nine, and most folk dance groups had sixteen people taking part.

Just glance at these people as they come to the stage door of the Auditorium during the preliminaries. You are impressed with the number of young people in these groups — young people who are exuberant, happy, full of anticipation, but ready to take defeat with a smile.

The judges rated the groups appearing in the preliminaries in two classifications — A and B. The A classification groups performed in the evening.

The desire to participate in the evening performance caused many of them to show anxious, serious faces when in the wings, but when they appeared on the stage they were all smiles, happy, and intense. Monroe County wanted to come on first since they had their softball game to play. The girls of Monroe County won that softball game, becoming champions. Their anxiety only added to, rather than detracted from, the zest with which they entered their folk dance and novelty band features.

LOGAN COUNTY TRIO
"They Rated 'A', Played Before 25,000."





LIVINGSTON COUNTY'S APPLE KNOCKERS
They knock knocked and the judges gave 'em the blue ribbon.

The novelty bands were, to say the least, novel. Music making instruments fashioned out of pitchforks, washboards, and funnel and hose, with costumes which would draw the envy of circus clowns, were all a part of the novelty bands, and yet they produced good music. The Kentucky Apple-Knockers and the Melody Mixers, both from Livingston County, the Sunshine Boys from Logan County, and the Kentucky Hayseeds from Champaign County were given the A rating and appeared in the evening. The Hayseeds particularly typified the group you might find in open country and rural communities playing for dances all night. The novelty bands were good in the preliminaries, but the four A groups performing in the evening were knockouts. They made the audience roar. The Kentucky Appleknockers from Livingston County gained the most votes from the judges, but the audience voted them all winners.

A whirlwind from the country came in with the square dancers. The LaSalle County group, in full costume, with Wilbert Anderson calling, set a pace that was hard to match. But animation and gaiety characterized all square dances. The Vermillion County group was so animated that we were afraid the caller, Walter Pate, who also danced, would drop from sheer exhaustion before his five minutes were up. Then the Macon County group with Tom Emerick as caller, under the direction of Everett Brown, executed a beautiful and precise dance in country costumes and gave the audience a chance to breathe again. These three, with the Champaign County square dance made up of young people under the direction of Al Moore, were placed in the A group. They had hard competition from The Whirling Eight, Charles Taylor's square dance group from LaSalle County, and other groups.

Going into the finals before these 25,000 people, these four A square dance groups displayed super-animation. The LaSalle County group, with its beautiful costumes which for the ladies were old-fashioned hoop style skirts and anklets and appropriate costumes for the men, won the hearts of the audience. Wilbert Anderson, caller, and Webster M. Setchell, chairman of the group, can be proud of their square dancers, and we hope they are called on for entertainment in communities in LaSalle County repeatedly.

The outstanding individual square dance performance, however, was that of the lady in the Vermilion group in the black full-skirted dress, whose whirling animation caught and held the attention and admiration of the audience. What was her name? Ask Walter Pate, the caller, or M. E. Richards, the chairman. The Vermilion County group was made up of man and wife for each of the four couples.

Then came the folk dances, all in costumes, closely copied from the European type, and all done to the music of old country folk dance tunes. Here especially, young people of the ages of 16 to 30 prevailed. Two of the groups chose the old English folk dance, Waves of Tory, with its over and under, back and forward, twisting and turning, in beautiful precision with the cadence of the music. Tazewell County used the old Polish folk dance, Cshebogar, as did one or two of the B Group. But Ford County, with Delmar Gurley in charge, using its own adaptation of an English folk dance, added animation to precision and highly colored costumes, and carried away the honors of the evening performance.

The folk dances, with their costumes and their rhythmic presentations, were the most picturesque, artful, and beautiful of the entire evening's performance. Does this portend the return to an expressive art engaged in by rural communities and groups in the open country — especially young people's groups? If true, it drives home the belief that true art often comes from and is imbedded deeply in the rural community.

(Continued on page 29)

CALIFORNIA CALLS!

Costs and Arrangements Complete for I. A. A. Tour to American Farm Bureau Federation Convention at Pasadena



CALIFORNIA beckons to Illinois farmers. Plans are complete for the 18th annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation, December 9-11, in Pasadena.

An all-expense tour, arranged by the Illinois Agricultural Association will give Farm Bureau members the opportunity to see sunny California at minimum cost. At the same time you may attend a national Farm Bureau gathering, meet farm folks from other states, exchange ideas, see and learn new things.

The journey has been mapped out to include as much of the west as can be seen consistent with low cost. From St. Paul to the Pacific Coast, the route will be via the Northern Pacific Railway. At Seattle, a big steamship will take you out on the blue waters of Puget Sound. The Pacific Coast down through Washington, Oregon and California will be covered via Southern Pacific.

Great interest, naturally, centers in California, your destination, scene of the convention, and the home of tall stories about the weather.

Historically, California is one of the oldest settled portions of the United States. The state was discovered only 50 years after Columbus discovered America. California was really the first "New England," not the group of northeastern Atlantic states which now bears the title.

Scenes connected with the famous gold discovery in 1849, the film colony at Hollywood, wonderful orange groves and orchards, the beautiful ocean off California's golden coast will greet you. Individual sightseeing tours about Los Angeles and Hollywood can be organized during the convention. Pasadena is only 12 miles from these cities.

Don't overlook San Francisco. It is the principal seaport on the Pacific Coast. The city is built upon hills at the northern end of a peninsula which extends down the coast and shelters famous San Francisco Bay, a landlocked port into which the largest vessels steam with ease. At the entrance to the bay, at

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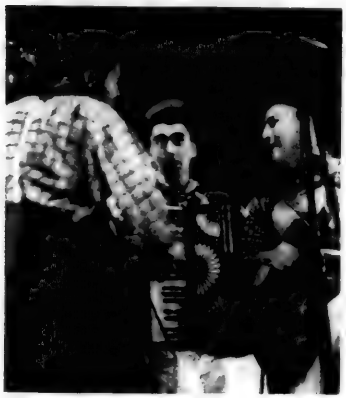
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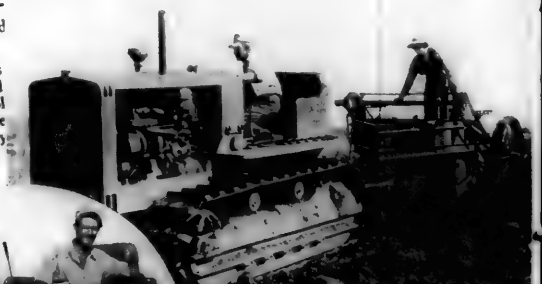
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(Continued on page 30)



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Save Money — Place your order now for delivery next Spring. The salesman who drives a Blue and White Service Company tank truck has an attractive proposition for you. 33,000 tractor owners in Illinois use Blue Seal Motor Oil. It must be safe and economical!





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Mr. Chester A. Ide, commissioner of Highways, Bushnell Township, McDonough County, writes: "We are now using the third drum of Blue Seal Motor Oil in this Diesel "Forty" Caterpillar. Since using Blue Seal we have noticed a decided improvement in the compression of the Diesel motor giving it added power. This tractor has operated approximately 2,000 hours of hard road work. We are highly pleased with the results we have received from Blue Seal Motor Oil."



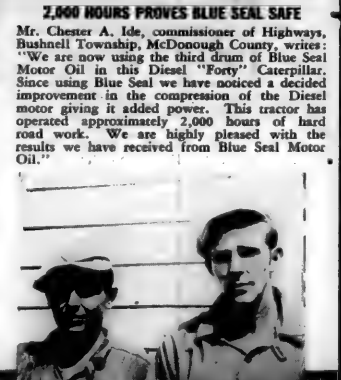


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Mrs. Sherrard says, "We have used Blue Seal Motor Oil and Magic Aladdin Gasoline in our car and tractor for years with excellent results. We firmly believe in purchasing these fine products from our own service company because we are assured of uniform high quality at large savings."

Messrs. Cook and Frew (at right) operate this huge semi-trailer truck between Lyndon, Illinois and Chicago. They haul heavy loads of livestock to market and make fast merchandise freight deliveries on their return. Heavy loads, night and day travel in all kinds of weather demand the finest lubricating oil.





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IT COST $250
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CUMBERLAND County has nothing on Lake when it comes to staying on the land if the case of Albert J. Stahl, president of Lake County Farm Bureau, is typical.

Albert's grandfather first tilled the soil on the Stahl farm many years ago. He owned 80 acres and rented an additional 250. When the farm was passed on to his son, Albert's father, 22 of the rented 250 were purchased and the rest let go. This made a total of 102 acres the Stahls owned. This was passed on to Albert. Irving, Stahl's son, is now helping his father take care of the farm which is located a few miles southwest of Libertyville, just above the Cook County line.

Although Stahl's farm was graded better than 90 percent in the Pure Milk Association's neatest farm contest, Albert's accomplishments don't stop there by any means. He was the first president of his Pure Milk Association local in 1926. For the last six years, he has been president of the fire department in Libertyville and reports the purchase of a new fire truck which will open the eyes of citizens in that town. He has been a school trustee for the last 15 years and a farm account keeper since the project started in Lake County.

Stahl claims that he was one of the first farmers in Illinois interested in the Farm Bureau. "Heck," he said with a smile, "this farm wouldn't be in the shape it is without the help of the Farm Bureau. I attribute what success I've had to following Farm Bureau teachings and principles."

Albert has been rotating his crops for the last 20 years, he says, so the soil conservation program isn't anything new to him. This year he has 26 acres each in corn, oats and barley. The rest is in timothy hay and alfalfa.

Stahl reports that he never really met his wife. He's known her all his life. Her former home is right across the road. He says that 24 years ago she came over to live with him. There seemed to be a little domestic dispute as to which house had been built first. Mrs. Stahl finally remembered actual dates, stating that the Stahl home had been built 30 years ago, while her old home was built three years previous to that.

"Well," laughed Albert, "she liked my place better anyway. She came across the road to live in it."

Mrs. Stahl is a charter member of Home Bureau and is on the Lake County Home Bureau board. Commenting on the recent Illinois Farm Sports Festival Mrs. Stahl declared that the Home Bureau should do more of that sort of thing.

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The newest building on the farm is the milk house. Made of brick, it scored almost 100 percent in the neatest farm contest. All he says it needs is a metal box for discs. Stahl is proud of his new electric hot water heater.

"It costs only 1c per kilowatt to run," says Albert, "and works automatically.

(Continued on page 33)



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. . . the Stahl dog.

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HIGH COMPRESSION F-30
Pulled eight 14-inch plows at Newark.

High Compressioned Farmall Pulls Eight 14 Inch Plows

When a Farmall-30, high-compressioned and mounted on rubber, pulled eight 14-inch plows in third gear during a tractor demonstration held on the farm of John S. Potter near Newark, Kendall county, September 11th, the three hundred enthusiastic farmers present were thoroughly convinced that this was the solution of their power problems. This outfit plowed a little more than half an acre each time it went around the 80 rod land.

An old style steel-lugged International 22-36, recently high-compressioned, pulled, two three-bottom plows easily in high gear. When eight fourteen inch plows were hitched on, however, the tractor did not have sufficient traction to hold, but the rubber tired tractor pulled the same load with ease.

In explaining high compression, A. F. Wilt of the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation compared this type of power to that of a coil spring, stating the more the spring is compressed the harder it will rebound when released; similarly, the more gasoline is compressed the harder the piston will be forced down when ignited. He further stated that the advantage of this type of motor comes not so much from the extra power but from the saving in fuel.

Miscellaneous sales of $3,118 in one day is the splendid record made by Macon-Piatt Service Company on August 31. This record sale consisted of 1243 gallons Soyoil paint, 368 gallons linseed oil and turpentine, 50 gallons roof coating, 10 gallons Blue Seal fly-spray and several other minor products. Z. W. Welch, manager, reports that this accomplishment is the result of a well planned sales program which received the whole-hearted support of his salesmen.

Annual Meeting at Peoria on Oct. 15th

The tenth annual meeting of Illinois Farm Supply Company will be held at the Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Thursday, October 15th, announces L. R. Marchant, Manager.

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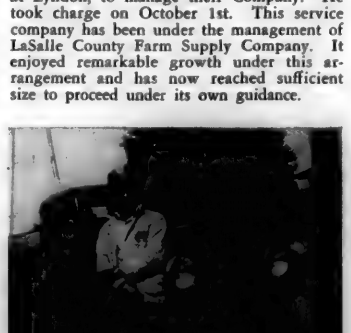
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Why We Are Farm Bureau Members

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THREE MORE PRIZE - WINNING ESSAYS

FOURTH PRIZE ESSAY
by W. H. Nuttall, Lawrence County, Ill.

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W. H. NUTTALL

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by M. A. Koeller, Pike County, Ill.

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Another thing with which you will want to become acquainted is the farm account book. The University and Farm Bureau work together on this and furnish you with a wonderful auditing service.

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Farm Bureau Insurance saves us a lot of money. We have life, fire and automobile policies. We appreciate the advice and help of the Farm Advisor, and the help with the Government's conservation program. Then there are the Four-H clubs. Our boys and daughter are all members and believe me Bill, they get a world of good training, both in a practical and social way.

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HIGH COMPRESSION F-30
Pulled eight 14-inch plows at Newark.

High Compressioned Farmall Pulls Eight 14 Inch Plows

When a Farmall-30, high-compressioned and mounted on rubber, pulled eight 14-inch plows in third gear during a tractor demonstration held on the farm of John S. Potter near Newark, Kendall county, September 11th, the three hundred enthusiastic farmers present were thoroughly convinced that this was the solution of their power problems. This outfit plowed a little more than half an acre each time it went around the 80 rod land.

An old style steel-lugged International 22-36, recently high-compressioned, pulled, two three-bottom plows easily in high gear. When eight fourteen inch plows were hitched on, however, the tractor did not have sufficient traction to hold, but the rubber tired tractor pulled the same load with ease.

In explaining high compression, A. F. Wilt of the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation compared this type of power to that of a coil spring, stating the more the spring is compressed the harder it will rebound when released; similarly, the more gasoline is compressed the harder the piston will be forced down when ignited. He further stated that the advantage of this type of motor comes not so much from the extra power but from the saving in fuel.

Miscellaneous sales of $3,118 in one day is the splendid record made by Macon-Piatt Service Company on August 31. This record sale consisted of 1243 gallons Soyoil paint, 568 gallons linseed oil and turpentine, 50 gallons roof coating, 10 gallons Blue Seal fly-spray and several other minor products. Z. W. Welch, manager, reports that this accomplishment is the result of a well planned sales program which received the whole-hearted support of his salesmen

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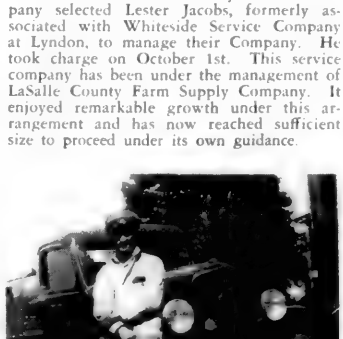
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A Farmer . . .

On Co-operation

By RALPH ALLEN,
Tazewell County, Illinois

WHEN farmers become dissatisfied with the net income received for their labors, they begin to study the things that contribute to or influence it. The factor easiest to understand and most important is the price.

To influence this price, it is necessary to undertake a service which has been usually left to others. This service is to market and sell farm products to the consumer and bring back the medium of exchange or consumer's dollar.



Ralph Allen

It is impossible to do this job as individuals. So a co-operative organization is set up to perform this service for the mutual benefit of producers. When this co-operative functions properly, it becomes, like a tractor or other machine, an implement to enhance farm income.

The co-operative is designed to enable farmers to get a maximum share of the consumer's dollar in a legitimate and ethical manner. The farmer should be interested in and support national policies tending toward better distribution of wealth so that more consumers will always have a dollar to share with him. That is good business.

The co-operative is somewhat different than implements of production because it is owned jointly by many farmers. This ownership is not as tangible as a tractor; its identity is lost among other ownerships. The farmer has a tendency to become unconscious of the possession and purpose of this implement in his business and often fails to use it to best advantage.

As with a tractor, he should have a thorough understanding of its purpose, mechanism, construction, operation, limitations and relationship with other equipment in his business. Like a tractor, the co-operative must not be turned over to hired help entirely and then forgotten. There should be a perfect understanding with employees as to just what the objective of the organization is.

The farmer knows that it requires fuel to move the tractor and make it work. He should realize the same thing about his co-operative. Volume of products handled is fuel for the co-op. The farmer must see to it that enough fuel is provided to attain productive results.

As with a tractor, the farmer should keep his co-operative implement in his own field and not go cavorting around in his neighbor's field. There might be a collision resulting in injury. So if the field is too small for the tractor, throw enough fields together until one is large enough for a tractor to operate efficiently and profitably.

As with his tractor the farmer should look upon his co-operative as an instrument of service, not an ornament. If it becomes obsolete, he should not allow it to sit around in a fence corner like a pile of junk. In that condition it has a depressing psychological effect and may stand in the way of getting a better one.

A co-operative might be compared to another farm implement, the truck. The truck is an improvement over the team and wagon. It has enabled the farmer to shorten his distance to market and to decrease the cost of necessary service.

Like a tractor, the co-operative must have proper lubrication to prevent friction. Absence of his lubricant can be very destructive. It can be the cause of the implement's failing in its purpose. This lubricant is also quite intangible. It might be described as attitude and conduct toward each other. The lubrication chart is instruction for applying this attitude and conduct toward one another.

As with the tractor, the co-operative implement should have an annual or semi-annual check-up, an audit. Overhauling, rebuilding or readjustment is sometimes necessary. It may be advisable to trade in an old co-operative on a new, up-to-date streamlined one — this is reorganization under up-to-date co-operative laws.

As with a tractor, the co-operative should be made to serve as a general-purpose implement whenever possible. The owner should keep in close touch with the manufacturer so as to know how to operate and maintain his implement. The manufacturer of a co-operative is usually a general farm organization, notably the Farm Bureau in the State of Illinois.

A co-operative tinkered up by amateurs is not apt to be as durable and serviceable as one put out by a reputable firm such as a general farm organization. Manufacturers are always concerned that their products are successful. They are ready and willing to inform and train the farmer to make proper use of his implement. The manufacturer is in close touch and association with the research department of the agricultural industry, namely, experiment stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture and extension service. The farmer should attend, whenever possible, schools of instruction offered by these service agencies and keep well informed about his own business machinery.

As with a tractor, loose nuts should be avoided in a co-operative. It seems to be very difficult for many of us to get past the triangle pants stage. We often resist a change in economic sanitation, even though it is for our own good. A lot of cuddling and bouncing on the knee seems to be necessary to keep us from kicking and squalling. A good bouncing off the end of the toe would probably stimulate the brains to percolating, and that is a job that should always be left to home folks.

Co-operatives will never reach their maximum effectiveness until the road is smoothed out by community organization. Community organization is the caterpillar track for co-operatives.

Crime is costly to agriculture. There is only one really effective way to eradicate chicken stealing, and that is to quit raising chicken thieves. When we get more key men, we will need fewer G-men. Farm advisers or extension agents are the finest types of key men. There should be one in every community. When you see dirt farmers popping up on public platforms, it is often an echo of extension men popping off in various communities. Necessity always becomes a mother when she gets to fooling around that kind of birds.

From talk before American Institute of Co-operation at Urbana, Ill.

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News . . . and VIEWS

A reduction of $18 per car for unloading live poultry at New York and Jersey City has been made as a result of the first poultry-rate case under the new poultry amendment to the Packers and Stockyards Act. The saving at these two cities alone will amount to approximately $100,000 a year.

More hogs will come to market next fall and winter, and prices will decline seasonally in fall months, according to U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Hog numbers continue to decline in Czechoslovakia. Governmental restrictions, 1934 drought and unfavorable corn-hog price ratios are reasons given.

"The worst corn I have seen in Illinois is better than the best in Kansas," Phil Evans of the Kansas City Producers, told farmers attending the ninth annual cattle feeders' day at Urbana.

An air conditioned sunshade for horses consists of an old straw hat in which ear holes have been cut and a wet sponge placed in the crown.

The resettlement administration announced recently it had made 2,747 loans and 5,103 grants totaling $1,916,231.27 in Illinois. Loans totaling $1,615,354.19, although fewer in number, were far in excess of the grants in amounts.

Definite predictions whether the Illinois grasshopper population will be worse next year than the hordes now consuming Illinois crops is not possible for nearly three months, W. P. Flint, chief entomologist for the University of Illinois, reports. "If conditions remain similar in late October and early November to what they are now, numbers will be greater," Flint said. "An early wet fall would prevent grasshoppers from laying the full quota of eggs, thus cutting numbers considerably."

The biggest invisible tax the farmer pays for wire fence and other steel goods is that due to the protective tariff which enables the small number of companies to fix an artificial price free from foreign competition.

Legislation and the Farm Home

(Continued from page 7)

Boardman is superintendent of the Sunday school, and both have been teachers of young people's classes for many years. Mrs. Boardman is treasurer of the County Council of Religious Education.

Although keenly interested in affairs outside the home, Mrs. Boardman has not allowed any phase of her children's education or interests to be neglected.

In Home Bureau work for 10 years, she is local unit chairman and has served four years on the county board, two as vice-chairman and two as chairman. Drama contests have been a special feature for her. One year she won the county, district and state Home Bureau speaking contest. She is a member of the county program-planning committee appointed by Dean Mumford.

"Of course, I am busy," Mrs. Boardman said, "but a busy person gets things done. Home Bureau has taught us to do simple things in the most efficient way in order to have time for other things in life."

The farm on which the Boardmans live was electrified 16 years ago. They use electricity in pumping, grinding and in the home. "I shall be glad to receive letters from the women with suggestions or questions regarding legislation. From their letters I am assured of their interest and cooperation. We hope to approach this work from an educational standpoint. We are not lobbyists," Mrs. Boardman emphasized. "Our plan is to present lessons accordingly." — Nell Flatt Goodman.

Music and Dance Festival

(Continued from page 22)

Much credit goes to these 12 groups who challenged the WLS entertainers to do their best lest they be overshadowed. The winning groups received the acclaim of the audience and when winnings were announced, wild demonstrations of joy and happiness came from the members of the winning group seated in the stands. All groups in the evening performance were sufficiently creditable, however, that most of them were given first place by at least one of the six judges.

But that audience of 25,000 was phenomenal. Everyone was happy, in fine spirits, they responded with thunderous applause to the fine performances of all groups and yet they were gentlemanly, orderly, appreciative, courteous — things which can rarely be found in audiences of such large numbers out in the open. They came from the rural and open country communities in the State of Illinois and illustrate the true spirit with which the average rural audience enters into an appreciation of fine entertainment. The Illinois Agricultural Association, WLS, and other cooperating agencies deserve much credit for the splendid way in which this demonstration was staged. But for the spirit and fineness of performance and the splendid appreciation, credit can be due to none other than the people who took part and made up the audience and to the great organization which they represent.



Opening baseball activity at the Farms Sports Festival Sept. 4 at 10, Will County took Adams into camp in the quarter-final round of the State tournament, score 7-1. In losing the game, Adams made six errors and was limited to six hits by Zatteau, Will pitcher. McHugh of Will led the hitting with three hits in five tries at the plate. Although Murphy of Adams was held to one hit in three trips, he managed to keep his average high enough to win the batting championship of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League. Leading 12 batters will be found at the end of this article.

In a game which featured eight errors, Carroll turned back Lake County in the semi-final round, score 6-2. Big guns of Lake County were silent in this game; D. Cremin being held to one hit in five tries, and Keine netting no hits in five times at the plate. Rupp of Carroll led the hitting with two out of three.

Displaying the finest pitching of the State tournament, H. Robson of Henry County held Will County to two hits as his team pushed on to victory in the other semi-final game of the day, score 5-0. Will County was allowed only the minimum number of times at bat by the crafty Henry hurler, namely 27. Nine Will players went out by the strikeout route.

In the consolation game for third place in the Farm Bureau League which was played Saturday morning on Illinois Field, Lake County triumphed over Will, score 8-3. Keine, Lake County batter who ended in second place in the batting race, showed his power by boosting three out of five balls into fair territory. Portegy was the winning pitcher, and Waldvogel was the losing flinger.

Henry County proved why it should be champions in the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League by winning the State championship game from Carroll County, score 3-2. In the hard fought battle which brought spectators to their feet time and time again, K. Stephens, Henry pitcher, held the opposing batsmen to a mere three hits while his teammates were collecting eight. A. R. Pruitt, Henry powerhouse, led the hitting by having a perfect day — four hits in four tries.

Henry's victory Saturday afternoon brought home its first State championship. Although Henry has been in the running several years, the championship was never quite captured. Will County took the championship in 1934, DeKalb was victorious in 1935, and now Henry adds its name for 1936. Who will it be in 1937?

Leading batsmen in the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League, out of some 100 men who have been to bat at least 14 times, follow (a cup will be given to the leading hitter, Murphy of Adams, by the Baseball League):

	AB	R	H	PER
Murphy, Adams County	21	9	13	.619
L. Keine, Lake County	26	4	15	.576
D. Cremin, Lake County	40	28	22	.550
B. Stephens, Henry County	21	10	11	.523
H. Olson, Henry County	23	7	12	.521
B. Brook, McHenry County	16	2	8	.500
Havens, McDonough County	14	4	7	.500
McCoy, Kickapoo of Peoria County	14	2	7	.500
Drecksler, Will County	17	5	8	.470
Spencer, Adams County	20	9	9	.450
Paulson, DeKalb County	16	9	7	.437
B. Slone, Kickapoo of Peoria County	16	3	7	.437

CALIFORNIA CALLS!

(Continued from page 23)

the foot of the peninsula, is the world-renowned Golden Gate — about a mile wide.

An overnight journey of about 400 miles on the Southern Pacific will take the party through Los Angeles to its suburb Pasadena. Mild weather is the boast of Los Angeles. Its year round temperature averages 62 degrees and 300 days of the 365 are generally clear. The city is situated on a plain extending from the Sierra Madre range to the ocean. Its water supply is carried 240 miles from the mountains through the great Los Angeles aqueduct leading from the Owens River in the Sierra Nevada Range.

Pasadena, the Farm Bureau convention city, is famous for its palm-bordered avenues and lovely homes. It has beautiful semi-tropic trees and flowers.

Pasadena will be preparing for its annual Tournament of Roses which it holds New Year's Day. Thousands of blossoms are gathered for that event and used in decorations for the lavish parade of flowered floats.

Illinois dairy farmers who are members of the party are likely to have opportunity to swap experiences with California Dairymen. Dairying is an important part of California agriculture.

Visitors will encounter many strange and new crops in California. They will hear talk of citrus fruits — lemons, limes, grapefruits and oranges. They will hear of olives, prunes, English walnuts, loquats, melons of various kinds, and an astonishing variety of vegetables.

Two return routes are available to those taking the tour. Return route "A" will lead from Pasadena by way of Boulder Dam, Great Salt Lake, Royal Gorge, and Colorado Rockies. Return route "B" will traverse the South. This will include Grand Canyon, New Mexico, Houston and Galveston, Texas, and New Orleans. From that point northward to Chicago you come up the Mississippi Valley via Illinois Central.

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By EARL C. SMITH
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These committees met in the city of Des Moines in July of 1933. After consideration of the possibilities under the Act, this general conference selected what was termed "The National Corn Hog Executive Committee" consisting of 25 men representing each of the states. The corn-hog adjustment programs of 1934 and 1935 were the outgrowth of this committee's deliberations and recommendations. This committee was also responsible for recommending to the administration the so-called pig killing program which resulted in the removal from the market channels of the country, six million pigs from the spring crop of 1933.

What factors prompted the committee in recommending such a radical departure from the age-old practice of hog producers? First, the tremendous increase in pig production which had been for years increasing, finally resulted in an average price level for hogs in 1932 of $3.59 per hundred. Second, a serious drought in the north and northwest caused a totally inadequate supply of feed to develop the pig crop of that region. These pigs were finding an outlet in the markets of the northwest, particularly St. Paul at around $1.25 per hundred. Such unheard of prices were insufficient to pay transportation and commission charges. The farmers of that region were destined to realize nothing from either feed or hog production that year. It seemed that two birds could be killed with one stone.

First, by adequately compensating the pig producers of that region and some other spotted regions of the drought area, farmers could be supported in their desire to refrain from asking other governmental assistance. Second, by placing poorly fed or starved animals in the soap or grease kettles, market channels could be relieved of an ever-increasing bearish influence upon hog price levels.

Because this particular effort has been so seriously criticized and is now being revived by demagogues on the platform, and because I happen to have been chairman of the National Corn-Hog Committee that made this recommendation to the national administration — I would not discharge my duty, I could not even retain my self-respect, did I continue silent, while the uninformed or those intentionally attempting to deceive, continue to brand this program as an insidious attempt to destroy needed human food.

If this program was unmerited, then the National Corn-Hog Committee should bear its just portion of the responsibility for its recommendation to Secretary Wallace and President Roosevelt.

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Why was so much concern given to the killing of these "poor little pigs?" It would seem that Christianlike or statesmanlike study and response to fact would have resulted in more interest in determining the cause of millions of human beings being out of work rather than so much concern over killing six million pigs at sixty to ninety days of age rather than six to nine months.

We are yet hearing that the comparatively high price for hogs in recent months is the result of the pig killing program. I leave for any intelligent audience of farmers to determine the accuracy of such statements.

I come back to the record. Previous to the adjustment program, the average price of corn in 1932 in the cornbelt was 15 cents per bushel. In 1933, it was 35 cents, a large portion of the increase being due to the corn loan program which was started late in that year. In 1934, it was 78 cents; in 1935, 77½ cents. The average hog price was $3.59 per hundred in 1932; $3.68 in 1933; $4.38 in 1934, to which should be added approximately $1.50 from benefit payments or $5.88 per hundred; and in 1935, $8.50 per hundred.

With wheat, the record discloses an average price of 35 cents in 1932; 74 cents in 1933; 89 cents in 1934 and 88 cents in 1935. These commodities were under adjustment and the figures disclose an approximate increase of 400 per cent in the price of corn, 160 per cent in the price of wheat and 140 per cent in the price of hogs. Because of the action of organized milk producers, milk was not placed under adjustment. What is the record as to price level? In 1932, milk was $1.30 per hundred; in 1933, $1.57 and in 1935 $1.80 per hundred, or an increase of 40 per cent.

These commodities being the four basic products of cornbelt agriculture present interesting studies as to the effect of adjustment versus nonadjustment. Similar results through adjustment have been obtained in other areas. I refer particularly to cotton and tobacco. What has been the result nationally? I told you the national net income of farm people in 1932 was $2,579,000,000 or 5.38 per cent of the national income. In 1933, it was $5,853,000,000 or 8.37 per cent; in 1934, $4,465,000,000 or 8.60 per cent; and in 1935, $4,750,000,000 or 8.96 per cent of the national income.

This two and one-quarter billion dollars increased income immediately found its way into the market channels of the country. It has played an important part in such economic improvement as we have had. One has only to note the improvement in the agricultural implement and automotive field as proof of this statement.

In an effort to undermine the support and confidence of farmers in the principles of adjustment, opponents are attempting to convince farmers that by reducing production they invite foreign farmers to come into the American market and enjoy the results of American farmers' cooperation. Time again will not permit any lengthy discussion of the question of imports and exports. But there is one phase of our opponents' statements that need answering. Great emphasis is being placed by them upon increasing importation of farm products.

There has recently appeared in the press a comparison of the value of agricultural imports in 1935 with those of 1932. Is this a fair comparison?

It is true that imports of agricultural products were at their lowest point in 1932, the total value of these imports being $611,688,000.

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(Signed) Paul E. Mathias,
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CALIFORNIA CALLS!

(Continued from page 23)

the foot of the peninsula, is the world-renowned Golden Gate -- about a mile wide.

An overnight journey of about 400 miles on the Southern Pacific will take the party through Los Angeles to its suburb Pasadena. Mild weather is the boast of Los Angeles. Its year round temperature averages 62 degrees and 300 days of the 365 are generally clear. The city is situated on a plain extending from the Sierra Madre range to the ocean. Its water supply is carried 240 miles from the mountains through the great Los Angeles aqueduct leading from the Owens River in the Sierra Nevada Range.

Pasadena, the Farm Bureau convention city, is famous for its palm-bordered avenues and lovely homes. It has beautiful semi-tropic trees and flowers.

Pasadena will be preparing for its annual Tournament of Roses which it holds New Year's Day. Thousands of blossoms are gathered for that event and used in decorations for the lavish parade of flowered floats.

Illinois dairy farmers who are members of the party are likely to have opportunity to swap experiences with California Dairymen. Dairying is an important part of California agriculture.

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(Signed) Paul E. Mathias,
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Without question, I defend the principles upon which the adjustment efforts in agriculture have been made. I do not believe they alone provide the ultimate and permanent solution of the farm problem. I do maintain, however, that so long as American business operates on the basis of adjusting its supply to the demands of markets at profitable prices and so long as American labor controls hours of labor and wages, that American farmers have no other pleasure than to organize, develop, refine and perpetuate the same principles in the operation of their business.

an over-supply of corn already in the United States had reduced the average price level to 15 cents per bushel?

How could wheat be imported into America and pay a tariff of 42 cents when the United States already had its elevators full approximating an annual supply even before the harvest of 1932 and an average price level for the country of 35 cents.

It is surprising to me that there were any imports at all, but never lose sight of the fact that a substantial portion of the imports of agricultural products consists of things American farmers do not and cannot produce. Would it not be fairer to compare the value of imports in 1935 with the value of imports in years when the price levels of commodities were substantially the same? If so, we should compare the average imports of agricultural products in 1929 and 1930 with the imports of 1935 as the average price level of basic agricultural commodities in 1929, 1930 was approximately the same as the price levels of these commodities in 1935. Such a comparison discloses that the average agricultural imports of the earlier period had a value of $1,500,000,000 compared to a total of agricultural imports in 1935 of $1,084,414,000.

In making this statement, I offer no defense of international policies being pursued by the State Department. I think those policies should be changed in a substantial manner. I make the defense only in answer to those who are attempting to convince farmers that the adjustment programs in agriculture are resulting in an advantage to the producers of farm products of other countries. There is no farmer in the United States more thoroughly convinced than I that the American market must be protected and preserved for the American farmer, and I will support every constructive means to that end.

In our review of past experiences, we cannot ignore the decision of the Supreme Court invalidating much of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. While not in agreement with some important phases of that decision, particularly its declaration that the farm problem is a local and not a national problem and also that the purpose of the Act was to regulate or regiment farmers, yet as citizens, we recognize and abide by the decision of the court. It was with this attitude of mind that one hundred representatives of American agriculture assembled in Washington immediately after the Supreme Court decision to decide what should and could be done within the limitations of the decision to protect and to perpetuate the essential embodiments and purposes of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. There was a surprising unanimity of opinion, the conference agreeing on a recommendation that resulted in the Soil Conservation Act.

Can anyone deny the soundness of this law and properly administered being in the general public interest and directed toward national welfare? Certainly as a nation, we are interested in conserving the greatest of all natural resources and assets — soil fertility. Certainly every thinking citizen must recognize the folly of continuing to rob the soil by the production of crops above the demands of markets and witness the surpluses of such production breaking the price of respective crops to a point that is unprofitable to producers.

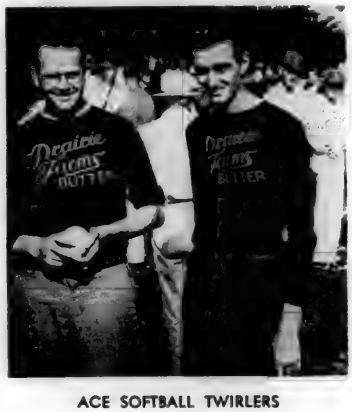
While unqualifiedly defending the principles and purposes of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and Soil Conservation Act, yet I recognize that the initial efforts to administer these laws seem to have been fraught with an unnecessary amount of red tape and complication. There has been entirely too much centralization of authority within the federal government. There has been too much dependence placed upon prehistoric reports of production within our states and their respective subdivisions. There must be and will be simplification of procedure, resulting in more local responsibility to protect and to carry out the purposes of these laws. It is our responsibility as farmers to see that this is done. These changes in administration policy will be accomplished to the extent that farmers organize and through constructive organization pave the way for such development.

In my judgment, one of the greatest mistakes made in the administration of the Soil Conservation Act has been the emphasis placed upon the depleting acreage bases and the reduction of such acres on individual farms. With this approach and the continuing publicity to encourage the reduction of crops grown thereon, public sentiment — especially in our cities — has recognized this law as intended to plow under or destroy food and fiber. I believe it would be much more constructive and certainly more defensible to place greater emphasis upon the soil conserving base of the farmer, to offer reasonable compensation for the maintenance of such conserving base, and more substantial compensation for the increased planting of genuine soil conservation crops. It would be comparatively easy to convince the thinking public that substantial costs are involved in the treatment of land for the successful growing of real soil conservation crops, such as alfalfa, sweet clover, etc. and that reasonable compensation therefor was justified. The public having a continued interest in the preservation of soil fertility could more easily be brought to recognize that such a program is in the national interest.

It is my deep conviction that the two big problems confronting America are its farm and unemployment problems. During the years of their consideration, there has developed two general philosophies or thoughts in approaching their solution. One group holds that to the extent industry is successful in stimulating its activity, employment will increase, resulting in greater demand for farm products and natural stimulation in the price of farm products. I have never subscribed to this viewpoint. I have an abiding conviction that the unemployment of labor during recent years was the direct result of a steadily declining income of farmers since 1920. For a few years, farmers drew upon their savings of more prosperous years; later, they used their credit until exhausted and with the lowest income of the present generation, their buying power was destroyed.

We are spending billions annually to assist the unemployed. I have no fault to find with any reasonable effort made by government to assist deserving people who because of no fault of their own find themselves without employment. But I believe that when proper and full attention of the nation is focused upon the farm problem, we will find that by placing a small portion of the tremendous sums being spent directly to meet the unemployment problem into the solution of the farm problem, the increased buying power of farmers resulting from such an attitude of government will go further to meet the unemployment problem in a constructive way than all efforts now being made through temporary projects of government.

Why should farmers, who constitute from 25 to 28 per cent of the population be satisfied to continue with eight or 10 per cent of the national income? We have never witnessed a greater era of prosperity in America than during the years when farmers had their largest percentage share of the national income. Are farmers willing to admit that as a class they do not represent at least the average of American citizenship? If we as a group do constitute at least an average of American standards of thinking and living, of support to our government, of holding to the ideals of representative government, why should we not more aggressively demand until we receive a fair and equitable share of the national income for perpetuating the greatest industry of the country — American agriculture? I believe this will be accomplished just to the extent farmers organize and through their organization constructively and mili-



ACE SOFTBALL TWIRLERS

Their pitching brought Peoria Victory. "Screwball" Johnson, left, and teammate.

tantly demand, secure and perpetuate the necessary policies of government.

Looking to 1937, we all recognize that conditions are far different today from what they were from 1922 to 1932, when the greatest all-time surplus of American crops was stored in the elevators, warehouses and coolers of the nation. Temporarily at least, farm surpluses are a thing of the past. We should literally carry out the purpose of an adjustment program. While the public recognize these adjustments as programs to reduce, we are now at that point when adjustment should be upward.

I most firmly believe that in 1937, a national farm program under federal guidance with farmer direction and control should provide reasonable payments for the maintenance of present acreages of soil conserving crops with a more substantial compensation for those farmers who desire in a small measure to increase their acreage of soil building crops; that the balance of each farm in America should be operated according to the wishes of the owner or operator, but with the understanding that should there result a volume of production over and above the demands of markets at reasonable price levels, that upon proclamation of the Secretary of Agriculture, each cooperating farmer would agree to hold in farm warehouse storage under federal seal and with federal loans theron, not to exceed a given percentage of his production of a given crop. Under such procedure, soil fertility would be preserved, freedom of farmers in planning their operations assured; market price levels stabilized and surpluses provided and held in a manner that would not unduly affect market price levels.

In addition thereto, the nation would be assured of a reservoir of supplies safeguarding against a recurrence of droughts or other disasters. Such a program can be administered in a comparatively simple and practical way and should command the respect of every thinking citizen of the United States.

The Farm Bureau movement of this nation has pointed the way and will continue to fight that farmers may receive a fair share of the national income, may enjoy a reservoir of credit at interest rates commensurate with those available to other industry, that farmers be called upon to pay only a fair share of the cost of government, that the American market be preserved for the American farmer, that in exchanging goods with the world it be accomplished on a basis of practical barter rather than through diplomatic understandings and agreements, and that our money system be made the servant of men rather than man the servant of money. Great strides have been made in placing these issues before the public and in varying degrees success has been achieved. Farmers must continue to fight in behalf of these great principles and policies of government. I believe that to the extent we are successful will farmers become happy and contented and will the nation prosper.

I further believe we will be successful in carrying into full and permanent effect these policies just to the extent that thinking farmers of the United States rally to the banner of the American Farm Bureau Federation, learn to think and act together and through organization present a united front.



IRVING STAHL AND ACCORDION
"I'll have a novelty band at next year's Festival."

SPORTS FESTIVAL DRAWS 30,000

(Continued from page 17)

HORSE-PULLING CONTEST — (Light Class) Homer Crawford, Potomas, (weight 2815) first; H. G. Terry, Sidell, (weight 2820) second; Donald Rueger, Farmer City, (weight 1550) third; Clarence Good, Ludlow, (weight 1550) fourth. Winner pulled 2850 lbs. 15 feet. **(Heavy Class)** Elmer Lamb, Benient, (weight 3230) first; Old Orchard Farm, Savoy, (weight 3620) second. Winner pulled 2700 lbs. 27½ feet. E. T. Robbins, judge.

MUSIC AND DANCE FESTIVAL — (Novelty or String Band) Livingston Co. No. 2, first; Livingston Co. No. 1, second; Logan County, third; Champaign, fourth. **(Square Dance)** LaSalle Co. No. 1 Group, first; Champaign Co. No. 2, second; Vermilion, third; Macon, fourth. **(Folk Dance)** Ford County, first; Champaign No. 1, second; Tazewell, third; Iroquois, fourth.

TUG O'WAR — (First round) Macoupin outpulled Brown; Livingston beat Iroquois; Kendall, Champaign, DeKalb, Piatt, St. Clair, Marshall-Putnam, McLean, Vermilion, and Edgar drew byes. **(Second round)** Kendall outpulled Livingston; DeKalb outpulled Piatt; Marshall-Putnam outpulled St. Clair; Macoupin, Champaign, McLean, Vermilion and Edgar drew byes. **(Quarter-final round)** Kendall outpulled Macoupin; DeKalb outpulled Champaign; McLean outpulled Marshall-Putnam; Vermilion outpulled Edgar. **(Semi-final round)** Kendall outpulled DeKalb; Vermilion outpulled McLean; McLean outpulled DeKalb for third place. **(FINALS)** Vermilion outpulled Kendall for the State Championship.

CHECKERS — Carson G. Metcalf of Greene County won the State Championship by whipping Floyd Jackson of Champaign County in the finals. Ben Bullington, Christian County and Frank Galaway, DeWitt County, were beaten out in the semi-finals. Also rans included Claude Wise, LaSalle County; Ole Oltman, Whiteside County; Wayne Wax, Vermilion County; Lester Lindsey, Iroquois County; Z. A. Robb, Randolph County; R. M. Bean, McHenry County; S. L. Harnit, Kankakee County; John L. Steele, Shelby County; William Murphy, Pike County; C. Homer Doane, Piatt County, and W. D. Spence, Livingston County.

HOG-CALLING — R. A. Green, Vermilion, first; Merle Reel, Woodford, second; Norman Taylor, Macoupin, third.

SWEEPSTAKES RESULTS — The 10 leading counties for the sweepstakes cup awarded by the I. A. A. to the County Farm Bureau scoring the highest total of points in the various events follow: Champaign 1997, Livingston 1890, Vermilion 1040, DeKalb 781, Sangamon 669, Peoria 656, Monroe 609, Marshall-Putnam 572, Iroquois 552 and LaSalle 536. More than 60 County Farm Bureaus took part in the contests.

SPECIAL FEATURES — (Oldest Farm Bureau Member) Warren Beebe, Greene County, 88 years old. **(Family of 4 or more coming the longest distance)** Lewis Green, Boone County, 190 miles. **(Largest Farm family)** Mr. and Mrs. John D. Mappingly, Edgar County, 13 members including Rose Marie, Allen, Janet Faye, Thomas, John Edwin, Betty Jean, Leon Arthur, Phyllis Ann, Loretta, Catherine and Charles Francis. **(Winner of Pony)** Three way tie to Robert, Frank and Walter Silver of Champaign County.

Judges for events — **(Music and Dance Festival)** Edgar L. Bill, Clare Hull, V. Vaniman, John Lair, and Miss Jane Whelan. **(Chicken and husband-calling)** Talmage DeFrees and Mrs. R. E. Milligan. **(Rolling-pin throwing)** Dean H. W. Mumford and Donald Kirkpatrick. **(Darning)** Miss Edna Gray, Mrs. Elsie Mies and Mrs. Virginia White. **(Tug o'war)** Bert Abney, J. W. Whisenand and Fred Oltman.

I'm For the Farm Bureau, Says Albert Stahl

(Continued from page 25)

It's the finest thing I ever had on my farm."

The dairy house is fully equipped with milk cooler and hot and cold running water. Stahl says that the entire building, including masonry and carpenter work, was built for $250.

None but pure-bred Holsteins are allowed in Stahl's dairy barn. He says he has been raising them for years. There are 32 head. This year, at the Antioch Fair, his yearling bull took first prize and the grand champion trophy. He'll exhibit more next year.

Charming people, the Stahls of Lake County. — Howard Hill.

EDITORIAL

The Farmer Takes a Seat

WHAT is the most outstanding accomplishment of organized farmers efforts since 1920? John T. McCutcheon of the Chicago Tribune, gives you the answer in the accompanying cartoon.

For 12 long years and more, Agriculture, figuratively, if not literally, waited on the rest of the country. Following the post war deflation, farm prices remained substantially below parity. Industry, finance, business and labor, were in the saddle. Agriculture pleaded in vain for a seat at the table of privilege. But it was denied. Protection for all or protection for none became the farmers' battle cry. The only plan promising to bring equality was twice vetoed.

Then came 1929 and the deluge. It's all history. Any one close to the farm and its problems during the past 15 years knows the story backwards. The stock market crash. Europe unable to buy our products when further credit was withdrawn. The farmer without a backlog of savings, out of the market as a buyer. Ruinous farm prices. Factories closed. Unemployment. Fear. Busted banks. Bread lines. Relief rolls. And then realization.

We must raise farm prices and the farmer's economic status, everyone agreed. Selfish, hard-boiled industry saw the point. The Triple A Act, the corn loan program, gold revaluation and lower farm interest rates got votes in the cities.

Organized agriculture had won the fight. It received recognition. And it is getting more and more. Both parties are pledged to carry on an effective farm program to restore and maintain fair prices for farm products. Promises are flying thick and fast.

Agriculture is being waited upon. How different from the twenties.

AGRICULTURE THEN AND NOW



After being the waiter for fifteen years it must be——



Very pleasant to find yourself the most honored guest.

"Fire Prevention Week" Oct. 4-10 has more than average meaning to one who has seen a cherished home destroyed by fire. The insurance money seldom compensates for the loss. Cooler weather and the lighting of fires in stoves and furnaces increases the danger of fire loss. Before cold weather comes check the chimney and smoke pipes. Remove the fire hazards. Keep a fire extinguisher, ladders and pails handy. Avoid smoking about the barns. Clean up and burn inflammable rubbish. Most fires are preventable. Do your part to keep down fire loss.

Congratulations

OUR fledgling contemporary, the estimable CLIC, bustling house organ for Country Life Insurance Company, is crying for recognition of the Company's remarkable achievement. In case anyone in the wide, wide world hasn't heard the news . . . s s h h h ! . . . the Company recently passed the $100,000,000 insurance in force mark. And all in 7½ years, which, according to hard driving Manager Larry Williams, cuts all previous life insurance records in half.

Here is truly a great victory for farmer co-operation. The RECORD congratulates the management, agents, employees, but more particularly the Farm Bureau members of Illinois. Their loyalty, support and personal sense of responsibility for the Company's success made it possible. And this goes for the no less remarkable growth in business and service of Illinois Farm Supply Company, Illinois Agricultural Mutual, Farmers Mutual Reinsurance, Producers Creameries, livestock marketing and other co-operative affiliates. So long as the spirit "All for one, and one for all," dominates, as it does today, constant gains in strength and service to Illinois farmers may be expected.

Fire Prevention Week

ONE of the tragedies of our earlier years was the destruction of the fine old farm home we lived in as a small boy. Fire came mysteriously one day while everyone was away and burned it to the ground. A few years later a tornado ripped through that section of Will county, leveled the barn and corncrib and broke off the trees between which we swung our hammock and dozed many a summer Sunday afternoon after a week of hard work in the field. These changes together with the loss of the cherry orchard which died a natural death have transformed the old homestead. The new buildings look cold and out of place. The farm never will be the same.

Small vs. Large Crops

FARMERS have insisted from time to time that short crops invariably bring greater returns than bumper crops. The New York State College of Agriculture in a recent study tends to substantiate this view. Short supplies of cattle and potatoes it was found, brought greater gross returns than large. Small crops of corn, oats, wheat, and rye returned about the same gross income as large crops. On the other hand larger crops of hogs, barley, hay, and fruits, brought greater gross income. The fact that a smaller crop takes less from the soil and costs less to harvest and market, gives the farmer all the advantage when he avoids price-wrecking surplus production.

Record



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In This Issue

Cold Storage Lockers

The Tullocks of Winnebago County

Going to California

A Husky Ten Year Old

Hybrid Corn Hits Fast Pace

and Others

November
1936

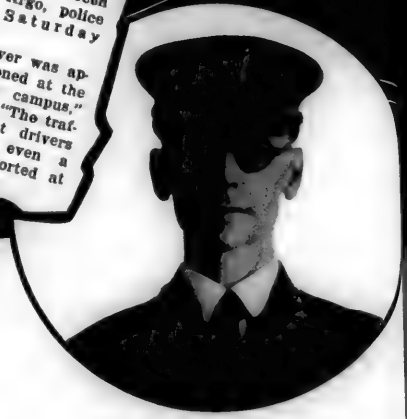


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"Drivers Were Careful"

MORE PROOF THAT I. A. A. IS THE PREFERRED RISK LOW COST COMPANY



Chief of Police ROY ARGO
Champaign, Illinois

25,000 rural folks mostly Farm Bureau members attended the big Illinois Farm Sports Festival Sept. 4. Traffic was heavy but drivers were careful. Not even a scratched fender was reported. Take the word of Chief of Police Roy Argo of Champaign as published in the local paper. He was there. So were thousands of IAA auto insurance emblems . . . the mark of careful drivers.

This company is proud of the record its policy holders have made in careful driving. Few accidents is the secret of low cost auto insurance.

If you're a CAREFUL DRIVER and a Farm Bureau member you are eligible for IAA low cost insurance. Only $4.30 semi-annually will insure you against liability. Covers liability for damages to persons or property committed by you or your wife while driving a car. Also protects any person of legal age driving your car with policyholder's consent. A small fee payable only once when you take out the policy is additional. Full coverage also available at savings up to 40 percent. Includes personal liability and property damage, fire, theft, wind, and collision insurance.



THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

NOVEMBER, 1936
VOL. 14 NO. 11

Illinois Agricultural Association

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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GEORGE THIEM, Editor



THE campaign in the cities to arouse consumers over the rise in food prices has a familiar ring. It is a reminder of the bitter opposition in the '20s to the McNary Haugen bill. In that struggle of organized farmers for surplus control legislation, the then Secretary of the Treasury, a power in Washington, opposed the measure on the ground that it would raise the price of food. Now the same interests are using identical arguments in condemning agricultural adjustment and balanced production.

The picture above shows a window display at Michigan and Van Buren Sts., Chicago. Window cards compare 1933 and 1936 prices of eggs, pork, beef, vegetables, and other foods. Cartoon blowups show a balloon labeled "Food Prices" leaving the ground. The farmers' own agricultural adjustment program adopted by a bi-partisan vote of the Congress is labeled "planned scarcity" and "deliberate destruction of food." The inference is that food prices should have been kept down to 1932-33 levels.

This sort of publicity can not help but arouse the ire of farmers who fought long and hard to secure parity prices for farm products. This propaganda is a disservice to those congressmen and senators of both parties who worked and voted to restore reasonable prices for farm products, and the farmers buying power. Moreover, it is viciously misleading for it fails utterly to recognize the tremendously important part higher farm prices have played in business recovery.

So unreasonable and unfair has this kind of propaganda appeared to Robert Vanderpoel, financial editor of the Chicago Evening American that he recently wrote as follows:

"Much is being said at the moment of the high cost of living. Curiously enough comparisons are always made with 1932 or 1933 and never with the boom years of 1928 and 1929 or even the more normal years of 1925 to 1927. We see market baskets of what the consumer can buy with his dollar, comparing 1936 with 1933 and tending to give the impression that the consumer has been crucified, but failing to explain that consumption was almost at a standstill in 1933 and that the consumer's dollar today will still buy substantially more than it would at any time from the war to the depression.

"Should we return to the conditions of November, 1932 when 'Business Week,'" said:

'Commodity prices now back at the lows of this Spring, seem to be stabilizing around these bankruptcy levels'?

There are interesting days ahead. For one thing, the election Nov. 3 will clear up much of the bitterness between strongly partisan workers. Most of us are tired of hearing and reading political propaganda, c h a r g e s and countercharges so much of which is untrue. A change in the "news" dished out by the daily press will be welcome. Whatever our beliefs about candidates and the issues of the day, let's all get out and vote. Regardless of what happens Nov. 3 the country will go forward toward greater prosperity and achievement. Our country will be safe so long as everyone acquiesces to the will of the majority as expressed at the polls.—E.G.T.



34° IN THE CHILL ROOM
Where meat is cooled before cutting and steaks may be aged to get that special flavor.

Cold Storage Lockers

By R. W. BALDERSTON

IT IS less than six years since the first cold storage locker plant was installed in this country. Since then the idea has had a tremendous growth; today there are more than 1,500 cold storage locker plants operating in the United States, and several hundred more are under construction. Plants now in operation are serving half a million families, and if the present rate of growth continues, it will be only a few years until locker plants will be the most important factor in handling meats (also fruits and vegetables) in farm communities.

A movement which has grown like this is one worthy of study. Why do locker plants fit into rural economy? What basic principles of value to farmers have they developed? Is the growth sound and normal, or is it unhealthy mushrooming? Are the plants of real benefit to American farmers?

Locker plants are an outgrowth of the practice of bringing fresh meat in quarters to a cold storage plant for freezing until ready for use. From this point it was quite logical to have cold storage rooms where the patron had a locker, to which no one else had access, in which he could store meat which was cut into steaks and chops before freezing.

The locker plant of today's design differs as much from the first installations as a modern automobile from the primitive one-lungers that are on exhibition in museums. It has a locker room where the temperature is held exactly at ten degrees above zero — the fluctuation is never more than three degrees. It has a sharp freeze room where a sub-zero temperature freezes products so rapidly that there is no deterioration in flavor or texture. It has a chill room held steadily at thirty-four degrees where meat is cooled before cutting and where some patrons age beef until it has the special flavor characteristic of the steaks served in high priced hotels and restaurants. It is, in short, a plant designed and built by expert engineers who have digested and put into practice the theoretical material on frozen foods that has been developed by dozens of scientific researchers in the past few years.

Locker plants have been successful primarily because of their dollar and cent value to farmers. Until they came into use most farmers had only from one to three months a year in which they could butcher; during the rest of the year they ate canned or cured meat or bought fresh meat at retail. Canned meat, nine months of the year, is a tiresome diet for anyone, and the farmer who has to buy his fresh meat is put in the position of buying at retail but selling at wholesale. Figures collected by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the U. S. Department of Agriculture show just how unfortunate this position is for the farmer.

In the summer of 1936 beef prices on the farm ranged from 4½c to 7½c per pound, live weight. Using the highest figure, this works out at about 12½c per pound, dressed weight. At the same time the general average retail price for beef was 26½c per pound. Now, a farmer patronizing a locker plant will pay an average of about 2c per pound, dressed weight, for processing, freezing and storage, raising the cost of his fresh meat to 14½c per pound. The average farm family uses about 1,000 pounds of meat a year — his saving by a locker plant is approximately $120 each year, and he has the advantage of having the finest of tenderized meat all the year around.

He makes other savings, too. Feed, especially in years like this, is expensive; and a pen of steers may be ready in July. To feed one head until winter butchering season will cost far more than locker rental. Thus the farmer who kills in mid-summer for winter use is saving his locker rent in feed bills alone. Then, there is always the question of spoilage. A day or two of warm weather may ruin 500 pounds of meat during farm butchering. With a locker plant this risk is

HOW ABOUT A NICE RIB ROAST
and a can of peas for supper tonight.



eliminated. Cured meat is subject to shrinkage, but frozen meat shrinks very little. Lockers enable farmers to kill at frequent intervals and have a variety of fresh meat on hand at all times.

From the financial side, the farmer does very well with a locker plant. But how about health? Is frozen meat as good as other?

If meat is quick frozen and held steadily at a temperature of ten degrees above zero, it is superior in quality to the same grade of fresh meat. Quick freezing makes meat 20 percent more tender and kills nearly 80 percent of the bacteria it contains. A month of storage kills one-fourth of the remaining bacteria, so that a quick frozen piece of meat, stored for one month, has 84 percent of the bacteria killed. This is a major health improvement.

If a piece of pork is quick frozen at ten degrees below zero and then placed in a locker room at ten above, it will be perfectly safe from trichinae. Quick frozen fruits and vegetables retain far more of their natural color, flavor and vitamin content than if canned, and are superior in these respects to the average fresh product that has been picked twenty-four hours. In fact, frosted foods have been selling at premium prices along the Atlantic seaboard for several years — quick freezing and frozen storage enables the farmer to take advantage of this fine food, and save money while doing it.

Plants have been built by individuals, corporations, and cooperatives. In each case they have been successful because they bring a reasonable return on the capital invested while saving the user a substantial sum on his annual food bill.



LOCKER ROOM
Farm Bureau Member James Dale of the Story County Farm Bureau, Ames, Ia.

Future development is problematical, but present trends indicate that a constantly increasing number will be installed by co-operative organizations.

Locker plants offer several distinct advantages to co-ops. They enable an existing organization to increase its net revenue substantially and to increase patronage in other lines from members. In some cases they have provided the revenue that reduced overhead costs in other operations. In others they have increased patronage of cooperative distributing associations to the point where they were able to earn a sure profit.

Evidence available today shows that locker plants are a real service to all parties concerned, but it is just as evident that proper design and operation are essential. There must be adequate insulation to keep uniform temperatures in the chill and locker rooms, aside from the fact that poor insulation will deteriorate in a very few years. The building itself must be solid and substantial, because a locker plant is a life time installation. The plant must be conveniently and efficiently arranged so that there is no unnecessary loss of refrigeration and so customers may reach their lockers with a minimum of effort.

Fortunately, most of the plants built today meet these standards. Modern engineers have perfected designs to conform with the requirements of scientific food preservation. Properly engineered cold storage locker plants fill a definite need: they save money for the user and give him better food than he could otherwise have; they are a sound investment for co-ops or private individuals; and they are a long step in making it possible for rural America to achieve a state of self-sufficiency unknown since the days of the spinning wheel and home loom.



YOU'LL FREEZE YOUR WHISKERS
In the sharp-freeze room where sub-zero temperatures work fast to hold flavor and texture.

Lee County First To Build Storage Lockers

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The initial plant will be located in Amboy where a building was purchased sometime ago and is now being equipped with a refrigeration system cooling room, and 328 large size lockers each of which is capable of storing 300 pounds of meat. On Oct. 20 approximately 160 lockers had been sold ($10 a year rental). On that date also nearly $2000 of stock had been subscribed and solicitation for additional subscriptions was going forward rapidly.

It is reported that the Amboy plant will cost in the neighborhood of $9000 including building and cold storage equipment. The Cold Storage Company also contemplates operating a similar plant at Dixon if the demand justifies. The $10 per year storage charge does not include service fees of the butcher who will be employed to cut meat and wait on patrons. The Amboy plant will be ready for operation on or before the middle of November according to Farm Bureau officials.

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34° IN THE CHILL ROOM
Where meat is cooled before cutting and steaks may be aged to get that special flavor.

Cold Storage Lockers

By R. W. BALDERSTON

IT IS less than six years since the first cold storage locker plant was installed in this country. Since then the idea has had a tremendous growth; today there are more than 1,500 cold storage locker plants operating in the United States, and several hundred more are under construction. Plants now in operation are serving half a million families, and if the present rate of growth continues, it will be only a few years until locker plants will be the most important factor in handling meats (also fruits and vegetables) in farm communities.

A movement which has grown like this is one worthy of study. Why do locker plants fit into rural economy? What basic principles of value to farmers have they developed? Is the growth sound and normal, or is it unhealthy mushrooming? Are the plants of real benefit to American farmers?

Locker plants are an outgrowth of the practice of bringing fresh meat in quarters to a cold storage plant for freezing until ready for use. From this point it was quite logical to have cold storage rooms where the patron had a locker, to which no one else had access, in which he could store meat which was cut into steaks and chops before freezing.

The locker plant of today's design differs as much from the first installations as a modern automobile from the primitive one-lungers that are on exhibition in museums. It has a locker room where the temperature is held exactly at ten degrees above zero -- the fluctuation is never more than three degrees. It has a sharp freeze room where a sub-zero temperature freezes products so rapidly that there is no deterioration in flavor or texture. It has a chill room held steadily at thirty-four degrees where meat is cooled before cutting and where some patrons age beef until it has the special flavor characteristic of the steaks served in high priced hotels and restaurants. It is, in short, a plant designed and built by expert engineers who have digested and put into practice the theoretical material on frozen foods that has been developed by dozens of scientific researchers in the past few years.

Locker plants have been successful primarily because of their dollar and cent value to farmers. Until they came into use most farmers had only from one to three months a year in which they could butcher; during the rest of the year they ate canned or cured meat or bought fresh meat at retail. Canned meat, nine months of the year, is a tiresome diet for anyone, and the farmer who has to buy his fresh meat is put in the position of buying at retail but selling at wholesale. Figures collected by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the U. S. Department of Agriculture show just how unfortunate this position is for the farmer.

In the summer of 1936 beef prices on the farm ranged from 4½c to 7½c per pound, live weight. Using the highest figure, this works out at about 12½c per pound, dressed weight. At the same time the general average retail price for beef was 26½c per pound. Now, a farmer patronizing a locker plant will pay an average of about 2c per pound, dressed weight, for processing, freezing and storage, raising the cost of his fresh meat to 14½c per pound. The average farm family uses about 1,000 pounds of meat a year — his saving by a locker plant is approximately $120 each year, and he has the advantage of having the finest of tenderized meat all the year around.

He makes other savings, too. Feed, especially in years like this, is expensive; and a pen of steers may be ready in July. To feed one head until winter butchering season will cost far more than locker rental. Thus the farmer who kills in mid-summer for winter use is saving his locker rent in feed bills alone. Then, there is always the question of spoilage. A day or two of warm weather may ruin 500 pounds of meat during farm butchering. With a locker plant this risk is

HOW ABOUT A NICE RIB ROAST
and a can of peas for supper tonight.



eliminated. Cured meat is subject to shrinkage, but frozen meat shrinks very little. Lockers enable farmers to kill at frequent intervals and have a variety of fresh meat on hand at all times.

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If meat is quick frozen and held steadily at a temperature of ten degrees above zero, it is superior in quality to the same grade of fresh meat. Quick freezing makes meat 20 percent more tender and kills nearly 80 percent of the bacteria it contains. A month of storage kills one-fourth of the remaining bacteria, so that a quick frozen piece of meat, stored for one month, has 84 percent of the bacteria killed. This is a major health improvement.

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The diary and account of the eight weeks trip from Scotland by sailboat to New York, then up the Hudson, through the Erie Canal to Buffalo, and on by way of the Great lakes to Chicago, is a prized possession of the Tullock family.

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But to get back to the old early American house. It is one of the interesting spots on the Tullock farm. Its thick sturdy hand-hewn oak sills, now nearly 100 years old, give it something of the character of its present owner.

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When the Winnebago County Farm Bureau was organized he took an active interest in it, and served for 10 years as president. He was at Peoria in 1919 when action was taken to establish the Illinois Agricultural Association on its present basis, and in 1922 was elected to represent the twelfth district as its director.

He served with ability and distinction for 11 years on the IAA board — on the Finance Committee and later as chairman of Business Service — throughout the period of rapid growth when all the present companies and commercial services were launched. His sound judgment and counsel are highly respected. He has given up part of his responsibilities but continues to serve as president of Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, a $141,000,000 company, and director from northwestern Illinois on the board of the Chicago Producers Commission Association. A member of the local rotary club, he is probably the most widely known farmer in Rockford and Winnebago county. He serves ably as presiding officer at numerous meetings and makes a good speech.

Seventy-two years on one farm is something of a record for consistency. George Tullock is canny and consistent. His kind make good wherever you find them. He is at the retirement age but has no thought of moving to town. "I never had any desire to live in town," he said. "To me it's a foolish thing to do. My whole ancestry and background is agricultural. I suppose its natural for me to like the farm."—Editor.

Plan Winter Program For Rural Young People

IN AN effort to supplement and develop the program for rural young people which was started about two years ago by the Agricultural extension division of the University of Illinois, Frank Gingrich, director of Young People's Activities for the IAA, has presented suggestions for activities of various counties in the next six months.



Folk dancing is lots of fun.

Tentative objectives for a program of work with rural young people have been placed in three divisions:

1. To cooperate with the agricultural and home economic extension service of the University of Illinois in developing and correlating a program for the best interests of rural young people in Illinois.

2. To provide an opportunity for rural young people to become better informed on various phases of agricultural organization and cooperation.

3. To develop and train organization and cooperative leadership.

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STRAIGHT FURROWS — CLEAN PLOWING

Left, Carl Shoger, Champion for the past six years at Wheatland. His tractor's all lit up for night plowing. Right, a bright lad in the Young Men's Class doing a neat job.





"AREN'T THESE NICE CUPS"

Boy Plowing Champs, Rollin Boughton and Raymond Patterson, who won at Wheatland.



"THAT'S A GOOD ONE!"

Farm Adviser Braham, left, of Will County, tells a new Knock-Knock to R. G. Boughton, president, Wheatland Plowing Match.

Pick a New Plowing Champion at Wheatland

Will County's 59 Year Old Contest Brings Out Expert Plowmen

ORVIS SCHROYER of Lily Lake, with a score of 92, took the title of champion plower away from Carl Shoger who had held it for the last six years at the 59th annual Wheatland Plowing Match in Will County, held Oct. 3. Schroyer used a McCormick-Deering tractor in winning the event open only to those who have won first in the men's class in past years.

The weatherman finally smiled on the annual event after three postponements. The day was one of the finest the competition has ever seen according to old timers. Dust, frequently a hazard, was almost absent. Little or no wind stirred up the freshly turned earth which had profited by recent rains. It was just right for plowing.

Paul Stiefboldt, Naperville, took second place with his Case tractor when he scored 90 in the prizewinners' division. Otto Mueller, second place winner last year, gave his home town of Naperville a little more prestige by taking third with a score of 89½.

Scoring was based on opening furrows, 25 points, conformation of furrows, 25 points, straightness of furrows, 25 points, evenness of furrows, 15 points, and neatness of plowing, 10 points. Judges in the prizewinners' class were Healy Alexander of Lockport, Walbo Thomas of Big Rock and Mungo Patterson of Wheatland.

Twelve year old Raymond Patterson, Plainfield, took first money in the boys under 15 division. Clarence Shoger, Wheatland, took second, Rollin Boughton, 17, of Plainfield, took home the cup in the boys 15-19 class. Boughton drove an Allis-Chalmers. Donald Morris of Big Rock, Deering outfit, came home with second money. Both winners had steel wheels on their tractors.



CAN HE REPEAT?

Irving Bauman, '35 State Husking Champ, Woodford County, will defend his title at State Meet on Jake Berkes Farm near Maple Park in DeKalb County, Nov. 4.

Milton Fouser, Plainfield, won first in the men's division riding a John Deere tractor. Second place went to Ralph Minto of Wheatland.

Other champions at the match included T. J. King of Wheatland and John Day of Marley who hold a two-way tie for first place in attendance. Neither has missed a match in the 59 years of its history.

"They can't plow today as they did in the first match," said King when asked how plowing today and 59 years ago compared. "At that time there were no riding plows — today there isn't a horse among the 37 entries. You had to plow two ridges and finish in a dead furrow in those days. When the plowing was over, the field looked as though the ridges had been patted down by hand. This can't be done with a tractor today."

General opinion among farmers the day of the match leaned toward medium to deep plowing. They agreed that too shallow plowing didn't do the work, while too deep plowing spoiled the ground in places.

A crowd estimated at 5,000 and upwards witnessed the plowing classic. Not all interest centered in the soft loamy fields where farmers with practiced eyes exchanged opinions as to the points made by individual plowmen. Equally busy and important were the women's departments in tents where pickles, pies, light cakes, fine needlework, home-wrought art and school exhibits commanded attention. The chicken dinner cooked and served by nearly 100 women was one of the big drawing cards.

When the Winnebago County Farm Bureau was organized he took an active interest in it, and served for 10 years as president. He was at Peoria in 1919 when action was taken to establish the Illinois Agricultural Association on its present basis, and in 1922 was elected to represent the twelfth district as its director.

He served with ability and distinction for 11 years on the IAA board — on the Finance Committee and later as chairman of Business Service — throughout the period of rapid growth when all the present companies and commercial services were launched. His sound judgment and counsel are highly respected. He has given up part of his responsibilities but continues to serve as president of Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, a $141,000,000 company, and director from northwestern Illinois on the board of the Chicago Producers Commission Association. A member of the local rotary club, he is probably the most widely known farmer in Rockford and Winnebago county. He serves ably as presiding officer at numerous meetings and makes a good speech.

Seventy-two years on one farm is something of a record for consistency. George Tullock is canny and consistent. His kind make good wherever you find them. He is at the retirement age but has no thought of moving to town. "I never had any desire to live in town," he said. "To me it's a foolish thing to do. My whole ancestry and background is agricultural. I suppose its natural for me to like the farm."—Editor.

Plan Winter Program For Rural Young People

IN AN effort to supplement and develop the program for rural young people which was started about two years ago by the Agricultural extension division of the University of Illinois, Frank Gingrich, director of Young People's Activities for the IAA, has presented suggestions for activities of various counties in the next six months.

Tentative objectives for a program of work with rural young people have been placed in three divisions:

1. To cooperate with the agricultural and home economic extension service of the University of Illinois in developing and correlating a program for the best interests of rural young people in Illinois.

2. To provide an opportunity for rural young people to become better informed on various phases of agricultural organization and cooperation.

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You Can Save Money Taking the I.A.A.'s All-Expense Tour to Pasadena

THE California-bound all-expense tour to the American Farm Bureau Federation convention, Pasadena, starts at the C. & N. W. station, Chicago, Wednesday, December 2. If you have not made your reservation, get busy. You'll save money by taking advantage of the low rates offered.

The ride to the coast has been described in previous issues of the RECORD. The prices quoted in the table do not include your hotel and meals during the time spent at Pasadena, December 8-12. It was thought that many who make the trip would either stay with friends or would want to make their own arrangements. You will have no difficulty in securing accommodations either in Pasadena or Los Angeles.

Los Angeles is only 12 miles from Pasadena with excellent electric service between. The Pacific Electric Railway runs 53 trains daily each way over the "Short Line" and 52 trains each way over the "Oak Knolls Line." Trains run at 20-minute intervals during the day. One way fare is 20 cents and the trip takes about 35 minutes.

Returning home from Pasadena there are two optional routes. Route "A" takes you to Las Vegas, Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Denver and Omaha. Route "B" is the southern trip where you see the Grand Canyon, Albuquerque and the Bad Lands, Houston and New Orleans.

Leaving Pasadena, December 12, returning on trip "A" you stop at Las Vegas, Nevada, the center of unequalled mountain and desert splendor. It is bordered by Boulder Dam, Death Valley, Valley of Fire, Lost City, Mount Charleston, Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon, Cedar Breaks and the Grand Canyon. Under liberal laws, this desert city is still a part of the old west. At night, the town brightens up, and lights may be seen from the desert for miles. The population of Las Vegas is estimated to be 9,200.

Just a short way from Las Vegas is Boulder Dam, a $165,000,000 project, the largest in the world. More concrete was used in its construction than in all other dams built by the United States Reclamation Service combined. Boulder Dam is creating the world's most extensive artificial lake, 115 miles in length with a shore line of 550 miles. The most expensive quarter-mile of roadway on earth is that which traverses the top of the Dam and links Arizona and Nevada at this point.

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COACH		TOURIST			STANDARD		
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All-expense for the going trip only with round trip rail ticket	$ 86.45	$104.55	$ 98.80	$102.25	$132.80	$121.15	$127.65
Round trip with return trip "A" all-expense except while in Pasadena	103.20	131.80	120.80	127.40	168.25	147.65	160.00
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"Tourist" passengers travel in reconditioned Pullman cars. They get the same meals, eat in the same diners, and have access to the observation and club cars the same as those who travel "Standard." The "Tourist" equipment is not as luxurious as "Standard" but it is just as comfortable.

The next stop after leaving Boulder Dam is Salt Lake City. In and about this city are numerous points of interest. The great Mormon Temple, built after 40 years' labor of native granite, seats 10,000 people. The State Capitol is said to occupy the most commanding site of any in America. From it may be seen Great Salt Lake and an expanse of mountain-walled valleys. Pioneers pitched their tents after a long trek across the plains on the site now occupied by the City and County Buildings, the finest west of the Mississippi River.

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Salt Lake City also has the University of Utah, and Fort Douglas established in 1862. The Jordan River which winds down the center of the valley, flows from a fresh water lake into a dead sea (Great Salt Lake) just as does the river of that name in the Holy Land.

From Salt Lake City the Rocky Mountains are visible as the special train journeys to Colorado Springs. This is the second time the Rockies will be seen by visitors as the northern range of the Continental Divide is crossed on the way out.

The country surrounding Colorado is probably as pretty as any that will be seen on the trip. It includes Pikes Peak, Cheyenne Mountain topped by an Indian pueblo, South Cheyenne Canyon with seven water falls, and many other canyons, drives and trails. Herds of elk and deer are usually seen about sundown.

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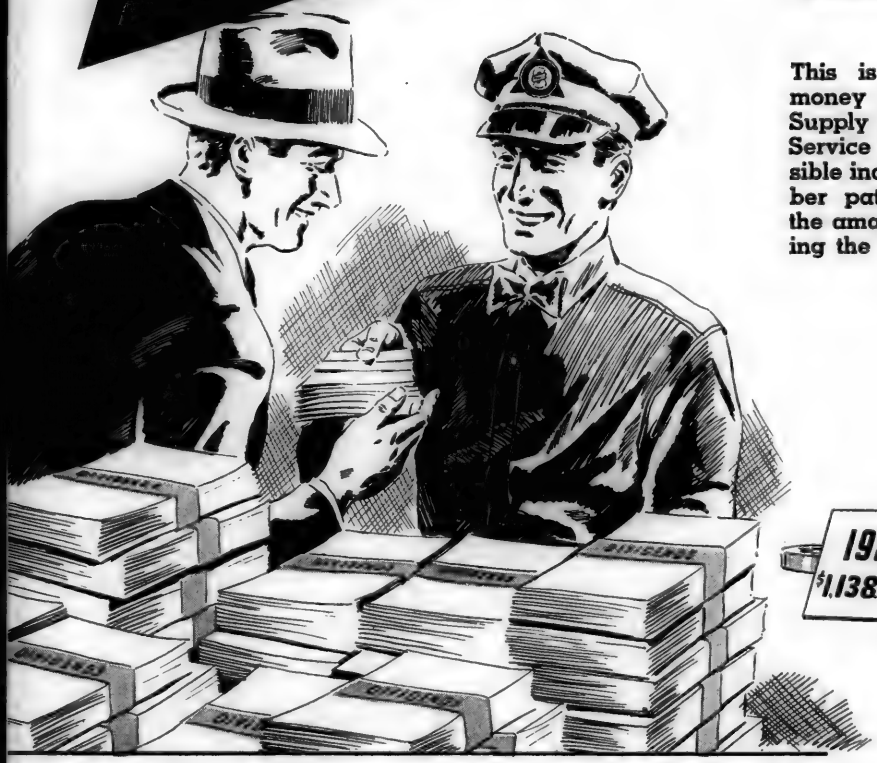
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This record growth of the Illinois Farm Supply Company and its 63 associated County Service Companies is also demonstrated in the volume of sales. It is estimated that retail sales for 1936 will exceed the $12,000,000 mark — over a million dollars each month — representing purchases made by approximately 90,000 customers. The great purchasing power of Illinois Farm Supply Company is shown in the fact that during the past year the County Service Companies sold 76 million gallons of petroleum products.

Sold Exclusively By the 63 County Service Companies Affiliated With

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 South Dearborn Street • • • • Chicago

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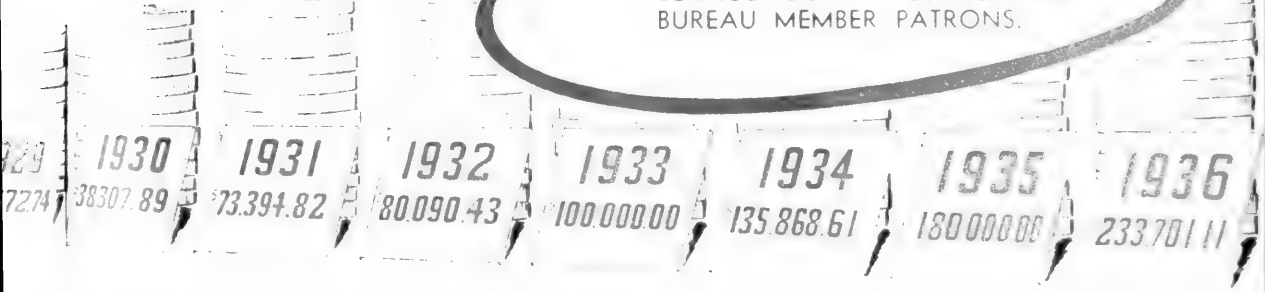
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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 South Dearborn Street • • • Chicago

VOICE *of the* MEMBERS

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With deep interest in rural people and agriculture, I am,

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Blackburn College,
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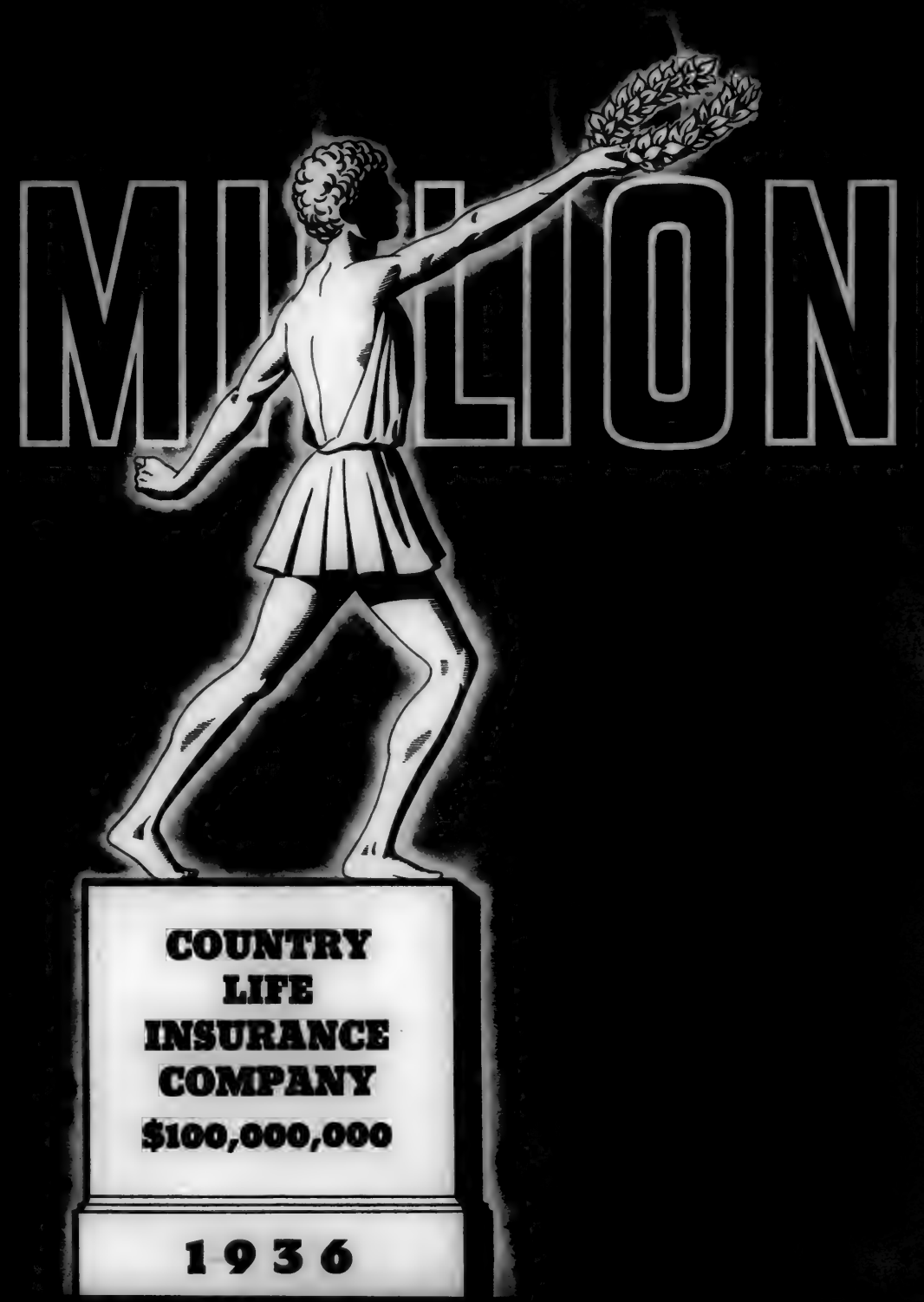
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100 MILLION



COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

$100,000,000

1936

Now We Face the Challenge to Mak

You have reason to be proud of the record progress made by Country Life. But that progress, in itself, is a challenge to even greater achievement . . . . for progress never stands still . . . . it is NOT a destination . . . . it is a continuous journey with the richer rewards always beyond the horizon. You face that challenge now . . . . the challenge to make Country Life the greatest insurance institution in the Middle West. And it can be done . . . . by the same spirit of loyalty and cooperation that has swept you to the hundred million mark in record breaking time. This is your company, you built it; you own it; — it is operated by yourselves, for your own profit, for your own protection. You have already proved what can be accomplished by united effort . . . . by true cooperation. History can, and WILL repeat itself.

Will you meet and conquer the new challenge as you met and conquered the first? You can do it . . . . easily . . . . without cost to you or to your Company . . . . and with very little effort on your part.

The coupon on the opposite page is the measure of your cooperation — the measure by which Country Life, your Company, will move on to its logical leadership. With your cooperation, Country Life cannot fail to meet the new challenge . . . . without your cooperation, it cannot progress.



o Make COUNTRY LIFE a Billion Dollar Company

DO YOU KNOW

That the amount of insurance premiums that go out of Illinois each year to companies located in the East, total $148,054,158 in cash payments ?

That this represents a volume of approximately Four Billion Dollars of Written Insurance ?

That approximately 25% of this business — $1[illegible] 000,000 in cash every year — is taken out [illegible] Downstate Illinois; right from the heart of yo[illegible] territory?

That Country Life is a legal reserve company [illegible] unsurpassed strength, paying annual dividend[illegible] to further reduce its record breaking low cos[illegible]

That it is only logical, then, that Country Life should make the strongest bid for the great share of this Downstate business?



If you are interested in representing Country Life in your territory, get in touch with your Country Life General Agent or write direct to Country Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.

COUPON

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Name.....
Address.....

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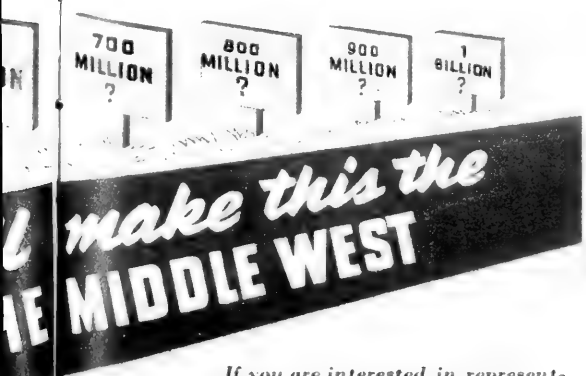
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Name

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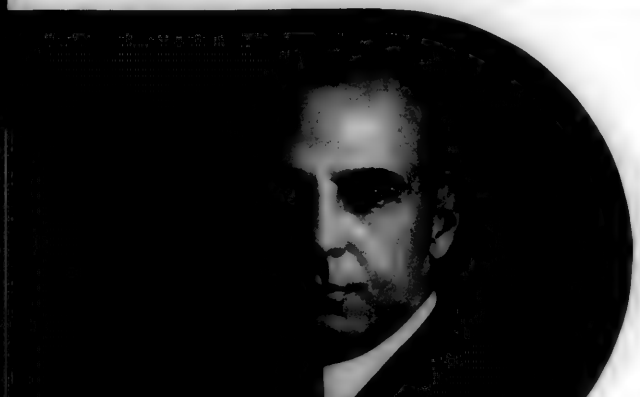
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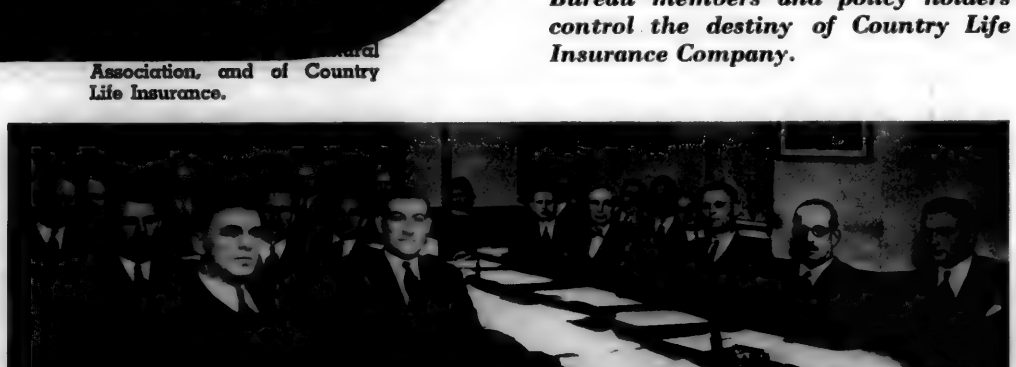
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Your Board of Directors — made up of one
by Farm Bureau people from each of

WITH authority, there is always responsibility — and members and policy holders will find part of their responsibility in the coupon on the preceding page.



L. A. WILLIAMS
General Manager
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Listen . . .

to Country Life's True-to-Life Radio Dramas over Station WLS, 1:00 P. M. Standard Time, Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

HELP--BY SENDING IN THE COUPON ON THE PRECEDING PAGE

A Husky Ten Year Old

ORGANIZED purchasing of farm supplies for Illinois farmers was revealed as a healthy, growing youngster doing a million dollars a month business, at the 10th annual meeting of Illinois Farm Supply Company in Peoria, October 15.

Ten years ago co-operative purchasing of farm supplies was considered of minor importance to agriculture, Manager L. R. Marchant said in his report. "Today Illinois farmers have come to realize that co-operative purchasing should occupy a substantial place in their economic activities since 20 to 25 per cent of their income is required to buy essential supplies used in their production."

Serving approximately 90,000 customers the company continued its record-making pace with a 25.93 per cent gain in income over 1935, a 29.83 per cent increase in dividends paid to member companies ($233,701.11), and a 21.58 per cent step-up in volume of products handled over the preceding year. Combined dividends and taxes paid by the affiliated county Service Companies during their past fiscal periods ending prior to January 1, 1936 exceeded $910,000 after which combined accumulated surplus was $1,195,904.71. This figure equals 121.7 per cent of farmers' money invested in the movement.

The idea that farmer-owned co-operatives don't pay taxes received a distinct set-back in the company's annual report. An aggregate of $2,497,675.83 was paid out by Illinois Farm Supply Company and the 63 affiliated service companies for state and federal taxes during the past fiscal year. "This should serve as a weapon to combat propaganda to the effect that co-operative companies do not bear their fair share of the tax burden," Marchant said.

Soy oil paint sales led in percentage gains over other products. The 212,680 gallons sold were 47 per cent greater than the year before. Gasoline sales were up 27.13 per cent, kerosene and tractor fuels 10.74 per cent, lubricating oil 10.88 per cent, and grease 18.5 per cent. Patronage dividends paid by affiliated service companies to members are expected to reach the one million dollar mark this year.

The report of the board of directors disclosed that margins on motor fuels have tended to narrow. Major oil interests have maneuvered the wholesale markets so as to make refinery operations more profitable at the expense of the retail marketing divisions. The federal government recently returned indictments for illegal and collusive action against 85 different refineries and their officials.

F. W. Peck, former chief of the Bank for Co-operatives of the Farm Credit Administration, now director of extension, University of Minnesota, was the principal speaker. In his talk on "Common Sense in Cooperatives" he warned his audience against being carried away by idealism and emotional appeal that is typical of some co-operatives.

"Common sense ordinarily dictates a middle of the road conservatism even though liberal ideas and objectives dominate the co-operative movement," Mr. Peck said.

He compared the self-satisfied co-operative resting on its past successes to the ostrich with its head buried in the sand. "Associations that rest on their laurels and believe they have run the race will awaken some morning to the fact that they have had their heads in the sand and that their competitors have passed them and gone on to greater achievements," he said. "It is as true of a co-operative as of an ostrich that if it has its head in the sand it cannot have its ears knocked down. But there are other vulnerable places awaiting a rather swift kick and it has been my observation that there are plenty of agencies waiting and willing to deliver said kick."

Peck advised against a "battling psychology" and a belligerent, bristling attitude that seems to invite fight. "This attitude carried to excess results in retaliation, in severe attacks by private business," he said. Strict attention to business and sound business procedure is the best way to meet adverse propaganda.

He cautioned farmers to select competent directors for their co-operative enterprises. "The board of directors," he said, "is charged with responsibility of formulating policies, adopting rules and regulations, establishing procedure, employing a manager, passing upon re-

(Continued on page 22)

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING, OCT. 15, PEORIA
"Organized Buying Cuts Farmers' Production Costs."





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Serving approximately 90,000 customers the company continued its record making pace with a 25.93 per cent gain in income over 1935, a 20.83 per cent increase in dividends paid to member companies ($253,701.11) and a 21.58 per cent step-up in volume of products handled over the preceding year. Combined dividends and taxes paid by the affiliated county Service Companies during their past fiscal periods ending prior to January 1, 1936 exceeded $930,000 after which combined accumulated surplus was $1,195,901.71. This figure equals 12.7 per cent of farmers money invested in the movement.

The idea that farmer-owned co-operatives don't pay taxes received a distinct set back in the company's annual report. An aggregate of $2,497,678.83 was paid out by Illinois Farm Supply Company and the 69 affiliated service companies for state and federal taxes during the past fiscal year. "This should serve as a weapon to combat propaganda to the effect that co-operative companies do not bear their fair share of the tax burden," Marchant said.

Soy oil paint sales led in percentage gains over other products. The 21,650 gallons sold were 47 per cent greater than the year before. Gasoline sales were up 27.13 per cent, kerosene and tractor fuels 10.71 per cent, lubricating oil 10.88 per cent, and grease 18.5 per cent. Patronage dividends paid by affiliated service companies to members are expected to [illegible] million dollars [illegible].

The report of the [illegible] disclosed that mergers of [illegible] have left [illegible] Minnesota interests have practically the same [illegible] as [illegible] "This is [illegible] profitable at the expense of the local marketing divisions." U. S. federal government recently returned indictments for illegal and collusive action against 88 different companies and their officials.

F. W. Peck former chief of the Bank for Co-operatives of the Farm Credit Administration, now director of extension, University of Minnesota, was the principal speaker. In his talk on "Common Sense in Co-operatives" he warned his audience against being carried away by idealism and emotional appeal that is typical of some co-operatives.

"Common sense ordinarily dictates a middle of the road conservatism, even though liberal ideas and objectives dominate the co-operative movement," Mr. Peck said.

He [illegible] "the soil [illegible] operative resting on its [illegible] to the district [illegible]

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OCT. 15 PEORIA
Organized Buying Cuts Farmers Production Costs





HOME BUREAU UNIT MAKES QUILT

For Mrs. Ralph Mangold (front left) of Mason County when fire destroyed her home last August. Each block carries name of donor.





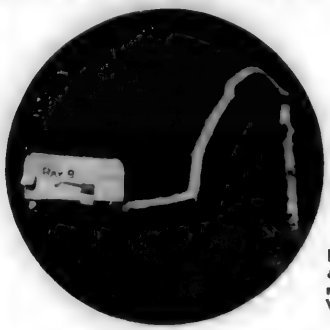
MULTIPLE PIG RAISER

Invented by Mrs. George Shaw, Mercer County, when sow with milk fever was unable to nurse litter. Fed 2 oz. skim milk every 4 hours, the pigs grew fast — are all husky shoats today.



TRENCH SILO BUREAU COUNTY

Dug in two days with team, plow and slip by E. I. Culp, Princeton. Silage was packed with tractor, covered with 4" straw, 4" dirt and oats sowed on it.



AS NATURE GREW IT

Prize picture, mail-box on Osage orange limb by Raymond Baumgart, Wabash County.





CHORES HELPER

Master Wallace Brandt gives his dad, Walter Brandt, McLean

"WPA JUNIORS?"

Not us, say Corky and Jimmy Gibbs, age 4 and 2½, sons of the Virgil Gibbs', Morgan County.



4-H CHICKEN JUDGING CHAMPS

From Richland County who won the meet at the College of Agriculture, U. of I. Left to right: Frank Bower, leader; James Cummins, Gerald Combs, Paul Gertsch.



PIG MANICURE SHOP

Face Lifting a Specialty. Siegfried Grosch and helpers butchered 275 hogs, 20 steers last winter for neighbors around Sublette, Lee County.

Farm Bureau News in Pictures

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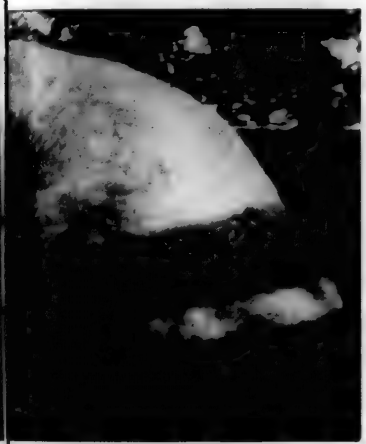


"HI THERE EVERYBODY"
Arlan Lee Slack and Rex. Arlan's dad, Wilbor, is a truck salesman for Fulton Service Company.



HA! THE SECRET'S OUT
Sports Festival Champ Swimmer Jimmie Miller, Logan County, practices in this pool on the farm of his parents, the Murrel Millers near Atlanta.



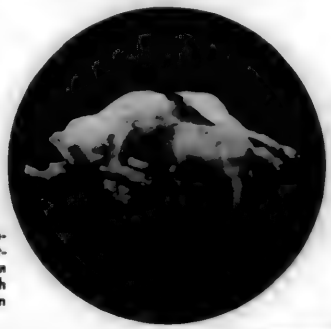


County member, a lift. "Milkin' this sow's a tough assignment," says Wallie.



BOB MITCHELL AND TRICK DOG
"Frisky is a great climber, runs over roofs, catches balls and food." Champaign County products.

WHITESIDE WHITE FACES
Farm Bureau 4-H Club baby beeves at County Fair, Morrison. Picture by F. H. Shuman, farm adviser.



FREE LUNCH COUNTER
"Just like mother's." Porker adopted by dog on Clarence Wilmeth farm, Effingham County.



4-H DAIRY HEIFER WINNERS
At Henry County Fair. Left to right are Miss Rehn, Jersey; Dale Layman, Brown Swiss; Vinston Johnson, Guernsey; and Frank Reed, Jr., Holstein.



FATHER AND THREE SONS
All charter and 15-year members of Winnebago County Farm Bureau. Below Charles Clikeman, father, and Roy. Above Ray and Rex.



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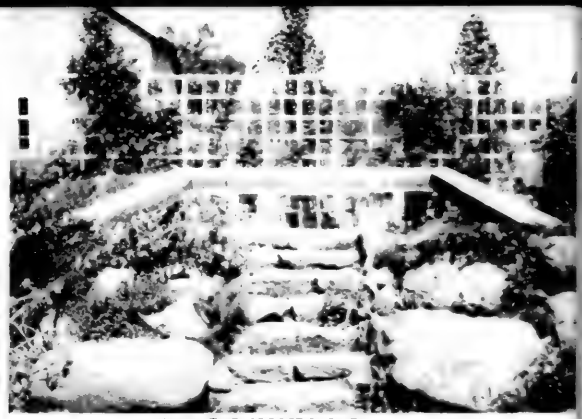
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"In your co-operative can the flow of authority be traced from the members to the board, and from the board to the manager, with a thorough understanding of the responsibilities of each towards the other and the members being the final resting place of the control? It is too common for ignorance of existing conditions to be used as an alibi and later on the affairs of the association found to be in such a condition that reorganization and a realignment of forces is necessary in order to exercise proper degrees of control."

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CLASS "A" MEMBERS	
Adams Service Co.	$3,267.16
Bond County Service Co.	705.42
Bureau Service Co.	2,441.33
Carroll Service Co.	3,352.89
Champaign County Service Co.	8,576.63
Christian County Farmers Supply Co.	3,045.92
Clark Service Co.	52.65
Coles-Douglas Supply Co.	4,574.70
De Kalb County Agri. Assn.	8,915.86
De Witt County Service Co.	2,387.48
Edgar County Supply Co.	4,413.23
Egyptian Service Co.	1,876.09
Farm Bureau Supply Co.	2,860.21
Fayette Service Co.	909.26
Ford County Service Co.	4,392.97
Fruit Belt Service Co.	1,653.92
Fulton Service Co.	3,838.14
Greene County Service Co.	2,209.77
Grundy Service Co.	964.81
Henderson Service Co.	1,308.85
Henry-Stark Service Co.	5,910.00
Iroquois Service Co.	5,216.80
Jersey County Farm Supply Co.	2,446.94
Jo Daviess Service Co.	2,489.41
Kane County Service Co.	2,324.62
Kankakee Service Co.	2,075.59
Kendall Farmers Oil Co.	2,409.27
Knox County Oil Co.	5,543.75
Lake-Cook Farm Supply Co.	5,889.34
LaSalle County Farm Supply Co.	5,766.15
Lee County Service Co.	3,844.09
Livingston Service Co.	6,635.40
Logan-Mason Service Co.	6,284.96
Macon-Piatt Service Co.	4,597.81
Macoupin Service Co.	3,861.18
Madison Service Co.	2,703.32
Marshall-Putnam Oil Co.	3,569.01
McDonough Service Co.	3,663.85
McLean County Service Co.	10,914.27
Menard County Farmers Supply Co.	1,869.64
Mercer Service Co.	1,555.82
Monroe Service Co.	1,892.66
Montgomery County Farmers Oil Co.	2,449.63
Morgan-Scott Service Co.	5,061.05
Peoria County Service Co.	3,597.29
Pike County Service Co.	1,457.39
Randolph Service Co.	2,577.06
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Illinois Grain Corporation	$57.51
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Hybrid Corn Hits Fast Pace In Peoria County

THE best hybrid corn is outyielding ordinary corn (open pollinated) from 10 to 20 bushels per acre this year in areas where there was enough moisture to make a fair crop.

Test plots on the Harold Shissler farm near Elmwood in Peoria county showed that some hybrids are much better than others. In fact, the poorest hybrids were no better than the best open pollinated. But the average of the Hybrids was a good deal better than the best open pollinated.

Take Illinois 543. That's a top notch double cross hybrid. In fact, it was the best of eight or 10 on the Shissler farm this year. Based on 100 hills husked out, the yield was estimated at 65 bu. per acre, not bad for a drought year. Right alongside Illinois 543 was some open pollinated corn from seed supplied by Ed Doubet who is no slouch when it comes to growing corn. The Doubet seed yielded 44.9 bu. per acre. A man named Appell in the same community supplied some of his best seed for the test plots. It made 47 bu. per acre.

Another striking difference between hybrid and open pollinated is in the stalks. The hybrid stands up straight as a company of soldiers in the kaiser's army. The open pollinated was tangled, some stalks lying flat on the ground.

Other good hybrids were U. S. 44 that made 61.2 bu., Illinois 361 that yielded 59.2 bu., and Illinois 710 that was right behind No. 543 delivering 64.5 bu. per acre. We won't tell you about the two or three hybrids that produced less than 50 bu. But there were some that yielded low along with the best of the open pollinated corn.

Mr. Shissler is one of a number of Farm Bureau members in Peoria and Henry counties who have hybrid seed for sale this year because they worked along with Farm Adviser J. W. Whisenand and the Peoria and Henry County Farm Bureaus.

Whisenand got interested in seed corn years ago when he was adviser in Henry county. He persuaded a number of corn growers there to start test plots, develop inbred strains, and later cross these inbreds to get the hybrids that are making corn history.

When he became farm adviser in Peoria county, Mr. Whisenand continued the same type of work with such men as Shissler who had the patience, ambition, and means to tackle a hard job. Don't think that producing hybrid seed is kid's play. It isn't. It takes a lot of work.

But what is hybrid corn? To produce hybrid you start inbreeding the best seed stock you can find. Briefly to develop the inbred stock you keep both tassel and silks on growing corn covered with paper bags. Then when the pollen has dropped from the tassel in the bag, you sprinkle it by hand on the silks. That's how you get your inbred ears. You plant the kernels from these ears and do the same thing the next year, and the next, and the next until you have a pure inbred strain. They're usually measly little ears, those inbreds. But my what they can do when you cross them.

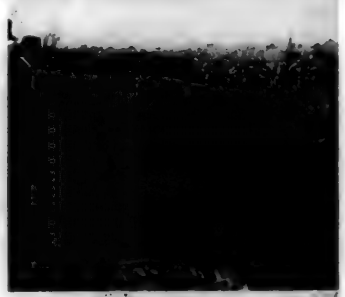
How do they do this? By planting, say three rows of one inbred alongside one row of another inbred. You then detassel the three rows so that the ears in those rows will be pollinated by the tassels from the one row. That's how the hybrid corn you pay $8 to $10 a bushel or more for is produced. The hybrid seed comes from the detassled rows. It takes a gang of men working constantly for two to three weeks to nip off the tassels in a field of any size. They must work back and forth in the rows plucking off the suckers and watching carefully for any tassels that may show themselves.

Shissler has about 500 bushels of the 543 strain to sell. Next year he plans to have a good deal more. He recently installed a $2500 seed corn drying outfit in a horse barn. He is drying seed for neighbors as well as for himself. The seed corn drier is an interesting device. An electrically driven fan forces warm air from the furnace on the ground floor up into six seed corn bins on the upper floors. The air ducts are made so that the hot air may be let into the bin either at the top or bottom. This is to get the corn throughout the bin down to a uniform moisture content of around 12 per cent. The hot air must be kept at a temperature of 100 to 105° Fahrenheit day and night to avoid ruining the seed. Shissler sleeps on a cot in the drying house while the "fire" is on to keep the thermometer at the right temperature continuously.

A lot of corn comes in that runs up to 25 per cent moisture. Frequent tests have shown that seed corn high in moisture content not only loses its strength, but also is prone to develop disease. When you dry seed corn quickly it puts corn diseases to rout. In fact, modern drying houses promise to revolutionize methods of combating root rot and other bacterial diseases that attack corn.

"GOOD CORN? SURE, IT'S HYBRID"
says Harold Shissler. And 65 bu. an acre is not bad in a drought year.







100 HILLS TO THE PILE
Each a different variety and what a difference. Hybrid yielded heavier, stood straighter. Farm Adviser J. W. Whisenand (below).

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Hybrid Corn Hits Fast Pace In Peoria County

THE best hybrid corn is outyielding ordinary corn (open pollinated) from 10 to 20 bushels per acre this year in areas where there was enough moisture to make a fair crop.

Test plots on the Harold Shissler farm near Elmwood in Peoria county showed that some hybrids are much better than others. In fact, the poorest hybrids were no better than the best open pollinated. But the average of the Hybrids was a good deal better than the best open pollinated.

Take Illinois 543. That's a top notch double cross hybrid. In fact, it was the best of eight or 10 on the Shissler farm this year. Based on 100 hills husked out, the yield was estimated at 65 bu. per acre, not bad for a drought year. Right alongside Illinois 543 was some open pollinated corn from seed supplied by Ed Doubet who is no slouch when it comes to growing corn. The Doubet seed yielded 44.9 bu. per acre. A man named Appell in the same community supplied some of his best seed for the test plots. It made 47 bu. per acre.

Another striking difference between hybrid and open pollinated is in the stalks. The hybrid stands up straight as a company of soldiers in the kaiser's army. The open pollinated was tangled, some stalks lying flat on the ground.

Other good hybrids were U. S. 44 that made 61.2 bu., Illinois 361 that yielded 59.2 bu., and Illinois 710 that was right behind No. 543 delivering 64.5 bu. per acre. We won't tell you about the two or three hybrids that produced less than 50 bu. But there were some that yielded low along with the best of the open pollinated corn.

Mr. Shissler is one of a number of Farm Bureau members in Peoria and Henry counties who have hybrid seed for sale this year because they worked along with Farm Adviser J. W. Whisenand and the Peoria and Henry County Farm Bureaus.

Whisenand got interested in seed corn years ago when he was adviser in Henry county. He persuaded a number of corn growers there to start test plots, develop inbred strains, and later cross these inbreds to get the hybrids that are making corn history.

When he became farm adviser in Peoria county, Mr. Whisenand continued the same type of work with such men as Shissler who had the patience, ambition, and means to tackle a hard job. Don't think that producing hybrid seed is kid's play. It isn't. It takes a lot of work.

But what is hybrid corn? To produce hybrid you start inbreeding the best seed stock you can find. Briefly to develop the inbred stock you keep both tassel and silks on growing corn covered with paper bags. Then when the pollen has dropped from the tassel in the bag, you sprinkle it by hand on the silks. That's how you get your inbred ears. You plant the kernels from these ears and do the same thing the next year, and the next, and the next until you have a pure inbred strain. They're usually measly little ears, those inbreds. But my what they can do when you cross them.

How do they do this? By planting, say three rows of one inbred alongside one row of another inbred. You then detassel the three rows so that the ears in those rows will be pollinated by the tassels from the one row. That's how the hybrid corn you pay $8 to $10 a bushel or more for is produced. The hybrid seed comes from the detassled rows. It takes a gang of men working constantly for two to three weeks to nip off the tassels in a field of any size. They must work back and forth in the rows plucking off the suckers and watching carefully for any tassels that may show themselves.

Shissler has about 500 bushels of the 543 strain to sell. Next year he plans to have a good deal more. He recently installed a $2500 seed corn drying outfit in a horse barn. He is drying seed for neighbors as well as for himself. The seed corn drier is an interesting device. An electrically driven fan forces warm air from the furnace on the ground floor up into six seed corn bins on the upper floors. The air ducts are made so that the hot air may be let into the bin either at the top or bottom. This is to get the corn throughout the bin down to a uniform moisture content of around 12 per cent. The hot air must be kept at a temperature of 100 to 105° Fahrenheit day and night to avoid ruining the seed. Shissler sleeps on a cot in the drying house while the "fire" is on to keep the thermometer at the right temperature continuously.

A lot of corn comes in that runs up to 25 per cent moisture. Frequent tests have shown that seed corn high in moisture content not only loses its strength, but also is prone to develop disease. When you dry seed corn quickly it puts corn diseases to rout. In fact, modern drying houses promise to revolutionize methods of combating root rot and other bacterial diseases that attack corn.

"GOOD CORN? SURE, IT'S HYBRID" says Harold Shissler. And 65 bu. an acre is not bad in a drought year.







100 HILLS TO THE PILE

Each a different variety and what a difference. Hybrid yielded heavier, stood straighter. Farm Adviser J. W. Whisenand (below).



$141,000,000 in 11 Years

Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company Hits Astonishing Pace In Fire, Hail, Windstorm Field

IN JUST 11 years, Farmers Mutual Reinsurance company has grown from nothing to a $141,282,546 fire, hail and windstorm company owned and operated by Illinois farmers. It is the third of a trio of co-operative insurance companies set up for its members by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Lack of adequate reinsurance facilities prior to 1924 had been a handicap to township and county fire and windstorm companies in Illinois. Even when charter and by-laws permitted writing the maximum amounts of insurance desired by an applicant, these local companies did not feel safe in retaining such risks.

In many instances, the local mutual was not able, either by limitation of law or charter, to grant the amount of insurance desired by the applicant. He was forced to divide his insurance in companies other than those on a mutual basis. Because activities of the local company were limited, it was thought the service of township mutuals could be extended if a mutual company were organized to serve the entire State.

Thus the Illinois Agricultural Association, some 12 years ago, called together representative leaders of local farmer-owned fire and windstorm companies. Out of the discussions and subsequent study of insurance problems came the formation of Farmers Mutual Reinsurance company. On November 21, 1925, it began business with 378 policies issued for a total of $770,000 of insurance. It was sponsored by local mutuals in the State and the IAA. The IAA advanced money for organization expenses and for the cash reserve required by law.

The company, since its beginning, has had its offices with the IAA and other affiliated companies. Thus it has had the benefit of promotional, legal, financial and administrative assistance from the staff of the State organization.

At the close of business a little more than 11 years after Farmers Mutual was organized, namely September 30, 1936, there had been 41,409 direct fire, 29,182 direct windstorm and 40, 724 hail policies on crops issued.

In the beginning, the company issued policies covering only fire and lightning insurance on farm property. Demand for other forms of insurance became so great that protection against hail damage to crops, windstorm and hail damage to buildings, and fire damage to warehoused corn were added.

Farmers Mutual Reinsurance company has consistently reinsured its major risks to avoid undue fluctuations in losses. Fire coverage above a sound retention basis is reinsured with local mutual companies in this State. Hail coverage on growing crops is reinsured in total with the largest mutual company in the country handling this kind of business. Excess windstorm insurance is also reinsured with the same company. Hail and windstorm constitute a catastrophe hazard which should be spread as far as possible, and reinsuring these risks enable companies of eight or ten states to pool their coverage to best advantage.

Farmers Mutual was organized to save farmers money on fire, windstorm and hail insurance. By actual comparison with stock companies, average saving in Farmers Mutual is 30 percent. In dollars and cents, it means $200,000 a year. Organized as a legal reserve mutual, it is owned, operated and controlled by its policyholders. At the end of August, 1936, surplus owned by these policyholders amounted to $267,000.

"TOO MANY FIRES!"

Manager "Jack" Kelker says it was a hard season, what with drought, and lightning crackling around. All of which keeps Edith Marsh busy as more and more customers learn they can save up to 30% in Farmers Mutual.

The growth of Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company is shown by the following table:

BUSINESS IN FORCE AT END OF PERIOD

	Fire	Windstorm	Hail	Grand Total
1925	879,447		1,602,426	2,481,873
1926	3,639,964		1,602,426	5,242,390
1927	5,807,321		4,634,841	10,442,162
1928	8,958,245	1,071,394	4,741,194	14,770,833
1929	15,231,475	5,208,133	701,103	21,140,711
1930	24,110,520	11,820,899	3,656,250	39,587,669
1931	25,980,048	14,849,019	2,440,216	43,269,283
1932	27,885,890	17,658,157	947,819	46,491,866
1933	33,675,159	23,386,152	1,681,728	58,743,039
1934	49,493,687	37,429,408	4,078,616	91,001,711
1935	62,513,489	48,638,653	10,337,000	121,489,142
1936 (Aug. 31)	73,666,631	59,325,228	8,290,687	141,282,546

J. H. "John Henry" Kelker, manager, has been with the company since its organization. For a number of years, he served as office manager and comptroller for the IAA. What's Kelker like? Well, he's quiet but friendly, able and conscientious. Efficiency, economy and service are his creeds.

Under Mr. Kelker's direction is an office force of 17 people. Howard Jokisch, former secretary, is fieldman and adjuster. Allen Gribben settles smaller claims and looks after changes in policies. Kelker's hard working, right-hand man is a young woman, Edith Marsh. She has been with the company since its beginning and knows all the angles of office routine.

This year has been a hard one for fire insurance companies. Dry fields have been quick to flare up at the careless toss of a match or cigarette stub. Terrible heat has caused damp hay, oily rags and other inflammable materials to burst into flame. Lightning, too, has taken a heavy toll of farm buildings and livestock.

Insurance is a co-operative affair. It started in rural communities in the early days when neighbors were drawn closely together by common dangers and problems. In mutual companies, each policyholder shares in his neighbor's loss. When fire losses are small, the cost measured by insurance rates is low. But, when fire losses are great, cost of insurance is high. Thus, each member has a deep interest in guarding against fire on his own and his neighbor's farm. All community efforts for fire prevention should be warmly supported.

The story of Earl Bristle of Whiteside County illustrates how fires can be prevented. Mr. Bristle knew that his hay mow was heating. But he couldn't find any trace of fire. The family made it a rule to leave someone at home at all times to watch for fire. One day smoke was seen coming from the barn. The fire brigade at Morrison several miles away was called. When the hay was torn apart, they found it smoldering. A large hole had been burned in the middle of the mow. Only lack of air and the alertness of the owner had kept the barn from going up in flames.

A fire hazard inspection service was recently launched by the safety department of the Illinois Agricultural Association. A farm to farm survey disclosed many fire hazards. Out of this survey will grow a definite plan for fire prevention.

Long study of causes of farm fires has led to the following recommendations: 1. Repair defective chimneys and flues! 2. Install lightning rods on buildings! 3. Put a fireproof roof on the home to avoid ignition from sparks! 4. Keep gasoline and petroleum products in metal containers outdoors away from buildings! 5. Don't smoke around farm buildings! 6. Keep matches in safety containers! 7. Don't burn grass and rubbish when it's windy! 8. Throw dirt on hot coals! 9. Protect wood exposed to heat around stoves!

Officers and directors of Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company are George F. Tullock, president; J. J. Hornung, vice-president; L. E. Lingenfelter, secretary; R. A. Cowles, treasurer; J. H. Kelker, executive secretary and manager; Edith Marsh and Dorothy Zenor, assistant secretaries; Norman G. Flagg, Moro; H. A. Cress, Hillsboro; G. W. Lenhart, Georgetown; J. M. Beckett, Blue Mound; G. F. Hayes, Galva, and Clifton Davis, Jacksonville.

Cash patronage dividend checks amounting to $8,276 were presented to the 491 Farm Bureau members of Montgomery County who purchased their petroleum products and supplies from their local service company, it was disclosed at the tenth annual meeting of the Montgomery County Farmers Oil Company held on October 17. The average amount returned per Farm Bureau member was $16.86. Dividends of 12 per cent were paid on all rural delivery of petroleum products and 9 per cent on merchandise distributed through the filling stations, according to Virgil Beaver, manager. President Fred E. Herndon represented the Illinois Farm Supply Company.

A 73 per cent increase in net sales this last year enabled the Warren County Service Company to distribute cash dividends of $9,132 to its Farm Bureau patrons, according to announcement made by H. C. Odell, manager, at the annual meeting of the company held in Monmouth, October 12. The patronage checks averaged $13.89. More than 500 farmers attended the meeting who heard Fred E. Herndon, president of Illinois Farm Supply Company talk on "Organized Farmers in Business."

NOTICE

Illinois Agricultural Association

Election of Delegates

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of November, and December, 1936, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureaus and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During November, the annual meeting of the Ford County Farm Bureau will be held.

During December, annual meetings will be held in Bureau, Clark, Coles, Cook, Crawford-Jasper, DeWitt, DuPage, Edgar, Edwards, Effingham, Franklin, Grundy, Henry, Iroquois, Jackson, Jersey, Johnson, Kane, Kendall, LaSalle, Lee, Livingston, McLean, Massac, Morgan, Moultrie, Piatt, Pope-Hardin, Randolph, Richland, Rock-Island, Saline, Stephenson, Tazewell, Union, Vermilion and Wabash Counties.

(Signed) Paul E. Mathias,
October 16, 1936 Corporate Secretary

"WHAT! ANOTHER FIRE?"

Allen Gribben, left, chief tabulator is on the trail of a cash customer. The ladies are getting out premium notices, checking claims.



EDITORIAL

More Production — Lower Prices

"*WHY not produce more things at lower prices for more people?*"

This is the challenge General Motors hurled to the industrial world in a recent advertisement. Why not indeed? A brilliant idea. Farmers would like to see it tried more extensively in the industries which they largely patronize. If the industrial world, generally, should produce more at lower prices for more people it would result in a great upward surge in standard of living. Factories would run day and night. Capacity production would flood the market with goods just as farmers flooded the country with commodities in 1932 and prior years.

More automobiles, radios, bath tubs, new homes, electric appliances, and, yes, food at lower prices for more people would be most welcome by consumers.

More wire fence, steel products, cement, lumber, coal, tractors, fertilizer, feed concentrates, and farm machinery at lower prices would be especially welcome to farmers.

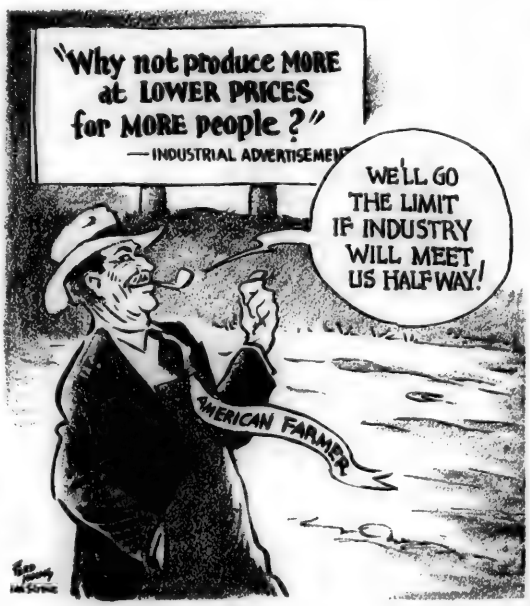
BUT all these industrial products for years have been produced under a system of PLANNED SCARCITY — the American system, if you please. Planned scarcity with production control and price-fixing has been practiced by General Motors and every other major industry from the beginning. Organized labor is doing the same thing through the wage scale and the 40-hour week.

The automobile manufacturer tries to estimate the market at a fixed price for his car and then produce the number he can sell at HIS price. But he always has an eye out for profits. And we don't blame him. When he can't sell at a profit he shuts down and lays off the help. In fairness, let it be said that the automobile industry has made notable progress in producing more cars at lower prices for more people. You get more for your money in an automobile today than ever before. The same can be said for certain other products.

But capacity production in industry — blind, unregulated production regardless of price, market and profit — is a long ways off. Alfred Sloan, president of General Motors knows it. So does the farmer who thinks. He is unwilling to be a blind producer running his farm at capacity regardless of price, market and profit. The farmer doesn't want to be the goat — the only producer who goes to market asking, "What'll you give?" He believes in the profit system but he wants to become part of it. So in self-defense he is forced to go along with the American industrial system and exercise some control through federal co-operation over production and price.

When all other highly-organized groups and interests produce and work to capacity, leaving prices, wages, rates and fees to the law of supply and demand, farmers will be ready to do likewise. Until then they will insist on the application of measures to give agriculture equality in our economic system.

WE'RE WAITING



Little Pigs Again

HOWARD Vincent O'Brien who writes for the Chicago Daily News is one of America's outstanding independent journalists. Mr. O'Brien says what he thinks, and to its everlasting credit the News prints it as is.

His column sparkles like a diamond amidst the drab offerings of less talented city writers who too often are prejudiced against the farmer and his problems.

Commenting on a bit of propaganda "Facts For Housewives" blaming the slaughter of little pigs three years ago for present advanced pork prices, Mr. O'Brien said:

> "This is a deliberate attempt to arouse the city dweller against the farmer, just as the slaughter of little pigs was a deliberate attempt to raise agricultural income by reducing production—an ancient and well tried device of the capitalist economy. It is true that the price of pork has doubled. . . But the benefit did not by any means accrue altogether to the farmer. While it raised the price of food it correspondingly increased the farmer's income, and therefore his purchasing power. Many a city dweller is now employed at what he considers good wages because the farmer is able to buy goods which he could not buy when pork chops were selling for 17 cents a pound. . . . "The city man under our present clumsy system of distribution must pay roundly for his food if the farmer is to buy the radios, washing machines and horseless carriages which the city man makes. It may be that pork chops at 35 cents is the price of having any pork chops at all."

Mr. O'Brien has said it better than the strongest partisan of agricultural adjustment could have put it. More writers of his calibre are needed to promote understanding and good will between city and country.

Record

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



Mrs. Pond,
W. Hill,
ham, Ill.
St
Anne Blouin

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Record

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In This Issue

Farming Against the Slope

A Day with the Producers

Outlook for Farmers in 1937

Why I'm a Farm Bureau Member

Picture Page



December
1936

MORE CREAM *is needed for* PRAIRIE FARMS BUTTER





SEND YOURS and collect an Extra Profit



What YOU GET

1. You get the going price for your cream . . . plus the extra profit of patronage dividends.
2. Twice-a-week pick-up at your farm — no bother with tags or shipping, and no responsibility for safe delivery to the creamery.
3. Prompt payments — the driver brings your cream check on the return trip.
4. A square deal on the weighing and testing of your butter fat . . . because it is done by your own tester.
5. The benefit of prices held at a consistently high level by farmer co-operation.

● There is no guess-work about the benefits and the cash dividends from these cooperative creameries. It is a matter of record. Last year your 8 creameries produced over 6 million pounds of butter which sold for $1,706,838 . . . and paid back to the farmer a total of $44,515.00 in patronage dividends. It is a fact too, that, where cooperative creameries are established the price of butter fat often ranges from 4c to 6c higher than in districts where there are no cooperative creameries. Figure it out for yourself. It's simply a matter of arithmetic — simple arithmetic.

What YOU DO

Simply send a penny post card to the nearest cooperative creamery in the list below — or to your County Farm Bureau — saying "Have your truck stop at my place to pick up cream." That's all. No red tape; no bother.

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

DECEMBER, 1936
VOL. 14 NO. 12

Illinois Agricultural Association

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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GEORGE THIEM, Editor



RED CLOVER IN PEORIA COUNTY

EVERYONE who has noted with misgivings the steady increase in farm tenancy will be sympathetic to any sound plan enabling tenants to buy and pay for their own farms. One of the chief obstacles to buying land has been the down payment. The administration, according to press reports, proposes to support legislation in the coming Congress, making it possible for competent tenants to buy farms and pay for them out of income. One report indicates that the down payment may be waived with Uncle Sam taking a share of the annual crop to satisfy interest and principal.

If the proposed plan is to be wholly successful and still be self-supporting, as it should, at least two changes must be brought about. First, there must be greater stability in farm prices and income. Secondly, there must be that keen desire for ownership as shown in hard, intelligent work and willingness to sacrifice some present comforts to pay for a home. The government may be able to do something about the first suggestion. It can do very little about the second.

Let's assume that the government borrows money for three per cent. It may loan such money to farm purchasers for a minimum of 3½ or four per cent. Such rates would be quite favorable. Even with these low rates, prices for farm products would have to be higher than the 1932-'33 levels to maintain interest payments, let alone principal, on normal valuations. And, if Uncle Sam's share of the crop on tenant-purchased farms failed to meet the interest, the taxpayers would have to. Even a temporary subsidy to farm buyers would be difficult to defend. The home buyers in the cities and other citizens would want the same treatment. No government could subsidize them all.

But suppose we get a commodity dollar or something akin to it, and reasonably stable farm income. A more difficult step, if we are to substantially eliminate tenancy, is to arouse the desire for farm and home ownership. Many people apparently do not want the responsibility that goes with ownership. Only a small percentage of those living in larger cities own their own homes. Many prefer not to. The majority spend all they earn, save little or nothing.

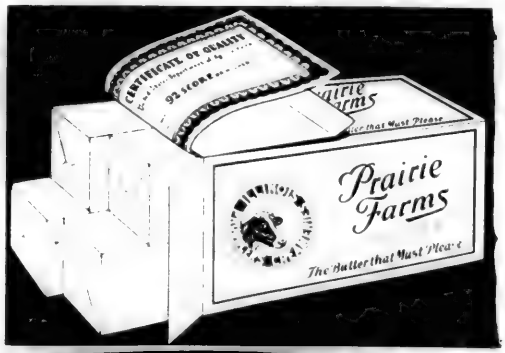
In every community are examples of farm operators on rented land of equal competence and ability. One saves and buys a farm. The other either doesn't save, or if he does, invests his savings in stocks, bonds, or better, life insurance. "Why don't you buy the piece of land next to you," we asked a friend recently. "Because I can make more off it by renting," was his smiling reply.

Regardless of obstacles, any self-supporting plan that promotes wider ownership, should be encouraged. People are better citizens when they own something. They are also better workmen when they share in the ownership of the business in which they are employed. The greatest step toward the promotion of farm and home ownership by their residents would be stabilized income. Many a farmer is a tenant today who would be an owner were it not for the gyrations of the price level.—E.G.T.

MORE CREAM

PRAIRIE FARMS BUTTER





SEND YOURS and collect an Extra Profit



What YOU GET

1. You get the going price for your cream . . . plus the extra profit of patronage dividends.
2. Twice-a-week pick-up at your farm — no bother with tags or shipping, and no responsibility for safe delivery to the creamery.
3. Prompt payments — the driver brings your cream check on the return trip.
4. A square deal on the weighing and testing of your butter fat . . . because it is done by your own tester.
5. The benefit of prices held at a consistently high level by farmer co-operation.

● There is no guess-work about the benefits and the cash dividends from these cooperative creameries. It is a matter of record. Last year your 8 creameries produced over 6 million pounds of butter which sold for $1,706,838 . . . and paid back to the farmer a total of $44,515.00 in patronage dividends. It is a fact too, that, where cooperative creameries are established the price of butter fat often ranges from 4c to 6c higher than in districts where there are no cooperative creameries. Figure it out for yourself. It's simply a matter of arithmetic — simple arithmetic.

What YOU DO

Simply send a penny post card to the nearest cooperative creamery in the list below — or to your County Farm Bureau — saying "Have your truck stop at my place to pick up cream." That's all. No red tape; no bother.

ILLINOIS PRODUCERS CREAMERIES

Producers Creamery of Moline; Producers Creamery of Galesburg; Producers Creamery of Bloomington; Producers Creamery of Peoria; Producers Creamery of Champaign; Producers Creamery of Olney; Producers Creamery of Carbondale; Producers Creamery

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

DECEMBER, 1936
VOL. 14 NO. 12

Illinois Agricultural Association

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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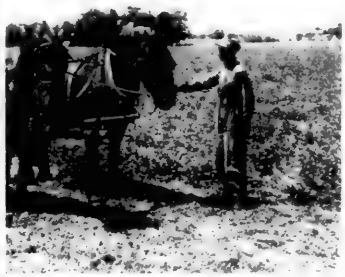
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GEORGE THIEM, Editor



RED CLOVER IN PEORIA COUNTY

EVERYONE who has noted with misgivings the steady increase in farm tenancy will be sympathetic to any sound plan enabling tenants to buy and pay for their own farms. One of the chief obstacles to buying land has been the down payment. The administration, according to press reports, proposes to support legislation in the coming Congress, making it possible for competent tenants to buy farms and pay for them out of income. One report indicates that the down payment may be waived with Uncle Sam taking a share of the annual crop to satisfy interest and principal.

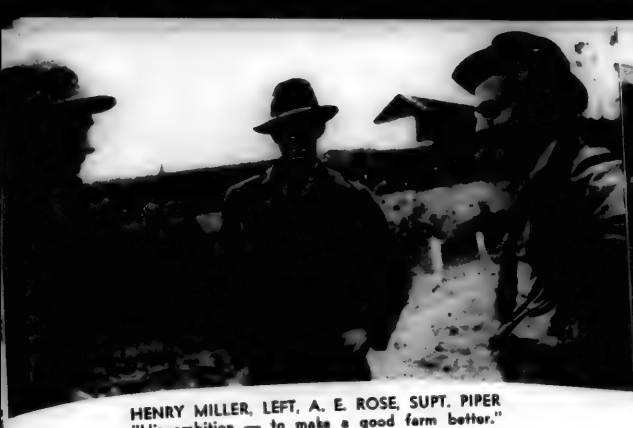
If the proposed plan is to be widely successful and still be self supporting, as it should, at least two changes must be brought about. First, there must be greater stability in farm prices and income. Secondly, there must be that keen desire for ownership as shown in hard, intelligent work and willingness to sacrifice some present comforts to pay for a home. The government may be able to do something about the first suggestion. It can do very little about the second.

Let's assume that the government borrows money for three per cent. It may loan such money to farm purchasers for a minimum of 3½ or four per cent. Such rates would be quite favorable. Even with these low rates, prices for farm products would have to be higher than the 1932-'33 levels to maintain interest payments, let alone principal, on normal valuations. And, if Uncle Sam's share of the crop on tenant-purchased farms failed to meet the interest, the taxpayers would have to. Even a temporary subsidy to farm buyers would be difficult to defend. The home buyers in the cities and other citizens would want the same treatment. No government could subsidize them all.

But suppose we get a commodity dollar or something akin to it, and reasonably stable farm income. A more difficult step, if we are to substantially eliminate tenancy, is to arouse the desire for farm and home ownership. Many people apparently do not want the responsibility that goes with ownership. Only a small percentage of those living in larger cities own their own homes. Many prefer not to. The majority spend all they earn, save little or nothing.

In every community are examples of farm operators on rented land of equal competence and ability. One saves and buys a farm. The other either doesn't save, or if he does, invests his savings in stocks, bonds, or better, life insurance. "Why don't you buy the piece of land next to you," we asked a friend recently. "Because I can make more off it by renting," was his smiling reply.

Regardless of obstacles, any self supporting plan that promotes wider ownership, should be encouraged. People are better citizens when they own something. They are also better workmen when they share in the ownership of the business in which they are employed. The greatest step toward the promotion of farm and home ownership by their residents would be stabilized income. Many a farmer is a tenant today who would be an owner were it not for the gyrations of the price level. E.G.T.



HENRY MILLER, LEFT, A. E. ROSE, SUPT. PIPER
"His ambition — to make a good farm better."



ON TOP OF THE MILLER FARM
"Sixty Bushel Corn Growing in Drilled Rows."

Following Contours to Success

By GEORGE THIEM

"SEE that fellow over there cutting capers on the landscape. Look at him go 'round the hill. What's he doing, writing a figure S with that tractor? Such crooked plowing. And he's leaving strips between the lands. Is the guy crazy?"

You'll hear plenty of such remarks from the uninitiated within the next few years. But believe it or not that around-the-hill plowman isn't dizzy, asleep, or cracked. More than likely, you'll find him a level-headed, alert fellow . . . a member of his county soil conservation association . . . a recruit in the growing army of contour farmers.

All over Illinois, wide-awake folks are keenly watching this big new thing in agriculture. Contour and strip farming on rolling land are coming. A handful of co-operators encouraged by County Farm Bureaus and soil conservation camps are leading the way. They compare with the first users of limestone, the pioneer sweet clover and alfalfa growers, the original boosters of vaccination against hog cholera, and the leaders in a host of other new wrinkles now accepted as good farm practice.

Not long ago we stood in the barnyard of Henry Miller, Carroll County Farm Bureau member. You can look over the roof of the old Miller homestead and see one of his fields atop the hill. Here on these 120 rugged acres, Henry's father, a German immigrant, settled 47 years ago. And here Henry has grown to manhood wise in the ways of stopping that farm from sliding down into the creeks and rivers of northwestern Illinois.

"It's my ambition to leave this farm better than I found it," he said simply. An ambition worthy of any man.

Led by Supt. L. R. Piper and A. E. Rose, agronomist, of the Mt. Carroll Soil Conservation Camp, we climbed the slippery yellow clay road up a steep grade. It was drizzling, the tail end of an 18 hour rain. An astonishing and beautiful sight awaited us. Across the hills and valleys of this unglaciated area were cavernous ravines and gulleys capable of swallowing a freight train with plenty of room to spare. But on the Miller acres there were no gaping wounds in Mother Earth. Thick bluegrass carpeted the water courses. Here and there were little dams and dikes, some home-made in earlier years, others built more recently by the CCC boys. These little mounds of earth guided water around to grass flumes where it slowed up to a walk in its inevitable march to the sea.

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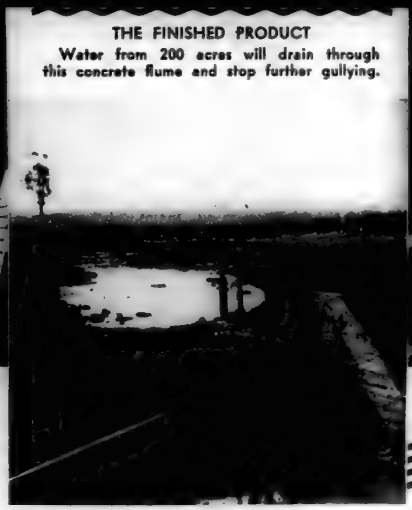


HYBRID CORN A LA CONTOUR
"Alfalfa Sod and Terracing — A Fine Combination."





CCC BOYS FROM ELMWOOD SCS CAMP
Preparing steel reinforcing rods for concrete flume.



THE FINISHED PRODUCT
Water from 200 acres will drain through this concrete flume and stop further gullying.



ANOTHER CEMENT FLUME GOING IN
On Jim Sloane farm west of Yates City, Knox County.

falls away fast in all directions was thick, upstanding hybrid corn growing in drilled rows. Big yellow ears with two on every stalk. A pretty piece of corn that looks good for 65 bushels an acre.

How does Miller do it? Well, limestone and alfalfa to begin with. The yellow loess up and down the Mississippi enjoys a limestone shampoo topped off with a seeding of alfalfa or sweet clover that gets down into its vitals. Every good farmer knows that when you put humus in the soil it doesn't wash so readily. But that's only part of the story. You can't stop erosion and make water stay on a hill by plowing under alfalfa. But you can by terracing.

Henry Miller didn't wait for the conservation camp to haul a lot of heavy terracing machinery up there. He hooked up his light tractor to a two-bottom plow and started throwing dirt in ridges about 50 feet apart. He followed the stakes set around the hill by the camp engineers. A home-made V-shaped drag was used to finish the job.

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When you want to learn about terracing go out and see what happens after a heavy rain. Better, put on boots and a slicker and go when it's raining pitchforks. The trenches at the bottom of the Miller terraces were filled with yellow water . . . water that otherwise would have been galloping down hill to the creek with a rich load of top soil. That water was soaking in, leaving a rich coat of silt in the back furrow, a likely spot for husky corn plants next year.

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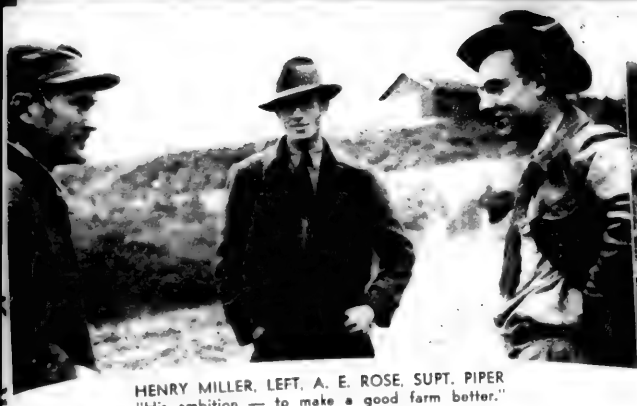
Ed Bast, tenant on the Lawrence Wurster farm in the same county, is another convert to contour and strip farming. The fields are laid out contour style approximately 100 feet wide. A furrow is plowed out in the center of each strip and the boundaries are parallel to the center furrow. Short rows are eliminated by keeping the irregular pieces of land between the fields in alfalfa. These patches of alfalfa meadow hold the soil, catch any silt that may get away in the wash from the cultivated strips, and make quite a lot of hay.

Cultivated strips 60 feet wide are recommended for steeper slopes, wider



THIS IS THE LIFE
Their pay $30 a month — $25 goes to their parents or guardians on relief.

BROAD BASE TERRACE, FULTON COUNTY
On Joe Garlish farm to protect gentle slope against sheet erosion.



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Farming Against the Slope

By GEORGE THIEM

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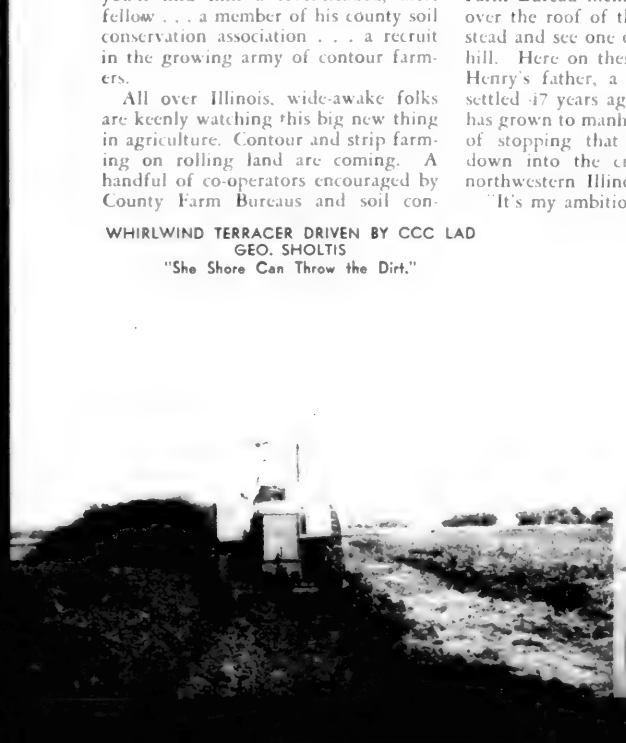
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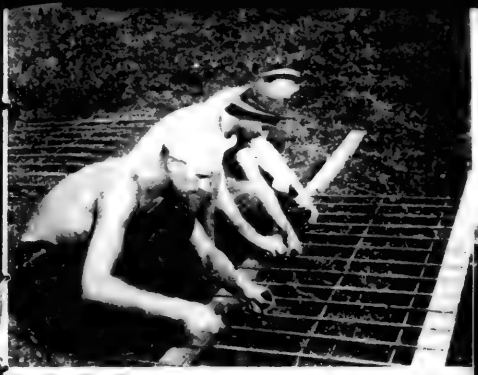
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BROAD BASE TERRACE, FULTON COUNTY
On Joe Garlish farm to protect gentle slope against sheet erosion.



strips for more gently rolling land.

"This terracing and contour farmin' may be all right for rough land, but I don't need it. My farm slopes some, sure, but it's too much bother to do what those government fellers say."

Ever hear anything like that? If not, you will. Contour farming and terracing run counter to the traditional way of doing things. And anything new always draws plenty of fire.

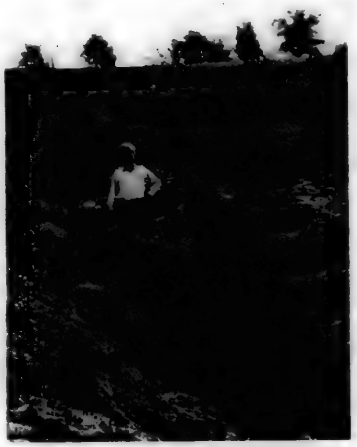
Most Illinois land slopes some. It may not gulley but sheet erosion is constantly at work taking away the fertile top soil faster than it can be built up. Listen a minute to Farm Bureau member C. D. Goeke of Winnebago county:

"After much study and reading of experiences of other farmers in solving erosion difficulties we became interested in the Soil Conservation Service program. Our soil is rather level to gently rolling with just enough decline to run off excess water. Thus we have considerable sheet erosion when rains are heavy. If we would lose only one-fourth inch of soil every year by sheet erosion, that would make one inch in four years. That is so slow nobody would detect it, yet it would take nature about 400 years to rebuild that inch of lost soil. That is something to think about.



HOMEMADE TERRACE, CARROLL COUNTY
"See how it holds the water and soil?"

"After due consideration we followed the Service's recommendations to contour and strip farm those portions that showed considerable sheet erosion after heavy rains. When asked if plowing, planting, or cultivating corn gave us any difficulty in our contour work, frankly, I say no. Plowing may take a little longer but it makes a better job when your plows are on the level than when they lean one way going up grade and the other way when going down. It may be a little difficult



A 3.5 INCH RAIN DID THIS
A few hours before a corn cultivator passed over this gully, Mt. Pleasant township, Whiteside County.

at the beginning to make some of the changes when one is not experienced, but after a half day's work when you get accustomed to the method, there is no difficulty.

"Regarding the cultivation of corn, we use a two-row plow and have not the least trouble in plowing as close or as well as one does when plowing checked corn. I prefer tractor cultivation to horses. There is not the least difficulty following the rows closely with a tractor.

"What about conservation of moisture? You can send anyone here after a heavy rain and I can show him where the rows have been standing level full of water. And it all seeped into the soil where it fell and only seldom does any ever get across to the next row. In the event of excessive rainfall where contour work would not hold the water, the strip of grain or alfalfa will catch and hold any surplus water or soil carried by it.

"In regard to saving fuel or power in contour farming, I would say there is. Anyone can judge for himself whether it is easier to pull machinery on the level or pull it up and down grade all day."

There you are. Just a few simple facts about soil erosion and how to control it. Not from a government engineer or college expert, but from a practical farmer.

Wherever you go in Illinois you will find County Farm Bureaus and farm advisers alert to the dangers of gullying and sheet erosion. Comparatively few farms in the state are flat. Every county has thousands of acres of rolling land. And no matter how gentle the slope, a heavy ten minute rain in April or May on a freshly prepared seed bed can do more damage by sheet erosion than can be repaired in five years of the best crop rotation and fertilization.

At Elmwood, in Peoria county, the Soil Conservation Camp is in charge of Harold B. Shawl, superintendent. He and his associates are emphasizing broad base terraces on gently rolling land. On the Joe Garlish farm in Fulton county we saw such terraces being made with a Parsons Whirlwind terracer. A 21 year old CCC lad, George Sholtis, from around Gillespie in Macoupin county, was driving the tractor. He was doing a good job and enjoying his work. Here the grade was about three per cent. A strip of earth 40 ft. wide was disturbed to build the terrace with a 30 ft. base. The terrace outlet is along the fence at the end of the field — a shallow trough blue grass sodded eight to 12 ft. wide.

In a few cases the Conservation Service is providing equipment for terracing while the owner pays the fuel bill. The standard practice, however, is for the owner to furnish or pay for the use of the equipment. The conservation camps provide all or most of the labor. The expense to the farmer is not heavy. The outlay will come back to him within a few years in higher crop yields.



ENGINEER FRANK REED AND FARM LEVEL
used to set stakes for terracing — Elmwood SCS Camp, Peoria County.

Prof. E. W. Lehmann and R. C. Hay of the University of Illinois are the authors of a late circular No. 459, "Terraces to Save the Soil." It is ably written, timely and well-illustrated. A penny post card to the College of Agriculture, Urbana, will bring you a free copy. If you have sloping land better look into this. Contour and strip farming are coming. In fact, they are here. And they're here to stay. You might as well get in on the ground floor. Why let the best part of the soil get away from you? Take care of the land and it will take care of you.

News . . . and VIEWS

Uncle Ab says most men begin to slump when the chest slips down under the belt.

A declaration of economic war would be flung in the face of the world if reciprocal trade treaties were repealed says Secretary of State Hull. Economic strife creates unemployment, privation and suffering and leads to war.

September was the first month since May that United States exports exceeded imports.

Are young folks leaving the farm? "Yes," says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Farm population gained only 8,000 last year. Births were 727,000, deaths 333,000.

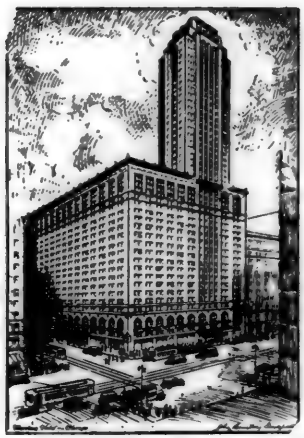
The November 12th issue of The Chicago Herald and Examiner carried the headline "Depression Has Passed!"

A one-day whirl of Chicago was enjoyed recently by 131 Kane County Home Bureau members reports Gertrude K. Bekman, Home Adviser. Lunch in Chinatown, Swift and Co. packing plant, shopping, theater-going and supper at the Sprague Warner open-house were among the interesting sights.

Not to promote but to offer members the best information obtainable pointing out problems and disadvantages as well as advantages, is the policy adopted recently by IAA directors on co-operatively-owned cold storage lockers. In the November RECORD an article, mostly descriptive, yet generally favorable to cold storage lockers, was published. Possible dangers are faulty construction, excessive cost, poor management, improper organization at start, failure to maintain loyal support of locker renters.

Hybrid seed corn may be plentiful in Illinois this year, but it will be just five times as plentiful in 1937 according to W. J. Mumm of the University of Illinois. Approximately 6,000 acres are being produced this year as compared with only 1,800 in 1935.





HEADQUARTERS FOR THE IAA CONVENTION, JAN. 27-28-29, 1937 will be at the LaSalle (left) and Morrison Hotels, Chicago.

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strips for more gently rolling land.

"This terracing and contour farmin' may be all right for rough land, but I don't need it. My farm slopes some, sure, but it's too much bother to do what those government fellers say."

Ever hear anything like that? If not, you will. Contour farming and terracing run counter to the traditional way of doing things. And anything new always draws plenty of fire.

Most Illinois land slopes some. It may not gulley but sheet erosion is constantly at work taking away the fertile top soil faster than it can be built up. Listen a minute to Farm Bureau member C. D. Goeke of Winnebago county:

"After much study and reading of experiences of other farmers in solving erosion difficulties we became interested in the Soil Conservation Service program. Our soil is rather level to gently rolling with just enough decline to run off excess water. Thus we have considerable sheet erosion when rains are heavy. If we would lose only one-fourth inch of soil every year by sheet erosion, that would make one inch in four years. That is so slow nobody would detect it, yet it would take nature about 400 years to rebuild that inch of lost soil. That is something to think about.



HOMEMADE TERRACE, CARROLL COUNTY
"See how it holds the water and soil?"

"After due consideration we followed the Service's recommendations to contour and strip farm those portions that showed considerable sheet erosion after heavy rains. When asked if plowing, planting, or cultivating corn gave us any difficulty in our contour work, frankly, I say no. Plowing may take a little longer but it makes a better job when your plows are on the level than when they lean one way going up grade and the other way when going down. It may be a little difficult



A 3.5 INCH RAIN DID THIS
A few hours before a corn cultivator passed over this gully, Mt. Pleasant township, Whiteside County.

at the beginning to make some of the changes when one is not experienced, but after a half day's work when you get accustomed to the method, there is no difficulty.

"Regarding the cultivation of corn, we use a two-row plow and have not the least trouble in plowing as close or as well as one does when plowing checked corn. I prefer tractor cultivation to horses. There is not the least difficulty following the rows closely with a tractor.

"What about conservation of moisture? You can send anyone here after a heavy rain and I can show him where the rows have been standing level full of water. And it all seeped into the soil where it fell and only seldom does any ever get across to the next row. In the event of excessive rainfall where contour work would not hold the water, the strip of grain or alfalfa will catch and hold any surplus water or soil carried by it.

"In regard to saving fuel or power in contour farming, I would say there is. Anyone can judge for himself whether it is easier to pull machinery on the level or pull it up and down grade all day."

There you are. Just a few simple facts about soil erosion and how to control it. Not from a government engineer or college expert, but from a practical farmer.

Wherever you go in Illinois you will find County Farm Bureaus and farm advisers alert to the dangers of gullying and sheet erosion. Comparatively few farms in the state are flat. Every county has thousands of acres of rolling land. And no matter how gentle the slope, a heavy ten minute rain in April or May on a freshly prepared seed bed can do more damage by sheet erosion than can be repaired in five years of the best crop rotation and fertilization.

At Elmwood, in Peoria county, the Soil Conservation Camp is in charge of Harold B. Shawl, superintendent. He and his associates are emphasizing broad base terraces on gently rolling land. On the Joe Garlish farm in Fulton county we saw such terraces being made with a Parsons Whirlwind terracer. A 21 year old CCC lad, George Sholtis, from around Gillespie in Macoupin county, was driving the tractor. He was doing a good job and enjoying his work. Here the grade was about three per cent. A strip of earth 40 ft. wide was disturbed to build the terrace with a 30 ft. base. The terrace outlet is along the fence at the end of the field — a shallow trough blue grass sodded eight to 12 ft. wide.

In a few cases the Conservation Service is providing equipment for terracing while the owner pays the fuel bill. The standard practice, however, is for the owner to furnish or pay for the use of the equipment. The conservation camps provide all or most of the labor. The expense to the farmer is not heavy. The outlay will come back to him within a few years in higher crop yields.



ENGINEER FRANK REED AND FARM LEVEL
used to set stakes for terracing — Elmwood SCS Camp, Peoria County.

Prof. E. W. Lehmann and R. C. Hay of the University of Illinois are the authors of a late circular No. 459, "Terraces to Save the Soil." It is ably written, timely and well-illustrated. A penny post card to the College of Agriculture, Urbana, will bring you a free copy. If you have sloping land better look into this. Contour and strip farming are coming. In fact, they are here. And they're here to stay. You might as well get in on the ground floor. Why let the best part of the soil get away from you? Take care of the land and it will take care of you.

News . . . and VIEWS

Uncle Ab says most men begin to slump when the chest slips down under the belt.

A declaration of economic war would be flung in the face of the world if reciprocal trade treaties were repealed says Secretary of State Hull. Economic strife creates unemployment, privation and suffering and leads to war.

September was the first month since May that United States exports exceeded imports.

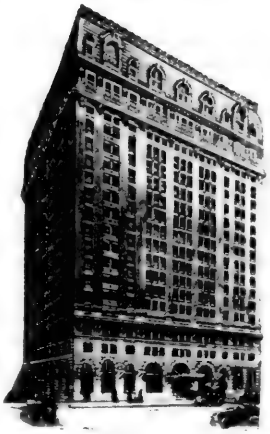
Are young folks leaving the farm? "Yes," says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Farm population gained only 8,000 last year. Births were 727,000, deaths 333,000.

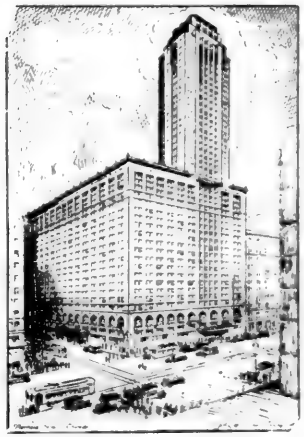
The November 12th issue of The Chicago Herald and Examiner carried the headline "Depression Has Passed!"

A one-day whirl of Chicago was enjoyed recently by 131 Kane County Home Bureau members reports Gertrude K. Bekman, Home Adviser. Lunch in Chinatown, Swift and Co. packing plant, shopping, theater-going and supper at the Sprague Warner open-house were among the interesting sights.

Not to promote but to offer members the best information obtainable pointing out problems and disadvantages as well as advantages, is the policy adopted recently by IAA directors on co-operatively-owned cold storage lockers. In the November RECORD an article, mostly descriptive, yet generally favorable to cold storage lockers, was published. Possible dangers are faulty construction, excessive cost, poor management, improper organization at start, failure to maintain loyal support of locker renters.

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Macoupin county had one of its greatest annual meetings November 7. A box lunch was served to 1,500 people in 40 minutes. The Service Company which distributed $15,000 in patronage dividends reported a consistent increase in volume and dividends since it was started six years ago. The forenoon meeting was restricted to Farm Bureau members and their families. The afternoon meeting was open. Speakers were Field Secretary George E. Metzger, President Fred Herndon of Illinois Farm Supply, and J. C. Spitler, state leader of Farm Advisers.

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A Day with the Producers



U. S. YARDS, EARLY MORNING
Historic water tower and exchange building in background.

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The residential section is asleep at 6 A. M. But not packingtown. There's plenty of buzz and excitement around Exchange Avenue. Trucks rattle about, cows bawl, pigs squeal, and workmen hustle to get ready for the day.

Up on the sixth floor of the Exchange Building, the producers have modern, well-lighted offices, the largest of any commission agency on the market. When the Farm Bureau set up the Producers back in the early twenties there was pronounced opposition to the newcomer. The "farmer co-op." was scoffed at and condemned. "They won't last. Farmers can't run a business like this," said many a critic. Such words aren't heard any more. You can't laugh off a company that successfully handled 25 million dollars of livestock last year, nearly 14 per cent of all open market receipts.

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The cattle, hog, and sheep salesmen are among the first arrivals at the stockyards. But a lot of work has been done before. Bill King, for example, has been on the job since the wee hours giving out market information to shippers and truckers, helping unload hogs and seeing that they are properly cared for. Zack Proctor has been doing the same for the cattle truckers. Livestock must be watered, fed and cared for to look well when the buyers get around.

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GOODMAN STORY, LEFT, AND MANAGER DAVE SWANSON
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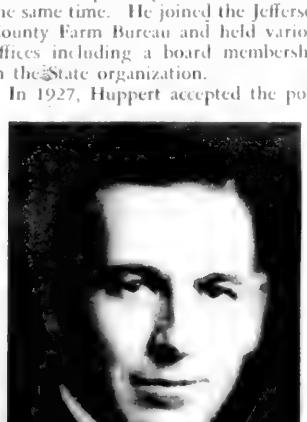
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PRODUCERS' CATTLE PENS . . .
"they get some of the corn belt's best."

notes. Everyone agrees today, including Manager Dave Swanson who sits in. All guessed the top at $9.65. A telegram is dispatched to Producers agencies at other markets. Cold weather in the East is a bullish factor. Few choice butcher hogs are coming in because of high priced corn. The next move is to get buyers to pay the price.

High Priced Corn

At the cattle price conference, Bob Grieser reading the government report states that yesterday's top on cattle was the highest since last March. High priced corn is influencing feeding. There is little price advantage for light cattle over heavies. After 1300 pounds there is some disadvantage for weight. Bids are discouraging on plain light kinds.

"Notice that at every market better grades are steady to strong," Grieser says. "Medium and common kinds are slow. That's our picture here, too, today."

The telephone rings. It's a call from Chester Jackson, Mercer county, Ill. cattle feeder. "What about feeder calves," Jackson asks. "Just heard from Bob Fulton," (Producer buyer) Grieser replies. "He's at Raton, New Mexico. The 'TO' heifer calves will cost $6.15 f.o.b. shipping point, the 'Circle Dot' calves $6.00. That will lay them down at around $6.85." He wants steers. So does everyone else. Few want heifer calves. The Producers have orders for several car loads of calves, all steers.

Ernie Beilfus, head sheep salesman and Sam Anglin, his associate talk over the market outlook. Receipts are up, the increase due to heavy arrivals of western lambs of 35 to 40 pounds. Fat lambs are up about 50 cents. Top yesterday was $9.25 with 125 carloads of lambs held over. They will ask $9.25 to $9.35 today.

The Chicago Producers gets most of the native lambs in its territory. It makes the market on this class of livestock.

"When the lambs arrive we water and grade them," Beilfus tells you. "Our 're-weighs' set the pace and command the top price. We net more for the shippers than anyone else in the yards by handling them this way. Feeder lambs are selling from 4½ to nearly 8½ cents a lb. The lighter westerns weighing around 35 to 45 lbs. were selling at 4½ to 6 cents. These lambs are from Montana and Wyoming. The heavier feeders, 55 to 65 lbs. bring more money, 7½ to 8½ cents. Some 70 lb. feeder lambs sold for $8.40.

Every Man A Specialist

The Chicago Producers is by far the largest commission agency on the market. That's an advantage. It makes specialization possible. For example, Ray Walsh and Goodman Story are steer salesmen. Harold Duke sells most of the heifers., John DeWitt and Henry Johnson specialize on cows. John Harris sells only calves. Bob Fulton is head feeder buyer. Walter Kenyon sells bulls, while Walter Howe, with a lifetime's experience in butcher cattle spends much of his time contacting livestock producers in the office and out in the country advising with feeders. He likes stockmen and they like him. So every man knows his job much better than he would if his interests were scattered.

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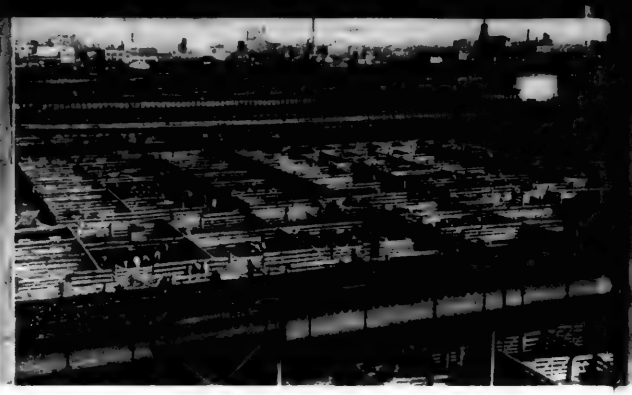
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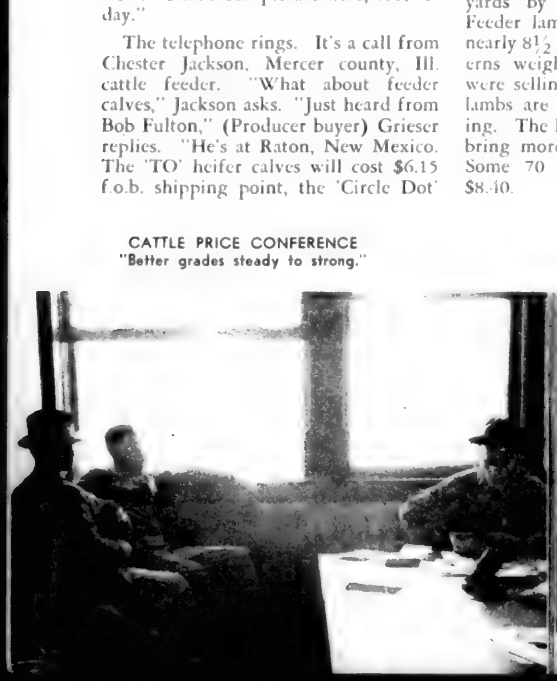
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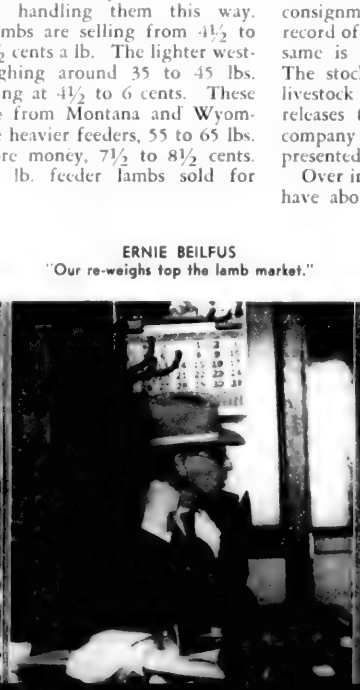
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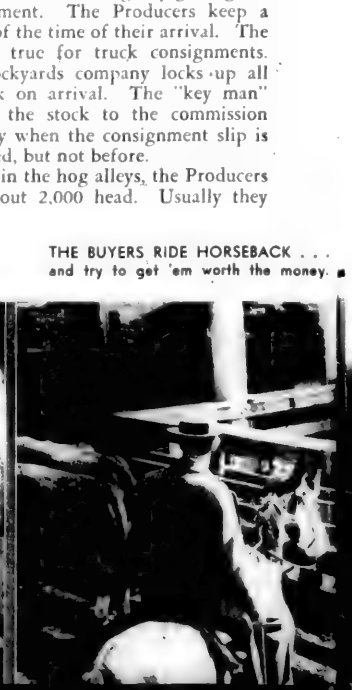
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Who buys the $750,000 to $1,000,000 of livestock that changes hands daily on the Union stockyards. Manager Swanson who keeps close tab on all angles of the business has the information handy on a card. Here's the dope on cattle: big packers (Oct. 16) bought 58.17 per cent, small packers 16.37, shippers (goes to eastern pack-

CK . . .
money.



TWO CAMPBELLS . . .
Henry, head hog salesman, left, and J. S., Federal market expert.



CHECK WRITER W. A. COVERT
"No time to stop for a picture. Checks go out same day."



A CARD FOR EVERY SHIPPER
"Margaret F. Lennon demonstrates Producers' handy filing system."

A Day with the Producers

ing houses) 10.87, traders 9.17, country buyers 5.07, other commission firms .35 per cent. The picture is a little different on hogs. The big packers that day purchased only 39.87 per cent, small packers 6.12, shippers 2.22, traders (they buy for small packers and shippers) 51.67, other commission firms .12 per cent.

Last year the Chicago Producers received 112,000 livestock shipments from 50,000 shippers. From 30,000 to 35,000 are Illinois farmers who increased their shipments to Producer agencies 13.3 per cent the first six months of this year. An average of 400 to 500 shippers have livestock on the market every day to the Producers.

To help these shippers, the Producers have developed some valuable services. Market information is broadcast daily by Jim Clarke over stations WIND and WJJD. There is a weekly summary of the market on station WLS each Saturday. Letters to cattle feeders give pertinent market news trends, and future outlook. This information is supplemented by regular trips in the field by salesmen and other employees. The Transportation department collects claims, checks rates, and freight bills. Chicago Producers loans to feeders to clear through the National Livestock Credit Corporation which is affiliated with the National Livestock Marketing Association. The services of the market analyst, the transportation department, and the magazine, National Livestock Producer, maintained by the national association are all helpful to the Producer agencies and other members.

What about the Producers' financial condition? It's sound. A shipper never lost a cent due him. The Association's net worth at the end of last year was $206,091.30 An audit is made every month by the I. A. A. auditing service. Nearly $100,000 is invested in liquid assets. The Producers must maintain a bank account of around $80,000 to clear daily operations.

The primary interest of this farmer-owned and farmer-controlled co-operative is to return its members the most dollars for their livestock. It has an enviable record in carrying out this ideal. When lower commissions averaging 20 to 25 per cent less were ordered by the Secretary of Agriculture two years ago, the Producers was the first to respond. In a litle more than two years the saving to shippers amounted to approximately $140,000. More recently the court of appeals ruled that private companies must return the "excess" commissions (around $750,000.00) collected and held in escrow during this period.

You see empty pens out in the stockyards these days. Two years of drought, coupled with crop adjustment to meet the sharp drop in foreign demand for hogs and lard are the reasons. Lower receipts and reduced commissions cut the Producers income last year slightly below expenses despite a 10 per cent slash of salaries and wages. Ample reserves made it possible to cover the small loss without hurting anything. The outlook is better this year.

An ideal of the board of directors is to maintain the Chicago Producers as the safest place on the market to sell livestock. The Association is bonded for more than $250,000.00 to guarantee shippers against loss. In the five years beginning in 1931 the agency handled more than 80,000 cars of livestock with a value in excess of $89,000,000.00. The net profit for the period after deducting last year's loss was $68,411.05. The Producers percentage of receipts has advanced about one per cent a year from 8.96 per cent in 1930 to 13.85 per cent in 1935.

There has been much talk about evolution in livestock marketing during the past decade. The problem is an acute one. The picture has changed fast. Trucks and paved roads wiped out hundreds of shipping associations since the middle twenties. Livestock concentration points and auctions in the country have come in. More hogs are moving direct to Eastern packers and markets from the smaller cities in the corn belt. But the terminal markets, particularly Chicago, continue to set the pace as price makers. The price in the country is still based on Chicago and other terminals. So long as this is true thinking farmers will insist on maintaining strong co-operative selling agencies on the big markets that work daily to return them the maximum price for their livestock.—Editor.

IAA Office Hours

Beginning Monday, November 16th, with Chicago's return to Central Standard Time, the office hours of the Illinois Agricultural Association and Associated Companies were changed to 8:30 a. m. to 4:45 p. m., Monday to Friday inclusive. Saturdays from 8:30 a. m. to 12:40 p. m.

Export - Import Trade With Canada Gains

Drought has taken its toll, but not in exports of farm produce to Canada, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. On items on which Canadian duties were reduced under the United States-Canadian trade agreement, exports were substantially higher during the first eight months of 1936 than during the corresponding period of 1935.

Exports this year totaled $12,744,000 compared with $9,379,000 for last year. Exports of farm products not included in the agreement were valued at $19,922,000 as compared with $17,951,000 for the first eight months of 1935.

Turning the picture around, products imported from Canada during the 8 months period amounted to $12,372,000 for items on which the United States granted duty concessions, and $43,000,000 for those on which no concessions were made. In 1935, comparable imports in the two classes were $6,306,000, and $31,653,000.

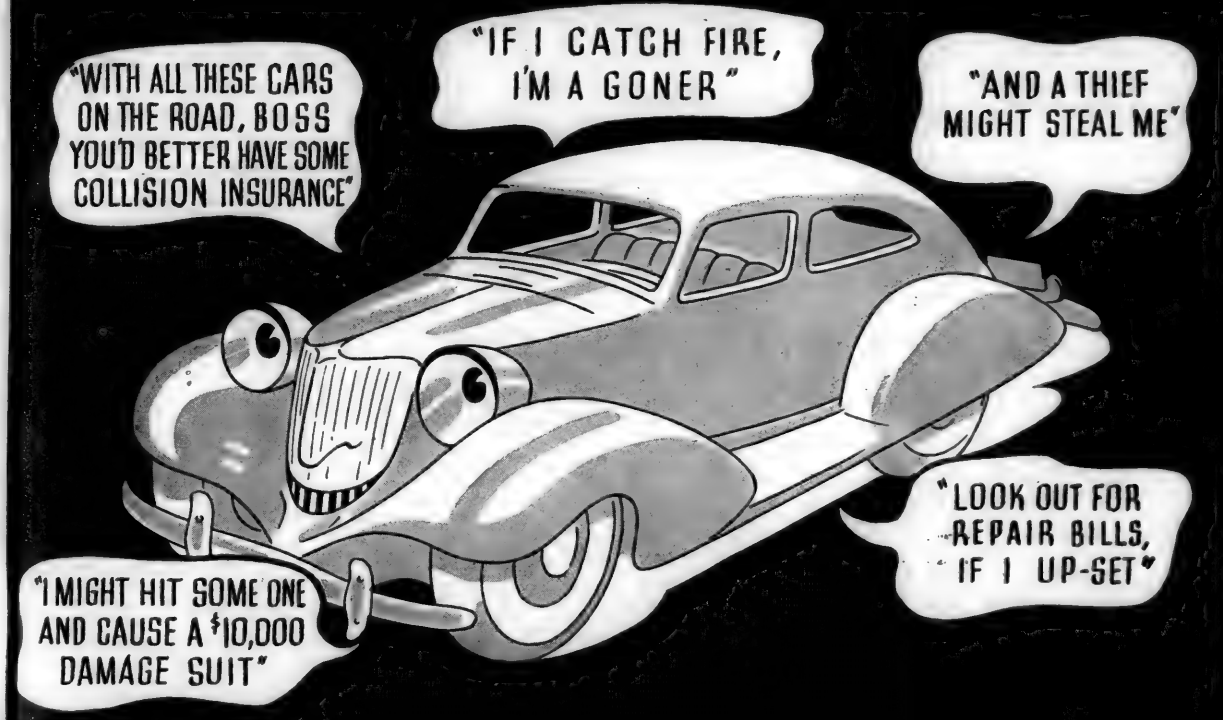
Biggest gains were made in exports of vegetables, fruit, meat products, cereal products, lard, fruit juice, dried and canned fruits, nuts, field and garden seed.

Increased imports from Canada included live cattle and horses, cheddar cheese, maple sugar, seed potatoes, turnips, rutabagas and poultry.



CLAUDE R. WICKARD
Named by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace as director of the North Central Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. He succeeds Gerald B. Thorne, who went with a Chicago packer.

IF AUTOMOBILES COULD TALK-



"AN… ME WITHOUT AUTO…

If automobiles could talk what a story they'd tell. A story of hair-breadth escapes . . . fool drivers . . . heavy traffic . . . thieving prowlers . . . innocent children popping out on the street . . . slippery pavements . . . a thousand and one driving hazards.

WHY TAKE A CHANCE?

Sure you're a careful driver. If you weren't your application wouldn't be welcome. But why take a chance? It costs so little to protect yourself against loss in this strong, legal reserve company. A company of preferred risks . . . Farm Bureau members only. That's why you can save up to 40 per cent.

Only $6.15

Semi-annually for Public Liability and Property Damage, Fire and Theft, Tornado and Wind Insurance . . . small policy fee extra when you take out policy. FULL COVERAGE on new Ford, Chevrolet or Plymouth only $10.95 semi-annually.

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A Lake County Farm Bureau Member Who Ranks Ace High in His Profession.

THE BOSS HIMSELF
"In 8000 Miles Lake county Looks Best."

Below, side view of the three story laying and brooder house, and a few of the 3500 Leghorns.







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Today there are nearly 3,500 layers. But that isn't all, Reimers has a big hatchery, too. The hatchery is an important part of the business. Approximately 100,000 baby chicks were hatched and sold this year.

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This Lake county poultry ranch is not a one-man business. Mr. Reimers has several interested partners: sons George and Arthur, and a daughter Lorraine. George is married and lives in the old homestead. His brother, Arthur lives with him. Mr. Reimers and Lorraine live in the new home built recently near the old one.

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Who's Who Among The Farm Advisers

WHEN you call the roll of farm advisers who lead in years of service in one county, you can't overlook Charles H. Keltner of Winnebago county. He's right up there at the head of the column, going strong after 16 years in one spot.

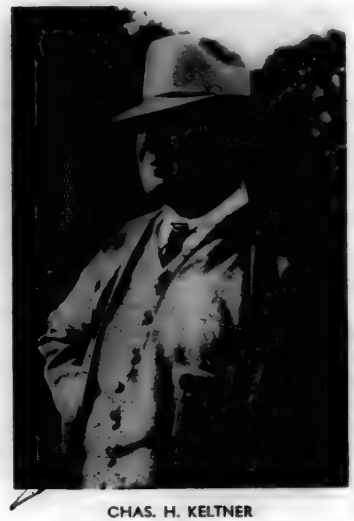
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You can get going, and keep going, when you have winter grade of Blue Seal or Penn Bond Motor Oil in the crankcase — even when it's way below zero and everything's frozen solid. Blue Seal and Penn Bond are made especially for Illinois weather. And your Farm Supply Company sees to it that every drum is up to specifications. You can depend on these oils to flow freely for easy starting. And you can depend on their tough long-wearing film to keep on doing a job of thorough lubrication. . . . Blue Seal and Penn Bond oils won't get gummy or burn out under the rigors of hard winter driving. Order your winter grades now — for your car, your truck and your tractor. Save time and trouble. Prevent wear and tear on your motor. Get guaranteed quality and share in patronage dividends by trading with your County Service Company.



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"HEAVE AWAY"

This Henny Ambulance is headed for Johannesburg, So. Africa, with BLUE SEAL in the crankcase to withstand blazing heat of African driving. "All our drive-aways (75 cars per month) use BLUE SEAL or PENN BOND oils," says Henny Motor Co. of Freeport, Illinois.



"ONLY BLUE SEAL OR PENN BOND ...ve ever been used in this 7 year old tractor," — Ralph M. Cox of Wyoming, Illinois. "We can recommend 'em 100 per cent," says his cousin, M. R. Cox, who also operates a tractor.



"NEARLY A MILLION MILES on BLUE SEAL oil exclusively," writes E. M. Wrightsman of Virden, Illinois, who operates 6 trucks and 2 cars. "We are glad to recommend it to our friends."

SAVE MONEY by ordering now FOR YOUR SPRING AND SUMMER NEEDS

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY



IAA SAFETY LANE, PONTIAC
"It worked from Apr. 14 to Oct. 23."

13,312 HAD FAULTY BRAKES
"A big reduction in accidents would result."

How Are Your Brakes?

WINTER'S icy blasts have sent the safety lane, sponsored by the Department of Safety of the IAA, under cover for the winter. It has been in operation for 151 days in 74 counties. In all, 24,456 cars were tested. Of these, 8,380 were Okeh while 16,076 failed to receive the approved windshield sticker.

Many of the rejected cars were repaired and have received approval stickers through the mail direct from the Department of Safety. C. M. Seagraves, director, reports that owners of three percent of the rejected cars received approval cards by mail, while 12 percent returned to the lane after being corrected and were approved.

On April 14, the safety lane was set up for the first time this year in Litchfield, Montgomery County. With the exception of 21 days when rain made inspection impossible, operations were continued six days a week until October 23 in Calhoun County.

Procedure in getting a car through the safety lane is interesting. Let's take a car through and see what happens. First, you wait your turn. In a few minutes a red-headed chap, Bill Kilgus, comes along and asks you to sound your horn. A good, peep is all that is necessary.

Next comes the windshield wiper. The wiper must make its way forward and back without a friendly hand to help it along. Is the rear-view mirror okay? The attendant checks it to see.

Now for the stop light. You press down on the brake while the master of ceremonies runs to the back of the car for observation. When a car has two stop lights, so much the better, but the one on the right is disregarded in testing. The left stop light must work, otherwise you're rejected. Our friend in the rear suddenly shouts: "Turn on the lights!" This is to test the tail light. The tail light on the left again is the only one put through the mill.

How are your headlights? Both bright and dim are tested. Now you move to the brake testing machine and drive the front wheels on it. You are told to push the brake pedal gradually. Poundage of brakes in the front wheels is then recorded. Next your car is pulled up so that the back wheels are on the machine. The same procedure is followed.

I. A. A. Safety Lane Tests 24,456 Cars in 74 Counties. Rejects 16,076, Okehs 8380.

You then move away from the brake tester. A light testing machine is brought to the car and placed over the headlights. Only bright lights are tested with this machine. It tells the safety man whether your lights are too high, too wide, too low or okay. Now the test is finished. You learn your score.

Suppose your car was rejected because the stop light didn't register. You hurry to the nearest garage and get a new bulb. Then back to the lane. This time you don't have to wait. Just honk your horn, show your card, and tell the young man in charge you are O.K. He trots to the rear of the car to see for himself. If all is well, he pastes an "Okay" sticker on your windshield and gives you a card stating you have passed through the safety lane satisfactorily.

What's wrong with rejected cars? Well, 13,312 had faulty brakes — the most common cause of rejection. Headlight beam test threw 1,588 for a loss, the head light test rejected 2,326, taillights on 1,704 were defective, and 6,407 cars had no stop light. Windshield wipers are often out of order — 2,596 were without their use. You'd think people would know their horn wasn't working, but 789 cars failed on this test. Rear-view mirrors came through with the best record — only 264 failing this examination.

In adding these figures, you notice the total mounts higher than 16,076. On the average, each car rejected had at least two things wrong with it.

Second only to a drivers' license law, a compulsory car inspection law is needed. Notwithstanding reports of several state commissions, it appears that with the high percentage of cars mechanically unfit to meet emergencies, a big reduction in the accident rate would result if all cars were kept mechanically safe.

Co-operating with the safety department of the Association were the County Farm Bureaus, Skilled Drivers' Clubs, Rural Young People's groups, state highway officials and newspaper editors. Without their support, operation of the safety lane would be impossible.



You can get going, and keep going, when you have winter grade of Blue Seal or Penn Bond Motor Oil in the crankcase — even when it's way below zero and everything's frozen solid. Blue Seal and Penn Bond are made especially for Illinois weather. And your Farm Supply Company sees to it that every drum is up to specifications. You can depend on these oils to flow freely for easy starting. And you can depend on their tough long-wearing film to keep on doing a job of thorough lubrication. . . . Blue Seal and Penn Bond oils won't get gummy or burn out under the rigors of hard winter driving. Order your winter grades now — for your car, your truck and your tractor. Save time and trouble. Prevent wear and tear on your motor. Get guaranteed quality and share in patronage dividends by trading with your County Service Company.



Here's The Man To See

He is the man on the Blue and White Tank Trucks of Your County Service Company. Give him your order for immediate delivery of Blue Seal or Penn Bond Motor Oil in the winter grades you prefer. You'll find him courteous, prompt, helpful.

"HEAVE AWAY"

This Henny Ambulance is headed for Johannesburg, So. Africa, with BLUE SEAL in the crankcase to withstand blazing heat of African driving. "All our drive-aways (75 cars per month) use BLUE SEAL or PENN BOND oils," says Henny Motor Co. of Freeport, Illinois.





"ONLY BLUE SEAL OR PENN BOND

have ever been used in this 7 year old tractor," — Ralph M. Cox of Wyoming, Illinois. "We can recommend 'em 100 per cent," says his cousin, M. R. Cox, who also operates a tractor.



"NEARLY A MILLION MILES

on BLUE SEAL oil exclusively," writes F. M. Wrightsman of Virden, Illinois, who operates 6 trucks and 2 cars. "We are glad to recommend it to our friends."

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY



IAA SAFETY LANE, PONTIAC
"It worked from Apr. 14 to Oct. 23."



13,312 HAD FAULTY BRAKES
"A big reduction in accidents would result."

How Are Your Brakes?

WINTER'S icy blasts have sent the safety lane, sponsored by the Department of Safety of the IAA, under cover for the winter. It has been in operation for 151 days in 74 counties. In all, 24,456 cars were tested. Of these, 8,380 were Okeh while 16,076 failed to receive the approved windshield sticker.

Many of the rejected cars were repaired and have received approval stickers through the mail direct from the Department of Safety. C. M. Seagraves, director, reports that owners of three percent of the rejected cars received approval cards by mail, while 12 percent returned to the lane after being corrected and were approved.

On April 14, the safety lane was set up for the first time this year in Litchfield, Montgomery County. With the exception of 21 days when rain made inspection impossible, operations were continued six days a week until October 23 in Calhoun County.

Procedure in getting a car through the safety lane is interesting. Let's take a car through and see what happens. First, you wait your turn. In a few minutes a red-headed chap, Bill Kilgus, comes along and asks you to sound your horn. A good peep is all that is necessary.

Next comes the windshield wiper. The wiper must make its way forward and back without a friendly hand to help it along. Is the rear-view mirror okay? The attendant checks it to see.

Now for the stop light. You press down on the brake while the master of ceremonies runs to the back of the car for observation. When a car has two stop lights, so much the better, but the one on the right is disregarded in testing. The left stop light must work, otherwise you're rejected. Our friend in the rear suddenly shouts: "Turn on the lights!" This is to test the tail light. The tail light on the left again is the only one put through the mill.

How are your headlights? Both bright and dim are tested. Now you move to the brake testing machine and drive the front wheels on it. You are told to push the brake pedal gradually. Poundage of brakes in the front wheels is then recorded. Next your car is pulled up so that the back wheels are on the machine. The same procedure is followed.

I. A. A. Safety Lane Tests 24,456 Cars in 74 Counties. Rejects 16,076, Okehs 8380.

You then move away from the brake tester. A light testing machine is brought to the car and placed over the headlights. Only bright lights are tested with this machine. It tells the safety man whether your lights are too high, too wide, too low or okay. Now the test is finished. You learn your score.

Suppose your car was rejected because the stop light didn't register. You hurry to the nearest garage and get a new bulb. Then back to the lane. This time you don't have to wait. Just honk your horn, show your card, and tell the young man in charge you are O.K. He trots to the rear of the car to see for himself. If all is well, he pastes an "Okay" sticker on your windshield and gives you a card stating you have passed through the safety lane satisfactorily.

What's wrong with rejected cars? Well, 13,312 had faulty brakes — the most common cause of rejection. Headlight beam test threw 1,588 for a loss, the head light test rejected 2,326, taillights on 1,704 were defective, and 6,407 cars had no stop light. Windshield wipers are often out of order — 2,596 were without their use. You'd think people would know their horn wasn't working, but 789 cars failed on this test. Rear-view mirrors came through with the best record — only 264 failing this examination.

In adding these figures, you notice the total mounts higher than 16,076. On the average, each car rejected had at least two things wrong with it.

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$1 PAID FOR PRIZE PICTURES. Send closeup snapshots — must be new, cl teresting. Send names and complete of each one submitted to PRIZE PICTURE E Room 1200, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.



IAA'S NEW '37 CALENDAR
"30,000 will go to 91 counties."



"I'M PROUD OF MY HEIFER"
Burnell Henert, 14, of Lee County and Grand Champion Holstein of Vocational Ag Fair, Oregon.



"HOW DO YOU LIKE US?"
Bobby Frank Walter, 5, of Stephenson County, and pal.



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25 lb. two weeks old calf raised on bottle by Frank Harkins, Christian County.



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FIREMAN C. M. SEAGRAVES . . . I. A. A. SAFETY DIRECTOR
Demonstrates handy extinguisher at State Cornhusking Contest near DeKalb. Don't let fire burn you out this winter.



THE ANDERSON COUSINS
Bobby Lee, 5, and Marlo, of Denver, Colo., visiting their aunt, Mrs. Hannah Brandt, DeKalb County.



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These two Angora orphans were raised on a bottle writes Mrs. C. V. Tyler, Kendall County.



CCC BOY WAITS TABLES . . .
At Elmwood Camp. Typical dinner is Hungarian goulash, boiled potatoes, lettuce salad, bread and butter, rice pudding, coffee.

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Two Cook County youngsters feel each other out. Prize picture by Mrs. John Oltragge.



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C. C. Burns, left, manager, Champaign Producers' Creamery, guide, and muskies.
(See story page 20)



PART OF THE 50,000
At the Illinois State Cornhusking Contest, DeKalb County. Fair weather overhead, mud underneath greeted visitors.



HE LIKES HORSESHOES AND HORSES
Ellis Griggs of Adams County, Sports Festival Horseshoe winner, and 8-horse team. "He plowed 175 acres with this 3-bottom outfit in about a month," writes Prof. E. T. Robbins, U. of I., who sent in the picture.



FAST HUSKING GRANDFATHER
Farm Bureau member, Theodore Tuftie, 45, won LaSalle County's contest with 44 bushels, but lost State Championship by half an ear.



THEY RUN THE ELMWOOD CCC CAMP, PEORIA COUNTY
SCS Supt. Harold Shawl, Lieut. L. A. Friberg, Educational Adviser L. E. Adams. Most of the boys are from mining sections in Southern Illinois.



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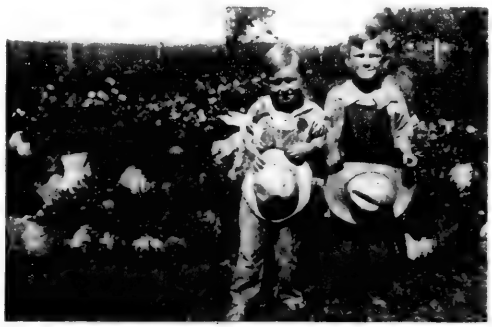


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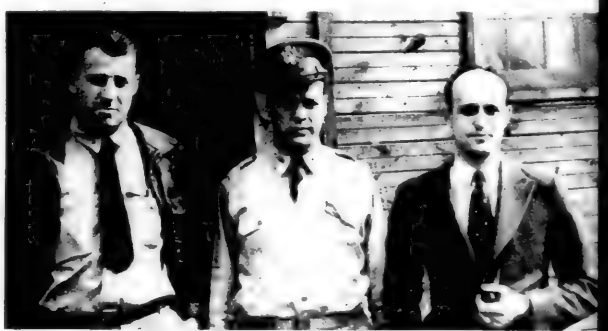
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Want to Modernize Your Home or Repair Buildings? Here's How to Get an FHA Loan.

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The above three instances of what Illinois farmers are doing to repair and improve their homes, barns and other service buildings and to install needed equipment and machinery are typical of what is taking place over the state with the help of the modernization credit plan of the Federal Housing Administration. The outlook is bright for continued gains in building — old and new — next year.

Ranking sixth in the list of states using government-insured modernization credit funds for building improvement and other construction purposes as well as purchasing needed equipment and machinery, more than 1,200 Illinois farmers have borrowed in excess of $454,000 since the institution of the Federal Housing Administration. Add a much larger outlay in cash spent by farmers, and it is evident that much work has been done to restore farm property to normal condition and efficiency. California farmers lead the country in building activities, obtaining more than 8,000 government-insured loans for a total of around $3,500,000. Midwestern states are well up in the list; in fact, the Corn Belt, according to a survey, has been making rapid strides in building improvements and modernization. The grand total is around 37,000 loans for around $13,800,000.

Farmers desiring to obtain modernization credit loans should apply to their local bank, trust company, building and loan association, or other private financial agency. The Federal Housing Administration does not lend money but it insures banks and other lending agencies against loss up to 10 per cent of the modernization credit extended. Loans may run as long as five years. Farmers may make payments monthly, annually or in season from the sale of crops and livestock. Tenants as well as land owners may borrow modernization credit funds, but must have leases running at least six months beyond the maturity of the loan.

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DITCHING, SHOULDERING, AND GRADING
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This work is considered of utmost importance to future development of the state's highway system. The bureau of public roads and the state highway planning commission sponsors of the WPA project, are contributing $112,000 for materials, supplies and supervision for this purpose.

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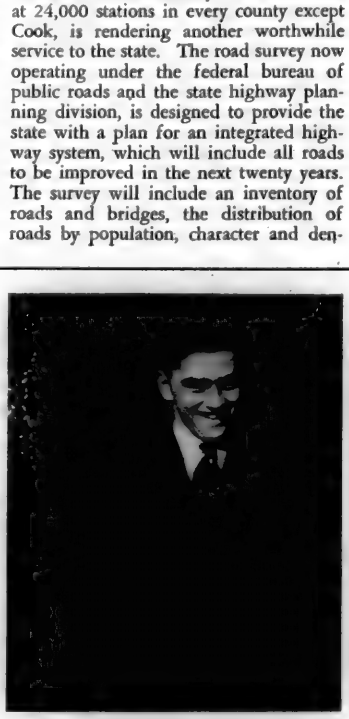
Need Young Leaders For Farm Organization

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New Prairie Farms Butter Plant

By J. B. COUNTISS

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Illinois farmers are fast learning that it is not only necessary to produce butterfat economically but far more important to market their products intelligently through their own marketing organizations. Experience has proved that the surest way to raise general price levels in any community is to start a co-operative. The co-operative creameries have been no exception. Co-operative creameries may not pay more at all times for butterfat than everybody else. But you can bet everybody else will pay more to all farmers for butterfat because the co-operative creameries are there. Illinois farmers last year received approximately 1¼ million dollars more for butterfat annually than before co-operative creameries were established.



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NINE FULL TIME EMPLOYEES . . .
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. . . handwrapped by Prairie Farms girls . . .





FIFTY PER CENT
of the WPA program in Illinois is directed toward improving farm to market roads. The top dressing of crushed stone will make this road passable in spongy weather.



DITCHING, SHOULDERING, AND GRADING
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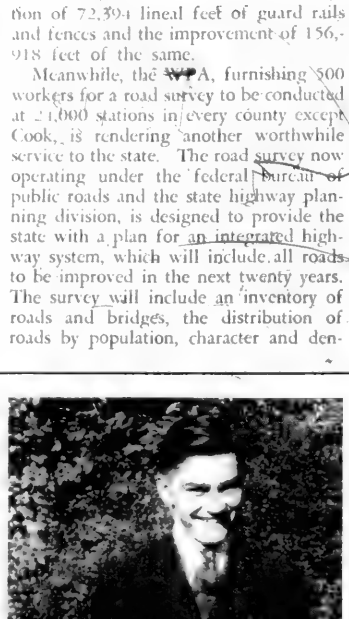
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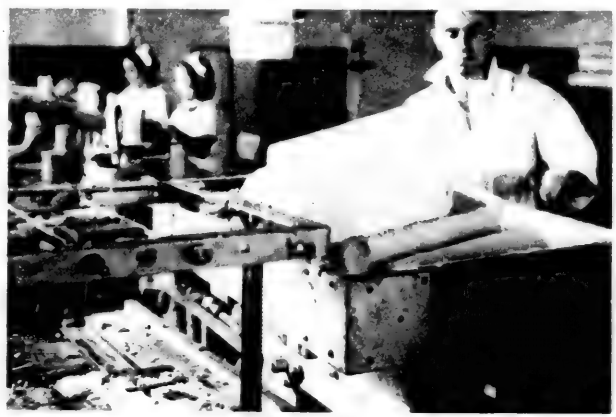
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FORTHCOMING DAIRY LEGISLATION FOR ILLINOIS CONSIDERED.

Conference Held Recently in the I. A. A. Offices, Chicago, at the Call of the Illinois Milk Producers Association.

Seated — left to right, Harry Rotz, Decatur Producers' Dairy, Ed Gumm, Galesburg Pure Milk Association, Walter W. McLaughlin, State Director of Agriculture, Alex McPhedran, president, Illinois Milk Producers, Wilfred Shaw, secretary, I. M. P. A., H. D. Allebach, Nat'l Committee on Evaporated Milk, E. W. Tiedeman, Sanitary Milk Producers, Dr. R. W. Bartlett, Univ. of Illinois.

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A committee of five — Case, McPhedran, Mainland, Heckle, and Tiedeman — was appointed to report specific recommendations. A state milk quality improvement program and oleo and filled milk measures were discussed.

it that way). The consumer, of course must expect to pay a premium price for it based on quality and market conditions.

In less than 40 days actual operations of this new plant, markets have been developed whereby our entire supply of tub butter now is being packaged for discriminating buyers who want quality at a premium price. Nine full-time employees are now necessary to carry on these operations and more will be added as the volume of butter increases.

All the butter is picked up at the plants regularly on schedule each week by Alfred Osterhoff with a big ten ton refrigerated truck, and delivered to the Chicago plant. Before shipment is made all butter is graded at the plant by a Federal-State butter grader, C. O. Tuttle. He represents the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The certificate he issues accompanies each shipment.

Immediately upon arrival at the plant the butter is placed in a refrigerated room at a temperature of 32 degrees. Here it is rechecked for quality, weight, fat, moisture, salt and extraneous matter. It is held at a temperature of 30 to 32 degrees for 24 to 36 hrs.

It is then re-weighed with an automatic print-weigh recording device which prints the weights of each tub in duplicate as the butter moves down a gravity conveyor to the Doering cutter. The tubs or boxes are removed and the butter placed in the Doering machine similar to a big sausage grinder and the butter molded or printed into 1 lb. prints, rolls or ¼ lb. prints. It then moves down an endless belt conveyor where it is hand-wrapped by the Prairie Farms girls and packed in 32 lb. fibre shipping boxes and placed in the coolers ready for shipment.

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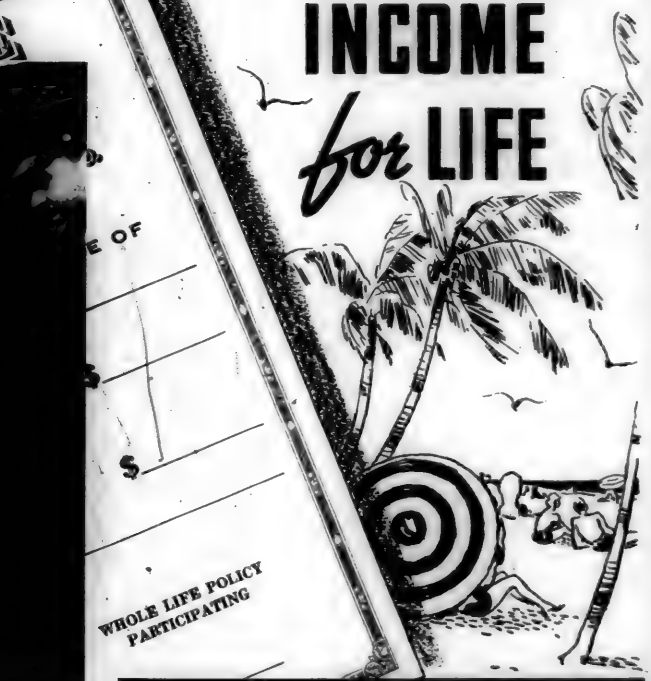
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WITH A GUARANTEED INCOME for LIFE





● At age 55, 60 or 65, YOU can begin a life of leisure and independence, free from worry and full of enjoyment — when you plan it the Country Life Way. The new Social Security Act doesn't apply to farmers. But you can guarantee your future security through a Country Life pension policy. And you will be surprised to find how easy it is to do this; how little it takes to build up a Country Life Policy that pays you $78.50 a month for life . . . . more if you wish. Now is the time to plan your retirement program. Your Country Life Agent will show you how to do it at rates which average 20% less than those obtainable from the other ten leading insurance companies. You get this lower net cost because most Country Life policyholders are healthy active farmers who live an average of six years longer than city people. Talk it over with your Country Life Agent or send a penny postcard to your County Farm Bureau.

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Age	You Save Per Month	Face Value of Policy	Monthly Income For Life
30	$9.41	$5,000	$39.25 per month
30	18.82	10,000	78.50 per month
40	29.11	10,000	78.50 per month
RETIRE IN 20 YEARS			
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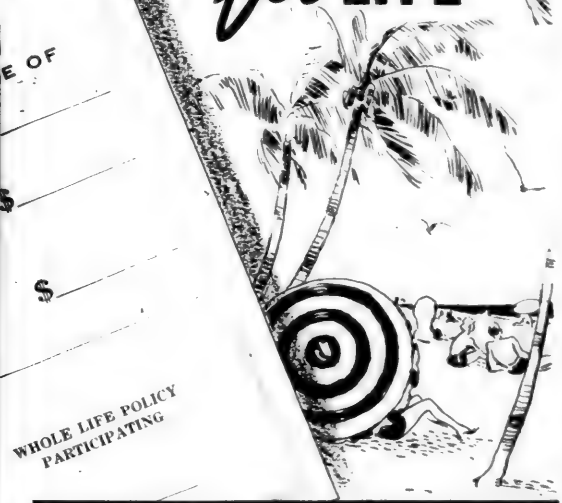
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COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

508 SOUTH DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Why I am a Farm Bureau Member

By Albert Sandquist
Paxton, Ill.

I AM a member of the Farm Bureau for the reason that I would be unfair to my own interests as a farmer not to be affiliated in this day and age with a farmers' organization. And, of course, the Farm Bureau being the most influential and aggressive, with its personnel of unselfish, capable and trustworthy leaders, it is only simple reasoning that I should go along.

As a charter member of the Ford County Farm Bureau, I will say the reasons for belonging then were not exactly the same as now. In the early days of organization, with almost unlimited demand for what we could produce, the progressive farmer was thinking mostly along the lines of "improved agriculture" for still greater production. As an individual he was making slow progress in getting together information for that purpose. His problem was also his neighbor's problem. So the need began to be felt and understood that getting together would contribute to the common good. The help of the county agent for crop improvement, balancing rations for more economical use of feeds, livestock breeding and many other services brought returns in those days to more than offset membership costs. That was a matter of good business.

However, as time went on, other problems began to present themselves. Organized groups were springing up all around and many were exploiting agriculture for their own selfish ends. Again the need of standing firmly together for the common good. I felt it my duty to go along even though a tenant on a small farm. Not to do so would be much like a deserter from an army fighting for home and loved ones.

Today the Farm Bureau services cover every kind of farm problem, both economic and social. To not use it is to not get the most possible out of our farm life. The savings or refunds from one service department alone used by a quarter section farmer more than offset the membership costs.

Perhaps the competitor pays as much for our butterfat, our hogs or cattle, our chickens or our grain as our own cooperative does. But what was he paying, according to market values, before we went into business? And what would he be offering now if we weren't in business? That's just another business reason I'm in the Farm Bureau today.

However, such services having a considerable monetary value, in my opinion, are second to the big fight being waged for "Agricultural Equality" that we farm folks may have our fair share of the comforts and happiness in life that come from the benefits of a modern civilization. **As an individual I can get nowhere to solve such a problem.** Working together we can do anything within reason. The fight has just begun. Unlike the army in action, our leaders are on the front line giving the best they have for our welfare. We enjoy the benefits they gain for us. It costs us nothing to support them. The savings from using our local service departments take care of membership costs.

How can any thinking farmer afford not to belong to the Farm Bureau? I can't. The great day for agriculture is not on any future calendar date. If we are to have a better day to come, it will depend on what we are doing about it NOW. Therefore the opportune time, the important time, the big day is here now — TODAY. The future will have in store for us according to what we are putting into it today.

How can any thinking farmer, whether landlord or tenant, refuse to do his fair share of this important work before us? I can't.

Outlook For Farmers in '37?

Here's the Best Judgment of the Government Crop and Market Forecasters After a Study of Latest Information

WHAT is the farmers outlook for 1937? How much money will farm crops bring in next year? Will livestock production be greater or smaller in 1937 than '36? How has the drought affected cropping plans? Will prices for farm produce be higher or lower?

These questions, and many others, have been answered by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in a series of 16 annual outlook reports covering more than 350 pages. The reports have just been released.



Demand for farm products in 1937 will be greater than in 1936. Better foreign demand is expected, but most of the improvement will come from an increase in domestic demand, the Bureau believes.

Why will domestic demand be greater? Because more workers have jobs, and wages are increasing. Industrial production in 1937 is expected to be higher. The commodity price level will also be slightly higher. The national income in 1937 will be at least 10 percent greater than it was in '36. That's why domestic demand will be greater in 1937.

Land values will continue the rise which was begun in 1933, the report states. Taxes will tend to increase. Commodities and services used on the farm will cost a little more. The hired man will share in the rise of national income. Demand for workers in non-agricultural fields is making competition. More normal crop and livestock production will force the farmer to keep pace.

This year's sales of farm machinery are the highest since 1930. Sales next year are expected to spar even higher. Average sales of 1925-29 may be rivaled. This will be especially true if crop conditions are more nearly normal.

High prices for all feed grains, by-product foods and hay are expected to continue during most of the 1936-37 marketing year. Shortage in present food supplies is primarily in grain. Hay supplies are approximately normal. Supplies of by-product feeds are about average. An increase in corn and barley acreage is expected in 1937. As compared with last year and with the 1928-32 average, 25 percent reduction in the supply of feed grains per grain-consuming animal unit for the current feeding season is expected.

Hog Outlook

Hogs for slaughter from October 1936 until October 1937 are expected to increase 10 to 15 percent over the two preceding years when totals were smallest in many years. They will probably be about 20 percent less than the average of the five years prior to 1934-35. Weights are expected to be a little lighter than usual — about the same as in 1934-35 following the '34 drought.

Meat Consumption Gains

Increased demand for meat is seen for 1937. There will be little change in the foreign outlet for American hog producers. A relatively strong storage demand for hog products during the coming year is to be expected in view of small supplies of hogs likely to be available for slaughter next summer.

Meat promises to be relatively scarce in 1937. The smallest supply in 15 years is looked for. It may be equal to that of 1935. Scarcity will be most pronounced in pork and better grades of beef. But every cloud has a silver lining. The lining here is that the general level of livestock and meat prices are going to be higher than they have been for a number of years.

What about hog prices? Little change in the yearly average is forecast. Seasonal changes in prices are expected to be somewhat different. Prices during the summer of 1937 probably will average higher than in the past summer. From the looks of things, the 1937 summer price peak will come a little later than in recent years. Hog prices probably will not advance in relation to corn prices. For this reason, hog producers will probably not raise as many pigs as usual.



Wheat Prices May Drop

A wheat crop, far more than can be used domestically, will be produced in the United States in 1937 with normal weather. Prices will decline toward an export basis if near-normal yields are obtained on prospective acreage. With prices higher than at seeding time last fall, and with sufficient moisture for seeding and germination over practically all of the winter wheat area, it seems likely that the 1937 wheat acreage will be at least as large as this year's.

Dairy Future Bright

The dairy outlook is bright. The purchasing power of the consumer is

rising. Decline in fluid milk, cream and ice cream consumption, caused by the depression, has been stopped. Consumption is now increasing. In the next few years, everything points to a still further increase in consumption of fluid milk, cream and ice cream.

Butter Prices Going Up!

Butter is going up! It is safe to say that in all probability, butter prices will mount faster than prices of other commodities — even those the farmer has to buy. Fluid milk prices in city markets will be strengthened, thanks to butter. Milk cows will be worth more in the next two years. Indications are that they are likely to continue in value for four or five years.

Even under favorable conditions for feed production in 1937, 1938 and 1939, it hardly seems probable that total slaughter supplies will reach a level to the 1930-34 average before 1940.

More Poultry on the Market

Marketings of poultry this year will be greater than any recent year excepting 1931. Storage stocks of frozen poultry are expected to be especially large on January 1 due to larger and a stronger speculative demand. Chickens on the farm January 1 will be only slightly larger in number than a year ago due to the feed shortage.



Not quite as many chickens will be hatched in 1937 as saw the light of day in 1936. Poultry marketing will probably be less. Prices will drop more than average until mid-winter because of the greater-than-average marketings. Egg production per hen is expected to be less during the fall and winter, about the same in the spring.

Egg marketings this fall and winter will stay about the same as last year. A little boost, both in marketings and price, is seen for the spring. In the fall of '37, prices will probably fall a little. There will be fewer "gobbles" on farms next year. Low prices and high feed cost will discourage turkey production in 1937.

Cattle Numbers to be Smaller

Cattle numbers at the beginning of 1937 are expected to be somewhat smaller than those of a year earlier. They will be much less than the peak number of three years earlier. On January 1, numbers will be greater than the average for the last 15 years, however. Old Man Drought is responsible for the decrease in cattle prospects next year. It won't be long before the general trend will swing upward again. Prices will soon rise to higher levels. Unless hog production goes on a rampage as it did in 1929-33, cattle prices will maintain their high average.

The brightest prospect in 1937 is that for the commercial truck-crop farmer. Production for fresh market shipment will soar higher than the record high volume in 1936. An acreage increase of five to ten percent is seen. The 10 percent rise of vegetable prices is responsible for this.

Farm Living on Better Scale

Better farm living! That's the outlook for 1937! Gross agricultural income of 1936 is continuing the upward trend begun in 1933. This year's income represents an increase of 11 percent over last year. It will continue upward in 1937. Greater use of co-operative purchasing and selling agencies is indicated. Both retail and wholesale organizations have increased in number and in size. This trend will continue.

Poor old Dobbin! His day is drawing to a close. At the recent Wheatland Plowing Match, not a horse took part. Mules are also fading away. There will be even fewer of both next year, and the decline will continue for several years. The low point in number of horses and mules on farms will be reached in four or five years. A further switching from horses to tractors for farm work is seen.

Seed High Priced

Short supplies and increased demand indicate high prices for red clover, sweetclover and alfalfa seed in the spring and fall of 1937. Supplies are about one-fourth smaller than in 1934 and 1935, and about one-third smaller than the five-year 1929-34 average. Grasshoppers have taken their toll in this field.

Fruit Outlook Bright

From the near-term and long-time outlook, a rising volume of production and sales of fruit during the next few years seems likely. World production of most fruits is increasing. Consequently, keener competition may be



expected in world markets. However, if the American fruit industry continues to improve the quality of its product and to maintain high export standards, there should be a profitable outlet for substantial quantities of fruit in foreign markets.

All in all, things look brighter for the farmer in 1937. Considering the 1936 drought, farmers have come out pretty well, the Bureau reports conclude. The man on the land is facing his best year in the past eight, barring, of course, unpredictable weather.

Dr Finn Passes

Dr. W. L. Finn, re-elected on November 3rd for a third term in the State Senate, where he represented the Forty-second District, died at his home at Iuka, November 7th.



In order to provide funds for relief in the down-state supervisor-governed counties, Senator Finn introduced the bills which were enacted in 1931 transferring poor relief back to the townships, where it had been prior to 1874. Following the repeal of this legislation in 1935, Senator Finn joined Senators Hickman and Lantz in introducing the bills sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association which again transferred relief to the townships not only in all down-state supervisor-governed counties, but also to the townships and the City of Chicago in Cook County. These bills became law in July of this year and are now in effect.

Senator Finn always maintained a good record with the Illinois Agricultural Association. His public service was a credit to his district and he will be missed in the General Assembly.

Farmer co-operatives will probably do close to $2.000.000 000 worth of business this year, an increase of 20 percent, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics forecasts. Total membership in farm co-operatives is placed at 3,660,000, an increase of nearly 12 percent.

A Home Bureau for Christmas

Menard County Home Bureau Ready To Go, Others Are Organizing

A Home Bureau, organized and working, is the Christmas gift the women are planning to present to Menard county early in December. Check-up meetings have been held, information given out and only the finishing touches are left.

A reaching out for the resources available in organization was one of the explanations given by Mrs. Carl Kirby of Tallula of how they happened to plan a Home Bureau.

"If we achieve the type of a world we want," said Mrs. Kirby, "we must co-ordinate our influences. Through co-operative work in our churches, our schools, and our homes, we can accomplish much."



"THEY CAME TO TALK AT COMMUNITY MEETINGS"
Left to right, the Misses Lulu Black, Anna Searl and Mary Louise Chase, University of Illinois.

An active Farm Bureau in the county interested some of the women. Others followed the 4-H work with interest. Still others reported work being done through Home Bureau in neighboring counties.

"Let's have a Home Bureau in our county," said Mrs. Walter Culver to Mrs. Kirby and Mrs. Emory Irwin one day as they sat visiting over their mending. And so it began.

They wrote to Kathryn Van Aiken Burns, State Leader in Extension work at the University of Illinois, asking her co-operation and what to do. Mrs. Burns replied and attended a group meeting with them. Later Mrs. Helen Taylor Butner and Miss Lulu Black, extension workers, came to talk at community meeting. Invitations were sent to all Farm Bureau members' wives, members of women's club, wives of Legionnaires, band parents, and superintendents of schools. Any one who might have an interest in the movement was asked to attend the meeting held in Farm Bureau hall, Petersburg.

Later, another extension worker, Miss Mary Louise Chase, came from the University to tell the aims, objectives and some of the accomplishments of Home Bureau. From this group of county women, Mrs. John Krei of Greenview was elected temporary chairman. Chairmen for each precinct were appointed and membership workers were selected. All those interested went home prepared to work and talk.

News spread over the county. Two local papers in Petersburg, a Springfield and a Peoria paper carried stories about the plans. The Farm Bureau sent out notices, furnished news articles, offered a meeting place and co-operated in general.

"We are glad to welcome a Home Bureau organization," Farm Adviser Lloyd Chalcraft said. "We feel they would help us and we are glad to help them."

With a farm population of 4,877 and a county population of around 10,000, a goal of 300 members didn't seem too much. In mid-November 200 had signed. A few more check-up meetings, a little more intensive work from the precinct chairmen and the Christmas present would be a reality.

"Ninety-four percent of the women in America are in homes," Miss Anna Searl, Assistant State Leader told the women at one of their meetings. "Home making is a profession. Home Bureau is a professional organization for homemakers."

The three women who were instrumental in starting the movement in Menard county live in farms. Mrs. Culver, who now is serving as temporary county chairman because of the illness of Mrs. Krei, says she 'always has lived on a farm.' At the University of Illinois however, she studied chemistry and worked in soil survey. Now, she would like more work in Home Economics. Mrs. Kirby, also, in college spent her time on mathematics and languages.

"Most of our problems now," said Mrs. Irwin, "have to do with homemaking. The lessons presented in Home Bureau should be a great help to us."

Menard county is not alone in setting up a new Home Bureau. Nine other counties are working on organization plans. DeKalb county has set up township membership committees and is training workers. Stark county, that did some work during the depression, is making an effort to start a home adviser in that county within the next few months. Madison county, also has in mind December for final organization. Women from Brown and Schuyler counties, working for a joint organization, have held several meetings. Cass county is getting under way with plans and already have a sizeable number signed. Gallatin and Marion counties have requested information. Edgar county has tentative

(Cont. on Page 33)

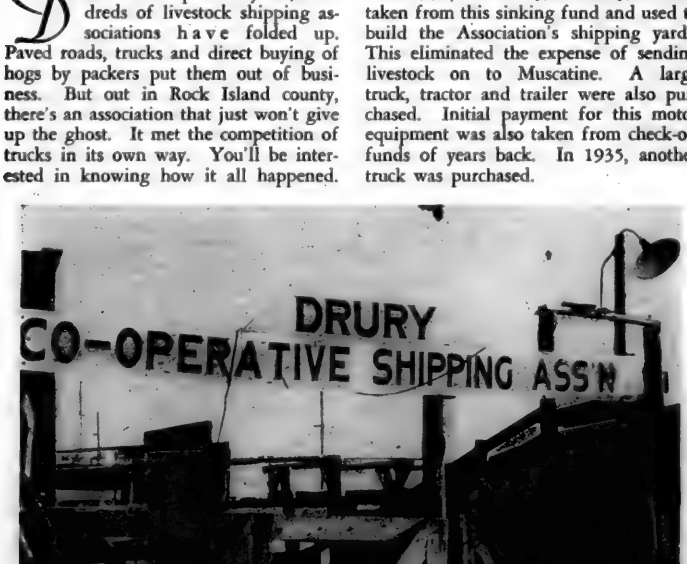
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At present the manager is paid 4 cents a hundred on cattle and calves and 3 cents on hogs and sheep. This money goes into the sinking fund. When a load is picked up and concentrated, the trailer is loaded and started for Chicago.

Destination of livestock upon reaching Chicago is determined by members sending them. In some cases, the load is taken to an old line house. At other times, Producers gets the load. It is common for 15 to 20 members to get together and make up a load. Some members may have only one hog on the trailer. In a case like this, the load is often split upon reaching Chicago; part of it going to Producers and the rest to an old line house. Members themselves have complete say on where their particular livestock is to go.

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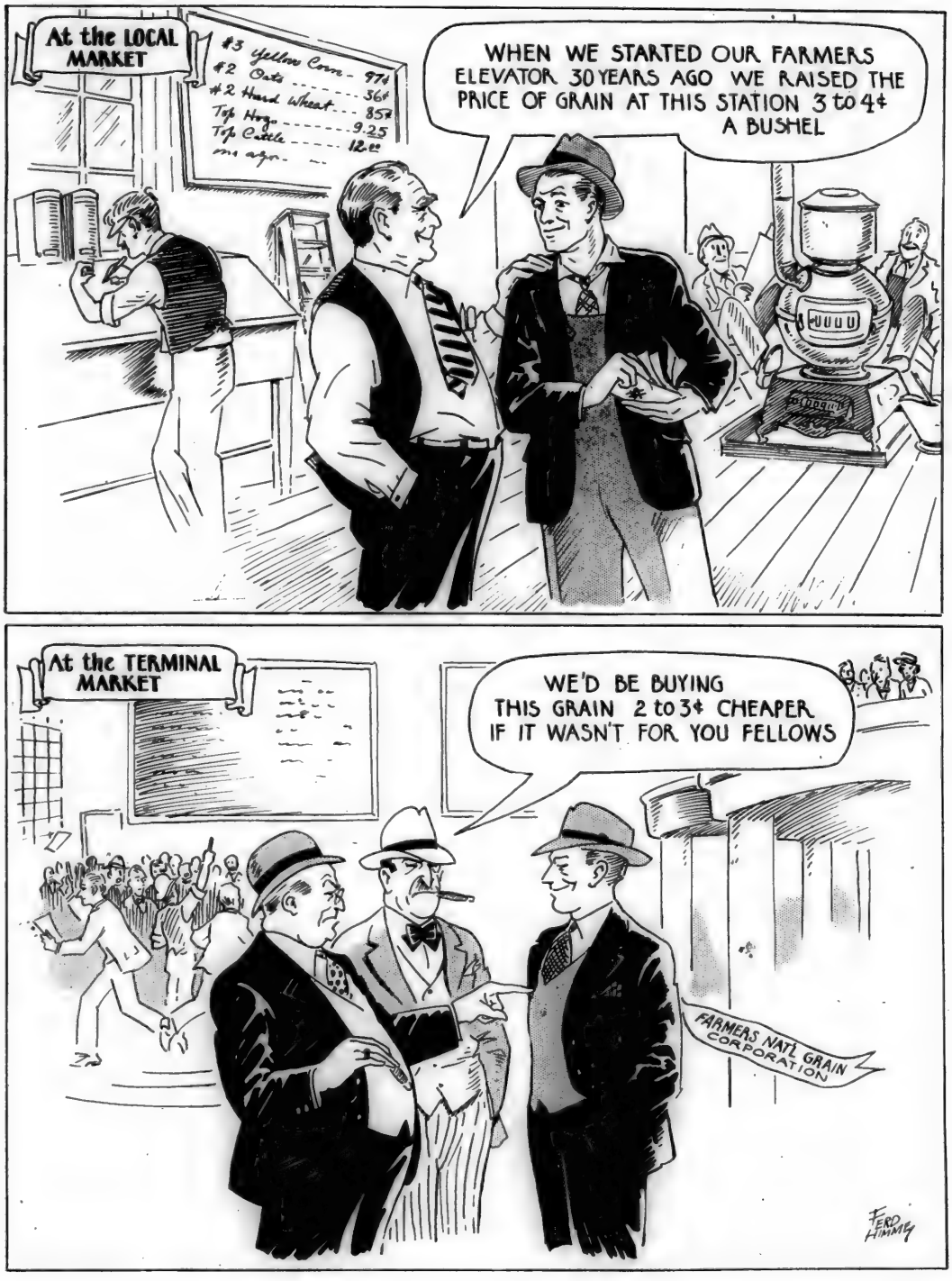
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BEFORE AND AFTER IN GRAIN MARKETING



Farm Supply News

Nearly twenty thousand dollars in patronage dividends were paid to 710 member patrons of Marshall-Putnam Oil Company, ($27.70 ave. per customer), B. G. Hoyle, treasurer, reported at the annual meeting in Henry, October 30.

A. M. Ault, manager, stated that accounts receivable and inventory measured in dollars had decreased substantially with a 45% increase in sales. Fred Herndon, was the principal speaker. Russell McKee and Leland Monier are new directors.

More than 900 enthusiastic Whiteside County Farm Bureau members attended the annual meeting of the service company, held in Morrison, Nov. 18. L. A. Abbott, president, reported on the progress made by the company during the last year. He stated that more than 90% of the Farm Bureau members of Whitside County patronized Whiteside Service Co. and that more than $16,500 would be distributed to them in patronage refunds averaging $15.24 per patron. This is about 12% of net sales. G. W. Bunting was principal speaker.

A 21 per cent gain in volume, a 30 per cent increase in sales, a 36.5 per cent increase in net income, and patronage dividends averaging $28.51 per Farm Bureau member was the news E. C. Campbell, manager of Livingston Service Company greeted 800 stockholders with at the annual meeting, in Pontiac November 19.

Thirteen hundred Farm Bureau members shared in the distribution of preferred stock dividends in the amount of $1,712.68 and patronage dividends totaling $37,384.78. Dividend rates were 15 per cent on rural sales of Magic Aladdin gasoline and Radiant kerosene, 11 per cent on rural sales of U. S. Motor gasoline, 22 per cent on motor oils and grease, 12 per cent on sales through service stations and dealers, and 7 per cent on tractor fuels and distillate.

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George Chapple of Dwight was elected president.

Cash dividends of $13,500 were returned to 670 Farm Bureau Members of Macoupin County Farm Bureau & Service Co. at the annual meeting held in Carlinville November 7th, according to a report received from J. G. Dorward, manager. Ninety-one per cent of the Farm Bureau Members in the county patronized their service company and the average dividend check received per member was $20.16. George E. Metzger and J. C. Spitler were principal speakers.

Approximately 600 attended the joint annual meeting of Ford County Farm Bureau and Ford County Service Company at Melvin, November 18.

L. R. Marchant, was the principal speaker.

Some 700 Farm Bureau members received 10 per cent patronage dividend checks, totaling $12,576.74. Deferred dividends representing 4.7 per cent of sales totaled $5-953.49.

Exactly 130 new Farm Bureau members were enrolled during the year, according to Farm Adviser H. D. Triplett.



PRIZE WINNING BOOKKEEPERS

In 1936 Contest Sponsored by Illinois Farm Supply Company for County Service Co. Accountants. Left to right sitting: 1. Mary Reinhart, Champaign County; 2. Irma Anderson, Winnebago; 3. Harriet R. Sumner, Rich-Law; 4. Marie Skarnikat, Tazewell; 5. Mrs. L. H. Tomcray (first prize), Fulton; 6. Georgina J. M. Binder, Warren; 7. Mrs. Ruth Lawrence, Knox; 8. Glady Hawkins, Edgar. Standing: 1. Roy Virtue, Jo Daviess; 2. W. L. Moran, Schuyler; 3. R. F. Johnson, Henderson; 4. L. W. McKinzie, McDonough; 5. Theron Broster, Wabash Valley (now Manager Monroe Service Co.).

A. B. Schofield retired as president of the Farm Bureau and service company after ten years of active service. Harry Minch of Roberts was elected to fill the vacancy. Arvid Peterson, Chas. Simmons, and B. McCollum are new members elected to the board.

Cash dividends of $10,283 were distributed to 724 Farm Bureau members in Adams County at the sixth annual meeting of the Service Company in Quincy, October 28. A total of $78,608.36 has been paid to members in patronage since organization of the company in 1930. This amount is equivalent to more than the dues paid by the Farm Bureau members during the six years that the company has been in operation. Dividend checks on the past year's Business averaged $14.07.

Accounts receivable were equal to 4.6 per cent of sales, the lowest in the history of the company.

The high light of the meeting was the address of Fred E. Herndon. All directors were re-elected.

The Pike County Farm Bureau and Pike County Service Company held a Joint annual meeting at Pittsfield on October 28th at which 370 Farm Bureau Members received patronage dividends. Nearly 70% of the Farm Bureau Members of Pike County patronized their service company according to Earl B. Johnson, manager, who has been in charge of this Company the past five months. Dividends equal to 10% of the purchase price of paint, tires, oil and grease were returned to members. Arthur Lowe of Pittsfield and Burdette Berry of Pleasant Hill were elected to the board of directors. George E. Metzger and C. H. Becker were the speakers.

A Home Bureau for Christmas

(Continued from page 29)

plans to present to the women of their county at the annual Farm Bureau meeting.

"We are glad to talk to women any time about the possibilities for organizing," said Mrs. Burns. "We don't need a large meeting, in fact, we prefer to tell about Home Bureau to small groups, perhaps two or three women, to make certain they want the organization. If they are interested the group meeting may be arranged later."

Approximately 15,000 women now belong to the 44 Home Bureau organizations in Illinois which number represents a gain of around 4000 since last January.

Is it any wonder that Menard women want to link forces with homemakers in other counties and give their county a Home Bureau for Christmas?—Nell Flatt Goodman.

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Illinois Agricultural Association Election of Delegates

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the month of January, 1937, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau, and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During January, annual meetings will be held in Carroll, Cumberland, Fulton, Greene, Knox, McHenry, Mason, Mercer, Peoria, Sangamon, Whiteside, Winnebago and Woodford Counties.

(Signed) Paul E. Mathias,
November 14, 1936. Corporate Secretary

BEFORE AND AFTER IN GRAIN MARKETING



Farm Supply News

Nearly twenty thousand dollars in patronage dividends were paid to 710 member patrons of Marshall-Putnam Oil Company, ($27.70 ave. per customer), B. G. Hoyle, treasurer, reported at the annual meeting in Henry, October 30.

A. M. Ault, manager, stated that accounts receivable and inventory measured in dollars had decreased substantially with a 45% increase in sales. Fred Herndon, was the principal speaker. Russell McKee and Leland Monier are new directors.

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EDITORIAL

The Immediate Problem

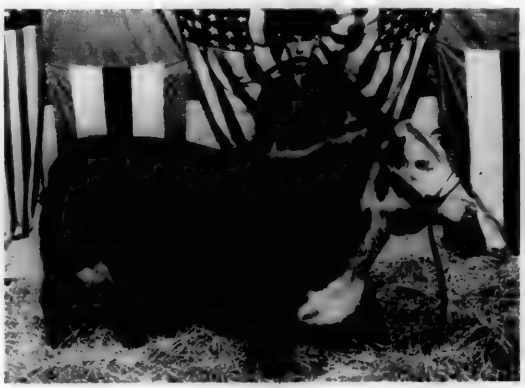
THE immediate problem in agriculture is to grow a good crop in 1937. Prices are all right but there isn't enough to sell. Corn cribs and granaries are depleted on many farms. Much livestock, particularly hogs, is coming to market half fat. The born livestock man doesn't like it. He is happiest when there is plenty of feed for all the stock he wants to fatten. So interest in production control has waned for the moment. Farm representatives in Washington recently gave crop insurance the cold shoulder according to press reports. At this writing, it appears that soil conservation with some needed amendments, a surplus crop storage loan program, and a farm tenancy bill will be among the major legislation for farmers considered in the next Congress.

Will Indicate Trend

AS this is written, delegates from every important farm state are gathering for the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Nowhere else in America is it possible to get as good a cross section of what American farmers are thinking about as at this convention. The influence of the Farm Bureau in national affairs is now well established. Therefore, its resolutions together with those adopted at the annual meeting of the I. A. A. in January will indicate largely the trend of legislation in the coming months. This is as it should be. Farmers are best able to determine their own needs.

More Jobs — Higher Wages

WITH farm and business recovery well on the way toward profitable levels, that independence and self-reliance which has become a part of the American tradition should and will re-assert itself. All that any citizen ought to expect of the government is fair play. The world owes no man a living who doesn't make a sincere effort to earn it. True, there has been scant opportunity lately in some fields. But that picture is changing. Employers are again looking for competent workers. Jobs are opening for people who can do things. Business groups are making advances toward co-operating with government in re-employing workmen now on relief. The greatest improvement in the farmers' market will come with increased domestic consumption. More jobs and higher wages go hand in hand with greater consumption of farm products and higher farm income.



RESERVE CHAMPION CALF AT PRODUCERS

With his owner, Howard Bradley, at 13th annual baby beef club show and sale sponsored by St. Louis Producers. Bought by the Illinois Agricultural Association for 30c a lb., the calf was donated to Blackburn College, Carlinville, Ill., where students earn their way through.

Wanted — Dependability

OUR hats are off to the 321 farm boys and girls who fed and showed calves in the Producers Baby Beef Show at the National Stock Yards Nov. 19. The show is probably the least important part of the benefit and training these youngsters got out of it. It's the work at home that counts. There is where the record is made. Each boy and girl had a definite responsibility — to feed and care for a calf. They had to learn how to do it, of course. And that's important if learned well. But more than that, they had to stick to an exacting routine, month in and month out, in which there is little glory and plenty of work.

It's the boys and girls who are dependable, who see things through to the end that are going to get ahead. The world still has plenty of room for young people who can do things and who work just as hard when the boss is away.

Luella Padgett, age 16, of Adams county won the grand championship again with her Angus calf — a glorious achievement. Yet every boy and girl who by his or her own efforts brought out a good calf got more out of it than a ribbon or a good price. The self-confidence and self-reliance that comes from doing work well is worth more than the immediate returns in cash or glory.

20 Members Per County

THE latest report on soil conservation work in Illinois shows 62 county associations with 1198 members. An average membership of less than 20 is not very impressive. Yet there is reason to believe that these few are comparable to the first users of limestone, the initial growers of alfalfa, and the leaders in a host of other better farm practices. There are those who today scoff at contour and strip farming and terracing. Within a few years they will come to it. It has happened before. They will presently find their more foresighted neighbors reaping the benefits of soil conservation in higher crop yields, better incomes, and more of the comforts of life. "I guess there's something to it, after all," is among the famous last lines. You'll be hearing it presently about the new-fangled soil conservation practices.

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In This Issue

Come to the Annual Meeting

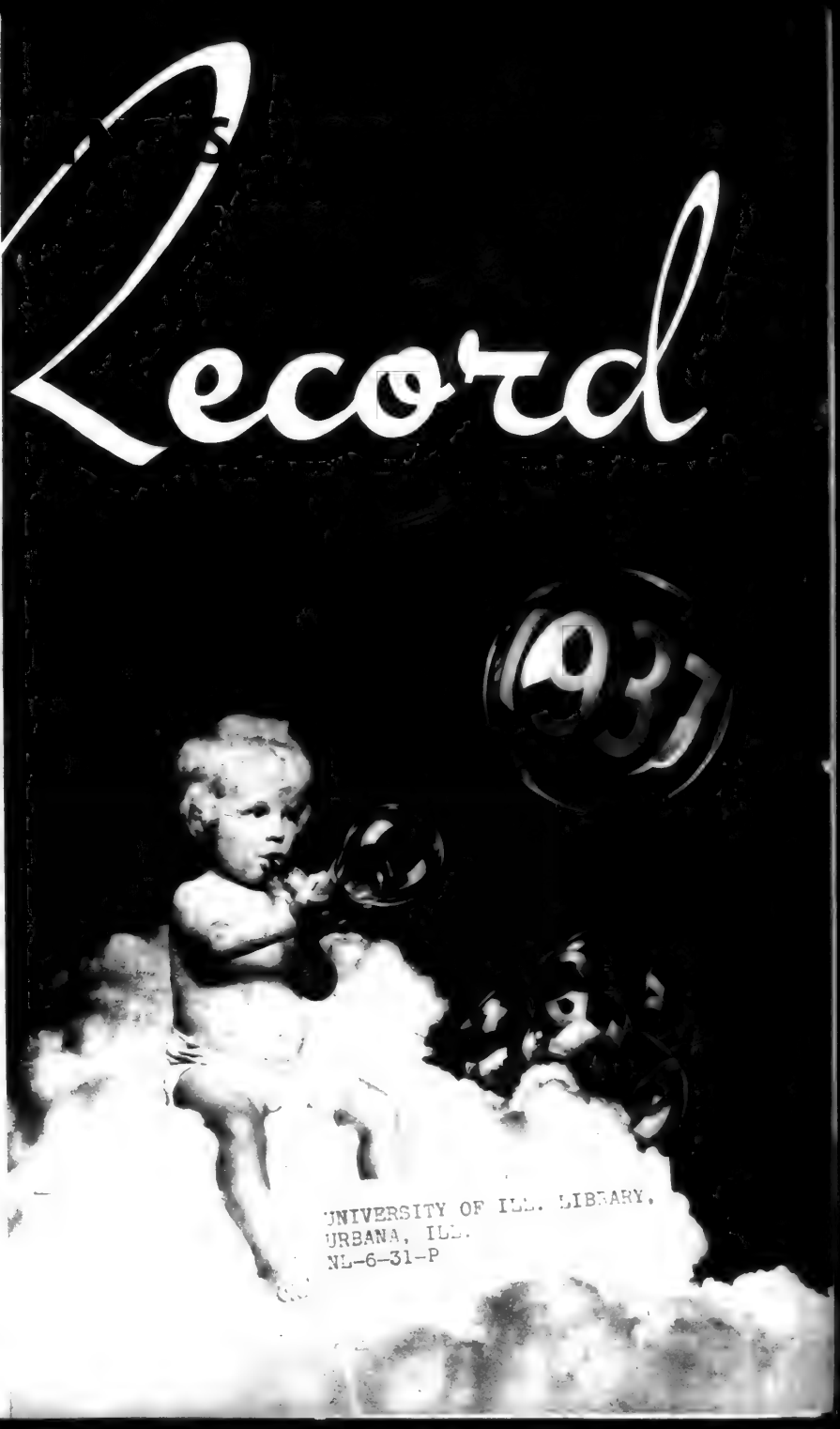
Our Organization Saved Us

Arthur Howard — Dairyman

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With Our Farm Bureau Presidents

Livestock Show Pictures



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January
1937

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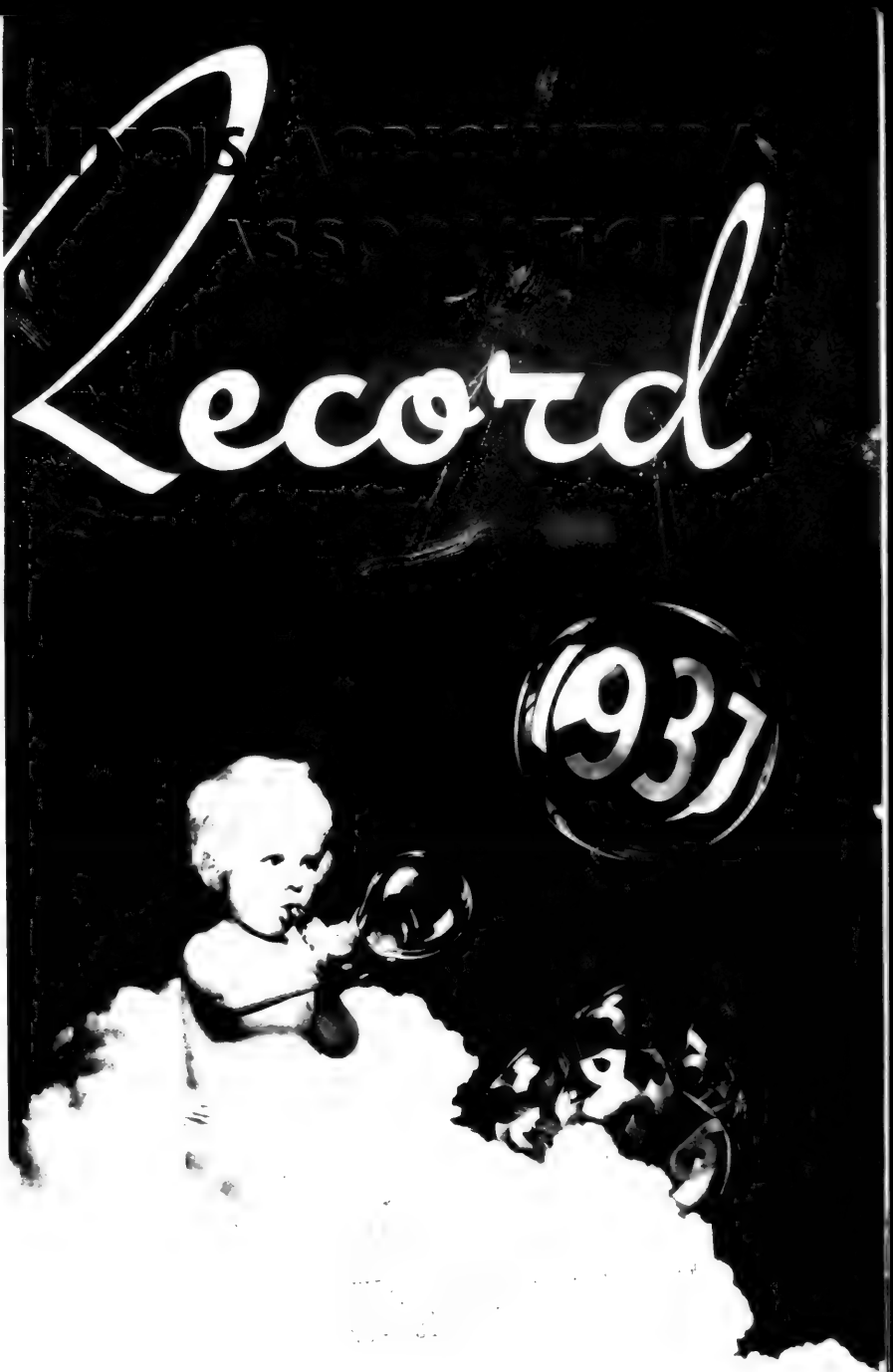
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This Policy Protects You

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company

for only **6.15** SEMI ANNUALLY

You have complete protection covering Fire, Theft, Public Liability and Property Damage — everywhere you care to travel in the United States or Canada. This is the rate on a new FORD, PLYMOUTH or CHEVROLET CAR and older cars are proportionately less. There is a small policy fee payable only once when you take out your first policy.











FARM BUREAU AUTO INSURANCE GIVES YOU NATION-WIDE PROTECTION . . .

. . . . ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES OR CANADA

Why expose yourself to the risk of long-drawn-out and expensive law suits that may eat up your savings and jeopardize your home or farm — when it costs so little to protect yourself? And why are these rates so far below the usual for reliable protection? Because this auto insurance is confined entirely to careful driving members of the I.A.A. . . . . because the premiums paid by these selected risks do not have to carry the burden of heavy claims piled up by reckless drivers. There are no strings tied to this low-cost auto insurance . . . . you are covered when your car is driven by yourself, your wife, member of your family or any other person of legal driving age, authorized by you to take the wheel. Why take a chance? . . . . And why pay more for protection?

If you are a careful driver

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Ins. Co.
608 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago

Gentlemen: Please send me application blank and low rates covering:

Name of car _____ Year _____

Type of body _____

My name is _____

Address _____

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

JANUARY, 1937
VOL. 15 NO. 1

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Editor and Advertising Director, E. G. Thiem; Assistant Director and Ass't. Editor, Lawrence A. Potter; Assistant Editor, Howard C. Hill.

Illinois Agricultural Association

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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Vice-President, TALMAGE DEFREES.....Smithboro
Corporate Secretary, PAUL E. MATHIAS.....Chicago
Field Secretary, GEO. E. METZGER.....Chicago
Treasurer, R. A. COWLES.....Bloomington
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(By Congressional District)

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14th.....Otto Steffey, Stronghurst
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GEORGE THIEM, Editor



IN A recent decision involving the so-called fair trade statutes of Illinois and California, the United States Supreme Court unanimously upheld their constitutionality. These acts make it illegal for a retailer to cut prices below those fixed by the producer or manufacturer of a branded commodity.

The decision essentially puts the stamp of approval of the highest court of the land on price-fixing of branded goods. The reason given is that the price set by the producer is intimately related to the quality and individuality of the advertised product, hence is part of the property right vested in the maker.

The court was careful to point out that its decision did not approve price fixing as a general thing. However the court may reason, the effect of the decision will be to force farmers and others to pay more for the things they buy since most goods sold on the market today is trademarked.

There are at least two possible courses of action for farmers in maintaining profitable prices for farm products. First is to keep production in line with market demands at fair price levels. The second is to organize thoroughly into commodity groups, adopt and advertise a trademark or brand name for produce of uniform high quality and so build up a demand at prices fixed by the producers.

The first course is more practicable to get results for the many than the second. It is the one supported by organized farmers generally; first, in the Triple A programs and now under the Soil Conservation Act. The second is practicable only for producers of specialty farm commodities like oranges, melons, vegetables, seeds, etc. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to operate in the case of corn, hogs and cattle.

But regardless of this or other Supreme Court decisions, price maintenance is well established in the American economic system. The corporation with its highly concentrated production makes price fixing possible. Farmers, through organization, must work for its equivalent. For regardless of the good intentions of industrialists who advocate more production at lower prices, in practice they will stick to limited production at a price that returns a profit.

Just ahead, Jan. 27-28-29 in Chicago, looms the 22nd annual I.A.A. meeting. How many recall the last annual meeting in Chicago in 1923? At that time farm prices were lower than they are today. Protected by the tariff, the prices of non-agricultural goods were high in relation to farm prices. Farmers were becoming conscious of the surplus problem. They hadn't yet hit upon a solution. Vainly we were struggling with cooperative marketing as a solution to the disparity between farm and non-agricultural prices. The next year the initial McNary Haugen bill came into being.

Farmers have come far — so has the country — in understanding the farm problem since that time. A lot of history has been made. Much has been accomplished. The job of evolving a long time program for agriculture is not an easy one. We are still in the midst of it. And this year again that problem will be uppermost in the minds of those who meet in Chicago the end of the month.—E.G.T.

Tentative Program

21st Annual Meeting of

Illinois Agricultural Association

and Meetings of Associated Companies

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 26-27-28-29, 1937

Tuesday, January 26

P. M.
7:30 Illinois Milk Producers' Ass'n. Annual Meeting, Morrison Hotel

Wednesday, January 27

A. M.
9:30 Country Life Insurance Co. Conference and Illinois Agricultural Holding Co. Annual Meeting, La Salle Hotel
10:00 Illinois Milk Producers' Ass'n. Meeting, Morrison Hotel
Illinois Agricultural Auditing Ass'n. Annual Meeting, La Salle Hotel
Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Ass'n. Annual Meeting, Morrison Hotel
P. M.
1:00 Illinois Agricultural Mutual Ins. Co. Annual Meeting, La Salle Hotel
Illinois Farm Supply Co. Salesmen Conference, Morrison Hotel
Illinois Farm Supply Co., Directors, Morrison Hotel
3:00 Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co. Annual Meeting, La Salle Hotel
Sports Festival — Baseball League Conference, La Salle Hotel

Thursday, January 28

A. M.
9:15 General Session — Civic Opera Auditorium
Annual Address of President and Reports of Secretaries and Treasurer
P. M.
1:30 Public Relations Conference, La Salle Hotel
Organization-Publicity Conference, Morrison Hotel
Marketing Conference, La Salle Hotel
Rural Electrification, Morrison Hotel
(Above Conferences are primarily for members and delegates to discuss policies and problems affecting the IAA and farmers' interests.)
4:00 District Business Conferences — Nomination of IAA Directors from Odd Numbered Districts
11th, 12th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 22nd, 23rd and 25th Dists., La Salle Hotel
13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 21st and 24th Districts, Morrison Hotel
7:30 General Session — Civic Opera Auditorium
Speakers: Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Dr. John L. Davis, New York City
Election of Officers and Directors

Friday, January 29

A. M.
9:15 General Session — Civic Opera Auditorium
Speakers: Clifford V. Gregory, Member President's Commission to Study Co-operation in Europe; Edward A. O'Neal, President, American Farm Bureau Federation
P. M.
1:00 Business Session — Morrison Hotel

Come on to the Annual Meeting

IAA Meets in Chicago For First Time in 14 Years

FOURTEEN years ago the Illinois Agricultural Association held its Eighth Annual Meeting at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Hon. Frank O. Lowden, Oscar E. Bradfute of Ohio, Howard Gore, of West Virginia, Senator Ferris of Michigan and others dwelled on the farm problems of that day, sounded the alarm over the disparity between farm and non-agricultural prices, took steps through co-operative marketing and federal legislation to do something about it.

In January 1937, the I.A.A. returns to the metropolis on Lake Michigan with 14 years more of accomplishment and experience to its credit, conscious of the contribution it has made toward establishing a permanent program for a prosperous agriculture.

With congress in session, an administration friendly to agriculture returned to power, and with Illinois cash farm income 25 per cent greater than in 1935, Illinois' organized farmers are expected to turn out 5000 strong, filled with enthusiasm and the pride of achievement to learn the latest moves and trend of thought in working out a permanent program for farm prosperity.

Among the important things likely to be considered are pending federal legislation, the 1937 soil conservation program, crop insurance, land tenancy rural electrification, co-operative marketing and co-operating buying, tariff adjustment, trade agreements, and others.

Recommendations by special commissions still to report on consumer and producer co-operation and ways and means of decreasing land tenancy will have an important bearing on legislation covering these subjects.

Secretary Henry A. Wallace will speak Thursday night in the Civic Opera Auditorium. He will bring to the convention, along with President Smith, Clifford V. Gregory, and Edward A. O'Neal, the latest trend in agricultural thought on current farm problems.

Mr. Gregory, a member of the Presidents' committee of inquiry into European co-operation, is expected to be at liberty to speak without reservations on his observations abroad. His message is expected to reveal experiences and facts valuable to Illinois farmers, on the methods used by farmers in Europe in developing their organizations.

Edward A. O'Neal, veteran leader of the A.F.B.F. is slated to report the progress the American Farm Bureau Federation is making to secure a permanent policy for agriculture. Mr. O'Neal feels at home before I.A.A. audiences and he never fails to bare his thoughts to them in his own forceful manner. He will speak at the general session of the convention, Friday morning, January 29, in the Civic Opera Auditorium.

Dr. John L. Davis, popular humorist, orator and commentator, sometimes called "the Will Rogers of the Ministry" has been secured to add to the inspirational side of the convention. Dr. Davis, a native of Nebraska is well fitted by virtue of his experiences in Nebraska, Texas, and Oklahoma, to talk to Farm Bureau folks. A former Army Chaplain in the world war, he has held several pastorates and is now pastor of a prominent New York City church.

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CIVIC OPERA BUILDING, 20 NO. WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, and Theatre (inset) where main sessions of IAA Convention will be held.



Tentative Program

21st Annual Meeting of

Illinois Agricultural Association

and Meetings of Associated Companies

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 26-27-28-29, 1937

Tuesday, January 26

P. M.
7:30 Illinois Milk Producers' Ass'n. Annual Meeting, Morrison Hotel

Wednesday, January 27

A. M.
9:30 Country Life Insurance Co. Conference and Illinois Agricultural Holding Co. Annual Meeting, La Salle Hotel
10:00 Illinois Milk Producers' Ass'n. Meeting, Morrison Hotel
Illinois Agricultural Auditing Ass'n. Annual Meeting, La Salle Hotel
Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Ass'n. Annual Meeting, Morrison Hotel
P. M.
1:00 Illinois Agricultural Mutual Ins. Co. Annual Meeting, La Salle Hotel
Illinois Farm Supply Co. Salesmen Conference, Morrison Hotel
Illinois Farm Supply Co., Directors, Morrison Hotel
3.00 Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co. Annual Meeting, La Salle Hotel
Sports Festival — Baseball League Conference, La Salle Hotel

Thursday, January 28

A. M.
9:15 General Session — Civic Opera Auditorium
Annual Address of President and Reports of Secretaries and Treasurer
P. M.
1:30 Public Relations Conference, La Salle Hotel
Organization-Publicity Conference, Morrison Hotel
Marketing Conference, La Salle Hotel
Rural Electrification, Morrison Hotel
(Above Conferences are primarily for members and delegates to discuss policies and problems affecting the IAA and farmers' interests.)
4.00 District Business Conferences — Nomination of IAA Directors from Odd Numbered Districts
11th, 12th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 22nd, 23rd and 25th Dists., La Salle Hotel
13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 21st and 24th Districts, Morrison Hotel
7.30 General Session — Civic Opera Auditorium
Speakers: Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Dr. John L. Davis, New York City
Election of Officers and Directors

Friday, January 29

A. M.
9:15 General Session — Civic Opera Auditorium
Speakers: Clifford V. Gregory, Member President's Commission to Study Co-operation in Europe; Edward A. O'Neal, President, American Farm Bureau Federation
P. M.
1:00 Business Session — Morrison Hotel

Come on to the Annual Meeting

IAA Meets in Chicago For First Time in 14 Years

FOURTEEN years ago the Illinois Agricultural Association held its Eighth Annual Meeting at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Hon. Frank O. Lowden, Oscar E. Bradfute of Ohio, Howard Gore, of West Virginia, Senator Ferris of Michigan and others dwelled on the farm problems of that day, sounded the alarm over the disparity between farm and non-agricultural prices, took steps through co-operative marketing and federal legislation to do something about it.

In January 1937, the I.A.A. returns to the metropolis on Lake Michigan with 14 years more of accomplishment and experience to its credit, conscious of the contribution it has made toward establishing a permanent program for a prosperous agriculture.

With congress in session, an administration friendly to agriculture returned to power, and with Illinois cash farm income 25 per cent greater than in 1935, Illinois' organized farmers are expected to turn out 5000 strong, filled with enthusiasm and the pride of achievement to learn the latest moves and trend of thought in working out a permanent program for farm prosperity.

Among the important things likely to be considered are pending federal legislation, the 1937 soil conservation program, crop insurance, land tenancy rural electrification, co-operative marketing and co-operating buying, tariff adjustment, trade agreements, and others.

Recommendations by special commissions still to report on consumer and producer co-operation and ways and means of decreasing land tenancy will have an important bearing on legislation covering these subjects.

Secretary Henry A. Wallace will speak Thursday night in the Civic Opera Auditorium. He will bring to the convention, along with President Smith, Clifford V. Gregory, and Edward A. O'Neal, the latest trend in agricultural thought on current farm problems.

Mr. Gregory, a member of the Presidents' committee of inquiry into European co-operation, is expected to be at liberty to speak without reservations on his observations abroad. His message is expected to reveal experiences and facts valuable to Illinois farmers, on the methods used by farmers in Europe in developing their organizations.

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sonville, Harrisburg, and Decatur. The newest dairy, Decatur, opened, December 17.

Annual meetings of the other I.A.A. subsidiary companies are slated for Wednesday, January 27, the first day of the convention. Every company is expected to report increases in both membership and volume of business.

Country Life Insurance Company and the Illinois Agricultural Holding Company will hold meetings in the LaSalle Hotel. Howard Reeder, actuary, will discuss the annual statement of the insurance company. He is expected to report more than $20,000,000 paid insurance written during the year.

"Risks and Mortality" is the subject to be elaborated upon by Dr. John Boland, medical adviser of the company. He is expected to show some of the reasons why Country Life can safely and successfully write policies at costs lower than those of ten other leading companies.

L. A. Williams, manager, will present plans and objectives for 1937. It is likely that he will uncork new objectives and the means by which they can be attained.

F. W. Peck, director of extension, University of Minnesota, and former chief of the Bank for Co-operatives, will be the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association. He will draw from his ample experiences in working with co-operatives when he discusses business practices of co-operative organizations.

The Association's manager, F. E. Ringham, is expected to report an increase of 7 percent in the number of audits made during the year. In addition, the association succeeded in securing income tax exemptions for many co-operatives in the State.

The annual report of sales to be presented at the annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association is expected to show the dissemination of nearly 35 million cubic centimeters of serum and virus to Illinois swine producers.

At the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company meeting, A. E. Richardson, manager, will report 10 percent more business written for 1936 than in 1935. This company started in 1927 with 6,423 policies in force and has grown steadily until now it has almost 55,000 policies mostly on autos and trucks.

A triple program is to be featured by the Illinois Farm Supply Company in the form of two meetings and a banquet. The meetings, one for the directors of the 63 member companies, and the other for salesmen and managers, will run simultaneously, Wednesday afternoon, January 27. The banquet for all persons affiliated with the Farm Bureau or the Illinois Farm Supply companies, will be staged at 11 o'clock Wednesday night.

The directors of the Illinois Farm Supply member companies will be shown comparative analyses of their 1936 business.

Sales plans for 1937 will be the main discourse at the meeting for salesmen. They are expected to perfect a plan of attack which will better the Supply Company's sales record of $1,000,000 per month in 1936.

Egg marketing will feature discussions in Illinois Producers' Creameries annual meeting. This company recently launched an egg buying program which started on December 28, in the Olney district. Plans to expand this enterprise will be submitted at the meeting.

Details of other meetings and conferences will be announced later. Prospects for a 1937 Farm Sports Festival and plans for a round of baseball and soft ball games will be the subject of a conference Wednesday afternoon.

With farm income higher than it has been in several years, a large attendance is anticipated. President Earl C. Smith and his associates have spared no effort to make the 1937 annual meeting the most helpful and inspiring yet to be held.

WATER CONSERVATION IN ILLINOIS



Dam and pond made by CCC camp in Edwards county on Farm Bureau member Clarence Proctor's farm. The pond is 15 feet deep — covers two acres.

THE water table in Illinois has receded from 50 to 350 feet in the last 70 years, according to Colonel Kasson, engineer in charge of the WPA water conservation project. His ambition is to raise the water table by making ponds on farm lands over Illinois.

Thousands of tons of good Illinois top soil are carried away by the rapidly running surface water every year. Dust storms carry away more of the precious top soil. The water table has receded so far that crops lose their natural right of drinking from the ground. Successful farming in Illinois, as a result, is now dependent on rain and lots of it, according to conservation authorities.

Through the farm pond project, it is claimed that water conservation can make the streams respectable and well-behaved all year round. Water impounded near the source of their tributaries will seep into the ground, tend to re-establish the water table, while during long dry spells, this water can be released from the reservoirs into the stream beds, allowing farmers sufficient water for emergency farm needs.

State officials have been urged to set up a test project, acquiring title to ground that can be flooded. A creek can be dammed up, melting snow and spring rain water can be impounded, and farmers can look ahead to dry spells confident that drought is no longer an economic factor. The whole idea sums down to building of dams and creating of artificial lakes by the WPA and CCC in an effort to stop old man drought.

News and VIEWS

Uncle Ab says that a man you can always find is generally worth finding.

H. K. Danforth, farm adviser in Henry county reports that in a one-day drive on December 10, 90 new members were signed. This number sends Henry County over the top in the quota of 210 assigned the county for 1936.

Marcelline Gougler, 24 year old daughter of the IAA's director of produce marketing, F. A. Gougler, recently was awarded a $250 first prize for designing plans for beautifying a fountain in Bronson Park, Kalamazoo, Michigan. Miss Gougler won from a field of 22 contestants including five professional architects and two well-known sculptors. She is an instructor at the University of Illinois and has studied art at the Univ. of Illinois, American Academy of Art, Chicago, the Art Center school, Los Angeles, and with Alfonso Iannelli, famed Chicago architect.

Lawrence A. Potter, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Potter of La Salle county, was recently appointed assistant publicity director of the IAA. After receiving his degree from the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Larry worked on a large DuPage county farm. From December, 1934, until December, 1936, he was Farm Editor for Rural Progress Magazine, Chicago.

Iowa State College will be the host to the American Institute of Cooperation in June, 1937.

Bureau county's Farm Bureau membership reached the 1000 mark last month. More than 900 at the annual meeting celebrated the event at luncheon.

Cooperative egg marketing is now in the hands of the farmers of Illinois, says Frank A. Gougler, manager, Illinois Producers Creameries. Read his story on page 33.

A Warren county farmer recently received top price for each of 11 carloads of hogs. The hogs were fed a ration of corn, linseed meal and tankage.

Country Life Insurance company has moved to the 11th floor of the Transportation Bldg., Chicago. The IAA marketing and transportation departments moved to the south end of the 12th floor. Auto insurance, Farmers Mutual, Auditing remain on the 13th floor.

Shortly after the first of the year, Illinois Producers Creameries will handle high grade Wisconsin cheese.

Uncle Ab says that life is a series of accidents; our success is measured by how well we get out of 'em.

A strong market for hogs during the winter and on into next year is foreseen by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. More than the usual numbers of available hogs were slaughtered by December 31.

Farmers have borrowed more than $500,000,000 through the cooperative production credit system organized by the Farm Credit Administration less than three years ago.

The average value of farm real estate in Illinois is 7 per cent higher than last year and 20 per cent higher than in 1933, according to C. L. Stewart, professor of agricultural economics, University of Illinois.

Although the average size of laying flocks is about 3 to 4 per cent larger than a year ago, hens are laying fewer eggs and total production at the beginning of December was about the same as a year ago.

Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois, January 11-15 will feature problems involved in improving rural living. Rural churches and schools, the Farm Bureau, Home Bureau, Grange, radio and farm publication will be discussed as factors which help to better rural life in Illinois.

American farmers, in 1936, deducted about $4,230,000,000 from their annual gross income for goods used in production, wages, interest, taxes, and rent, as well as an allowance for depreciation of buildings and equipment. They have about $5,300,000,000 left for their work and interest on their investments.

Checks totaling $9,699.87 were received by the Knox county Agricultural Conservation Committee for distribution to Knox county farmers.

In view of the fact that butter sales are declining and oleo sales are higher than ever, Wilfred Shaw, manager of Illinois Milk Producers Association, admonishes dairymen to discourage the use of butter substitutes on every possible occasion.

Germany is buying big mules, from 1500 to 1600 pounds, to use on farms, and smaller 1000 pound mules for use in her armies, the Horse and Mule Association of America recently announced.

Developments during November indicate that there will be fewer cattle on feed this winter and spring as compared with a year earlier. Advancing prices of corn, which increased the cost of feeding, is the reason given by the U. S. D. A.

Western feeders are expected to stock their feed lots heavily this winter in order to take advantage of grain and hay prices which are relatively cheaper than those in the Corn Belt, the Illinois Crop Reporting Service reveals.

A Christmas party for employees of the IAA, during the noon hour, December 23, included a gift exchange, and a luncheon prepared by the women. It was a housewarming in the new offices of the marketing and transportation departments of the association.

During the past four years, the gross income of American farmers has risen by an average of more than one billion dollars a year.

Cash income available for farm family living in Illinois will be larger than for any year since 1932, says L. J. Norton of the University of Illinois.

$200 reward is offered for apprehension and arrest of the thief or thieves who stole 34 two-hundred pound Chester White shoats from the pasture of Ed Graham, near Tampico, Whiteside county. The Farm Bureau offers $50, Mr. Graham $100, the board of supervisors $50.

1937 Soil Conservation Act

THE 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, although similar in many respects to the 1936 program, will place greater stress on the importance of growing soil-conserving crops. This is to be brought about by establishing soil-conserving bases as well as soil-depleting bases and by increasing the payments for acreage planted to soil building crops.

In 1937, a limit on corn acreage will be fixed for farms in areas where corn is a major crop. This limit will be consistent with good soil conservation practices. These limits on each individual farm will, however, be small. The purpose of these restrictions is to avoid increases which might defeat all efforts to conserve soil fertility. Then too, the limits will prevent surpluses that would likely accumulate with normal yields.

As in 1936, payments will be divided into two classes: Class I payments or diversion payments, and Class II payments or soil building payments. The rate for diversion from the general soil-depleting base and the maximum diversion for which payment will be made is:

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County committees will determine the soil-depleting bases for individual farms. They will equalize the variation among farms in regard to size, number of crop acres, types and productivity of soil, topography, farming practices, and acreages of particular crops normally grown. Bases for farms which are similar in these respects will be kept in line and the total bases for all farms in the county will conform to standards established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Normal acreages of soil-conserving crops also will be established for farms taking part in the program. These acreages will constitute soil-conserving bases and will be used as a yardstick with which to measure increases in these crops. This means that the soil-conserving base for a farm will be the total acreage of crop land, minus the total acreage in the soil-depleting base.

Two great dangers, the threat of disastrous prices and the threat of disastrous weather, face American farmers according to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. "Until these risks are moderated we cannot hope for agricultural security in this country." In 1936, farmers proved that they can work together in the fight to check these common enemies.

Bottom prices originate in bumper crops, restricted export markets, and big carryovers. They reduce the farm income, impoverish farm families, shrink farm buying power, and strike telling blows on business all along the line. The triple A conservation program is designed to minimize this danger.

Crop failure, the other enemy of farm security, can be and is being controlled through the combined efforts of farm people every where. The Conservation Act, put into the hands of six million farmers is a weapon with which to fight adverse weather conditions and unwise soil management practices. This phase of the AAA program swung into action last year. Results show that the effects of drouth and erosion can be moderated by man-made devices.

Most of our crop plants, when given a chance to get their roots into fertile soil which contains a fair supply of moisture, will stand terrific beatings from the summer sun and still pull through to mature a crop. The easiest way to provide plant food and moisture is to save what we have. And to do this we must first stop soil erosion. Terracing, strip cropping, permanent pastures, contour farming, and reforestation all are means to this end. Important too, is the fact that these practices save rainfall.



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Plenty of "Figgerin'" to do these days.

To Launch Construction Work on Rural Electrification Co-operative

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The low bidder for the construction contract for the first unit of 131 miles was Federal Engineering Construction Company of Kansas City with a bid of $138,905. The bids were opened December 3 and recommendation was made by the directors of the co-operative to the rural electrification administration.

The contract calls for the first unit of the project, which, when completed, will include 232 miles of electric lines to serve 739 customers. Electric current will be bought wholesale from the Springfield Municipal Plant. Reports state that the rate quoted by the city is the lowest wholesale rate for any similar project in the United States.

(Continued on page 12)

Voice of the Members

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V. O. Sisson, McLean county, Ill.

We would like 35 reprints of the article "FARMING AGAINST THE SLOPE" which appears in the December issue of the Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD. We want to submit them to our regional and Washington offices. This is an excellent article and the kind that helps our program along.

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Both religions and secular leaders of vision seem to be of the opinion that the "Golden Rule" method may be the best way out of our great difficulties.

We are Sangamon County Farm Bureau members as well as active members of church and civic movements for community welfare and we want to know how we can best help to promote co-operation in our own community.

Grace B. Brown,
Sangamon county, Ill.

Every member can help by supporting present farm co-operatives and working through community and County Farm Bureau units in starting new enterprises. Editor.

I want to commend you for the good article on page 17 of your September issue entitled, "Cooperation — The Answer," by Dr. Preston Bradley. It is a splendid article on a basic principle which the Ohio Farm Bureau has ventured into — a new field which is growing by leaps and bounds in our state.

Dr. Bradley is right — the more you study the cooperative movement, producers, distributors, and consumers, the more you will agree that it is the most democratic form of economy in existence.

European agriculture has practically restored itself since the World War, while American agriculture has labored strenuously to get off the rocks without much result.

James R. Moore, Editor
Ohio Farm Bureau News.

Please send me extra copies of the November RECORD containing the article on cold storage lockers, also extra copies of the December RECORD containing the picture of the two big fish we caught.

The best thing I have heard about the fish picture was the other day when I was in the Farm Bureau office. Martin Mennenga, director of the Flatville Unit up in the German Flats came in and started talking about the big fish that I caught. He said, "You know, I kept looking at those fish so long that I had to go downtown and buy some fresh fish to take home."

I am even beginning to get some fan mail about these fish. Drew Ten Broeck, manager of the Chicago Guernsey Farm wrote me his theory on catching fish and also some of the ethical and legal points. He seems to believe that it ought to be against the law to fish with live bait as I do. Then, he finally says in his letter to me that, after all, you can catch just as many fish on this artificial plug bait as you can on live bait and so on.

So you see I am involved in a great deal of various kinds of philosophy, biological, legislative, and ethical, but the funny thing about it is that very little is said about the economic. That seems to be the only field that fishing does not touch.

C. C. Burns, Manager
Producers' Creamery of Champaign



OLD STATE CAPITOL
"Abe Lincoln jumped out the window."

Not many people living today know that the capital of the state of Illinois way back in 1819 was in Vandalia. The first State House, a two-story log structure, was destroyed by fire during the third session of the legislature, and another, a two-story brick structure costing $15,000, was put up in the summer of 1824.

In 1836, it was decided that the building should be improved so the structure seen above was built at a cost of $16,000. This building was remodeled in 1859. Iron supports replaced the massive brick pillars in 1902.

Vandalia was the capital for 20 years, from 1819 to 1839. Seven governors administered affairs of State in that city. The first school law was enacted by the Legislature that met in Vandalia. The Black Hawk war was fought while it was in session. The "town of Chicago" was incorporated on this spot, and the first railroad locomotive in Illinois, the Northern Cross Railroad, was running while Vandalia was still the capital.

Abraham Lincoln served in the Legislature, riding horseback from Springfield. He was instrumental in having the capital moved to Springfield. It took four ballots in the Legislature in 1837 before it was decided. It is recorded that Abraham Lincoln jumped out of the capitol window to defeat a quorum and thus defeated the continuance of the capital of Illinois in Vandalia for another 20 years.

The old capitol building was acquired by the State of Illinois in 1919 to be preserved as a memorial and State Park.

The Farm Bureau Service Medal, awarded annually to men who have given distinguished service to agriculture, was presented recently to Senator Norris of Nebraska and Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Co-operative farm supply purchasing by Illinois farmers amounted to $15,220,000 during the 1935-36 marketing season, an increase of 37 percent compared with 1934-35.

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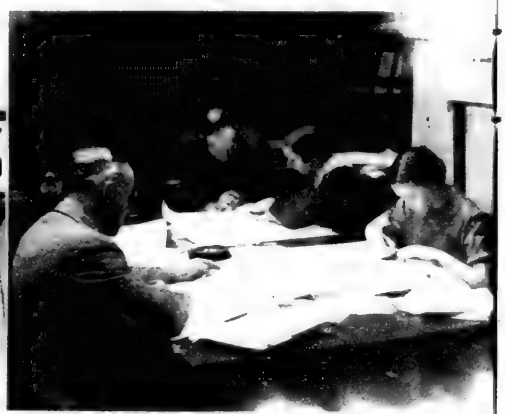
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Every member can help by supporting present farm co-operatives and working through community and County Farm Bureau units in starting new enterprises. Editor.

I want to commend you for the good article on page 17 of your September issue entitled, "Cooperation — The Answer," by Dr. Preston Bradley. It is a splendid article on a basic principle which the Ohio Farm Bureau has ventured into — a new field which is growing by leaps and bounds in our state.

Dr. Bradley is right — the more you study the cooperative movement, producers, distributors, and consumers, the more you will agree that it is the most democratic form of economy in existence.

European agriculture has practically restored itself since the World War, while American agriculture has labored strenuously to get off the rocks without much result.

James R. Moore, Editor
Ohio Farm Bureau News.

Please send me extra copies of the November RECORD containing the article on cold storage lockers, also extra copies of the December RECORD containing the picture of the two big fish we caught.

The best thing I have heard about the fish picture was the other day when I was in the Farm Bureau office. Martin Mennenga, director of the Flatville Unit up in the German Flats came in and started talking about the big fish that I caught. He said, "You know, I kept looking at those fish so long that I had to go downtown and buy some fresh fish to take home."

I am even beginning to get some fan mail about these fish. Drew Ten Broeck, manager of the Chicago Guernsey Farm wrote me his theory on catching fish and also some of the ethical and legal points. He seems to believe that it ought to be against the law to fish with live bait as I do. Then, he finally says in his letter to me that, after all, you can catch just as many fish on this artificial plug bait as you can on live bait and so on.

So you see I am involved in a great deal of various kinds of philosophy, biological, legislative, and ethical, but the funny thing about it is that very little is said about the economic. That seems to be the only field that fishing does not touch.

C. C. Burns, Manager
Producers' Creamery of Champaign



OLD STATE CAPITOL
"Abe Lincoln jumped out the window.

Not many people living today know that the capital of the state of Illinois way back in 1819 was in Vandalia. The first State House, a two-story log structure, was destroyed by fire during the third session of the legislature, and another, a two-story brick structure costing $15,000, was put up in the summer of 1824.

In 1836, it was decided that the building should be improved so the structure seen above was built at a cost of $16,000. This building was remodeled in 1859. Iron supports replaced the massive brick pillars in 1902.

Vandalia was the capital for 20 years, from 1819 to 1839. Seven governors administered affairs of State in that city. The first school law was enacted by the Legislature that met in Vandalia. The Black Hawk war was fought while it was in session. The "town of Chicago" was incorporated on this spot, and the first railroad locomotive in Illinois, the Northern Cross Railroad, was running while Vandalia was still the capital.

Abraham Lincoln served in the Legislature, riding horseback from Springfield. He was instrumental in having the capital moved to Springfield. It took four ballots in the Legislature in 1837 before it was decided. It is recorded that Abraham Lincoln jumped out of the capitol window to defeat a quorum and thus defeated the continuance of the capital of Illinois in Vandalia for another 20 years.

The old capitol building was acquired by the State of Illinois in 1919 to be preserved as a memorial and State Park.

The Farm Bureau Service Medal, awarded annually to men who have given distinguished service to agriculture, was presented recently to Senator Norris of Nebraska and Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Co-operative farm supply purchasing by Illinois farmers amounted to $15,220,000 during the 1935-36 marketing season, an increase of 37 percent compared with 1934-35.

Use PENN BOND Oil



LESS THAN 1 DROP OF PENN BOND OIL WILL SUPPORT 2½ TONS!



If it were possible to balance a truck weighing 2½ tons on a platform one inch square, a drop of Penn Bond Oil would provide a film strong enough to keep the load separate from the platform. This is the unusually strong film that Penn Bond Oil gives you to keep your motor running smoother and longer.

Some farm engines are young after 6 years of service — others are old and worn out in 6 months . . . the difference is in the lubrication and care you give that motor.

When you use Penn Bond Motor Oil you have definite assurance that your motor will stay young because Penn Bond comes to you with a guarantee of quality — with an oil body that stands up under the heat of high speed motors. Penn Bond Oil gives positively safe lubrication for your tractor, your truck and your car.

Most farmers buy Penn Bond in 50 gal. drums — it is the economical way. See the Salesman who drives the Blue and White service truck for special quantity prices or drive in one of our 600 Retail Service Stations — where you see this emblem.

NOTICE
of Annual Meeting of Illinois Agricultural Association

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Agricultural Association will be convened at the Civic Opera Auditorium, Chicago, Illinois, on the 28th day of January, 1937, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes:

To consider and vote upon the approval and ratification of the reports of the president, secretary and treasurer of the Association and the acts of the board of directors and officers in furtherance of the matters therein set forth, since the last annual meeting of the members of the Association.

To approve, ratify and confirm the several purchases heretofore made by this Association of stocks and evidences of indebtedness of corporations whose activities will directly or indirectly promote agriculture or the interests of those engaged therein.

To secure consent and authorization to acquire on behalf of this Association, by purchase, certain stocks and evidences of indebtedness of corporations whose activities will directly or indirectly promote agriculture or the interests of those engaged therein.

To elect eight members of the board of directors for two-year terms.

To elect a president and vice-president.

To consider any proposed amendments of the articles of association or of the by-laws of Illinois Agricultural Association as may be properly submitted.

For the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, December 18, 1936.

Paul E. Mathias, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING
of Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association will be held on Wednesday, the 27th day of January, 1937, at the hour of 9:00 o'clock A. M., at the Morrison Hotel, Roosevelt Room, Chicago, Illinois, to elect directors, receive, and if approved, confirm the report of the board of directors of the association for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1936; and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the Association, and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, December 18, 1936.

Ray E. Miller, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING
of Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company will be held on Wednesday, the 27th day of January, 1937, at the hour of 1:00 P. M., in the Ballroom, LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, to elect directors, receive, and if approved, confirm the report of the board of directors of the company for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1936, and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the company, and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, December 18, 1936.

C. E. Bamborough, Secretary.



100 PER CENT FARM BUREAU

That's What Manager C. W. Simpson Claims for the Producers Creamery of Olney. 30 People, Including 17 Truck Haulers and Everyone in the Office Carry Farm Bureau Memberships in Richland or Adjoining Counties.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING
of Illinios Agricultural Holding Company

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Illinois Agricultural Holding Company will be held on Wednesday, the 27th day of January, 1937, at the hour of 11:00 o'clock A. M., in the Ball room, LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, to elect directors, receive, and, if approved, confirm the report of the board of directors of the company for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1936, and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the company; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, December 18, 1936.

C. E. Bamborough, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING
Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company

The annual meeting of the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company will be held in the Ballroom, LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, at 3:00 P. M., Wednesday, January 27, 1937.

The annual reports of officers will be made and directors elected for the coming year. Policyholders are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, December 18, 1936.

Lee Lingenfelter, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING
of Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association will be held on Wednesday, the 27th day of January, 1937, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock A. M., in the Red Room, LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, to elect directors, receive, and, if approved, confirm the report of the board of directors of the Association for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1936, and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the Association; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, December 18, 1936.

Geo. E. Metzger, Secretary.

Three farmers out of every four owned the land they operated in 1880; only one out of every four was a tenant. Today, two out of every five are tenants, and the three left who are still owners have watched their land decline to less than half its former value.

"Land speculation is one of the greatest foes of farm ownership. We can never hope to advance toward increased ownership until we find some way to reduce wide swings in land values."—Henry A. Wallace.

The 250,000 farm families dropped by the Works Progress Administration in drought areas will immediately be extended aid in the way of grants by the Resettlement Administration.

Edwin R. Embree, president of Julius Rosenwald Foundation, Chicago; Louis Brownlow, director of the Public Administration Clearing house, Chicago; Lee M. Gentry, manager of Sinissippi Farms, Oregon, and Henry C. Taylor, director of the Farm Foundation, Chicago, are Illinois' representatives on the President's special committee on Farm Tenancy.

Larry Williams has made more than 2,000 talks to farmers in Illinois since becoming manager of Country Life Insurance Company.

Electrification Co-op. Starts Building Soon

(Continued from page 8)

The construction work will include a sub-station to be located one mile south of the Lake Springfield bridge on route 66 in Sangamon county. The Association expects to have plans and specifications completed for the second unit of the project before the first part is completed. Plans and specifications for the project were drawn by Young and Stanley, Inc., engineers at Muscatine, Iowa.

A similar project has been organized in Menard county where enough rural customers have been signed to comply with requirements of the Rural Electrification Administration. The Menard Electric Cooperative let its contract on Dec. 4 for 120.1 miles of line, reports Farm Adviser L. W. Chalcraft.

The Illinois Agricultural Association has been called in for consultation frequently by Farm Bureau committees on technical, legal and other problems. Paul E. Mathias and G. W. Baxter of the IAA have met with local committees, engineers, and R.E.A. officials a number of times.

The board of directors of the Rural Electric Convenience Co-operative is as follows: E. C. Keplinger, chairman; Virden, Sangamon county; Fred W. Harms, vice-chairman, Chatham, Sangamon county; George Slomon, secretary-treasurer, Pawnee, Christian county; Ernest Davis, Pawnee, Sangamon county; Joe Dowson, Auburn, Sangamon county; Lester Miller, Girard, Macoupin county; Otto Otten, Modesto, Macoupin county; Elmer Lowry, Loami, Sangamon county; Mr. Simons, Farmersville, Montgomery county.

GRAIN MARKETING

SOME six years ago the Illinois Grain Corporation was set up by leading Illinois grain producers as a regional marketing organization to handle grain for member farmers elevators at the terminal markets.

Stock subscriptions were solicited from local co-operative elevators to launch the new marketing agency. Many an elevator board after thoughtful consideration voted to go along, subscribed for stock.

"Too bad to take all that money away from successful farmers elevators," said hirelings of the grain trade retained to fight the new farmer co-op.



Conco Press Mendota, LaSalle county, Ill., where I.A.A. RECORD is printed.

"The money will all be lost."

At a series of stockholder meetings held by Illinois Grain in recent weeks every penny subscribed by farmer elevator members was paid back plus accumulated dividends at 7 per cent. The distribution was made as a result of the refinancing program worked out by the Farm Credit Administration for Farmers National Grain Corporation and its regional members.

Not only has Illinois Grain Corporation paid seven per cent dividends on the money put in by its member grain companies from the beginning, but also it has paid a number of patronage dividends. The Ransom elevator in LaSalle county, for example, invested $1664.00 cash for Illinois Grain Corporation stock. During the past six years it was paid seven per cent annually on this stock — received a total of $1156.82 in stock dividends. At the Mendota district meeting, the Ransom elevator got back the $1664 that were originally invested, plus $140 in preferred stock dividends for '36. In addition, during this period, it has received a total of $1199.28 in patronage dividends, a total of $2356.10.

Similarly the Beason elevator in Logan county which invested $1560.60 not only got back 100 per cent of its original investment, but also a total of $3557.26 in patronage and preferred stock dividends.

The Farmers Co-operative Company, Colfax, McLean county did even better than these. Subscribing for 12 shares of preferred stock at $100 for which no cash investment was made the company from '33 to '36 received stock dividends of $252 and patronage dividends of $1236.42, a total of $1515.42. Similarly Graymont Co-operative Association without any investment but a stock subscription of 14 shares received $357 in preferred dividends and $1671.49 in patronage dividends—total $2028.49. In like manner have other member elevators profited by co-operation.

Since its organization Illinois Grain with Farmers National Grain Corp. cooperating have consistently supported the market for grain and soybeans, furnishing the competition that made old line grain companies pay more than they might have were there no co-operative in the field.

"Any genuine attempt to lessen the evils of tenancy must attack a whole complex of things — our land tenure system, our traditional attitudes toward land ownership and land use, and the instability of farm income, as well as the simple problem of providing credit on reasonable terms."—Henry A. Wallace.

$309,000,000 worth of farm supplies was distributed through farmers' cooperatives last year. Nearly half of this business was done by 105 large-scale organizations operating through smaller subsidiaries, the Farm Credit Administration reported.

The IAA and associated companies now occupy 31,024 square feet of office space as compared with 21,351 feet last year.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

of Annual and District Meetings of Illinois Livestock Marketing Association

This is to notify you that district meetings of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association will be held in accordance with the following schedule for the purpose of nominating a director from each of the ten districts throughout the State, for the consideration of the livestock marketing program, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such district meetings.

Dis.	City	Day	Month	Date
1	Geneva	Fri.	Jan.	22nd
2	Polo	Thurs.	"	21st
3	Monmouth	Wed.	"	20th
4	Peoria	Tues.	"	19th
5	Melvin	Wed.	Feb.	10th
6	Springfield	Fri.	"	5th
7	Rushville	Thurs.	"	4th
8	St. Louis	Sat.	"	6th
9	Charleston	Tues.	"	9th
10	Benton	Mon.	"	8th

This is also to notify you that the annual meeting of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association will be held in the Ball Room of the Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Illinois on February 19, 1937 for the purpose of hearing reports of the management, election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

ILLINOIS LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION
Ray E. Miller,
Dec. 20, 1936 Secretary-Manager

More Than 300 Attend IAA Dinner to 4-H Champs

Honoring State winners in Illinois 4-H Clubs, a complimentary dinner was given by the Illinois Agricultural Association at the Great Northern Hotel in Chicago, December 2, during International week. A crowd of 308 attended.

Following a turkey dinner, Paul E. Mathias, corporate secretary of the IAA, welcomed the group in which he called attention to the fact that farming offers as great an opportunity to farm boys and girls for a successful and happy life as any other business. "There is a real need," he said, "for keeping the best leadership and brains on the farm."

Dorene Hieser, 4-H Club member from Tazewell County, responded by saying, "The I.A.A. and affiliated groups have been leaders in making rural life happier, more secure and worthwhile. We, as 4-H Club members, are being trained for the future, and it will be up to us to carry on your work. With the help and guidance of an organization such as yours, we should be able to reach the goal that has been set for us, and in return, pass on to those of tomorrow even greater opportunities."

Dean H. W. Mumford of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, was the main speaker. He stated that the youth today had before him an open road. This is particularly true of 4-H Club boys and girls.

"You are important individuals," Dean Mumford said. "Get rid of your inferiority complex — but at the same time, do not get a superiority complex.

In speaking of the road of life, Dean Mumford asked the group, "Will you slow down to meet the curves? Happy successful living often is the result of traveling over the rough road rather than the smooth.

"The opportunities ahead are much greater than those behind us," he added. "We have the greatest government in the world . . . . and I know of no state in the United States which holds as great opportunities to young people as Illinois."

C. E. Bamborough of Polo represented the board of directors.

State 4-H Club winners were presented to the crowd by Mary A. McKee and E. I. Pilchard, specialists in Junior Club Work for the University of Illinois. The winners included:

Jesse Allen and Glenn Anderson, Ford County; Charles Barshinger, DeKalb; Charles Bennett, Livingston; Tilman Blunier, Woodford; Ivan Bossert, Kankakee; Marion Clayberg and Doris Taylor, Fulton; Raymond French, Russell Litchfield, Wayne Wilson, Phyllis Read and Shirley Knoll, Marshall-Putnam; Webster Gehring, Knox; Robert Hamilton and Robert Harris, McDonough; J. Oren Kuhn, LaSalle.

Alvin Mavis, Francis Potts and Robert Summers, Sangamon; Kenneth Paarlberg, Cook; James Reid and Frances Gale, Winnebago; Harold Rogers, Menard; Harold Reusch, Jo Daviess; Paul Safford, Edgar; Herman Timm, Kankakee; Rudolph Wagner, Grundy; Margaret Chamberlin and Audrey Wilson, Coles; Ruth Plapp, DeKalb; Mary Lu Meyers and Dorothy May, DeWitt; Marjorie Ann Hagen, Grundy; Charlotte Elmore, Jackson; Marjorie Kane and Harriet Edwards, Lake; Shirley Knoll, LaSalle; Mary Blackburn, Marion.

Constance Kircher, Pike; Marian Boardman, Rock Island; Louise Densch, Saline; Inez Biehler, Shelby; Ruth Crosman and Dorene Hieser, Tazewell; Jesse L. Finley, Vermilion; Esther Palmer and Bessie Kennedy, Will, and Ruth E. Mitchell, Williamson.

The Illinois delegation to Club Camp at Washington, D. C., was announced as Harold Morine of Marshall-Putnam, Charles Norton, Bureau, who was second in the 1936 IAA calendar essay contest, Phyllis Goodwin, Will County and Lucille Hiller, Jackson County.

A. F. B. F. Convention

"IF there is one message that I would like to leave with the farmers of America it is this: stick to your friends, stick to your program. Stand by those who have made a program possible."

So spoke Congressman Marvin Jones, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture before the annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation in sunny California Dec. 9.

And so did the Federation follow the advice of Rep. Jones by scheduling many an old friend to speak at the convention, by reaffirming the same policies and program adopted in earlier conventions, and by paying tribute to those friends and leaders in public life who made substantial enactment of the Farm Bureau program possible.

The convention plumped for production control to maintain fair price levels for farm products, announced its support for amendments to existing laws or new legislation if necessary, to attain this goal.

On the tariff, the delegates came out for only such tariff protection for American farm products as is needed to protect the home market from competing imports that force prices below parity levels.

It advocated reduction of excessive industrial tariffs, storage of seasonal crop surpluses so as to withhold them from market channels, and federal warehouse loans on commodities.

Extend the authority now given the President to revalue gold until a monetary authortiy is created; let congress exercise its obligation to regulate the currency and maintain a managed currency said another resolution.

Continuance of the 3½ per cent rate on federal farm loans, opposition to truck regulation that increases farmer's transportation costs, opposition to diversion of motor fuel taxes from road use, were advocated or expressed. Reaffirmed was the lengthy tax resolution adopted in 1933 (limit property taxes, base taxation according to income, retire the public debt, economy, eliminate tax exempt securities, etc.). Recommended for further study was the subject of crop insurance.

Hog cholera serum manufacturers operating under AAA amendments providing for marketing agreements have been fixing prices. This farmers would stop by repealing the amendments, prevent others from thus increasing the cost of farming operations.

Recommended was a delay in the taking over of soil conservation administration by the states until July, 1940, when "sufficient experience may be had to point more clearly the essential factors that should be included in necessary state legislation."

Against monopolies, for rural electrification, for the use of TVA in making cheaper farm fertilizers, for child labor amendment, for world peace were other resolutions.

President Edward A. O'Neal glorified the achievements of organized farmers and the Farm Bureau in particular in his annual address. He charged industrial monopolists were guilty of practicing the philosophy of scarcity, called the Farm Bureau program one of production for abundant use at parity prices, eulogized the Farm Bureau setup ("agriculture in the county all under one roof") in Illinois, broadly hinted that agriculture would support an amendment to the Federal Constitution if needed to maintain parity prices for farm products.

On this latter subject O'Neal said, "if the fundamental objectives of our program cannot be obtained under the Constitution as now interpreted by the Supreme Court, then I am convinced that our farmers are going to demand whatever changes in our Constitution are necessary to restore economic justice to agriculture."

Delegates from New York, never sold on production control because eastern dairymen buy corn belt feeds, nevertheless went along.

Announcing

STATE-WIDE FARM BUREAU MEMBERSHIP ROUNDUP

January – February 1937

The influence of farmers through organization, and benefits resulting from their unified strength and effort, has been clearly demonstrated — especially during recent years. The determination of Illinois farmers to hold the gains made and move forward to a sound permanent solution of the farm problem will be shown by enlisting every non-member in his County Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Earl C. Smith
President

EVERY MEMBER CAN HELP!

The Farm Bureau from the beginning has been maintained by the support of volunteer membership workers. NOW in this campaign for new members you can help. Success in keeping Illinois first in membership depends on you, and you, and you. How does the Farm Bureau stand in your township? In your school district? Every non-member offers a challenge to you and YOUR organization to bring the benefits of Farm Bureau to him.

WHO CAN WE COUNT ON? . . . . . .

In this campaign to build a greater I A A and County Farm Bureau. Who will sign the pledge to produce at least ONE paid-up membership during January and February? Who will join the COUNT ON ME CLUB?

SIGN AND MAIL THE COUPON

IAA COUNT ON ME CLUB
Room 1200, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

You can count on me to produce at least one paid up membership during January-February.

My name is .....

Address ..... County .....



FROM ONE MARE



NEXT!

COLLEGIATE SCORING PERPLEXED MANY



SOME EAGER — SOME BORED

LIVESTOCK SHOW WEEK IN CHICAGO



WELCOME WINNER



NECESSARY TOO!



YOUNGEST SHOWMAN



IAA BANQUET FOR 4-H WINNERS



RESERVE CHAMPION



GRAND CHAMPION STEER



NOW WHAT?



JUST ANOTHER SHOW!

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NOW WHAT?



JUST ANOTHER SHOW!



The Huebers, Elroy, Gottlieb, and Clyde, work together and are happy.



"After the house was built, in 1901, I began to plant trees and shrubs. . . ."

"Our Organization Saved Us"

By LAWRENCE A. POTTER

Gottlieb Hueber, DeKalb County Master Farmer Says, "We Couldn't Have Stayed in Business If We Hadn't Pulled Together."

THERE is a Farm Bureau member and master farmer in DeKalb county whose experiences on the farm during the past seven years or more were typical of conditions everywhere in the Corn Belt. Forced to secure money with which to meet fixed obligations, thousands of farmers tried to meet the situation by raising increasingly greater amounts of cash crops.

Each year they dumped their products on a glutted market, drove the prices lower, and returned to their soil to do the same thing again next season. Surplus was added to surplus, soil was mined of its fertility, many happy and prosperous farm people lost their land, and grew bitter and poverty-stricken.

Gottlieb Hueber was forced into the mad scramble, too. He threw his crop rotation to the winds and raised every bushel of market-glutting commodities he could. Despite his recognized ability as a farmer, Hueber was as hard pressed as anyone to hold his 570 fertile acres.

"We couldn't possibly have stayed in business if farmers hadn't pulled together for our common good," he said. "Our organization saved us by getting liberal Federal credit when our banks were asking unreasonable collateral on every little loan," Hueber declared, "and the crop adjustment program that helped to raise prices was even more important than the credit."

Today everyone is happier on the Hueber farm. Farm income is better. Yet the veteran farmer says that he can't affort to miss the other fruits of farmer organization. He takes advantage of lower fuel costs, better insurance rates, fairer market prices for livestock, farm management service, and reliable information, all of which he secures through his cooperation with the DeKalb County Farm Bureau.

All the fuel for the three tractors which work the Hueber farms comes from the DeKalb County Service Company. An impressive list of yearly purchases and annual patronage dividends was presented as evidence that "it pays to buy from the Farm Bureau companies."

Now, when he finds changes in plans advisable, Hueber first consults his farm account books. He has kept records in cooperation with the farm management department of the University of Illinois for more than 12 years. Solutions of many problems come from his study of past records.

"In the last election I could have picked my ticket by merely looking at my records. The reason for my selection is right there in black and white," he pointed out.

Although Hueber has been a Master Farmer since 1928, he finds it helpful to get ideas from others. He goes on annual county farm management tours and attends meetings to learn how other folks solve their problems.

Cattle feeding has always been a main enterprise on Hueber's farm. He fed his first carload in 1896. Since then he has fed cattle every year. He has no fixed system or rules by which he governs his feeding business. Hueber buys any type of animals on which he can see a profit. Sometimes he gets calves; other times he takes yearlings.

Right now there are 111 head in his feed lots. Twenty-five of these are the remainder of 69 calves that went on feed about 14 months ago. Forty-four head were sold recently and the others are almost ready for market.

The 69 head of calves weighed 373 pounds each in October, 1935. They went directly from the stockyards into the feed lot where they were fed silage and a little grain until spring. Although Hueber had plenty of pasture, he kept this bunch on feed all summer. They were finished on corn and cob meal and red clover hay plus soy bean oil meal.

Another lot, 30 head of heavy steers taken on as yearlings in January, 1936, is also about ready to sell. When pasture was ready late last spring, the 30 yearlings were put on it. There were only 15 acres of sweet clover available but that was enough to keep the cattle in good condition until they were put on full feed this fall. Dry weather held the clover back somewhat and it became necessary to remove the cattle for 10 days during the hottest part of the season. Had moisture conditions been normal, there would have been too much forage for 30 head.

The last bunch, 56 Colorado white faces, bought October 15th, is running in

the stalk fields. They are hardier than native stock and zero weather doesn't seem to affect them. Twenty-five head averaged 555 pounds and 31 others weighed 720 pounds at the stock yards.

Beef making requires plenty of feed and Hueber has paid particular attention to crop improvement in order to have an ample feed supply at all times. After his attempt to sell his farm by the bushel during the depression years, Huber turned back to a simple corn, corn, oats and red clover rotation.

This year spring wheat, barley, sugar beets, sweet clover, alfalfa, and soy beans were successfully worked into the cropping system. The wheat, beets, and soy beans were cash crops. The sweet clover made forage; the barley was fed and the alfalfa, nursed by the spring wheat, is still in the seeding stage.

As soon as possible the red clover in the major rotation will be replaced by alfalfa. This will be done to increase the soil building qualities of the system and will, in addition, produce more of better quality hay.

A plot for testing the comparative merits of new hybrid corn varieties was planted on Hueber's farm this year under the supervision of the DeKalb County Agricultural Association. It was estimated at planting time that only one of the 284 crosses grown would develop favorably. Two yielded enough to warrant their continuance. The yields varied from 78 to 84 bushels on the average, but one outstanding kind produced at the rate of 112 bushels per acre.

Next year all of the corn planted will be hybrid. The seed, 31 bushels has already been purchased. Samples of the 1936 crop were compared to show the greater uniformity of the hybrid over the open pollenated kinds.

Neither feed nor fertility is lost in Hueber's feed lots. They are paved and the manure is spread on the fields as fast as it accumulates. There are plenty of pigs around the cattle to make pork of feed that might otherwise be wasted. These pigs, Duroc-Jerseys, are produced from the herd of 35 to 40 sows.

Hueber's buildings are compactly arranged in such a way as to reduce labor to a minimum. Water for the livestock is pumped by electric power. The barns and barnyard are also electrically lighted.

Gottlieb Hueber was born in 1870, on a farm which lies less than half a mile north of his present home. It was on this farm that he grew to manhood and started to farm. He and his brother began as partners in 1896.

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Part of the 69 head that weighed 373 pounds each 14 months ago.





The Huebers, Elroy, Gottlieb, and Clyde, work together and are happy.



"After the house was built, in 1901, I began to plant trees and shrubs. . . ."

"Our Organization Saved Us"

By LAWRENCE A. POTTER

Gottlieb Hueber, DeKalb County Master Farmer Says, "We Couldn't Have Stayed in Business If We Hadn't Pulled Together."

THERE is a Farm Bureau member and master farmer in DeKalb county whose experiences on the farm during the past seven years or more were typical of conditions everywhere in the Corn Belt. Forced to secure money with which to meet fixed obligations, thousands of farmers tried to meet the situation by raising increasingly greater amounts of cash crops.

Each year they dumped their products on a glutted market, drove the prices lower, and returned to their soil to do the same thing again next season. Surplus was added to surplus, soil was mined of its fertility, many happy and prosperous farm people lost their land, and grew bitter and poverty-stricken.

Gottlieb Hueber was forced into the mad scramble, too. He threw his crop rotation to the winds and raised every bushel of market-glutting commodities he could. Despite his recognized ability as a farmer, Hueber was as hard pressed as anyone to hold his 570 fertile acres.

"We couldn't possibly have stayed in business if farmers hadn't pulled together for our common good," he said. "Our organization saved us by getting liberal Federal credit when our banks were asking unreasonable collateral on every little loan," Hueber declared, "and the crop adjustment program that helped to raise prices was even more important than the credit."

Today everyone is happier on the Hueber farm. Farm income is better. Yet the veteran farmer says that he can't affort to miss the other fruits of farmer organization. He takes advantage of lower fuel costs, better insurance rates, fairer market prices for livestock, farm management service, and reliable information, all of which he secures through his cooperation with the DeKalb County Farm Bureau.

All the fuel for the three tractors which work the Hueber farms comes from the DeKalb County Service Company. An impressive list of yearly purchases and annual patronage dividends was presented as evidence that "it pays to buy from the Farm Bureau companies."

Now, when he finds changes in plans advisable, Hueber first consults his farm account books. He has kept records in cooperation with the farm management department of the University of Illinois for more than 12 years. Solutions of many problems come from his study of past records.

"In the last election I could have picked my ticket by merely looking at my records. The reason for my selection is right there in black and white," he pointed out.

Although Hueber has been a Master Farmer since 1928, he finds it helpful to get ideas from others. He goes on annual county farm management tours and attends meetings to learn how other folks solve their problems.

Cattle feeding has always been a main enterprise on Hueber's farm. He fed his first carload in 1896. Since then he has fed cattle every year. He has no fixed system or rules by which he governs his feeding business. Hueber buys any type of animals on which he can see a profit. Sometimes he gets calves; other times he takes yearlings.

Right now there are 111 head in his feed lots. Twenty-five of these are the remainder of 69 calves that went on feed about 14 months ago. Forty-four head were sold recently and the others are almost ready for market.

The 69 head of calves weighed 373 pounds each in October, 1935. They went directly from the stockyards into the feed lot where they were fed silage and a little grain until spring. Although Hueber had plenty of pasture, he kept this bunch on feed all summer. They were finished on corn and cob meal and red clover hay plus soy bean oil meal.

Another lot, 30 head of heavy steers taken on as yearlings in January, 1936, is also about ready to sell. When pasture was ready late last spring, the 30 yearlings were put on it. There were only 15 acres of sweet clover available but that was enough to keep the cattle in good condition until they were put on full feed this fall. Dry weather held the clover back somewhat and it became necessary to remove the cattle for 10 days during the hottest part of the season. Had moisture conditions been normal, there would have been too much forage for 30 head.

The last bunch, 56 Colorado white faces, bought October 15th, is running in

the stalk fields. They are hardier than native stock and zero weather doesn't seem to affect them. Twenty-five head averaged 555 pounds and 31 others weighed 720 pounds at the stock yards.

Beef making requires plenty of feed and Hueber has paid particular attention to crop improvement in order to have an ample feed supply at all times. After his attempt to sell his farm by the bushel during the depression years, Huber turned back to a simple corn, corn, oats and red clover rotation.

This year spring wheat, barley, sugar beets, sweet clover, alfalfa, and soy beans were successfully worked into the cropping system. The wheat, beets, and soy beans were cash crops. The sweet clover made forage; the barley was fed and the alfalfa, nursed by the spring wheat, is still in the seeding stage.

As soon as possible the red clover in the major rotation will be replaced by alfalfa. This will be done to increase the soil building qualities of the system and will, in addition, produce more of better quality hay.

A plot for testing the comparative merits of new hybrid corn varieties was planted on Hueber's farm this year under the supervision of the DeKalb County Agricultural Association. It was estimated at planting time that only one of the 284 crosses grown would develop favorably. Two yielded enough to warrant their continuance. The yields varied from 78 to 84 bushels on the average, but one outstanding kind produced at the rate of 112 bushels per acre.

Next year all of the corn planted will be hybrid. The seed, 31 bushels has already been purchased. Samples of the 1936 crop were compared to show the greater uniformity of the hybrid over the open pollenated kinds.

Neither feed nor fertility is lost in Hueber's feed lots. They are paved and the manure is spread on the fields as fast as it accumulates. There are plenty of pigs around the cattle to make pork of feed that might otherwise be wasted. These pigs, Duroc-Jerseys, are produced from the herd of 35 to 40 sows.

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EXTRA

Country Life News

January 1, 1937

Volume 8

OFFER SOCIAL SEC PROGRAM FOR FAR

COUNTRY LIFE BREAKS MANY RECORDS IN '36

Mortality Experience Continues at Low Level

Country Life Insurance Company broke all previous records for business written and volume of insurance in force in the year '36. The Company not only piled up a new high in volume, but also continued its record-breaking pace in low mortality, low overhead and net savings to policyholders.

At the close of the year, but before the final audit, it appeared that last year this mortality of only 24.3 per cent of the expected would be equalled if not surpassed. The Company again will show an increase in surplus and total assets. The low expense per thousand of insurance in force which has attracted the attention of the insurance world was continued.

Country Life Maintains Low Net Cost Record

Regular dividends paid by Country Life Insurance Company in '36 further decreased the low guaranteed rates in force since the Company was organized. Thus the net cost of Country Life policies in force are substantially lower than the average of the best companies in the life insurance field.

Comparing Country Life's net cost with the 10 leading companies in this classification reveals a substantial saving to Country Life policyholders.

The co-operative spirit behind the organization of Country Life was emphasized at the very beginning. The directors of the Company adopted a schedule of rates based [illegible] experience — approxi-

ALL READY FOR YOU



SERVES FARM FAMILIES BY MORTGAGE PROTECTION

THROUGH C GUARA

Because of its peculiar r ture was left out of the program of the federal go went into operation Jan. farmers need the security monthly income when they as others. So Country Life pany is prepared to begin w ment left off. It has a s age security program for will take the trouble to it. And you need not b work for you starting N

CAN GET A C MONTH

All you need to do amount of retirement veniently in your pre A Country Life agent you work out a plan for you. And witho you won't need as m month from your old Country Life. Maybe do when added to th or other property. A range now to retire \$78.50 per month f

The Country L plan is flexible. every purse and pe You can count on and wise counsel Without obligatio and explain the worked out so th will not be a bu rates and regula sible to carry th come insurance a

No. 12

SECURITY FARMERS

HROUGH COUNTRY LIFE GUARANTEED MONTHLY INCOME INSURANCE

Because of its peculiar nature, agriculture was left out of the social security program of the federal govenment which went into operation Jan. 1, 1937. Yet farmers need the security of a regular monthly income when they retire, the same as others. So Country Life Insurance Company is prepared to begin where the government left off. It has a safe and sure old age security program for every farmer who will take the trouble to find out about it. And you need not be rich to make it work for you starting NOW.

The table at the right gives sample rates for guaranteed monthly income insurance. Country Life can make its retirement income plan fit your income and your needs. You can retire at age 55, 60, or 65 and fix things so you'll get a check every month for the rest of your life. And the minute you take out a policy, your wife, family, and estate will be protected should anything happen to you. You don't have to die to win in this plan. Your regular insurance payments plus the dividends that accumulate will build up a nice cash reserve for you.

CAN GET A CHECK FOR $78.50 OR MORE EVERY MONTH FOR LIFE WHEN YOU RETIRE

All you need to do is to decide what amount of retirement income will fit conveniently in your present and future plans. A Country Life agent will be glad to help you work out a plan that is the right one for you. And without obligation. Maybe you won't need as much as $78.50 every month from your old age secu Country L... Maybe a smaller do when added to the income or other property. And maybe range now to retire on a large $78.50 per month from insur

The Country Life Retire plan is flexible. It can be every purse and person. Tha You can count on the symp and wise counsel of a Coun Without obligation he will and explain the plan to y worked out so that the ins will not be a burden. Co rates and regular dividend sible to carry the maximur come insurance at a minim

by a company of unsurpassed strength. Behind each policy stands a reserve of carefully selected investments — largely government and municipal bonds. Back of each policy is the high resolve of a co-operative company organized for the benefit of its policy holders, to bring greater and

THESE LOW RATES MAKE IT EASY FOR YOU

RETIRE AT AGE 65			
Age	You Save Per Month	Face Value of Policy	Monthly Income For Life
30	$9.41	$5,000	$39.25 per month
30	18.82	10,000	78.50 per month
40	29.11	10,000	78.50 per month
RETIRE IN 20 YEARS			
Age	You Save Per Month	Face Value of Policy	Monthly Income For Life
35	31.29	9,000	56.25 per month
40	32.27	9,000	63.00 per month

All of the above policies guarantee 10 years payment to beneficiary, if you don't live.

Above premiums are paid annually and are further reduced by dividends. Doubling these premiums doubles your retirement income.

GET YOUR RETIREMENT INCOME POLICY NOW!

The above rates are GUARANTEED. They can not be increased. But the net cost to you is further reduced by regular dividends. If the rate for your age is not given above, drop a card to Country Life Insurance Co., if it isn't convenient to drop in to your County Farm Bureau Office. Country Life policies have constantly increasing cash values for every year after the third. They also have a loan value. They protect you and your loved ones while you are building up a future income when you retire.

Don't put off this important task. Plan now to have a happy old age with income check every month for life. Get the rate at your age. JUST DROP A PENNY POSTCARD TO THE ADDRESS BELOW.

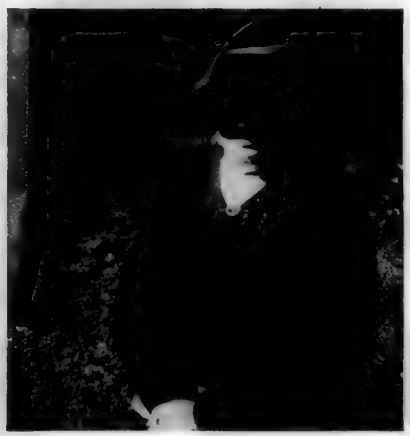
FARM BUREAU NEWS IN PICTURES



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A BUSY LADY —

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BIRTHDAY GREETINGS, ELSIE!

Little Miss Elsie Patterson, of Mason county, reads her first birthday card. Her daddy, Gerald Patterson, has been a member of the Farm Bureau two years.



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Neil keeps out of the way. Mrs. W. E. Wilson, Richland county, and son.



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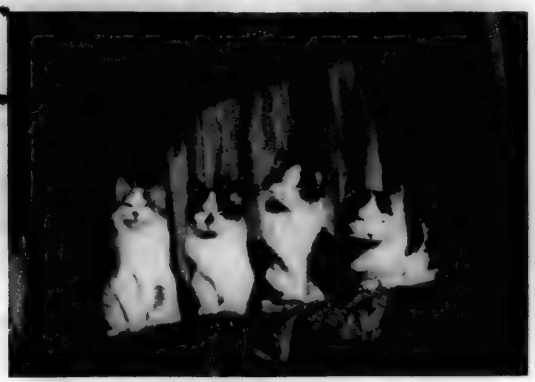
MARATHON MILKER

Fresh 13 years ago and still giving milk. "Suda" is owned by Rev. William H. Mason, Moultrie county.



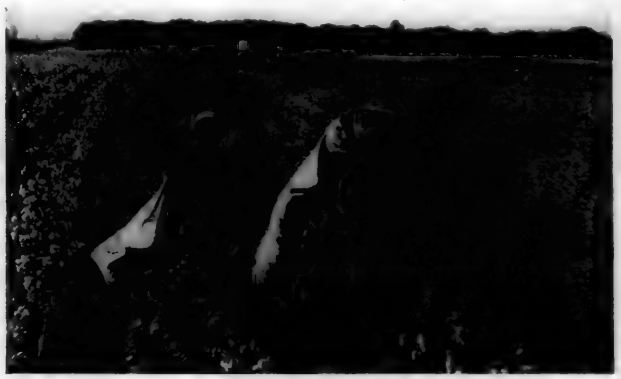
MEXICAN PEONS RECEIVING LAND FROM THEIR GOVERNMENT

Fortified by new laws, the Mexican Government seizes great estates in a rich wheat and cotton area and parcels the land out to poor farmers in 10 acre lots. The original owners are allowed to keep 360 acres for their own.



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Kenneth H. Jones' cats pose for a snapshot. Scene: Near London Mills, Fulton county.



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Cotton pickers near Neelyville, Mo., at the Arkansas line, in late November. They are plucking bolls and all. The price $11.22 cwt.



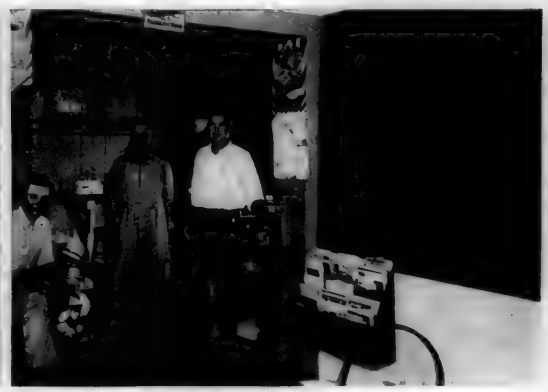
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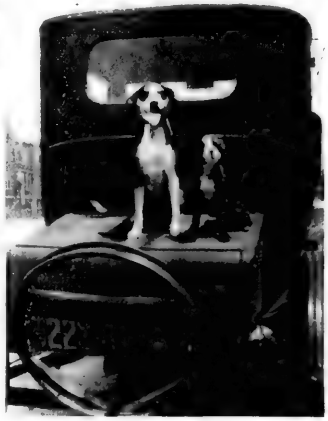
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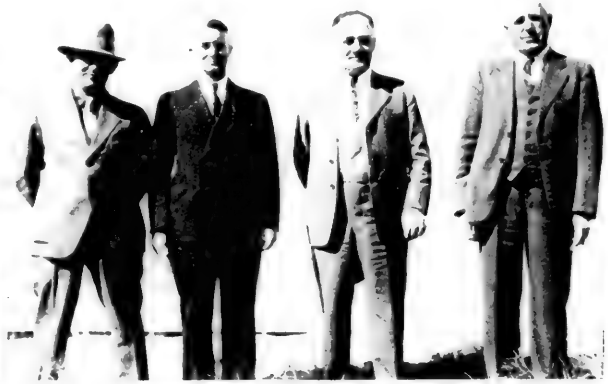
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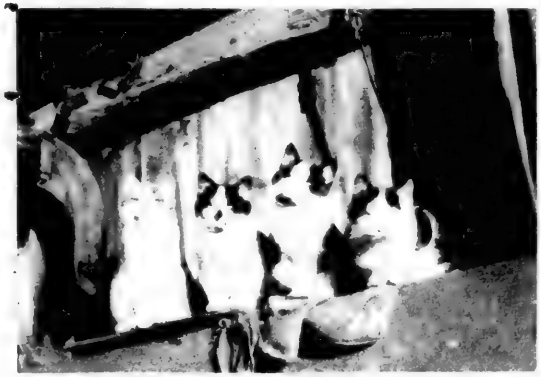


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MRS. ARTHUR HOWARD
"She goes to Home Bureau meetings."



THE HOWARD HOME
"Rebuilt after a tornado went through."



THE BOSS AND CARNATION CHANCELLOR
"His sire a National Grand Champion."

He Made a National Record

The Story of Arthur Howard, Farm Bureau Member, Dairyman and Holstein Breeder

By HOWARD C. HILL

ARTHUR HOWARD, well-known dairyman, Holstein breeder and Farm Bureau member, has passed away.* I spent the last three and one-half hours of his life with him on his 130 acre farm in Kane County. I had never known him before, but I shall never forget him as a friend.

I drove up to his house one morning in mid-November. The Howard farm lies between Dundee and Elgin, across the road from the Yeoman City of Childhood. Mrs. Howard informed me that I would find him in the barn.

He was there with his beloved Holstein cattle. It was a chilly day, but he was dressed only in overalls, a workshirt and a leather jacket unbuttoned. He greeted me with a smile, a perfect picture of health. To look at him, one would never have known that he was 57 years old. His hair was full, his cheeks red and his blue eyes sparkling. From the first moment I set eyes on him, I liked him.

I told him that I had come to write a story about him. His eyes twinkled as much as to question why anyone would want a story about him. He started right in to tell me about his four children. Ralph, 20, he said, is a Junior at the University of Illinois. Robert, 27, the eldest, is testing cows in Lake County. (Robert has since returned to the farm and is running it at the present time). Dorothy, 23, the only daughter, is teaching school near Dundee. Arthur Jr., 13, the baby of the family, is in eighth grade and will start to high school next fall.

"Nothing like starting with a good education," Mr. Howard said. It was then I discovered he had attended the two-year short course in agriculture at the University of Wisconsin in 1904-05. His main interest in college was crops.

I started to ask questions, but he refused to answer them until I had seen his purebred cattle. He had started this splendid black and white herd many years ago with two or three cows. Now, his stock includes 46 head, 22 milk cows, 10 calves, four bulls and the rest yearling heifers.

We passed the pen of a magnificent bull. I asked about him. The little man's face lit up as he told me that the animal was Carnation Chancellor, son of the Grand Champion, Carnation Masterpiece.

"Don't you ever show him?" I inquired.

"No," he laughed, "I don't have time. The kids have shown the calves at 4-H Club shows and have done pretty well. Arthur Jr. showed two last summer at the fair in Elgin. He won first with one, and second with the other."

I started to take a picture of Chancellor in his pen, but Mr. Howard would have none of it. Nothing would do but that the animal be taken outdoors in the light. Several of the finer cows were also led outside to be photographed.

"Send me the ones you don't use," he said laughingly.

After every cow had been seen, Mr. Howard finally answered a few questions about himself. He couldn't seem to understand why anyone could be interested in what he was doing. He finally admitted that he was awarded a gold medal last year for having the highest production average in Class C in the United States. Class C includes cows milked twice a day. Mr. Howard's best cow produced 736 pounds of butterfat. The herd averaged 521 pounds.

In answer to a question why he was successful with cattle, Mr. Howard said: "Well, after 25 years of constant testing, culling, eliminating poor producers from the herd and feeding a balanced ration according to production, I ought to have some results by this time."

Mr. Howard was convinced a high producing cow should be fed more grain than lower producers. Variety of feed that cows relish should be included in the ration, he said. The ration he fed his herd that day consisted of 200 pounds of ground corn, 100 pounds of bran, 100 pounds of dried brewer's grain and 50 pounds of gluten meal.

When asked about including soybean oil meal in the dairy ration, Mr. Howard stated that he was just beginning to use

* Mr. Howard was gored to death by an aged and trusted Holstein bull, — not the one in the picture — less than half an hour after he was interviewed for this story. The animal knocked him down and trampled him while he was leading it from the barn.

it. He recommended that other dairymen include it in their ration.

Three years ago, Mr. Howard returned from a Farm Bureau meeting late one night. "I was tired and went straight to bed," he said. "No sooner had I closed my eyes than a hailstone large as a hen's egg crashed through the window.

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THE HOWARD HOME
"Rebuilt after a tornado went through."



THE BOSS AND CARNATION CHANCELLOR
"His sire a National Grand Champion."

He Made a National Record

The Story of Arthur Howard, Farm Bureau Member, Dairyman and Holstein Breeder

By HOWARD C. HILL

ARTHUR HOWARD, well-known dairyman, Holstein breeder and Farm Bureau member, has passed away.* I spent the last three and one-half hours of his life with him on his 130 acre farm in Kane County. I had never known him before, but I shall never forget him as a friend.

I drove up to his house one morning in mid-November. The Howard farm lies between Dundee and Elgin, across the road from the Yeoman City of Childhood. Mrs. Howard informed me that I would find him in the barn.

He was there with his beloved Holstein cattle. It was a chilly day, but he was dressed only in overalls, a workshirt and a leather jacket unbuttoned. He greeted me with a smile, a perfect picture of health. To look at him, one would never have known that he was 57 years old. His hair was full, his cheeks red and his blue eyes sparkling. From the first moment I set eyes on him, I liked him.

I told him that I had come to write a story about him. His eyes twinkled as much as to question why anyone would want a story about him. He started right in to tell me about his four children. Ralph, 20, he said, is a Junior at the University of Illinois. Robert, 27, the eldest, is testing cows in Lake County. (Robert has since returned to the farm and is running it at the present time). Dorothy, 23, the only daughter, is teaching school near Dundee. Arthur Jr., 13, the baby of the family, is in eighth grade and will start to high school next fall.

"Nothing like starting with a good education," Mr. Howard said. It was then I discovered he had attended the two-year short course in agriculture at the University of Wisconsin in 1904-05. His main interest in college was crops.

I started to ask questions, but he refused to answer them until I had seen his purebred cattle. He had started this splendid black and white herd many years ago with two or three cows. Now, his stock includes 46 head, 22 milk cows, 10 calves, four bulls and the rest yearling heifers.

We passed the pen of a magnificent bull. I asked about him. The little man's face lit up as he told me that the animal was Carnation Chancellor, son of the Grand Champion, Carnation Masterpiece.

"Don't you ever show him?" I inquired.

"No," he laughed, "I don't have time. The kids have shown the calves at 4-H Club shows and have done pretty well. Arthur Jr. showed two last summer at the fair in Elgin. He won first with one, and second with the other."

I started to take a picture of Chancellor in his pen, but Mr. Howard would have none of it. Nothing would do but that the animal be taken outdoors in the light. Several of the finer cows were also led outside to be photographed.

"Send me the ones you don't use," he said laughingly.

After every cow had been seen, Mr. Howard finally answered a few questions about himself. He couldn't seem to understand why anyone could be interested in what he was doing. He finally admitted that he was awarded a gold medal last year for having the highest production average in Class C in the United States. Class C includes cows milked twice a day. Mr. Howard's best cow produced 736 pounds of butterfat. The herd averaged 521 pounds.

In answer to a question why he was successful with cattle, Mr. Howard said: "Well, after 25 years of constant testing, culling, eliminating poor producers from the herd and feeding a balanced ration according to production, I ought to have some results by this time."

Mr. Howard was convinced a high producing cow should be fed more grain than lower producers. Variety of feed that cows relish should be included in the ration, he said. The ration he fed his herd that day consisted of 200 pounds of ground corn, 100 pounds of bran, 100 pounds of dried brewer's grain and 50 pounds of gluten meal.

When asked about including soybean oil meal in the dairy ration, Mr. Howard stated that he was just beginning to use

* Mr. Howard was gored to death by an aged and trusted Holstein bull, — not the one in the picture — less than half an hour after he was interviewed for this story. The animal knocked him down and trampled him while he was leading it from the barn.

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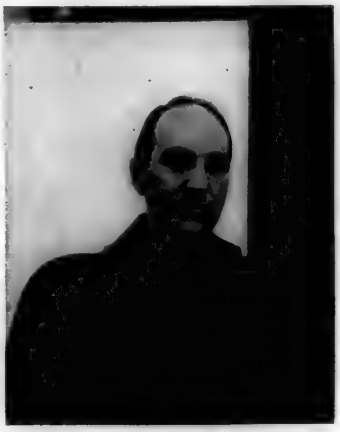
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Dale Nichols who loved to draw the kind of pictures he knew most about — farm scenes — decided to enter the contest. Back at his farm home in Nebraska he had made many sketches. One of these he carefully finished in oils — a typical winter scene of a farmstead with snow pilled high on and around the buildings. In the foreground a farm boy trudges homeward tracking his way through the snow as he proudly holds up a rabbit for the family's admiration.

This picture, "The End of the Hunt" brought recognition and a measure of fame to its author. Dale entered it in



DALE NICHOLS
"His 'End of the Hunt' won the prize."

the prize contest in Chicago a year ago last spring. When the committee of judges culled the several thousand entries down to 300 for the show in Chicago's famous Art Institute, Nichols' picture was very much in the running. And when the lightning struck and his picture was chosen first among all the others, no one was more surprised than Dale himself.

Grant Wood, the renowned Iowa artist noted for his accuracy and detail in portraying farm life in his rich oil paintings was one of the three judges.

"The End of the Hunt" was exhibited last summer and fall at the Texas Centennial Exhibition in Dallas. It is now on exhibition at Grinnell College in Iowa. The picture was reproduced in full color some time ago in the Chicago Tribune. Also in the London Studio, an English magazine of art. News Week and other magazines have published it. You will see it next month on the cover page of the RECORD.

Since last April Dale Nichols has sold eight oil paintings at prices ranging from $500 to $1,000 each. "The End of the Hunt" is being held for $2,000.

Mr. Nichols more recently entered a picture, "While the Sun Shines," a haymaking scene in the "Exhibition of American Artists." Out of some 1300 submitted from Chicago and the middle west and 500 from New York and the east the Nichols picture still remained after the lot was culled down to 120. It was among 45 that went recently to the San Francisco exhibit.

"All the success I have had in art I owe to my farm background," he said. "I have a deep conviction that farm life is the closest thing to a normal life. I hope to devote more time to revealing farm life as I know it in pictures." Dale is looking for a farm in the Chicago area where he can live and work in the midst of the scenes he loves to put on canvas.

Nichols' maternal grandfather migrated to this country from Germany about 1850. He was an engineer and worked mostly on marine engines. He enlisted in the cavalry in the Union army from Indiana at the beginning of the Civil War. After being mustered out he travelled in a covered wagon with his family to David City, Nebraska. There successively the family lived in a dugout, sod house, and later a log house which still stands on the farm where Dale was born. His father's people and most of his relatives are farmers. None so far as he knows had any inclination toward art, although one of his two brothers, a mechanic, is clever at molding objects such as farm animals from metals.

For several years Dale Nichols has been making the layouts and art work for the Farmers Mutual ReInsurance advertisements published each month in the IAA Record. He did his first work for the RECORD eight years ago — a number of decorative illustrations of IAA services. He also drew the cover page and illustrations in the beautiful blue, black and silver booklet published recently by Country Life Insurance Company commemorating its achievement in writing $100,000,000 of life insurance.



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Dale Nichols who loved to draw the kind of pictures he knew most about — farm scenes — decided to enter the contest. Back at his farm home in Nebraska he had made many sketches. One of these he carefully finished in oils — a typical winter scene of a farmstead with snow pilled high on and around the buildings. In the foreground a farm boy trudges homeward tracking his way through the snow as he proudly holds up a rabbit for the family's admiration.

This picture, "The End of the Hunt" brought recognition and a measure of fame to its author. Dale entered it in



DALE NICHOLS
"His 'End of the Hunt' won the prize."

the prize contest in Chicago a year ago last spring. When the committee of judges culled the several thousand entries down to 300 for the show in Chicago's famous Art Institute, Nichols' picture was very much in the running. And when the lightning struck and his picture was chosen first among all the others, no one was more surprised than Dale himself.

Grant Wood, the renowned Iowa artist noted for his accuracy and detail in portraying farm life in his rich oil paintings was one of the three judges.

"The End of the Hunt" was exhibited last summer and fall at the Texas Centennial Exhibition in Dallas. It is now on exhibition at Grinnell College in Iowa. The picture was reproduced in full color some time ago in the Chicago Tribune. Also in the London Studio, an English magazine of art. News Week and other magazines have published it. You will see it next month on the cover page of the RECORD.

Since last April Dale Nichols has sold eight oil paintings at prices ranging from $500 to $1,000 each. "The End of the Hunt" is being held for $2,000.

Mr. Nichols more recently entered a picture, "While the Sun Shines," a haymaking scene in the "Exhibition of American Artists." Out of some 1300 submitted from Chicago and the middle west and 500 from New York and the east the Nichols picture still remained after the lot was culled down to 120. It was among 45 that went recently to the San Francisco exhibit.

"All the success I have had in art I owe to my farm background," he said. I have a deep conviction that farm life is the closest thing to a normal life. I hope to devote more time to revealing farm life as I know it in pictures." Dale is looking for a farm in the Chicago area where he can live and work in the midst of the scenes he loves to put on canvas.

Nichols' maternal grandfather migrated to this country from Germany about 1850. He was an engineer and worked mostly on marine engines. He enlisted in the cavalry in the Union army from Indiana at the beginning of the Civil War. After being mustered out he travelled in a covered wagon with his family to David City, Nebraska. There successively the family lived in a dugout, sod house, and later a log house which still stands on the farm where Dale was born. His father's people and most of his relatives are farmers. None so far as he knows had any inclination toward art, although one of his two brothers, a mechanic, is clever at molding objects such as farm animals from metals.

For several years Dale Nichols has been making the layouts and art work for the Farmers Mutual ReInsurance advertisements published each month in the IAA Record. He did his first work for the RECORD eight years ago — a number of decorative illustrations of IAA services. He also drew the cover page and illustrations in the beautiful blue, black and silver booklet published recently by Country Life Insurance Company commemorating its achievement in writing $100,000,000 of life insurance



Farm Supply News

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The slogan of the management, "Improved Service and Higher Cash Returns to Members" well defined the year's results, according to L. R. Marchant, the principal speaker. Patronage checks averaging $18.41 by Farm Bureau members presented an increase of 62 per cent over the 1935 returns. Ninety-three per cent of the Farm Bureau members patronized the company.



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The sum of $1,403.53 in preferred stock dividends and $49,590.50 in patronage dividends was distributed among 1494 members. Patronage checks averaged $33.19 each, according to R. G. Stewart, manager. Eighty-seven per cent of the Farm Bureau members patronized the company during the past year, and their purchases represented 86.2 per cent of the business. During the six years of operation members have received $160,000 in patronage dividends, an amount equivalent to eight times the capital stock investment.

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December 16, 1936



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He went horseback to see the schoolma'am.



THE LINGENFELTER HOME
Home made electricity lights it.



THE FAMILY PETS
In a peaceable mood.

With Our Farm Bureau Presidents

And Mostly About Lee Lingenfelter And The Pulaski County Farm Bureau

IF IT hadn't been for Bob Endicott, Lee Lingenfelter, president of the Pulaski County Farm Bureau might still be a resident of Wabash county, Illinois, where he was born 55 years ago. But when Bob and Lee were young "fellers" together, short course students, at the Illinois College of Agriculture in 1899, Bob persuaded Lee to look into the agricultural opportunities in Pulaski county before he settled down to carve fame and fortune out of the soil.

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put their heads together and with other leading farmers of the county organized the Ullin Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Lingenfelter served as its first president and did such a good job that the policyholders have kept him in office continuously since then.

The company has about a million and a half dollars of insurance in force and co-operates with the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, which Lee served as director and vice-president until last year when he was elected secretary.

Farming and Farm Bureau work take most of Mr. Lingenfelter's time. But he is also secretary-treasurer of three small national farm loan associations. He is a charter policyholder in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual, Country Life Insurance Company, and patronizes the Fruit Belt Service Company. With all these interests you might ask when Lingenfelter gets time to do any work on the farm. He laughed, "I couldn't run this farm if I did not have some good help. I've had a colored man, Grafton, and his family for the past ten years. Grafton is honest and dependable."

A white man and his family are in charge of truck crops and the strawberries which require as high as 40 to 50 pickers in good years.

Mr. Lingenfelter feels that the Farm Bureau has not only been influential in improving farm practices and farm income in Pulaski and Alexander counties, but also government itself. "My friends ran me for county commissioner twice, but I was defeated each time," he confided with a good-natured grin. "At any rate we have had a big improvement in the way affairs are being run now.

"The Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association had a lot to do with getting reductions in property taxes in both counties. Mr. Watson of the Tax Department has checked farm and real estate sales and assessments here. This work has been valuable in securing needed equalizations and better administration of county affairs."



NELL, AGE 16 AND THE BOSS
She raised nine mules.

Mr. Lingenfelter is convinced that some form of production control is needed to maintain parity prices for farm products.

"The soil conservation act needs more teeth in it," he said, "something similar to the AAA, but going a step further. I am in favor of legislation that benefits only those who co-operate in the program. The fellow who doesn't work with his neighbors to maintain fair price levels should not benefit."

Of medium height, stocky and swarthy of complexion, Lee Lingenfelter is representative of the alert, intelligent, thinking Illinois farmers who are largely responsible for putting Illinois at the top in co-operative agricultural achievement. He is of Pennsylvania Dutch stock. His parents crossed Indiana and the Wabash river from Kentucky settling in Wabash county more than a half century ago.

Mrs. Lingenfelter, a charming, hospitable, silvery-haired woman, has reared two children, both of whom are married and live away from home. Wayne, the son operates a trucking business out of Anna. Genevieve lives with her husband and three children on a farm near Dongola.

Mrs. Lingenfelter delights in her flower garden. The flock of 300 White Leghorns and White Rocks is one of her chief interests also. Most of the eggs are sold to the hatchery at a premium of seven cents a dozen. The modern and comfortable home has many conveniences such as a home electric plant, iceless refrigerator, water system and motor driven appliances. The Lingenfelters are members of the Methodist church of Ullin which recently erected a substantial and attractive new brick building. He has been township school treasurer for the past 14 years and served earlier as director on the high school board.

Charles E. Hopkins of Pontiac was re-elected local director of the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis for a three year term beginning January 1, 1937. He has served in this capacity ever since the Federal Land Bank was organized on March 8, 1917.



C. E. Hopkins

Uncle Ab says real prosperity is being rid of debts.

A poultry short course will be held at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, January 11-15.

Thomas J. Penman, vice-president of Illinois Farm Supply Company, died Dec. 17, at his home near Yorkville.

300 WHITE ROCKS AND LEGHORNS
Their eggs sell at a premium.

NELL, FIVE OF HER NINE CHILDREN, AND GRAFTON
We like mules to work.

WHAT'S ALL THIS ABOUT!
Their cream to the Producers' Creamery





GRAVEL FOR FAYETTE COUNTY ROADS
300 were on drouth relief.



NEW ROAD IN SEFTON TOWNSHIP
178 miles of gravel this year.

Farm Bureau Aids Fayette County Good Roads Program

WHEN you look around the state for a County Farm Bureau that's up and coming and going places consider for a moment that thrifty infant in Fayette County which grew from an idea to 384 members with a widespread program of service, in less than two years.

Fayette county is well known for a lot of things, according to Jonathan Turner, farm adviser. For instance, you might point out its size. Fayette county is one of southern Illinois' largest. From one end to the other it is better than 60 miles. You may also dwell on the fact that it has more miles of the Kaskaskia river within it borders than any other county.

But until recently Fayette had another outstanding record. It was a state leader in mileage of unimproved dirt roads. In fact, the most recent census showed that 92.62 per cent of Fayette county farmers resided on such unimproved roads. It was natural, therefore, for the County Farm Bureau to take a keen interest in the farm-to-market road improvement program on which the IAA has been working for more than a decade.

The Farm Bureau appointed a road committee early in its organization to counsel and work with the county superintendent of highways. So when WPA road improvement and drouth relief came along, the Farm Bureau used its influence to put as many workers as possible on the road graveling project.

And with what result? Believe it or not, 178 miles of dirt roads have been graveled in Fayete county since May 1. Today you can ride all over the county on graveled roads, for the first time in its history. At the peak of activity 800 men were working on the road improvement program which included approximately 300 rural residents who were on drouth relief.

Of course all of the contribution for road improvement didn't come from the Works Progress Administration although it paid for labor. The county itself spent about $40,000 on materials and supervisory service. Several huge gravel pits opened up in the county made it easy to get gravel and reduced the expense of the hard surfacing project.

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JONATHAN TURNER
His ambition — an experimental farm for soil and crop demonstration.

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put their heads together and with other leading farmers of the county organized the Ullin Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Lingenfelter served as its first president and did such a good job that the policyholders have kept him in office continuously since then.

The company has about a million and a half dollars of insurance in force and co-operates with the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, which Lee served as director and vice-president until last year when he was elected secretary.

Farming and Farm Bureau work take most of Mr. Lingenfelter's time. But he is also secretary-treasurer of three small national farm loan associations. He is a charter policyholder in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual, Country Life Insurance Company, and patronizes the Fruit Belt Service Company. With all these interests you might ask when Lingenfelter gets time to do any work on the farm. He laughed, "I couldn't run this farm if I did not have some good help. I've had a colored man, Grafton, and his family for the past ten years. Grafton is honest and dependable."

A white man and his family are in charge of truck crops and the strawberries which require as high as 40 to 50 pickers in good years.

Mr. Lingenfelter feels that the Farm Bureau has not only been influential in improving farm practices and farm income in Pulaski and Alexander counties, but also government itself. "My friends ran me for county commissioner twice, but I was defeated each time," he confided with a good-natured grin. "At any rate we have had a big improvement in the way affairs are being run now.

"The Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association had a lot to do with getting reductions in property taxes in both counties. Mr. Watson of the Tax Department has checked farm and real estate sales and assessments here. This work has been valuable in securing needed equalizations and better administration of county affairs."



NELL, AGE 16 AND THE BOSS
She raised nine mules.

Mr. Lingenfelter is convinced that some form of production control is needed to maintain parity prices for farm products.

"The soil conservation act needs more teeth in it," he said, "something similar to the AAA, but going a step further. I am in favor of legislation that benefits only those who co-operate in the program. The fellow who doesn't work with his neighbors to maintain fair price levels should not benefit."

Of medium height, stocky and swarthy of complexion, Lee Lingenfelter is representative of the alert, intelligent, thinking Illinois farmers who are largely responsible for putting Illinois at the top in co-operative agricultural achievement. He is of Pennsylvania Dutch stock. His parents crossed Indiana and the Wabash river from Kentucky settling in Wabash county more than a half century ago.

Mrs. Lingenfelter, a charming, hospitable, silvery-haired woman, has reared two children, both of whom are married and live away from home. Wayne, the son operates a trucking business out of Anna. Genevieve lives with her husband and three children on a farm near Dongola.

Mrs. Lingenfelter delights in her flower garden. The flock of 300 White Leghorns and White Rocks is one of her chief interests also. Most of the eggs are sold to the hatchery at a premium of seven cents a dozen. The modern and comfortable home has many conveniences such as a home electric plant, iceless refrigerator, water system and motor driven appliances. The Lingenfelters are members of the Methodist church of Ullin which recently erected a substantial and attractive new brick building. He has been township school treasurer for the past 14 years and served earlier as director on the high school board.

Charles E. Hopkins of Pontiac was re-elected local director of the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis for a three year term beginning January 1, 1937. He has served in this capacity ever since the Federal Land Bank was organized on March 8, 1917.



C. E. Hopkins

Uncle Ab says real prosperity is being rid of debts.

A poultry short course will be held at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, January 11-15.

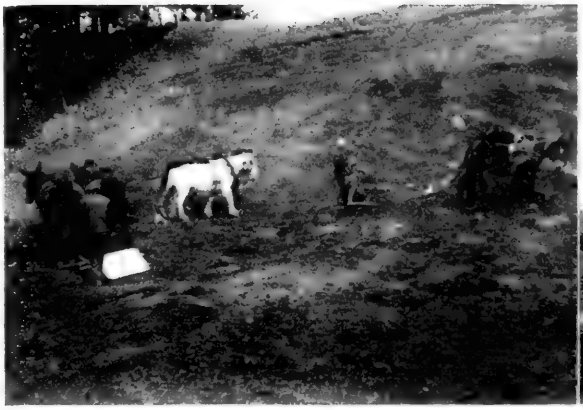
Thomas J. Penman, vice-president of Illinois Farm Supply Company, died Dec. 17, at his home near Yorkville.

300 WHITE ROCKS AND LEGHORNS
Their eggs sell at a premium.

NELL, FIVE OF HER NINE CHILDREN, AND GRAFTON
We like mules to work.

WHAT'S ALL THIS ABOUT!
Their cream to the Producers' Creamer





GRAVEL FOR FAYETTE COUNTY ROADS
300 were on drouth relief.



NEW ROAD IN SEFTON TOWNSHIP
178 miles of gravel this year.

Farm Bureau Aids Fayette County Good Roads Program

WHEN you look around the state for a County Farm Bureau that's up and coming and going places consider for a moment that thrifty infant in Fayette County which grew from an idea to 384 members with a widespread program of service, in less than two years.

Fayette county is well known for a lot of things, according to Jonathan Turner, farm adviser. For instance, you might point out its size. Fayette county is one of southern Illinois' largest. From one end to the other it is better than 60 miles. You may also dwell on the fact that it has more miles of the Kaskaskia river within it borders than any other county.

But until recently Fayette had another outstanding record. It was a state leader in mileage of unimproved dirt roads. In fact, the most recent census showed that 92.62 per cent of Fayette county farmers resided on such unimproved roads. It was natural, therefore, for the County Farm Bureau to take a keen interest in the farm-to-market road improvement program on which the IAA has been working for more than a decade.

The Farm Bureau appointed a road committee early in its organization to counsel and work with the county superintendent of highways. So when WPA road improvement and drouth relief came along, the Farm Bureau used its influence to put as many workers as possible on the road graveling project.

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COUNTY FARM DEBT ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEE IN SESSION
"Their purpose to save farm homes from foreclosure."

Adam Smith's Christmas

How Farm Debt Conciliation Committees Have Served in Bringing Creditors and Debtors Together

IT was December, 1932. Adam Smith drove his team over the scales of the Farmers' Cooperative Elevator, climbed down from the wagon filled with corn, and greeted Manager Brown.

"That finishes it, Jim. What's the price today?"

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The two men talked until after midnight, and Adam explained his predicament to Andy. Then he lighted the lantern and put on his wraps.

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Andy pulled a little closer to the fire, filled his pipe again, and sat thinking. Adam's story worried him, yet he realized that the farmer's troubles were about the same as were being experienced by hundreds of others.

On May 3rd Adam received a letter from Andy, with which was enclosed a circular telling about the appointment by the Governor of the State of a farm debt adjustment committee. Adam read the circular thoroughly, and decided to go to the Committee with his problem.

In the meantime, the chairman of the county committee called the group together for its first meeting, and explained the purpose of the work.

"You men have been given a heavy responsibility," he said. "The Governor has appointed you to serve on a county debt conciliation committee. Whatever work you do will be done voluntarily. B. W. DeBord is here today and will tell us about our work."

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"You are broad-minded men, and we believe you will sacrifice to aid your neighbors. You will meet here regularly with debtors and creditors, and give friendly counsel in an effort to solve debt problems by aquitable adjustment. You must be fair. You have no legal authority, but your recommendations will save farm homes and assist creditors."

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GRADING EGGS — PRODUCERS CREAMERY, OLNEY

The remarkable machine in the background grades eggs according to size, weight and quality, divides U. S. extras, for example, into four different grades, according to weight — and does it all without breaking an egg.

An endless chain conveyor rotates the eggs as they pass over powerful light bulbs so that the operator can detect the size of air cell, condition of yolk and whites, and blood spots, rings and other deformities. The machine also weighs each egg. The egg case conveyor, left, is reversible. It takes eggs to the cooling room below, and also elevates them to the grading room.

Now Egg Marketing

By Frank A. Gougler

THE Producers Creamery of Olney serves twelve counties from which it has been assembling cream. On Monday, December 28, 1936 another product will be handled by the association, namely, eggs. Eggs will be received for the first time that day. Producers of this district market annually in the neighborhood of twenty million dozens of eggs, or over 600,000 cases, equivalent to 1800 carloads.

The Creamery will start handling eggs on a conservative basis at the start. At first eggs will be received from members residing in Richland County and as experience is gained, other counties will be added until the entire district is served.

Eggs will be picked up at the farm by truck operators. The same men who are now assembling cream will also collect eggs, bringing them from farm to plant twice each week. Such frequent delivery will furnish the association a much better product than is received when producers deliver eggs at will. We know from experience in the handling of cream that frequent delivery has resulted in making Prairie Farms butter the best butter now available in Illinois. The same can be accomplished with eggs.

How Producer Can Help

Frequent delivery, while helpful in preventing eggs from deterioration, does not prevent eggs from losing quality due to careless handling and care on the farm. Eggs produced by healthy well-fed flocks are practically all good when first laid. In fact, less than one percent of eggs produced under favorable conditions need to be rejected. Yet under present conditions, as eggs are handled in Illinois, an enormous percentage of our eggs reach the market as low-grade eggs which sell at a low price. Here is about the way our eggs grade as an average for the year:

Extras	40%
Standards	40
Trades	19
Checks & Cracks	1
	100%

In reviewing the above classification, it should be understood that the grade "extras" are the top grade in this classification, which means that this grade of eggs are those of fine interior quality, clean and sound shell. The air cell is small, the white is firm and clear and the yolk is well centered and in good condition.

On the average 40% of all our eggs under present market conditions fall in this grade. This leaves 60% in the lower grades, standards, trades, checks and cracks. If eggs were properly handled at the farm, from farm to plant, at plant

and farm plant to market, we should have a grading somewhat, as follows:

Extras	60%
Standards	30
Trades	9
Checks and cracks	1
	100%

How can such improvement be brought about? Starting at the farm it will be necessary to set up certain specifications under which producers will care for eggs on the farm. These will be simple, practical recommendations or requirements, as follows:

1. Flocks must be kept in a healthful condition.
2. Flocks must be confined during laying season. This is important in producing clean eggs.
3. Poultry houses must be kept clean and sanitary.
4. Flocks must be fed rations which will produce high quality eggs.
5. Eggs must be gathered frequently, especially in hot weather.
6. While on the farm eggs must be kept in a cool, clean, moist place.
7. Dirty eggs may be cleaned with steel wool or with sandpaper pads which can be purchased by association members at cost.
8. Small eggs, checked and cracked eggs and soiled eggs should be consumed on the farm. For immediate consumption such eggs are as good as any but they deteriorate enroute to market.
9. Send eggs to the Creamery as frequently as possible regardless of whether the case is full or not.

The above suggestions may appear very rigid to many producers, yet it becomes necessary to take exceedingly good care of eggs to preserve their quality. It costs too much to maintain a flock to allow eggs to deteriorate after they are produced. It should also be kept in mind that it costs more to market poor eggs than good eggs.

It has been estimated that 25% of all perishable food supplies in the United States are lost annually through waste and spoilage. The returns from this 25 per cent would pay well for all the extra effort on the part of producers and handlers required to prevent such loss.

If member producers who send their eggs to their own plant at Olney will take care of them as outlined above, they can be assured that proper protection will be given in transit to the plant, at the plant and in transit to market. Trucking eggs from farm to plant will not injure eggs if they are properly protected from excessive heat and cold while on the truck. The same can be said in moving them from Olney to market.

As to preserving their quality while at the plant at Olney, every producer patron can be assured this will be done. The management at Olney has done everything in advance to insure proper care of the eggs. It is of interest to prospective egg producer patrons to know that such precautions have been taken. In order that egg quality be retained while at the plant, it is necessary to be able to govern four factors in rooms where the eggs are handled and held. These are as follows:

1. Control temperature
2. Control humidity (moisture).
3. Control change of air.
4. Control air circulation.

At the Olney plant where the eggs will be handled and held, the above factors can be controlled absolutely. Therefore, if producers will furnish the association with good eggs they may be assured that the high quality of such eggs will be retained until they reach the market.

Under this new system of marketing Illinois eggs, the greatest inducement for producers to take special care of their eggs is the fact that they will be paid according to grade. All eggs will be sold on grade and whatever price differentials prevail on the market for different grades, these same differentials will be passed on to the producers. Method of settlement with the producers has already been determined by the Board of Directors. At the outset, management has been authorized to make an advanced payment on delivery somewhat under the market value and to make final settlement to each producer once each month based on grade.

To facilitate the handling of eggs in the plant, the Board has purchased a Wayland automatic egg candling and grading machine. In order to understand how this machine operates it is almost necessary to see it at work. It can be said that it will save the time of at least one employee and that it eliminates many human errors. Through its use breakage is reduced to a minimum and each egg is weighed individually so that final results mean cases of eggs of uniform quality and weight.

The egg department of the Producers Creamery of Olney is not just another egg handling concern. It is an egg marketing institution which will build its reputation on a quality product. Like "Prairie Farms Butter" — "The Butter that *Must* Please," will soon have "Prairie Farms Eggs," "The Eggs that *Must* Please."

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BETTER BUTTER CONFERENCE, FARMERS CREAMERY, BLOOMINGTON
Why Prairie Farms Certified Butter Tops Them All. Roy C. Potts, chief of Federal Butter, Poultry, and Egg Inspection Service is at extreme right.

Donald Kirkpatrick, general counsel for the Illinois Agricultural Association, spoke before annual Farm Bureau meetings in Randolph, Bond, St. Clair, Shelby, Wisconsin State Farm Bureau, and Moultrie Counties during November. Paul E. Mathias, associate counsel talked recently before annual meetings in Madison, Jackson and Edwards counties.

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GRADING EGGS — PRODUCERS CREAMERY, OLNEY

The remarkable machine in the background grades eggs according to size, weight and quality, divides U. S. extras, for example, into four different grades, according to weight — and does it all without breaking an egg.

An endless chain conveyor rotates the eggs as they pass over powerful light bulbs so that the operator can detect the size of air cell, condition of yolk and whites, and blood spots, rings and other deformities. The machine also weighs each egg. The egg case conveyor, left, is reversible. It takes eggs to the cooling room below, and also elevates them to the grading room.

Now Egg Marketing

By Frank A. Gougler

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EDITORIAL

Overlooking Simple Facts

FARM representatives in several eastern states have made such a fetish of gold revaluation and a managed currency that they have become blind to simple facts. No thinking person disputes the influence dollar devaluation has had in raising farm prices. But the amazing thing is that some of our eastern friends apparently do not appreciate the elemental relationship between supply, demand, and price.

Eastern farm papers have been particularly cool toward production control. Their argument has been that no matter how much farmers produce there can be no over-production. Everything will be consumed. They are quite right in that observation. But what happens to the price and the producer?

Consider hogs for example. In 1923 this country exported 828,890,000 pounds of bacons, hams, and shoulders. In 1935 we exported only 61,691,000 pounds — less than 7½ per cent of the 1923 figure. Suppose we had maintained hog production in 1935 and '36 at the 1923 level. Nothing but disaster to hog producers such as was experienced in 1932-33 could have resulted.

If we needed any further proof of the effectiveness of production control the drouths of 1934 and 1936 furnished it. They did far more than AAA or soil conservation programs to reduce crop surpluses and raise prices. Larger and more evenly distributed production at somewhat lower prices might have returned farmers more dollars and been better all around. But the fact remains that surpluses were wiped out. And prices of the most affected crops like corn, wheat, oats, and barley climbed.

Another illustration is onions. "Onion growers increased their acreage last spring and then the weather helped matters up to the point of a 17,625,000 sack crop (100 lbs.) compared with 14,546,000 in 1935," reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. "In the early states growers got an average of 76 cents a sack where they were getting $2.72 a year ago. In late November prices were about one half those prevailing a year earlier, running around 40 cents per 50 pounds in producing sections."

The law of supply and demand has not been repealed in agriculture. Farmers are determined to make it serve, not ruin them.

Thieves Are Abroad

ONE morning Ed Graham, a livestock farmer from Tampico in Whiteside county, woke up to find that thieves had carried off 34 of his best Chester White shoats. They cut through wire fences to drive the hogs to a convenient loading chute at an abandoned farm. No trace of the stolen livestock has been discovered. The $200 cash reward, $50 of which was put up by the Farm Bureau, remains unclaimed.

Stealing livestock from farmers is not a new crime. But its prevalance today demands unusual alertness and organized effort to stop it. Authorities charged with responsibility for detecting and punishing criminals need the help of us all in fighting this evil. Where farmers are organized and work with alert law enforcement officers, there is little or no crime. The thief strikes when least expected. So be watchful. Be suspicious of strangers. Protect your neighbors property as well as your own. It is easier to prevent theft than to catch the criminal after he has made his getaway.

Just Good Business

IN A recent article "The Co-operative Purchasing of Farm Supplies," Joseph G. Knapp of the Farm Credit Administration points out that with the growing commercialization of agriculture farmers have been forced to do as all smart manufacturers do: cut production costs. This they are doing by purchasing co-operatively farm supplies that enter into the cost of growing crops and livestock.

"Purchasing of supplies by farmers has also been greatly stimulated in recent years," Mr. Knapp says, "by the increasing use of tractors, trucks, automobiles, and engines, which have tended to replace horse and mule power. Today oil and gas are as definitely farm supplies for the farming operation as hay and grain feeds. In 1933 the cost of operating farm tractors, trucks, and automobiles amounted to approximately $380,000,000. With the annual cost of farm supplies used in production and marketing totaling approximately one and a half billion dollars in 1933, a year of low prices, it is not surprising that farmers have turned to co-operative purchasing as an economical method for getting the type and quality of supplies which they require and with the type of service most suited to their needs.

"It is clear that co-operative purchasing associations should not be looked upon as a radical form of business enterprise. . . . Farmers' co-operative purchasing associations simply join a group of business men-farmers- together to perform a purchasing service for themselves."

Lift the Bars

THE world still suffers from trade stagnation. People are on relief here and abroad because we refuse to exchange the things we both need. Germany has a chronic famine of fats, oils, and meats. She makes a lot of fine goods like lenses, cameras, chemicals, etc. that we shut out with exhorbitant tariffs. Germany can't buy our pork, butter, and soybeans because we refuse to let in her manufactured articles. So we're both worse off than we might be. Why?

The Farm Bureau is on record for "judicious lowering of industrial tariffs, thus admitting more goods into this country and making it possible for us to sell more of our farm products abroad." Farmers want to restore agricultural exports. Congress will soon again be in session. It can render great service to farmers and the country by lifting the bars that continue to hold back foreign trade.

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February
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LE NICHOLS

The End of the Hunt

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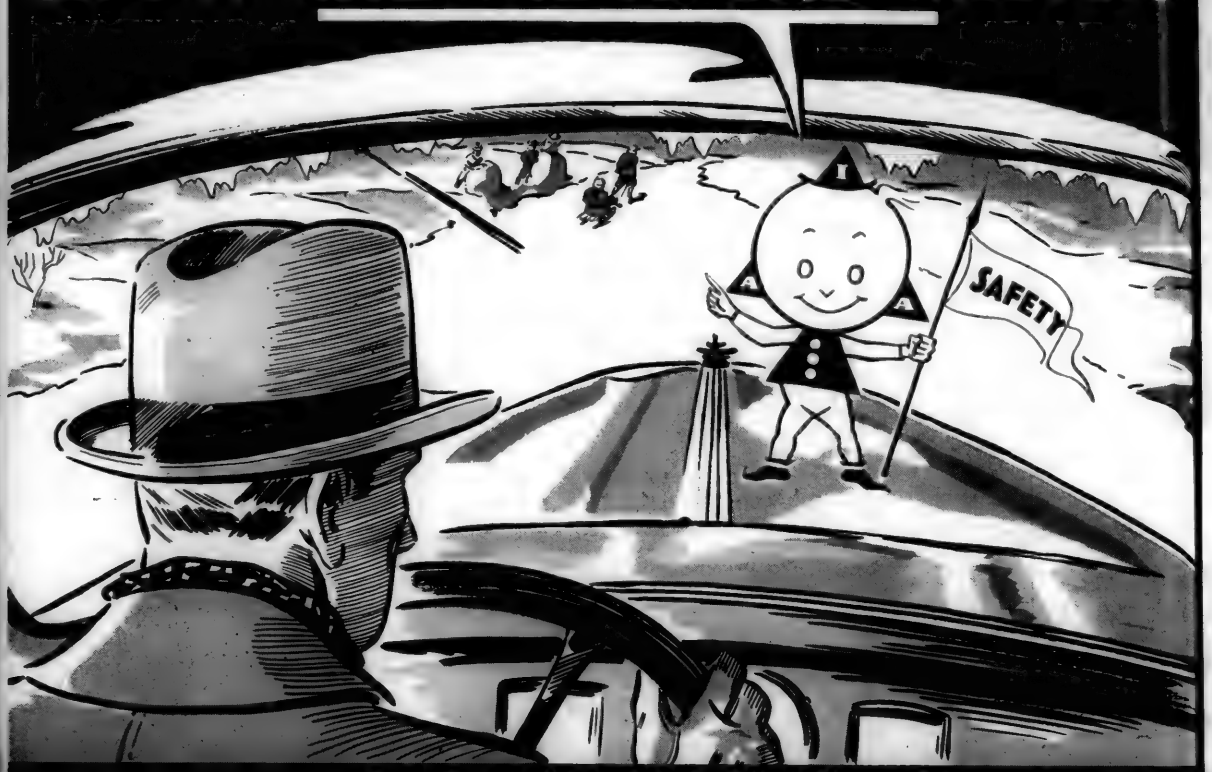
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LE NICHOLS

The End of the Hunt

February
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"SNOW AND ICE AHEAD MISTER-



AND BY THE WAY—

GOT YOUR AUTO INSURANCE YET?"

FARM BUREAU AUTO INSURANCE GIVES YOU NATION-WIDE PROTECTION ..... ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES OR CANADA.

Slippery roads in February and March require extra caution. Careful drivers — the kind we have in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual — will reduce their speed and play safe. The only sure way to hold down present low rates in the I.A.A. company is by holding down the number of cars wrecked and people killed and injured by careless driving. Farm Bureau members as a group are preferred risks .... that's why, if you're a careful driver, you can save up to 40% in this company.

See the Agent in Your County Farm Bureau Office or Write

IF YOU'RE A CAREFUL DRIVER

Save up to 40% on these LOW RATES

For Insurance on new cars with F.O.B. price up to $750.

Public Liability and Property Damage	
Fire and Theft	
Moving Object Collision	$4.30
Stationary Object Collision	$1.85
	$2.70
FULL COVERAGE	$2.10
	$10.95

Above rates semi-annual cost .... Small policy fee payable only once in a lifetime when you take out policy. Any make of car or truck insured for Farm Bureau members. *Send your name, address, and make of car on a penny postcard to address below for full particulars.*

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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GEORGE THIEM, Editor



MOST of us take town meetings, assemblies, and annual conventions for granted because they are peculiarly a part of the scheme of life in a democracy. We like to go to annual meetings, hobnob with our fellow workers and tradesmen, exchange ideas, and sometimes give serious thought to problems affecting not only our own industry, but the country as a whole.

We seldom stop to consider that such assemblies are either barred or controlled by public officials in countries where dictatorship either by a "strong man" or a political party, such as in Russia, is the form of government. How dull life would be if we couldn't get together occasionally, have a little fun, blow off steam, pass resolutions, criticise the government if we so desire, and feel important. Yet a substantial part of the world's population is denied this privilege largely because it is expensive.

At the bottom of the unrest abroad and the rapid change in forms of government, is poverty. That poverty springs from increasing population without a similar growth in the area and natural resources of the country, or in profitable trade. Poverty-stricken people are nearly always ready for a change, no matter what the change, if it promises some improvement in their lot. Under-privileged persons are willing to surrender their right to vote, their liberties and freedom of action if they get jobs, food, and security in return. And you can't blame them. Life comes before liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Most organizations in this country including our own, are patterned after the American constitutional government. Through regular elections of officers and representatives the members rule. If they don't like their representation, or the administration of adopted policies, both can be changed in annual meeting. The Farm Bureau, county, state and national is thus directly responsive to the members. The members have the power once a year, or more often if they want it, to change things. In the end the organization is as good or as bad as the members make it, for theirs is the choice of officials to run it. The Farm Bureau movement in Illinois is a high-grade farm organization because it has that kind of persons as members.

The big flood in the Ohio Valley has washed more than 300,000,000 tons of soil into the streams and valleys above Cairo, according to H. H. Bennett, chief of the Soil Conservation Service. Something to think about. On cultivated land of average slope 95 per cent of the rainfall ran off carrying a load of topsoil, one report shows. On grass land of similar slope only 25 per cent of the precipitation ran off with little soil loss. Well managed forest areas have fared as well.

The Ohio drainage basin contains 127 million acres and originally 98 per cent was in forest. Today only 37 per cent is forested and much of this is in poor condition. Around 65 per cent of the area is moderately eroded, 4 per cent severely eroded, 7 per cent slightly eroded, and only 23 per cent is not eroded. This new flood dramatically emphasizes the importance of terracing, strip cropping, reforestation, putting more rolling land in grass, building water reservoirs, and thus reducing the volume and speed of water runoff. —E.G.T.

The Best Ever

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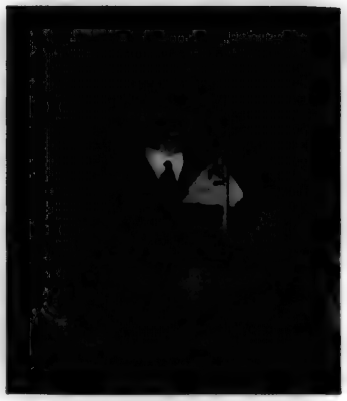
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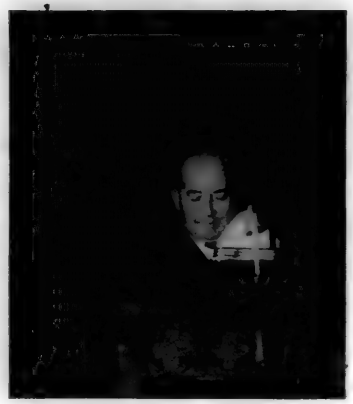
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Income Up 11%

A year ago I presented figures to the annual meeting disclosing the relationship of improvement of respective economic groups in the country in support of my profound belief in the ultimate dependence of business and labor upon a prosperous agriculture. It is interesting to continue these comparisons.

National net income in 1936 was approximately $60,000,000,000 or about 11 per cent over that of 1935. Farmers' gross income was $9,530,000,000 in 1936 as compared with $8,508,000,000 in 1935, which discloses an increase of 12 per cent. Farmers' **net income** at $5,300,000,000 in 1936, which largely represents farmers' purchasing power, was approximately at the level of gross farm income in 1932. Can anyone successfully deny that in large measure this restored buying power of farmers is the basic cause for a 6.6 per cent increase in factory employment and an increase of 15 per cent in factory payrolls in 1936 over 1935?

All Business Gains

Can anyone doubt that this increased buying power materially influenced the 16 per cent increase in industrial production over 1935; or the increase in carloadings of 14.5 per cent over 1935? Do we not properly visualize the material influence of this buying power in the increase of 11 per cent in the production of motor cars and trucks and in the improvement of 40 per cent in the production of steel? Taken together, were not these improvements in production and employment the direct cause of the increased value in quoted stocks and bonds amounting to 24.3 per cent? And were not the increased earnings of industrial corporations necessary to justify an increase of 43.2 per cent in dividends paid by all reporting corporations? If I am not correct in my reasoning that improvement in agricultural prices and income is the chief foundation-stone of these improvements in values, dividends, employment and wages, I invite correction. On the other hand, if I am correct, I appeal to American business leaders, labor leaders and leaders of government to place more emphasis upon the importance of a stable and prosperous agriculture to the welfare of their respective interests when considering the solution of their own problems.

I do not ask this consideration from the standpoint of selfish interest of farmers, but from the standpoint of national welfare. If I know the thought of American farmers, if I am a proper representative of their attitude, I know that they want to see American workers receive fair wages and that they are willing for American investors to receive a fair return upon capital; but that they are determined and rightly so, to demand a return for the product of their labor and investment in line with the level of wages and the returns upon monetary investment. **Upon this principle of equity there will be no compromise.** American farmers accept the responsibility to produce food and fibre to meet the requirements of this nation. They are willing and anxious to produce food and fiber to meet the demand of world requirements above the production possibilities of the respective nations of the world; but they are increasingly determined to secure for these efforts and upon the investment necessary for the production of these requirements a return in line with the level of wages and the returns enjoyed by the investors of this nation. Nothing less will be satisfactory, nothing less is justifiable, and nothing less will insure prosperity for American workers, American capital and the nation as a whole. . . . . I hold a deep conviction that the difficulties in America are not prices of farm products, not the level of American wages, not the return upon capital investment, but the maladjustment that exists between these important groups of our economic society. The thing we need, the thing we must have to restore permanent prosperity for all is balance — possibly Secretary Wallace would term it balanced abundance — a balance based upon justice and equity as between return on investments, wages to workers and returns to the basic industry of this nation — American agriculture. . . . .

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Second only in importance to a balanced economic structure in the United States is the problem of securing and maintaining a balance of supply of farm products with the total demands of market outlets at parity price levels. You are all acquainted with the obstacles confronting farmers when directing their efforts to secure proper and necessary assistance of government to control the supply of farm products.

(Continued on page 8)

* Excerpts from annual address before 22nd I.A.A. convention, Chicago, Jan. 28, 1937.



Special trains brought many . . . then over the bridge to . . .



The Civic Auditorium



Credentials ready for delegates



W. L. Cope "where do we go from here."



After everyone was seated



The Kit Kat Four entertained





The Secretaries — Geo. E. Metzger and Paul E. Mathias make their reports.



While Treasurer Robt. A. Cowles, left, and Vice-president De Frees listened.



Than the President's Annual Address



Counsel Donald Kirkpatrick on deck.



After the meeting, "have an Annual Report."



Otto and his Novelodeons joked and sang.



The Secretary of Agriculture relaxes.



Preacher John Davis, "a good story teller, he."



Wednesday sessions were crowded



Larry Williams talked



Old friends (Sam Thompson, Sam Sorrells) got together.



Skilled drivers flipped for the cup



A. O. Eckert starts Sports Festival Conference.



A delegate from Ogle, "we're out to win in '37."

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Second only in importance to a balanced economic structure in the United States is the problem of securing and maintaining a balance of supply of farm products with the total demands of market outlets at parity price levels. You are all acquainted with the obstacles confronting farmers when directing their efforts to secure proper and necessary assistance of government to control the supply of farm products.

(Continued on page 8)

* Excerpts from annual address before 22nd I.A.A. convention, Chicago, Jan. 28, 1937.



Special trains brought many . . . then over the bridge to . . .



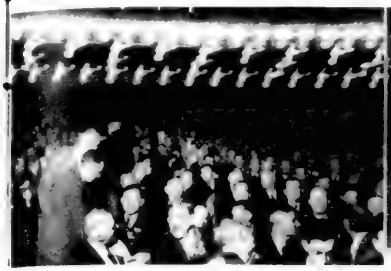
The Civic Auditorium



Credentials ready for delegates



W. L. Cope "where do we go from here."



After everyone was seated



The Kit Kat Four entertained



The Secretaries — Geo. E. Metzger and Paul E. Mathias make their reports.



While Treasurer Robt. A. Cowles, left, and Vice-president De Frees listened.



Then the President's Annual Address



Counsel Donald Kirkpatrick on deck.



After the meeting, "have an Annual Report."



Otto and his Novelodeons joked and sang.



The Secretary of Agriculture relaxes.



Preacher John Davis, "a good story teller, he."



Wednesday sessions were crowded



Larry Williams talked



Old friends (Sam Thompson, Sam Sorrells) got together.



Skilled drivers flipped for the cup



A. O. Eckert starts Sports Festival Conference.



A delegate from Ogle, "we're out to win in '37."

President Smith's Address

(Continued)

If I know the purpose of the Farm Bureau movement, county, state and nation, it is to contribute in a constructive way to the solution of this all-important question. When all is said and done in seeking the solution of this problem, public sentiment will control. It is not the President of the United States, his cabinet, Congress or the Supreme Court that will furnish the final answer. Their sympathetic influence is necessary for action, but public consciousness and resultant public demand is essential for permanence. It is, therefore, to the latter that I appeal. American farmers are seeking only such governmental assistance as is necessary to control the supply of the products of American farms that they may be fed into the market channels of this nation on a price basis in line with American wages and the prices of American industrial products. To this end American farmers have long struggled.

Dealing with a very complex problem, to say the least, we were met years ago with presidential vetoes and a year ago a Supreme Court decision. We entered 1936 with a deep conviction that upon the principles of federal law then existing, there could and would be builded a sound, workable and permanent structure to enable farmers to control the supply of their products in keeping with domestic and foreign demand. Farmers and other thinking people of the nation were shocked at the momentous decision of the Supreme Court, which on January 6th invalidated much of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. This decision created an emergency requiring prompt action. Time would not permit detailed thinking or detailed preparation, and the challenge presented by this decision was met in a general way by the suggestion and efforts of organized agriculture that resulted in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936. In making this statement, I do not minimize the interest, influence or action of a sympathetic President, Secretary of Agriculture and Congress. The administration of this act has disclosed both merit and weakness. It has assisted in maintaining the progress previously made under the Agricultural Adjustment Act; but either this law must be amended or legal means found to effect changes in administrative regulations that appear essential to more effectively control the supply of farm products in keeping with the demand, while at the same time effectively preserving the greatest national asset — "fertility of American soil."

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Regardless of the reason for the balance now existing between the supply of farm products and the demand therefor, we should take advantage of our opportunity and immediately place machinery in motion to maintain this balance in a constructive and equitable manner.

What should such a program provide?

(1) Production adequate to satisfy the needs of American citizens for the food and fiber necessary to sustain life on the basis of equitable economic conditions enjoyed by every one, whether executive or worker;

(2) Adequate production to meet total demands of world markets over and above the production of the farms of the nations requiring such products;

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(5) Effective production control consistent with the first four factors enumerated.

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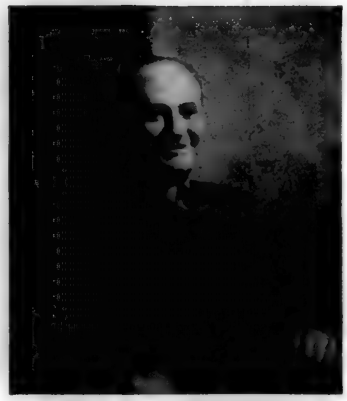
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The outline I have suggested would insure the nation an adequate food supply even though we were again forced to experience droughts or other disaster, while at the same time it would keep under the control of farmers the supply of their products.

Applying my thoughts to the major problems of the central west, **I see no good reason nor do I think it desirable to unduly restrict production of our basic crops in 1937.** We should, however, immediately develop a program that provides for the farm storage of surplus food and feed grains that, we hope, will result from 1937 farm operations. Any restricted or planned production should be directed along lines that insure at all times surplus cribs of corn and bins of wheat on the farms of the central west under seal and not permitted to force prices below parity levels. It has been proved that this can be accomplished through a system of commodity loans requiring the withholding of such surpluses, if necessary, for a year or until the demand in market channels is such as to absorb them without bearish influence upon prices. Such a system of commodity loans should be developed on an increasingly simple basis. . .

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(Continued on page 28)



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The President, in his addresses from time to time — in his acceptance speech at Philadelphia last June, in his Madison Square Garden speech in New York in October, and in his message to Congress early this month — has held up to the American people the ideal of social justice which was in the hearts of the prophets of old. In his second inaugural address a few days ago, he indicated that this vision of social justice must not be merely a dream of a promised land. He declared that we are beginning to wipe out the line that divides the practical from the ideal. To wipe out that line between the ideal and the practical by the use of democratic processes is a task to which we must set our hand.

All Farmers To Benefit

In this work it seems to me that agriculture has done much to lead the way. I hope it can continue to be in the forefront. I hope that the work done will benefit not only the upper third of the farmers — the so-called Master Farmers — but will benefit also the farm people at the bottom of the pile. To do this in a practical way is the challenge the President has placed before us.

During the first four years of this administration we have had continually to meet emergencies caused by the loss of foreign markets, by drought and by unemployment. Now we must get down to solving the problem of economic democracy in a way better than any nation has yet discovered. We have a real start on this in the Triple-A through the farmers' associations and committees which have carried out the adjustment and conservation programs. These associations and committees have become so well established it is hard to realize that only four short years ago they did not even exist. . . . .

I believe the democratic approach to the problems of agriculture has real and tangible practical value. The first and most obvious advantage is economy. When the local costs of administration are assessed against money going to farmers, there is real incentive to keep the costs down. And that reminds me we haven't heard much lately of the arguments that used to emanate from the big grain dealers and from Wall Street financiers back in McNary-Haugen days, to the effect that any so-called "farm relief" plan was bound to break down because of prohibitive costs of local administration. These gentlemen solemnly warned the farmers that hordes of government agents would overrun their farms, making life miserable for them and bankrupting the federal Treasury. As I say, we haven't heard much of this lately.

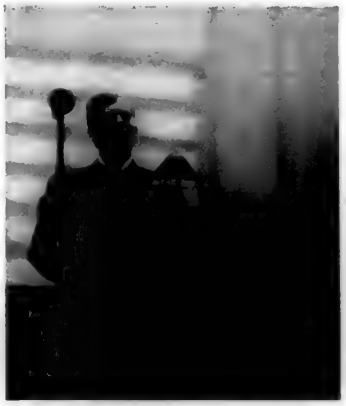
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Four Ways Out

What is the future for the farm families who are dependent on government help of the kind given by the Resettlement Administration? There seem to be only four possibilities — first, to become self-supporting farmers selling their products in the commercial markets; second, to continue essentially on a self-sufficient basis, but with improved standards of living through greater efficiency of production or through being placed on better land; third, to obtain opportunities for part-time work in factories or at other non-farming tasks near home; or fourth, to leave their farms entirely and go into industrial work in the cities.

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(Continued on page 10)

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(Continued on page 10)

Henry A. Wallace

(Continued)

and farming. But in the meantime, these people must have a chance to live. And help that the government may give that will improve their production efficiency, and at the same time free them from a credit system that keeps many of them in a kind of economic slavery, will help to bridge the gap until our system can function so as to give more adequate opportunities to all.

For the low-income farmers in the South, the problem is closely linked with the trade and tariff policies followed by the nation. Total income in the South is dependent in part on the volume of cotton that can be sold in markets abroad. When high-tariff policies keep foreign nations from selling their goods to us, they can buy only a limited amount of our cotton.

Long Time Measures

So, as we cast up agriculture's gains from economic self-government, let us not forget those farmers who have not fully shared in those gains. Let us remember that our American system is not truly democratic until it provides at least equality of opportunity for all. I hope and believe that you farmers of Illinois, who stand as the guardians of all that is best in American rural life, will not forget that in a very real sense of the word you are your "brother's keepers." For there can be no permanent solution of the farm problem which does not give a fair chance to those farmers at the bottom of the heap, as well as to the ones at the top. . . . .

Long-time measures which will protect farmers and consumers against extreme fluctuations of price and supply are needed so as to preserve opportunity for agriculture as a whole.

In the long run, no farmers — big or little — gain but they all lose if agriculture's export markets are sacrificed by the erection of ever higher tariff walls at home.

In the long run, no farmers gain but they all lose if surpluses pile up and wreck farm prices.

In the long run, no farmers gain but they all lose if short supplies resulting from drought or other cause send prices sky-rocketing and lure agriculture into another cycle of speculative dealing in land, soil waste, big production and finally another crash.

The co-operative soil conservation program is open to all farmers and is in the interests of all agriculture.

When we urge as parts of our long-time farm program the ever normal granary, together with commodity loans and crop insurance, we are thinking of the welfare of all of our farmers, including those at the bottom as well as those at the top.

When we declare that after the granaries are full and the needs of consumers have been provided for agriculture must have the right and the power to store for future use part of its fertility in the soil rather than in the bin, we know that such a policy is of vital concern to every farmer who sells his products or who hopes to have products to sell.

For the solution of these problems, agriculture must stand united. As the President has said, we all go up or we all go down together.

Promote General Welfare

In striving for agricultural welfare, it is always important to remember that agricultural welfare can never be maintained for long if it is brought to pass in violation of the general welfare. But agriculture must not only avoid violating the general welfare. It must do everything possible to promote it. This means that agriculture is enormously interested in the efforts of labor and industry to work out programs which will increase the production of industrial goods and increase the employment and purchasing power of labor.

The fact is that progress in attaining economic democracy in business and industry has lagged behind the progress made by acriculture. There are several reasons for this. The problem in agriculture was somewhat simpler, and the work of the land grant colleges, the Department of Agriculture, the county agents, and the farm organizations had done much to prepare the way. But there is just as much need to make economic democracy work in industry as in agriculture, if democracy is to continue to be workable in this machine age.

There is need for working out labor and wage policies that take the interests and views of workers, investors and the general public all into consideration.

For this there is needed a sense of moderation, a willingness to negotiate, a spirit of compromise — the same kind of moderation and spirit of compromise which the farm groups have shown during the last four years.

Economic democracy and class warfare are not the same thing. To achieve economic democracy in industry, the various groups concerned must find ways to thresh out their problems and co-operate for their mutual advantage in an orderly way. They must recognize and fulfill their own part in it. The investors and managers as well as the labor unions, the white collar class as well as the farmers, the courts as well as the legislative bodies, all must be willing to assume their share of social responsibility. And always, in every complicated question, the touchstone by which any proposed solution is tested should be the general welfare, or the greatest good for the greatest number.

As President Roosevelt said in his inaugural address, "there can be no era of good feeling save among men of good will."

Now, in conclusion, reverting to my discussion a few minutes ago, I want to express my appreciation of the fact that the directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation, at a meeting in Washington early in January, listed as the first item among their recommendations for a sound program the ever-normal granary. Many farm people, in their approach to their own welfare and the general welfare, realize the importance of more uniform supplies and more uniform prices of farm products from year to year. They recognize the foolishness of those who have advocated the fixing of prices for farm products without regard to the supply-and-demand situation.

They have been concerned about the droughts of recent years and are fearful that another drought in 1937, combined with certain other circumstances, might result in prices at a point which would discredit the farm program in the eyes of millions of people in the cities. They do not want this to happen. But neither do they want favorable weather to bring about a situation which would result in disastrously low farm products prices within a year or two. Many farm people apparently want both production control and the ever-normal granary along with a soil conservation program. They also want commodity loans. Some of them want crop insurance. The problem is to put these things together in a practical program that will best serve farmers and consumers over a long period of years.

Congress undoubtedly will be passing some kind of legislation this winter. I hope the farm groups, insofar as they discuss these things with Congress, will take into account the essentials of a sound farm program. I believe these essentials are very nearly identical with the seven-point program recommended by the American Farm Bureau Federation's board of directors.

Work Together

In the years immediately ahead, I hope the Federal government, the state governments, organized agriculture and the unorganized farmers can move steadily ahead in the program the President has laid out — a program of making the ideal practical, of making economic justice workable, of developing ways of economic democracy. This is not a job for the President of the United States alone, for the Secretary of Agriculture alone, for the Administrator of the Triple-A alone, or for the President of the American Farm Bureau Federation alone. It is a job for six million farmers co-operating in their respective fields of action with their own organizations and with their township, county, state and federal agencies. This is a job that can and must be done, and I am confident that, working together, we can do it.

But as we accept the challenge to wipe out the line between the ideal and the practical, let us take care to understand what such acceptance means. It means that we must have courage to look our problems in the face and the perception to see them as they are. It means that in making plans, the goals we seek must be real, must be attainable, must be worthy. It means that having fitted these goals fearlessly but wisely to the realities, we must then hammer out practical measures for fulfillment. Willingness to work humbly and without stint, a spirit of give and take between groups in the interests of the general good, readiness to correct errors and make new starts — all these will be required. And beyond them, so far as the government is concerned, there will be demanded the energy, the skill and the integrity that go to make up good administration without which even the soundest plan cannot succeed.

Note: Excerpts from address before 22nd annual IAA convention, Civic Opera Bldg., Chicago, Jan. 28, 1937.

Consumer Cooperatives and Farmers*

By CLIFFORD V. GREGORY

DURING the past months the subject of consumer cooperatives has been talked about, has been written about, has attracted a great deal of attention and a great deal of wonderment on the part of people who did not quite know what this was all about and perhaps would like to know. In some quarters, considerable alarm has been expressed over the growth of this movement and particularly over the possibilities of future growth.

I think perhaps there has been more alarm about this in some farm circles and in business circles, particularly among retailers, than in other circles. You know it is natural when a strange rooster comes into the barnyard the old roosters, who have been there so long that they think the barnyard belongs to them, to eye this strange rooster with suspicion. So perhaps it might be well for us to take a look at this consumer cooperative rooster to see just what sort of bird he is, what effect this movement may have on us as farmers.

In the first place, what is this thing anyway? In just a few words perhaps I can give you a little idea of the situation of consumer cooperation in Europe, where it has had its greatest development. Consumer cooperation in most countries in Europe is big business. In England, the consumer cooperatives have about seven million members. They are a big overhead organization. The consumers cooperative wholesale does an annual business of about five hundred million dollars, almost the same volume of annual business that is done here in this country by Sears Roebuck & Company.

The general set-up of the consumers cooperative movement is much the same in all these countries. The local unit is the store. A group of people around the store own that on a cooperative basis. The stores own shares in the wholesale society, and gradually as the development proceeds the big wholesale society which is organized primarily to buy at wholesale the goods to be distributed in the stores comes to be the spokesman and the real center and heart of the consumer cooperative movement.

Excerpts from address by Mr. Gregory before IAA Convention Friday, Jan. 29.



"The farmer is a capitalist . . . he wants to own something"

These consumer cooperatives in most of these European countries have some real accomplishments to their credit. One of the things we need to understand in order to understand the growth of the movement abroad is that until recently retailing has been very inefficient in most of these countries. Until very recent years they have had nothing comparable to the chain store movement here in the United States, so the consumer cooperatives came into the field of retailing at a time when the margins were wide, business per store was small and the whole thing was rather inefficient. They did very much the same job over there that chain stores have done in this country in increasing efficiency in business, in setting standards and in cutting down distributive costs.

In addition to that saving which, of course, has gone to the benefit of consumers either in lower prices or in patronage dividends, the greatest accomplishment of the consumer cooperatives in Europe has been the elimination of financial racketeering. There, as here, it is customary in private business for finance to have a rather dominating voice. When a business of any size is organized, the bankers come in, the brokers come in, the people who make a business of financing business. There are extensive promotion schemes, commissions on stock and all that stuff about which I need not remind you in a meeting in this particular building.

The consumer cooperative local, in so far as it has entered into the field of business, has almost completely eliminated this. Starting out in a small way with financing by its members, building up reserves rapidly with no banker combination, no control from the financial element in the community, racketeering is practically eliminated. I think perhaps that has been its greatest accomplishment. It has gone even further than that by the policy of setting aside from the operating margins large reserves every year; they have built up a large volume of interest free capital, paying for their facilities, their buildings, their factories, the various things they operate, putting them on a basis where there is no interest charge against them. Of course, an interest charge can be paid in only one way, in the price of the goods. There is, I think, a real accomplishment to their credit along that line.

Another major accomplishment has been the encouragement of thrift. In most of these countries, the consumer cooperative movement is primarily a labor movement. The people who start it and, for the most part, the people who participate in it are workers and to a considerable degree the class of workers who are not any too well paid, folks who normally both abroad and in this country do not save much money, folks who do not buy insurance, who do not have savings accounts, just living on the ragged edge all the time. The consumer cooperative movement has very definitely had the policy of encouraging their members to leave their patronage dividends with the society until they have grown into great banking institutions. Their savings departments have contributed very materially to the thrift of their members and to the collective resources that have been built up in that way.

The other major thing they have done, working again with this same class of people, is to stimulate in them a sense and a pride of ownership. I think I need not say very much about that to an audience like this. You all know there is no stabilizing influence in a democracy like having as large

(Continued on next page)

a percentage of the people as possible own something.

This large class of people who formerly owned nothing now, in the larger sense, do not own very much, a few shares of cooperative stock, and yet they do have the pride of looking at their store, looking at their factory buildings, looking at their warehouses with the feeling this is mine and that development of the sense of ownership is very real, and in most quarters is felt to be rather an important stabilizing influence in government.

Swedes Bust Trusts

The other thing I want to mention in the line of consumers cooperative accomplishments is what they have done in trust-busting and the outstanding example of that is the consumer cooperative movement in Sweden. The Swedish people laugh at our attempts at breaking up monopolies. They say, "you try to do it in America by legislation that never has worked, it never has worked anywhere in the world and never will work." In Sweden, they have no anti-trust legislation of any kind. On the other hand, the consumer cooperative movement has gone in after they have built up reserves so that it had ample capital. It has stepped in here and there where certain industries were being monopolized; it has built factories, gone into business to the extent it deemed to be necessary in order to crack the monopoly, in order to bring prices down.

One of the outstanding examples of that is the story of the galosh trust. Sweden is a country where you have to protect your feet to keep them warm in the winter time. For years the galosh business was completely monopolized. Prices were extremely high, so high that very few farmers in Sweden could afford to wear overshoes, indeed they wore wooden shoes and wrapped burlap sacks around their legs. The consumers cooperative bought the galosh factory and cut the price in two, not only in the price charged but naturally that competition broke up the monopoly and it reduced the entire price level of rubber overshoes to about half what it had been before.

What is Cooperation?

Before I go any further, I think it is well we have something of a definition of cooperation, a very much misunderstood word. Your banker will tell you he will cooperate with you when he loans you money on a note. We use the term in all sorts of ways. But, getting down to what we understand by cooperation, there are three principal kinds: the cooperative marketing with which we are all familiar, the cooperative buying of farm supplies with which you are also very familiar, and then consumer cooperation. There is a good deal of confusion between these last two. You will see in most of the statistics of consumer cooperation in this country the farm buying cooperatives included, thereby the business added in as if the two were the same thing. Superficially they may seem to be the same thing. Farmers get together and organize, form a cooperative to buy some of the things they need for the most part, things they need in the operation of their farm. They do that in order to buy at wholesale and in order to use the power of volume buying to save a little money. Consumers get together and establish a store to buy their food and clothing and the various things they need if they are to continue to live and exist, and again they do it to use the power of their collective buying to save themselves some money.

To that extent, the two are very much alike. They might be included together but the matter goes much deeper than that, and that is the thing I think we need to understand, to appraise, perhaps, not to condemn. That depends upon our viewpoint and outlook on how the thing seems to us after we appraise it, but from that point on there is a great difference in theory and philosophy and ideals.

I believe most of you will agree with me when I say that the farmer is a capitalist, not as much of a capitalist as he would like to be in a good many cases, but fundamentally the farmer is a capitalist in the best sense of the word. That is he wants to own something and after he has acquired ownership of something he wants to pay for it. He has that sense of ownership very deeply ingrained in his soul. In that sense he very definitely does belong to the capitalist class. He may quarrel with the abuses of the capitalist, but, with the exception of a very small group on the left wing of agriculture, farmers, in general, are not trying to submarine the profit system, they are not trying to do away with capitalism. The thing they are trying to do is to become a little more of capitalists than they are now. If I am correct in that philosophy, that is the way farmers think on this particular question.

Then right there begins a very definite division between farmers and the prevailing spokesmanship in the consumer cooperative movement, the people who speak for consumer cooperation, the people who are charting its course.

Refunds vs. Profits

Speaking now particularly of England and Scotland, I am going to dwell on this point for a few moments, because whether for good or for ill, the consumer cooperative movement in the United States through its leaders gets most of its philosophy of the movement from England and Scotland. The prevailing consumer cooperative views in this country reflect very closely the views in England and Scotland. The English and Scotch consumer cooperative leaders believe the term "profit" is immoral. They do not use the word if they can possibly avoid it. They even go so far as not to use the term patronage dividend because dividend carries the idea of profit and profit is something that is unholy. They refer to it as patronage refund. They look upon their movement as something so fundamental that its long time aim is to change the entire course of human society, to eliminate profit, to divide the national income between payment for personal effort and a very small return on shares in cooperatives and legitimate invested capital. All the rest of the results of human effort to go to the consumer in the form of lower prices or patronage refunds. . . . .

So these folks say consumption is the chief end and aim of human existence, speaking from a material standpoint. We only live when we are consuming goods. Production is just hard, disagreeable work. We do what we have to do along that line but production is relatively unimportant. Consumption is the important thing in a human life. Hence, human life ought to be organized around consumption and the way to do that is with the consumer cooperatives. . . . .

"Big Farming" Fails

With that brief explanation, I think you can understand why the big consumer cooperatives in Scotland and England have done some of the things they have done in their relation to agriculture. They went out after the War into a very comprehensive campaign of buying farm land. They bought thousands and thousands of acres of farms and proceeded to operate them, not to rent them to tenants but to operate them. In England, the cooperatives still own about sixty thousand acres of farm land. The English Cooperative Wholesale Society owns large tea plantations in India. Until a few years ago, the Scotch Wholesale Society owned some extensive wheat farms in western Canada. The explanation of that is perfectly simple. The say that consumer cooperatives must ultimately own all means of production, that only by doing that can they take all the profit out of production and reflect it all to the consumer in lower prices and larger patronage dividends for his products. . . . .

This experiment did not work very well as almost any farmer might know it would not work very well. They could not produce food as cheaply as the individual family sized farm. So, to a certain extent, they have modified their theory. Some of them have modified that theory in this direction. They have come to this rather sensible viewpoint saying, after all, farming is not capitalistic in the invidious sense. It is a family enterprise, and it had better remain such. So there is a certain segment of cooperative opinion in Great Britain that holds that viewpoint. But there are others, and a very large number, if not a majority of them, who still cling to the idea that the farmer is a capitalist and as such he shares the immorality of all private capitalists. . . . .

In Great Britain

In Great Britain, they have gone very extensively into farm marketing schemes. From the standpoint of the farmer, those farm marketing schemes have worked. They have raised prices materially. They have made it possible for the farmers of Great Britain to live when they could not have lived any more than we could on the basis of 1932 and 1933. Of course, there are some things wrong with these schemes. They are not perfect by any means, but the consumer cooperative movement in Great Britain has consistently opposed these schemes. They have seized upon their weaknesses, have talked about them. Their general attitude toward them has been just the same as the attitude of many people and interests in the city of Chicago; everything about them has been wrong, and there has been a consistent campaign of opposition in England as to the farm relief schemes just as there has been in this country. The difference being that over there the leadership and the strength of that campaign has been in the consumer cooperative movement. Naturally that has contributed to division between farmers and the consumers cooperatives. . . . .

They Have our Ideas

In Sweden, the philosophy back of the consumer cooperative movement is entirely different from the philosophy in England and Scotland. The British philosophy is ultimate consumer cooperation in everything, the cooperative commonwealth in which the consumer cooperatives operate the entire producing and distributive system of the country.

In Sweden, the viewpoint is much more practical. You fellows could sit down and talk to the Swedish cooperative leaders and would find yourselves talking much the same language. You could not do it in Great Britain. They have a practical viewpoint in Sweden. Their objectives are two: to keep down the cost of goods to the consumer as much as possible by narrow distributive margins; secondly to break up the monopolies that are fixing prices at unreasonable levels. . . . .

The Swedish consumer cooperators are not much different in philosophy or cooperation from our farm buying cooperatives in this country. They operate very much the same and, what is more important, with much the same ideas back of them.

In Switzerland, they have gone a little further along that line. Consumer co-operation is not a labor movement as it is in most of the other countries. So they have the problem not only of relationship with agriculture

(Continued on page 32)

CONFERENCES

With a total attendance of more than 2,500 Illinois farmers, four special conferences, a part of the program of the 22nd annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association, swung into action, 1:30 P.M. Thursday, January 28, in Chicago. These meetings, dealing with public relations, organization and information marketing, and rural electrification, respectively, were held to give Farm Bureau members an opportunity to state their individual views on a wide variety of subjects.

From these meetings was learned the desires of members regarding many questions of general interest. Opinions expressed by members serve to guide directors and administrative officials of the organization in carrying out the Association's program.

Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace sat in at the public relations conference which was attended by 1,500 persons. Mr. Wallace heard 17 farmers state their personal opinions of the 1937 Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

Charles H. Snyder, Brown county, urged that the Act be amended so that state administration of the Act would be delayed until 1940. Such action, Snyder argued, would allow state legislatures time to study the essential factors that should be included in state legislation necessary to administer the law.

Mr. Price of Kane county said, "I've seen land going down in fertility at a rapid rate, especially during the past ten years. Our land needs to be brought back. Let's take steps to have our soil built up for future generations."

Roy Douglas, Champaign county, suggested that the Farm Bureau should have more to do with the local administration of the Soil Conservation Act.

Earl C. Smith, president of IAA, pointed out that the farm tenancy problem will take care of itself when fair and stable prices based on principles of law and co-operation can be maintained. "Tenants will then be able to have a net income with which to buy farms," he said.

Regardless of what is done to help tenants some provision must be made by which the prices of land will be kept at a level favorable to tenants who want to buy farms, Mr. Thomas, Kendall county, commented.

Farm Bureau members who attended the conference on organization and information discussed the problem of getting adequate information to non-members. Members asked that some consideration be given to greater use of radio during the year. They suggested that more pamphlets be published to aid in passing information along to non-members. Members also urged that the IAA RECORD be sent to special lists of non-members.

Young People's Activities

Frank Gingrich, director of young peoples activities, explained the four point program which has been planned for the young folks of Illinois who are through school and who have not yet entered farming or business. Gingrich said that group programs during the year will include dramatic skits, tours to co-operative enterprises and other points of interest, radio forums for young people, and discussions on problems affecting rural living. The 400 Farm Bureau members who attended the meeting were favorably impressed with the program as outlined.

Much time was spent in discussing definition of membership. The points enlarged upon were the standing of new members, membership transfers from one county to another, solicitation of prospective members who live in adjoining counties, and the standing of delinquent members.

Marketing Discussed

"Where do we go from here?" was the general trend of discussion during the marketing conference in the Morrison Hotel attended by nearly 500 farmers. It was the consensus of opinion that the present marketing program of the respective organizations affiliated with the IAA are sound, and that they should be pushed by all members. To increase their effectiveness members pointed out, there is need for more information about the various activities of the marketing groups. This information they said should be given to members and non-members alike.

F. W. Peck, director of agricultural extension, University of Minnesota, told the conference that more stress should be laid on processing the raw products of our farms. He showed the group that the closer the producer takes the product to the consumer, the more money the producer will get.

The place of the co-operative in rural electrification was the theme of the discussion in the rural electrification conference. It was pointed out that new state legislation is necessary if the electric co-op is to take a place in the field with the public utilities in selling power to farmers. The meeting was attended by 200 persons.

IAA DIRECTORS

The 22nd annual meeting of the Association terminated the service of four outstanding Farm Bureau leaders as members of the IAA board, namely, C. E. Bamborough, Samuel Sorrells, E. D. Lawrence, and R. B. Endicott.

Oldest in point of service of the four is Claude E. Bamborough of Polo who was elected from the 13th district at the Chicago meeting in 1923 to succeed L. E. Birdsall of Sterling. His first assignment was the marketing committee, then chairman of the poultry committee for two years. When Earl Smith was elected president in 1926, Mr. Bamborough was appointed to succeed him as chairman of the Organization-Information committee. This chairmanship he held until two years ago when he was appointed chairman of Business Service committee and Secretary of several IAA subsidiaries. He was elected director seven consecutive times serving for 14 years.

Mr. Bamborough has had an interesting life. Educated at Northwestern University as a pharmacist, he had a drug store at Polo for many years. The confinement of the shopkeeper's life didn't agree with him so he bought a 400 acre livestock farm southeast of Polo and went to farming. He was successful as a farm operator and livestock feeder from the beginning. He is a tireless worker, noted for his sound business judgment. The failing health of Mrs. Bamborough was a factor in his withdrawal from Farm Bureau activities. The Bamboroughs have two adopted daughters, both married, and while they reside in town, Mr. Bamborough continues to operate his own farm. He has served on the board of supervisors of Ogle county for many years.

Mr. Sorrells, of Raymond, another early leader in the Farm Bureau movement was chosen director from the 21st district in 1924. He has an unsurpassed attendence record having missed only one board meeting in 13 years. Mr. Sorrells is one of the best known and most progressive farmers in Montgomery county and has a well-improved livestock farm. He was appointed to the marketing committee by President Sam Thompson soon after his election to the board, and in 1925 was made chairman which position he has held since that time.

Mr. Sorrells assisted in organizing the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association which he served either as president, vice-president, or director for 12 years. He was in on the organization of Illinois Farm Supply Co., and served as a director for six years from 1927 to 1932.

Shortly after the Illinois Livestock Marketing Ass'n. was established, Mr. Sorrells was elected to succeed Henry H. Parke as president. He still serves in that capacity. He has been a director in the St. Louis Producers for many years.

Some time ago, Mr. Sorrells invited the leaders from his district to a dinner at his home where he announced that he would no longer be a candidate for director. His warm personality won for him a host of friends over the state.

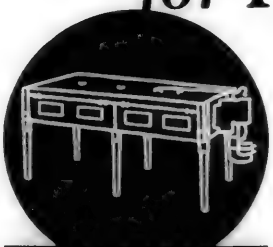
Ernest Lawrence, a younger member of the board in point of service, was elected from the 17th district in 1933. Active from the beginning in the McLean County Farm Bureau, Mr. Lawrence's good judgment and business ability was early recognized by his fellow members. He was chosen the first president of McLean County Service Co. In 1929 he was elected president of Illinois Farm Supply Company where he served two years. Mr. Lawrence was appointed chairman of the Organization-Information Committee of the IAA board when Mr. Bamborough was given the Business Service Committee post.

Mr. Lawrence, a graduate of the University of Illinois, not only operates the farm on which he resides, but also supervises the leasing and operation of many other farms in McLean and adjoining counties for a Bloomington bank. This work commands so much of his time that he asked to be relieved of his place on the IAA board. Mr. Lawrence won a Master Farmer medal years ago. He is a member of a U. of I. advisory committee.

Robert B. Endicott's name is synonymous with everything progressive in horticulture in Southern Illinois. He has been active as an official and board member of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, president of the Illinois Horticulture Society, president of the Pulaski County Farm Bureau, and was elected to the IAA board in 1933 from the 25th district. Mr. Endicott is not only a leader in farm organizations, he is also a topnotch farmer. His farm produces a wide variety of horticultural and field crops as well as livestock. During the past three years he has served as chairman of the Public Relations Committee. He knows farmer's problems and his practical, common sense approach to solutions have been valuable to the many groups and committees he has served.

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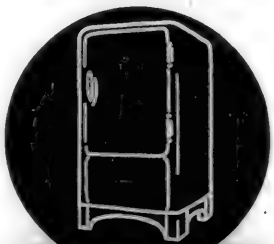
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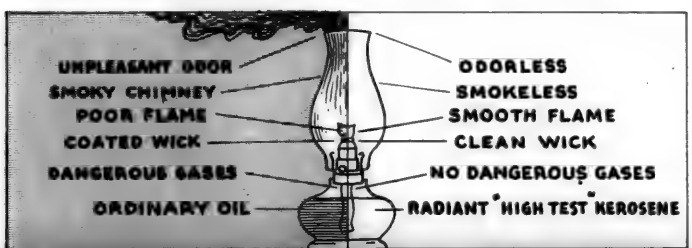
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The Things We Need

By LITA BANE

THE real objective of an organization such as the I.A.A. is the welfare of the farm family. There is no doubt about it. The last years have shown us that being able to produce has not solved all of our problems by any means. I think we have been very much aware of our lack of information on the side of agricultural economics. We know that we need money and that we need things, but we do have other needs.

Farm families, like every one else, are undoubtedly asking some old, old questions. One of the first is: *How important is money?* In this age of contradictions, the recent years have pointed out both the tragic importance of money and its relative unimportance. Various points of view have been expressed. Paul Douglas has said: "People cannot be fully happy or have expansive and rounded personalities until they feel relatively secure, until they feel that their family will be protected economically."

How important is work? Is hard work the virtue that we once thought it to be? I think we have all felt, emerging from the years through which we have been living, a new attitude toward work. Some of the people who had complained about their work would have been very glad to have it. I think it is somewhat like the saying that you never miss the water until the well runs dry.

How important is recreation? Does it have a place? We are hearing a good many of what we might call theoretical statements being made. I would like to refer to a statement made last year by some one who has written a book in which he praises agriculture very highly. He said, "The way to keep the American farmer on the land is to revive the system of farming which modern writers call "agrarianism." Agrarianism is the system in which the farmer first makes himself, his family and his beasts as self-supporting as possible. He then sells a surplus crop for the money to buy what he does not produce." Who will tend the extra garden, the extra poultry flocks and do the extra canning and preserving?

I will say farmers are the source of supply for more than bread and wheat and beef and cotton and corn, and the long list of needs familiar to every one. They are the source of supply of people for the cities and towns. Most of our increase in population, as you know, comes from the going of people from farms into towns. It is clear, then, the quality of family life on our farms is of national importance. Of course, we have more family life on farms than any other place. Undoubtedly we are better fed, clothed and sheltered than we would have been had not our various agricultural agents been working at research and education directed toward the problem of the farm and farm life. We can well be proud of our accomplishments, but that is only one phase of the problem.



"Every human being needs adventure or new experience"

What about the human aspects, family life, building up men and women increasingly able to enjoy life, to work comfortably and happily with others for the common good? Some factors state we are far from being a mentally and emotionally happy people, and I have cited some. I suggest that we incorporate into our programs all that science has to offer in the solution of these human problems. You cannot have cooperation until you have learned something about it in the family. Unhappiness takes a dreadful toll in human suffering and in money.

I talked to a psychiatrist in charge of the psychiatric clinic at McGill. I said to this man, "If you could tell folks one thing that could help them, what would you say?"

He said, "I would tell them to play — to play with the children. They will tell you how to get off your high horse of bigotry and really play. It is as necessary as food and drink to have some light-hearted play."

After all, we have at our hands all the things that ought to make for human happiness. A psychologist has made the suggestion that in addition to our physical needs every individual needs four things. *A sense of security,* that is one of the things that has been troubling us these last few years. It is one of the things at which you are working and it is very much worth while working at. Everybody needs a sense of knowing where their next meal is coming from.

The second thing everybody needs is recognition. You are not happy unless you have a degree of success among your fellow-men. It may be growing good sheep. It may be planting straight rows of corn. Help your children to distinguish themselves in some things. To learn to do something well is one of the things we need for mental happiness.

Then everybody needs *affection.* Farm people are a little shy. They do not express their affection nor their appreciation as well as they might. This is the place for cooperation. The woman works in her own home. She does not have so much recognition. Give her some recognition, a little appreciation, and get the children to do it. It may seem folderol to you, but it will bring large returns. Every human being needs *adventure or new experience.* That is what is likely to happen to us at mid-life. Life gets dull. We are doing the same thing over and over, and we die on our feet. We do not realize that everybody needs some new experience, needs to get away from home. Look at it as a necessity, not as a luxury.

One psychologist says as a human being you have the choice of three basic attitudes toward life. You may approach life with the philosophy of the plant, in which case your life will consist in being born, eating, drinking, sleeping, maturing, mating, growing old and dying. This brings contentment undisturbed by the problems of this world. Happiness is not attained.

You may approach life as a business. Your first reaction to any new experience will be "How much is this worth to me?" On this level, happiness becomes a matter of successful competition and this is the method of

(Continued on page 20)

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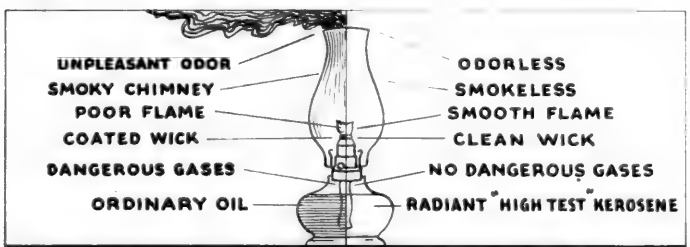
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The Things We Need

By LITA BANE

THE real objective of an organization such as the I.A.A. is the welfare of the farm family. There is no doubt about it. The last years have shown us that being able to produce has not solved all of our problems by any means. I think we have been very much aware of our lack of information on the side of agricultural economics. We know that we need money and that we need things, but we do have other needs.

Farm families, like every one else, are undoubtedly asking some old, old questions. One of the first is: *How important is money?* In this age of contradictions, the recent years have pointed out both the tragic importance of money and its relative unimportance. Various points of view have been expressed. Paul Douglas has said: "People cannot be fully happy or have expansive and rounded personalities until they feel relatively secure, until they feel that their family will be protected economically."

How important is work? Is hard work the virtue that we once thought it to be? I think we have all felt, emerging from the years through which we have been living, a new attitude toward work. Some of the people who had complained about their work would have been very glad to have it. I think it is somewhat like the saying that you never miss the water until the well runs dry.

How important is recreation? Does it have a place? We are hearing a good many of what we might call theoretical statements being made. I would like to refer to a statement made last year by some one who has written a book in which he praises agriculture very highly. He said, "The way to keep the American farmer on the land is to revive the system of farming which modern writers call "agrarianism." Agrarianism is the system in which the farmer first makes himself, his family and his beasts as self-supporting as possible. He then sells a surplus crop for the money to buy what he does not produce." Who will tend the extra garden, the extra poultry flocks and do the extra canning and preserving?

I will say farmers are the source of supply for more than bread and wheat and beef and cotton and corn, and the



"Every human being needs adventure or new experience"

long list of needs familiar to every one. They are the source of supply of people for the cities and towns. Most of our increase in population, as you know, comes from the going of people from farms into towns. It is clear, then, the quality of family life on our farms is of national importance. Of course, we have more family life on farms than any other place. Undoubtedly we are better fed, clothed and sheltered than we would have been had not our various agricultural agents been working at research and education directed toward the problem of the farm and farm life. We can well be proud of our accomplishments, but that is only one phase of the problem.

What about the human aspects, family life, building up men and women increasingly able to enjoy life, to work comfortably and happily with others for the common good? Some factors state we are far from being a mentally and emotionally happy people, and I have cited some. I suggest that we incorporate into our programs all that science has to offer in the solution of these human problems. You cannot have cooperation until you have learned something about it in the family. Unhappiness takes a dreadful toll in human suffering and in money.

I talked to a psychiatrist in charge of the psychiatric clinic at McGill. I said to this man, "If you could tell folks one thing that could help them, what would you say?"

He said, "I would tell them to play — to play with the children. They will tell you how to get off your high horse of bigotry and really play. It is as necessary as food and drink to have some light-hearted play."

After all, we have at our hands all the things that ought to make for human happiness. A psychologist has made the suggestion that in addition to our physical needs every individual needs four things. *A sense of security*, that is one of the things that has been troubling us these last few years. It is one of the things at which you are working and it is very much worth while working at. Everybody needs a sense of knowing where their next meal is coming from.

The second thing everybody needs is recognition. You are not happy unless you have a degree of success among your fellow-men. It may be growing good sheep. It may be planting straight rows of corn. Help your children to distinguish themselves in some things. To learn to do something well is one of the things we need for mental happiness.

Then everybody needs *affection*. Farm people are a little shy. They do not express their affection nor their appreciation as well as they might. This is the place for cooperation. The woman works in her own home. She does not have so much recognition. Give her some recognition, a little appreciation, and get the children to do it. It may seem tedious to you, but it will bring large returns. Every human being needs *adventure or new experience*. That is what is likely to happen to us at mid-life. Life gets dull. We are doing the same thing over and over, and we die on our feet. We do not realize that everybody needs some new experience, needs to get away from home. Look at it as a necessity, not as a luxury.

One psychologist says as a human being you have the choice of three basic attitudes toward life. You may approach life with the philosophy of the plant, in which case your life will consist in being born, eating, drinking, sleeping, maturing, mating, growing old and dying. This brings contentment undisturbed by the problems of this world. Happiness is not attained.

You may approach life as a business. Your first reaction to any new experience will be "How much is this worth to me?" On this level, happiness becomes a matter of successful competition and this is the method of

(Continued on page 20)



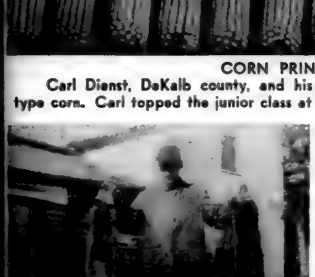
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Carl Dienst, DeKalb county, and his 10-ear sample of yellow utility type corn. Carl topped the junior class at Farm and Home Week, Urbana.



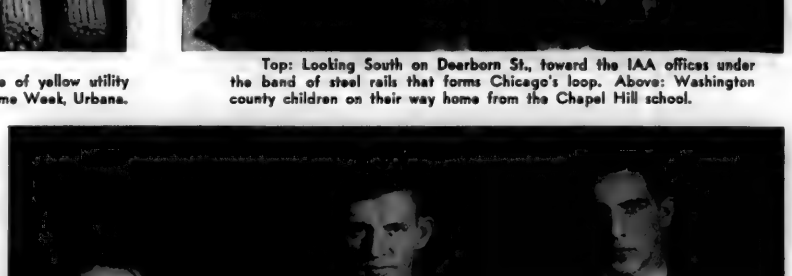


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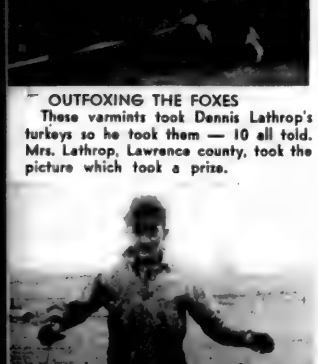
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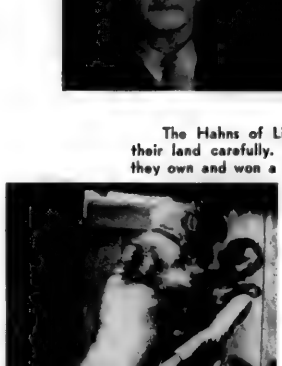


THREE GENERATIONS OF FARMERS

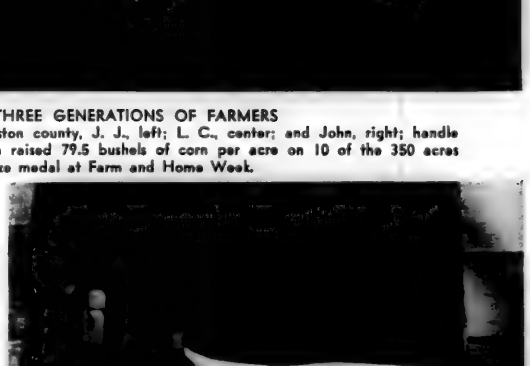
The Hahns of Livingston county, J. J., left; L. C., center; and John, right; handle their land carefully. John raised 79.5 bushels of corn per acre on 10 of the 350 acres they own and won a bronze medal at Farm and Home Week.



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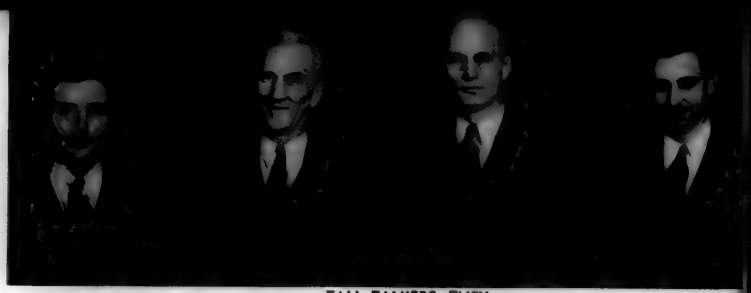
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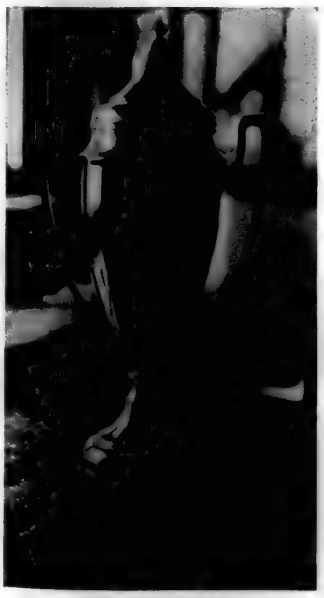
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The tipple and one of the buckets used to hoist dirt from the new Deer Creek coal mine in Logan county. The main shaft will be more than 300 feet deep when finished. Photo by Ruth V. Bloes.



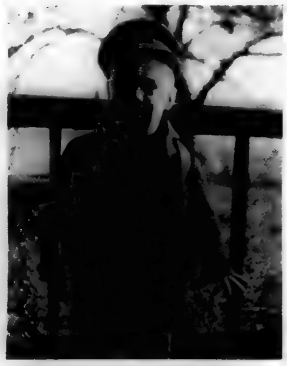
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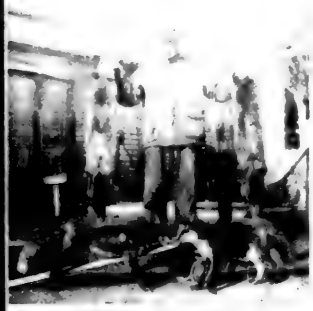
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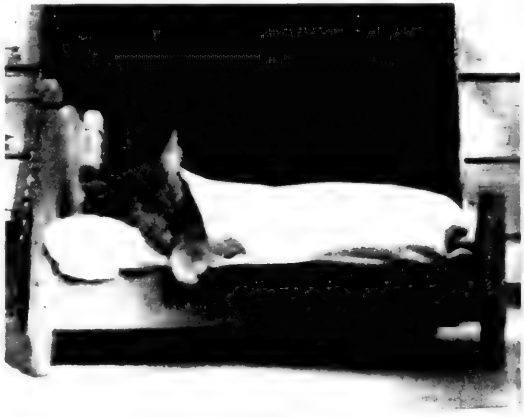
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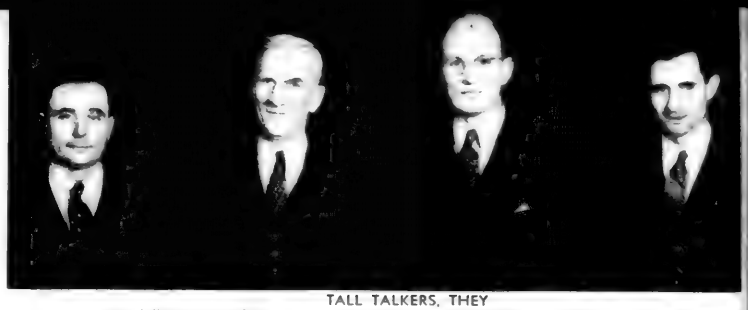
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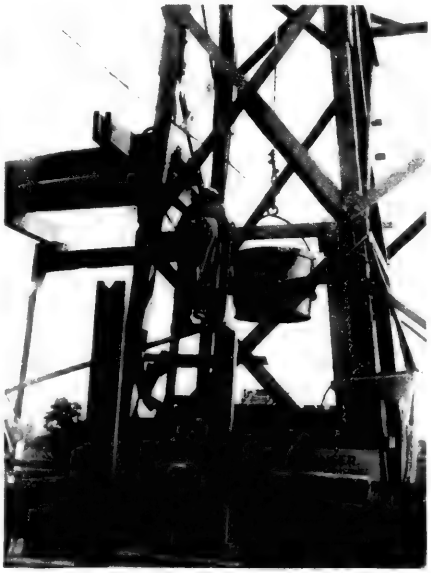
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Experienced dairymen know that it pays to feed good cows a balanced grain ration. High average production the year 'round reduces per gallon cost of milk.

BLUE SEAL DAIRY SUPPLEMENT mixed with home-grown grains will give you economical production. Or use our COMPLETE FEED if you prefer.



Hog producers want quick, economical gains. BLUE SEAL HOG BALANCER will save corn and help you top the market. Approximately 8.5 lbs. of corn and 50 pounds of HOG BALANCER are necessary to produce 100 pounds of pork, whereas it requires 5 bushels of corn and still 40 pounds of tankage, and 12 bushels of corn for you to get the same results.



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BLUE SEAL Feeds!

¶ **NOW** the buying power of 70,000 organized farmers brings quality mixed feeds to you. Under the famous BLUE SEAL trademark, pure balanced protein and mineral CONCENTRATES are available to mix with home grown grains. No freight charges on corn and oats to and from terminal markets for those who have plenty of grain on the farm. Complete mixed rations for those who want them.

¶ **BLUE SEAL** formulae have been prepared with the aid of the most competent nutritionists and feed specialists. All mixed feeds are manufactured under close supervision and frequently check-tested. Quality has not been sacrificed for price.

¶ **BLUE SEAL** feeds contain top quality ingredients featuring Illinois grown products. No adulterants, no fillers or mill waste are used. We have no by-products to sell. Our trade-mark is your guarantee that BLUE SEAL feeds contain only tested ingredients listed on the tag — properly balanced in proteins, minerals, vitamins and other nutrients.

¶ Inquire at your County Farm Bureau office or watch for announcements made by local distributors, Farmers Elevators, and Livestock Marketing Associations. This is your opportunity to buy quality feeds through your own cooperative company for no more than the price of ordinary feeds.



POULTRY FEEDS
37% Countrymix
32% Supplement
26% Balancer
Chick Starter
Growing Mash
Laying Mash

HOG FEEDS
40% Balancer
Pig Meal
Hog Fattener

DAIRY FEEDS
32% Supplement
24% Supplement
20% Supplement
16% Complete Feed
Calf Meal

ALSO 30% Steer Supplement, Cattle Fattener, Horse Feed, BLUE SEAL Salt, BLUE SEAL Meat Scraps, BLUE SEAL Tankage, BLUE SEAL Oyster Shells, Soybean Oil Meal, Cottonseed Meal, Bran and other ingredients

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The Things We Need

(Continued)

choice in the animal world. The stronger eats the weaker. The great majority of human beings today look at life as if it were a business.

The third approach to life is that of the artist. What can I put into it? The basic relation of the individual to his fellowmen is one of cooperation and common sense. History remembers best those who have contributed richly to the welfare of their fellowmen. The artist's attitude is the only one that is consistent with human happiness.

At the Land Grant College meeting a year ago, Secretary Wallace reminded us that we are licked before we start unless farmers and the rest of us can be made to think and to feel an interest in things and people beyond our own live fences. We must learn to see beyond the temporarily practical to the permanently practical.

The next step is a step in cooperation, a step that should be taken by all. It is my conviction that men as well as women and men quite as much as women are interested in happy and satisfying home life. Men are sincerely interested in family welfare and creating family happiness. So it seems to me maybe our next step might be a step together in the direction of education, and it will take education just as we have had to be educated about growing more corn and keeping ourselves physically fit. We will have to study and be educated for keeping ourselves mentally and nervously and emotionally fit. Cooperation, if you want to call it that, in education for greater human happiness.

I feel we are faced with this tremendous problem in education and I think a great deal of it will be solved in family life on the farm where human life is intimate, where we have a chance for family life. So I say:

"Though the summit be far, there is nothing to do but to climb it."

Excerpts from a talk at the I.A.A. annual meeting by Lita Bane, head of the department of home economics, University of Illinois.

BREAKFAST

Sounding the call for 5,000 new Farm Bureau members in the month of February, more than 900 solicitors, agents and friends gathered in the Merchandise Mart, Chicago at seven Thursday morning, January 28, for a bit of breakfast. The 900 were served grape fruit juice, bacon and eggs, hard rolls and coffee and were ready for business in 30 minutes.

In furtherance of the membership drive started January 1, and which in the first 26 days netted 2311 members, the group was addressed by E. Stodel, organization director for the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau; Loren Johnson, Knox County; L. W. Braham, Will County; Ray Barr, LaSalle County; Bill Linker, Whiteside County; Andy Brown, Randolph County, and L. A. Williams, manager of Country Life Insurance Company. George E. Metzger, organization director for the Illinois Agricultural Association, presided.

SPORTS FESTIVAL

About 35 to 40 chairs were set in the South Club Room of the LaSalle Hotel, Jan. 27, for the Sports Festival and Baseball conference. Actually nearly 300 came to the meeting. Part of the lively two-hour period was spent hauling in chairs for the constantly-growing audience.

The session, like the '36 Sports Festival, exceeded all expectations. It was another demonstration of the interest of Farm Bureau members in the rural sports program. From the moment Alvin O. Eckert of St. Clair county, presiding for Eb Harris, opened the conference there was someone on the floor every minute suggesting, commenting and outlining plans for another big affair this year.

George Thiem, chairman of the '36 Sports Festival, outlined the purpose of the meeting and the topics of discussion to start the ball rolling. A delegate from Ogle county immediately jumped to his feet and announced that his county was out to win the championships in both baseball and softball in '37.

"We'll take care of Ogle county. They're next to us," retorted Farm Adviser C. E. Yale of Lee county. Sentiment unanimously favored continuation of the Sports Festival as a permanent event.

A realignment of softball divisions was suggested for 1937 as follows: (1) a state tournament for county all-star softball teams; (2) a state tournament for adult community or township teams which have won in a county league of four to six or more teams; (3) tournament for 4-H Club softball teams; (4) tournament for girls' teams.

"There should be a distinction made between softball teams selected from a township or community and playing in a League of six or more teams, and an all-star county-wide team," said Mr. Eckert. "In my opinion there should be at least six teams in a League before the winner is eligible to play in this division at the Sports Festival. I think we should allow counties not having county leagues to enter an all-star team and keep the two divisions separate. The winning county team should use the same players at the state tournament and should not have the privilege of selecting additional all-star players."

J. C. Spitler of the University of Illinois said: "The Sports Festival was popular with everyone. All the comment we heard at the University was favorable. I am sure the University authorities will be glad to have you back again. I suggest that the all-star and county league divisions be created and that no county be allowed to enter both divisions."

"I personally prefer four divisions in softball," said C. E. Yale of Lee county. "It will bring more counties to the Sports Festival, and that's what we want. It will also be easier to play off for the state title."

E. C. Secor of Randolph said he favored having all the play-offs at the Sports Festival rather than having district tournaments to pick entries for the state contest.

C. V. Gregory, editor, Prairie Farmer, said recreation and entertainment is an important part of farm life and the Farm Sports Festival answers a need. It makes for a happier life. It appeals especially to our young folks, he asserted. Cap Mast and Merrill Gregory also represented Prairie Farmer.

Professor George H. Dungan, chairman of the horseshoe pitching tournament, suggested creation of two divisions in this sport without dual entries. Thus a player would enter either the singles or doubles event. He suggested that some of the players be put on the committee to draw up rules for the '37 tournament.

Miss Cleo Fitzsimmons said she was much impressed with the girls' softball tournament and thought it a fine thing to continue. H. K. Danforth, Henry county, urged that more baseball teams be organized in the coming year.

D. E. Lindstrom of the University of Illinois suggested a band contest for the Sports Festival with two divisions: class A and class B. He said the University could supply an experienced band director to assist in working out such a contest. I. E. Parett, Vermilion county, recommended that an entry fee be required to guarantee the appearance of teams so as to avoid confusion arising from teams entered but not showing up for the state tournament.

Lois Schenck, home editor of Prairie Farmer suggested a hobby exhibit and handiwork contest under a division of "Indoor Sports."

Eugene Curtis of Champaign county urged that the high award be made for participation in the Sports Festival to encourage more entries. "This is in line with the purpose and spirit of this project," he said, "to develop wider participation by communities and counties in a recreational program."

George C. Biggar of WLS said his staff would be delighted to co-operate again in the Sports Festival; that this was a project in which all agricultural groups in the state could work together.

It was moved by H. C. Gilkerson of Lake county that a committee be appointed to draw up a program to the Sports Festival to be submitted at the annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League in March. The motion was seconded and carried. Mr. Eckert announced that the appointment would be made by E. Harris, president of the League, in whose place he was presiding.

A delegate from LaSalle county suggested that a trap shooting contest be held at the '37 Sports Festival, a sport which appeals to old as well as young persons.

Joe Lyons, Veteran I.A.A. Solicitor, Dies

Joseph P. Lyons, pioneer membership solicitor for the Illinois Agricultural Association and former charter member of the Livingston County Farm Bureau, died at his home at Pontiac, Illinois, January 6. He was 73 years old.

Well-known for his service in the "good old days" when he helped organize the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation, Mr. Lyons was also famous for his interest in agriculture and promotion of the Farm Bureau throughout the country. He is reported to have signed Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in the Alabama Farm Bureau.

From 1919-1923, Lyons worked as a full-time solicitor for the IAA. His farming activities then demanded most of his time. He continued as a solicitor only in the slack season. On days when he sought membership, a poor day was under 10. His average, on days when farm to farm canvassing was the vogue, ran 10 to 15 members and more a day, according to George E. Metzger, organization director.

Mr. Lyons is survived by his son, Philip of Joliet, and three daughters, Francis Moeser of Los Angeles, Mary Barker of Pontiac and Sister Mary Engelbert of St. Mary's convent in Indiana.

At the Convention

WITH THE ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

CREAM PRODUCERS

More than 250,000 persons used Prairie Farms butter last year, J. B. Countiss, sales manager of Illinois Producers Creameries, told 350 Illinois cream producers at the annual meeting in the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, January 27.

Forty per cent of the six million pounds of butter churned by the eight member creameries during the year was packed and sold under the Prairie Farms brand in 4,000 stores in the state. Consumers have learned that this butter is a high quality product produced by Illinois farmers, Countiss pointed out.

The financial statement of the organization revealed that 88% of the capital investment is liquid and available for use in operating the plants, buying cream, or selling butter. Only 12% of the capital is fixed in plants, trucks, equipment and supplies. It was shown that for each dollar in liabilities, the organization has $2.37 in assets.

Plans were laid to expand the new program of selling top quality eggs under Prairie Farms brand. Stress was laid on the need for securing more and better eggs from Illinois farmers. This program will benefit Illinois egg producers to the extent of $3,000,000 annually, F. A. Gougler, manager of Illinois Producers Creameries and I.A.A. director of produce marketing told the group.

After the business session, there was discussion of policies to guide future activities. More than 50 members expressed their opinions regarding the pool plan of purchasing butterfat, sources of capital, etc.

The discussion centered around the pool plan of buying butterfat. Most of the members agreed that payment for butterfat should be made every two weeks instead of weekly as is the present practice. It was pointed out by creamery managers that such a plan would reduce the cost of bookkeeping.

Walter Scott, Mt. Sterling, was elected to the board of directors to succeed C. J. Thompson, Frederick. Other directors re-elected were: Ryland Capron, Peoria; Harold Enns, Minier; William Bismark, Geneseo; H. S. Reedy, Sullivan; Burton Leamon, Olney; Frank Easterly, Carbondale; Harry Gehring, Altona, and E. Harris, Grayslake.

AUDITING

Constant and careful audits through a co-operative auditing service to aid Illinois co-operatives in maintaining a sound financial condition have been maintained during 1936 it was revealed at the annual meeting of Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association which met in Chicago for the first time, January 27.

In order that boards of directors and members might be informed at all times on the financial condition of their respective companies and associations, a total of 439 audits were completed during 1936, an increase of 27 audits over 1935 and a gain of 104 over 1933, manager Fred Ringham reported. More companies were served than in any other year in the history of the Association.

More than 350 members and friends of the auditing service gathered in the Red Room of the LaSalle Hotel to hear F. W. Peck, Director of Agricultural Extension for the University of Minnesota, speak on "Business Principles and Practices in the Co-operative Field." Prof. Peck was formerly Co-operative Bank Commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration.

Delegates voted that Class "A" Preferred Stock issued for the year 1931 be redeemed to the extent of $2890.00. At the same time another resolution was passed that certificates in the aggregate amount of $4204.53 be issued to member companies.

During the past year, companies and organizations which have been served by the Auditing Association included 79 County Farm Bureaus, seven Home Bureaus, 102 farmers' elevators, 15 livestock associations, 32 creameries and milk associations, 68 farm supply companies, seven mutual insurance companies and 16 miscellaneous co-operatives for a total of 326 companies.

W. J. Swayer, Lake County; Jesse L. Beery, Macon County, and Burton Leamon, Richland County, were elected by the group to succeed the retiring members of the board of directors. Officers included Jesse L. Beery, president; R. H. Voorhees, vice-president; George E. Metzger, secretary, and Robert A. Cowles, treasurer.

MILK PRODUCERS

"The future looks bright for the dairyman who adopts modern business methods and who co-operates with the group that is working for the welfare of the industry of which he is a part," Dr. H. A. Ruehe, chief of the dairy department, University of Illinois, told 400 Illinois dairymen who attended the Illinois Milk Producers Association conference, January 27, in the Morrison Hotel, Chicago.

Consumers pay more for service than for milk each time they buy a quart of milk, Dr. Ruehe pointed out. In his opinion, the best way to get more money from the sale of milk is to keep the retail price at a nominal figure and thus increase the volume of sales. The smart dairyman, he said, will study how to cut his production costs so he can stand up against all competition and make a profit regardless of changes in the market.

"Business is being done by groups these days, and it is only through co-operation in dairy herd improvement associations, in the neighborhood use of tried sires, and in the collective buying of feed and other supplies that we can successfully reduce production costs," he stated.

Clifford V. Gregory, member of the President's commission to study co-operation in Europe, described the methods of milk distribution in several northern European countries. He observed that European farmers get the most money for their milk in regions where they do their own processing under a co-operative plan.

In a business meeting Tuesday evening, January 26, the Producers Association elected their board of directors for 1937, as follows: Erwin Aufendenkamp, Jacksonville; Lawrence Bennett, Decatur; Ryland Capron, Peoria; Ed Gumm, Galesburg; Albert Heckle, Quincy; Hugh Mainland, Rockford; James McCabe, Pontiac; John McCabe, Champaign; Alex McPhedran, Oglesby; Arthur Meyer, Moline; Ray Miller, Decatur; J. Cole Morton, Danville; Walter Mugge, Harrisburg; William O'Malley, DeKalb; Joseph Steiglitz, Peoria; Marion Stubblefield, Bloomington; and, Glen Tombaugh, Streator.

EXTRA

COUNTRY INSURANCE

FEBRUARY 15

COUNTRY LIFE BREAKS

LOW DEATH EXPERIENCE IN YEAR 1936

Farmers Live Longer Than City People Records Show

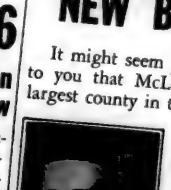
Country Life Insurance Company paid out a quarter of a million dollars in death claims during 1936. But this payment of claims is still low in the field of mortality figures. The approximate figure for 1936 is estimated at this time to be about 26.7% of the expected mortality, according to the American Experience Table of Mortality. This figure may jump a point or two up or down as the years go by, but it is apparent that the Company will continue to be a low mortality company because of its natural advantages in this respect.

CAREFUL SELECTION OF RISKS ALWAYS

Country Life's low mortality is rought about by extreme care in lection of risks, and very strict quirements of good health that company has laid down. There also an additional fact of importance, that farmers live, on the erage, nearly six years longer n city people. The open air of the farmer and constant rcise make for longevity. The pace led by the city man, fy offices, worry, and more frequent dissipation often lead to arly grave. So Country Life

McLEAN COUNTY LEADS STATE IN NEW BUSINESS

It might seem perfectly natural to you that McLean county, the largest county in the state, should have the largest amount in business. And then when you add to that fact the additional statement that McLean is the largest agricultural county, it might seem still further a natural thing that this county should lead in Country Life's total in force.



Ben Roth

But, that is not the reason that McLean leads. The reason is because the county has one of the most competent and active organizations in the entire Country Life field. Sixteen men produced business in McLean county during 1936 under the leadership of Ben Roth, the general agent. Here's a general agent with vision, with ability as an organizer, and an outstanding salesman as well. And Salesmanship ability means the ability to get people to work together and to get the job done. The business of getting life insurance distributed is not a question of one man doing it so much as it is the ability of one man to get the support of many people

COOPERATION OF FARM BUREAU MEMBERS BIG FACTOR IN COMPANY GROWTH

EVERY HEALTHY ILLINOIS FARMER A POLICYHOLDER COUNTRY LIFE'S GOAL

When we dream about making a billion dollar company out of a hundred million dollar company, and when we begin to make plans for further growth we see that a billion dollars would not be a third of the possible business in Illinois if every Illinois farmer were a policyholder in Country Life Insurance Company.

In the first place, the cost of insurance would be lower because the mortality among farmers is considerably lower than that among city people.

COST OF GETTING NEW BUSINESS MUCH LOWER

In the next place, the business would all be in one state, easy to conserve and easy to look after. In the next place, the cost of getting new business would be considerably lower.

What a marvelous thing this would be if every present policyholder could see the picture and

When any one tries to solve the problem or answer the question of how Country Life Insurance Company grows so fast and still does the job so well, the suggestion is made that the questioner spend some time in a live County Farm Bureau and watch the activities and understand the spirit that exists.

It is this spirit of cooperation and this desire to prove that farmers can work together that throws so much weight in the gathering of volume of business for the life company against other cooperatives.

Loyalty is one thing, but to deserve loyalty is another. The farmer continues to give loyal support when he continues to receive benefits and to see with his own eyes that every brick that he places on the wall makes the wall grow a little bit higher.

Spirit of Service

Deserving cooperatives that are headed by men who are intelligent and unselfish will find that the spirit of cooperation is nurtured by the leaders' investment of deserving energy and effort. Farm

AK THIS NEWS to Others!

TRY • LIFE
ANCE COMPANY

EXTRA

FEBRUARY 15, 1937

REAKS ALL RECORDS

FARM BIG OWTH

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COUNTRY LIFE PAYS ITS WAY

rm Bureau Headquarters in Every County

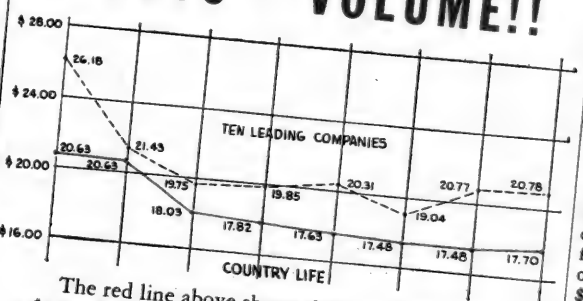
During the past year between y-five and fifty thousand dol- have been paid to County n Bureaus for their services, hone and office space used by insurance agents.

asmuch as the service was set primarily for Farm Bureau bers, it is natural that Com- pany headquarters should be in the I rm Bureau's offices. In line with the IAA-Farm Bureau pol- icy, ach company set-up is ex- pected to stand on its own feet.

Co ntry Life is proud of the fact t at it has been amply able to pa its share of overhead expens at Chicago headquarters and in the counties from the be- ginning

The dvantages of using Farm Bureau office facilities and con- tacts are obvious. While the com- pany ha paid its pro-rate share of expense for office-space and ser- vice, ye the overhead, being shared

COMPARE COMPANY COSTS - VOLUME!!



The red line above shows the actual annual cost of a $1,000 Ordinary Life policy issued at age 35 in 1929, in Country Life Insurance Company.

The black dotted line shows the average yearly cost of a $1,000 Ordinary Life policy during the same period, in the ten leading companies in low cost insurance. This is a demonstration of the actual yearly savings on $1,000 of life insurance in Country Life Insurance Company when compared with the average of the pick of the life insurance field.

You've Got To Be Healthy To Get Country Life Insurance

The thorough medical examination insisted upon by Coun- rector means that

1936 RESULTS PUTS COMPANY AT NEW HIGH

1937 Prospects Bright As Company Marches Past 100 Million

Country Life Insurance Company, organized by the Illinois Agricultural Association in 1929, continued its record-breaking performance last year. At the close of 1936 it had surpassed the $100,000,000 insurance in force mark, making the world's record in less than eight years. In addition to this world's record, the company also made another record for low mortality, low lapse and low cost.

In 1936 Country Life Insurance Company received business from every county in the State of Illinois. The amount of business written was approximately $32,000,000. The business actually paid for approached the figure of $26,000,000. There is considerable carry-over for the next year, and, of course, some business that was not completed.

Nea

With the Associated Companies

LIFE INSURANCE

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Reports by the field men, Mieher, Ramler, Graham, and Masching started off a busy morning, then followed discussion of mortality trends and the annual statement by Dr. Boland, medical director, and Howard Reeder, actuary. Manager L. A. Williams rounded out the meeting with an inspirational address in which he recounted the progress of Country Life to a $100,000,000 company in less than eight years.

Mortality experience for the year, Dr. Boland said, was only 26.7%, which keeps the five-year average at approximately 26.5 per cent. This record is at least 40 per cent lower than the average of other companies of comparable size. Most companies have a mortality experience running 40 per cent or more of the American table of mortality on which rates are based.

About 64% of the company's business is non-medical. Mortality experience on this business is 25.9%. On the 36% of medical business, the mortality figure was 28%. This higher rate is due to the fact that the medical group includes persons in three classifications as follows: 1. Impaired risk; 2. large amounts of insurance; 3. applicants beyond 50 years.

Seventy-six per cent of Country Life policy holders are males, 24% females. Mortality in the male division was 29.8%, female only 16%. "This low experience is unusual and is due in large part to very strict underwriting rules;" Dr. Boland said. Mortality experience in the 12 year term group ($3,615,000) was 34.9% — substantially higher than in the permanent insurance plans.

Following are the age groups, the amount of insurance in each, and mortality experience: Age 0-14, over $15,000,000 in force, mortality 19.7%; 15-30 yrs. about $33,000,000 in force, mortality 24.3%; age 31-40 $22,000,000 in force, mortality 29.6%; age 41-50, $16,500,000 in force, mortality 25%; age 51-60, $3,500,000 in force, mortality 41.1%; age 61 and over, $243,250 in force, mortality experience 58.7%.

Death claims of $221,920 were paid during the year. Expected mortality last year was $831,586.33 showing a mortality saving of $609,666. Causes of death to policyholders were as follows: diseases of heart, blood vessels, kidney, 27.8%; accident 15.8%; pneumonia 11.4%; acute infectious diseases (scarlet fever, diptheria, small pox etc.) 8.2%; appendicitis 7%; cancer 7%; suicide 3.8%; miscellaneous 19%.

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A. E. Richardson, manager of the company, showed graphically how each premium dollar is spent. The major portion, 65.1 cents, goes back to policyholders to meet losses or as dividends. Last year 59.3 cents went to cover losses incurred by policyholders; 5.8 cents were returned as dividends; 12.6 cents were saved as surplus; 9.3 cents paid for administrative services; investigation and adjustment including legal services took 11.5 cents of the premium dollar; corporate management cost only .7 cents of the total income of the company. Manager Richardson pointed out that this last charge is extremely low when it is compared to similar costs of other companies in the same business which often run as high as 33⅓% of their total income. The remaining .8 cents was spent to pay per diem expenses of the directors, and for re-insurance.

Summing up the total expenditure of the premium dollar, Richardson concluded that the Farm Bureau members of Illinois pay only for the service they receive. Premiums to the extent of $890,837.70 were paid into the company by policyholders last year. Of this amount, $527,882.13 were paid back to policyholders who suffered losses.

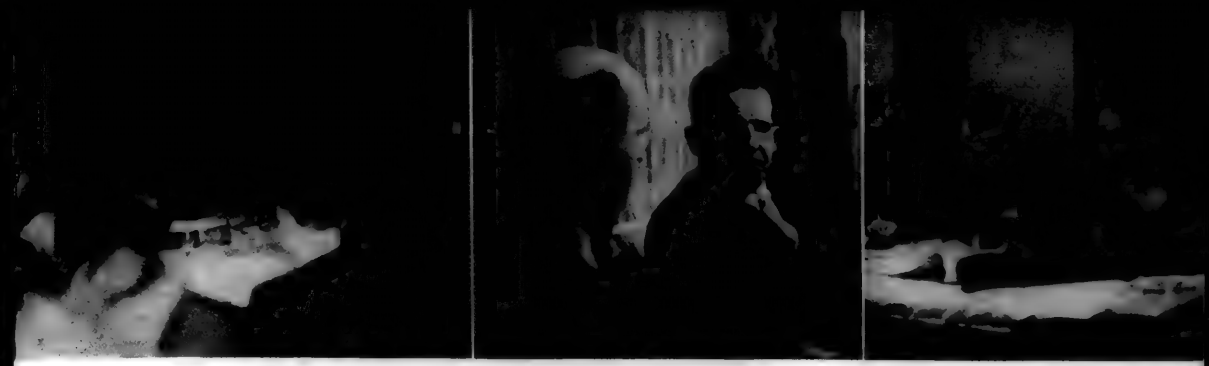
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"A strip-mining resolution was born."

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted at 22nd Annual Convention of Illinois Agricultural Association, Chicago, Jan. 28-29, 1937

I

We pledge our continued and aggressive support to the American Farm Bureau Federation in all efforts to secure the enactment of the new laws or amendment of the present laws or effective change in regulations of such laws to put into effect the resolution adopted at the recent annual meeting of our National Federation under the heading "The National Agricultural Policy," as follows:

The fundamental objective of the American Farm Bureau Federation since its organization has been to secure and maintain for the farmers of the nation a fair and equitable portion of the national income. The Federation continuously has dedicated its major efforts to the study of current problems which confronted farmers in efforts to obtain this objective. Changing conditions caused the Federation to develop and support various measures, but always uppermost in mind has been the fundamental objective of the organization.

The Federation has always considered the farm problem as national in character, and has maintained that to insure stable farm prices at equitable levels it is necessary to balance production of commodities with the market demand.

During the post-war period which found American agriculture with a greatly over-expanded production plant, the Federation supported measures that aimed at segregation of surpluses over and above domestic market requirements so as to maintain domestic price levels commensurate with American standards of wages and living; and the disposition of surpluses in world markets at world price levels.

The defeat of these efforts resulted in the most acute oversupply of farm products and the lowest price levels for farm products in the history of the nation. Changing world conditions, particularly the large debts of foreign nations to the United States, increased trade barriers, international misunderstandings and intrigues, forced the Federation to continue its efforts to develop and secure the passage of legislation providing governmental assistance to cooperating farmers in balancing the supply of products with the total demand of markets at fair price levels. The results of this legislation are a matter of record and call for no apology by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The decision of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of this legislation made it necessary to alter in essential detail certain policies of administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and to secure the passage of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but it did not alter in any way the chief objective of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

We reaffirm the Federation's continued support of this objective and pledge its every effort to develop and secure enactment of such amendments to existing law, or the enactment of additional measures as may be found necessary to maintain price levels of farm products in line with the American standard of wages and American standards of living, and to assure to the farmers of America their rightful share of the national income.

Such a national farm policy must provide for restoring and maintaining a high degree of soil fertility; a schedule of agricultural tariffs to fully protect the domestic market from competing imports that hold or force American prices below parity levels; reduction of excessive industrial tariffs to equalize the price levels of industrial and agricultural commodities; aggressive efforts to develop new domestic and foreign outlets and markets for American-grown farm products with the continued use of a substantial amount of import revenue; state and federal marketing agreements and orders to enable producers with distributors or consumers to stabilize the price level of any agricultural commodity; and the holding of current annual or seasonal surpluses of farm products from market channels in the most economical way under a system of Federal loans based upon warehouse or trust receipts, thus protecting producers from the otherwise price-depressing effect of surpluses, while at the same time insuring the consuming public of an ample supply of farm products at all times and protecting the nation from the dangers of drouth, insects, disease or other disasters.

Recognizing both the opportunities and limitations of these factors, to be effective this farm policy must have adequate provision to insure such a balance of supply of farm products with demand as is necessary to assure farmers of parity prices for their products.

II

We urge appropriate amendment of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act so that the administration of the act by the several states will be delayed until July 1, 1940, in order that sufficient experience may be had under federal legislation to point more clearly to the essential factors that should be included in necessary state legislation.

III

We recognize the serious effect of the steady increase in farm tenancy of both state and nation, and that federal assistance is desirable in many sections of the United States for the relief of this situation. We emphatically assert that, in large part, the problem will be ultimately solved by restoring farm commodity price levels to a fair and permanent basis.

We do not believe farm tenancy can be corrected solely through liberalization of credit or supervision by experts of tenant farmers who may purchase farms. Any laws enacted to relieve the increasing tenancy situation should be based only upon a system of sound credit extended over a long period of years and administered by the Farm Credit Administration and the Secretary of Agriculture through the Director of Extension in each State, under whose direction the management in counties or regions should be administered by young men qualified for appointment as county agents in each state.

Eligibility of efficient tenants or other worthy young men with farm experience should be determined by an independent local com-

(Continued on page 26)

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The decision of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of this legislation made it necessary to alter in essential detail certain policies of administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and to secure the passage of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but it did not alter in any way the chief objective of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

We reaffirm the Federation's continued support of this objective and pledge its every effort to develop and secure enactment of such amendments to existing law, or the enactment of additional measures as may be found necessary to maintain price levels of farm products in line with the American standard of wages and American standards of living, and to assure to the farmers of America their rightful share of the national income.

Such a national farm policy must provide for restoring and maintaining a high degree of soil fertility; a schedule of agricultural tariffs to fully protect the domestic market from competing imports that hold or force American prices below parity levels; reduction of excessive industrial tariffs to equalize the price levels of industrial and agricultural commodities; aggressive efforts to develop new domestic and foreign outlets and markets for American-grown farm products with the continued use of a substantial amount of import revenue; state and federal marketing agreements and orders to enable producers with distributors or consumers to stabilize the price level of any agricultural commodity; and the holding of current annual or seasonal surpluses of farm products from market channels in the most economical way under a system of Federal loans based upon warehouse or trust receipts, thus protecting producers from the otherwise price-depressing effect of surpluses, while at the same time insuring the consuming public of an ample supply of farm products at all times and protecting the nation from the dangers of drouth, insects, disease or other disasters.

Recognizing both the opportunities and limitations of these factors, to be effective this farm policy must have adequate provision to insure such a balance of supply of farm products with demand as is necessary to assure farmers of parity prices for their products.

II

We urge appropriate amendment of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act so that the administration of the act by the several states will be delayed until July 1, 1940, in order that sufficient experience may be had under federal legislation to point more clearly to the essential factors that should be included in necessary state legislation.

III

We recognize the serious effect of the steady increase in farm tenancy of both state and nation, and that federal assistance is desirable in many sections of the United States for the relief of this situation. We emphatically assert that, in large part, the problem will be ultimately solved by restoring farm commodity price levels to a fair and permanent basis.

We do not believe farm tenancy can be corrected solely through liberalization of credit or supervision by experts of tenant farmers who may purchase farms. Any laws enacted to relieve the increasing tenancy situation should be based only upon a system of sound credit extended over a long period of years and administered by the Farm Credit Administration and the Secretary of Agriculture through the Director of Extension in each State, under whose direction the management in counties or regions should be administered by young men qualified for appointment as county agents in each state.

Eligibility of efficient tenants or other worthy young men with farm experience should be determined by an independent local com-

(Continued on page 26)

Resolutions

(Continued)

mittee of citizens with proven business experience as well as farm operation experience, selected by the Secretary of Agriculture from a list of qualified citizens furnished by the Director of Extension of each State.

IV

We recognize some interest in and limited demand for the development of a crop insurance program. Any program of this character should be provided only upon an actuarially sound basis, with full assurance of protecting the natural advantages of each of the states or regions producing similar commodities.

We believe any experimentation along this line should be confined to one crop, at least until such time as experience would seem to justify expansion of such a program to serve other commodities.

V

We favor strengthening rather than weakening federal quarantine regulations against foot and mouth disease. Accordingly we oppose the proposed sanitary convention with Argentina and urge the senators and representatives from Illinois to oppose the approval of this document.

VI

We heartily endorse the resolution on rural credit adopted by the American Farm Bureau Federation at its 1936 annual convention in Pasadena, asking the National Congress to continue the three and one-half per cent interest on farm loans.

VII

For the purpose of guaranteeing the consuming public an adequate reserve of basic agricultural supplies at fair prices and supplementing a national program for maintaining parity prices to producers, we favor storage of grains upon the farm and urge upon Congress that adequate capital funds be furnished to the Commodity Credit Corporation or other appropriate federal agency to make possible the continuance and enlargement of commodity loan operations and that in the administration of such commodity loans the rules and regulations be simplified and made to conform to reasonable operating practices.

VIII

We insist upon the enactment of excise taxes or revision of tariff schedules as may be necessary currently to protect the American market from the importation of any commodity or substitute for any commodities grown in America that have the effect of reducing the price levels of the American market below parity.

IX

We affirm the resolutions and adopt the recommendations on transportation of the American Farm Bureau Federation made at its Eighteenth Annual Convention.

We oppose any arbitrary regulation of any form of transportation which will deprive it of any of its inherent ability or advantage to serve the shipping public.

We urge a reduction and readjustment of transportation rates to promote freedom of movement of agricultural products, including live stock and its products, between the various producing processing and consuming areas of the country in the furtherance of market competition and more efficient distribution.

We urge that procedure in the regulation of transportation rates be simplified and expedited in every reasonable way without disrupting the uniformity and consistency of rate adjustments thus far established, without casting an undue burden of transportation costs upon one commodity as compared with another and without depriving any producing area of the natural advantages of its physical location.

X

We request the Board of Directors and Officers of the Association to seek to have a reserve fund created by Congress and made available to the Department of Agriculture for the purchase of insecticides and poisonous materials and for the field work necessary to combat grasshopper and other insect infestation, immediately whenever such infestation appears imminent.

XI

We recognize the valuable service rendered by the Farm Debt Adjustment Committees and other cooperative agencies to farmers in distress and commend their effective assistance to those farm folks. We also recognize that many farmers are carrying a heavy burden of debt and are still in need of assistance of this nature. We recommend continuance of this assistance so long as such need exists.

XII

We reaffirm our previously declared policy in favor of an amendment to the revenue article of the State Constitution placing a constitutional limitation on property taxes of not over one per cent for all general purposes, except payment of bonded indebtedness and interest thereon, and giving the General Assembly broader powers to tax other sources of revenue.

XIII

We reaffirm our position declared last year favoring local responsibility for administration of relief and the requirement of a reasonable maximum levy of taxes by each local relief unit before it can become eligible to any allocation of State funds for relief. We believe that the enactment of such a law has resulted in better and more economical administration of relief in most townships and counties of the state.

We favor legislation establishing a separate division in the State Department of Public Welfare to administer, strictly upon the basis of need, the allocation of State relief funds to all local relief units qualifying and demonstrating their need therefor, and to have such powers of supervising the local expenditures of State relief funds as are necessary to prevent hardship or suffering of deserving persons in need of relief, and also to prevent waste of State relief funds. We favor also the requirement of such reports from local administrators of relief as will prevent needless duplication in various kinds of relief payments to the same persons or families through different public agencies.

XIV

We reaffirm our previously declared policies:

Protesting against the landscaping and planting of trees along the State highways as long as most of the farms are situated on dirt roads.

In favor of legislation requiring the allocation of definite amounts of State funds for secondary and other important rural highways, the distribution of such funds among the counties on a fair basis, and their expenditure in the improvement of low cost all weather roads. We authorize and direct the officers and Board of Directors of the Association to sponsor and urge the enactment of such legislation.

XV

In line with our resolution adopted in 1931, we authorize and direct the officers and Board of Directors of the Association to sponsor and urge amendment of the Motor Vehicle Act to exempt from Motor Licenses farm tractors and tractor-drawn farm implements and machinery which are used primarily in the agricultural pursuits of the owner thereof or in connection with the agricultural pursuits of others.

XVI

We believe the increasing hazards on the highways of the State require the licensing of motor vehicle drivers, a more thorough patroling by State police of the highways of Illinois, and a more strict enforcement of law.

We will support the enactment of legislation requiring the licensing of drivers and providing for suspension or revocation of licenses of persons convicted of driving while intoxicated or of serious or repeated violations of highway rules and regulations.

The steadily increasing motor revenues can and should easily absorb all costs in connection with administration of a drivers' license law.

We believe that to be successful and effective, a drivers' license law will require a reasonable extension of the State police system, which should be organized on a strictly nonpartisan, merit basis.

XVII

We favor such legislation as may be necessary to enable cooperative rural electrification projects to proceed upon sound legal basis, enable them to construct their lines upon the public highways right of way and facilitate the extension of high line electric service to the farms of Illinois.

XVIII

The Farm Bureaus of Illinois have supported the development and maintenance of 4-H Club work in the State.

We believe adequate quarters for the accommodation of the 4-H Girls and Boys and for their livestock and commodities should be provided at the Illinois State Fair Grounds. We pledge the support of the organization toward securing adequate appropriations from the General Assembly for this purpose.

XIX

We extend our deepest sympathy to the thousands of flood sufferers, in our own and other states, driven from their homes, threatened with epidemics, and in many instances suffering irreparable loss in the tragic death of members of their families. In order to manifest our sympathy in helpful ways, we will continue cooperation with the Red Cross in relieving suffering and hardship. In addition, we assume the duty, in the largest possible measure, of assisting in re-establishing the farmers in the flooded area of our State when a survey by our Board of Directors shall have been made to determine the most practical way of meeting their needs.

(Continued on page 29)

News and Views

Uncle Ab says the strange thing about war is that it is based on fear.

Test crops reveal that Hybrid corn outyielded standard, open-pollinated varieties by an average of 15 bushels to the acre in Illinois last year.

Handling a volume of livestock larger than the next three largest firms combined, more cattle than the next two largest, more hogs than the next seven, is the record of the Chicago Producers Commission Association in 1936.

No County Farm Bureau in any county shall solicit or accept membership of persons living in any other county without the consent of the Couny Farm Bureau in that county, a resolution approved by the board of directors of the I.A.A. declares.

R. L. Ash is the new Farm Adviser in Clark County. He succeeds R. E. Apple, now Farm Adviser in Jasper County.

Roy Johnson is the new Farm Adviser in DeKalb County. He succeeds R. N. Rasmussen.

Harry L. Brown, former agricultural extension worker in Georgia, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. M. L. Wilson, Iowa farm boy, former county agent, professor of economics at Montana Agricultural College, and inventor of the AAA, moves up to the post of undersecretary formerly occupied by Rex Tugwell.

By January 1, 1938, about 650 of our Farm Bureau members will have been killed or injured in automobile accidents, according to the January issue of "Your Safety," monthly publication of the Department of Safety.

H. W. Mumford, dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois, has been reappointed district director of the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis for another three-year term beginning January 1, 1937. Dean Mumford has held the position since September, 1933.

More than 1200 attended the annual meeting of the McDonough County Farm Bureau at Macomb, January 21. Members authorized the board of directors to build another story on the Farm Bureau building.

Farm Supply News

Orville Tesch, formerly service station manager at Pontiac, was employed by the Rock Island Service Company on December 11 to succeed Harold Frey who resigned to accept the management of Winnebago Service Company.

Harry Bucher, leading truck salesman in Fulton Service Company for the past seven years, was employed as manager of Monroe Service Company on January 12 to succeed the late Theron Broster.

Greene County Service Company showed a gain in the volume of business handled, net income and dividend returns on past year's business. The annual meeting of the Company was held on January 2 at the Greenfield Community High School which was attended by 407 farm people. According to Mr. Wehrly, President, sales increased $17,986 or 22.7% over 1935. "This is the result," he said, "of farmers attending to their own business, following a sound credit policy and fostering an aggressive selling program." Preferred stock and patronage dividend checks were distributed at the close of the meeting, totalling $10,726.92, averaging $25.29 per member. W. B. Peterson was the principal speaker.

The annual meeting of the Kendall County Farmers Oil Company held at Yorkville, December 31st, was attended by 750 farmers. Patronage dividends of $9,820.44 were distributed to 377 Farm Bureau members, an average of $19.07. Seventy-four percent of the members patronized the company during the past year, and their purchases represented 90 percent of the business. C. V. Gregory and Fred E. Herndon were the speakers. A 14% sales increase was reported.

The Vermilion Service Company held their annual meeting December 16th at Danville and was attended by 1000 farmers. Patronage dividends of $12,500 were distributed to Farm Bureau members who patronized the company during the past year. W. B. Peterson of the Illinois Farm Supply Company was the speaker at their annual meeting held in Danville, December 16.

Kendall County Farm Bureau Leader Dies

THOMAS J. PENMAN, 48, of Yorkville, former vice-president of Illinois Farm Supply Company, died December 18 in the home where he spent his entire life.

In addition to being a charter member of the Kendall County Farm Bureau, Mr. Penman served that organization for eight years as a director, holding the office of treasurer this past year. During this entire period, records show he missed but one regular monthly meeting and one special meeting of the board of directors. Mr. Penman, a heavy set man, was known for his unswerving loyalty to the Farm Bureau, sound judgment, and constant attention to the welfare of the organization.

He was instrumental in organizing the Kendall County Farmers' Oil Company of which he served as president since it started in 1928. His ability soon attracted state-wide attention and five years ago he was elected a director of Illinois Farm Supply Company. In 1933, he accepted the vice-presidency of that company, an office he held until his death.

On January 6, 1917, he was married to the former Carrie Caywood of Chicago. He has two children, Caywood, 18, and Robert, 13. Besides his wife and two sons, he is survived by his father, P. W. Penman and four sisters: Mrs. Ruth Ohse, Mrs. Laura Hemm, Mrs. Janette Ringberg and Mrs. F. E. Knowles.

One thousand farmers attended Bureau Service Company's annual meeting, December 19th, held at Tiskilwa. Patronage dividends of $11,363.81 were distributed to 721 Farm Bureau members, an average of $15.85. G. W. Bunting was the principal speaker. Reuben Faber was elected to the Board of Directors.

Patronage dividends of $14,675 were returned to 540 Farm Bureau members of the DeWitt Service Company, during its Annual meeting held December 17th, Clinton. Patronage dividend returns were 18% on Soyoil paint, tires and tubes, 15% on rural sales of petroleum products and 10% on station and dealers sales.

Patronage dividends of $34,510.90 were returned to 1,063 Farm Bureau members of Will-DuPage Service Company at their annual meeting held January 9th in Joliet. Dividend checks averaged $24.54, 45% of the Farm Bureau members in DuPage County and 83% in Will County patronized the company. The rates of patronage dividends were 15% on rural sales except 8% on distillate, 10% was paid on station and dealer sales. President Fred E. Herndon was the principal speaker.

President Smith's Address

(Continued)

with the return of conditions existing in agriculture during recent years. Should we not keep our eye on the goal of fair and stable prices based upon principles of law and cooperation that will command both respect and confidence of all citizens? Would not such a program provide the answer to the problem presented by increasing farm tenancy? . . . .

I do not want to be understood as opposing any constructive suggestion to relieve the farm tenancy situation or to provide an actuarially sound crop insurance program. I do mean to emphasize that in our thinking we should not be led astray from the major problems by any suggestions or panaceas that would weaken our determination to surmount every obstacle in the way of securing adequate, workable federal laws, and sympathetic, practical, effective administration of such laws so as to afford cooperating farmers an opportunity to effectively control the supply of farm products and to feed those products into market channels only upon a basis of parity prices.

There can be no excuse for any manufacturer or business leader in America to oppose efforts of farmers to secure adequate control of their products as they flow into market channels. It was from the experience of manufacturers that the farmers got the idea of control. Even manufacturers do not always maintain prices by effective control. Only last week, the chairman of the board of one of the largest New York banks, in his report to the annual meeting of stockholders, pointed to the fact that production is running ahead of consumption in many lines and warned that a similar situation in 1919, 1920 and 1921 resulted in a collapse of prices. He also said it is easy to forget, but we should recall 1919, 1920 and 1921 when pyramiding of orders caused over-production and subsequent collapse of commodity and inventory prices which resulted in heavy losses. . . .

Within our state, there are many policies of government in the making of direct interest to the farmers of Illinois. We have the continued revenue problem upon which the organization has a definite and well understood position. We shall continue to work for constructive revision of the Revenue Article of the Constitution. It appears the acute tax situation existing in some of the metropolitan and mining areas of the state, which is requiring increasing attention of citizens as well as officials, is bringing their thinking more nearly into line with the position of the Illinois Agricultural Association. We should continue to work with all officials and representatives of civic interests for the early submission of a proper amendment to the Revenue Article of the Constitution, as a necessary basis for the correction of inequalities and a sound solution of the general tax problem.

The problems presented by unemployment will undoubtedly receive continuing attention by the General Assembly. This problem is of major interest to the farm people of Illinois, both from the standpoint of revenue required and the fact that many farmers continue on relief rolls. It is difficult to reconcile the recurring statements of public officials about the steady absorption of the unemployed by industry and the continuing demand for maintenance or increase of funds to meet unemployment conditions.

Any attempt to reach conclusions from the study of reports emanating from different official and private sources leads one only into greater confusion. The farm people of Illinois and of the nation want to see every deserving citizen and family properly fed and reasonably housed, but it appears that the present trends in relief are toward fastening upon the tax-payers of the state and nation a permanent system of doles.

We have recently heard much about social security legislation and have been told farmers were exempt. If I understood the provisions of this law, farmers are only exempt from its ultimate benefits but not exempt as to its ultimate cost. We, as farmers, should take more interest in guiding the course of such laws.

The Illinois Agricultural Association supported and secured the enactment of legislation placing upon local communities limited responsibility for taking care of the unemployables before being eligible for state assistance. It was believed local responsibility and administration of relief was essential to more intelligently distinguish between the worthy and the unworthy, and was in the interest of economy. In spite of some weakness and perhaps failure, experience discloses no reason for a change in our position. The present plan may have some administrative difficulties, but such difficulties are much more than outweighed by the main objective of this legislation. It is imperative that representative citizens in each community take greater interest in seeing that the present law is properly administered by local officials and that prompt and adequate reports of the conditions prevailing within each community are currently made to the proper representatives of the state.

I further believe we should have a comprehensive survey of unemployment conditions throughout the state under the direction of representative citizens of each county rather than under the control and direction of professional social workers. Reports indicate that in entirely too many cases professional authority is unduly interested in the maintenance of relief rolls rather than in a reduction of relief rolls to the lowest justifiable minimum.

It appears that some type of a Drivers' License law will be enacted by the present General Assembly. Such a law, if solely confined to the purposes of safety, seems justified. Most of the proposals suggested thus far require Drivers' License fees.

The steadily increasing motor revenues make unnecessary any provision for added revenue in connection with a drivers' license law. The increasing hazards upon the highways of the state as reflected by the shocking losses of life and property seem to require not only licensing of drivers, but more strict enforcement of law and adequate policing of highways. Intoxicated drivers are a greater menace to life and property than any highwayman or crook operating in the state. They should be forever removed from the highways of Illinois. If our highway laws are to be properly enforced, a non-political merit system of state police should be inaugurated.

You are well informed as to the farm-to-market road legislation enacted by the last session of the General Assembly and vetoed by the Governor. You will remember that this legislation dedicated definite sums of money for the building of this type of highways and insured equity in construction as between all counties of the state. While reports indicate rather substantial improvement of rural roads during 1936, it is disclosed that a large portion of this improvement was financed either locally or with federal funds expended under the Works Progress Administration. If the requirements for secondary and other road-building in rural areas are to be met, it becomes increasingly apparent that farmers must again gird their loins and fight for the enactment of legislation requiring a substantial increase in the mileage of such roads constructed by the Highway Division of the state, and also requiring liberalization in the specifications for rural road construction, so that moneys appropriated for this purpose may result in much greater mileage than the present specifications will permit.

School legislation will occupy a prominent place in the consideration of the present General Assembly. We are informed that the educational commission authorized by a recent session of the General Assembly will soon make its report. It appears from information reaching the Illinois Agricultural Association that this report will recommend the enactment of legislation authorizing the appointment of a permanent state educational board with wide powers to govern the elementary and high schools of the state. It is said the report will recommend that the State Commission have full power to readjust any school district line within the state upon the petition of 25 or more legal voters of any school district or districts. This appears to be a step in the direction of enforced consolidation of rural schools.

It is not my purpose to criticize this report or to indicate opposition to consolidated schools, but rather to urge parents, taxpayers and citizens generally to be on their guard to protect the rightful interest of the respective school districts of the state, at least until such time as the Revenue Article of the Constitution may be amended and laws enacted insuring equitable taxes and until such time as we enjoy an extensive farm-to-market road system sufficient to insure safe and regular attendance at school of all rural children. . . . .

The continued improvement in agriculture and other business of the nation was reflected in all activities of the Association and its associated companies during the year. **The Illinois Agricultural Association enjoyed the largest paid membership in more than a decade.** The Treasurer's report discloses that expenses connected with all activities of the organization were well within its income, with a substantial increase in its reserve account. . . . . (At this point Mr. Smith briefly reviewed the 1936 accomplishments of each associated company.)

The respective business service corporations for which I have made this brief report have been organized, financed and controlled by the County Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association. Their respective records of service and sound financial condition constitute the best recommendation anyone could offer for increasing interest and confidence in them, and their continued development by the Farm Bureau members of the state. They all operate under the general management of the Illinois Agricultural Service Company, usually termed

(Continued on page 32)

SERUM

More than 33,514,000 ccs of anti-hog cholera serum and virus were purchased co-operatively in Illinois last year, the annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association in Chicago, January 27, was told. Compared with 24,250,045 ccs of serum and virus purchased in 1935, the 1936 totals represent an increase of 37.6 percent.

Dividend payments in cash amounting to $33,514.21 were returned to member patrons. This amount, added to dividends on preferred stock, brought total dividends to $48,443.80. More than 250 delegates and friends attended the meeting.

Although a number of counties suffered rather severe outbreaks of hog cholera during the late summer and fall, Ray E. Miller, secretary of the Association, said, these outbreaks were not serious.

The new crystal-violet vaccine was discussed at the meeting and it was stated that although it has possibilities, it is still in the experimental stage and is not suggested as a substitute for serum and virus. It was also brought out that the presence of Swine Erysipelas was becoming more prevalent in the State and was considered worthy of serious thought. There are two forms of this disease; namely, acute and chronic. Symptons are not always noticeable, and for that reason it is hard to detect it in time. A hog that fails to put on weight, may be afflicted.

Strict and frequent disinfecting of all pens to avoid and prevent the spread of diseases was strongly urged.

Miller told the group that there were new conditions to face in 1937 because of the Robinson-Patman Bill and the Serum Marketing Agreement. He stated that it was difficult to tell what effect these measures will have. With particular reference to the Serum Marketing Agreement, he pointed out that if it is an attempt to freeze prices, the Association will object strenuously as it would increase the cost of vaccination. The legal meaning of the bill is uncertain, Miller said, but changes will undoubtedly be necessary to protect producers.

The new board of directors of the Serum Association is as follows: — W. H. Stockley, LaSalle county; Edgar Walther, Rock Island; R. V. McKee, Marshall-Putnam; E. G. Reynolds, Morgan; Ray Cunningham, Vermilion; J. W. Gillespie, Lawrence, and K. T. Smith, Greene. The officers are Edgar Walther, president; Russell McKee, vice-president, and Ray E. Miller, secretary-treasurer.

FARMERS MUTUAL

Although the drouth of 1936 developed more fire hazards over the state which resulted in a corresponding increase in fire losses, Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company ended the fiscal year with $144,517,000 insurance in force and in better financial condition than ever, J. H. Kelker, manager, disclosed at the company's annual meeting in the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, Jan. 27.

Fire hazards can and must be eliminated if the company is to continue writing business at present low rates, Manager Kelker told the 450 persons who attended the meeting. He pointed out that fire often strikes buildings in places which seem to be fire-proof. Records show that the causes of a large percentage of farm fires remain unknown.

The most common places for fires to start are around poor chimneys and in rubbish piles, Kelker said. He urged members of Farm Bureaus and policyholders to see to it that their chimneys are kept in good repair and that rubbish piles be cleaned up.

Faulty lamps and lanterns are also great farm fire hazards, according to records of losses kept by the Company. Oil-burning stoves which failed to operate properly and blazed up while they were not being watched started too many of our fires, Kelker explained.

Unsettled crop conditions during the summer reduced the amount of crop insurance business written as compared to that of last year.

All directors were re-elected.

FARM SUPPLY

Two years ago Agricultural Economist J. H. Lister of the Farm Credit Administration began a study of the activities and operations of the Illinois Farm Supply Company and its affiliated county service companies. He reported the results of the study to more than 850 Illinois farmers, county service company managers and directors who met in conference in the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, January 27.

Mr. Lister revealed that the goods and services of the Illinois Farm Supply Company are of such superior quality that thousands of farmers who are not Farm Bureau members patronize the company every year. In 23 counties, from 1930 to 1936, the service companies gained 8,000 patrons.

The remarkable increase in sales by the county companies, which amounted to $722,000 in 1926 and which had surpassed $6,660,000 by 1934, was due to an increase in per county sales and to an increase in the number of county companies. Lister pointed to the increase in per county sales as a splendid piece of sales promotion work.

L. R. Marchant, manager of the company, explained that constructive criticism brings the desired results only when supported by an intelligent study of all the facts such as was presented by Mr. Lister.

A banquet in honor of the 260 service company salesmen who had sold a carload or more of lubricating oil from October 15 to December 31 was given by the Company at the Allerton Hotel, Chicago, Wednesday evening. H. D. Lewis, Rich-Law Service Company, and John Parker, Champaign County Service Company, were the principal guests of honor. They sold 9,470 and 9,085 gallons of lubricating oil during allotted period, respectively.

An over-flow crowd of nearly 2,000 persons attended the Company's conference in the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Wednesday evening, January 27. A group of artists from radio station WLS furnished the entertainment. How "Iron Horse Power" makes work for more persons and at the same time raises the standard of living for the workers was explained by Arnold Yerkes, editor of Power Farming. He also showed a sound movie which traced the invention and development of grain harvesting equipment. Harry Newman Tolles, Sheldon School of Business, presented an inspirational discourse dealing with salesmanship.

Total value of Illinois' principal crops harvested in 1936 is estimated at $368,406,000 or $42,060,000 more than in 1935.

Resolutions
(Continued)

XX

We reaffirm our previously declared policy opposing any legislation tending to force consolidation of schools, at least until the present revenue article of the State Constitution is so amended as to permit a fair taxing system, and until the rural highways are improved sufficiently to insure the transportation safely and promptly of rural children at any season of the year.

We do not oppose reasonable reorganization or better administration of schools or any other governmental units whenever such changes can be made without injustice to farm people. But we protest against the constant efforts to centralize administrative authority either in the State or in other units too large to permit the intimate knowledge and the lively interest which we believe every citizen should have in the various forms of his government.

XXI

We favor amendment of the Canada Thistle Act and Paragraph 70 of the Criminal Code Chapter 38.

1. To provide that all fines assessed against the owner of any land for violation of this Act shall be payable into the general fund of the political subdivision for which the commissioner of noxious weeds was appointed;
2. To provide that any expense incurred by such commissioner in the enforcement of this Act, if not paid by the owner of the land upon which the violation shall occur, shall be certified to the county clerk and charged upon the collector's book against such owner and collected at the same time and in the same manner, as taxes upon the lands upon which the violation occurred, and upon collection shall be paid by the collector into the general fund of the political subdivision from which the salary of the commissioner originates who certified such expense.

XXII

We urge amendment of the Concentrated Food Stuffs Act to prohibit the sale or distribution, within the State, of commercial mixed food stuffs which contain live seeds of any of the noxious weeds named in the Agricultural Seeds Act, with suitable provisions for enforcement and with adequate penalties for violations of this Act.

XXIII

Strip mining operations are increasing and large areas of the best farming lands in a number of counties are being rendered worthless. It appears that such lands will soon have no assessed valuation and will, therefore, no longer contribute to support of local governments. The remaining property owners in the area will thus be subject to constantly increasing tax burdens and local governments will be deprived of the revenue necessary to carry on essential governmental functions.

We request the Officers and Board of Directors to study the situation created by strip mining and determine whether measures may be taken to protect the interests of other property owners.

THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE — Talmage Defrees, Bond County Chairman; E. E. Houghtby, DeKalb County; Otto Steffey, Henderson Co.; Eugene Curtis, Champaign Co.; K. T. Smith, Greene Co.; A. O. Eckert, St. Clair Co.; H. W. Danforth, Iroquois Co.; M. S. Broester, Edwards Co.; Guy Routh, Knox Co.; Leonard Keith, Mason Co.

"IT GOT FARMERS TO *Thinking* AND *Working Together*"

THE first time we visited Union County, Illinois, was some 12 years ago. It was in the fall. There had been a rich harvest of fruits and vegetables for which this picturesque region is famous. The city of Anna was bustling with trucks going and coming loaded with baskets of apples, peaches and pears. Prosperity was evident on every hand. The lasting impression you gained was that of a horticulturist's paradise where nature and man conspire and work together harmoniously to bring peace, prosperity, and happiness to a fortunate people.

That the county boasts of more than its neat hill-side orchards, vineyards, and small fruits and vegetables is not apparent as you drive north or south on the main highway. Therefore, when the estimable agricultural adviser, Mr. E. for Elmer, A. for Alfred Bierbaum suggested recently that we go out and see one of the county's livestock and grain farms, it was natural to raise a skeptical eyebrow and wait to be shown.

Driving west the winding highway takes you through the bluffs and hills downward to the broad Mississippi river plain where you find some of the state's richest soils and best alfalfa, corn and wheat ground. Here Dan Davie's parents brought him as a small boy from a coal mining region in southeastern Iowa back in the '80s. The Davies settled on the flat land around Ware, much of which 50 years ago was marshy and covered with timber and underbrush. But even in those early days drainage and the building of levees was under way to convert this area from a refuge for ducks, wild geese, and other water fowl to the more profitable purposes of producing corn, wheat, and livestock.

Mr. Davie took a keen interest as he grew older in better farming. And when the Union County Farm Bureau was organized some 20 years ago he became a charter member. He has continued as a member, and on and off as director, from the beginning, co-operating in the production adjustment programs, and now in the soil conservation plan which he is helping direct as chairman of the County Committee.

Dan Davie has acquired certain convictions of his own about organization for farmers. Perhaps he absorbed some of the philosophy of organization from his father who worked in the coal mines in Iowa when working conditions and wage scales were not as favorable as they are today. At any rate he summed up his views by saying: "The best thing the Farm Bureau has done is to get farmers to thinking and working together."

"Farm Bureau is worth more than twice what it costs every year in actual savings," he continued. "But its most important benefits come not from these savings, but from the state and national influence of farmers in working for parity prices and fair returns on their labor and investment."

The Davie farm comprises 350 acres. Cash crops are wheat and alfalfa, although much of the hay, both alfalfa and red clover, and all of the corn and other small grain crops, are marketed on the hoof through beef cattle, hogs, and sheep.

The 20 Hereford breeding cows are kept to utilize the pasture in uncleared portions of the farm. The white faced calves grown on the farm are fed out for market along with an average of around 30 steers bought annually at the national stockyards, E. St. Louis. Mr. Davie invariably markets his cattle, hogs, and lambs through the St. Louis Producers because he likes the service he gets there, and believes farmers should support co-operative marketing as the safest way to guarantee the best possible prices.

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MRS. DAN DAVIE (Left) "A Western Nebraska Girl She."

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From these sheep you learn something about Dan Davie. He likes livestock, makes pets of his four-footed friends, and they like him. It's a combination you often find on successful livestock farms.

Dan tells you that a flock of sheep on a farm is just another source of income. Much of the feed they eat would go to waste anyway. Sheep are easy to winter in Southern Illinois. They're outdoors most of the time. The lamb crop, which he has come in March, usually runs a little better than 100 percent. The lambs are fed to a weight of 80 pounds or more before being marketed. He figures on taking an average of at least 10 pounds of wool from the ewes each spring, and the wool plus the lamb crop adds $450 to $500 a year to the farm income. Last year the clip brought 22 cents a pound. This year it looks even better. The Davies have had sheep killed by dogs only once in 20 years. That time the two guilty prowlers were dispatched with a shotgun.

Ten sows and around 100 market hogs a year used to be the regular output from the Davie farm. But the $3 hogs of 1932-33 and the unfavorable corn-hog ratio of the 1934-35 period led him to cut down to four sows and increase the number of ewes.

Much of the Davie farm would be under water were it not for high levees which protect the land from the neighboring Mississippi. During the heavy floods of early 1927, even the levees failed to hold back the rampaging Father of Waters with the result that Mr. and Mrs. Davies and their six children moved temporarily to Jonesboro, the other side of the bluffs. The men folks went to and from the farm, at least part way, in a rowboat. To build and maintain the levees has cost approximately $20 an acre for the land in the district.

On a 350 acre livestock farm, there's more outdoor work than one man or even two can do. The five boys in the Davie family largely take care of this problem although Mr. Davie has had a dependable man, Roy Brimm and family, to help him during the past 12 years. One son is married and works with his Dad on the farm, another is in Chicago attending a technical college, three younger boys are going to grade and high school, and the daughter has a clerical position in Anna.

Mrs. Davie is not only a charming wife and mother, but a real help mate who takes a keen interest in all the farming operations, besides taking care of a home, her family, and a fine flock

IN THE DAVIE FEED YARD "Some Home Grown, Others From the Market."



THEY KNOW THEIR MASTER'S VOICE "A Flock of Sheep is Just Another Source of Income."



"IT GOT FARMERS TO *Thinking* AND *Working Together*"

THE first time we visited Union County, Illinois, was some 12 years ago. It was in the fall. There had been a rich harvest of fruits and vegetables for which this picturesque region is famous. The city of Anna was bustling with trucks going and coming loaded with baskets of apples, peaches and pears. Prosperity was evident on every hand. The lasting impression you gained was that of a horticulturist's paradise where nature and man conspire and work together harmoniously to bring peace, prosperity, and happiness to a fortunate people.

That the county boasts of more than its neat hill-side orchards, vineyards, and small fruits and vegetables is not apparent as you drive north or south on the main highway. Therefore, when the estimable agricultural adviser, Mr. E. for Elmer, A. for Alfred Bierbaum suggested recently that we go out and see one of the county's livestock and grain farms, it was natural to raise a skeptical eyebrow and wait to be shown.

Driving west the winding highway takes you through the bluffs and hills downward to the broad Mississippi river plain where you find some of the state's richest soils and best alfalfa, corn and wheat ground. Here Dan Davie's parents brought him as a small boy from a coal mining region in southeastern Iowa back in the '80s. The Davies settled on the flat land around Ware, much of which 50 years ago was marshy and covered with timber and underbrush. But even in those early days drainage and the building of levees was under way to convert this area from a refuge for ducks, wild geese, and other water fowl to the more profitable purposes of producing corn, wheat, and livestock.

Mr. Davie took a keen interest as he grew older in better farming. And when the Union County Farm Bureau was organized some 20 years ago he became a charter member. He has continued as a member, and on and off as director, from the beginning, co-operating in the production adjustment programs, and now in the soil conservation plan which he is helping direct as chairman of the County Committee.

Dan Davie has acquired certain convictions of his own about organization for farmers. Perhaps he absorbed some of the philosophy of organization from his father who worked in the coal mines in Iowa when working conditions and wage scales were not as favorable as they are today. At any rate he summed up his views by saying: "The best thing the Farm Bureau has done is to get farmers to thinking and working together."

"Farm Bureau is worth more than twice what it costs every year in actual savings," he continued. "But its most important benefits come not from these savings, but from the state and national influence of farmers in working for parity prices and fair returns on their labor and investment."

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of 150 Barred Rocks. She has in her the industry, thrift, and pioneering spirit of her ancestors who settled near Alliance in northwestern Nebraska where she was born. It was there Mrs. Davie met her husband, who, like many a young man, wanted to see something of the West before settling down for a serious business of making a living and rearing a family.

Mr. Davie doesn't hesitate to give credit to the Farm Bureau for the benefits it has brought him. The counsel of the Farm Advisor, he'll tell you, has been valuable in working out a profitable crop rotation system in improving his livestock and in maintaining soil fertility. He appreciates the money-saving Farm Bureau insurance and oil services. The Davies have insurance policies in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual, Farmers Mutual and Country Life.

But surpassing these in importance, Dan Davie believes, is the influence farmers can exert through organization looking toward a permanent solution of the farm surplus and price problem. By thinking and working together, he says, farmers can achieve far greater things in the future than they thus far have accomplished.

— Editor.

President Smith

(Continued)

the "Service Board", where every reasonable approach to their respective problems has been carefully considered.

Although largely developed previous to and during depression years, each company continues without debt of any kind or character and, with the exception of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, each company has its capital intact, has met all capital obligations, in many cases has returned large patronage dividends, and, in addition, has added substantially to its surplus.

Credit Due Members

Credit for this splendid record is largely due the members of the Farm Bureau movement of Illinois, because of their continuing interest, support and confidence. I should not and do not overlook that much credit for the continued success of these companies is due to the untiring and capable efforts of the respective managers and others carrying differing degrees of responsibility. . . . .

I have no misgiving nor am I uneasy as to the relationship existing between the respective corporations and the Illinois Agricultural Association at the state office. Sometimes I hear, however, that some of these services as administered in some of the counties have a tendency to ignore the influence of the Farm Bureau or to resent suggestions directed toward the policy of their operation. It is only natural that throughout the years changes have frequently taken place in the directors selected by the membership to guide the program and personnel of the County Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association. It is not surprising that we learn from time to time of directors who are not fully informed as to the well established relationship and the control features provided for the Farm Bureaus in the early days of the organization of these business corporations. May I suggest to the delegates and all leaders and representative members in attendance that they take such time as is required to review these established relations and lines of responsibility. By keeping all those charged with the responsibility of directing policies of the Farm Bureau movement currently informed as to these protective factors, no one need feel uneasy or restless in looking forward to the relations of the future, even though the operations of these companies may become much larger than they are at the present time.

Not only is it well to keep informed on past developments and any change in relationships made necessary by current conditions, but each County Farm Bureau Board of Directors should be keenly conscious of its responsibilities for the general direction of administrative policies of the service institutions in their respective counties. This is equally true of every activity that carries the official support of the Farm Bureaus or the Illinois Agricultural Association.

We should not forget that had it not been for the Farm Bureau movement of this nation, there would not have been an Agricultural Adjustment Act. Neither would the farmers have been prepared when the Adjustment Act was invalidated to secure the passage of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936.

We Are Responsible

Are we not as an organization responsible to the farm people of Illinois for general policies of procedure exercised in the administration of such laws? If we carry this responsibility, we must exercise the organization's influence in seeing that such laws are administered in line with the statement of purposes and policies as enunciated in the laws themselves. We must never forget that the average business is no better than its management. It is equally true that no law can be better than its administration. As an organization, we carry tremendous responsibility to be ever vigilant in discharging these duties and responsibilities in a constructive, helpful way. . . . .

Policies of government and laws are subject to constant change. They may be deflected from a true course in one way or another by this or that pressure group determined to serve its particular interest. Shall we not, therefore complete the organization of the most stable group of citizens in our national life and thus more effectively move forward in the support of the highest ideal of a democracy — equality of opportunity for all?

We Have Come Thru

When the history of this generation is written, Illinois farmers will be proud of the constructive influence they have given to the development of sound policies for the welfare of the state and nation. We have come through hard and discouraging years with an increased membership and with firm conviction as to the ultimate and permanent solution of our major problems. As an organization, county, state and nation wide, we are engaged in building a national agricultural policy that we believe necessary to avoid a famine of cash income when farmers produce too much and a feast of high prices when we produce too little. I fully appreciate the tremendous difficulties involved in leveling off the peaks and valleys in price curves, yet this problem presents a challenge to organized farmers to find a solution.

In many respects organizations are not unlike individuals. When inscriptions are written on the archives of memory, little will be thought or said of our material success; instead, thereon will be engraved the contribution our organization has made toward the betterment of mankind through loyal, intelligent service, whether in the community, in the state, or in the nation. The Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association are rededicated to this service.

Consumer Cooperatives

(Continued)

but relationship with labor and of setting up a two arm joint arbitration board, one a consumer labor board and the other a consumer cooperative farm board. All questions of relationship are referred to these boards and there is seldom occasion when they are not amicably worked out in a sensible way.

The consumer cooperative movement in Denmark, like the consumer marketing movement, is almost entirely a farmer movement. The cooperative wholesale society in Denmark probably has eighty per cent farmer ownership. It is a farmer movement owned by the same people, not the same company. But the store and village are owned by the same people who own the egg packing plant or cream plant or baking factory, so the question of relationship does not arise there. . . .

I cannot possibly imagine the cooperative commonwealth idea, the collective ownership of farms, the total elimination of private property. I cannot imagine those ideas taking hold among the farm people of America. I am not clever enough to visualize the kind of rural civilization, if any, we would have if we did follow out those theories. But, at any rate, I think we ought to understand it. I think we can go farther than that. I think with the influence that organized agriculture has in this country we can perhaps use that influence as occasion arises to try to turn the consumer cooperative line of thought and action in this country from the English and Scotch theory over to the Swedish theory. . . .

Not A Cure-all

Consumer cooperation is not going to be a cure-all for all the ills of human existence and, in particular, it is not going to solve the farm problem. Even if we were to follow entirely the philosophy of the Swedish people or the plans of the Swedish people in their consumer cooperative enterprise, even then it is not a solution of the farm problem. The farm problem still remains a problem for farmers to solve through their cooperative marketing organizations, through their own farm organizations and in their own way.

I hope I shall not live to see the day when the farmers of America are as helpless to help themselves as the farmers of Great Britain, almost completely unorganized, found themselves when the depression came along and hit them. So let us watch this new rooster in the barnyard. Let us not get out the ax and chop off his head. . . .

We are accustomed to competition in Amer-

ica, accustomed to getting along with new things and ideas. Let us get acquainted with the new things about it. We can stand distributive margins. We can do with less financial racketeering. We need some way more than we have now to handle big price-fixing trusts. So maybe there is something in it but let us not get the idea there is anything here that can take the place of our own farm cooperative enterprises. If anything, it makes them all the more necessary.

SKILLED DRIVERS

Two Illinois driving champions were crowned at the recent annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association held in Chicago. Co-winners were Henry V. Ransom of Marshall-Putnam and Wilbert Marti of Bond. Each scored a perfect 100 on the State examination to split the honor of being the best driver in the State during 1936. Only one cup had been prepared. Ransom won it on the flip of a coin, later was elected State president of skilled drivers. Wilbert will get an identical cup by mail.

The state examination was the third test Congressional District winners had to take in their quest of the championship. The first, given to every Skilled Drivers Club member in the State, consisted of a written questionnaire sent out by the I.A.A. Safety Department. From this test emerged the various county winners. To determine the District winners, a group of State policemen had these county champs drive them around for a half hour, performing different maneuvers.

A stiff written exam was given in Chicago to these Congressional winners. To the surprise of all, eight of the fifteen young people scored 95 or better to make the 1936 contest the closest on record. Don Norris of Kane County and Betty Lamp of Livingston County each scored 99. A. Stephen Paydon of Kendall County drew a 97 and Ester Berg of Iroquois 96. Lida Bloome of Macoupin and Curtis Bohleber of White each scored 95 on the examination.

Gerald Sommoms of Montgomery, last year's champion and now a student at the University of Illinois, also took the examination, but because of his triumph last year was not eligible for the cup. Other Congression winners who came to Chicago were Helen Thomas, Ogle; Ronald Flesher, Warren; Eugene Mittelberg, Adams; Wilbur Beery, Macon; Bob Evans, Scott; Mary Roberts, Lawrence, and James Chandler, Jackson.

Uncle Ab says that, somehow, high prices always come just when he hasn't anything to sell.

At least three-fourths of the dairy cows in Illinois, and the rest of the nation, are underfed at some time during the year.

Voice of the Members

Readers are invited to contribute to this column. Address letters to Editor, Room 1200, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

As I have long been directly interested in agriculture, I am desirous of again placing my membership with the IAA. Kindly bill me for dues.

Clyde E. Stone, Peoria County,
Chief Justice Illinois Supreme Court.

I have read with interest your January, 1937, paper and admire the quality of writing and illustration and makeup that you are achieving. The story about Dale Nichols was more than interesting.

E. E. Ungren, Editor,
Michigan Farm News, Lansing.

I take pleasure in extending my thanks for the beautiful calendar you (Mason County Farm Bureau) sent me to put in my school room. And there it is in the most conspicuous place. Thank you very much for we do appreciate that you thought of this little school on Knapps Island.

Mrs. Lena Linder, Teacher
Mason County.

At the Illinois Home Bureau Federation meeting, both at the executive board meeting and meeting of organization leaders, there was an expression of appreciation for the page the IAA is allowing us in the RECORD. The women expressed the opinion that it is the best possible type of publicity and were grateful that we can have it.

Several women came to me after the January number of the RECORD and asked my opinion concerning the statement concerning Home Bureau on page 23, column one. I read it more carefully, found it was more or less a joke but it went uncorrected and gossip is a thing we feel the Home Bureau is especially devoid of. It shows our women are reading the RECORD and other articles besides those devoted to Home Bureau.

After an IAA meeting I always come home all steamed up, proud of my organization and glad I married a farmer.

Mrs. Elsie W. Mies,
Champaign County.

I notice in your last issue of the Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD that you people are doing some work in connection with conservation of water in your state as shown on page 6 of the RECORD. You will see, therefore, that I am reading your monthly journal and appreciate it.

This brings up a question that may interest you. The writer has had considerable experience in conservation work during the past twenty years and is one of the members of the Minneapolis Chapter of the Izaak Walton League that turned a six acre pasture into a bass pond in which we raise as high as 200,000 bass per year. Some of these ponds that the Illinois Agricultural Association may develop will possibly support fish life and it would be a big asset to the neighboring boys, and even men, if they could be stocked with fish.

Fishing is a mighty healthy pastime for both men and boys and I am sure that a pond that is 15 feet deep would probably support fish life. Due to our experience up here we would be only too pleased to cooperate with you in every way possible.

R. E. Weyer, Farmers Nat. Grain Corp.
Minneapolis, Minn.

I have attended the IAA convention for the past eight years and I believe this is one of the best that has been held up to date. I wish you the greatest of success for a bigger and better convention in 1938.

R. G. Stewart,
Champaign County.

The Illinois Home Bureau Federation wishes to thank you most sincerely for the splendid cooperation you have given us through the pages of the Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD.

Lillian K. Elliott, Sec'y.,
Illinois Home Bureau Federation.

NOTICE

Illinois Agricultural Association Election of Delegates

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meeting of the Boone County Farm Bureau to be held during the month of March, 1937, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

(Signed) Paul E. Mathias,
Jan. 18, 1937. Corporate Secretary

I.A.A. Speech Making Piles Up Big Totals

Carrying out the program of organized Illinois farmers requires a lot of talking. A recent survey disclosed that 17 Illinois Agricultural Association men made an estimated 21,109 addresses to various groups while they have been with the organization. The average length of service of these men, revealed by the survey, is nine years.

George Metzger, organization director, took first honors with an estimated 3200 talks in his 15 years with the Association. Close on his heels is Frank Gougler, director of produce marketing, with 3076. He has been with the I.A.A. for 12 years. L. A. Williams, manager of the Country Life Insurance Company, was third with 2200 speeches in eight years.

EDITORIAL

Lessons From History

A MEMBER from Edgar county is pessimistic about the longtime influence of government policies on the American people. He is especially critical of the present farm program which he believes will weaken the moral fibre and spirit of self-reliance of those who till the soil.

"The trouble with our leaders," he writes, "is that they seem to have no historical perspective. They think all that they are doing is new. It isn't. Each great civilization, which lives from 1000 to 1200 years, goes through the same development and meets the same crises in the same order. The political sequence is first feudalism, then kingship, then democracy, and then dictatorship. It was so in Egypt, China, Rome, Arabia, our own western Europe, and there is much evidence that it was so in the Peruvian and Mexican civilizations. They all had their agricultural problems at the beginning of their dictatorship period and no doubt applied the same remedies, with the result of only clamping more firmly the confining restrictions of dictatorships upon their people.

"I have just read a description of conditions in Greece for about a 150 year period beginning in the last part of the sixth century B.C. It is an exact detailed description of our immediately previous history, and what we are doing now, and what these things will certainly do to us.

"The article describes the change from the limited franchise of republicanism to the widespread franchise of democracy, concentration of wealth in the hands of the few, falling birth rate followed by decreasing population, migration from country to the city, relief by the state, general pauperization, decreasing vitality, and energy of the people.

"There is a very pregnant sentence in this article which describes the fault of our present relief program. Here it is.

> " 'The state it might almost be said, in giving scope to the assertion of the spirit of dependence, had ruined the self-regarding energy on which both family and state alike depended.' "

Our reader's citation of history no doubt is correct. But at least some of his conclusions may be open to question. Many students of history believe that previous civilizations went down largely because they failed to maintain a fertile soil and a happy and prosperous population on the land. What is the purpose of agricultural policies advocated by the Farm Bureau? It is primarily to conserve soil fertility and to maintain a standard of living on the farm that will attract and hold an intelligent, ambitious and home-loving people. Other civilizations failed because they allowed soil depletion and the pauperization of those who remained on the land. America must not make that mistake.

The spirit of self-reliance and independence of American farmers will not be destroyed or even curbed by giving agriculture the equivalent of the industrial tariff and the corporate form of organization. Rendering simple justice builds rather than destroys morale. There is danger, of course, that through the dole or slip-shod work-relief, we develop a class of chronic dependents. Organized farmers generally are opposed to that. Charity is repugnant to them. The Farm Bureau program would preserve the rewards of individual effort but insists that the rules of the game be applied fairly to all.

The New Power in Government

AT THE recent annual convention of the American Economic Association, Leonard P. Ayres economist with the Cleveland Trust Company was billed to pierce the fog and tell a waiting world what to expect of business and finance in the next four years.

Colonel Ayres asserted that former methods of forecasting the future must be discarded. The Federal government, he said, has taken over the responsibility, with the people's consent, of establishing and maintaining prosperity. In his opinion the government has tremendous powers now to control price levels, rates of interest, yields on securities, and to halt booms as well as to pull out of depression. He sees no justification for predicting a wild boom or uncontrolled inflation in the next three to four years with power concentrated in public officials to control such things.

His entire address tended to support the view organized farmers have held; that government policies have everything to do with farm prices and the condition of the country.

The Problem In '37

TWO months ago on this page we said, "The immediate problem in agriculture is to grow a good crop in 1937. Prices are all right but there isn't enough to sell. Corn cribs and granaries are depleted on many farms. Much livestock, particularly hogs, is coming to market half fat. . . So interest in production control has waned for the moment."

The above statement was picked up, reprinted and commented upon as far away as the Department of Agriculture at Washington. The last sentence in the quotation, which this writer believes is literally true out on the farms, may be open to misconstruction. Surely no thinking person believes that the need for securing more definite and effective legal means of production control has vanished. In the forum discussions and by resolution at our recent convention, members of the Association very specifically demanded both production control, and surplus control when a surplus is produced.

The Secretary of Agriculture publicly endorsed the idea of more abundant production in a recent statement. While the immediate problem in 1937 is to fill up the empty bins, and while the need for production control for the moment has waned, the problem of how to handle the surplus may be a very live one next fall. Interest in production control has a habit of rising and falling inversely with the rise and fall of farm prices.

Record



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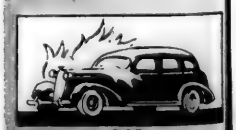


Do your neighbor a good turn in March. Tell him about the benefits of Farm Bureau Membership and how he can save on Farm Bureau Auto Insurance

Hundreds, yes thousands, of new members have joined the Farm Bureau lately. But there are other thousands still outside who don't know that they are missing (1) savings up to 40 per cent on auto insurance; (2) the chance to share in patronage dividends on farm supplies; (3) money making helps in doing a better job of farming.

The Illinois Agricultural Mutual is wholeheartedly back of the campaign to add more new members in March. It has directed its field force to support the Organization Department. It now asks you to do your neighbor a good turn by making him a member THIS MONTH.

It pays to belong to the Farm Bureau. Members know that they can get their dues back many times over in savings and service. If your neighbor understood the facts, he would join for purely selfish reasons. So do him a good turn. Put him wise. Urge him to wake up, join the Farm Bureau and get in step with the movement.


FIRE


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LIABILITY


PROPERTY DAMAGE

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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GEORGE THIEM, Editor



Auction Sale — Cumberland County.

ACTUAL building of co-operative electric lines is under way in Menard and Sangamon counties. The formal opening of the Menard project February 26 when the first pole was set brought out a sizable crowd. Predictions were made that within 90 days power from the municipal light plant at Springfield would be turned on. This forecast may be too optimistic but with good luck there should be service to farm homes by summer.

A. E. Becker, president of the Menard electric co-operative reports that scores of farmers not signed up on the original prospectus are now applying to the co-op for service. Farmers are showing greater enthusiasm for securing electric service in co-operative electric line territory. The fact that it's their own company together with the comforts and labor-saving possibilities of electricity on the farm should inspire enthusiasm in the most sober minded.

With the project well under way in Sangamon, Menard, Morgan and adjoining counties, and more than 1,000 prospective customers signed in Iroquois county alone, co-operative rural electric lines promise to receive a fair trial in this state. This is all anyone wants. If farmers can't produce this service at rates equivalent or lower than those charged under private operation there is little if any object in co-operative operation. But, mind you, the measure of value of Electric Co-operatives should not be rates alone.

Co-operatives are bringing electricity to farming areas where there was little enthusiasm if not down right refusal by existing companies to extend service on a reasonable basis. This is not true in many sections of the state, however. A number of utility companies have been more than active and willing to extend service to farms at very nominal cost. This has been particularly true during the past two to three years. There will be a great deal of interest in watching these co-operatives and comparing their service and cost with that of the older companies. It will be a miracle if the co-operative in its formative years can provide service for as little money as some of the privately operated companies are *now* charging. We said *now* advisedly. Rates are substantially lower, thanks to reduced operating costs and the present Illinois Commerce Commission.

Over in Ohio the Farm Bureau believes that its co-operative electric companies will be able to service farms at a lower cost than the charges heretofore made by non-cooperative companies. Be that as it may, an efficiently operated co-operative organized without the customary split to the bankers, without watered stock and with no markup in the investment for rate-making purposes, should give a good account of itself. On the other hand the established utility company serving large industrial users and populous areas enjoys a decided advantage in keeping down costs and rates to neighboring farm users.

But the important thing is not a few dollars saving a year on rates. The fact that co-operatives are bringing electricity to the farm is important. No people, certainly not city people can make as great use of electricity as farmers. Electricity on the farm removes almost the last advantage, if any, of living in town. It's our hunch that farmers are going to be mighty pleased with their co-operative electric companies where they take pains to provide the best management available. The many successful business enterprises of the Farm Bureau in this state have demonstrated the soundness of the co-operative setup.—E.G.T.

IAA and Farm Bureaus Start Feed Supplies Into Flood Stricken Area

WHEN the water started backing up from the Ohio, James Basham who farms three miles north of Harrisburg in Saline county, took steps to save his livestock and feed. He, like many others, recalled the 1913 flood. This one couldn't possibly beat that one. He led his horse and four mules up into the hay mow. There he also put the 32 hogs and 100 chickens. With 14 tons of baled clover hay and some grain for the hogs and chickens everything looked rosy. "Let 'er come," he thought, "I'm all set and I got all my stock under one roof."

And the water kept coming . . . higher and higher. It shot past the 1913 mark. It was making new flood history, something to tell the coming generation about. Many of the neighbors drove their stock to high ground, or at least ground they thought was high. But Basham was no quiter. The rest of the family got out. He staid in the barn with his livestock until the floor of the hay mow went out. all his livestock was dumped into the cold water that formed ice where it lapped up against the buildings. Every horse and mule, every hog and chicken was drowned. Mr. Basham saved himself by clinging to the roof. He was later rescued when a boat put out and broke its way through the ice.

In eight counties of extreme southern and southeastern Illinois bordering the Wabash and Ohio Rivers nearly 4,000 farmers have been drowned out by this record-smashing flood. Few people outside the Illinois flood area realized how serious it was. The news dispatches told of the flood at Portsmouth, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Cairo. They didn't tell about the thousands of horses, mules, hogs, cattle, and poultry that were lost. They didn't record the fact that hundreds of square miles of fertile land growing winter wheat and alfalfa were inundated, farm families marooned with livestock on knolls and ridges, and buildings wrecked by the pounding of high waves if not swept entirely away.

Depth soundings showed that the flood varied from ten to 30 and 40 feet or more in the stricken Illinois counties. At the Farm Flood Relief conference called by the I.A.A. committee in Marion Feb. 11, Farm Bureau presidents and advisers from White, Gallatin, Saline, Franklin-Hamilton, Pope-Hardin and Pulaski-Alexander careful estimates were made of the losses. Most of the poultry was drowned or died from exposure in the flood zone. Most of the livestock was saved although losses of horses, mules, cattle, and hogs, it was estimated, varied from 100 to 300 or more of each to the county. The number that starved because of the impossibility of getting seaworthy boats to haul feed out across miles of open water whipped into white caps by strong winds will never be known.

At Harrisburg, a farmer, Bob Hughes, and two deputy sheriffs, Ezra Tolbert and Gilbert Healy were drowned in 20 feet of water when they set out in a Jackson Park lagoon rowboat brought down from Chicago. These brave men were taking food supplies and medicine out to marooned refugees southeast of town when high waves capsized their little boat.

In Saline county I found farmers bitter over the official red tape which prevented them from getting a couple of seaworthy boats from the National Guard to haul feed to starving livestock. "There's plenty of boats for the sightseers and officers but none for the farmers," one man said.

The Red Cross has done and is doing an excellent job of caring for some 30,000 refugees quartered in scores of public buildings and camps throughout the lower end of the state. Most of these people, many from Cairo, Mounds, Metropolis, and the larger towns, must be supplied with food, some with clothing and medical aid. In a few instances the Red Cross and the Resettlement Administration have supplied feed for stock.

B. D. Gates, president of the Saline County Farm Bureau, had come in by boat

(Continued on page 6)





"NOW WHAT'S THE SITUATION"
F. E. Longmire, standing, at Farm Bureau presidents and advisers Flood Relief Meeting, Marion.

PRESIDENT F. L. DRONE and Adviser Ray Roll of Gallatin. "Their County 80% Flooded."

PRESIDENT I. E. POLLARD, left, and Thurman Wright, Adviser, White County. "They Fed Starving Livestock."





RESCUE PARTY, HARRISBURG
"Putting out to hunt for bodies of two deputy sheriffs."



TAXI SERVICE, MAIN STREET, HARRISBURG
"You come into town this way."



AHEAD LIES GOLCONDA
"At this point you leave your car and take the boat."



SALINE COUNTY SCENE
"Water, water, everywhere."

IN THE ILLINOIS FLOOD ZONE



HOW'D YOU LIKE TO HAVE
fish swim into your parlor. Scene at edge of Harrisburg.



HARRISBURG'S NEW WATER SYSTEM
at the Courthouse Square. "It comes from Marion."



BACK TO THE GOOD OLD DAYS
"Here's for the day's water supply."



ONLY THE PRIVILEGED FEW HAD BOATS



BOB MUGGEE OF WABASH SERVICE CO.
"He hauled food, medicine, mail to Saline Valley 7 miles by boat."



NOT A HORSE COLLAR
"Orville Wier, game warden, manned the boat. Harry Neville, farm adviser, (center) Herman Rupp, ag teacher."



SALINE COUNTY FARM HOUSE
"A cornfield underneath."



STATE ROAD EAST OF HARRISBURG
12 ft. down. "The crest was 5 ft. higher."



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When the Water Came

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THREE MILES BY BOAT TO GET THE MAIL
Virgil Lovellette, left, and Roscoe Alvey, Harrisburg, leaving Farm Bureau office.



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But Gates wasn't worrying about his money loss. He was alarmed about the possibilities of typhoid and other human diseases from drinking contaminated water. "If we have our health, we can go ahead," he said. "But with our wells polluted, I'm afraid of what might happen when the water goes down and farmers return to their homes."

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in Marion. Director Wesselius, left, and Mr. Wingate.

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"Yesterday (Feb. 10) I went 14 miles by boat and walking through water in hip boots," Mr. Drone said. "I worked New Haven, Gold Hill and Shawneetown townships. There are horses, cattle, and hogs marooned all over the county. On Round Pond Hill there are about 1000 hogs, 700 cattle, and 900 horses and mules. (Gallatin is heavily populated with livestock). This ridge has about 80 to 100 acres in it, mostly barren ground. The livestock had eaten all the shrubs, the bark off the trees, and the branches up as high as they could reach. Much of this stock will die from starvation. Some of it is dead already. When an animal gets weak and drops, the hogs

(Continued on page 10)

This Farm Tenancy Question

Here's a Cross Section of How Landlords and Tenants Feel About It

By LAWRENCE POTTER

"WE'RE doing all right now that prices are favorable again."

This is the general feeling among tenant farmers in the eastern Illinois grain belt where the percentage of tenant farmers to owner-operators is high. These farmers remember when prices were not so good and a fear still lurks that prices will not hold long enough to allow them to get out of debt and on the road to independence again.

National farm leaders, too, know that something must be done to keep good tenant farmers on the road towards land ownership. President Roosevelt appointed a committee to study the nation's tenancy problem. Two weeks ago, after careful consideration, this committee turned in the following recommendations: that a Farm Security Administration be established under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture; that a corporation be set up to buy farms and sell or lease them to deserving tenant-farmers; that the farms bought by the corporation be sold to selected tenants chosen for their ability to farm, their thrift, honesty, character and health; that the farms be sold without down payment on a 40 year amortized loan at 2½ per cent interest; that payments be made according to the value of crops produced in any one year.

"To keep land values on a level where farmers could better afford ownership" the committee recommended that a tax be levied to take practically all the profit from the resale of land within three years of its purchase.

To find out what tenants, landowners and owner-operators of farms think of these recommendations, we took a 360 mile trip through Grundy, Livingston, Ford, and Iroquois counties. Folks along the way were asked to give their opinions of the recommendations set forth by the President's committee.

A grain elevator manager said, "About 75 per cent of the tenants in this section couldn't make good without a landlord over them to tell them what to do."

His opinion was upheld generally by landowners along the way. Some tenants felt the same way about it while others claimed that landowners expect too much from tenants.

"Jim" Holderman, Farm Bureau director in Grundy county and a landowner, placed the blame for the evils of tenancy squarely on landowners when he remarked, "The extent of the evils of tenancy, such as soil fertility depletion and erosion, depend on the landlord. While most of our tenants need the watchful eye of the landlord to help make them better farmers, too many landlords are tight, stingy and don't know good farming when they see it."

The experiences of Victor Johns, Livingston county tenant farmer, are typical of what has been taking place on the better corn belt land in Illinois during the past few years. Johns started renting 17 years ago. Since 1924 he has operated the same 240 acre farm on which he raises about 150 acres of corn each year. His landowner gets half the grain and he pays cash for hayland and pasture.

Johns feeds his grain to cattle and hogs. He returns the manure to the land and plows under some clover or sweet clover every season. This practice keeps up the fertility and the crop yields have always been good. He believes that it is his duty to build up fertility because both he and his landlord get better returns that way.

During the first years Johns rented the farm, he and his landlord worked their problems out together to the advantage of both. Since they agreed on most things no lease was necessary. When buildings needed repair or a new fence had to be built the owner had the work done and Johns helped. A new crib was built, electric wiring was installed, the buildings were painted regularly and a concrete approach to the barn was laid, all without cost to the tenant.

Johns knew the cost of these improvements and did his best to keep them in good repair. He showed his appreciation by doing the best possible job of farming even though he had to hire extra help to do it.

When the depression struck, plans had been made to provide a new cattle shed for the Johns livestock. Money was scarce so the cattle have continued to be housed in the old shed. When the lack of funds prevented repainting and repairing the buildings, Johns did not complain because he had worked closely with his landlord and thus knew the financial situation.



VICTOR JOHNS, LIVINGSTON COUNTY TENANT.
"Farmers all should sign up for soil conservation and join the Farm Bureau to keep farm prices at parity."

By 1929 Victor Johns was ready to buy a farm of his own. He had saved some money with which to make a down payment. Prices hadn't been the best but the crops had been good every year.

"It was a good thing I didn't buy that year," he recalled, "for it cost me $1,000 a year to farm during the next three years and I'd have lost my farm anyway."

Like hundreds of other tenant farmers, Johns is looking ahead with hope. He wants to buy a farm some day but he realizes that with farm prices swinging up and down as they have in the past he may again be prevented from doing it. By the time he saves up another down

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"To keep land values on a level where farmers could better afford ownership" the committee recommended that a tax be levied to take practically all the profit from the resale of land within three years of its purchase.

To find out what tenants, landowners and owner-operators of farms think of these recommendations, we took a 360 mile trip through Grundy, Livingston, Ford, and Iroquois counties. Folks along the way were asked to give their opinions of the recommendations set forth by the President's committee.

A grain elevator manager said, "About 75 per cent of the tenants in this section couldn't make good without a landlord over them to tell them what to do."

His opinion was upheld generally by landowners along the way. Some tenants felt the same way about it while others claimed that landowners expect too much from tenants.

"Jim" Holderman, Farm Bureau director in Grundy county and a landowner, placed the blame for the evils of tenancy squarely on landowners when he remarked, "The extent of the evils of tenancy, such as soil fertility depletion and erosion, depend on the landlord. While most of our tenants need the watchful eye of the landlord to help make them better farmers, too many landlords are tight, stingy and don't know good farming when they see it."

The experiences of Victor Johns, Livingston county tenant farmer, are typical of what has been taking place on the better corn belt land in Illinois during the past few years. Johns started renting 17 years ago. Since 1924 he has operated the same 240 acre farm on which he raises about 150 acres of corn each year. His landowner gets half the grain and he pays cash for hayland and pasture.

Johns feeds his grain to cattle and hogs. He returns the manure to the land and plows under some clover or sweet clover every season. This practice keeps up the fertility and the crop yields have always been good. He believes that it is his duty to build up fertility because both he and his landlord get better returns that way.

During the first years Johns rented the farm, he and his landlord worked their problems out together to the advantage of both. Since they agreed on most things no lease was necessary. When buildings needed repair or a new fence had to be built the owner had the work done and Johns helped. A new crib was built, electric wiring was installed, the buildings were painted regularly and a concrete approach to the barn was laid, all without cost to the tenant.

Johns knew the cost of these improvements and did his best to keep them in good repair. He showed his appreciation by doing the best possible job of farming even though he had to hire extra help to do it.

When the depression struck, plans had been made to provide a new cattle shed for the Johns livestock. Money was scarce so the cattle have continued to be housed in the old shed. When the lack of funds prevented repainting and repairing the buildings, Johns did not complain because he had worked closely with his landlord and thus knew the financial situation.



VICTOR JOHNS, LIVINGSTON COUNTY TENANT.
"Farmers all should sign up for soil conservation and join the Farm Bureau to keep farm prices at parity."

By 1929 Victor Johns was ready to buy a farm of his own. He had saved some money with which to make a down payment. Prices hadn't been the best but the crops had been good every year.

It was a good thing I didn't buy that year," he recalled, "for it cost me $1,000 a year to farm during the next three years and I'd have lost my farm anyway.

Like hundreds of other tenant farmers, Johns is looking ahead with hope. He wants to buy a farm some day but he realizes that with farm prices swinging up and down as they have in the past he may again be prevented from doing it. By the time he saves up another down



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Tenancy Question
(Continued)

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He is not interested in borrowing all the money that it would take to buy a farm because, he reasons, if he borrowed all the capital the interest, even at 2½ per cent, would add too much to the cost of the land over 35 or 40 years.

"If the government wants to help us why doesn't it make all farmers sign up for the soil conservation program?" he asked, then continued seriously, "Then those boys who are taking a free ride but won't admit it will have to fall in line and we would be sure of good prices every year."

That every farmer should be a member of the Farm Bureau is Johns' opinion. He believes that if farmers back their own organization they can get the laws they need to keep prices at a parity level.

"I joined the Farm Bureau for the first time 17 years ago when I started farming. Some of my neighbors came in and talked it over with me and I decided it was a good thing. I went along for a while but times were bad in 1921 so I dropped out. When I moved here, the landlord paid my dues and told me to go to every meeting and get all I could from them. I have missed few meetings since then and I aim to belong as long as I farm," he related.

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(Continued on page 24)

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The final report of the conference drafted by a committee of 18 and unanimously adopted, is as follows:

(a) The farmers of this country insist they receive their fair share of the national income.

(b) That much of the Federal legislation pertaining to production which has been adopted by the Congress during the past few years has been approached from the emergency point of view; and that the time has come to present to the Congress an outline for revision of existing provisions of law and the adoption of new legislation which will constitute the basis for a long-time national agricultural program.

(c) That in the consideration of such a program the public welfare must be considered.

(d) That the normal requirements of all the people for food, feed and fiber must be provided and in addition thereto adequate reserves maintained against the hazards of weather, drought, flood, pests, and diseases, and against the dangers of international crises.

(e) That the national interest justifies a sound Federal program in the control of the erosional processes: without which control the land resources of the country would be wasted.

(f) That in the program of the conservation of the nation's natural resources there is justification for the bringing back into the public domain a substantial portion of the sub-marginal lands of the country.

(g) That in the program of conservation the soil fertility of the farmlands of the country must be maintained and increased.

(h) That the program must include an effective plan for the adjustment of production in line with effective demand.

(i) That the program must also include, through the use of an ever-normal granary, governmental assistance in controlling movement to market of crop supplies after same have been produced, in order to stabilize commodity prices at such levels as will insure a parity income to farmers and also a parity price to the producers of such crops.

(j) That it is to the public interest and to agriculture's to provide a plan of insurance to producers against the hazards of drought, floods, and other disasters.

(k) That widespread ownership of farm land by the operators thereof is a matter of public interest, and that a program should include an adequate and sound plan offering tenants better opportunity to buy farms.

(l) Your Committee desires to reaffirm and re-emphasize this premise, namely:

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In determining the price bases upon which loans will be made in connection with the Ever-Normal Granary, it must be recognized that accumulating surpluses depress price and create a ceiling above which prices of commodities cannot rise. Therefore it is imperative that the loans be made at the uppermost level to keep prices from declining below parity levels, to the full extent possible consistent with the dependence of the commodity upon export markets.

2. That the formulation and administration of the ever-normal granary program be carried on through permanently established governmental agencies or corporations rather than through any federal agencies now existing which are of a temporary and emergency character.

3. That the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act be amended providing for the postponement to January 1, 1940, as the date when administration and consent shall be had by the States.

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"(5) reestablishment, at as rapid a rate as the Secretary of Agriculture determines to be practicable and in the general public interest, of the ratio between the purchasing power of the net income per person on farms and that of the income per person not on farms that prevailed during the five year period August 1909 - July 1914, inclusive, as determined from statistics available in the United States Department of Agriculture, and the maintenance of such ratio."

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FARM LEADERS AGREE

(Continued)

yardstick here described may prove inadequate to assure parity of price and income for farmers under present conditions. In such event, the yardstick should be appropriately modified.

6. That present provisions of law be amended, or new legislation adopted, that would make possible the use of benefit payments to effect diversion in production when the ever-normal-granary program is found in any year to be insufficient to keep production in line with effective demand and protect the income of the producer; that in addition to the use of benefit payments to effect such diversion, every possible effort be made to find a sound plan to supplement the ever-normal-granary, and the use of additional benefit payments for diversion of crops, and wherein the taxing power of the federal government be used in such direction, or other sanctions of law including the licensing of handlers.

7. That the existing program of the federal government be enlarged and expanded, wherein the sub-marginal lands of the country would be brought back into the Public Domain, and that the utilization of such sub-marginal land so withdrawn be directed in such manner as to restore natural resources, minimize the dangers of floods, control erosion and provide additional national parks, forests, and wild life refuges. Such a program should be extended over a substantial number of years so that the local tax system would not be unduly disturbed and wherein the families now living on such lands could gradually move to better land offering greater opportunities. We further insist that forestry, conservation and all land-use problems be retained in the Department of Agriculture which alone makes possible a continued and integrated program.

8. That the marketing agreement provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act be reenacted and amended to strengthen the Act and include additional crops.

9. That the principle of an actuarially sound crop insurance program be endorsed.

10. That Sections 22 and 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act be retained with a continuing authority in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture to use the powers and funds authorized under these sections to support price levels in emergency situations and to move crop purchases under such authority into areas of under-consumption and into the export market and to aid in orderly marketing. That any unexpended balance in the Treasury arising under Section 32 at the end of a fiscal year be covered into the Commodity Credit Corporation or its successor.

11. That legislation be adopted authorizing existing agencies related to agriculture, or a new agency under the supervision of such existing agencies, to encourage more general holding of farm units by owner-operators.

12. That in the development of all these programs encouragement be given to associations of producers not only in the soil conservation program and the ever-normal granary program, but also in the distribution and handling of such crops affected by such programs.

13. That a system of federally controlled and regulated warehouses and terminal market facilities be established.

14. That federal legislation be enacted to provide grades, standards and inspection in interstate commerce for basic and non-basic crops, not presently covered by adequate legislation.

WHEN THE WATER CAME

(Continued from page 6)

are right on it. Dead horses, mules, hogs and chickens are floating around. We got a small barge load of feed — about two tons — out to this island on Feb. 9. It won't go far. We could get feed if we had the boats."

From Gallatin, too came complaints of red tape and failure by the state troops to bring needed aid. A shortage of boats was prevalent everywhere.

At Ullin, the U. S. Marines were helping supply emergency feed needs of livestock, Lee Lingenfelter, Farm Bureau president reported. The Red Cross was caring for 5500 refugees around Villa Ridge, 2500 more at Anna. "We need seed oats, corn, hay, and cash," Farm Adviser G. C. Smith of Pope-Hardin county reported.

Typical of the flood situation in this area is the report on White county made by President I. E. Pollard and Adviser Thurman Wright of the White County Farm Bureau; 27 per cent of county flooded, 40 per cent of the farmers; 860 farm families flooded; 52 per cent of county's horses and mules in flood area, several hundred lost, 30 per cent of cattle in flood area, 7 per cent lost, 40 per cent of county's hogs in flood area, 63 per cent drowned (about 800); 30 per cent of chickens in flood area, 90 per cent of them drowned; nearly all grain in the flood lost; 96 per cent of flooded farmers had grain to carry through and 85 per cent of this grain lost; practically all roughage — hay and straw — was in bottoms and 85 per cent of this is lost.

In this county, the Farm Bureau had carefully organized committees by townships, and had set up relief bases where the number of livestock being fed was recorded. The Red Cross and Resettlement Administration were supplying emergency needs. There wasn't enough feed to go around but what there was, was being divided equitably. At these livestock relief stations, more than 650 horses were being fed, 2100 cattle, 400 cows, and about 1000 chickens. A few farmers had salvaged enough feed to care for their own stock.

At the annual meeting of Illinois Grain Corporation, Peoria, Feb. 12, Earl C. Smith, president of the IAA released an appeal calling on all County Farm Bureaus not in the flood area to organize campaigns for securing donations of hay, grain, and cash to be sent into the flood zone as soon as the waters subside. The IAA board of directors followed this up on Feb. 18 at their regular monthly meeting with a substantial appropriation to pay freight charges for hauling feed supplies to the flood zone. The next day a letter was directed to all counties by A. R. Wright of the flood relief committee giving further details of the flood situation and requesting that reports of donations be made to the IAA offices promptly. Shipping directions will be given so as to result in a coordinated movement of supplies to each area as needed.—Editor.

LIVINGSTON FIRST

MORE than $2800 in cash, 4500 bushels of corn, three truckloads of clothing and 300 bushels of oats were donated by Livingston County farmers for the aid of destitute farmers in the flood area, according to O. D. Brissenden, assistant director of organization for the Illinois Agricultural Association.

This was all contributed during a three-day period through an organization of 500 solicitors working under auspices of the Livingston County Farm Bureau and the Livingston County Home Bureau.

A letter from Mr. Brissenden to IAA headquarters quoting Charles Lauritzen, president of the Livingston County Farm Bureau, reads as follows:

(Continued on page 29)

Introducing the New I A A Directors



A. G. Eggerding



L. M. Knox



C. M. Smith



Dwight Hart

Biggest man physically on the IAA board is good-natured August G. Eggerding, new director from the 25th district. He stands 6' 1½" tall and carries his 256 lbs. with ease. Eggerding was born Oct. 9, 1879, near Red Bud in Randolph County. His father came from Germany in 1852, the year Jas. Polk was elected president of the United States. He soon found his way to Randolph County and built a log cabin where the Eggerding house now stands.

When the Randolph County Farm Bureau was organized 20 years ago, Mr. Eggerding became a charter member. A Farm Bureau community chairman, he was elected president of the Randolph County Service Company when it was launched.

Mr. Eggerding's list of offices reads like "Who's Who." He has been president of his local bank, the Red Bud Trust Company, for 21 years. He has served as president of the Horse Prairie township Mutual Fire Insurance Company since 1918, is president of the Horse Prairie Township District Tornado Insurance Company, president of the Red Bud Quarry Company, and is a member of the Town Board. He is chairman of the local soil conservation committee and secretary of the Rural Resettlement committee.

The Eggerding farm of 200 acres produced 100 acres of wheat, 40 corn, 25 oats, and eight acres alfalfa last year. On his farm are nine horses, 15 milk cows and heifers. He also has a tractor and drives a Chevrolet car. He is married and has five children, three boys and two girls. Edwin, 29, is an oil truck salesman, Adelia teaches school at Waterloo, Ia., Oliver is a minister in the Lutheran church at Wessington Springs, So. Dakota, Wilbert, 22, is at home, and Dorothy is a stenographer in Sparta.

Dwight Hart, newly elected director from the 21st district is a pioneer Farm Bureau builder. He hails from Sharpsburg in Christian County. Although the doctor made him give up active farming 12 years ago, his interest in his 240 acre farm, now operated by his son-in-law, has never lapsed.

Born near Edinburg in 1872, he became a charter member of the Christian County Farm Bureau 19 years ago. His public life in Farm Bureau work started three years later when he was elected secretary. For ten years he held the office of president of the Christian County Farm Bureau, guiding it successfully through many a difficult situation. He helped organize the Christian County Service Company during this period.

Mr. Hart served as chairman of the County Tax Committee and on the legislative committee. He was appointed chairman of the Christian County Debt Adjustment Committee by the Governor. He served also as vice-president and director of the Soybean Marketing Association.

Farming runs in the Hart family. Mr. Hart's grandfather, a pioneer from Tennessee, settled near the Macoupin-Morgan County line in the early days. His father also farmed in Morgan before moving to Christian County. Pure-bred Berkshire hogs and pure-bred Shorthorn cattle are raised on the Hart farm.

Mr. Hart is married and has two daughters, one married. He lost a son at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., during the world war.

Leo M. Knox, newly elected director from the 13th district, was born in his present home three miles east of Morrison in Whiteside County, 44 years ago. When the Whiteside County Farm Bureau was organized and started functioning in 1917, he became a charter member and has belonged ever since. For several years he served as a director.

His love for the farm is shown by the fact that he started farming at 21 years of age in 1913. At the present time he operates 388 acres in two farms. He graduated from high school where he distinguished himself as an athlete in football and basket ball and later attended the University of Illinois College of Agriculture for several years.

Mr. Knox comes to the IAA board well qualified for his board duties. He has been secretary-treasurer of the Whiteside Service Company since its organization. Knox was formerly president of the Farmers Elevator and Supply Company of Morrison and still serves as a director. He has been secretary-treasurer of the Morrison National Farm Loan Association since it was organized and more recently became secretary of the Rural National Farm Loan Association of Mt. Carroll. Farm adviser F. H. Shuman reports that Mr. Knox has the best record on land bank loans among more than 1200 farm loan secretaries in the St. Louis Land Bank territory. He is an excellent judge of land values and human nature.

President of the Morrison Rotary Club, school director, former purebred Holstein breeder, are other local activities. He is married and has four children: Loren, 18; Crystal, 14; Ellis, 9; and Doris, 3.

Charles M. "Charlie" Smith, president of the Woodford County Farm Bureau, is the new IAA director in the 17th district. A livestock and dairy farmer, all the grain is fed on the 365 acre farm. The milk from his 12 Guernsey cows is marketed through the Peoria Milk Producers, and the four to five carloads of cattle plus several carloads of lambs fed annually go to market through the Peoria and Chicago Producers Commission Association. "Everything I sell off the farm goes to market through cooperative channels," he said.

Mr. Smith was born in 1886 in the house in which he now lives. He attended country school, later Eureka College. A charter member of the Farm Bureau, he served six years on the executive committee and for the past five years as president. He is also a director in the Woodford County Service Co., Eureka National Farm Loan Association, and Woodford County Agricultural Association (seed).

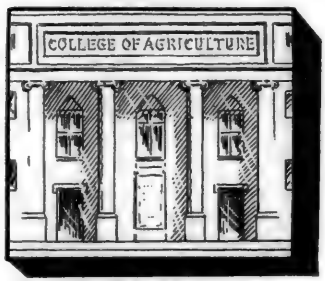
Mr. Smith's grandfather acquired the original 80 acres of the Smith farm from the government at $2½ an acre. His father who was on the farm 35 years bought additional land to make 365 acres.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children, both girls.

You can buy BLUE SEAL FEEDS with Confidence

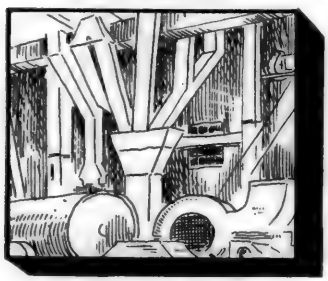


ALL MIXTURES BASED ON RESEARCH



In formulating BLUE SEAL Feeds, Illinois farmers, through their own organization are now making use of every essential fact gained from research and experience in feeds and feeding.

MANUFACTURED UNDER OUR SUPERVISION



Every ounce of Blue Seal Feed is balanced and uniform — all ingredients must comply with our rigid specifications — are weighed to exact proportions and mixed approximately 960 times by modern machinery.

AN EXPERIENCED ORGANIZATION BEHIND EVERY BAG

BLUE SEAL Feeds are formulated by and manufactured under the supervision of the Illinois Farm Supply Company — one of the most successful farm cooperatives in the United States, whose other products have lowered power costs on farms through actual cash returns exceeding $5,000,000.00. Your organization now sets out to lower feeding costs!

BLUE SEAL Feeds are new, yes! But their formulae are sound and tried. Their ingredients are the finest. They are manufactured under the vigilance of your organization with $50,000,000.00 of business experience behind it. BLUE SEAL Feeds are worthy of your confidence because the whole cycle — formulation — manufacture — distribution are controlled by your own organization.

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Illinois Farm Supply Company

608 South Dearborn Street **Chicago**

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ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION handled more grain in 1936 than in any year since it was organized.

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The ten high elevators in volume marketed through Illinois Grain Corporation follow: Graymont 418,104 bu., Beason 381,524 bu., Colfax 369,519 bu., Mazon 368,672 bu., Tuscola 343,528 bu., Ottawa 342,908 bu., Lee Co. 307,689 bu., Earlville 287,625 bu., Serena 280,500 bu., and Cissna Park 269,728 bu.

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E. D. Lawrence of Bloomington was elected to the board of directors to succeed G. C. Johnstone of the same county, who has served as director and president during the past seven years. George L. Potter of Graymont, Livingston county, later was chosen president of the board for the coming year. Other newly elected directors are George Thier, West Brooklyn, Lee county; Charles Haller, Edwards, Peoria county; O. G. Anderson, Gibson City, Ford county. J. Fred Romine, Tuscola, and Fred Zimmerman, San Jose, were re-elected. Directors at large selected by the IAA are A. O. Eckert, Belleville; Eugene Curtis, Champaign; and A. R. Wright, Varna. Directors whose terms did not expire this year are A. E. Burwash, Champaign; Charles Schmitt, Beason; Harold Joy, Chapin; G. L. Potter, Graymont; Ralph Allen, Delavan; E. E. Stevenson, Streator. Mr. Stevenson was elected vice-president, Mr. Schmitt, secretary, and R. A. Cowles, treasurer.

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RED ROOM CROWDED
Delegates attentive as Earl C. Smith addresses audience at Jefferson Hotel.

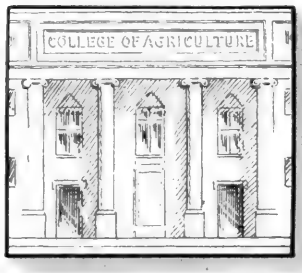
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You can buy BLUE SEAL FEEDS with Confidence

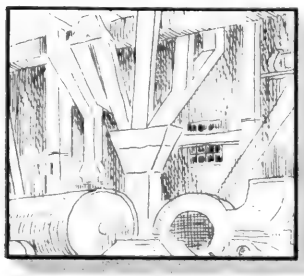


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The "retains" to be deducted are one-eight cent per bushel on all grain the first two years, one-fourth cent the next three years, and one-half cent on wheat and flax, three-eights cent on corn, soybeans and barley and other grain except oats at one-fourth cent for the last five years. The "retains" went into effect July 15, 1936.

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Chief speaker at the afternoon session was Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association who reported that the principles of the farm program recently adopted by farm leaders at Washington coincides with action taken at the annual meeting of the IAA in January.

Resolutions were adopted supporting farm price parity and other policies of the general farm organizations; endorsing the ever-normal granary, security of income and parity purchasing power for farmers; supporting the National Grain marketing program; pledging co-operation; to co-operatives handling other commodities and reaffirming "our faith in the American form of government and its free institutiions and their adaptability to changing conditions."

Branch manager Charles P. Cummings of the Farmers National at Peoria arranged the entertainment — a local magician — which was much enjoyed. J. H. Checkley of Logan county led community singing.

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Co-operative Livestock Marketing Gains

ALMOST 5,000 more carloads of Illinois livestock went to market the co-operative way in 1936 than in 1935, Samuel Sorrells, president, told the 450 members and share holders of Illinois Livestock Marketing Association who attended the annual meeting of the association at the Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, February 19.

The equivalent of 124,698 carloads of livestock was marketed from Illinois last year as compared to 111,836 carloads the year before. Of this total volume 22.7 per cent was sold through co-operative channels in 1936 as compared to 21.3 per cent the year before.

Market outlets continued to increase throughout the state during the year, Sorrells reported. With livestock handled in 145 county auctions, packer owned buying points and by small packers, plus numerous sales to country buyers, it is evident that livestock marketing in Illinois is being decentralized. It is becoming increasingly difficult for farmers to develop the most effective and the most efficient marketing methods when the tendency on the selling side is toward decentralized marketing.

Approximately 70 per cent of federally inspected slaughter of meat animals is done by four large packers which shows that the buying is still being done by concentrated buying power. This also increases the problem of maintaining effective and efficient marketing methods, the president said.

Three Point Program

Producers of livestock must look further ahead than they have in the past if they are to build a marketing system over which the farmers will have reasonable control, was the warning sounded by the association's head. If the producer is to maintain a fair price level and is to get a fair share of the consumer's dollar, the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association must place more emphasis on long term objectives.

"The association has three major purposes. First, to conduct an educational and informational field work program in co-operation with the county Farm Bureaus, the Illinois Agricultural Association and co-operating marketing agencies. Second, to maintain a sales service for the affiliated county marketing associations. Third, to provide a market outlet for wool through co-operative channels," Sorrells explained.

Throughout the year field service work was carried on by L. D. Hall in the northern section of the state and by S. T. Simpson in the southern section. Naturally the type of work they did varied with local conditions. Among the most popular activities were market tours, feed lot tours, outlook meetings for feeders, and local meetings.

The increased volume of business handled during the year shows that an effective sales service for affiliated county marketing associations was maintained. While McLean county led the state in volume of livestock marketed co-operatively, Stark county marketed a greater percentage of livestock produced, co-operatively.

Wool growers in territories where the co-operation of local agencies has been secured, profited from the higher price levels established through co-operative selling. During the year the association marketed 159,119 pounds of wool on a graded weight basis which provides for returns to growers in accordance with the quality of wool each produces.

The average net returns to growers for the entire amount of wool sold, including all grades, was 32 cents per pound. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the average country price which prevailed in Illinois throughout the year was 26.4 cents per pound.

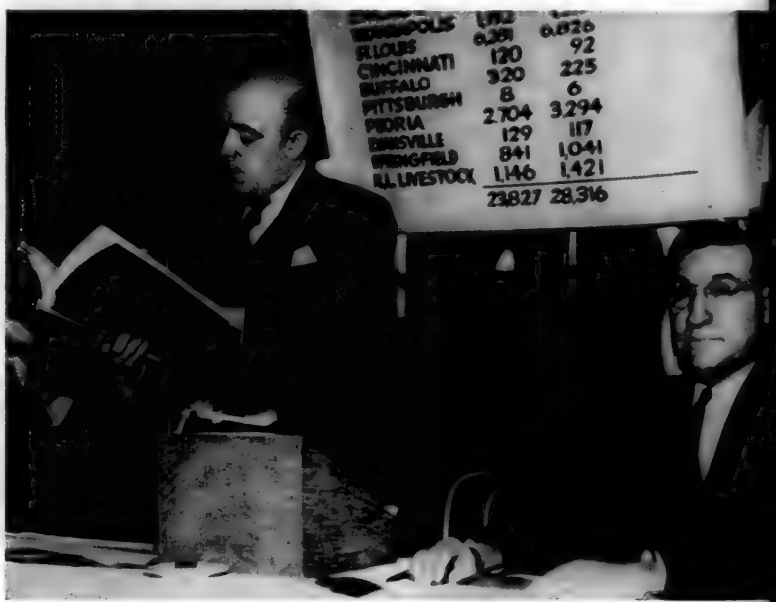
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(Continued on page 22)



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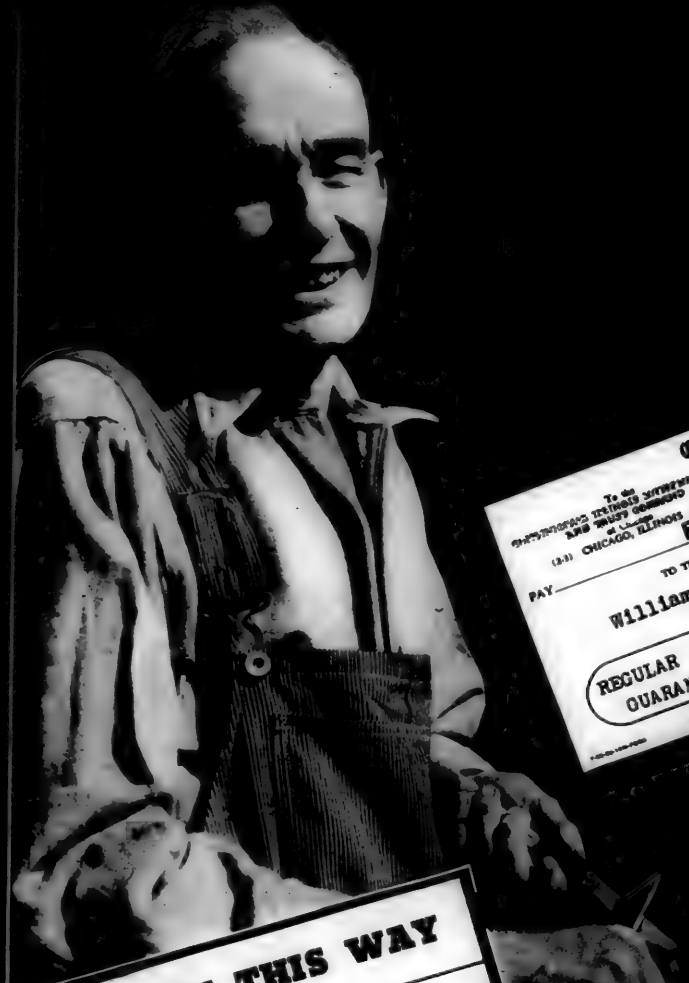
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Country Life Insurance Co. Voucher No. 26282

Date January 1, 1956

PAY TO THE ORDER OF William Countryman $ 78.50

EXACTLY $78 & 50 CTS.

Country Life Insurance Co.

Signature

REGULAR MONTHLY PAYMENT
GUARANTEED LIFE INCOME

IT'S EASY THIS WAY

Age	You Save Per Month	Face Value of Policy	Monthly Income For Life
RETIRE AT AGE 65			
30	$9.41	$5,000	$39.25 per month
30	18.82	10,000	78.50 per month
40	29.11	10,000	78.50 per month
RETIRE IN 20 YEARS			
35	31.29	9,000	56.25 per month
40	32.27	9,000	63.00 per month

All of the above policies guarantee 10 years payment to beneficiary, if you don't live.
Above premiums are paid annually and are further reduced by dividends. Doubling these premiums doubles your retirement income.

RETIRE ON A COUNTRY LIFE
MONTHLY INCOME CHECK

You don't have to be rich to retire on a monthly income for life. Just take out a COUNTRY LIFE pension policy and plan to quit work someday on a regular monthly income. You don't have to wait until you are 70 years old to retire. You can start your income in 20 years, or at any age you desire. The Company takes your premium payments, carefully invests them along with the dividends left with the Company, and has the money ready to pay out when you retire.

UNSURPASSED STRENGTH—LOW NET COST

Country Life offers you *unsurpassed security* and *low net cost* Legal Reserve Life Insurance. Rates are guaranteed. They cannot be increased. Compare them with others. And remember that while you are building up a retirement fund, your family will be protected up to the face value of your policy should anything happen to you.

The Roots of This Family Are in the Soil

About Mrs. Will Parks of Rock Island County, Home Maker and Home Bureau Leader

By Nell Flatt Goodman

WITH a heritage of three hundred and twenty acres of land handed over from the Indians to the government and from the government to her husband's grandfather and on down to her husband, no wonder Mrs. Will Parks of Rock Island county, Northwest director of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, wanted a better understanding of her job as homemaker to help maintain that heritage.

Mr. and Mrs. Parks live in the large roomy house built in the time of Mr. Parks' father. With some changes an apartment has been arranged and is now occupied by their oldest son, his wife and their two children. Father and son look after the land together. Another boy, 19, is teaching but expects to finish one more year in college and graduate in agriculture. Annie Laurie, the one daughter, now married and interested in farming, along with the boys helped to fill the house with medals and ribbons in 4-H club work. The youngest boy, 10, expects to start in 4-H work soon with Shorthorn cattle. The roots of the family are in the soil. They do not expect to move to Iowa next year, perhaps Nebraska the next, and on to California after that. Their home has been, and continues to be, established.

"The house is somewhat different from the original log cabin built on the farm," Mrs. Parks said. "But the spot where that log cabin stood always will be of interest and pride in this family. Our sons and our grandsons will cherish all the old family stories, history and traditions."

Mrs. Parks, a happy looking, brown-eyed woman is charmingly young for a grandmother. In explaining the influence of Home Bureau in this successful family, she said, "Through Home Bureau I gained a greater realization of my partnership and close relationship in the business of farming. When we were keeping farm accounts in connection with the University, I was amazed that we were listed, because of the food we produced on the farm, in a certain income group. I hadn't realized that our garden produce, milk and butter, fruits and meat meant so much in actual dollars.



MRS. WILL PARKS
"I hadn't realized that our garden produce meant so much in actual dollars."

"With study of the actual job as homemaker, a woman has a greater understanding of her importance in the business of farming. This sense of an actual place in the plan has helped many a woman to be contented and take roots for her family in farm life.

"You see," Mrs. Parks explained, "I lived in Rock Island or Moline, went to school or taught school before I was married, and I knew very little about homemaking or even housekeeping. I supposed one just learned that sort of thing some way or another, and so I studied Latin and languages when I went to Grinnell college. Then when I came out here on the farm to make my home I found there was much to learn."

Mrs. Parks adapted herself readily to the new life and soon built up social contacts with her neighbors as well. One of the first things she did was to organize a neighborhood club, the first of its kind in that community. Twenty-five years later, that club is still active. Endeavouring to make up for lost time in the scientific study of homemaking, she attended the semi-annual conferences on home economics held at the University of Illinois. There, in January, 1924, she helped to write the state constitution for Home Bureau when it was organized.

Mrs. Brigdon, now honorary president of New York State Home Bureau talked at that meeting. "We all were much interested and before long we had a state organization for Illinois," she said. "Mrs. Spencer Ewing of Bloomington was president and I was vice-chairman of that first board. Later I was busy with the children and it has been only in recent years that I have been able to help in an official capacity in the state organization. All the time, however we had our county group in which I served for seven years."

Diversified farming is the order on the Parks farm. The family has included many small fruits and an orchard in the farm layout. Mrs. Parks also points with pride to the butter which she makes and delivers to special customers every Saturday morning. An electric churn is one of the latest labor saving devices.

Better farm to market roads is one particular interest to the Parks family in the IAA program. As Mrs. Parks says "We live on a state aid road without any aid."

With all the community activities in which they take part they have need of good roads. Mrs. Parks for seven years was leader of 4-H club work. From

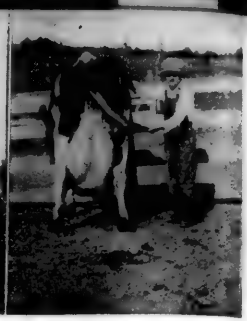
(Continued on page 22)



"— AND HERE WE'LL PLANT SPIREA"
Planning landscape on E. E. Elsbury farm, Lake county. Max Fuller, U. of I., points to map.



100 PERCENT FAMILY
Mrs. Bail is a Home Bureau member, Fred, a Farm Bureau member and Charles and Dewey are 4-H'ers. They live in Fayette county.



6 FEET AND 2 INCHES —
around udder. Roy Bowers' cow, Stephenson county.



SIT-DOWN STRIKE?
No sir! A high school horse owned and trained by Charles Sharkey of Lee County. Charlie says he's a good rider, too.



PRIZE PORKER
Donald Fisher with his fat barrow, champion of Wabash county 4-H show.



LEFT HAND MILKER
One-eyed Jersey cow owned by Dan Davis, Union county.



RECORD BREAKERS, THEY
Three graduates of the Plain Tree School, Effingham county, Madonna Bussman, Clarence Zerrusen and Marie Nosbisch attended school for 8 years, never missed a day.



YIPPEE! YIPPEE!
Three Stark county Indians, Bernice Fritz, Donna Streitmatter, Mary Webster, rode in the Wyoming Centennial parade.



BUDDIES
Rex came to see what his mistress planned to do with Cuzzie, both got snapped. Rachel Thompson's friends, Bond county.



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A pony apiece and a cat to boot. The Florschuetz children, Lee county, pose for a picture.



LOOKING FOR A COOL SPOT
It was 100 in the shade when Carroll Turnure and "Poochie" took a ride in search of a cool breeze.



WATERMELON! OH BOY!
J. E. Tulruther, Tazewell county, enjoys a cool melon with his sons.



A FLASHY PAIR, THEY

Sorrel colts, flaxen manes and tails, raised and owned by Fred Turner, Peoria county 4-H club member.



C'MON THE WATER'S FINE

Part of a flock of 160 geese and 80 ducks on a pond on the Clingingsmith farm in Adams county. Photo by Miss Ada Clingingsmith.

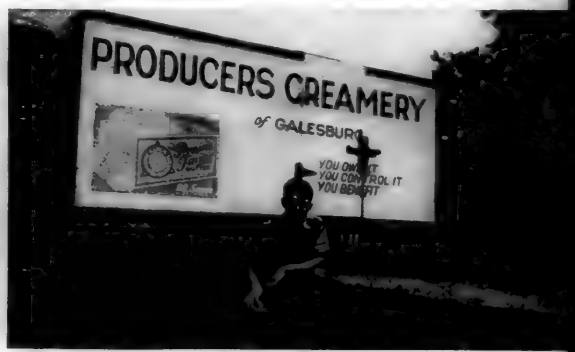
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FOR EVERY MAN, A PAINT BRUSH

This group spread 21 gallons of Soyoil paint in the Mt. Sterling Producers Creamery after hours. They are, left to right front row: Fay Jones, engineer; Herb Orr, cream grader; Harold Meservey, painter; John Riggins, churn man. Top row: Roy Mays, plant supt.; O. R. Ingram, bookkeeper; Raymond Cecil, cream salesman; "Sunshine" Ash, fieldman.



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Genial Franklin (Benny to most folks) Bowden started picking up cream for the Producers Creamery of Galesburg in July, 1935, and he's been on the job every day since.



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Wilbert Hillerman and his English Shepherd dog Rex are inseparable. They live in Randolph county.



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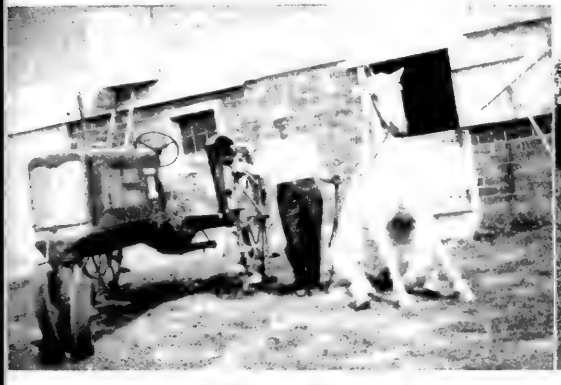
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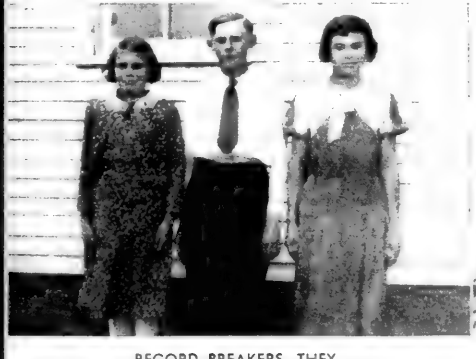
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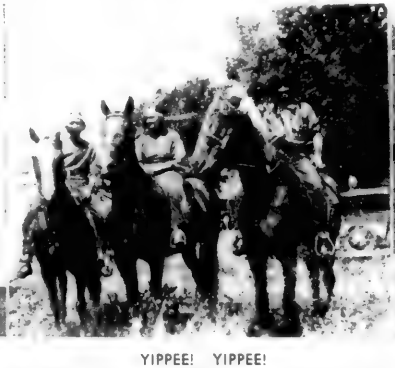
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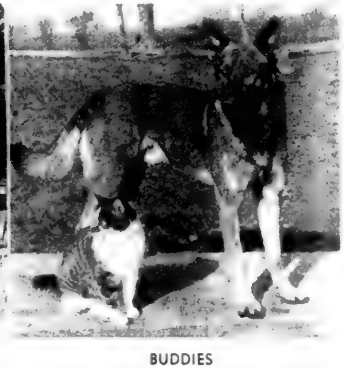
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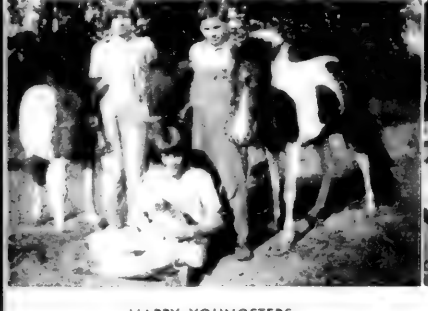
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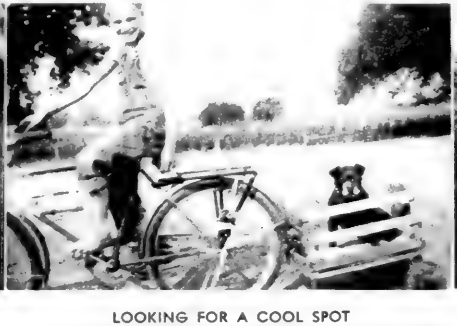
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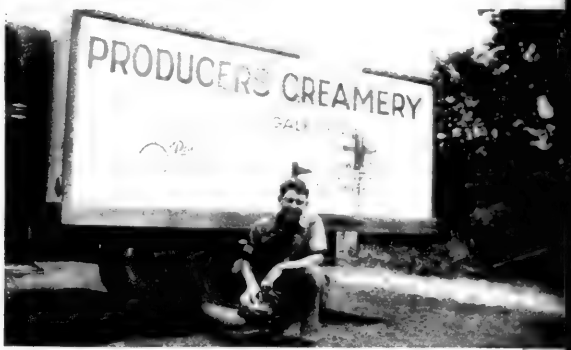
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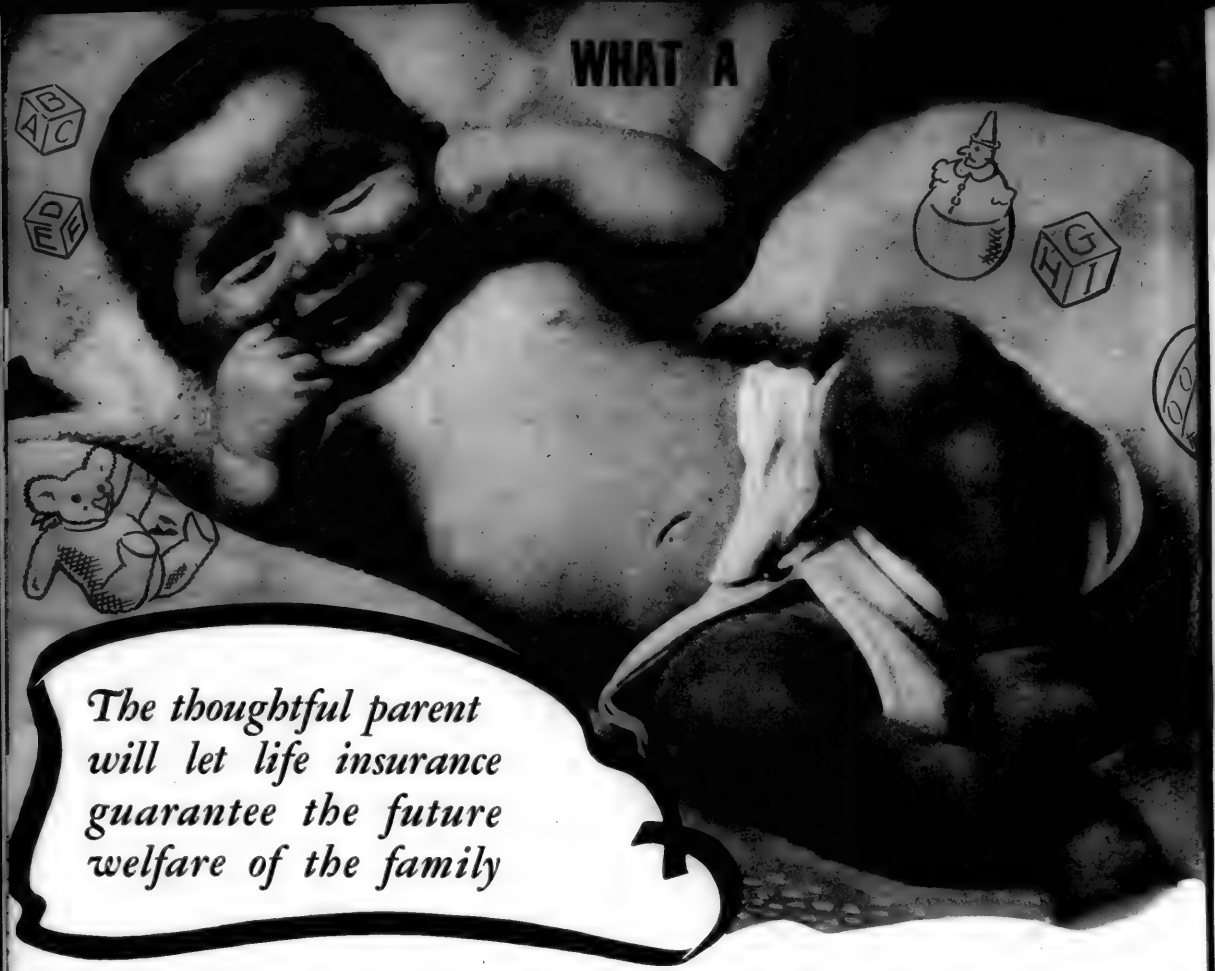
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Their school is located on the corner of Carlinville, Brushy Mound, Honey Point, and Shaws Point townships in Macoupin county. The teacher is Miss Aurela Weidner.



The thoughtful parent will let life insurance guarantee the future welfare of the family

Baby's smile says, "What a glorious world" . . . what fun to be here . . . how happy . . . how comfortable.

"Mother and Dad. They'll take care of me. They'll watch over and protect me. No matter what happens, I can count on them."

A glorious world today, perhaps. But what of tomorrow? Will your family have an adequate income for food and shelter should anything happen to you? Will there be money for everyday necessities . . . money to educate the children if you were suddenly taken away?

You have plans for the future . . . for your family . . . for your own happiness and security when you quit work.

You want to be independent . . . to have a home of your own . . . to be free of debt . . . to have the ordinary comforts . . . education for your children . . . a monthly income when you retire.

Whatever your dreams and plans . . . Country Life Insurance can help you make them all come true.

You can create an estate immediately by the stroke of a pen. It's easy to guarantee the future independence and happiness of your family . . . to get ready now for retirement with a monthly income check for life.

Let Country Life Insurance keep it a glorious world for you and your family. Country Life offers insurance for both fathers and mothers and the children, too. And at substantially lower than average net cost because ours is a company of low mortality and preferred risks.

PER $1000 WHOLE LIFE PARTICIPATING

Age	Annual Premium	Semi-Annual Premium
30	$17.75	$ 9.23
35	20.63	10.73
40	24.46	12.72

PER $1000 WHOLE LIFE PARTICIPATING

Age	Annual Premium	Semi-Annual Premium
1	$10.55	$ 5.49
5	10.66	5.54
10	11.42	5.94

Ask the agent at your County Farm Bureau office. Or write for rates at your age to

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago

Henry Opfer - Farmer

A New Member Who Believes In The Farm Bureau As A Permanent Institution For Helping Fayette County Farmers

THE wave of immigration that swept westward three-quarters of a century or more ago brought to Southern Illinois thousands of settlers from Germany — men and women who had always lived on the soil, who understood its culture and management.

Throughout the St. Louis fluid milk marketing area, you will find descendants of these sturdy and thrifty settlers today making a good living on land that others deserted or passed by for the more fertile acres west of the Mississippi.

You can travel mile after mile, for example, in Fayette county, Illinois and find comfortable homes, good buildings, thriving crops and livestock on the light grey silt loam soils common to this region. It was on such land that Farm Bureau member Henry Opfer was born in a log cabin 62 years ago in Wilberton township, in the southwest corner of Fayette county — a few miles east of St. Peter.

Henry's father settled originally in nearby Washington county, coming from the old country in 1860. He bought the farm on which his son Henry and family now reside, shortly after the close of the Civil War — 1865 — and moved on it two years later. Not until 1880 did the growing family feel that it was sufficiently well off to forsake the log house and build the present comfortable home out of finished lumber.

Henry Opfer, short, stocky, and blue-eyed with a short cropped mustache is one of Fayette county's successful farmers although he would be the last to make such a claim. It was a cold wintry day when we stopped to see him. But Henry was out working as usual clad only in a light sweater and jacket — spreading manure on alfalfa stubble. Hard of hearing, he listened closely to catch the questions that unfolded the story of his life work as a farmer.

One of the first in his community to try limestone — that explains in part his success — Mr. Opfer told how 23 years ago a state employee from the prison at Menard, stopped at the farm one day. He was looking for an outlet for agricultural limestone from the prison quarry. He persuaded Opfer to try a carload. It cost 99 cents a ton delivered at St. Peter. The limestone was applied on wheat ground early in the fall. The following spring the field was sowed to red clover.



MRS. HENRY OPFER
"Her co-operation figured in the final result."



HENRY OPFER
"I am satisfied with Farm Bureau all around."

He as well as his neighbors were astonished when the red clover on the limed soil turned out 2¼ tons to the acre. "Everyone asked how I did it," said Opfer. "I told them it was the limestone."

A few years later he bought three carloads more. And while he admits that he might have used more limestone with profit, today you will find alfalfa, red clover and sweet clover growing on limed soil all around the Opfer farm. These crops figure most importantly in turning a profit from the rotation of corn, wheat, rye, oats, cow peas, and soybeans on the 337 acres operated by Henry and his sons Carl and Elmer.

In growing sweet clover as a soil improvement crop Henry Opfer doesn't follow the practice sometimes recommended of plowing under the new growth in the spring for corn. He likes to leave the sweet clover down in pasture, or for seed, and turn it under in the fall. "This system has two advantages," he said. "We often get a seed crop and it rests the soil. We get better corn and wheat crops this way."

This year a sweet clover seed crop was taken from 26 acres. The seed was whipped out with an old binder rigged up under the direction of the county farm adviser. The platform of the binder reel was screened all around to hold the seed. The speed of the binder reel was increased by changing the sprocket wheel. As the binder moves through the field the paddles whirl around whipping the seed from the heads of the plants. This system gets a lot of seed at minimum expense in handling. The seed is later cleaned for sale.

For the past 40 years Henry Opfer has maintained a stud of jacks and stallions which breed about 200 mares each spring. In the post war years — 1918 to 1924 — he said there was little interest in raising colts. But since then the demand has been better, particularly in recent years. He charges $10 for producing a live colt that will stand up and suck.

Opfer is dubious about the future outlook for horse breeding. "Tractors are coming in fast again," he said. "They sold 15 in St. Peter this season. That's going to hurt our business."

The power on the Opfer farm is furnished by a tractor and five brood mares. The tractor is used to operate a threshing machine and other power machinery for custom work.

The Holstein herd of 18 cows is relied on for a substantial part of the farm income. Fifteen years ago Mr. Opfer experimented by crossing a Jersey bull on his Holsteins. "That was a mistake," he said. "The resulting heifers and cows were smaller and so was their milk flow. We have been using a purebred Holstein bull since 1923. We like Holsteins be-



"WE'RE GETTING LOTS OF ATTENTION THIS MORNING"
Horses and Mules Help Make the Opfer Farm Pay.



MULES "PAPPY," AND THE BOSS
"About 200 Mares Each Spring."

cause they deliver a heavier flow of milk, although the test is lower than with other breeds."

The milk goes to Pevely Dairy at St. Louis and is sold by Sanitary Milk Producers. The present price is $2.14 per cwt. at St. Louis with a hauling charge of 45 cents per 100 pounds. Many of the cows are excellent producers, thanks to good breeding and intelligent feeding with alfalfa and clover hay and a balanced home-mixed grain ration.

The farm has yielded up to 21 bushels average on wheat and 45 to 50 bushels an acre of corn. Last summer's drouth cut crop yields considerably below these figures.

The Opfer home has its own electric light plant and other conveniences. Nevertheless Henry would be pleased to see an extension of the electric high line put through on his road.

Mr. and Mrs. Opfer have put in the best years of their life on this farm, constantly striving to improve it, yet neither has any thought of retiring.

They have reared a family of five children — three daughters and two sons. One daughter, Emma Claussing, resides on a farm near Palatine and is a member of the Cook County Farm Bureau. Annie and Edna are also married and live on farms in Fayette county. Carl lives with his family down the road and is active with his father in the management and operation of the farm. Elmer, the youngest, is at home taking a man's place along with his Dad and brother. Like many of their neighbors, the Opfers are active members of the Lutheran church in the community.

Back of the house a small vineyard aroused visions of a well stocked wine cellar. And, sure enough, a moment later at the house a generous pitcher of sweet grape wine and glasses were passed around in typical German custom.

Mrs. Opfer greeted us warmly as she busied herself about her large kitchen. A single glance made you feel that in this kitchen and home, in this wife and mother lay the reason for half or more of Henry Opfer's success as a farmer. No form of living draws the family together like that on the farm. City people seldom have the same opportunity for a happy family life as that in farming. And Mrs. Opfer's home-made bread, pies, cookies and cakes, say nothing of her earlier labors outdoors for the common good have figured heavily in the final result in this happy and successful family enterprise.

The Farm Bureau is new in Fayette county, but Mr. Opfer is sold on it as a permanent institution for the improvement of Fayette county agriculture. "I am satisfied with it all around," he said. "I appreciate the advice and help I get in doing a better job of farming. I think the Farm Bureau will grow. It surely ought to."

Opfer is a stockholder and patron of the Fayette Service Company. He likes the savings on auto insurance in the IAA company. He is public spirited, too. "The Farm Bureau is benefiting all the farmers. It helps non-members as well as members," he said.

ROOTS IN THE SOIL

(Continued from page 17)

her club was chosen one of the first girls to be sent to the National Club camp at Washington from this state. The first demonstration team she trained won the state championship. She also served as coach for the dramatic tournaments. Mrs. Parks does dramatic reading herself and helps along with community programs in that way. The summer round-up for school children has been a special project of the county in the health work of Home Bureau under her direction, also immunization work against diphtheria.

"How women have changed since Home Bureau was first organized," Mrs. Parks commented. Their interests have broadened. They are interested in more than cooking and sewing. They realize as Mrs. Burns said in her talk at Farm and Home week that "the homemaker to make a successful family life needs an intellectual life more stimulating and challenging than that furnished by quilt patterns or tricky salads."

"I believe that personality development in the home will be given more and more attention by Home Bureau in the next few years. From successful families we may hope to build successful communities. In our county, we find Home Bureau touches all women, those on the farm, those living in villages or towns. The only requirement is that they be interested in homemaking. Home Bureau has made it possible for rural women to attain many things including better homes. Now we must add to that by showing what part homemakers can take in other than material things.

"When we can help to build successful families, happier communities, a feeling of stability and pride in our agricultural and home life, surely the organization of Home Bureau will have helped to build a better nation."

And that, is the hope of Mrs. Will Parks and her happy family.

Livestock Meeting

(Continued from page 15)

To maintain the price of beef during July and August, the contact department of the National Association secured the co-operation of chain stores throughout the country in conducting a campaign to sell more domestic beef. The result was a 30 per cent increase in beef sales during August.

A similar campaign was carried out to increase the volume of lamb sold by chain stores. One store in North Carolina, which previously had handled practically no lamb, sold 25 carcasses during the campaign.

Illinois has a reputation of being a

(Continued on page 24)

Strip Mines Are Stripping Away Land Values

Landowners Alarmed Over Destruction of Taxable Property

MONSTER shovels, the largest of their kind, work day and night in all parts of Illinois. Farms, sections and townships in their paths are torn away. Earth is piled in great mounds and is no longer valuable. Like animals that root or dig, these giant engines of commerce search for food. And their food is coal.

With the return of industrial activity there is a demand for cheap fuel with which to operate factories. Deep underground mining is expensive save where the coal lies in thick veins and is of good quality. Where coal veins are only two or three feet thick and are less than 40 feet below the surface, strip mining is profitable. Much of the coal in Illinois is located in shallow veins less than 60 feet below the surface.

Barren Hills Left

In strip mining the earth is torn away with great electric, Diesel-electric, or steam shovels leaving deep narrow pits at the bottoms of which lies coal. Tracks are laid into the pits and standard railway cars are run into the pits to be loaded with coal.

After the great shovels have done their work, all that is left of the once fertile farms is a series of barren hills and gullies unfit for any use. But the serious problem resulting from strip mining is not the destruction of farm land, it is one of tax readjustment.

Farmers living in the area of stripping operations must continue to support their local governments, roads and schools. They must pay the tax bill from the lands that were not used as mines. Each year this bill grows larger as the shovels destroy ever increasing amounts of farm land. Each year the shovels move into new areas and more and more farmers are asked to pay the cost of government from fewer acres.

Coal mining operators want to buy more land as their present holdings become worked out. Landowners know that if they do not sell to them their taxes will be increased. Nearly always the coal companies are able to buy the land they need to expand operations. In Grundy county last year land was sold for mining purposes at from $70 to $125 per acre.

Delegates to the IAA convention in Chicago in January, recognized the seriousness of the problem and asked that a committee be appointed to study the situation.

Counties now collecting material to be sent to the flood area are urged to report their progress to A. R. Wright at the IAA offices. They will be informed where to send their contributions in order to reach farmers who are in serious need of the feed. Many counties have already reported excellent progress in their flood relief programs.



GIANT SHOVELS LIKE
big animals rooting in the ground for food.

BIG CRANES TEAR AWAY
at Mother Earth searching for coal.



A NO MAN'S LAND
is the result with earth piled high, ruined forever.



Flood victims on farms in Saline county are feeding their livestock feed sent to them by truck from the Piatt Farm Bureau, February 24. Fourteen loads of grains and hay made up the first shipment. Farm Bureaus of other counties are sending additional feeds to other counties in the flooded area.

Champaign County Farm Bureau sent 30 truck loads of feed to flood stricken counties. Fifteen of these truck loads were distributed by the Massac County Farm Bureau to farmers who need feed for their livestock. The remainder of the consignment from Champaign county went to Golconda for distribution by the Pope-Hardin Farm Bureau.

W. K. Mason, Buda, age 80, joined the Bureau County Farm Bureau on February 19, reports George D. Springer, county organization director. Charles Bitting who signed him claims the distinction of signing the oldest new member in the state.

The business men of Henry ran a full page ad in the local News-Republican congratulating the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau on its plans for securing a permanent home of its own in Henry.



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"About 200 Mares Each Spring."

cause they deliver a heavier flow of milk, although the test is lower than with other breeds."

The milk goes to Pevely Dairy at St. Louis and is sold by Sanitary Milk Producers. The present price is $2.14 per cwt. at St. Louis with a hauling charge of 45 cents per 100 pounds. Many of the cows are excellent producers, thanks to good breeding and intelligent feeding with alfalfa and clover hay and a balanced home-mixed grain ration.

The farm has yielded up to 21 bushels average on wheat and 45 to 50 bushels an acre of corn. Last summer's drouth cut crop yields considerably below these figures.

The Opfer home has its own electric light plant and other conveniences. Nevertheless Henry would be pleased to see an extension of the electric high line put through on his road.

Mr. and Mrs. Opfer have put in the best years of their life on this farm, constantly striving to improve it, yet neither has any thought of retiring.

They have reared a family of five children -- three daughters and two sons. One daughter, Emma Claussing, resides on a farm near Palatine and is a member of the Cook County Farm Bureau. Annie and Edna are also married and live on farms in Fayette county. Carl lives with his family down the road and is active with his father in the management and operation of the farm. Elmer, the youngest, is at home taking a man's place along with his Dad and brother. Like many of their neighbors, the Opfers are active members of the Lutheran church in the community.

Back of the house a small vineyard aroused visions of a well stocked wine cellar. And, sure enough, a moment later at the house a generous pitcher of sweet grape wine and glasses were passed around in typical German custom.

Mrs. Opfer greeted us warmly as she busied herself about her large kitchen. A single glance made you feel that in this kitchen and home, in this wife and mother lay the reason for half or more of Henry Opfer's success as a farmer. No form of living draws the family together like that on the farm. City people seldom have the same opportunity for a happy family life as that in farming. And Mrs. Opfer's home-made bread, pies, cookies and cakes, say nothing of her earlier labors outdoors for the common good have figured heavily in the final result in this happy and successful family enterprise.

The Farm Bureau is new in Fayette county, but Mr. Opfer is sold on it as a permanent institution for the improvement of Fayette county agriculture. "I am satisfied with it all around," he said. "I appreciate the advice and help I get in doing a better job of farming. I think the Farm Bureau will grow. It surely ought to.

Opfer is a stockholder and patron of the Fayette Service Company. He likes the savings on auto insurance in the IAA company. He is public spirited, too. "The Farm Bureau is benefiting all the farmers. It helps non-members as well as members," he said.

ROOTS IN THE SOIL

(Continued from page 17)

her club was chosen one of the first girls to be sent to the National Club camp at Washington from this state. The first demonstration team she trained won the state championship. She also served as coach for the dramatic tournaments. Mrs. Parks does dramatic reading herself and helps along with community programs in that way. The summer round-up for school children has been a special project of the county in the health work of Home Bureau under her direction, also immunization work against diphtheria.

"How women have changed since Home Bureau was first organized," Mrs. Parks commented. Their interests have broadened. They are interested in more than cooking and sewing. They realize as Mrs. Burns said in her talk at Farm and Home week that "the homemaker to make a successful family life needs an intellectual life more stimulating and challenging than that furnished by quilt patterns or tricky salads."

"I believe that personality development in the home will be given more and more attention by Home Bureau in the next few years. From successful families we may hope to build successful communities. In our county, we find Home Bureau touches all women, those on the farm, those living in villages or towns. The only requirement is that they be interested in homemaking. Home Bureau has made it possible for rural women to attain many things including better homes. Now we must add to that by showing what part homemakers can take in other than material things.

"When we can help to build successful families, happier communities, a feeling of stability and pride in our agricultural and home life, surely the organization of Home Bureau will have helped to build a better nation."

And that, is the hope of Mrs. Will Parks and her happy family.

Livestock Meeting

(Continued from page 15)

To maintain the price of beef during July and August, the contact department of the National Association secured the co-operation of chain stores throughout the country in conducting a campaign to sell more domestic beef. The result was a 30 per cent increase in beef sales during August.

A similar campaign was carried out to increase the volume of lamb sold by chain stores. One store in North Carolina, which previously had handled practically no lamb, sold 25 carcasses during the campaign.

Illinois has a reputation of being a

(Continued on page 24)

Strip Mines Are Stripping Away Land Values

Landowners Alarmed Over Destruction of Taxable Property

MONSTER shovels, the largest of their kind, work day and night in all parts of Illinois. Farms, sections and townships in their paths are torn away. Earth is piled in great mounds and is no longer valuable. Like animals that root or dig, these giant engines of commerce search for food. And their food is coal.

With the return of industrial activity there is a demand for cheap fuel with which to operate factories. Deep underground mining is expensive save where the coal lies in thick veins and is of good quality. Where coal veins are only two or three feet thick and are less than 40 feet below the surface, strip mining is profitable. Much of the coal in Illinois is located in shallow veins less than 60 feet below the surface.

Barren Hills Left

In strip mining the earth is torn away with great electric, Diesel-electric, or steam shovels leaving deep narrow pits at the bottoms of which lies coal. Tracks are laid into the pits and standard railway cars are run into the pits to be loaded with coal.

After the great shovels have done their work, all that is left of the once fertile farms is a series of barren hills and gullies unfit for any use. But the serious problem resulting from strip mining is not the destruction of farm land, it is one of tax readjustment.

Farmers living in the area of stripping operations must continue to support their local governments, roads and schools. They must pay the tax bill from the lands that were not used as mines. Each year this bill grows larger as the shovels destroy ever increasing amounts of farm land. Each year the shovels move into new areas and more and more farmers are asked to pay the cost of government from fewer acres.

Coal mining operators want to buy more land as their present holdings become worked out. Landowners know that if they do not sell to them their taxes will be increased. Nearly always the coal companies are able to buy the land they need to expand operations. In Grundy county last year land was sold for mining purposes at from $70 to $125 per acre.

Delegates to the IAA convention in Chicago in January, recognized the seriousness of the problem and asked that a committee be appointed to study the situation.



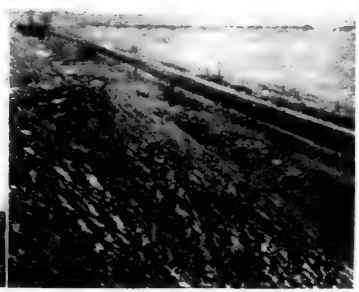
GIANT SHOVELS LIKE
big animals rooting in the ground for food.

Counties now collecting material to be sent to the flood area are urged to report their progress to A. R. Wright at the IAA offices. They will be informed where to send their contributions in order to reach farmers who are in serious need of the feed. Many counties have already reported excellent progress in their flood relief programs.

BIG CRANES TEAR AWAY
at Mother Earth searching for coal.



A NO MAN'S LAND
is the result with earth piled high ruined forever.



Flood victims on farms in Saline county are feeding their livestock feed sent to them by truck from the Piatt Farm Bureau, February 24. Fourteen loads of grains and hay made up the first shipment. Farm Bureaus of other counties are sending additional feeds to other counties in the flooded area.

Champaign County Farm Bureau sent 30 truck loads of feed to flood stricken counties. Fifteen of these truck loads were distributed by the Massac County Farm Bureau to farmers who need feed for their livestock. The remainder of the consignment from Champaign county went to Golconda for distribution by the Pope-Hardin Farm Bureau.

W. K. Mason, Buda, age 80, joined the Bureau County Farm Bureau on February 19, reports George D. Springer, county organization director. Charles Bitting who signed him claims the distinction of signing the oldest new member in the state.

The business men of Henry ran a full page ad in the local News-Republican congratulating the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau on its plans for securing a permanent home of its own in Henry.

Farm Tenancy Question

(Continued from page 8)

elevator manager in Fairbury said that most of these buyers make good landlords. They try to build up the soil by spreading limestone and having their tenants grow clovers and raise livestock. The tenants stay on the same farms year after year. The manager believes that most tenants in the territory served by his company are better off financially than if they owned farms.

Prices play an important part in regulating the standard of living among country folks, he said. If farm prices can be maintained at the present level our soils will be kept fertile and the farmers will always have a good living. When farm prices drop we all have a hard time, the elevator man said.

A Ford county tenant pointed out the need for tax readjustment. He said that high taxes cause many landowners to "run their land hard" in an effort to get a return that will leave them a profit after the taxes are paid and the improvements are repaired.

"Land owners can't hide their property like some people do and that isn't fair. It seems that those who have the most money are always careful to have it in such a form so that it can't be taxed," this farmer observed.

Another tenant in Ford county expressed a hope that prices will stay at the present level long enough to allow him to accumulate savings on which to live when he quits the farm for his small house in a nearby town. He thinks that the soil conservation program will keep farm prices up for a few years at which time he will be living in town and won't care about corn prices any more.

Tenants Buy Land

An outstanding example of long time land tenure was found on the Sibley Estate in Ford county. It was reported that several of the tenants on the estate were born and grew to manhood on the farms they are now operating. Many of the men who operate farms for the estate are landowners.

An owner-operator in Iroquois county said, "We have a big landowner in this county who runs his tenants pretty hard. Some make good and are well fixed in a year or two and others go broke. This owner has a stiff lease he makes all his men sign. I've seen those that work hard and follow the lease come out in eight or ten years and buy farms of their own. Those that don't follow the lease — well, they end up in town broke in a year or two."

Questioned further about the leases, this man revealed that they demand that certain practices, such as trimming hedges, clipping stubble after harvest and crop rotation, be followed exactly or the tenant must pay for having the work done either in cash or in grain. Under this system the land is kept in high fertility and the yields are better than average.

"We don't have many tenants around here. We all own our farms," a young dairyman in southwestern Cook county said. He started farming in 1930 on the quarter section his father had owned.

A neighbor of Victor Johns who owns 320 acres in Livingston county is not disturbed by the tenancy problem. "I would like to see some of our young men have a chance to get started toward owning a farm," he said, "some of our best farmers in the county are young tenants — they deserve a little help."

"I bought this place five years ago and I've almost paid for it," a middle aged man whose father had farmed the sunny Italian slopes proudly retorted. "The government didn't help me either." The farm contains 120 acres of sandy loam and is located in Iroquois county.

Go To City

"Our best farmers go to the city." This is the opinion of an elderly farm owner in the pan-handle of Ford county. He explained that some of the boys who stay at home and farm are good farmers and that they should have some consideration when and if federal funds are available to help tenants. He revealed, however, he was over 30 years of age when he started to pay off the mortgage on the 160 acres that are now his. More years of good prices will keep farm boys on the farm, he believes.

"More farmers is what we need," said a 35 year-old landowner. "One man to a 320 is not enough to do the job right." He pointed to his neighbors' farms and in each case mentioned the number of acres each one is handling. He would like to see one farmer on each 160 acres in Livingston county. When prices were low many of the farms were being operated by one man with no hired help except in rush seasons, he recalled.

"Back in the early 30's I just about quit farming," a Will county dairyman asserted. He told about milk checks so small that it was impossible for him to buy the feed necessary to keep his milk base. He has 80 acres and 10 milk cows. He refinanced with the Land Bank of St. Louis and will soon have his mortgage paid off. This man stated that he would rather have farmers try to keep prices at a fair level than have every tenant who wanted to, buy a farm. With good prices an average farmer will buy a farm in time, he said.

After conversations with 20 to 25 tenants, and owners — it seems that all that industrious farmers want is continued parity prices. With an income that will allow paying rent, either share or cash, plus a fair amount for upkeep of equipment and savings, the better farm operators will conserve soil fertility and will, in a few years, be in a position to buy their own farms seems to be the general feeling.



RAIL FENCE — CUMBERLAND COUNTY, "Once a luxury — now a reminder of pioneer days."

Livestock Meeting

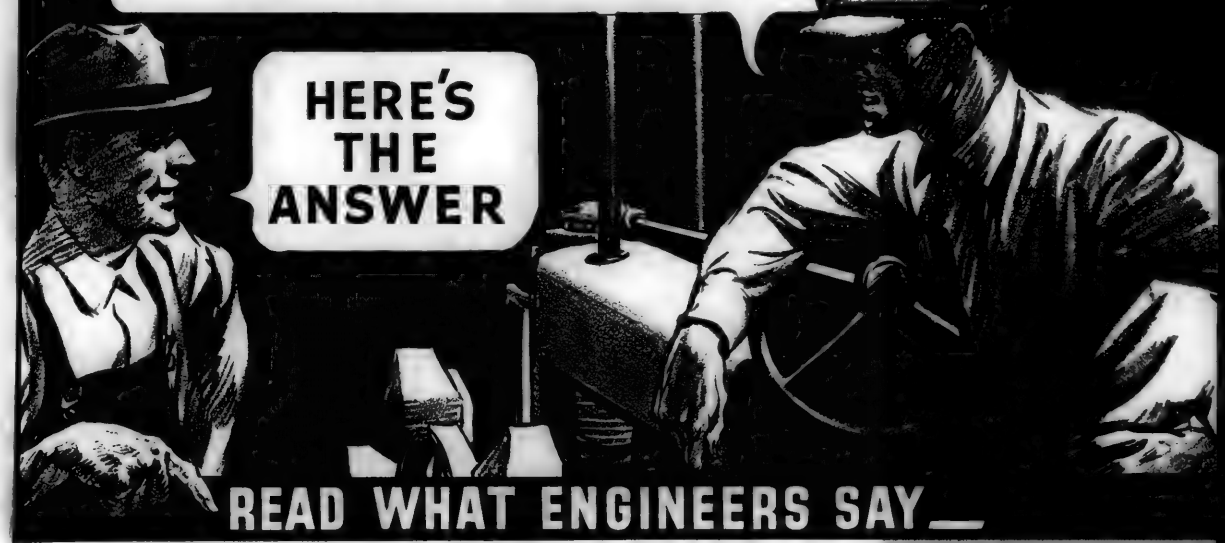
(Continued from page 22)

leader in co-operative enterprises but it lags behind other states in wool marketing, Phil Evans, director of organization for the National Wool Marketing Corporation, told the livestock producers. He pointed out that only a small part of the six million pounds of wool produced in Illinois is sold co-operatively.

Farmers can make more money by withholding their clip at shearing time to wait for a more advantageous market later when the demand becomes greater, Evans said.

All directors of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association were re-elected. A. E. Dreman, Ina, was elected to fill the vacancy left by Samuel Sorrells who is retiring from active service with the association. Daniel Smith of Shelby county was elected president, Mont Fox, vice president, and Lee Harris, treasurer. Ray E. Miller was re-elected secretary-manager.

What Fuel Should I Use, CHARLIE— DISTILLATE "T" or GASOLINE?



READ WHAT ENGINEERS SAY—

There are only three types of SPARK IGNITION Tractor Engines available — select the right fuel for each type.

1 HIGH COMPRESSION ENGINES — designed to give maximum efficiency on 70 Octane Gasoline.

2 LOW COMPRESSION ENGINES — specifically designed to operate most efficiently and economically on Distillate (Tractor Fuel).

3 LOW COMPRESSION ENGINES with CONVERTIBLE (hot and cold) MANIFOLDS — in which you can use either Gasoline or Distillate.

FIGURE ALL COSTS

For engines of the third type (low compression with convertible manifold) no single fuel recommendation can be made that will satisfy all types of farm work, weather or points of view. If your selection of fuel is to be wise, three important points should be carefully considered.

FIRST: The cost of Fuel and Lubricating Oil accounts for only 43% of the total cost of maintaining a tractor.

SECOND: Repair costs — resulting from dilution and engine wear should be compared.

THIRD: Ease of starting — flexibility — convenience and performance are qualities which cannot be measured by the mere price per gallon of fuel.

WHEN TO USE DISTILLATE "T" TRACTOR FUEL

— if your tractor is properly equipped with a hot manifold —

— if the work load on your engine will exceed 60 to 70 percent of its maximum horsepower, then use DISTILLATE "T" (Tractor Fuel) because —

(1) Its distillation range and specifications conform to the demands of the tractor manufacturers.

(2) It has an ANTI-KNOCK rating of 30 PLUS OCTANE.

(3) It costs no more than ordinary distillates.

(4) It is TAX FREE — with a flash point above 115° F.

MATCH THE FUEL WITH THE LOAD

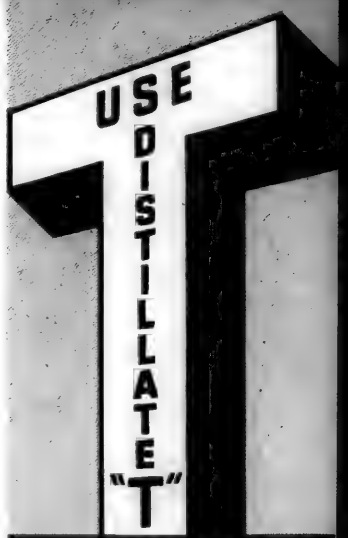
To help make this more clear to you we quote Professor F. W. Duffee, Department of Agricultural Engineering, University of Wisconsin, from his address before the Power Machinery Division of the Farm Equipment Institute, December 3, 1936.

"FIRST, where uniformly steady loads equalling or exceeding 60 to 70 percent of the maximum horsepower of the engine prevail, use light straw colored distillate of good grade having a maximum or end point of not over about 525 degrees F. These recommendations would apply to modern tractors equipped with good manifold for the burning of heavy fuel and where provision is made for proper control of the engine temperature so as to maintain the temperature of the cooling liquid above approximately 200 degrees F.

"SECOND, where the load on the engine is less than 60 or 70 percent of the maximum horsepower or where the loads are irregular or vary as for example in the case of operating an ensilage cutter then we would recommend gasoline. If the job is such that rather frequent starting of the engine is necessary then it very definitely should be operated on gasoline.

"THIRD, if the tractor is not used a large number of hours per year and certainly if it is a small tractor we recommend using gasoline exclusively as there will be less bother in handling the tractor on gasoline and the saving in using distillate would not be great.

"Certainly if the engine is to be operated on gasoline most of the time then it would be advisable to plan to operate on gasoline ALL the time and use high compression so as to secure the maximum efficiency from the fuel and maximum performance of the engine."



If your tractor is properly equipped to use a heavy fuel — use DISTILLATE "T" Tractor Fuel which is sold exclusively by the 63 County Service Companies.

ILLINOIS FARM SERVICE COMPANY

Who's Who Among the Farm Advisers

IF A committee of judges set out to select a county in Illinois that tops them all for the diversity of its agriculture, the chances are they would end up by pinning the blue ribbon on that section deep in southern Illinois bordering the Mississippi known as Union county.

For here you will find nature really doing her stuff in the production of everything from soup to nuts for the table of the most fastidious consumer.

When you get down into Union county in the first place, you are close to 400 miles south of the Wisconsin line where the winters are milder and the sun shines and works with mother earth and its people in growing almost any crop common to the temperate zone. Union county has something about it that reminds you of Dixie. It has sycamore and gum trees so common in the South. It has a broad, level river plain where cotton can be grown, although the season is just a wee bit short for this crop. On its rugged bluffs and hill lands are some of the state's best orchards producing peaches, apples, pears and grapes. It also has the necessary climate for the production of vegetables and small fruits in carlot quantities. So it is that when nature smiles you find this county one of the busiest and most prosperous in all Illinois. Growing and marketing green onions, radishes, rhubarb, asparagus, spinach, green beans, cucumbers, muskmelons, tomatoes, peppers, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, squash, and last, but not least, strawberries and raspberries are Union county specialties.

It was natural, therefore, when the Union County Farm Bureau started looking around for an assistant Farm Adviser in 1921 the directors chose Elmer Alfred Bierbaum, junior member of the Horticultural staff, University of Illinois for the job. And while Mr. Bierbaum ("Bierdy") hasn't been employed continuously in Union county since that time he has been there much of the intervening period, first as assistant and during the past eight years as farm adviser.

If and when the future history of Illinois horticulture and more particularly, the agriculture of Union and Pulaski counties, is written, "Bierdy" will figure prominently in its pages for he has been mixed up with practically every new agricultural development in that area since 1921.



E. A. BIERBAUM
"He's up on his vegetables."

Mr. Bierbaum rates as one of the old timers among the county farm advisers today. He has been in extension work for nearly 15 years. Like many others in his calling he enjoys a good joke and a little horse play at the annual gatherings. But when it comes to being up on his vegetables, "Bierdy" can show the pack a clean pair of heels, which doesn't mean that he is not also qualified as a counselor on the problems of the general grain and livestock farmers of the county.

"Bierdy" was born in 1895 near Alton in Madison county where he graduated from the local high school in 1913. His parents had several farms near the edge of town so it was natural for him to enter the University of Illinois College of Agriculture that fall to learn more about the business in which his family was chiefly interested.

Graduating in 1918 he stuck around the Horticultural Department until the call came in '21 to Union county. Two years there and he was off to Pulaski county to the south as farm adviser where he stayed until the University of Missouri decided they could use a certain young man by the name of Bierbaum to do horticultural extension work in that state. For three years — '26 to '29 — he worked mostly around the Mountain Grove, Mo., experiment station until the farmers of Union county decided to get their former assistant back again as farm adviser.

There are about 1200 farms of substantial size in this county, 1,012 of which are entered in the soil conservation program.

Most of the soils of the county are acid which is the reason why the Farm Bureau last year tested the soil on approximately 3,000 acres. The acreage in lespedeza grew fast in Union county until last summer when most of it was burned out by drouth. Now the farmers are looking to alfalfa as a surer and more profitable crop, although corn and winter wheat still lead in importance on the broad bottom lands which run for miles back from the Mississippi and its tributaries.

There was a cotton boom on in Union county about 1924 when approximately 800 acres were grown. The drastic reduction in cotton prices about that time, coupled with bad weather during harvest, discouraged the boom. As a result you find little or no cotton growing in this county today.

While fruit and vegetable production are important sources of income in this area, general farming still leads on about 41 per cent of the farms. About 12 per cent major in fruit, 11 per cent truck, 11½ per cent of the farms are classified as "self-sufficing," and the rest are divided among cash grain, dairy and livestock farms.

The Union County Farm Bureau took an active part among others in establishing the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange. It promotes 4-H Club work and this year it had approximately 140 members. "We go in for quality, not so much quantity," said Bierdy with a chuckle. "We turned out two state champions this year: Bon Spiller of Cobden, a state vegetable garden champ; and Janice Blessing, a state champion in first year clothing project."

The Farm Bureau also handles serum and virus for its hog growers, and has been active in promoting co-operative livestock marketing. Most of its cattle and hog raisers patronize the Producers.

Mr. and Mrs. Bierbaum have two children, Betty Ann who is in high school, and Billy Bob who is in Junior high.

Union county has 12 townships, a commission form of government. Forty new members were signed recently by the Farm Bureau during a three-day membership drive.

Farm Supply News



35 FEET HIGH

And only 10 feet stuck out at the crest of the flood. Wabash Valley Service Company's 300,000 gallon storage tank at Shawneetown.

Patronage dividends of $30,000 were distributed to Farm Bureau members of the Lake-Cook Supply Company during the annual meeting, held January 21st at Desplaines. Farm Bureau members in Lake and Cook counties received a 14% patronage dividend on petroleum products and 4% on Soyoil paint and miscellaneous products. W. B. Peterson was the principal speaker.

Bond County Service Company held its first annual meeting December 19th at Greenville, after a few months of operation plans were made to rapidly expand the business in another year. President Fred E. Herndon of State Company spoke.

Fifteen hundred farmers attended the Annual meeting of the LaSalle County Farm Supply Company held December 17th, Ottawa, at which time a 30% sales increase and 27% net income increase was reported by Manager M. H. Comisky. The patronage dividends disclosed were 15% on rural sales and 10% on station and dealer sales. Patronage dividends of $36,140.79 were distributed to 1,325 farm bureau members an average of $24.35 each. Eighty-five percent of the farm bureau members patronized their company.

Some 450 members of Christian County Farm Bureau weathered the ice and sleet Saturday, January 9, to attend the tenth annual meeting of the Supply Company at Taylorville. L. R. Marchant, manager of Illinois Farm Supply Company, was the speaker.

"With a 22 percent increase in sales and 31 percent increase in net income the company is in a position to pay the largest patronage dividend in its history," J. B. Hunter, manager of the company, stated. The preferred stock and patronage dividends totaled $16,315.47.

The average patronage dividend check was $23.94 per member. The rates of dividends were 20 percent on lubricating oil, 14 on kerosene, grease, paint, and miscellaneous products; 12 on rural sales of gasoline, and 10 percent on station and dealer sales.

"Our business has been constantly on the up grade ever since our company became affiliated with Illinois Farm Supply Company," D. A. Mason, president declared.

Lee County Service Company held its Annual meeting December 19th, Amboy, attended by 600 members. Patronage dividends of $8,150.00 were distributed to 764 Farm Bureau members, an average of $21.82. Eighty-nine percent of the members patronized their company. C. H. Becker, of the Illinois Farm Supply Company, was the principal speaker.

Some 275 members of the Twin County Service Company attended the annual meeting held in Marion, January 7th. C. H. Becker was the principal speaker. Patronage dividends amounting to $5,342.41 were distributed to 483 members. J. F. Becker, Johnson City, was elected to the board of directors.

Fourteen hundred Farm Bureau members received $30,030.00 in patronage dividends from St. Clair Service Company, an average of $21.41 per member during their annual meeting held December 18th, Nashville. Ninety percent of the Farm Bureau members patronized the company and 84% of the company's business was with Farm Bureau members. Dividends of 20% on lubricating oil and grease, 18% on Soyoil paint, 15% on rural sales of refined oils except 10% on distillate. Fred E. Herndon was the principal speaker. Peter J. Schneider and John Voss, were elected to the board of directors.

A 38% gain in net sales and 32% in net income enabled Morgan-Scott Service Company to return $24,773.14 in patronage dividends to Farm Bureau members during the past year, C. H. Jewsbury, manager reported at the annual meeting December 15th at Jacksonville. Seventy percent of total sales were made to Farm Bureau members whose dividend checks averaged $24.74. Dividends of 14% on rural sales, petroleum products, paint, tires and tubes, 10% on station sales and 5% on feed and seed were paid.

Sales of McLean County Service Company exceeded the half million dollar mark during 1936. The sum of $61,821.87 was paid in cash patronage dividends. Additional credits on preferred stock issued to member patrons totaled $12,364.37. Farm bureau members furnished 89.7% of the entire business and 88% of the 1907 members received dividend checks. A total of $404,000 in cash patronage dividends has been distributed among members during the ten years of operation. Burdett A. Kraft, Towanda, replaced J. H. Nafziger as a director of the company. More than 2200 people attended the annual meeting held on January 21. C. H. Becker represented Illinois Farm Supply Company.

Patronage dividends totaling $17,647.23 were distributed to 680 McDonough County Farm Bureau members at the annual meeting of County Service Company January 21st held at Macomb. The distribution of patronage dividends were 15% on rural sales of all products, 10% on station and dealer sales. Fred E. Herndon and George Metzger spoke. The purchases of the farm bureau members represented 78% of the business. Zwingle Horrell, Colchester and Ralph Leighty, Vermont were elected to the board of directors.

More than one thousand Farm Bureau members received $23,636.45 in dividends from Knox County Oil Company patronage this past year, an average of $23.28 per member. Eighty-two percent of the Farm Bureau members in the county patronized the company and 80% of the business represented purchases by Farm Bureau members, Harold Jewsbury, Manager reported at the annual meeting held January 6th, Galesburg. Number received patronage dividends at the following rates: 15% on rural sales of petroleum products except 10% on U. S. Motor and distillate and 12½% on station and dealer sales.

Patronage dividends of $22,620.92 were distributed to Farm Bureau members of Edgar County Supply Company an average of $29.50, during the annual meeting held January 19th, Paris. 15½% dividend was



WATER IN THE GAS
At Shawneetown station of Wabash Valley Service Co.



WHAT A PLACE TO PARK
This house was left stranded on another when water receded.

declared on all products. Sixty-nine percent of the Farm Bureau members patronized the company during the past year, and their purchases represented ninety-five percent of the business. George E. Metzger was the principal speaker. John Watson, Paris, was elected to the board of directors.

The sum of $1,333.50 in preferred stock dividends and $23,065.00 patronage dividends was distributed among 846 members of the Iroquois Service Company at their sixth annual meeting held December 21st, Watseka. The past year was considered the most successful in the history of the company according to J. D. Bunting, manager. Dividends of 17½% on lubricating oils and grease, 12% on rural sales of other products except 8% tractor and fuel oils, and 10% on station and dealer sales were paid.

A 33% net sales increase and a 38% net income increase over last year was reported at the annual meeting of the Peoria County Service Company, held December 23rd, Peoria. Patronage dividends of $22,781.00 were distributed to 1,036 Farm Bureau members, an average of $22.54. The rates were 20% patronage dividend on rural sales of lubricating oils, 14% other products and 8% on station and dealer sales.

Five hundred persons attended the Rock Island Service Company Annual meeting in Moline. Patronage dividends of $4,450.89 were distributed among 371 Farm Bureau members. Eighty-five percent of the company's business for the past year was with Farm Bureau members. L. A. Rahn represented the Illinois Farm Supply Company.

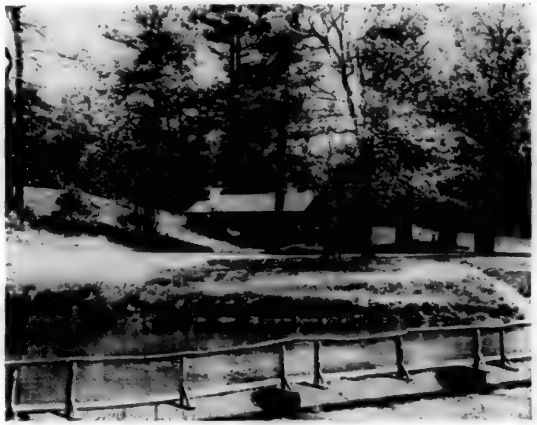
Patronage Dividends of $15,150.37 were distributed to 762 Farm Bureau members of the Rich-Law Service Company an average of $20.06 per member, during their annual meeting held January 21st, at Lawrenceville. Eighty percent of the Farm Bureau members patronized the company. L. A. Rahn represented the Illinois Farm Supply Company. Ira I. May, Newton was elected to the Board of Directors.

Patronage dividends of $15,364.45 were distributed to 738 Farm Bureau members, an average of $20.95 per member, during the annual meeting of Madison Service Company, December 17, Edwardsville. The rates of patronage dividends were: 14% on rural sales of Magic Aladdin gasoline, Soyoil paint, tires and tubes; 20% on lube oil and grease, and 10% on all station and dealer sales. Ninety percent of the Farm Bureau members patronized their company. Fred E. Herndon was the principal speaker.

Clark Service Company held its annual meeting January 14th at Marshall, at which time patronage dividends of $4,914.00 were distributed to 397 Farm Bureau members, 73% of the Farm Bureau members patronized the company during the past year and their purchases represented 91% of the business. Fred E. Herndon was the principal speaker. T. N. Wright, Casey, F. C. Welch, Dennison, and Chester Kurts, Martinsville were elected to the Board of Directors.

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650 people attended the annual meeting of Carroll Service Company January 25 at Thomson. Patronage dividends paid to Farm Bureau members averaged $23.83, or a total of $19,068.17. Rates of patronage were: 16% on all rural sales except tractor distillate and burner oils; 10% on service station and dealer sales and tractor distillate. 92% of the Farm Bureau members patronized their company the past year and their purchases represented 83% of the business. Donald Kirkpatrick was the speaker.



In the Pines State Park, Ogle County.

$180,000,000 Saved On Farm Interest

APPROXIMATELY $180,000,000 has been knocked off the annual interest bill on the total farm mortgage debt in the United States, according to Governor W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration. Lower farm interest rates has been one of the first principles of the Farm Bureau since its organization.

This reduction in the amount of interest which farmers have to pay is almost the same as increasing their purchasing power by this sum, he pointed out, because what is not demanded in interest by the mortgage holder is available for payment of farm operations, living expenses or savings.

This direct saving results from the refinancing program of the Farm Credit Administration which now holds about 40 percent of the total farm real estate mortgage debt in the United States. Savings to the borrowers is not the only benefit of the refinancing activities, but are reflected in better terms and lower interest rates received by many of the 60 percent whose farm mortgages are held by other creditors.

Bushels of corn needed by the farmer for interest payments on his land bank mortgage are only one-fourth of the 1932 number and about half as much as before the war, Governor Myers said. In view of these facts, subsidized interest rates for agriculture should be confined to the emergency period. With benefit of reasonable prices for farm products and interest rates in line with cost of borrowing money on a business basis, the indebted farmer will have ample time to work his way out.

T. H. Brock, former farm adviser in Macoupin County, has taken over the same duties in Woodford County. He succeeds H. A. deWerff, one of the oldest Farm Advisers in point of service in the State.

H. D. Van Matre, Farm Adviser in Edgar County, starts Farm Adviser duties in Iroquois County March 1. He succeeds C. E. Johnson who is going into the Hybrid Seed Corn business.

J. L. Stormont is the new Farm Adviser in Livingston County. Coming from Moultrie County, he will succeed S. G. Turner who will become associated with the Pfiester Hybrid Seed Corn interests at El Paso.

O. W. Hertz is the new Farm Adviser in Washington County. He succeeds L. R. Caldwell.

A nation-wide campaign to unionize wage-earning agricultural workers was announced by the American Federation of Labor February 18. A potential membership of 240,000 persons was reported by William Green, president.

Define Status of Farm Bureau Member

Delegates to the 22nd annual meeting of the IAA in Chicago adopted a policy resolution which provides that new members in County Farm Bureaus which adjust the payment of dues to the membership year shall be considered members in good standing when they have paid their dues in cash for the period of adjustment. Under this provision, persons joining the Farm Bureau for the first time shall be granted all rights and privileges of the organization by paying dues covering the remainder of the membership year. At the end of the year new members shall be required to pay either a year's dues in advance, or, if such dues are to be paid in two equal installments, the first installment in cash accompanied by evidence of indebtedness for the second installment. The latter provision is a part of Policy resolution No. 1, which was adopted January, 1935.

The delegates resolved, in Policy Resolution No. 6, that in cases of a transfer of membership from one County Farm Bureau to another, the membership dues must be prorated between them. The basis of this division of dues is the number of months that the member belonged to each Farm Bureau.

Resolution No. 7, as passed reads: "Resolved, that the County Farm Bureau in any county shall not solicit or accept the membership of persons residing on a farm located in any other county except with the consent of the County Farm Bureau in such other county."

Policy Resolution No. 8 recommends that County Farm Bureaus cancel all memberships which are delinquent more than 60 days after the close of the membership year. It recommends that the rights of the cancelled membership to receive service, to participate in any distribution of savings, or to hold membership in affiliated companies, be withdrawn after 60 days of delinquency.

Livingston County First in Flood Relief Work

(Continued from page 10)

"Upon reading newspaper items and hearing radio commentators tell of starving livestock in numerous counties of the flood area, we immediately tried to contact some of the points in need. We finally got in touch with the Farm Bureaus in White and Gallatin counties who confirmed reports that many head of livestock had little or no feed.

"We promised them help and started immediately to load feed, clothing and food into trucks. Sam Albright, chairman of the Livingston County committee in charge of the drive, and I went with the first caravan (Feb. 9). The size was soon cut down because of mud and rain which held up some of the trucks. We were cordially greeted by Farm Adviser Wright of White County.

"We unloaded corn at bases that had been established and where the livestock was being taken care of by certain appointed individuals. It was alloted carefully by the local Farm Bureau committee. I shall never forget unloading a half truck load of corn at one place where the farmer was caring for 19 head of horses and mules which belonged to others. He had completely exhausted his own supply in performing this charitable act. It made me appreciate how much this meant to them, and how little sacrifice our act had caused us. We also took loads of corn to the water's edge where it was unloaded to be picked up by barges and floated to high points upon which livestock were marooned.

"The Farm Bureau and the Livingston Service Company contributed $150 each to pay for gas, oil and drivers' meals. The drivers contributed their time and use of their trucks. We could not get into Gallatin County because of water. The White County Farm Bureau fed us while in the county, gave us our lodging and filled our tanks with gas for the return trip.

"We found that conditions had not been exaggerated. We wish that every farmer in Livingston County who contributed could have been with us. With the sense of the service they had rendered, we were happy for them. Since taking five truck loads on February 9, we sent 25 truck loads on Feb. 12 and 10 loads Feb. 14. More will follow to other points of need as soon as we can get through."



CLEAN-UP TIME

USE SOYOIL PAINT FOR - -

Better light . . Better sight - -

BY DAY OR NIGHT

SPECIAL SPRING SALE ON GENUINE SOYOIL INTERIOR PAINTS

SOYOIL GLOSS WALL ENAMEL



Gives a hard tile-like finish that means cleanliness and sanitation for bathrooms and kitchens. Built to withstand moisture, steam and grease smudge from cooking. Will retain its high gloss with frequent washing.

GALLONS $3.10 QUARTS .95

SOYOIL FLAT WALL PAINT



Soft in tone, restful and soothing — reflects the maximum of light without glare. Ideal for diningroom, livingroom, bedroom and hall — available in white and six modern tints. Fingerprints will wipe off with a moist cloth.

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SOYOIL FOUR-HOUR ENAMEL



Makes old furniture and woodwork look like new. Two coats may be applied in one day — one in the morning, another in the afternoon — for this wonderful enamel dries to a smooth tile-like finish, free of brush marks, in four hours.

Available in a wide range of modern popular colors — easy to apply and keep clean.

GALLONS $4.25 PINTS .75

Floor and Porch Enamel— 8 Popular Colors	$3.10 Gal.
Quick-Dry Varnish Stain— 5 Colors	.85 Qt.
Varnishes—Best Quality for Every Purpose	.70 Qt. & Up
No-Rubbing Wax— Self-Polishing, Rich Gloss	.85 Qt.
Paste Wax—Gives Soft and Velvety Sheen	.50 Lb.

See Other INTERIOR PAINTS and SPECIALTIES NOW ON SALE AT YOUR COUNTY SERVICE COMPANY

— or see your TRUCK SALESMAN —

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 SO. DEARBORN CHICAGO, ILL.

More Profits From Cream*

By ROY C. POTTS,
U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics

PRODUCTION of high-score butter in the State of Illinois presents many problems. A vast amount of educational and regulatory work must be done before it may be accomplished. There are many years of work ahead in Illinois for the most experienced, capable and aggressive agricultural workers in regard to these problems.

The task is not easy. It is a challenge, but I believe the challenge can be met. Illinois farmers are intelligent producers. Many of them, however, have drifted into the use of careless methods.

Manufacturing of butter is a more specialized business than either marketing or distribution. It is more specialized than production for there are a smaller number of people employed in manufacturing than in production. Competition has taken out many of the weak and inefficient.

Let me ask three questions of butter manufacturers.

1. What percentage of present creameries in Illinois are so efficient and economical in their methods and practices of cream procurement that they could not be improved at least 10 percent from the standpoint of sanitation, prevention of deterioration of quality and more economical or lower costs?

2. How many Illinois creameries direct manufacturing methods and costs toward the manufacture of 92 and 93 score butter? Is the cream graded and a premium price paid for U. S. Grade A quality? Is a lower price paid for U. S. Grade C cream than Grade B? Is each grade of cream made to carry its own costs, or are profits from one grade used to pay losses on another?

3. Are the methods generally employed by creameries and by the distributing trade in marketing and merchandising high-score butter (92 and 93 score) so efficient and so economical that larger profits are not possible from production, manufacture and distribution of this grade of butter.

The third question is one about which butter manufacturers have done the least, and about which they perhaps know the least. Many butter manufacturers have left this problem entirely to others.

We all know, or at least many of us older ones know, how 25 years ago it was the general practice of creameries to consign their butter to wholesale commission houses that took five percent commission charges on gross sales as their reward for getting butter into the hands of another wholesaler, jobber or jobbing distributor.

Speaking of problems in making production of high-score butter more profitable brings forth an interesting question.

On how many farms, or on what percentage of all dairy farms, and to what extent, would it be possible to reduce the cost of milk production at least ten percent by using more efficient and more economical methods and practices?

Profits in a business such as that of manufacturing butter are dependent upon various factors of cost; first in the procurement department, second in the manufacturing department and third in the sales department. In each of these departments net results and net profits are dependent upon the economical and efficient methods and practices which are employed. No one will say that it is not possible to use more efficient and more economical methods in each of these departments. To so state would be to admit that no further progress can be made in attaining greater economy or greater efficiency in the operation of a creamery.

If the Cow Test Association records furnish any criterion of the possibilities of greater economy and efficiency in milk production, then the possibilities of reducing costs on most farms are tremendous. These records show that about one-third of the cows in all our herds are kept at a loss, one-third a profit and the returns from about one-third break even with the costs.

Low production costs are basic to the success of any industry. Surely the profits from producing high-score butter could be increased greatly if more effort were put forth in stocking our dairy farms with a more profitable type of producing dairy cows.

Farms that produce cream that will make 92 and 93 score butter probably are above average. Therefore, on at least 60 percent or more of our farms supplying cream to creameries, sanitation and other conditions that affect cream quality offer opportunities for the improvement of the quality of the milk and cream produced.



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Officers, manager and directors are: C. W. Wellman, manager who has been on the job 14 years; directors — Elgy Birtwell, president, board member for 25 years; A. J. Gahm, board member 33 years; E. E. Stevenson, secretary 28 years, board member 33 years; Ed Strobel, treasurer and board member 33 years; Art Ryan, board member 20 years and has attended 32 of their 33 annual meetings; Mark Widman, board member one year.

Also present were: Mr. Dye, president of Streator National Bank; Mr. Brown of Union National Bank, Streator; and Robert Hughes, assistant farm adviser, LaSalle county. Ransom Farmers Elevator was organized in 1904.

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Why We Are Farm Bureau Members

By MRS. FRED J. PUTTCAMP, Bureau County

WE ARE Farm Bureau members because it wouldn't pay not to belong to an organization that has kept farmers pulling together during the pressing times through which we have just passed. I say "passed" for the Farm Bureau in numerous ways has been the force which has scared away "Old Man Depression" and continues to bring about conditions which will keep him away.

Farm Bureau is organized not only for our menfolks on the farm but takes note of the Home Bureau, the Farm Bureau auxiliary, and its splendid and growing work among the women folks in the country. It also supports the boys' and girls' 4-H Club work and junior farm club efforts which are putting agriculture on a secure basis for the future by training the young folks of our farm families as their leaders for the coming years. There is a place in Farm Bureau for all the family old and young.

Its insurance branch is a phase which our family appreciates and makes use of — both life and auto insurance, which are sound financially as well as reasonably priced.

Farm Bureau has organized farmers so that they are a force to be reckoned with where the making of laws is concerned; Farm Bureau legislation has made possible the lowering of taxes which were such a "bug-bear" to us.

It has been influential in bringing about lower rates of interest on federal farm loans, making it possible for many of our families (that includes us, and we appreciate it) to get on their feet again financially and hold the farm homes which they have striven through the years to earn.

Farm Bureau has stood back of our administration which can truly be said to be "farmer-conscious" and which has the furthering of the farmers' interest at heart.

In fact, with all of its benefits, a very few of which I have mentioned, Farm Bureau has been the means in more than one sense of *"keeping us* on the farm" of which there is no better place the wide world over, or at least if there is we haven't seen it.

A Voice In His Own Destiny

By JACOB OUWENGA, Cook County

I BECAME a member of the Farm Bureau when it was organized here in Cook county, Illinois, about 1920, realizing that it was an organization that could solve the farmers' problems. I aim to continue as an active member as long as I may have the privilege.

I believe in the principles of the Farm Bureau and the sincerity and unselfish, wholehearted support of its leaders. Through such an organization, the farmer is able to have a voice in his own destiny, which he had always been denied. By education through organization his eyes are being opened to the fact that he is not a "rube" nor a "hay seed," as he is often called, but a necessary cog in the welfare of the country. He is realizing a nice profit by co-operative buying and selling, fairer taxation, and helpful legislation through organization.

No farmer can afford not to be a member of the Farm Bureau.

Producers Creamery at Bloomington Leads State

By C. N. Atwood

W. F. SCHILLING of Minnesota, former member of the Federal Farm Board and one time president of the Twin City Milk Producers, was well received when he addressed the annual meeting of Farmers Creamery Co. and McLean Milk Producers in Bloomington February 18.

No panty-waist either in his method of dealing with backsliders in the cooperative program nor in his telling of it, he declared that when a cooperator has a sizeable sum of money invested in his marketing organization, he is a better cooperator. Near Northfield, where the speaker's farm is located, the cooperative way of doing business is well founded. It has become a part of the community life with people working solidly together for a common purpose.

"As near as I have been able to learn, your association has enjoyed a steady and substantial growth," he said. "That is the kind of development for a true cooperative. But we in Minnesota are far ahead of you in quality of butter. We send a man's milk home when it doesn't come up to the co-op's high standards. Every producer expects to get his milk back if it isn't top quality. We don't want anything but the finest milk in the world. Someday you will learn to do the same thing. You are beginning to see it now."

Known as the "father of 72 cooperatives," Mr. Schilling advised selecting a board of directors who are the most conservative men in the community and then telling them to go slow. He reminded his listeners that it is a longtime program they are building, and one which progresses step by step.

"When we rent a farm, we try to rent it for 10 years. Our renters want to know they will have their farms long enough so they can plan how to make the most of their possibilities. They are not interested in the move-every-year program where each tenant takes as much as he can get out of a farm and makes no effort to rebuild it.

"Right now our renters of 10 years ago have become farm owners. It makes for more stability in marketing as well as in farming."

A spirit of thanksgiving prevailed at the fifth annual meeting. Approximately 1000 stockholders and friends of the creamery lined up to receive their noon luncheon.

They heard president Harold Enns report that (1) their creamery had not only paid in full its loan of $17,000.00 with interest, but also owned its equipment with assets of over $58,400.00; (2) theirs is the largest cooperative creamery in Illinois with a volume of more than 1¼ million pounds annually, (3) its net earnings were greater in 1936 than the year before in spite of lowered production and the shifting of two counties to one of the newly organized members of Illinois producers Creameries; (4) nearly 22 per cent of the butter churned was 92 score or higher, 47.5 per cent 90 or better; (5) local sales of Prairie Farms butter jumped 36.7 per cent over an already unprecedented sales record.

During and after lunch, dividend checks representing the current year's portion of a $58,000.00 four-year dividend were being distributed. Last year's earnings allotted patronage and capital stock dividends amounted to $15,895.00.

Of the nine counties served by the creamery, Logan, DeWitt, and Grundy showed the largest gains in pounds of butterfat marketed through their co-op last year. McLean County producers sent the most butterfat, with Macoupin-Greene next. The creamery's total area provides over 2200 members who furnish 90 per cent of its volume.

While most of the board members were re-elected, there were two changes this year. Reno Barton will represent Livingston County instead of treasurer Silas Clauss; P. R. Nixon, Macoupin County instead of Thad Loveless. Other directors and officers are: Pres. H. W. Enns, McLean; treasurer Henry Marten, Logan; Homer Mouser, Macon; Joe Harris, DeWitt; John B. Kidd, LaSalle; Silas Hagen, Grundy; and from the MCMPA, vice-president Marion Stubblefield, secretary J. Ben McReynolds, Wm. Mays, and Elmer Orendorff.

Sales manager J. B. Countiss enthusiastically reported increased sales advantage and savings from the establishment of a central butter cutting and printing plant in Chicago. He pleaded for a higher percentage of 92 score butter.

Frank Gougler effectively "eggspostulated" about the startling per cent of our total egg production which becomes unfit for consumption before reaching the kitchen. Opportunities for savings in cooperative egg marketing, he challenged, are far greater than in cooperative cream marketing. There are 100,000,000 dozens of eggs produced annually on Illinois farms for market, compared with only 50,000,000 pounds of butterfat.

Rusty cream cans were roundly condemned by federal grader C. O. Tuttle who pointed out that flavors imparted by these offenders lowered the fine quality of Prairie Farms butter, sapped profits from producers. Referring to manager Forrest Fairchild's chart showing how quality lowers in warm weather, he reminded producers that under their present lax method of caring for cream, the loss per pound due to poor quality was at the time of year when production was greatest.

At the annual meeting of the McLean County Milk Producers Merritt Hensley and George W. Pitts were elected to the board of directors. They replaced Conrad Schaefer, who resigned because of ill health, and Dan Buck. Other directors and officers are: President Marion Stubblefield; vice president Will Mays; treasurer J. Ben McReynolds; secretary Elmer Orendorff, Clarence Ropp, Walter Risser, and Frank Mason.

Farm Power Contracting Gains in Popularity

Farm power contracting recently introduced at Peoria, Illinois, has shown such convincing evidence of its practicability and potential profits, that experts expect it to open an important new market for farm machinery and improve general efficiency of the farmer — especially the small farmer, according to Business Week.

At Reddick, Illinois, four Unz brothers and their father found that 800 acres were too much to till by horses, so they bought a tractor. After using it for their own purpose, they decided it was a waste to let the equipment lie idle for the rest of the year. In canvassing their neighbors for odd jobs, they found on practically every farm work of some kind which could be performed cheaper, quicker, better and timelier than the farmer could himself.

They became experts, not merely in plowing, disking, deep tilling and other field operations, but at grading, stump-pulling, dam building, drainage or watering ponds, terraces, driveways and general road building and maintenance work.

When they started, they had just one tractor, and they worked it for more than 12,500 hours. Since then they have bought two others and replaced the old one with a diesel-powered model. On the latter, their fuel cost, during more than 2,300 hours of operation, has averaged less than 15 cents an hour. Adding to that the cost of general maintenance, depreciation and their own labor, they found it possible to establish rates for different jobs that effect important savings all around.

For example, they will get one cent per bushel for shelling corn. They can do more than 10,000 bushels a day. They plow heavy soil at $1 to $1.25 per acre. They can do better than two acres per hour where a good team of horses would do well to till one and one-half acres in a full day.

The state champion senior 4-year old cow, a Holstein-Friesian, produced 908.4 pounds of butterfat in a year. She is owned by R. V. Rasmussen, Lake county.

A steady hog market in the next two months is forecast by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The outlook favors an advance in prices of choice fed cattle, also a seasonal advance in lower grades.

H. H. Glick, Wayne county, reports 25 new members signed following a breakfast of 30 volunteer solicitors on a one-day drive.

EDITORIAL

Helping the Tenant

IN ITS recent report on farm tenancy, the President's commission found plenty of things to criticise, most of which apply with greatest force to conditions in the south. At the bottom of the trouble, the report indicated, is poor soil, inadequate income both for landlord and tenant, wide ups and downs in crop and land values which in every depression knock thousands of tenants off the ladder to ownership, and general human laziness and incompetence.

Granting all of these things, the committee recommends that a Farm Security Administration be set up under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture; that a Farm Security Corporation be created with authority to buy land and lease or sell it to selected tenants "on the basis of thrift, integrity, industry, experience, health and other qualities."

No down payment would be required. Preference would be given to families living on the farms acquired by the corporation. A low interest rate of 2½ per cent is recommended with variable principal payments ammortized over a period of 40 years. In years of good crops and higher income a larger principal payment would be required. In years of poor crops and low income, smaller payments, or none at all, would be taken.

To curb speculation, the committee recommended that a tax be levied to take substantially all of the profit from resale of land within three years of purchase, so as "to keep land values on a level where farmers could better afford ownership."

While the above are only recommendations, much can be said in behalf of a sound public policy to encourage farm ownership by those actively interested in farming. Even in Illinois where the standard of living on tenant-operated farms is relatively high, ownership by families living on the farm makes for better care of the land, better communities, and happier farm life. But ownership without a fair income will not greatly improve the lot of the tenant-farmer or sharecropper. Ownership of poor, unprofitable soils will not produce a higher standard of living. And making ownership more accessible will not solve the problem of the shiftless, the lazy, the inexperienced, and the incompetent, whether due to poor health or hereditary causes. This is a problem for the geneticist, not the legislator. Maintaining a satisfactory price level for farm crops free from the wild gyrations of former years will do more to aid worthy tenants to become owners than all other influences combined.

The Four-Point Program

THE Illinois Agricultural Association is squarely behind the program for maintaining parity prices for farm products as outlined by Secretary Wallace and adopted at the recent conference of farm representatives in Washington.

This four-point program provides for (1) continuation of the present soil conservation program; (2) commodity loans on basic farm crops at near parity levels to hold the surplus off the market in years of plenty; (3) additional payments beyond the regular soil conservation grants to secure greater conversion of cultivated land into grass and legumes when "the granary overflows;" and (4) positive control of production in an emergency brought on by extreme surpluses when the first three methods prove inadequate. The fourth proposal is to be developed under the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce, or the power to levy taxes for the general welfare, or through effective co-operation between the states and the federal government.

Thus the plan as outlined is a long-time program. It looks into the future. There is no immediate need for crop control. But a succession of two or more big crop years may change the picture unless by some miraculous turn of events our lost foreign markets are restored. The time may come when there will be a desperate need for positive control of production.

Good Neighbors

"WE HAVE always found farmers more responsive than any other group of people toward helping their neighbors in time of trouble."

This statement by the director of Red Cross flood relief work at Marion is borne out by the action of County Farm Bureaus in raising donations of grain, feed and cash to aid the 4,000 drowned-out farmers in Illinois.

In a one-day drive on Feb. 4, the Livingston County Farm Bureau secured approximately 4,500 bushels of corn, several hundred bushels of oats, $2,800 in cash. The supplies were transported by truck to Carmi and Ridgway in the flood zone. Other counties, likewise, responded to the call for aid, and as this is written, the IAA is directing a co-ordinated effort to provide feed for livestock in the eight affected counties.

"The flood will work a hardship on those farmers who are not destitute and therefore will not receive aid from the Red Cross," writes a Farm Bureau president. "These farmers have lost most of their feed and seed. This is the class which we feel would most appreciate any contribution that might be made through the Illinois Agricultural Association."

The flood sufferers are our neighbors. Let's be good neighbors and help them in this time of need.

George Washington On Farming

THE young man on the farm who is looking ahead to his future life work may well pause to consider the words of a famous farmer, George Washington.

In a letter to Arthur Young, British agricultural expert, Washington wrote: "I think with you that the life of the husbandman of all others is most delectable. It is honorable, it is amusing, and, with judicious management, it is profitable. To see plants rise from the earth and flourish by the superior skill and bounty of the laborer fills a contemplative mind with ideas which are more easy to be conceived than expressed.

"I know of no pursuit in which more real and important services can be rendered any country, than by improving its agriculture — its breeds of useful animals — and other branches of husbandman's cares."

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION Record

In This Issue

Co-operative Electricity On the Way

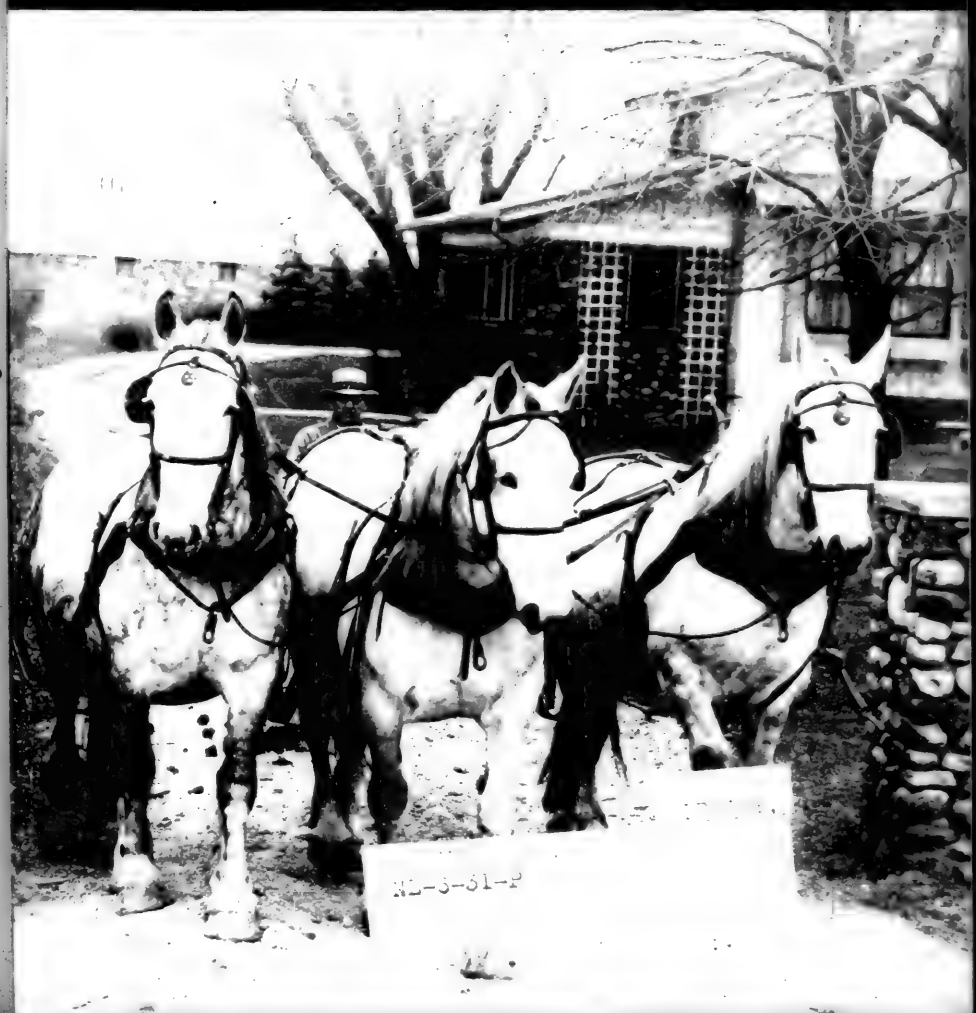
Ten Years of Farm Bureau Service

This Herd Pays Its Way

Boon or Boomerang?

LaSalle County's Open House

and Others



April
1937



FARM BUREAU members are preferred risks because they are careful drivers. They want to protect their homes and farms. But even the most careful drivers run the risk of accidents. Accidents are costly . . . they often lead into long-drawn-out lawsuits . . . often end in the loss of savings, homes and farms. Why expose yourself to this risk when insurance costs so little? Farm Bureau auto insurance costs less because it is confined to only careful driving Farm Bureau members. Premiums paid by these selected risks don't have to carry the burden of heavy claims piled up by reckless drivers. And there are no strings attached to this insurance. You are covered anywhere in the United States or Canada. You are covered when you or any member of your family drives the car . . . or when you authorize any person of legal driving age to use your car. Why take a chance? Why pay for claims piled up by reckless drivers? Talk with the agent in your County Farm Bureau office about it. He'll be pleased to help you. See him today.

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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GEORGE THIEM, Editor



State Capitol, Springfield

EVER since the Lord commanded Joshua to cross the River Jordan and possess the land of Canaan for his people, the question of land ownership has been a vital one. This is due to the fact that most men have the urge to own land, and then more land. Land is the universal token of wealth and security against want. All wealth springs from it. Our own George Washington, father of his Country was said to be "land hungry."

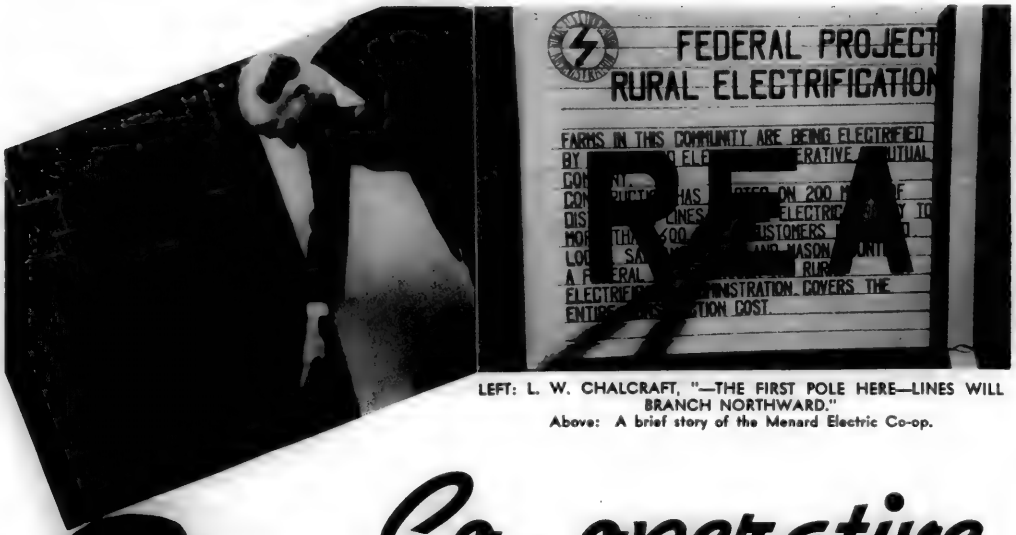
Nations generally recognize that their future is closely related to their possessions of fertile lands, the source of food for their people. Japan's penetration of Manchuria and Mussolini's bold theft of Ethiopia are current illustration of nations attempting to make themselves more secure by adding to their lands. These things explain the interest of governments in the division of land within their borders, in land use, in soil conservation, etc.

Not so many years ago the Communist government in Russia seized all the land for the state, abolished private ownership, started its program of setting up state-operated and collectivist farms. More recently the socialist government of Mexico took over the big plantations, divided them into small tracts, and distributed the land among the peons. Recent reports indicate that the peons are worse off now than they were working for the big landowners because they lack the equipment, ability, initiative or other necessities for operating the land to the best advantage.

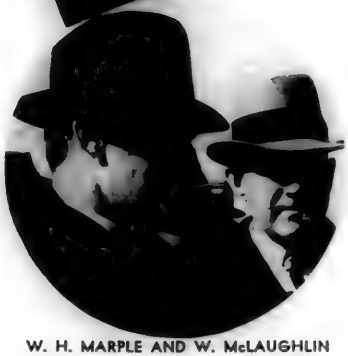
In Germany where the church and the nobility have vast land holdings, the church is being warned to be liberal in donating lands for government settlers "lest authorities find themselves forced to take compulsory measures." Dr. Heilman, official of the ministry of labor in the Nazi government is quoted as saying, "The Nazi state recognizes private property, but it no longer is unrestricted — it must be justified in its existence by submitting to the requirements of the community. This is especially true of the soil which renews the blood of the nation and provides the basis for its nourishment. *The soil, therefore, concerns the whole nation.*"

In England, a noted and respected agricultural economist, C. S. Orwin of Oxford University, is seriously advocating national ownership of lands. He writes of the heavy "death duties" which must be paid in cash and which frequently are not paid by the time the new owner dies and the land is subject to another heavy inheritance tax. *"It may be doubted whether there is an agricultural estate in England today upon which a full year's rental should not be spent upon necessary work in the repair and replacement of buildings, the improvement of roads and water supplies, and in land drainage,"* writes Orwin. . . . *"State ownership is not a question of political convictions or illusions about the Rights of Man, but a question of social order and good business. I believe in it solely because I love the land, and hate to see the way in which it is either exploited or starved under a system which has outlived its usefulness."*

This writer believes that interested private ownership is the best system for handling this most valuable natural asset of any country. But he also believes that the government is justified in demanding, by compulsory regulation, if necessary, that landowners and tenants protect the soil against wasteful erosion, depletion of fertility, and general exploitation. The generations to come — and the nation itself — have a large stake in soil conservation. We let private enterprise grab our rich natural forests and log them off, the reason why lumber is so high priced today. We ought to be more sensible as a nation about protecting the soil.— E.G.T.



LEFT: L. W. CHALCRAFT, "—THE FIRST POLE HERE—LINES WILL BRANCH NORTHWARD."
Above: A brief story of the Menard Electric Co-op.



W. H. MARPLE AND W. McLAUGHLIN
"This is the beginning of a new era—"

Co-operative Electricity Is On the Way

Speed Construction Work in Menard and Sangamon Counties on First Co-operative Power Line in State

IN HISTORIC Sangamon county recently 150 farm folks gathered under a friendly sun on wind-swept route 66 north of Springfield to witness the setting of the first pole in the 120 mile power line system of the Menard Electric Co-operative. Most of those who saw the pole lifted and set into place have been looking forward eagerly in the last few months to the day when abundant power will flow silently into their homes to make their lives brighter and fuller.

There was more to that event than anyone present saw, except, perhaps, in his imagination. A few of the group may have looked into the future as the tall creosoted pole thudded into its hole. Those whose thoughts wandered may have seen other poles, miles of them, supporting slender cables carrying electric energy into most of the rural homes in the state.

Until February 24th a cloud of doubt hung heavily over lines built by co-operative companies in Illinois. The legality of putting mutually-owned lines on state highways had been questioned. In some cases there was talk of pulling down all electric power poles not owned and maintained by public utilities. Quite naturally co-operative groups interested in getting power to their homes and farms delayed their line building activities until they could be certain that the lines would be legally authorized.

Applications for permission to erect lines along state highways had been filed with the state by rural power co-operative groups in several counties. The state department was not certain that it could legally grant permits which would allow non-utility groups to build power lines on either state or state-aid roads. The Attorney-General was asked about it. He pointed out in his opinion on the question that when lines are erected on public highways by mutual companies, two interests are involved, that of the public and that of the abutting property owners. He explained that when lines can be built and maintained which do



MEET THE DIRECTORS

Henry Colby, V-Pres.; J. C. Lounsberry; A. E. Hurie, sec'y-treas.; W. H. Montgomery; Henry Graham; A. E. Backer, pres.; L. W. Chalcraft, farm advisor. Other members Arthur Moore, Carroll Stone, Herman Winkleman.

Right: The board of directors with the men who helped plan the lines.

not interfere either with the rights of the public in using the highway or with the rights of the abutting property owners, it appears that the highway department can legitimately authorize the building of lines.

Officers of the Menard Electric Co-operative decided to set no poles until the legality of their activities could be established. They wasted no time after the Attorney-General's opinion had been given.

It was almost a year ago that the Menard County Farm Bureau became actively interested in rural electrification. It appointed a committee to study the possibilities of getting power to supply the needs of farm folks in the county. After a preliminary survey the committee reported a lively, widespread interest in rural electrification. Their survey showed that the most logical place from which to secure power is the municipal power plant of the city of Springfield. Their study revealed that it would be advisable from the standpoint of economy to serve those Sangamon county farms which lie along the proposed line that would extend from the power plant into Menard county.

It was not long until farmers outside Menard county heard of the project and asked to be included. A new committee was selected to organize the Menard Electric Co-operative to serve members in Menard, Sangamon, Cass, Logan and Mason counties.

A gigantic task faced the directors of the fledgling co-op. First they were expected to make a contract with the city of Springfield to supply power at wholesale rates. Then they were to find funds with which to build the lines. Then too, the great doubt of the legality of their enterprise still hung over them — a real obstacle to be cleared away.

Willis J. Spaulding, commissioner of public property of Springfield, was told of the plan to buy power at wholesale prices. He liked it and at once became active in arranging a suitable contract.

Meanwhile the committee had found nearly 400 possible patrons in Menard and surrounding counties who could be served on 120 miles of line. This is an average of more than three patrons per mile which is considered a favorable load for economic operation and construction of rural power lines.

The committee next asked the Rural Electrification Administration in Washington for a loan with which to construct the line. They received a committment of $135,000 to complete the project. This capital is to be paid back in installments over a period of several years from the profits obtained in operation of the line.

In order to avoid the legal question involved in placing poles along highways, the committee secured easements from the property owners along the power lines which would allow the co-op to set poles one foot off the highways. The task of getting easements from more than 300 persons was indeed an enormous undertaking. Except in isolated cases, every landowner granted permission to set poles at the edge of his fields.

Bids for the construction of 120.1 miles of line were let. The Meade Electric Company of Chicago was the low bidder with an offer of $111,001.52. This company was ready to start the project in December but they were not allowed to begin until all legal obstacles could be cleared away.



MEMBER A. H. ROEGGE

"We don't need to be without current—"

Young and Stanley, electrical engineers of Muscatine, Iowa, planned the lines. These men have been working on REA projects in Illinois as well as in Iowa. The Menard co-operative profited by their experience.

Plans have been made which will enable patrons to buy all their electrical equipment, fixtures and supplies co-operatively through the Menard County Farm Bureau. Lloyd W. Chalcraft, farm adviser, says that if enough farmers desire it, the Farm Bureau will take bids for wiring homes. In this way wiring costs can be cut to a minimum. W. E. Wood, superintendent of construction for the Meade Electric Company, states that the lines will be ready to energize around June 1 and asks that patrons have their wiring ready to hook onto before then if possible.

The demands for service have been so numerous that the co-operative has applied for another loan of $140,000 from

the REA. This money will be spent on the construction of 180 additional miles of line which will serve nearly 600 more members.

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One of the great advantages of the cooperative movement is that it is based upon the development of entire communities. For example, the three-county project in Iroquois, Ford, and Livingston Counties will build lines in each of the 26 townships in Iroquois and the 14 townships in Ford. In addition it will serve 16 adjacent townships in Livingston, Vermilion, and McLean Counties.

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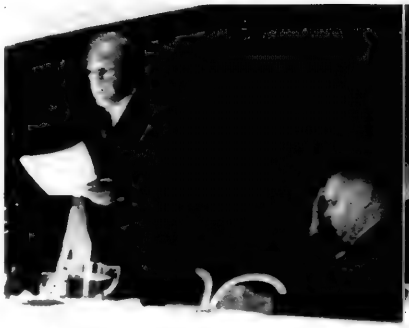
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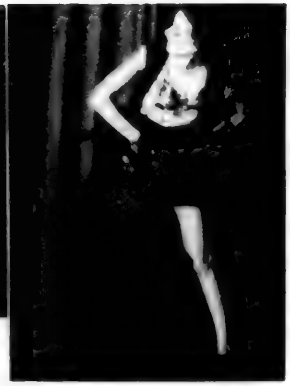
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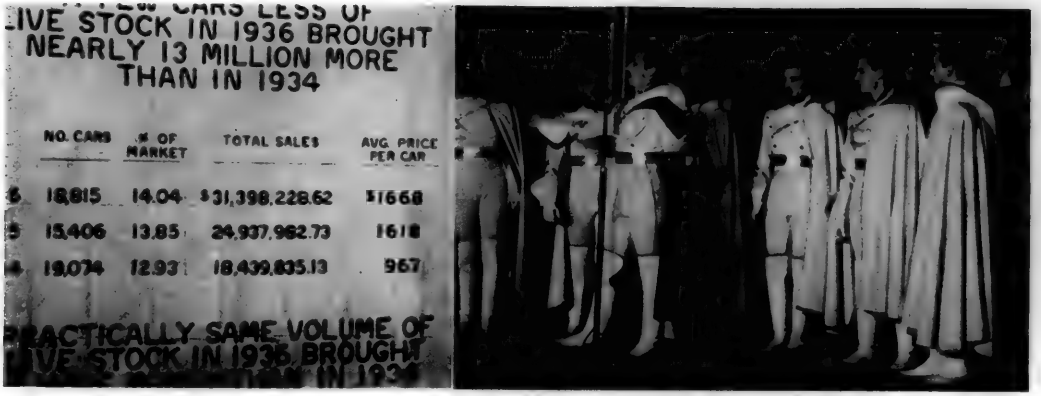
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MORE MONEY FOR LIVESTOCK
This chart tells how farmers benefited by better prices in '36.

AT THE LUNCHEON, COLLEGE INN
The Male Chorus Made A Hit.

Credit for these advances is largely due to the consolidated effort of farm organization.

"Until we have world recovery in foreign trade, we must confine our production to our domestic needs. Industry made these adjustments long ago. We must do likewise. Let us continue to preserve and maintain federal machinery for the use of co-operating farmers in balancing production with domestic needs and foreign commerce."

Mr. Parke sees a bright outlook for livestock farmers in increased purchasing power of consumers.

The suggestion that livestock growers go into processing business, he labeled as "fine, laudable and well-intentioned, but in this case probably untimely." Objections given were:

1. Our main job is marketing livestock and obtaining fair price levels.
2. Processing nationally would require vast finances.
3. Competent personnel would have to be acquired and trained or the strategic position of the seller would be lost.
4. Our status would be changed from bargainers to competitors of the processors.
5. Could producers as processors set prices that would satisfy livestock producers on the one hand, and

(Continued on page 33)

Sanitary Milk Producers In Seventh Annual Meeting

"We have gone through the organization step, through the recognition period and we are now in the third step — that of administration. Our job in the future is to keep the machine that we have built in effective running order." So spoke President E. W. "Ed" Tiedeman of the Sanitary Milk Producers at St. Jacob, March 2, where more than 1200 dairymen gathered for their seventh annual meeting.

Dairymen about the St. Louis market in the '20's and earlier had many a battle with the distributors in their efforts to secure a fair share of the consumers' dairy dollar. Eight years ago and more, the Sanitary Milk Producers was set up on the ruins of previous attempts at co-operative selling which for one reason or another had collapsed. With the help of the County Farm Bureaus in the St. Louis area and the Illinois Agricultural Association, this new organization was launched by fluid milk producers to give them the power to bargain for fair prices. The path of the Sanitary Producers has been anything but smooth. But it persisted in its program and with the aid of the Triple A marketing agreement in recent years, has brought a large measure of stability to the St. Louis market and has represented producers effectively in their struggle for equitable prices for milk.

Secretary-Manager A. D. Lynch reported that 374,054,586 pounds of milk were marketed last year for a total of $7,172,494.35. During 1936, production declined seven per cent, but income from milk was $173,409.47 higher. The average price was $1.92, which represents a premium of 15 cents more than was paid by condenseries. Percentage of milk handled by the association increased from 62 per cent in 1934 to 72 per cent in '36. March '37 figures show a further gain to 78 per cent of the milk sold in St. Louis.

The Association checks weights and tests, watches carefully the credit rating of buyers, represents the producers in price conferences and gives the dairyman a powerful voice in the St. Louis milk market.

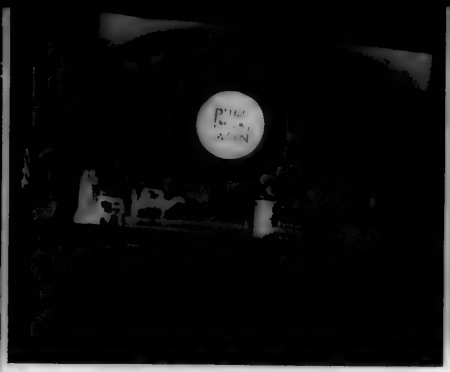
The association last year increased its net worth from $26,420.70 to $30,-694.22, Treasurer J. King Eaton reported. All directors were re-elected.

Many a speaker contributed toward making it a full day. C. V. Gregory, E. W. Gaumnitz, Prof. A. C. Ragsdale, Dr. R. W. Bartlett, George E. Metzger, Fred L. Shipley, and others were on the program. More than 1100 producers were served at the expense of the association at luncheon.

Directors representing Illinois districts re-elected are: J. King Eaton, Edwardsville; Orville Plocher, Highland; Charles Harpstrite, Jr., New Baden; E. W. Tiedeman, Belleville; H. P. Wicklein, Evansville; C. L. Whitlock, Litchfield; V. B. Baxter, Shipman; M. E. Bone, Vandalia; B. J. Schumacher, Altamont; Bliss E. Loy, Effingham; R. E. Brown, Ethlyn, Missouri; Martin Ehmler, Orchard Farm, Missouri; and C. Monte Craft, Pevely, Missouri. Two new directors, completing the board of 15, were elected, namely; Theodore Miessner, Hoyleton; and Ward Bridgewater, Greenfield, who formerly served on the board.

The association asked for a 35 cent per cwt. increase on both Class I and Class II milk in the AAA public hearing Mar. 6 to compensate dairymen for much higher feed costs.





JOHN P. CASE, PRESIDENT, LEFT

"The nearer the association complies with the ordinance, the more the market is protected for its members."



FROM WILL COUNTY

came the "Local Yokels" to provide fun and entertainment.

$1.90 Isn't Quite Enough For Milk

But Organization Offers the Only Chance to Get More, Says Member at Annual Pure Milk Association Meeting.

EXCEPT for two resolutions that failed of adoption the 12th annual meet of the Pure Milk Association in the Auditorium Theater, Chicago, March 9, was one of the most harmonious gatherings of the membership since the organization was started 11 years ago. About 3000 milk producers in the Chicago milk shed attended the meeting.

There are many reason why the members were pleased with the progress of their association during the year. One point that stands head and shoulders above the others is the fact that experience has shown that co-operation is the best policy.

"A dollar ninety isn't quite enough for milk with the price of feed as high as it is but if any change for the better is to be made, we'll have to pull together to bring it about." This is the way an Indiana producer explained the situation.

Other factors that made for harmony were better production, sale of 100 per cent of base, stable markets, new customers, and budget reductions.

For the year 1936, the association sold a total daily average of 3,119,590 pounds of milk. Of this amount 2,932,092 pounds were sold as base and only 187,498 pounds were sold as excess milk. Of the total sales for the year, 94 per cent was base and six per cent was excess. These figures compare favorably to the 82 per cent base and the 18 per cent excess milk in 1935.

Speaking of increases of production, John Case, president, said, "Production on February 20th this year averaged 79 pounds per patron above production on the same day a year ago."

This increase per patron did not markedly raise the production of the association as a whole because quite a number of smaller producers found it impossible to comply with the new market requirements and therefore either quit producing milk or dropped out to sell in manufacturing channels, Case pointed out.

A recent survey of the milk shed showed that 97 per cent of the Pure Milk association members complied with the Chicago pure milk ordinance. Last year a similar survey showed only 59 percent of the members were able to meet the specifications of the law. The nearer the association complies with the ordinance the more the market is protecetd for its members, Case revealed.

A balance wheel for this marketing co-operative is its milk plant program. These plants enable the association to control more excessive milk and to market it to the best possible advantage. There are five plants, four are milk plants and one is a cheese factory. The total daily capacity of the four milk plants is 560,000 pounds. In conjunction with the cheese factory, these plants easily take all of the present amount of excess milk with a huge reserve capacity left over.

Policies set by the delegates representing the 134 local organizations scattered throughout the Chicago milk shed, dealt largerly with the speeding up of distributors' payments to the producers five days. An adjustment of the annual meeting date was asked in order to avoid conflicting with the annual meeting of the Chicago Producers Commission Association. Both meetings usually fall on the same day.

The Pure Milk Association was commended for its work in selling 100 per cent of base during the past year and the efforts they have made to secure better milk prices. Credit was also given by the delegates to the association for the fight it is making against the encroachment of oleomargarine and filled milk upon the dairy industry.

All but one of the fifteen directors were returned by the membership. Harry E. Meyer of Crown Point, Indiana, was elected to succeed W. E. Kreiter of that district. Directors re-elected are: L. A. Markham, Rock county, Wis.; Ole Stalheim, McHenry county; W. J. Swayer, Kane county; O. H. Wennlund, Kane county; Howard Klett, Will county; A. P. Brucker, Pulaski county, Indiana; Chas. Schmaling, Walworth county, Wisconsin.

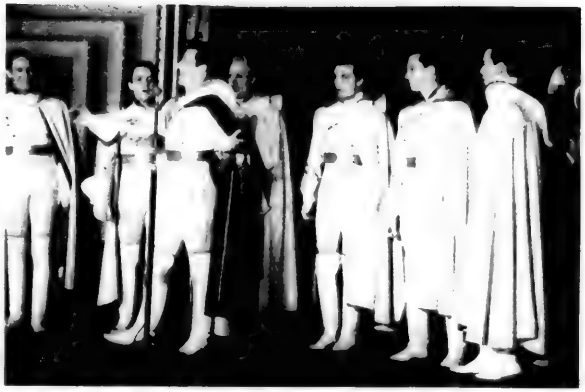
Monroe Service Company, Waterloo, Illinois, claims 97.6% of the Farm Bureau members of the county patronized the company during the year. Their patronage represented 85% of the total business. Patronage dividends totaling $10,320.72 were distributed to 494 members. The rate of patronage was 15% of rural sales and 10% on filling station and dealer business. Mr. William P. Ruhl, New Athens, Illinois succeeded Frank G. Oexner as a director of the company.

-IVE STOCK IN 1936 BROUGHT
NEARLY 13 MILLION MORE
THAN IN 1934

	NO CARS	% OF MARKET	TOTAL SALES	AVG. PRICE PER CAR
6	18,815	14.04	$31,398,228.62	$1668
5	15,406	13.85	24,937,982.73	1618
4	19,074	12.93	18,439,835.13	967

PRACTICALLY SAME VOLUME OF
LIVE STOCK IN 1936 BROUGHT
MORE MONEY THAN IN 1934

MORE MONEY FOR LIVESTOCK
This chart tells how farmers benefited by better prices in '36.



AT THE LUNCHEON, COLLEGE INN
The Male Chorus Made A Hit.

Credit for these advances is largely due to the consolidated effort of farm organization.

"Until we have world recovery in foreign trade, we must confine our production to our domestic needs. Industry made these adjustments long ago. We must do likewise. Let us continue to preserve and maintain federal machinery for the use of co-operating farmers in balancing production with domestic needs and foreign commerce."

Mr. Parke sees a bright outlook for livestock farmers in increased purchasing power of consumers.

The suggestion that livestock growers go into processing business, he labeled as "fine, laudable and well-intentioned, but in this case probably untimely." Objections given were:

1. Our main job is marketing livestock and obtaining fair price levels.
2. Processing nationally would require vast finances.
3. Competent personnel would have to be acquired and trained or the strategic position of the seller would be lost.
4. Our status would be changed from bargainers to competitors of the processors.
5. Could producers as processors set prices that would satisfy livestock producers on the one hand, and

(Continued on page 33)

Sanitary Milk Producers In Seventh Annual Meeting

"We have gone through the organization step, through the recognition period and we are now in the third step — that of administration. Our job in the future is to keep the machine that we have built in effective running order." So spoke President E. W. "Ed" Tiedeman of the Sanitary Milk Producers at St. Jacob, March 2, where more than 1200 dairymen gathered for their seventh annual meeting.

Dairymen about the St. Louis market in the '20's and earlier had many a battle with the distributors in their efforts to secure a fair share of the consumers' dairy dollar. Eight years ago and more, the Sanitary Milk Producers was set up on the ruins of previous attempts at co-operative selling which for one reason or another had collapsed. With the help of the County Farm Bureaus in the St. Louis area and the Illinois Agricultural Association, this new organization was launched by fluid milk producers to give them the power to bargain for fair prices. The path of the Sanitary Producers has been anything but smooth. But it persisted in its program and with the aid of the Triple A marketing agreement in recent years, has brought a large measure of stability to the St. Louis market and has represented producers effectively in their struggle for equitable prices for milk.

Secretary-Manager A. D. Lynch reported that 374,054,586 pounds of milk were marketed last year for a total of $7,172,494.35. During 1936, production declined seven per cent, but income from milk was $173,409.47 higher. The average price was $1.92, which represents a premium of 15 cents more than was paid by condenseries. Percentage of milk handled by the association increased from 62 per cent in 1934 to 72 per cent in '36. March '37 figures show a further gain to 78 per cent of the milk sold in St. Louis.

The Association checks weights and tests, watches carefully the credit rating of buyers, represents the producers in price conferences and gives the dairyman a powerful voice in the St. Louis milk market.

The association last year increased its net worth from $26,420.70 to $30,694.22, Treasurer J. King Eaton reported. All directors were re-elected.

Many a speaker contributed toward making it a full day. C. V. Gregory, E. W. Gaumnitz, Prof. A. C. Ragsdale, Dr. R. W. Bartlett, George E. Metzger, Fred L. Shipley, and others were on the program. More than 1100 producers were served at the expense of the association at luncheon.

Directors representing Illinois districts re-elected are: J. King Eaton, Edwardsville; Orville Plocher, Highland; Charles Harpstrite, Jr., New Baden; E. W. Tiedeman, Belleville; H. P. Wicklein, Evansville; C. L. Whitlock, Litchfield; V. B. Baxter, Shipman; M. E. Bone, Vandalia; B. J. Schumacher, Altamont; Bliss E. Loy, Effingham; R. E. Brown, Ethlyn, Missouri; Martin Ehmler, Orchard Farm, Missouri; and C. Monte Craft, Pevely, Missouri. Two new directors, completing the board of 15, were elected, namely; Theodore Miessner, Hoyleton; and Ward Bridgewater, Greenfield, who formerly served on the board.

The association asked for a 35 cent per cwt. increase on both Class I and Class II milk in the AAA public hearing Mar. 6 to compensate dairymen for much higher feed costs.



JOHN P. CASE, PRESIDENT, LEFT

"The nearer the association complies with the ordinance, the more the market is protected for its members."





FROM WILL COUNTY

came the "Local Yokels" to provide fun and entertainment.

$1.90 Isn't Quite Enough For Milk

But Organization Offers the Only Chance to Get More, Says Member at Annual Pure Milk Association Meeting.

EXCEPT for two resolutions that failed of adoption the 12th annual meet of the Pure Milk Association in the Auditorium Theater, Chicago, March 9, was one of the most harmonious gatherings of the membership since the organization was started 11 years ago. About 3000 milk producers in the Chicago milk shed attended the meeting.

There are many reason why the members were pleased with the progress of their association during the year. One point that stands head and shoulders above the others is the fact that experience has shown that co-operation is the best policy.

"A dollar ninety isn't quite enough for milk with the price of feed as high as it is but if any change for the better is to be made, we'll have to pull together to bring it about." This is the way an Indiana producer explained the situation.

Other factors that made for harmony were better production, sale of 100 per cent of base, stable markets, new customers, and budget reductions.

For the year 1936, the association sold a total daily average of 3,119,590 pounds of milk. Of this amount 2,932,092 pounds were sold as base and only 187,498 pounds were sold as excess milk. Of the total sales for the year, 94 per cent was base and six per cent was excess. These figures compare favorably to the 82 per cent base and the 18 per cent excess milk in 1935.

Speaking of increases of production, John Case, president, said, "Production on February 20th this year averaged 79 pounds per patron above production on the same day a year ago."

This increase per patron did not markedly raise the production of the association as a whole because quite a number of smaller producers found it impossible to comply with the new market requirements and therefore either quit producing milk or dropped out to sell in manufacturing channels, Case pointed out.

A recent survey of the milk shed showed that 97 per cent of the Pure Milk association members complied with the Chicago pure milk ordinance. Last year a similar survey showed only 59 percent of the members were able to meet the specifications of the law. The nearer the association complies with the ordinance the more the market is protecetd for its members, Case revealed.

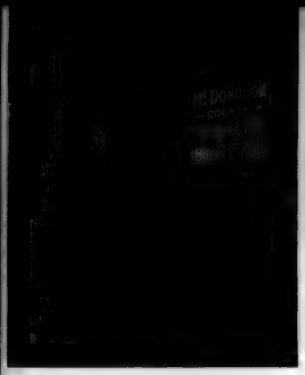
A balance wheel for this marketing cooperative is its milk plant program. These plants enable the association to control more excessive milk and to market it to the best possible advantage. There are five plants, four are milk plants and one is a cheese factory. The total daily capacity of the four milk plants is 560,000 pounds. In conjunction with the cheese factory, these plants easily take all of the present amount of excess milk with a huge reserve capacity left over.

Policies set by the delegates representing the 134 local organizations scattered throughout the Chicago milk shed, dealt largerly with the speeding up of distributors' payments to the producers five days. An adjustment of the annual meeting date was asked in order to avoid conflicting with the annual meeting of the Chicago Producers Commission Association. Both meetings usually fall on the same day.

The Pure Milk Association was commended for its work in selling 100 per cent of base during the past year and the efforts they have made to secure better milk prices. Credit was also given by the delegates to the association for the fight it is making against the encroachment of oleomargarine and filled milk upon the dairy industry

All but one of the fifteen directors were returned by the membership. Harry E. Meyer of Crown Point, Indiana, was elected to succeed W. E. Kreiter of that district. Directors re-elected are: L. A. Markham, Rock county, Wis.; Ole Stalheim, McHenry county; W. J. Swayer, Kane county; O. H. Wennlund, Kane county; Howard Klett, Will county; A. P. Brucker, Pulaski county, Indiana; Chas. Schmaling, Walworth county, Wisconsin.

Monroe Service Company, Waterloo, Illinois, claims 97.6% of the Farm Bureau members of the county patronized the company during the year. Their patronage represented 85% of the total business. Patronage dividends totaling $10,320.72 were distributed to 494 members. The rate of patronage was 15% of rural sales and 10% on filling station and dealer business. Mr. William P. Ruhl, New Athens, Illinois succeeded Frank G. Oexner as a director of the company.



A MODERN OFFICE BUILDING



SEED CORN TESTING IN THE BASEMENT
"Orrie Arntzen and Kenneth Hodges Do the Work."



MISS RUBY WAYMACK
"A card for every member."

A Ten Year Record of Farm Bureau Service

McDonough County Attempts to Reach Every Member With Its Broad Program of Activities.

WHAT is probably the most complete 10-year record of the services rendered by a County Farm Bureau was disclosed in the annual report of Farm Adviser Ray C. Doneghue at the last annual meeting of the McDonough County Farm Bureau.

The record, which goes back to 1927, makes some 38 classifications of services and contacts with Farm Bureau members. During the past two years 100 per cent of the members, the record shows, have paid their dues, and in 1935 and 1936, every member used at least one or more services of the organization.

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A number of services, such as the crop adjustment programs, were offered only part of the 10-year period. Organized purchasing of seed carried on in the earlier years was later discontinued when this business was centralized in the Seed Company.

The careful system of records, with a daily report blank kept most conscientiously by Miss Ruby Waymack, office secretary, and others of the clerical staff, made possible this accurate summary of Farm Bureau services. Each Farm Bureau member in McDonough county has his name listed on a card in the county office to which entries from the daily record are transferred periodically. At almost any moment the Farm Adviser can turn to the card and learn which services, the member has been getting. This record is also invaluable to the organization director.

To illustrate, Charles J. Webb who operates a farm more than 12 miles from the county office at Macomb, used 22 different Farm Bureau services in 1936. He was in the office at least 65 times during the year — a higher than normal record because Webb is president of the Production Credit Association which brings him to town frequently.

The girls in the office use a code to identify each service, and this code number, rather than the description of the service, appears on the membership card.

Other County Farm Bureaus might well look into this McDonough Farm Bureau membership service record. If the criticism that many Farm Bureaus fail to hold members once they are signed, is valid, the place to start is a careful check on every member's use of the organization. Roy Burris of Morgan county made this point clear when he made the following analogy at the IAA annual meeting breakfast. "When you put a new bunch of cattle in the yard," said Burris, "they stand over in one corner apart from the others and won't eat. The problem is to get them to eat."

Ray C. Doneghue is one of the few Farm Advisers in Illinois who has worked in only one county. He completed 18 years of service on March 18. The McDonough county organization was established in 1918 and Mr. Doneghue came a year later. Ray was born on a farm 20 miles south of Cleveland, Ohio. After graduating from Ohio State University in 1906 he came to Illinois to work on the soil survey. He received his master's degree in soils at the University of Missouri two years later. Then he went west to become assistant professor of agronony at the North Dakota Agricultural College. As director of agronomy in the experiment station, he was placed in charge of the soil survey in that state.

"Melvin Thomas (former farm adviser in Coles county) was my first assistant in the state soil survey," Doneghue said. "The first soil fertility experiment carried on in North Dakota were started during my service there. They are still under way."

Ray believes that the most trying period in the history of the McDonough County Farm Bureau came in the post-war depression years of 1921 and 1922. The Farm Bureau was young at that time and a discouraging reaction set in following the sharp drop in farm prices.

McDonough county, like many others,

McDONOUGH COUNTY FARM BUREAU SERVICE RECORD

Item	1927	'28	'29	'30	'31	'32	'33	'34	'35	'36
Total Office Calls	2208	2029	2408	2510	2053	2339	2828	6334	5960	5240
Total Farm Visits	204	694	722	581	568	419	468	479	592	187
Individual Letters Written	2491	2025	2100	3108	2936	2596	2654	3174	3658	2269
News Articles Published				651	446	365	355	536	476	258
Members Attending Annual Meeting	408	406	403	438	325	300	232	354	367	88
Members Using Serum Service	177	238	248	247	338	370	236	206	142	175
Members Using Other Biologies								40	48	36
Members Using Vaccinating Supplies	47	85	79		9	56	23	61		
Members Using Corn Testing Service	172	166	113	140	106	48	24	24	45	129
Members Purchasing Sweet Clover Seed	33	45	54	90	46	16	5	22		
Members Purchasing Alfalfa Seed	48	41	62	54	43	31	19	27		
Members Purchasing Seed Corn	72	16	3	8	5	3				
Members Purchasing Soybean Seed	54	19	50	9	15	3				
Members Purchasing Worm Oil	31	60	35	49	47	32	34	16	8	7
Members Using Farm Accounting Service	37	36	56	64	70	45	31	59	65	56
Farm Bureau Members With 4-H Club Enrollments in Family							132	121	101	64
Total 4-H Club Members in County	26	91	73	82	93	165	194	200	188	169
Members Using Limestone	45	59	63	46	9	2	1	15	4	67
Tons of Limestone Used	4500	5950	5749	4135	680	250	50	3000	1000	7705
Members Using Produce Mktg. Service	102	118	140		100	139	123	97	122	70
Service Company Patrons					467	447	431	439	563	622
Members Using Livestock Mktg. Service					328	308	276	348	214	192
Wheat Adjustment Cooperator								127	112	
Corn-Hog Adjustment Cooperator								504	394	
Members Using Corn Loan Service								161		
Cooperator in Agricultural Conservation Project										438
Farm Crop Hail Insurance	146	280	210	203	118	26	83	84	164	120
Automobile Insurance	71	155	218	285	317	318	331	348	406	478
Farm Property Insurance						117	168	198	245	283
Life Insurance		31	61	170	246	175	203	194	224	213
Miscellaneous	85	110	150		197	110	134	22		155
Members Using Inoculation	69	63	108	130	113	61	60	73	54	55
Number of Farm Bureau Members	663	681	719	804	770	601	587	673	676	774
Percentage of Farm Bureau Members in Good Standing		95	97	93	83	87	88	95	100	100
Number of Members Using Service	596	591	644	726	693	575	564	657	676	774

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(Continued on page 15)



AFTER 23 YEARS, A HOME

As the LaSalle county Farm Bureau moved into the former Ottawa high school, townspeople were "glad to have a permanent organization in that fine building."



"WE'RE PROUD OF OUR NEW HOME."
President E. E. Stevenson and Adviser C. E. Gates.

LA SALLE COUNY'S OPEN HOUSE

AFTER 23 years of service to the county's only $100,000,000 industry, the LaSalle County Farm Bureau moved into its first permanent headquarters last month at 1022 Columbus street, Ottawa. More than 1200 persons attended the formal opening of the offices on March 6.

Last December the Farm Bureau bought the site and the building, formerly Ottawa township high school, to house the offices of their organization and those of affiliated companies. Space has been rented to branches of state and federal agricultural agencies thus bringing most of the local offices which serve farm folks under one roof.

Located near the business section of the town and yet far enough from the court house square to avoid parking difficulties, the Farm Bureau building provides a handy meeting place for farm families when they come to town. And because of the centralization of farm business offices, it is more than likely that every time a farmer gets to town he will have one or more errands in the Farm Bureau headquarters.

In remodeling the old school house, it was found that former classrooms made convenient offices. The large rooms have been divided into two or more light, airy offices, handsomely panelled with stained oak. Plaster walls have been given a painted linen finish of cream color.

First floor offices are occupied by C. E. Gates, farm adviser, Mrs. Marjorie McCormick, office secretary and Robert Hughes, assistant adviser, all of the Farm Bureau. Other rooms serve R. R. Barr, general agent for the Farm Bureau insurance companies; T. W. Cooke, secretary and treasurer of the Ottawa Production Credit association; J. V. Stevenson, chairman of the soil conservation committee and Mervil Comiskey, manager, LaSalle County Farm Supply Company.

As yet the only offices on the second floor of the building are those of the Ottawa National Farm Loan association of which R. W. Cross is secretary. E. G. Fruin, Farm Bureau-Farm Management Service manager, Ralph Davis, Dairy Herd Improvement association tester, and DeVere Mummert, district 4-H club leader also have offices in the building.

The high school assembly room on the second floor is large enough to accommodate several hundred persons which makes it useful as an exhibition and meeting hall for the various units of the Farm Bureau organization. On the opening day this room was filled with displays and exhibits which held the attention of most visitors.

HE STOOD ON AN OIL CAN
"Farmers have learned to fight!"



One of the most unusual and timely exhibits was one dealing with the influx of cheap clover and grass seeds into LaSalle county. One hundred pounds of poor seed was represented by a large bag. At the side of this bag were other smaller bags which represented the dead seeds, weed seeds, and inert material that had been removed from an actual lot of cheap seed purchased recently by a farmer in a nearby county. The amount of good seed remaining after the cheap seed had been carefully hand cleaned and tested was little more than 50 per cent. This, the exhibit showed, would make top quality seed the better buy even though the price might be more than twice as much as that of doubtful seed.

In addition, this display showed, the buyer of cheap seed would get an abundance of weed seeds which, if sowed, would leave the land foul for years to come.

Another exhibit showed nearly a hundred soy bean products in large inverted bottles. These substances ranged from medicines for humans to dog foods and artificial rubber. Some of the other products displayed were: soya flours, chop suey sauce, spaghetti, soy cheese, chocolate beverage, soya milk, and numerous oils for paints and varnishes.

A miniature plot of a soil conservation test candidly proved the value of

legumes and grasses as soil savers. This display was arranged by the soil conservation committee.

Women visitors and not a few of the men were attracted to the large Home Bureau representation of home arts. Huge banners pointed out the growth and activities of the Home Bureau organization. Samples of needlecraft, home decoration, and other individual work displayed the activities of some of the members.

Next in appeal to both men and women was the display of electrical equipment for farm homes. Refrigerators, stoves, radios, irons and lamps stressed the importance of bringing electricity to farm homes of the county. Rural electrification is one of the major points on the LaSalle County Farm Bureau program for 1937.

The Ottawa Co-operative Grain company displayed several varieties of foreign crops. Many livestock feeders gathered around the samples of Argentine corn and conjectured as to its value as a feed grain.

Advantages of marketing livestock co-operatively were shown by charts and figures in the display arranged by the Chicago Producers Commission association. Jim Clarke, the market broadcaster for the association, was there renewing acquaintances with LaSalle county livestock producers.

The Farm Bureau insurance companies stressed safety on the highways in their exhibit. This note was resounded by the Home Bureau exhibit which showed that many fatal accidents result annually from carelessness in homes.

Other interesting and educational exhibits by the Future Farmers and the 4-H Clubs attracted crowds of visitors.

"I'm glad to see a permanent organization get into that building," a man



VETERAN SCHOOLMAN W. R. FOSTER RIGHT, AND ADVISER'S AID ROBERT HUGHES

"The first co-operative in the county was a school."

on the street said reverently, "I went to school there."

He stated that the "old high school" was built in the late '70's when materials were plentiful and carpenters and bricklayers were craftsmen who were proud of their work. After all these years, he went on, every part of that structure is as true as a die.

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MORE THAN 70 NEW MEMBERS AND STILL GOING

About 30 of Tom Prendergast's Troy Grove township delegation at the open house.



THE DOODLEDORFERS FROM PERU

"They had to have a beer before they could play."





AFTER 23 YEARS, A HOME

As the LaSalle county Farm Bureau moved into the former Ottawa high school, townspeople were "glad to have a permanent organization in that fine building."



"WE'RE PROUD OF OUR NEW HOME."

President E. E. Stevenson and Adviser C. E. Gates.

LA SALLE COUNY'S OPEN HOUSE

AFTER 23 years of service to the county's only $100,000,000 industry, the LaSalle County Farm Bureau moved into its first permanent headquarters last month at 1022 Columbus street, Ottawa. More than 1200 persons attended the formal opening of the offices on March 6.

Last December the Farm Bureau bought the site and the building, formerly Ottawa township high school, to house the offices of their organization and those of affiliated companies. Space has been rented to branches of state and federal agricultural agencies thus bringing most of the local offices which serve farm folks under one roof.

Located near the business section of the town and yet far enough from the court house square to avoid parking difficulties, the Farm Bureau building provides a handy meeting place for farm families when they come to town. And because of the centralization of farm business offices, it is more than likely that every time a farmer gets to town he will have one or more errands in the Farm Bureau headquarters.

In remodeling the old school house, it was found that former classrooms made convenient offices. The large rooms have been divided into two or more light, airy offices, handsomely panelled with stained oak. Plaster walls have been given a painted linen finish of cream color.

First floor offices are occupied by C. E. Gates, farm adviser, Mrs. Marjorie McCormick, office secretary and Robert Hughes, assistant adviser, all of the Farm Bureau. Other rooms serve R. R. Barr, general agent for the Farm Bureau insurance companies; T. W. Cooke, secretary and treasurer of the Ottawa Production Credit association; J. V. Stevenson, chairman of the soil conservation committee and Mervil Comiskey, manager, LaSalle County Farm Supply Company.

As yet the only offices on the second floor of the building are those of the Ottawa National Farm Loan association of which R. W. Cross is secretary. E. G. Fruin, Farm Bureau-Farm Management Service manager, Ralph Davis, Dairy Herd Improvement association tester, and DeVere Mummert, district 4-H club leader also have offices in the building.

The high school assembly room on the second floor is large enough to accommodate several hundred persons which makes it useful as an exhibition and meeting hall for the various units of the Farm Bureau organization. On the opening day this room was filled with displays and exhibits which held the attention of most visitors.

HE STOOD ON AN OIL CAN

"Farmers have learned to fight!"



One of the most unusual and timely exhibits was one dealing with the influx of cheap clover and grass seeds into LaSalle county. One hundred pounds of poor seed was represented by a large bag. At the side of this bag were other smaller bags which represented the dead seeds, weed seeds, and inert material that had been removed from an actual lot of cheap seed purchased recently by a farmer in a nearby county. The amount of good seed remaining after the cheap seed had been carefully hand cleaned and tested was little more than 50 per cent. This, the exhibit showed, would make top quality seed the better buy even though the price might be more than twice as much as that of doubtful seed.

In addition, this display showed, the buyer of cheap seed would get an abundance of weed seeds which, if sowed, would leave the land foul for years to come.

Another exhibit showed nearly a hundred soy bean products in large inverted bottles. These substances ranged from medicines for humans to dog foods and artificial rubber. Some of the other products displayed were: soya flours, chop suey sauce, spaghetti, soy cheese, chocolate beverage, soya milk, and numerous oils for paints and varnishes.

A miniature plot of a soil conservation test candidly proved the value of

legumes and grasses as soil savers. This display was arranged by the soil conservation committee.

Women visitors and not a few of the men were attracted to the large Home Bureau representation of home arts. Huge banners pointed out the growth and activities of the Home Bureau organization. Samples of needlecraft, home decoration, and other individual work displayed the activities of some of the members.

Next in appeal to both men and women was the display of electrical equipment for farm homes. Refrigerators, stoves, radios, irons and lamps stressed the importance of bringing electricity to farm homes of the county. Rural electrification is one of the major points on the LaSalle County Farm Bureau program for 1937.

The Ottawa Co-operative Grain company displayed several varieties of foreign crops. Many livestock feeders gathered around the samples of Argentine corn and conjectured as to its value as a feed grain.

Advantages of marketing livestock co-operatively were shown by charts and figures in the display arranged by the Chicago Producers Commission association. Jim Clarke, the market broadcaster for the association, was there renewing acquaintances with LaSalle county livestock producers.

The Farm Bureau insurance companies stressed safety on the highways in their exhibit. This note was resounded by the Home Bureau exhibit which showed that many fatal accidents result annually from carelessness in homes.

Other interesting and educational exhibits by the Future Farmers and the 4-H Clubs attracted crowds of visitors.

"I'm glad to see a permanent organization get into that building," a man



VETERAN SCHOOLMAN W. R. FOSTER RIGHT, AND ADVISER'S AID ROBERT HUGHES

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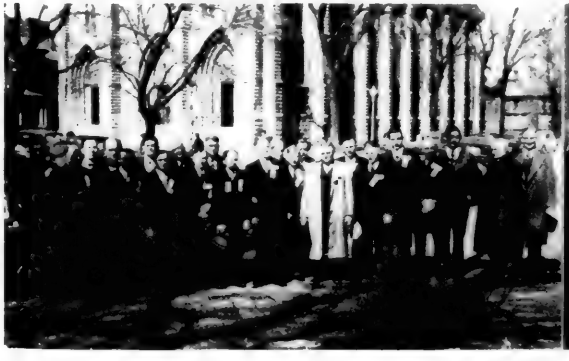
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Voice of the Members

Readers are invited to contribute to this column. Address letters to Editor, Room 1200, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Tenant-Owner Problem

Regarding the Tenant-Owner problem, I would like to relate my experience with the man that operates my farm in McLean County. The man that operates my farm could not be classified as a tenant nor a hired man, but is a combination of these two terms.

I own all the equipment, and originally all the live stock. Our arrangement is that we keep an accurate record of all income from the sale of grain, live-stock, and cream and any other sources of revenue. We then deduct all expenses incurred in the process of farming and then divide the balance.

No charges are made for permanent improvements, or machinery depreciation and to offset this last item, the farmer has no interest in any heifer calves or colts except if sold during his operating the owner's farm.

This plan enables a farmer to have an exceptional opportunity to capitalize on his ability to farm, although his finances may be such as to limit his stocking a farm as fully as possible.

From the owner's standpoint, his gain is two-fold because the more the income is increased on a farm, the better it is for all concerned, and another benefit lies in the fact that the operator is constantly trying to increase the fertility of the soil so as to raise the income.

The above plan no doubt requires effort and confidence on the part of all concerned, and also creates a better spirit and bondage between the owner and the actual farmer.

If acreage owners would take more pride operating their farms instead of grabbing more ground, this country would have fewer failures, more fertility, and less favors from Uncle Sam.

Carl Sobel, McLean County, Ill.

Sounds like a fair plan all around. Others are invited to write their experiences and suggestions for this column.—Ed.

Strip Mining

I was very much interested in the article on strip mining which appeared in the March 1937 issue of the "Record."

I have been interested in strip mining from the standpoint of land utilization for quite some time. In my December 1936 monthly report to the Regional Office at Indianapolis, Indiana, I suggested that this office be permitted to conduct a study on strip coal mines in Illinois. Our interests deal primarily with proper land use, however, the effects of present and future land uses upon local government are very important.

I notice that the IAA has appointed a committee to study this situation. I understand also that the Illinois State Geological Survey is conducting a study of this same situation. I would be glad to have the names of the members of the IAA committee. It is probable that we may be of mutual benefit.

Virgil B. Fielder,
Land Use Planning Specialist,
Urbana, Ill.

Why I am a Farm Bureau Member

By Vernon Todd, Carroll County

I AM a Farm Bureau member because I can't afford not to be. Early in my career of 25 years of hog raising, cattle feeding and general cropping, I developed a farm foundation which taught me to seek out those periodicals and organizations which were actually interested in better farming and better conditions for the farmer.

Through information gathered from Prairie Farmer and Wallace's Farmer, two papers which have been on my reading list for twenty years, I learned of the Farm Bureau organization as an extension of the state and federal Department of Agriculture. I addressed a letter to the Farm Bureau at Mt. Carroll asking for information, and shortly signed up a membership which I have been proud to continue to date.

As a farmer it is a duty to belong to some farm organization, but in this instance I feel it a privilege to be associated with the largest organization of farmers in the world which is taking an active part in the legislative as well as the economic affairs of our nation.

The Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company is furnishing me liability and property protection on my automobile at about one-half the cost of the large city companies. The Country Life Insurance Company, also handled on the mutual basis for Farm Bureau members, is returning me a special dividend of around four dollars per thousand above the ordinary dividend of other legal reserve companies.

The Illinois Farm Supply has paid me back in dividends, several times my dues, on purchases of gasoline, oils, greases, paints, auto accessories and numerous other articles. Co-operative marketing and purchasing associations of livestock, seeds, serums and in organizing local units in 37 states of the union, are able through their various publications to keep members informed on markets and farm legislation.

State and national gatherings have been an inspiration to me in seeing the momentous growth our organization has made and the recognition we are being given.

A 100 barrel a day oil well was brought in southeast of Clay City in Clay county recently. The well is reported to be 2600 feet deep and the oil comes from a Cyprus sand formation. Thousands of acres of land in the vicinity have been leased for prospecting.

A budget calling for $239,684,288 for the next two years — by far the highest in history — was recently submitted for approval to the General Assembly. It is $79,291,071 larger than that of the previous biennium.

Farm sales by Federal Land Banks in 1936 numbered 15,014. On August 31 the Land Banks owned 24,355 farms, only 22,505 on February 1 this year.

For the first time in history the production of soybean oil meal in 1936 exceeded the production of linseed meal, according to the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

McLaughlin Quits

Walter W. McLaughlin, state director of agriculture for Illinois during the past five years has resigned to resume his Farm Management Service work at Decatur. J. H. "Hank" Lloyd, assistant director has been appointed to succeed McLaughlin.

McLaughlin and Lloyd, both successful former county agricultural advisers, have had unusual qualifications for their work in the State Department. Mr. McLaughlin has given the state intelligent, trustworthy service with an understanding of farmers problems second to none. Mr. Lloyd, a pioneer farm adviser, farm manager, and former manager of the Soybean Marketing Ass'n. may be expected to give the same kind of service.

IAA Board Meetings

The Board of Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association have changed the date of their regular monthly meeting to the third Friday of each month. Accordingly, the meetings will be held on the following dates:

April 23, May 21, June 18, July 16, August 20, September 17, October 15, November 19, December 17.

IAA staff meetings will be held on Thursday evenings preceding the meeting of the Board of Directors.

The new Argentine corn crop is estimated at 362,184,000 bushels, eight per cent below the '35 - '36 crop, but seven per cent above the five-year average ending in '35.

McDonough County

(Continued from page 11)

Mr. Doneghue had a serious automobile accident three years ago when he suffered a skull fracture and hovered between life and death for several weeks. He has entirely recovered from the accident which left him with a new appreciation of his many friends inside and outside the county who took a keen interest in his fight for life.

Mr. and Mrs. Doneghue have five children. Dorothy, the oldest, is married and lives in Plymouth in Hancock county; Merritt, 23 is working for the Rural Resettlement Administration at Camp Point; Donald is a senior in Commerce at the University of Illinois; and Everett and Mary Jane attend public school in Macomb.

Ray Doneghue has made friends and kept sweet despite long years of trying work with many kinds and types of persons. You are impressed by his spirit of good will toward others and his sense of humor. "I try to get the other fellow's point of view," he said.



"Larry" Williams

Larry Williams Leaves

The resignation of Lawrence A. Williams, manager of the Country Life Insurance Company since its organization by the Illinois Agricultural Association 8½ years ago was accepted by the Board of Directors at its monthly meeting in Chicago, March 19.

Mr. Williams came with the company at its beginning in the fall of 1928 after nearly 20 years' successful experience in life insurance, sales promotion and advertising. Mr. Williams' ability as an organizer and salesman was brought into play to start the company aggressively on its way in providing low cost legal reserve life insurance for the people of rural Illinois. A field force of more than 1,000 general and special agents in every Illinois county, also an organization in the Home Office were established under Mr. Williams' immediate direction.

At the close of last year, less than eight years after its organization, the Company had achieved a phenomenal growth with more than $100,000,000 of life insurance in force and $5,456,865.85 of total assets.

Mr. Williams has not announced his future plans. Directors and officials of the Company regret the loss of his valuable services.

At Grundy Service Company's annual meeting held at Morris, March 4 plans were made for a substantial increase in business in 1937. Patronage dividends totaling $5,-139.79 were distributed. The rate of patronage ranged from 5 to 25%. N. B. Heddon, service manager for Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, and L. R. Marchant spoke. The following men were elected directors of the company for the ensuing year: E. B. Reeves, Fred Gantzert, Henry Harper, J. Francis Buck, S. H. Burkness.

One hundred and one new members were signed in Tazewell County during the recent organization drive which ended March 6.

Fulton County Farm Bureau Leader Dies

J. E. MUMMERT, president of the Fulton County Farm Bureau, died at his home near Summum, March 8. His death was caused by complete exhaustion during the fire which destroyed his home.

Mummert, born near Summum in 1883 in the community where he spent his entire life, was active in many local organizations. He was the only man who has continued to serve the Fulton County Farm Bureau in an official capacity since it was started in 1916. He was one of the founders of the organization and since 1928 has been its president. He has not missed an annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association since it was established.



J. E. Mummert

The development of good corn was his specialty. He was made "Corn King" of America in 1920 when a sample of his corn won the grand championship in the single ear class at the International Hay and Grain Show in Chicago. In 1926, this honor was again bestowed upon him. He had the distinction of being the only man to win grand championships on single ear, ten ear and bushel samples of corn at the International corn show. In addition, he was among the first in the state to gain recognition as a "Master Farmer."

J. E. Mummert will be missed by his hundreds of friends throughout the state. He is survived by his wife, a son and a daughter. The son, DeVere, is a district 4-H club leader with headquarters in LaSalle county. Maxine, the daughter, is at home.

Mrs. Henry T. Rainey of Carrollton, widow of the late Speaker of the House of Representatives, recently presented the gavel her husband used in opening his last session of Congress, to President Earl C. Smith.

A county court in Pennsylvania recently upheld the constitutionality of the Pennsylvania Filled Milk Act to protect farmers against fraudulent and deceptive sale of filled milk. Filled milk is a product made by removing butterfat from evaporated milk and replacing the butterfat with cocoanut oil.



THE SAME AS IN 1837

Abe Lincoln kept store and studied law in New Salem, Menard county, 1831-37. Rebuilt by the CCC, the village is one of Illinois' historical spots.



NEW CREAM COOLER

Folks at LaSalle County Farm Bureau's open house saw a new way to make Grade A cream at the Illinois Producers Creameries exhibit. It's a water jacket that fits the cream can.



INTRODUCING MILLIE and DOLLIE

Twin registered Percheron fillies, bred and owned by Andrew Sharpf, Champaign county. They were a year old March 4th.



CAROL JEAN TASCHER, AGE 2

Daughter of Helen Lindquist Tascher who formerly worked in the IAA office. Dad is Grundy county's farm adviser.



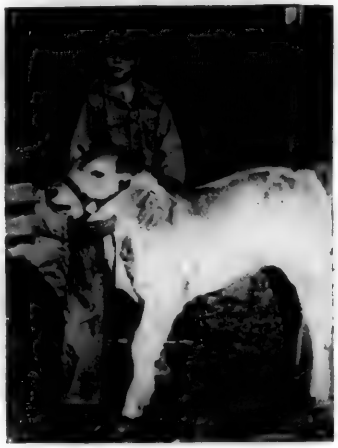
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Pretty Bernice Rogers and Carmen Hart, Blackburn College co-eds, from Carlinville are accomplished pie bakers. They make 144 a week for the dining hall.



FROM NEW SALEM

Early settlers placed wood ashes in hoppers like this and then leached out the lye to make soap and hominy.



BROWN SWISS BABY!

This calf weighed 138 pounds at birth. Who can beat it? Bob at the halter is the son of Wm. Bastert, Adams county.



FUNNY PIGS . . .

says Winston Tate, Age 1½ as he examines 2 young 'possums. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Tate, Marion county.

ACTION PICTURES WANTED!!

Get life and action in your snapshots. Snap folks while they are doing something. Be sure there is plenty of light on the persons you want to take. For most cameras bright sunlight is needed. Try a few shots. Send in your action photos to Picture Editor, IAA, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

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READY FOR A FIRE?
Ida Mae Hangartner, Woodford county, took first prize in the Roanoke Fireman's doll buggy parade.



"THIS IS THE LIFE!"
John and Lora Jane Sparks, Logan county, on the pier at St. Petersburg, Florida, January 7. The odd bird looking on is a pelican.



"WE'RE HAVING FUN."
Left to right: Betty Jane Thoele, Rosemary Thoele, Jeanette Althoff, Clifford Althoff, Tommy Thoele, and Bobby Thoele. The horse is "Red." They live in Effingham county.

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Lloyd Chalcraft, Menard county farm adviser, and Homer Tice figure out some pasture mixtures. Homer is planning a soil conservation plan for his farm.



"COME RIGHT IN"
Menard county farmers waiting to sign up for service in Menard Electric Co-op. at Farm Bureau office, Petersburg.





ILLINOIS' BEST
This sample of yellow utility type corn won grand championship at the Illinois Farmers' Institute, Rockford, in February. Raised and shown by C. J. Simmons of JoDaviess county.



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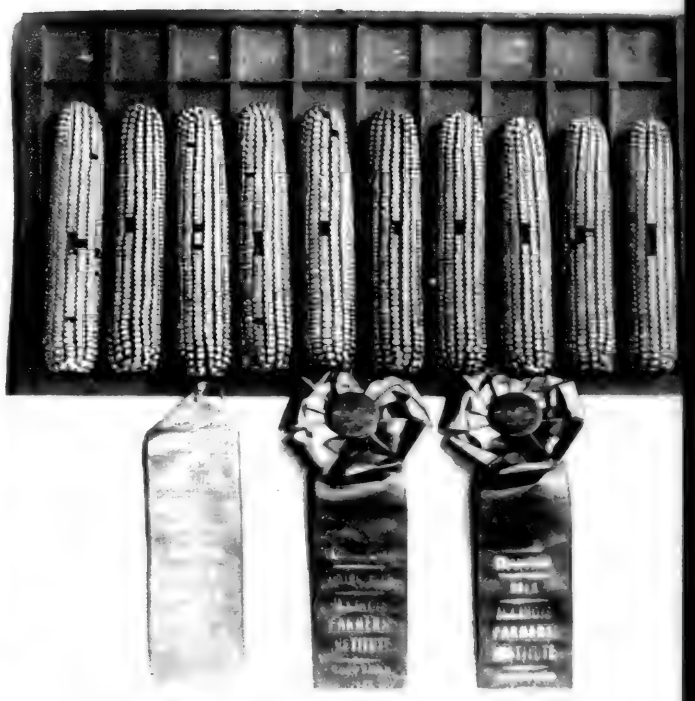
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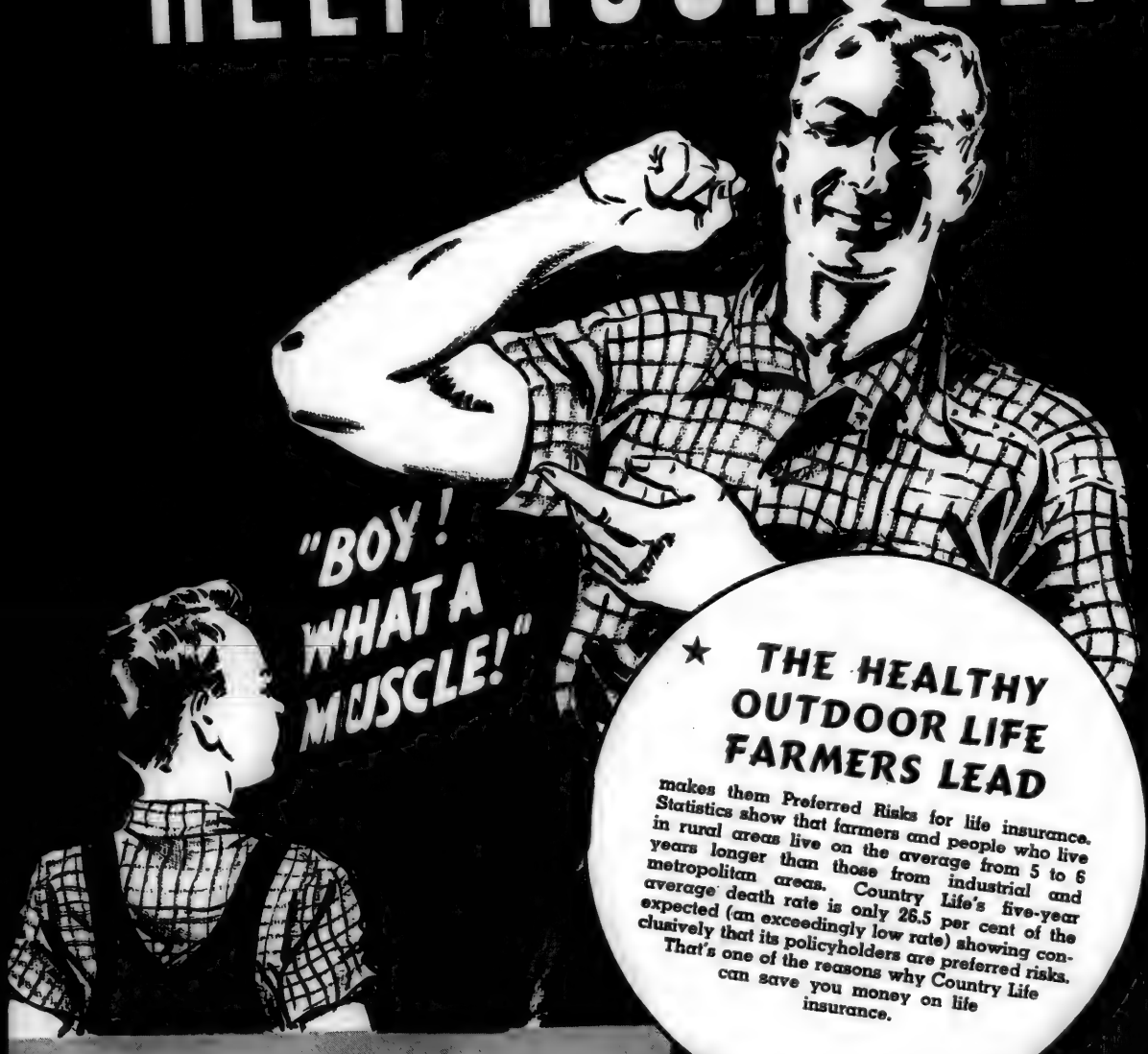
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HELP YOURSELF



★ THE HEALTHY OUTDOOR LIFE FARMERS LEAD

makes them Preferred Risks for life insurance. Statistics show that farmers and people who live in rural areas live on the average from 5 to 6 years longer than those from industrial and metropolitan areas. Country Life's five-year average death rate is only 26.5 per cent of the expected (an exceedingly low rate) showing conclusively that its policyholders are preferred risks. That's one of the reasons why Country Life can save you money on life insurance.

★ STATISTICS SHOW THAT FARMERS LIVE 5 TO 6 YEARS LONGER THAN CITY PEOPLE!

COUNTRY LIFE

608 SOUTH DEARBORN

LF TO LOW COST LIFE INSURANCE *You're Entitled to It!*



GET YOUR POLICY FROM COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Taking out a Country Life policy is like cutting yourself a piece of cake. So help yourself to low cost life insurance because you're entitled to it. Farmers are preferred risks which means that Country Life policyholders are preferred risks . . . . one of the reasons why Country Life low rates and low net cost save you money.

Take the break that Country Life gives you. Take out your insurance in this legal reserve, guaranteed rate, dividend-paying company of unsurpassed strength. We welcome comparison of our rates and low net cost with others. We invite careful scrutiny of our list of investments and financial standing that guarantee prompt payments of claims and ability to meet every demand of the policy holder.

Country Life policies have regular cash and loan values, automatic premium loans, extended insurance, paid up insurance, and other features that make it easy to keep your insurance in force.

There is a Country Life agent in every County Farm Bureau office ready to help solve your insurance problem. Or if more convenient you may write the Home Office.

COMPARE THESE RATES

Ordinary Life Participating Policy
Per $1000 of Insurance

Age	Quarterly	Semi-Ann'l.	Annual
25	$4.12	$ 8.08	$15.54
30	4.70	9.23	17.75
35	5.47	10.73	20.63
40	6.48	12.72	24.46
45	7.90	15.50	29.81

MAIL THE COUPON

Country Life Insurance Co.,
608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

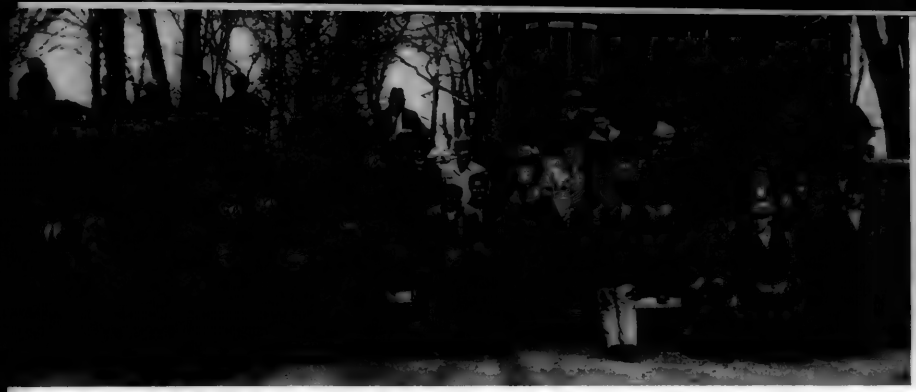
Please send me full information about Country Life Insurance policies with rates at my age, without obligation to me. Also send me your new FREE booklet entitled "Insurance Facts Stranger Than Fiction."

My name is ..... Address .....

County ..... Age .....

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

ARBORN STREET - CHICAGO - ILL.



Ready for the Flood Zone. These men went with 24 truckloads of feed for hungry livestock.



C. B. Brooks and B. D. Gates, Saline County Farm Bureau greet truckers Wisegarver, Dresback and Brittenham from Platt county.

New Hope By the Truckload

Farm Bureau Members Send Feed and Seed to Flood Suffering Neighbors - By Lawrence Potter

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This year a great rain came to Egypt, but this rain was not one of blessing. It swelled the rivers until the mighty Ohio spread over the land in a record breaking flood. The tip of Illinois was submerged. Lives were lost, livestock perished and both food and feed were dear. Homeless families found shelter with their neighbors to the north until the waters receded.

Under the leadership of their statewide organization, Illinois farmers helped their brother farmers in the great flooded area like their southern neighbors had given aid to those in the north two generations before. They gathered together stores of corn, oats and other necessities from all parts of the state, and took these things to the stricken folks.

As the water went down feeds and other necessary materials were sent into the flood impoverished land. More than 20 counties sent 175 truckloads and 16 carloads of supplies to the flood zone. Eight county units, organized to handle these materials, received the supplies which they distributed to the folks who needed them most.

Although the feeds had been gathered and sent to the flood sufferers by the various county Farm Bureaus, membership lines were not drawn when the goods were divided. The most needy folks were supplied first as the shipments arrived.

As the water receded and folks began to go back to their homes they found, in some cases, that their losses were not as great as they had anticipated. Nevertheless, unestimable losses have occured on every farm that was covered by the water.

A survey of flood losses in Pulaski and Alexander counties revealed that 153 farmers lost feed or livestock or both. The total amounts reported lost in these counties are: 293 hogs, 9 cattle, 10 horses and mules, 1243 head of poultry, 190 tons of hay, 11,040 bushels of corn, and small amounts of wheat, oats, potatoes and other items.



"TO PROMOTE THE WELFARE OF ALL."
A township chairman, Livingston county, checks goods brought in.

In these counties, farm adviser Colvis reports, "Winter wheat which was covered with from a few inches to twenty feet of water seems to be unhurt." This is also true of established fields of grasses and legumes, he says.

In Gallatin county similar losses were experienced. A survey showed that 497 farmers lost 44 head of horses, 10,570 head of poultry, 77 head of cattle, 477 head of hogs, 2,598 bushels of oats, 1,007 tons of hay and 58,592 bushels of corn.

Conditions in these counties are improving rapidly and as the weather moderates and it is believed that outside help will soon not be needed.

"Words cannot express the appreciation of our farmers for this assistance by our neighboring Farm Bureau members. It is beyond our powers of expression," writes Harry Neville, Saline county farm adviser.

"When the flood came and homes were washed away, faith in the future was at a low ebb — along came this assistance (feed donated by Farm Bureau members from all parts of the state) and men and women took on new life, new hope and new determination to go back to work.

"They have gone back to work and,

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"New life and hope" — and how easy it would have been for those who supplied the things that brought new determination to have said, "That's not my worry, let the government or someone else take care of flood relief."

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Farm adviser Thurman Wright of the White County Farm Bureau writes: "The counties that were affected by the flood and which are receiving contributions are extremely happy at the good response to the call from other counties in the state. It is amazing to see the volume of material that is being sent. Be that as it may, the need is tremendous.

"By Saturday, March 27th, material on hand will have been consumed except a few bushels of seed corn and soy beans, and at that we have not been able to feed the animals of destitute farmers as they should have been fed.

"The morale, however, is high. I feel that this is due to the faith that has been created because every individual realizes that he is being treated as well as he can under the conditions and he knows that he is being treated like his neighbor."

From Gallatin county which was 80 per cent under water at the peak of the flood, farm adviser Ray Roll writes, "We just wish that our neighbor farmers upstate could have been in Ridgway on March 11th to see the line of more than 100 wagons and teams from all parts of Gallatin county waiting to load feed which had come in from the north."



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Gallatin county farmers got a week's supply from trucks.

The feed committee of the county was able to supply each of 500 farmers with enough feed to fill their needs for the week. Many of them took seed oats in addition to feed back to the farms with them.

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Very truly yours,
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Communications from the stricken area all carry the feeling that each recipient of feed or seed from Farm Bureau members would like to personally thank the donors.

Reports from the stricken area point out that there is still need of feed, seed and other farm supplies among the farmers. A. R. Wright, assistant treasurer of the IAA and chairman of the Farm Bureau Flood Relief Committee, says that more loads of feed and other goods are on the way to the ten flood suffering counties from eleven northern counties that had not previously contributed.

The following amounts of materials were sent from 16 counties which have reported their work to the committee: Effingham, 11 truckloads; Jackson, eight truckloads; Knox, two truckloads; Piatt, 16 truckloads; Champaign, 69 truckloads; Sangamon, 12 large truckloads; Grundy, eight truckloads; Kendall, six truckloads; Macon, 20 truckloads; McLean, 11 carloads; Randolph, six truckloads; Madison, three carloads and one truckload; Douglas, 12 truckloads; LaSalle, three carloads and one large truckload; Carroll, two truckloads, and Scott, one truckload.

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Ready for the Flood Zone. These men went with 24 truckloads of feed for hungry livestock.



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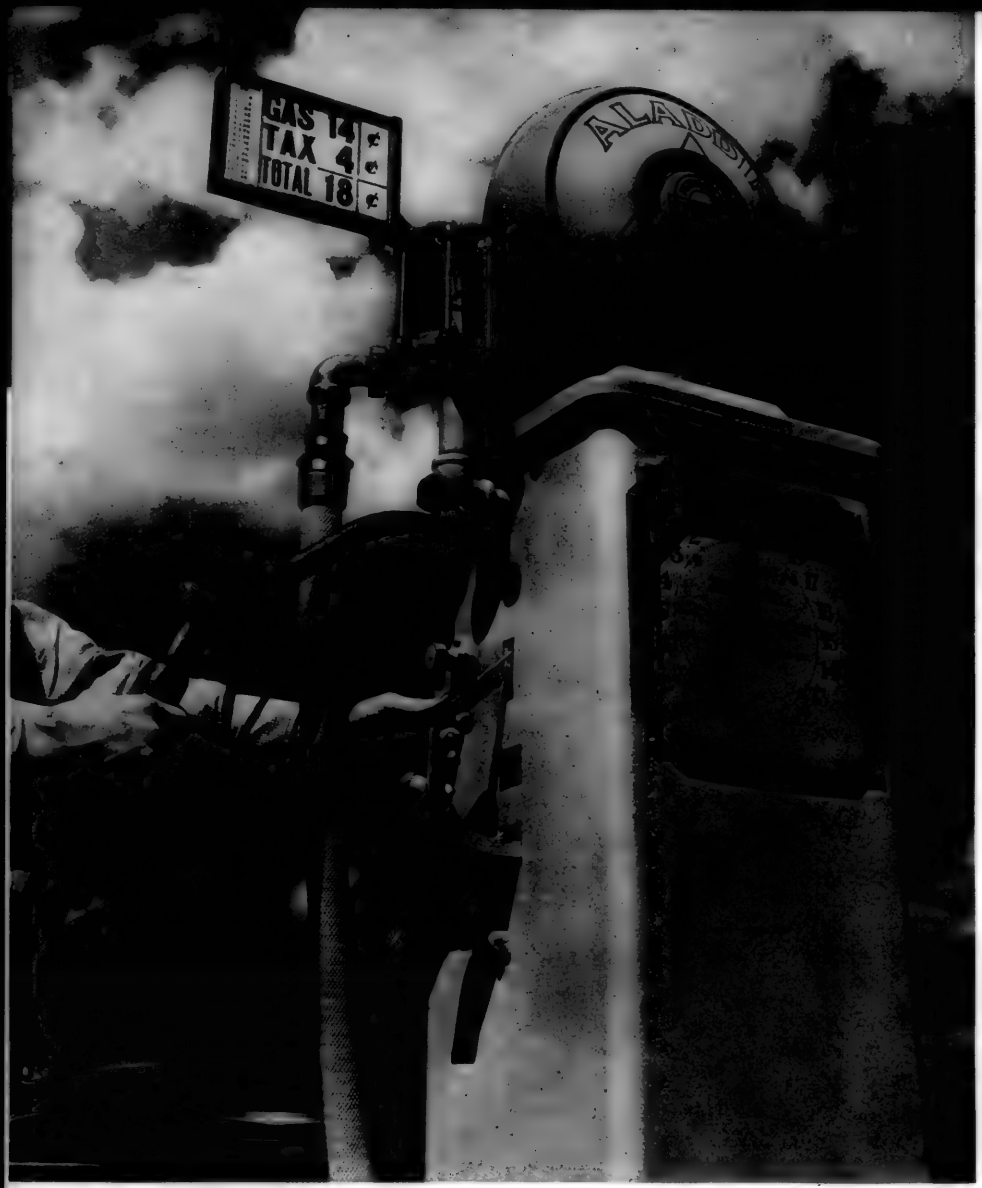
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For Better Community Meetings

By D. E. Lindstrom

Here are Eight Steps to Success in Making Community Organizations of Interest and Value to Members.

ATTENTION to eight principles for guiding community organizations will help materially in making meetings of interest and value.

First, the members of a group themselves should feel a need for community organization. One way of arousing prospective members to a realization of this need is to get from them their idea of what such an organization could do for them. Frequently, of course, they will express only their wants. Many folks will say that they want to have a good time and will look to such an organization to help them get it. In many cases, of course, these wants may be the same as needs; our people may need to have good times planned for them. Many of them, however, have other needs, such as a true appreciation of the opportunities in farming. Therefore, in asking prospective members of farmer organizations what their needs are, care should be taken that they express their needs as well as their wants. In drawing out and building up among folks a true appreciation of their needs, discussion technique comes into play.



D. E. Lindstrom

The second principle is that an organization should have a framework or structure that provides for administration, the keeping of records, the care of finances, the planning of programs, and the care of special duties. Most organizations provide for two or three officers only. For example, every community unit or farmers' club has a president and secretary, but many of them fail to provide a committee to plan programs over a period of months which will meet the needs and wants expressed by the membership. A program planning committee is essential to the effective functioning of an organization. It can be made up of two or three of the most alert of the members who cooperate with the president, vice-president, and secretary in building long-time programs and in developing policies and special activities. This small executive group should meet frequently to discuss ways and means of making the organization more effective and more valuable. Out of their deliberations will grow much more interesting programs than can be developed by the president alone or by the president in consultation with the county farm and home advisers.

Third, the purposes of the group should be kept in mind and the activities of the group consciously directed to the fulfillment of those purposes. In developing purposes for the organization, the members themselves should, through discussion, be given full opportunity to develop their purposes built around their own needs and wants.

Fourth, groups can best fulfill their general purposes by performing specific functions. For example, if a community unit wishes to develop a higher appreciation of the opportunities in farm life, it might organize a chorus or an orchestra, make a tour to some of the better farms, cooperate with a member in home beautification, or develop a recreational program which can be used in rural communities. Experimentation in activities which enhance and improve farm life tends to develop a higher appreciation of the opportunities which the average rural community has for making farm life more interesting and valuable.

Fifth, programs must be planned with the organization's objectives in mind if they are to be interesting and valuable. We assume, of course, that the purposes are built upon the needs and wants of the membership. The programs, then, in order to carry out those purposes, will meet the needs and wants of the members. The meetings will be interesting and valuable, but technique must be employed to make them so. Strive to get a large participation from the members themselves. This can be done by again relating the purposes and activities to the needs as expressed by the members. If a certain person expresses an interest in folk games, it may be wise to put him in as a leader of folk games. This gives him an opportunity to express his self need for that kind of activity. The program should be varied and balanced. Everyone attending the meeting should feel that something of interest and value was provided. A one-feature meeting is sometimes as fatal to the organization as a one-crop farm is to a farmer. A little business, a few educational features (not too long), some entertainment which provides for an expression of cultural abilities in music, dramatics, and art, and some social activities where young folks can get better acquainted and play together constitutes the pattern



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around which practically every meeting should be planned.

The sixth principle is that the person for whom the organization chiefly exists should be enrolled in that organization on the basis of specific membership. Every person in an organization should feel some responsibility towards that organization. The officers and program-building committees should use every means possible to challenge the members to feel a personal responsibility for making the organization effective. One way used by a number of organizations is to pass out a participation card on which the individual says, "I, John Doe, feeling that this meeting can be of most value to me as a result of my taking part in its activities, hereby express my willingness to take part when called upon. My special interest is *(so-and-so)*." If every one of the members is given an opportunity to sign a pledge of participation card, the program-building committee and the officers can use them as a basis for getting every member into the activities of the organization.

Seventh, organizations should maintain relationships with other groups and with service agencies if they hope to get the greatest benefit from their own organization. This can be done by trading meetings, inviting officers and speakers from other organizations to be on the programs of your own organization, and cooperating with other organizations in carrying out projects of community betterment. A community unit might cooperate with a 4-H club in holding a judging contest, or develop a discussion team tourney or home talent tournament, or organize an orchestra, chorus, or choir, or conduct field experimentation in soil testing, seed culling, or in numerous other ways, all enhancing farming and farm life. In this way the members get a true understanding of the meaning of cooperation. They get a greater appreciation of what other organizations are doing and among their activities find many fine things which they themselves, as an organization, have not done but could be doing. This principle is based on the old saying, "Get to know your neighbor; you may like him."

Your community unit also must realize that there are many service agencies from which it can get considerable help. Space does not permit an enumeration of all the service agencies available in a community, but mention of only a few will suffice to drive home the point. For example, have you ever thought to have the local health official appear before your unit to tell how health protection measures are worked out? Did you ever go nurse to come to one of your meetings? Doubtless many of you have had the farm adviser or the home adviser speak



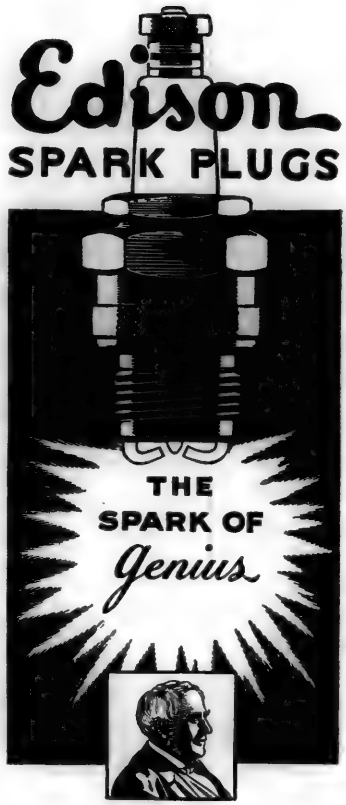
FOR FLOOD RELIEF

Geo. Roube and LeRoy Pike, left, shoveling corn from crib of Hamilton Algoe of Livingston county.

before your unit. You may have access to farmers bulletins and know what they mean. However, I would venture to say that you have by no means plumbed the resources of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, the College of Agriculture, the Experiment Station, much less made effective contacts with such an agency as the Extension Division of the State Library at Springfield. You might send a representative to determine just what they have there and of what use it could be to your members; subagencies have many fine things of which the average officer of community units in Illinois has no conception. A special committee might be set to work to list the service agencies in the community, the county, the state, and the nation which might be of assistance to the local unit. In this way the vision of the local organization is broadened and the members get a finer appreciation of what is being done in the interest of and for the benefit of the nation's agriculture.

Eighth and last, every organization must recognize and readily adapt itself to changes which may affect the organization. The usual organization tends to get into a rut and continue in its activities on the same basis used for many years past. If the officers or the membership realize that the organization is getting into a rut, the chances are that something needs to be done to change it so that it will more nearly meet the needs and interests of the people who are its members. For that reason the officers and the program-planning committee must be alert to new things coming along and introduce them into the programs of the meetings at every opportunity. Moreover, they should use every means to feel out the members as to new ways in which they think things can be done by the organization.

This article is based on principles found in a study of local group organization among Illinois farm people as reported in Illinois Bulletin 392.



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This Herd Pays Its Way

The Farm Bureau Has Many An Outstanding Purebred Breeder In Its Membership — For Instance Dean Mobley of Brown County.

JUST in case anyone gets the idea that a Farm Bureau leader who talks and practices organization for farmers has no time for the finer points of his profession, we invite you to look in some day on W. Dean Mobley and his Meadow View Stock Farms in Brown county.

When you see Dean Mobley around an IAA convention, farmers elevator meeting, or at the Farm Bureau office you can't help but be impressed by his retiring modesty and warmth of personality. But you may not realize that this soft spoken, kindly-eyed man who instinctively draws you to him, is one of America's outstanding purebred Aberdeen-Angus breeders.

In the course of our travels during the past 15 to 20 years, we have visited many a rich man's farm and seen his blooded stock assembled from far and near with money made in the city. More rarely has it been our lot to find an important purebred breeder who actually makes a living — and a good one too — from the sale of his own home-raised registered stock. Dean Mobley is such a rare find and only short acquaintance impresses you that in his character burns an idealism and philosophy that have had everything to do with his success in breeding good cattle.

Mr. Mobley, like his blue-blooded doddies, has had the qualities necessary to a successful livestock man bred in him. His grandfather, as did Abraham Lincoln's parents, came to Illinois from Kentucky via prairie schooner in 1832, Grandfather Mobley's sire was a tailor. He had three sons. Of the three, one followed in his father's footsteps, another became a circuit riding preacher, and the third took to the land as a one-mule farmer whose thrift soon added other mules and chattels.

Dean Mobley's father was the only son among nine children. The impairment of his father's health early in life left him as a young lad with the heavy responsibility of handling the farm and helping rear the family. This responsibility, Dean says, produced in him an ability to succeed.

"Father was a wonderful man in whose judgment I always had every confidence. He never allowed popular opinions to sway his convictions. He foretold the depression that followed the World War and helped me to organize our financial affairs and cash in on all our personal holdings just before that crash came. He also foretold the bank failures that happened in our country in 1929 just following his death, and we were not caught thus. I never expect to be what he developed out as a man."

The story of the dispersal of the Mobley herd on May 20, 1920 is a classic. "It was my father's idea," Dean said simply. "Father believed that the war prices were unreal. He predicted the depression. So we got ready for it in 1919. We cashed everything keeping back only 15 head of foundation cows



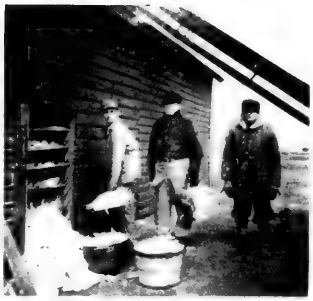
"Father Told me to Stick to the Angus Cattle." Scene on Mobley Farm.

around which practically every meeting should be planned.

The sixth principle is that the person for whom the organization chiefly exists should be enrolled in that organization on the basis of specific membership. Every person in an organization should feel some responsibility towards that organization. The officers and program-building committees should use every means possible to challenge the members to feel a personal responsibility for making the organization effective. One way used by a number of organizations is to pass out a participation card on which the individual says, "I, John Doe, feeling that this meeting can be of most value to me as a result of my taking part in its activities, hereby express my willingness to take part when called upon. My special interest is *(so-and-so)*." If every one of the members is given an opportunity to sign a pledge of participation card, the program-building committee and the officers can use them as a basis for getting every member into the activities of the organization.

Seventh, organizations should maintain relationships with other groups and with service agencies if they hope to get the greatest benefit from their own organization. This can be done by trading meetings, inviting officers and speakers from other organizations to be on the programs of your own organization, and cooperating with other organizations in carrying out projects of community betterment. A community unit might cooperate with a 4-H club in holding a judging contest, or develop a discussion team tourney or home talent tournament, or organize an orchestra, chorus, or choir, or conduct field experimentation in soil testing, seed culling, or in numerous other ways, all enhancing farming and farm life. In this way the members get a true understanding of the meaning of cooperation. They get a greater appreciation of what other organizations are doing and among their activities find many fine things which they themselves, as an organization, have not done but could be doing. This principle is based on the old saying, "Get to know your neighbor; you may like him."

Your community unit also must realize that there are many service agencies from which it can get considerable help. Space does not permit an enumeration of all the service agencies available in a community, but mention of only a few will suffice to drive home the point. For example, have you ever thought to have the local health official appear before your unit to tell how health protection measures are worked out? Did you ever go nurse to come to one of your meetings? Doubtless many of you have had the farm adviser or the home adviser speak



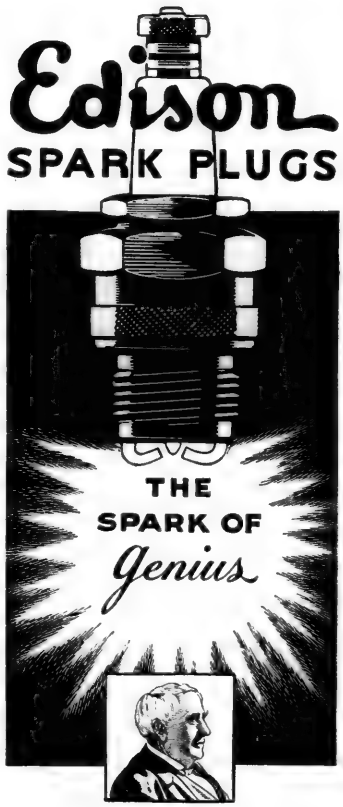
FOR FLOOD RELIEF

Geo. Roube and LeRoy Pike, left, shoveling corn from crib of Hamilton Algoe of Livingston county.

before your unit. You may have access to farmers bulletins and know what they mean. However, I would venture to say that you have by no means plumbed the resources of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, the College of Agriculture, the Experiment Station, much less made effective contacts with such an agency as the Extension Division of the State Library at Springfield. You might send a representative to determine just what they have there and of what use it could be to your members; subagencies have many fine things of which the average officer of community units in Illinois has no conception. A special committee might be set to work to list the service agencies in the community, the county, the state, and the nation which might be of assistance to the local unit. In this way the vision of the local organization is broadened and the members get a finer appreciation of what is being done in the interest of and for the benefit of the nation's agriculture.

Eighth and last, every organization must recognize and readily adapt itself to changes which may affect the organization. The usual organization tends to get into a rut and continue in its activities on the same basis used for many years past. If the officers or the membership realize that the organization is getting into a rut, the chances are that something needs to be done to change it so that it will more nearly meet the needs and interests of the people who are its members. For that reason the officers and the program-planning committee must be alert to new things coming along and introduce them into the programs of the meetings at every opportunity. Moreover, they should use every means to feel out the members as to new ways in which they think things can be done by the organization.

This article is based on principles found in a study of local group organization among Illinois farm people as reported in Illinois Bulletin 392.



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This Herd Pays Its Way

The Farm Bureau Has Many An Outstanding Purebred Breeder In Its Membership — For Instance Dean Mobley of Brown County.

JUST in case anyone gets the idea that a Farm Bureau leader who talks and practices organization for farmers has no time for the finer points of his profession, we invite you to look in some day on W. Dean Mobley and his Meadow View Stock Farms in Brown county.

When you see Dean Mobley around an IAA convention, farmers elevator meeting, or at the Farm Bureau office you can't help but be impressed by his retiring modesty and warmth of personality. But you may not realize that this soft spoken, kindly-eyed man who instinctively draws you to him, is one of America's outstanding purebred Aberdeen-Angus breeders.

In the course of our travels during the past 15 to 20 years, we have visited many a rich man's farm and seen his blooded stock assembled from far and near with money made in the city. More rarely has it been our lot to find an important purebred breeder who actually makes a living — and a good one too — from the sale of his own home-raised registered stock. Dean Mobley is such a rare find and only short acquaintance impresses you that in his character burns an idealism and philosophy that have had everything to do with his success in breeding good cattle.

Mr. Mobley, like his blue-blooded doddies, has had the qualities necessary to a successful livestock man bred in him. His grandfather, as did Abraham Lincoln's parents, came to Illinois from Kentucky via prairie schooner in 1832. Grandfather Mobley's sire was a tailor. He had three sons. Of the three, one followed in his father's footsteps, another became a circuit riding preacher, and the third took to the land as a one-mule farmer whose thrift soon added other mules and chattels.

Dean Mobley's father was the only son among nine children. The impairment of his father's health early in life left him as a young lad with the heavy responsibility of handling the farm and helping rear the family. This responsibility, Dean says, produced in him an ability to succeed.

"Father was a wonderful man in whose judgment I always had every confidence. He never allowed popular opinions to sway his convictions. He foretold the depression that followed the World War and helped me to organize our financial affairs and cash in on all our personal holdings just before that crash came. He also foretold the bank failures that happened in our country in 1929 just following his death, and we were not caught thus. I never expect to be what he developed out as a man."

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RAYMOND MOBLEY
"He'll Carry on the Family Tradition."



DEAN MOBLEY AND Grandson of Blackcap Revolution.



A HANDFUL OF ALFALFA HAY
"And how they enjoyed it"

and heifers and the herd sire. Our dispersal sale brought in more than $18,000."

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As we looked at a bunch of blocky yearling heifers, Mr. Mobley remarked that good breeding puts on a natural wealth of flesh. "It's true in any beef breed," he said. "Breeding makes them easy keepers and much more economical producers of flesh from the dollar invested in feed. We must use the arts of breeding to cut down the overhead cost of keep."

The yard full of heifers were like so many peas in a pod. "These heifers were wintered on cornstalk pasture and straw. We started them on silage about two weeks ago. When they're bred right they don't take so much feed to look well!"

The Mobley herd of purebreds was started in 1904. Angus cattle then were known as black muleys. "Father bought his first registered cattle when I was a child," Dean continued. "We kept selecting the best breeders and feeders and when we needed a bull we bought the best we could find regardless of the price. That bull over there is Briarcliff Perfection," pointing to a two year old. "He's a grandson of Blackcap Revolution, grand champion at Chicago about 1923. Our older herd sire is also a grandson of Blackcap Revolution. We are line breeding."

Since the dispersal in 1920 the Mobley herd has been paying its way — very much so. Since 1922 Mobley has sold off 662 head for the block and breeding purposes for a total of $67,636. This is an average of $102. Since 1930, during the depression, he sold mostly for breeding purposes and Four H Club feeding, 373 head for a total of $36,719.

Each year the practice is to sell both heifers and bulls at around a year old, and to work off a certain percentage of the older cows.

Farm account records are as much a part of the routine work on Meadow View Farm as feeding the cattle. Books have been kept for years in co-operation with the State College of Agriculture. The comparative record of financial operations on the home farm of 229 acres is of interest. These records were made despite the depression and crop failures in 1934, '35, and '36.

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The three Mobley farms contain approximately 630 acres. There is lots of pasture. The rotated land on the Cooperstown farm is rented out but a large acreage of bluegrass and wooded pasture is retain for the breeding cows.

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Unless a thousand applications and checks were received in a reasonable length of time, the notices said, all checks would be returned to the senders and the plans for an auto insurance company would be shelved.

The plan was not shelved and by April 1st, 1927, almost 3,300 checks had come into the IAA offices. The IAA annual report for 1927 says, "They sent in applications with checks attached providing the necessary free surplus required under the Uniform Mutual Law of Illinois. The company started operating April 1st. The insurance was put into effect as of noon on that date."

From then on the owner of a car to be insured paid an initial sum of $25. Of the $25, $5 was a policy fee which paid the cost of getting the business on the books and of printing the policy. Ten dollars was a premium deposit to cover the cost of insurance for six months. The remaining $10 was put in the surplus of the company and entitled the owner to one surplus share in the company.

When the six months period was ended, the policyholder paid his share of losses and expenses which automatically restored the policy to good standing. Each surplus share was credited with a proportionate part of the profits of the company.

The company limped along on this basis until October 1, 1927, at which time it was possible to ascertain the cost of doing business. On that day a call for premiums was sounded. Full coverage on a new Ford was offered for the remarkably low cost of $4.90 and on an old Ford for $4.40.

By December 15th of the first year, Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company had 6,446 policies in force. That was a good showing for a company only eight months old, but it is a small figure when compared to the 54,000 policies now in force.

During the ten years of its existence the board of directors of the company, which are identical with the board of directors of the IAA, have firmly held to the original plan and purpose of the company, namely, to render a co-operative insurance service exclusively for the Farm Bureau member and his family. The experience of the company proves beyond a doubt that Farm Bureau members are really preferred risks.

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"This plan provided that the farmer pay only the regular policy fee plus the going six months' premium plus an interest charge on the money he kept at home and was not asked to deposit as were previous policy holders," A. E. Richardson, manager, says.

By 1935 the surplus of the company had reached the point at which it was deemed advisable to write only guaranteed rate, non-assessable contracts. All the old contracts were taken up and new policies issued. More than a quarter million dollars was returned to policyholders of the company at that time. This fund was the accumulation of surplus share and excess premium deposits.

Richardson points out, "Today the company is operating under a 'cash premium plan,' that is, the policyholder pays in advance the cash premium for six months. This is the rate for six months and the policyholders are not liable for any additional premium for any cause."

During the early years of the company and up until 1933, only 20 policyholders in each 100 reported claims. Since then the percentage of claims has steadily increased. In 1934, 22.2 per cent of the policyholders were involved in accidents. In 1935 the percentage increased to 28.1 per cent and in 1936 it grew to the astounding figure of 34.1 per cent.

Greater farm income is believed to be a factor for the larger number of accidents. With more money on which to travel, farmers are driving more and are going to more distant points.

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Moving the Furniture with a Plan

By NELL FLATT GOODMAN

MRS. HOME BUREAU looked at the living room with a speculative eye. She contemplated the old chair by the window. What to do with the desk in the corner behind it! She wondered about the chair by the piano.

A sure sign of spring, housecleaning, refurbishing, and, Mr. Farm Bureau, a husband of many seasons, found work to do in the woodshed! Well he knew what was coming! A request for a new davenport, or to take out the rugs, or to move the piano, always had been the result when Mama got that look in her eye.

This time, however, Mr. Farm Bureau was mistaken. Not new furniture, but proper arrangement of the furniture on hand was the idea of Mrs. Home Bureau. After the lessons on furnishings, draperies and what is new in furniture, presented by Miss Dorothy Iwig, Home Furnishing specialist, Mrs. Home Bureau moves her furniture with a plan. She had looked at attractive rooms in magazines and new furniture in shop windows and catalogues. These lessons had given her reasons why rooms were restful, why some were comfortable, and the requisites for such rooms.

The first two pictures show the room arrangement before Mrs. Home Bureau listened to the lessons. Before looking at the other pictures, how would you change it? Does each piece of furniture have a definite place or use in the room? Does the room seem to fill the needs of a family of three for a pleasant living room?

According to Miss Iwig, the needs of the family should be the first consideration. Groupings or units for the family comfort and pleasure might be said to be one of the newest developments in furnishings. Always there are fads in furniture, but, always, are the same things good as were good in Grandmother's day. Walnut, mahogany, or any such wood, if good in design, will retain its respectability through all fads and seasons. It is of the arrangement for practicability and usefulness that Mrs. Home Bureau has been studying and is now working.



Radio group, visiting group and part of the resting unit.

First, the curtains were pushed back leaving the windows free. Glass curtains of course, soften the effect in the room, but they needn't obstruct the view. Privacy is not an essential here in the country and the passers-by are of interest. Now, to the furniture. The rust colored barrel-type chair she took away from the piano. Two heavy pieces together threw the room out of balance.

Continuing with the piano she took away the mirror, vase and book. True, the mirror had been won as some sort of prize, but there was no need for it here. The book was a good enough book but why have it on the piano? And, since there were no flowers available now for the vase she put it away too.

In the end she took away even the cover from the piano. Why have anything to dress up this lovely piece? The xylophone, across the room in a corner, was more conveniently located near the piano and lamp. This arrangement established a definite music group. The high school 4-H-er now could turn from one instrument to the other, using the



Above: Man-of-the-house group, the big chair and lamp couldn't be moved. Other pieces went to form other groups.

Right: The music group, attractive to 4-H'er. Curtains drawn back for a lighter room.



same lamp and straight chair. The music unit was practical and in good taste.

Next, was a MUST situation! The big chair under the lamp must be left where it is. Mr. Farm Bureau wouldn't feel at home without it. The size is old-fashioned, perhaps, but it is comfortable and the arms are large enough for an ash tray and a magazine. She didn't move the chair! As soon as possible she would make a new slip cover adding to its appearance without changing its comfort for the family. She called this the man-of-the-house unit.

The opened spinnet desk in the corner was a problem and she considered it a long while. A desk is always convenient but, with an accumulation of papers and pens it didn't give a restful appearance. The boy couldn't use it for studying. His own desk in his own room was quieter. Since it wasn't large enough for all her own papers and Home Bureau bulletins, perhaps a better place for them could be found elsewhere. She closed the top, making a table, and, lo the exact place for the dictionary. Someone always was needing it for reference. The little lamp, from atop the book case unnecessary there but with a definite purpose here, and a pencil within reach, was put by the dictionary. A reference group, she exulted.

This old piano bench, why was it here? No reason, just happened to be pushed there. She had been wanting a coffee table. All right, taking off the old plush cover, the pieces was moved over in front of the fireplace, where it could be used as a table between the two pull-up chairs. Now, with the two chairs and a table, a visiting group was established. With a fire in the fireplace, the chairs and table easily could be turned and still be very convenient. The bench which had been used as a seat under the desk was pushed up to the blue chair under the lamp, as a convenient place for a magazine. The foot stool, belonging with the chair, placed by the radio made it possible to sit down while tuning in, or to listen quietly to a program in which the others in the room were not interested. And, after the pictures were taken, Mrs. Home Bureau took away the not-necessary vase in the corner, relieving the cluttered effect! A reading unit and a radio unit were now in this part of the room.

The davenport was left as it was. Any one of the family could use this inviting spot for a ten minute nap, and a lamp was near if Mama should want to read the evening paper in a reclining position after the dishes were finished. This, she called a resting unit.

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Richland County Farm Bureau added 40 new members in January. Only 20 more are needed to reach the yearly quota.

Moving the Furniture with a Plan

By NELL FLATT GOODMAN

MRS. HOME BUREAU looked at the living room with a speculative eye. She contemplated the old chair by the window. What to do with the desk in the corner behind it! She wondered about the chair by the piano.

A sure sign of spring, housecleaning, refurbishing, and, Mr. Farm Bureau, a husband of many seasons, found work to do in the woodshed! Well he knew what was coming! A request for a new davenport, or to take out the rugs, or to move the piano, always had been the result when Mama got that look in her eye.

This time, however, Mr. Farm Bureau was mistaken. Not new furniture, but proper arrangement of the furniture on hand was the idea of Mrs. Home Bureau. After the lessons on furnishings, draperies and what is new in furniture, presented by Miss Dorothy Iwig, Home Furnishing specialist, Mrs. Home Bureau moves her furniture with a plan. She had looked at attractive rooms in magazines and new furniture in shop windows and catalogues. These lessons had given her reasons why rooms were restful, why some were comfortable, and the requisites for such rooms.

The first two pictures show the room arrangement before Mrs. Home Bureau listened to the lessons. Before looking at the other pictures, how would you change it? Does each piece of furniture have a definite place or use in the room? Does the room seem to fill the needs of a family of three for a pleasant living room?

According to Miss Iwig, the needs of the family should be the first consideration. Groupings or units for the family comfort and pleasure might be said to be one of the newest developments in furnishings. Always there are fads in furniture, but, always, are the same things good as were good in Grandmother's day. Walnut, mahogany, or any such wood, if good in design, will retain its respectability through all fads and seasons. It is of the arrangement for practicability and usefulness that Mrs. Home Bureau has been studying and is now working.



Radio group, visiting group and part of the resting unit.

First, the curtains were pushed back leaving the windows free. Glass curtains of course, soften the effect in the room, but they needn't obstruct the view. Privacy is not an essential here in the country and the passers-by are of interest. Now, to the furniture. The rust colored barrel-type chair she took away from the piano. Two heavy pieces together threw the room out of balance.

Continuing with the piano she took away the mirror, vase and book. True, the mirror had been won as some sort of prize, but there was no need for it here. The book was a good enough book but why have it on the piano? And, since there were no flowers available now for the vase she put it away too.

In the end she took away even the cover from the piano. Why have anything to dress up this lovely piece? The xylophone, across the room in a corner, was more conveniently located near the piano and lamp. This arrangement established a definite music group. The high school 4-H-er now could turn from one instrument to the other, using the



Above: Man-of-the-house group, the big chair and lamp couldn't be moved. Other pieces went to form other groups.



Right: The music group, attractive to 4-H'er. Curtains drawn back for a lighter room.

same lamp and straight chair. The music unit was practical and in good taste.

Next, was a MUST situation! The big chair under the lamp must be left where it is. Mr. Farm Bureau wouldn't feel at home without it. The size is old-fashioned, perhaps, but it is comfortable and the arms are large enough for an ash tray and a magazine. She didn't move the chair! As soon as possible she would make a new slip cover adding to its appearance without changing its comfort for the family. She called this the man-of-the-house unit.

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BETHANIZED FENCE

The fence with a

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Now stocked by Illinois Grain Corporation Members

Bethanized fence is the pioneer electrically coated fence. Not only does it have the vastly greater values that electrical coating brings, but it is also a thoroughly tried-and-proved product. The bethanized wire of which it is made was thoroughly tested under every imaginable condition for three years before bethanized fence was placed on the market, a year ago.

99.99-per-cent-pure zinc all the way to the wire

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The bethanized coating is on to stay

The bethanized coating is so tightly bonded to the wire that it is unaffected by the roughest treatment. You can bend bethanized wire flat back on itself without cracking the protective coating or causing the slightest flaking or peeling. That's why bethanized fence won't rust out at the wrap joints.

Longer-lasting bethanized fence costs no more

In spite of the far greater value of bethanized fence, it costs no more than fence with much less to offer in the way of durability. Member elevators carry bethanized fence in three styles: Bethanized Farm Fence, Bethanized Lawn Fence, Bethanized Poultry Fence.

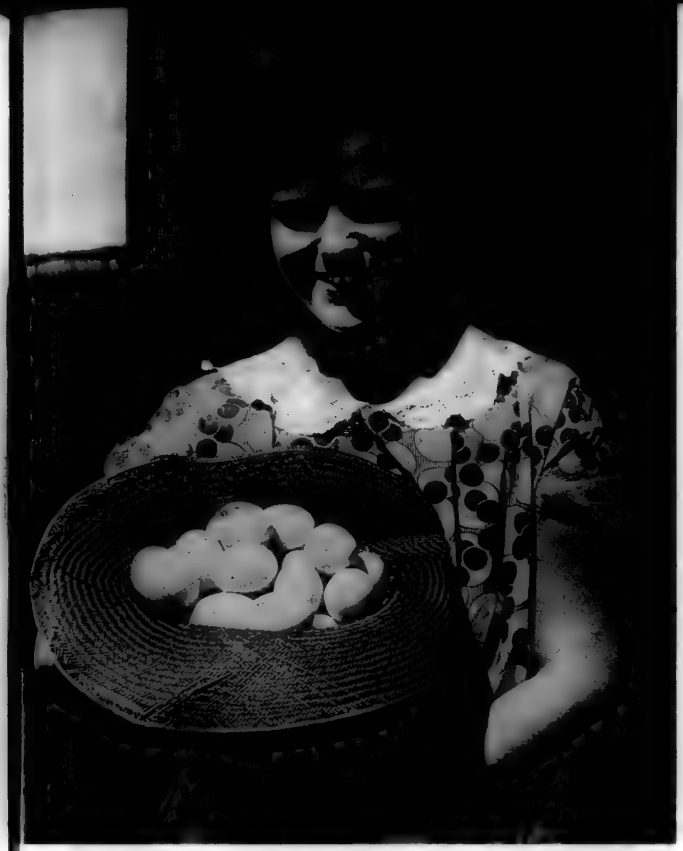
In addition to tried-and-proved bethanized fence, we also carry in stock these popular Bethlehem-made products:

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Farmers Elevator Co., Chapin.
Lee County Grain Assn., Amboy.
Scarboro Elevator Co., Scarboro.
Greenville Equity Union Exch., Greenville.
Keyesport Cooperative Equity Exch., Keyesport.
Savoy Grain & Coal Co., Savoy.
Farmers Grain Co. of Dorans, Doran.
Alhambra Grain & Feed Co., Alhambra.
Summerfield Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., Summerfield.
Montgomery Co-op. Grain & Sup. Co., Butler.
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"The Standard Breakfast for Millions of Consumers is Bacon and Eggs."

Co-Operative Egg Marketing Will Reduce Waste

By FRANK A. GOUGLER

IT HAS been estimated that 25 per cent of the perishable food supply of the United States is lost annually through waste and spoilage. This startling statement is made by the authors of a recent University of Tennessee bulletin. When the cost of producing food products is taken into consideration, those of us who are charged with helping producers solve their marketing problem are not doing our duty if we do not tackle the problem of eliminating this enormous waste. To bring this about will require the united effort of both producers and distributors. Both are responsible for this waste.

Probably no commodity suffers greater waste than do eggs. Cray and Ferguson of Ohio State University, make the following statement in regard to waste in eggs:

> "The reason the consumer frequently pays so much more for eggs than the producer receives is that under present marketing conditions it is estimated that from 13 to 15 eggs leave the farm for every dozen of eggs reaching the consumer and less than half of the eggs leaving the farm reach the consumer in good condition."

What does this *waste* mean to Illinois egg producers annually in terms of dollars and cents? After all, whether this loss takes place before the producer has turned his eggs over to someone else or in the channels of trade, the producer absorbs the major portion of it in terms of lower prices for all his eggs. The average Illinois producer sells 500 dozen eggs per year. According to Cray and Ferguson, for each dozen sold there are from one to three eggs lost through spoilage before the eggs reach the consumer. An average would be two eggs, therefore, the annual loss to an average Illinois producer is 1000 eggs or 83⅓ dozens, valued at 25c per dozen is a cash loss of $20.83.

The 102 counties in Illinois market over 100,000,000 dozen eggs annually. Figured on the same basis as above, the average county loss is $415,000 annually. The Olney district sells annually 18,000,000 dozen eggs. A two egg loss per dozen in this district amounts to $750,000 annually. And for the state as a whole on its 100,000,000 dozens sales this loss amounts annually to the enormous sum of $4,166,666.50. And yet, this is not all for the above quotation states at the close that "less than half of the eggs leaving the farm reach the consumer in good condition."

The average spread in price on the Chicago market during 1936 between extra firsts and current receipts was approximately two cents. Half of Illinois egg sales can be classed as those reaching the consumer in poor condition and sell for two cents less which amounts annually to another $1,000,000 *waste*. It should be remembered that all these second grade eggs could have been first grade with proper production and handling practices. Lippincot, formerly of the poultry department, Kansas State Agricultural College, says:

> "It is possible to market eggs that are more than 95 per cent extra firsts by observing a few precautions."

Elimination of this waste means still greater income to efficient egg producers. The Ohio investigators further state that: "In 1922 a law was passed in Canada establishing standards and egg grades and government inspection service in the different provinces. The success of this Canadian system is shown by the fact that in 1920 the per capita consumption in Canada was 201 eggs and by 1927 it had increased to 356 eggs in a year." In dozens this is about 17 for the period prior to federal grades and 30 dozens per capita consumption in 1927. The average for the U. S. is about 17 dozen. Illinois consumption is probably less, because this state has a reputation of producing eggs of very inferior quality. On the basis of 17 dozen per capita consumption, Illinois' 6,000,000 population would consume annually 102,000,000 eggs which equals approximately our annual sales. On the other hand, if only good eggs were supplied, and we consumed 30 dozen each as in Canada, our total consumption would be 180,000,000 dozens annually. This is a potential outlet for 78,000,000 dozen more than at present, which at 25 cents per dozen means that Illinois egg producers could sell $19,500,000 worth more eggs annually.

Some may argue that such increased consumption of eggs in Illinois would mean little to producers, because it would only decrease our consumption of other farm products. Let us not be misled in our thinking on this point. The standard breakfast for millions of consumers is bacon and eggs, ham and eggs, and toast and eggs, provided good eggs can be had. Otherwise they turn to something else, perhaps substitutes, none of which are produced in Illinois. Bacon and eggs, ham and eggs, and toast and eggs, can be maintained as our standard breakfast if Illinois farmers will only supply Illinois consumers with a high quality product.

The question naturally follows: "Can Illinois producers reduce these *wastes* and get the additional income possible by marketing quality eggs?"

The answer is: "Yes!" It can be accomplished through co-operative marketing. Not until producers enter the marketing field do they become conscious of these enormous wastes and take an interest in eliminating them. These wastes can and will be eliminated by Illinois producers, for if they do not, producers of other regions will.

Already, during certain seasons, Pacific Coast producers are supplying the Chicago market with 35 per cent of its requirements. Will Illinois egg producers allow this to continue? This question will be answered by Illinois producers through their co-operative egg marketing associations.

What Does the Future Hold For the Illinois Dairymen?

By Dr. H. A. Ruehe*

Chief of Dairy Department, University of Illinois

THERE never was a greater need for co-operative action on the part of dairymen. Dealing in groups and group action is the trend in business today. In order to accomplish the greatest good for the individual dairyman, your co-operative organizations should not confine themselves to marketing alone, but should extend their activities to promote and encourage among their members a program of breeding, feeding, testing and culling.

Group action will do wonders in bringing success to the dairyman of Illinois. But this does not remove the responsibility of the individual. As individuals, you must control every phase of your business. You should have accurate cost records on every activity. You should chart your activities and base your plans on facts and figures.

As I see it, the future is bright for the dairyman who adapts modern business methods to his individual enterprise and co-operates with the group that is working for the welfare of the industry of which he is a part.

Whenever one engages in any line of business, he should first consider the possible demands for his product. He should consider not only the present real demand, but also the potential demand, and build his business "set-up" accordingly.

At the present time about 20 percent of the food dollar is spent for dairy products. That is real demand. Nutrition experts, who have studied the food values of dairy products, state that from 35 percent to 40 percent of the food dollar should go to dairy products. This represents a potential demand and, unquestionably, the trend will be toward that goal. Therefore, the market of the future is bright, and we can feel optimistic about it.

The business of the Illinois dairyman must be integrated and controlled. There is no question but that the margin of profit for the dairy farmer is going to be hedged in more and more as time goes on. This calls for more study and more careful planning for every step taken, in order to reduce costs whenever possible. It is by so doing that profits will be made possible.

There are four phases to any manufacturing business. They are, namely, financial, securing raw material, manufacturing, including machines and processes, and selling. All four phases must be operated properly and in balance with each other in order to have a successful business.

The financial phase is important. Improper financing of any business enterprise defeats success. There must be the proper adjustment in the relationship of required capital and invested capital.

The quality and location of land affect its price. Some farms may be too valuable for dairy purposes and may entail such an investment as to make it impossible to realize a profit. Then again, we may have the other extreme, where the land is so cheap, due to the lack of fertility, location and other factors, that it does not warrant the investment of capital in cattle barns, etc. The building of a dairy farm should be planned so as to give the necessary housing facilities with a minimum of expense.

Dairymen must think of their land and crop program on the basis of milk per acre over a series of years. The proper feeds must be grown or purchased at reasonable costs or this phase of the business will destroy the possibility of a profit.

The machines and proper operations of them — the manufacturing phase of your business — or, in dairy terms, the herd and the herd management, are, perhaps, the part of your business that needs the greatest supervision. Too many dairymen are failing to give this phase of their business proper consideration.

There are about 1,169,000 dairy cows in Illinois. The average yearly production, per cow, is 180 pounds of fat and approximately 4690 pounds of milk. Approximately two percent of the dairy cows in Illinois are enrolled in Dairy Herd Improvement Associations. The average production of these 23,371 cows is about 8098 pounds of milk and 312 pounds of fat.

This year the average Illinois cow returned about $21 above feed costs. During this same period, the average Dairy Herd Improvement Association cow was worth three of the average cows in the state. When such a condition

actually exists, one cannot help but raise questions concerning the efficiency of the cows which are now being milked on many Illinois farms.

Feeding practices may be an important factor in determining whether or not a herd will yield a profit. The questions of legume or non-legume hay, good pastures, or poor pastures, full utilization of home-grown feeds or commercial mixtures, or feeding according to production, must receive consideration if a herd is to produce efficiently. We frequently receive reports of dairymen saving as much as $10 a month on their feed bill by merely feeding their cows according to production and without changing feeding mixtures. Such things are important.

The control of disease is another important item that must not be overlooked in the future. A car with cracked cylinders does not give efficient service. A diseased cow is not only an inefficient producer, but she may be a potential destroyer of your herd. The progressive dairymen are considering the importance of this, and they are co-operating in the approved programs for controlling and eradicating cattle diseases.

Selling is the capstone of your business pyramid. The proper selling of your product is important, but no method of selling can yield a profit unless the other phases of the business are kept in proper balance. Producers, as individuals and as a group, have a much greater opportunity to control production costs than they have to control market prices. No matter how good the market price may be, you cannot obtain a profit if production costs exceed it. Yet, our records show that there are producers who do not realize this.

There is an increasing trend to improve the quality of milk which is sold to consumers. This is just as it should be, but it costs money. Part of this cost is borne by the producer and part by the consumer. Movements to improve the quality of milk by control measures and attempts to supervise markets have resulted in an increased price to the consumer. This endangers consumption and your market. In one market, the control board requires consumers to pay a one-cent premium on the brands of milk which are advertised in newspapers. This may be very detrimental to the producers of that market. Increasing the price one cent may curtail consumption. Furthermore, it discourages advertising which is the life stream of business.

Many have complained because of the spread between the price which the producer gets and the price which the consumer pays for a quart of milk. It is true that in many markets the consumer is paying too much for service in order to get a quart of milk. In some markets, about one-third of the retail milk price represents milk and two-thirds represents processing, transportation and delivery costs, but this spread represents costs and only a very small part of it represents profits. It is difficult to reduce these costs because of labor wage scales, transportation, equipment and other costs which are necessary in our present system of milk distribution. Milk distributors are carefully studying this matter and striving to remedy it.

* *Excerpts from address before Illinois Milk Producers' Association, Chicago, January 27.*

Chicago Producers

(Continued from page 8)

meat consumers on the other?

"The progress we see everywhere in agriculture: soil improvement, crop improvement, improvement in livestock and co-operative effort, all have emanated largely from the Farm Bureau activity," he concluded. "Co-operative livestock marketing furnishes the largest field we have in which to improve farm income. It is the farmer's biggest business. One dollar out of every four of cash farm income is derived from livestock. The rewards are waiting us in this field of co-operation and will justify greater activity on the part of all."

How organized livestock growers can help themselves through advertising to move seasonal surpluses of meat into market channels was disclosed by C. B. "Cy" Denman of Missouri, president of the National Livestock Marketing Association, in the afternoon session. His statement, "let's not call on the government for aid until we have exhausted every means toward helping ourselves" was applauded.

Last year, Denman said, the turkey growers produced 20 million turkeys — nearly one for every family in the U. S. Millions of these turkeys weighed 20 lbs. or more although surveys have shown that the average housewife wants a turkey of from 8 to 10 lbs. costing not more than $3. Most of these turkeys had to be sacrificed to get rid of them. "Let's produce intelligently and give the consumer what he wants. That applies to hogs and other farm products as well as to turkeys."

To prove his point that small families with lower meat requirements are the rule today, Denman started down the front row. "How many in your family," he asked newly-wed Cap. Mast of Prairie Farmer. "Only two," replied Cap, blushing. "I just got married last fall."

Prof. R. C. Ashby of the University of Illinois talked interestingly about farming and livestock production in England and Scotland where he visited last summer.

Of the 600 and more attending the meeting, Winnebago county's delegation of 91 led. Stark was second with 41. Illinois furnished most of the audience.

Ford county won first prize for greatest percentage increase in cars going through co-operative channels. Kendall and Monroe counties tied for second place. Stark led in percentage of livestock marketed co-operatively with 41 per cent. LaSalle led all counties in Illinois in volume with 821 equivalent rail cars. Henry was second with 818, DeKalb third with 770, followed by Whiteside with 622 and McLean 606. Approximately 600 livestock growers attended the meeting. An excellent floor show and music was enjoyed during the luncheon in College Inn.

Directors re-elected are: Henry Wieland, Beloit; George F. Tullock, Rockford; and H. H. Dobbins. All officers were re-elected.

Electric Co-ops

(Continued from page 5)

marked with appropriate ceremonies. The contractor will start as soon as his poles and wire arrive. Mr. C. R. Certo of Decatur has the contract for the first 67 miles. Bids were taken for the next 110 miles on February 16 and contracts will be awarded as soon as REA has approved the bids. The entire project will serve 953 customers and several small communities, including Mill Shoals, Burnt Prairie, and Springerton, which have long wanted electricity.

Mr. James Cooney and Associates of Belleville are the engineers and Hugh Dobbs of Springfield is the attorney. Mr. Martin, the President, is from Burnt Prairie. The Farm Bureau has been consulted in the organization of the project and the selection of directors.

PIKE-SCOTT-GREENE COUNTIES will be served by the Illinois Rural Electric Company whose offices are in Winchester. This project is the merger of three separate county-wide cooperatives. It may also serve parts of Calhoun and Adams Counties. Plans and specifications have been completed and are now in Washington for approval.

Bids on construction will probably be invited early in March. This is the largest project so far submitted to Washington by Illinois. It embraces 447 miles of line, serving 1,636 customers at an estimated cost of $490,000. Caldwell Engineering Company of Jacksonville is the engineering firm, and James M. Barnes, also of Jacksonville, the lawyer.

Forty-nine new members joined the Shelby County Farm Bureau in the month of January.

There are now 892 Farm Bureau members in Lee County. During January and February, 37 new farmers joined.

Membership in the Fulton County Farm Bureau is the highest it has been in many years. With the signing of 53 new members in the month of January, membership jumped to 967.

EDITORIAL

State Tax Reform

A GROUP of public-spirited citizens largely representing civic and women's clubs, clergymen, and professors have organized a discussion club known as "Re-thinking Chicago." This group and the Agricultural Club sponsored a meeting sometime ago in the LaSalle Hotel in which the IAA, Illinois Chamber of Commerce, Illinois Home Bureau Federation and other groups participated. The state tax problem and unemployment relief were the principal subjects considered.

John C. Watson, representing the IAA, outlined the short-coming of the present taxing system in Illinois with particular reference to the antiquated property tax. He gave persuasive arguments for a constitutional tax amendment and taxation according to ability to pay.

J. Paul Clayton, representing the Illinois C. of C. presented a highly interesting study of mounting state and local taxes, recommended elimination of local taxing units, such as townships, road districts, etc. He suggested consolidation for the state's 10,000 one-room country schools, and wound up with a plea for sharp reduction of taxes.

We can all say "Amen" to the last suggestion. But Mr. Clayton otherwise was silent about tax reform, particularly on the question of a progressive state income tax to reduce and replace the present property tax which falls largely on farms, homes and real estate.

It is a hopeful sign when representative citizens meet to study problems of government. Elimination of some local government units and taxing districts undoubtedly could be accomplished to the benefit of taxpayers. Consolidation of one-room schools in some cases may also be advisable. But any move to bring these changes about on a wholesale, state-wide scale would be resisted by farmers. And with good reason.

Consider country schools. Consolidation alone can't make a good school out of two or three or a half dozen poor ones. Neither will consolidation necessarily reduce school taxes. It might easily raise taxes. There is a tendency for big units of government to squander taxpayers' money. The closer the taxing body is to the taxpayer and voter, the more careful the taxes are spent. The education, competence and perseverance of the teacher is the principal factor in making a good school. There are hundreds of excellent one-room country schools in Illinois with A-1 teachers that measure up to the better city schools. Consolidation in many communities must await road improvement. School buses would be useless on Illinois mud roads when the frost goes out.

Township, road district and school district administration takes a small percentage of the tax money collected. In well-managed districts, most of the money spent goes for service. Consolidation thus would save little in such districts unless the service were cut. You might abolish boards of supervisors and have three county commissioners as 17 Illinois counties have done. Would the interests of rural people be protected with such a plan in counties dominated by large cities?

It is easy on paper to make out a strong case for "consolidation" and "elimination" to reduce taxes. Actually it is difficult to accomplish for there are many sides to the question. Three-fourths of the farmers' taxes go for schools and roads and there is little evidence to support the belief that "consolidation" of schools and "elimination" of local taxing units will make an appreciable dent in the farmers' tax burden. Let us make all worthwhile tax reductions, yes! But why not put first things first and work out a fair taxing system to spread the load more evenly and fairly according to ability to pay.

Boon or Boomerang

DISCOVERY of new oil wells in Clay county, Illinois and in East Texas indicates that the country's supply of this natural resource is in no immediate danger of exhaustion. Each new oil well increases the supply, tends to lower the price of petroleum products, and makes the problem of alcohol gas dilution as a method of farm surplus disposal more difficult.

Only casual study leads to the observation that developing new industrial uses for farm products, while laudable, cannot be depended upon to maintain satisfactory prices for farm products. In fact, discoveries of the industrial chemist work both ways. Every year substitutes are being found for farm products at the same time new uses are discovered. Rayon made from wood pulp has displaced vast quantities of cotton and silk. Cheap motor fuel from crude oil made possible displacing 20,000,000 or more horses and mules with tractors. Cocoanut oil used in oleomargerine cuts into the farmers' butter market. Rubberoid and other plastics have displaced much leather. And so on.

It's all right to whoop it up about the wonders of farm chemurgy but let's not kid ourselves into believing that the chemist is going to keep the farmer on the road to prosperity. The chemist's work is fraught with uncertainty. What comes out of his test tubes may be a boon or a boomerang to agriculture.

An Englishman On the Tariff

"THE protective tariff policy of the United States has subsidized your manufacturing industries at the expense of the American farmer."

This statement was made recently not by a farm leader but by Sir Charles Morgan-Webb, British economist, of London. Amplifying his statement, he said that the American farmer has a large stake in foreign trade and foreign outlets for surplus farm products. Barring the importation of factory-made goods from European countries by high tariff walls, Sir Charles holds, has not only raised the prices of things the American farmer buys but also has restricted the foreign market for American farm products.

To the extent that profits in protected industries have been passed on to labor in the form of higher wages, the farmers' market has benefited. Well-paid workmen buy more meat, milk and groceries than unemployed or poorly paid workmen. But the disadvantages of high industrial tariffs to the farmer outweigh the advantages. Therefore American agriculture is fully justified in demanding legislation to protect farm prices as effectively as the tariff protects industrial prices.

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EDITORIAL

State Tax Reform

A GROUP of public-spirited citizens largely representing civic and women's clubs, clergymen, and professors have organized a discussion club known as "Re-thinking Chicago." This group and the Agricultural Club sponsored a meeting sometime ago in the LaSalle Hotel in which the IAA, Illinois Chamber of Commerce, Illinois Home Bureau Federation and other groups participated. The state tax problem and unemployment relief were the principal subjects considered.

John C. Watson, representing the IAA, outlined the short-coming of the present taxing system in Illinois with particular reference to the antiquated property tax. He gave persuasive arguments for a constitutional tax amendment and taxation according to ability to pay.

J. Paul Clayton, representing the Illinois C. of C. presented a highly interesting study of mounting state and local taxes, recommended elimination of local taxing units, such as townships, road districts, etc. He suggested consolidation for the state's 10,000 one-room country schools, and wound up with a plea for sharp reduction of taxes.

We can all say "Amen" to the last suggestion. But Mr. Clayton otherwise was silent about tax reform, particularly on the question of a progressive state income tax to reduce and replace the present property tax which falls largely on farms, homes and real estate.

It is a hopeful sign when representative citizens meet to study problems of government. Elimination of some local government units and taxing districts undoubtedly could be accomplished to the benefit of taxpayers. Consolidation of one-room schools in some cases may also be advisable. But any move to bring these changes about on a wholesale, state-wide scale would be resisted by farmers. And with good reason.

Consider country schools. Consolidation alone can't make a good school out of two or three or a half dozen poor ones. Neither will consolidation necessarily reduce school taxes. It might easily raise taxes. There is a tendency for big units of government to squander taxpayers' money. The closer the taxing body is to the taxpayer and voter, the more careful the taxes are spent. The education, competence and perseverance of the teacher is the principal factor in making a good school. There are hundreds of excellent one-room country schools in Illinois with A-1 teachers that measure up to the better city schools. Consolidation in many communities must await road improvement. School buses would be useless on Illinois mud roads when the frost goes out.

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To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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GEORGE THIEM, Editor



DAM AND LOCK NO. 51
in Ohio River at Golconda.

The proposal of a $1,500,000,000 Federal appropriation for unemployment relief next year and another deficit in 1938 doesn't sound like we are getting on top of this problem of balancing the budget. No fair-minded person wants to balance the budget at the expense of starving destitute people; yet there is plenty of evidence all around us to support the belief that it's easier to "go on relief" than to work for a living.

There is the story of the candy store clerk who refused to perform the tasks assigned by her employer. "I don't have to do that kind of work, my folks are on relief"; was the ultimatum delivered by the employee. The feeling by many WPA workers that they have a vested right in their jobs; that they have no need for seeking private employment promises to continue indefinitely. The relief business has made it increasingly difficult to get competent farm and domestic help. The "Uncle Sam will take care of us, we don't have to work" attitude is all too prevalent.

Having said this, let us hasten to add that it's much easier to criticise than it is to get in there and do a better job yourself. We have a lot of sympathy for the fellow who is "on the spot" trying. Throwing rocks at the other fellow's glass house is a popular sport these days. But a more definite shift toward encouraging able-bodied persons to get "on their own" as quickly as possible and not be too insistent on the wage so long as it means a living seems to be in order. This may mean less WPA and more shifting to a straight subsistence dole but the ends may justify the means.

A somewhat dismal outlook for the big cities and the future home market for farm products is seen by Dr. O. E. Baker of the USDA as a result of the declining birth rate. There was a steady rise in the birth rate up to about 1920 according to Baker. Since then the rate has fallen steadily and rapidly. Dr. Baker reports that there is a substantial shortage of young children in the schools compared with the number 15 years ago; that this shortage coupled with the marked downward trend in the birth rate will both work together in 20 to 30 years to reduce our population rather rapidly.

Another startling disclosure is that approximately two-thirds of the population in our cities in the next 50 years must come from the farm. The number of unmarried persons, childless couples, and those with only one or two children is increasing. Large families are on the downgrade except in the South and Southeast. The birthrate in Dixie among both Whites and Blacks continues high, leading the country by all odds.

The depression and feeling of insecurity, coupled with the growing demand for a higher standard of living and a college education for every boy and girl are important causes of the declining birth rate. The birth rate is lowest among professional and business groups, highest in the order named among employed agricultural workers, farm tenants, and farm owners. The high birth rate in the South which is largely rural accounts for the fact that farmers lead all groups. Professional people such as doctors, lawyers, writers and teachers are not reproducing rapidly enough to maintain themselves.—E.G.T.

After the Flood

Southeastern Illinois Farmers Are Grateful For Feed, Seed and Cash Donated By Their Neighbors

FLOOD stricken farmers in southeastern Illinois are extremely grateful for the generous help they have had from farmers in other sections of the state.

Expressions of gratitude were made by scores of farmers who shared in the distribution of feed and seed, to A. R. Wright of the Flood Relief Committee and the writer following a trip through Pulaski-Alexander, Massac, Pope, Saline, Gallatin and White counties recently.

Farmers in the flood area received more than they expected. At this writing the equivalent of 88 carloads of hay, straw, grain and seed have been shipped into the flood zone.

The County Farm Bureaus in the flood area handled the immense task of distributing the feed equitably most efficiently. Their first step was to make a careful survey of needs. Soil conservation committeemen volunteered for this work. From the beginning it was agreed that there should be no partiality shown between members and nonmembers; also that feed relief would be confined to horses and mules except for the emergency period when the flood waters were high and it was a question of saving cattle and hogs from starvation. Farmers who saved enough feed to make a crop were given little or no aid. The feed was distributed among those who needed it most.

During the trip we talked to many flood stricken farmers out on their farms. They were generally cheerful, looking forward with hope to the new crop year.



REBUILDING
Workmen repairing buildings on Zack Leitch Farm, Saline county.

George Lewis whose fine home overlooks the Ohio River in Pulaski county, lost a large part of his feed and 21 hogs. His 25 head of cattle, five horses and mules had to swim for it when the river rose to flood his 224 acre farm. Lewis received feed oats, baled hay and straw, also a quantity of seed oats through the Pulaski-Alexander Farm Bureau. A large part of his farm which fronts the river was covered with white sand varying from a fraction of an inch to a foot in depth. He expects to plow as deeply as possible, to mix the black soil below with the sand. Crops this year will be impaired by this influx of sand. Lewis's case, however, is not typical of farmers in the flood area. Many received a deposit of silt which will aid rather than hinder fertility.

Lewis had a little more than three feet of water in the house. He lost two barns and a tenant house from rough water that pounded against his buildings for two days. A barge tied up one night on the roof of a concrete building near his house. When the water came it arose 3½ feet one night. There was no time to get livestock and equipment to high ground. He put 28 pigs in the loft of the barn, but in rooting for feed they uprooted several boards. Twenty-three pigs fell out and went down the Ohio.

"The feed I got is mighty helpful," said Lewis, a Farm Bureau member. "It shows what organized farmers can do to help each other."

Mrs. Effie Mabry, a widow, who with her son farms 40 acres near the hamlet, America, in Pulaski county, lost nearly all of her small stock of feed, also her chickens. But she saved her three mules, four cows and two hogs. She is typical of many small-holders living on the bottom land. They received a substantial part of the feed in the counties bordering the Ohio. Mrs. Mabry was profuse in her thanks for the 12 bushels of oats, 10 bales of straw and hay, five bushels of corn and other minor items she received.

She had eight feet of water in the house. All of the farm was under water except two knolls. She was moving the



BACK TO NORMAL AGAIN
This river routed many a farm family.



GETTING READY FOR THE NEXT
Boat in the making in front yard, Metropolis, Massac county.



MR. AND MRS SYLVESTER C. METCALF
Still smiling after 5 feet of water in their home.





ABOVE: WAITING FOR HAY AT GOLCONDA
Many drove their teams 12 to 15 miles to get Flood Relief Hay shipped in by State Committee from Michigan.



OUTBUILDINGS STRANDED NEAR
Water Tower After Flood at Shawneetown, Gallatin County.

AFTER THE FLOOD PICTURES





Top: 60 FT. SEA WALL AT CAIRO
L. L. Colvis, Farm Adviser Points To High Water Mark.
Below: Viaduct At Edge of Cairo



Hundreds Of Farm Buildings and Homes Left Like This.



FLOOD REFUGEES
Their Home Is In The Red Cross' Tented City Just West of Shawneetown Where 600 are Quartered.



HOMELESS DOGS
More Than 150 Were Destroyed in Harrisburg.



MOUND CITY
Scores of Buildings Were Dumped Across Walks and Highways.



Mrs. E. Mabry and M. D. Brelsford, former president Pulaski Co. Farm Bureau. Brelsford Directed Feed Distribution in His Community.



ROUGH WATER WRECKED THIS
Farm House East of Harrisburg, Saline County.



SOME FARED WORSE THAN OTHERS
House Set on Blocks Floated, Turned Over.



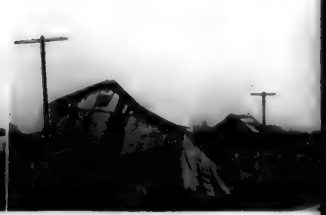
NEED A HOG HOUSE?
This One Is Along Hard Road South of Renshaw in Cache Valley, Pope county.



SHED ON GEO. LEWIS FARM, PULASKI COUNTY
"A Barge Tied Up One Night, Dug Into the Roof.



THE FLOOD FIVE FEET OVER THIS
Levee at Shawneetown, old Hotel in Background.



THE FLOOD WRECKED THIS
Just West of Shawneetown, Gallatin county.

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GEORGE LEWIS, PULASKI COUNTY
"The water came to here."

furniture out the day we stopped, getting ready to take the house down and rebuild it on high ground.

In the flood area there is a well grounded fear that high water will return another year. They are already getting ready for the next flood. You see new boats under construction in the river towns. Meetings are being held in the interest of flood control. In some cases plans are being made to build levees higher.

Mound City, Brookport and Shawneetown were hardest hit. Many of their buildings were wrecked, some went down the River. While reconstruction is under way, enthusiasm for rebuilding is not running high in these towns. They are looking into the future. They are reluctant to invest much money because of the fear that another flood may come and sweep it away.

Hundreds of letters were written by farmers who received allotments to County Farm Bureaus, and in many cases, to individuals who had enclosed their names in the sacks in which much of the feed was received.

The Pulaski-Alexander Farm Bureau delivered feed and seed from Ullin, Mounds, Miller City, America, Grand Chain and Villa Ridge. The donations it received came mostly from McLean, Jackson, Perry and Madison counties.

"More than 216 of our farmers shared in the contributions," said L. L. Colvis, farm adviser. "We still have 600 bushels of grain and around four tons of hay and straw undistributed. The committee feels that we got our share. We took care of both members and non-members — more of the latter than the former."

The State Committee shipped more than 6,000 bushels of seed oats into the area in addition to that contributed directly in the County Farm Bureau drives. This was purchased out of cash contributions.

Henry E. Ritter farms 252 acres in the Cache River Valley, east of Ullin, Pulaski county. He had nine feet of water in his barn for three weeks, two feet in the house. His stock swam out to high ground. All but five acres of his farm was covered. The water rose 2½ feet in 24 hours. His losses were approximately $1,000, including 600 bushels of corn, 135 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of oats, 1½ tons of hay, four hogs, 66 stands of bees, one calf and some chickens. He was allotted a quantity of mixed feed, 20 bushels of corn and 25 bushels of oats.

"No one will know what it means to be in such a flood until they are forced out with their stock," said Ritter. "We saved most of our stock by swimming them out to high ground. Then we had to break through the ice with a row boat to feed them. I estimate we lost $1,000. So thanks a lot for the feed."

"Thank you again for your generosity and your promptness in meeting the real need in flood-stricken Massac county," said Mrs. Harriet K. Huffman in a letter to the Champaign County Farm Bureau. "I had not realized what a worthy organization the Farm Bureau was until after my father's death when I had to take over his affairs. The farm adviser and Bureau friends have aided me greatly with advice. And now comes this very evident and material Farm Bureau interest from neighboring counties."

In Massac county, Adviser Strubinger reported that the large quantities of feed received from Champaign, LaSalle, Stephenson, and other counties went to 215 needy farmers. Only 35 of these were members of the Farm Bureau. Farmers were especially grateful for the fine seed oats purchased for the State Committee by Advisers C. A. Hughes of Monroe and T. W. May of Madison county. Mrs. J. B. Reed of Brookport



HENRY E. RITTER
"Thanks a lot for the feed."

told us that during the flood, she stayed four weeks at the High School in Carbondale. Their home had nearly five feet of water in it. It was moved off the foundation. About 40 farmers around Brookport shared in the feed. "It was mighty good feed and we're thankful to the Farm Bureaus in the other counties," said Sylvester C. Metcalf, member of the Massac County Farm Bureau who handled the distribution there.

On the way to Golconda next morning we passed the Clanahan farm in Pope county where three boys drowned while taking out livestock. We saw farm buildings along the paved highway where the water had dumped them when it went down. Just south of Renshaw water reached a depth of 20 ft. in the Cache River bottoms.

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"The water came to here."

furniture out the day we stopped, getting ready to take the house down and rebuild it on high ground.

In the flood area there is a well grounded fear that high water will return another year. They are already getting ready for the next flood. You see new boats under construction in the river towns. Meetings are being held in the interest of flood control. In some cases plans are being made to build levees higher.

Mound City, Brookport and Shawneetown were hardest hit. Many of their buildings were wrecked, some went down the River. While reconstruction is under way, enthusiasm for rebuilding is not running high in these towns. They are looking into the future. They are reluctant to invest much money because of the fear that another flood may come and sweep it away.

Hundreds of letters were written by farmers who received allotments to County Farm Bureaus, and in many cases, to individuals who had enclosed their names in the sacks in which much of the feed was received.

The Pulaski-Alexander Farm Bureau delivered feed and seed from Ullin, Mounds, Miller City, America, Grand Chain and Villa Ridge. The donations it received came mostly from McLean, Jackson, Perry and Madison counties.

"More than 216 of our farmers shared in the contributions," said L. L. Colvis, farm adviser. "We still have 600 bushels of grain and around four tons of hay and straw undistributed. The committee feels that we got our share. We took care of both members and non-members — more of the latter than the former."

The State Committee shipped more than 6,000 bushels of seed oats into the area in addition to that contributed directly in the County Farm Bureau drives. This was purchased out of cash contributions.

Henry E. Ritter farms 252 acres in the Cache River Valley, east of Ullin, Pulaski county. He had nine feet of water in his barn for three weeks, two feet in the house. His stock swam out to high ground. All but five acres of his farm was covered. The water rose 2½ feet in 24 hours. His losses were approximately $1,000, including 600 bushels of corn, 135 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of oats, 1½ tons of hay, four hogs, 66 stands of bees, one calf and some chickens. He was allotted a quantity of mixed feed, 20 bushels of corn and 25 bushels of oats.

"No one will know what it means to be in such a flood until they are forced out with their stock," said Ritter. "We saved most of our stock by swimming them out to high ground. Then we had to break through the ice with a row boat to feed them. I estimate we lost $1,000. So thanks a lot for the feed."

"Thank you again for your generosity and your promptness in meeting the real need in flood-stricken Massac county," said Mrs. Harriet K. Huffman in a letter to the Champaign County Farm Bureau. "I had not realized what a worthy organization the Farm Bureau was until after my father's death when I had to take over his affairs. The farm adviser and Bureau friends have aided me greatly with advice. And now comes this very evident and material Farm Bureau interest from neighboring counties."

In Massac county, Adviser Strubinger reported that the large quantities of feed received from Champaign, LaSalle, Stephenson, and other counties went to 215 needy farmers. Only 35 of these were members of the Farm Bureau. Farmers were especially grateful for the fine seed oats purchased for the State Committee by Advisers C. A. Hughes of Monroe and T. W. May of Madison county. Mrs. J. B. Reed of Brookport



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Rockford Milk Producers Report Record Sales in '36

At its annual meeting, March 23 in the Shrine Temple, Rockford, the Mid-West Dairymen's Company representing producers supplying the Rockford market, reported a new high record of milk sales for the year. A total of 54,390,921 pounds of milk were sold for $962,-574.62. At the condensery code price the increase amounted to $154,000 according to Wilfred Shaw who represented the IAA at the meeting.

Sales of Class 1 milk increased 4.35 per cent during the year, although dairies had an increase of only 3.1 per cent in this class. The association shipped substantial quantities of milk to Kansas City when that market ran short due to the drouth.

The company had a total operating income of $27,293.31, total expense of $16,210.95 and net income of $11,968.96.

Approximately 1,000 producers attended the meeting. A differential of one cent cwt. was paid to Farm Bureau member producers.

Ogle Service Company is Organized

Ogle Service Company is the most recent Illinois Farm Supply Company affiliate. Subscriptions for stock in the company have been pledged to the extent of $20,000, the board of directors and officers have been elected and plans made to begin serving Ogle county farmers early in May.

Until the company could be organized, the executive committee of the Ogle County Farm Bureau handled all the business relative to its formation. Applications for shares of stock were taken and 900 shares were pledged. This was more than a hundred over the necessary number needed to set up the business.

The temporary board consists of H. J. Donaldson, president; Edward Thomas, secretary; L. M. Gentry, Clarence Ratmeyer, Amzi Johnston, Claude E. Holmes, J. H. Carney, H. A. Stevens, J. L. Hildebrand and Ray Shaver. Willis Smith is manager.

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A Paradise Molded from Clay

By Lawrence Potter

Twenty Years of Soil Building Directed by the Clinton County Farm Bureau Has Achieved Amazing Results

"TIGHT CLAY," the term usually applied to the soils of Clinton county, is hardly adequate to describe the land. In the early spring especially, the finely divided particles of soil run together so compactly that "rubbery" seems to be the proper name for it.

From this land that farmers in other parts of Illinois might call poor, the thrifty people of Clinton county have molded a veritable paradise. The story of how they succeeded is one of the outstanding histories of soil building in modern times.

The yields of wheat from 1824, when the county split from Washington county and set up its own government at Carlyle, until 1918 seldom exceeded an average of ten bushels per acre. If the fertility in the soil was sufficient to produce more, two generations of farmers had failed to find the farming system that would make it available to them.

Although the county was first settled by folks of English extraction, the first real farmers were German immigrants who came shortly after the county was established. By that time many of the first settlers had begun to seek greener pastures and they left most of the flat, gray land still unplowed.

One of the many descendants of the immigrants farming in the county is Henry Renschen whose 100 acres is located four miles from Breese. This land has been in Renschen's family since 1846 when his grandfather on his mother's side settled there.

The grandfather, like many other natives of Hanover in Germany, sailed from the land of his birth to seek the freedom of the American prairies. In Germany when a boy became a man he was compelled to serve in the army. Because most of the boys of the German farming class liked the soil better than the army they sought lands in the new world before they reached manhood.

"LIMESTONE RED" REHLING
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When Renschen's people left Germany, they headed for Germantown in Clinton county, Illinois, where some of their countrymen had settled a few years before. These immigrants sailed on a "windjammer" to New Orleans. The trip lasted 16 weeks. At the mouth of the Mississippi river they boarded a steamer bound for St. Louis.

From St. Louis they started to walk across the country. They waded through the bottom lands covered with grass which grew shoulder high. This soggy land with its heavy covering was not for them. How would they plow it? How could they store their vegetables for winter where the soil was too wet to permit them to dig cellars? Surely, they thought, this is not the land about which our friends had written. They pressed on.

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found grass that could be plowed under without much trouble. Here was land that could be made to produce a crop in the first year. It was well drained and they could dig all the cellars they needed. Then, too, it was not far from their old friends and neighbors who lived near Germantown.

If they were disappointed after the first few harvests they didn't show it for here they were masters of their own destinies. With no army service to fret about they could apply all of their energy to building up their farms.

Corn was a poor crop nearly every year and a goodly portion of it was shelled and "ground" on flat stumps with mallets. It was a necessary crop because corn meal formed a major part of the diet of the pioneers.

Wheat soon became an important crop because it could be hauled to the river and traded for salt, tools, and other necessary goods.

Shortly before the Civil War more immigrants came to Clinton county from Germany. They came first to New York, thence to Cincinnati and finally to Illinois by way of the Ohio river. Among the newcomers was Henry Renschen's father, a farmer who knew much about building the fertility of soils.

Renschen married the daughter of one of the earlier pioneers and settled down to the business of increasing the crop yields on the 100 acres now owned by his son, Henry.

Renschen began to raise livestock, manure the fields and rotate the crops. While this system increased the yields at first, little by little the much needed nitrogen was lost and nitrogen became the limiting factor of crop production.

The years went on and no changes were made in the method of farming this rubbery soil. The families living on it raised most of their own living and were largely self sustaining.

Some of the more alert farmers of the county attended meetings of the Farmers' Institute where they learned about the value of limestone and sweet clover. A few of them tried to raise sweet clover but for some mysterious reason it just wouldn't grow and none of them could get a worthwhile stand. There seemed to be something that they didn't do properly.

A few of the more progressive ones, like Henry Renschen, decided to organize a group of farmers and hire a man who could show them how to build up the fertility of their land. By 1917, they had pledges from more than 700 farmers in the county who were willing to pay five dollars a year for membership in a soil improvement association. The next step was to find a man who could help them solve their problem.



ONE OF CLINTON County's Prominent Soil Builders.

Only one other machine, the limestone spreader, has meant as much to Southern Illinois.



BARNYARD CONFERENCE

Ben Swagler, his son Edgar and Farm Adviser Twigg, right, discuss wheat prospects. An open winter was hard on Swagler's main crop.



FARM BUREAU HOME

In Clinton County where Soil Building Is A Leading Interest. Termites got into this building causing the floor to sag, and making repairs necessary.

They took their troubles to authorities at the University of Illinois. The extension service recommended stocky, sandy-haired Charles Rehling from Monroe county.

In March, 1918, "Red" Rehling went to work for the newly formed association as its farm adviser. He set up offices at Breese, rolled up his sleeves and worked out his plan of action. His plan, when it was finally carried out, made soil-building history.

Rehling had worked his way through the University College of Agriculture milking cows and working around the college dairy barns. Here he was under the supervision of Professor Frazier, head of the dairy department.

In addition to his interest in dairy husbandry, "Red" studied soils under Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins, author of the famous Illinois system of permanent soil fertility. From him Rehling learned about spreading limestone, growing legumes and rotating crops. Rehling noted that crop yields were being increased on Dr. Hopkins' "Poorland Farm" in Marion county. He also became familiar with the work of Frank I. Mann whose Iroquois county land was yielding phenomenal crops.

By the time young Rehling took over

the job of building Clinton county soils he knew that if any plan would succeed in improving the fertility of that rubbery tight, gray land there, limestone, legumes, rotations and manure would do the job.

As soon as he arrived, Rehling began to talk limestone. Many of the members of the soil improvement association thought that putting stone on the land was a little far-fetched and would not listen to his teaching. One by one the scoffers dropped out but those who saw some good in his plan and abided by the rules of soil building he laid down were soon repaid a hundred fold.

Bad weather and sticky roads failed to deter Rehling. When he couldn't drive out to talk with farmers or test their soil, he walked. Like the circuit riding preachers of pioneer days, Rehling had a message to deliver and he was determined to see it through. It was his almost fanatic zeal that earned for him the nick name "Limestone Red," a title he carried during the eight years he worked with farmers in the county.

Henry Renschen was one of the first to support the system of soil fertility Rehling advised. He bought some limestone, 60 tons of it, and spread it on 15 acres. He got some sweet clover and inoculated it with soil from a patch of sweet clover that grew along the road. That fall the stand was good. Henry allowed it to grow two years before he plowed it down.

When he did plow it, the soil looked like a Swiss cheese. It was full of holes made by the tap roots of the plants. The holes allowed water to run into the soil and thus provided better drainage. The following year corn thrived on this land and the soil seemed to be a little more mellow than it had been.

Renschen was "converted" and set about to lime the entire farm in order to establish a crop rotation with legumes which would increase the nitrogen content of his fields. After several experiments and conferences with Rehling, a rotation of wheat, wheat, alfalfa, corn, oats and clover was worked out. This is the plan still followed on the Renschen farm.

With this system, every crop acre is manured every year. The manure is secured from ten to fifteen head of dairy cows which is about one cow to each ten acres.

While Renschen was experimenting with limestone and sweet clover and alfalfa Ben Swagler who lives in the east end of Clinton county was doing the same thing on his 280 acre farm. The results he was able to get were similar to those secured by other farmers in the county.

Clinton county has had nearly twenty years of soil improvement work, first directed by Rehling, then W. A. Cope who succeeded him, and now Farm Adviser Twigg. During this period the wheat yields have increased about 100 per cent. But a new problem is now facing some Clinton county farmers. All of the rotations designed by Rehling, and there were more than 400 of them, pointed toward adding more nitrogen to the soil. Now there is too much of this element on many farms and wheat grows so tall that it often lodges badly. The new problem is one of relieving phosphorus deficiency.

C. E. Twigg, the present farm adviser for the Clinton Farm Bureau, is taking steps to overcome this trouble. In addition to advising farmers to use rock phosphate on their land, he is experimenting with Trumbull winter wheat. This variety originated in Ohio, grows on a stiff stem and is not subject to lodging.

When Clinton county farmers have supplied the phosphorus their crops need, their land is likely to be as fertile as any in the state. Already they have molded a beautiful agricultural country from a flat, clay-soil plain. What they will be able to do in the next twenty years remains to be seen. Judging from the number of farms which are already served by electric power lines, it seems that the next step will be to improve the already high standard of rural living through organized effort.

Farm Bureau Leaders in Washington Plan New Bill

As this is written, members of the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation are leaving for Washington to consider the initial drafts of amendments to the Soil Conservation Act. President Earl C. Smith and Donald Kirkpatrick are meeting with the committee. The Federation is working for a program designed to stabilize farm prices at parity levels. Such a program has been under development since the recent A. F. B. F. convention, and the bill under consideration will embody principles adopted at the Pasadena meeting.

It is understood that the proposed legislation will provide a practical approach to the ever-normal granary, better known in Illinois as commodity loans, so as to keep seasonal surpluses from depressing price levels.

The A. F. B. F. is insisting on such amendments as are necessary to provide through definite contracts with producers the necessary adjustments to keep production in line with existing outlets at fair prices. The Federation recognizes that farmers must know in advance what is expected of them so they will not have to guess at planting time what they must do to come within the requirements of the program. The Federation also believes that uniform contracts should be worked out for farmers throughout the country to avoid, for example, increases in corn acreage in the South as a result of acreage reduction there in cotton and tobacco.

Another safeguard that leaders hope to write into the new legislation is a provision to protect contracting farmers against possibility of non-co-operators increasing their acreage and so breaking down the entire crop adjustment program.

C. H. Snyder, Brown County Leader, Passes On

Charles H. Snyder, charter member of the Brown county Farm Bureau and a member of the board of directors since its formation, died March 23. Other members of the board were pallbearers at the burial.

During the last 13 years, Charlie Snyder attended 165 out of 171 regular and special meetings of the board of directors. This record is an exceptional one because all of the 15 miles of road between Snyder's home and Mt. Sterling are, during most of the year, mud.

In 1928, Snyder received recognition as a Master Farmer. In addition to his reputation as a good farmer, he was also active in many community activities. At the time of his death he was treasurer of the Brown County Farm Bureau.

His son, Wayne Snyder, has been selected to serve as Farm Bureau director from Cooperstown township for the remainder of the year.

A 4,428 acre tract in the Illinois River bottoms in Mason County is being restored by the U. S. Biological Survey for the use of wild ducks and geese. It will be known as the Chautauqua Migratory Waterfowl Refuge.

Ford County Leads In Co-op. Livestock Gain

MORE Illinois livestock handled through co-operative channels last year is evidence that more stockmen and feeders are aware of the advantages to be gained through co-operative sales. In 1936, one fourth of the state's livestock was sold the co-op way.

In order to set up a goal for county livestock marketing committees to strive for during the year, the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association conducted a "performance test" among the counties. In the test, the performance of each county was compared to its achievements in 1935.

The state was divided into ten districts and for each district a $25 prize was offered the county which could show the greatest increase in percentage of livestock marketed co-operatively. In addition, a grand prize of $100 was offered the county which showed the greatest increase of any county in the state.

Ford county increased the percentage of livestock sold co-operatively from 25 to 36 per cent and won the grand prize. The average increase for the ten winning counties was 5.8 per cent as compared to Ford's 11 point increase.

Experiences of the Ford county committee, under the leadership of John Gallahue, were typical among the prize-winning counties. They all found the key to success lay in appointing a committee which planned a program and got started early in the year. In that way the committee-men had more time in which to contact feeders and producers, tell them of the advantages they might expect from co-operative marketing and make efforts to divert more stock into co-operative channels before it could be sold otherwise.



FORD COUNTY LIVESTOCK COMMITTEEMEN
"They're Top Notchers — 11 Per Cent Gain."

Each of the winning counties had committees made up of co-operatively minded stockmen headed by aggressive chairmen. These men sized up the conditions as they found them and interpreted them accurately in the form of definite programs for their counties.

The essential points in the programs arranged by these successful counties were as follows: (1), specific dates for each of the activities included in the program; (2), development of leadership; (3), encouragement of local discussion groups; (4), increased local publicity; (5), more frequent meetings of the committees; and (6), closer contact between the livestock marketing committees and the Farm Bureau boards of directors.

A survey of the county reports on livestock marketing reveals that the marketing committees spent much of their time in educational work. Tours to nearby stock yards, visits to feed lots in the counties, grading and judging demonstrations, community discussion groups, county outlook meetings and other forms of instruction were used.

The need for this type of work is quite apparent in most counties, the survey shows. "Too many livestock producers don't know the kind of stock the market demands," said one county chairman.

In summing up the year's marketing work in this county, one Farm Bureau president said:

"One of the principal commodities shipped from our county is veal. Farmers do not realize sometimes that a large overgrown calf that has been fed on skimmilk alone may not carry the thickness of loin to bring a top price."

The value in the performance test cannot be overrated. It offers each county a means of checking the results of its livestock marketing activities. In comparison, the prize money offered in the test is an incidental amount when put up beside the additional money producers get through selling their animals the co-op way.

Ray E. Miller, director of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, urges all counties to lay their plans and start now to make greater use of co-operative marketing during 1937. The only way to get all the good from a marketing program, Miller points out, is to enter into the activities it provides.

District No.	County	Percentage 1935	Percentage 1936	Gain in points	Name of Chairman
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2	Winnebago	25	30	5	George F. Tullock
3	Henry	18	22	4	J. E. Samuelson
4	Stark	36	41	5	Harvey Price
5	Ford	25	36	11	John Gallahue
6	Macon	30	36	6	J. R. Chapman
7	Pike	13	17	4	J. Wes Smith
8	Monroe	27	34	7	E. L. Rehling
9	Shelby	27	33	5	Oscar Parks
10	Pope-Hardin	28	32	4	C. P. James

The farmer can have electricity do more than 200 jobs for him. Some reduce labor while others increase production or improve the quality of produce. In either case, electricity saves money.

Soybean prices may take a tumble next fall and soybean meal prices might fall to $20 a ton, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. The price, of course, depends on the acreage harvested for beans and the yield per acre.

County agricultural agents from 41 states will meet in Washington, D. C., beginning June 7, 1937.

"Farm Bureau Taught Us To Do A Better Job of Farming"



IRVING SHAW
"Nothing pays better than keeping records."

The Shaws, E. R. and Irving of Knox County, Made 15% On the Investment Last Year

"A SUCCESSFUL farm with efficient use of labor and machinery." As simple as that did farm management officials from the University of Illinois designate the Shaw farm on the Farm Bureau-Farm Management tour in Knox county last year.

A. R. Kemp, the farm adviser, tells you that Irving Shaw who is 37, red haired, ruddy complexioned and husky, is one of the county's up and coming young farm operators. Last year with a valuation of $150 an acre the Shaw farm, or we should say farms, since there are several totalling 730 acres this year, made 15 per cent on the investment. Even the best Illinois grain and livestock farms are not in the habit of yielding 15 per cent on the investment. And when you get into the records kept by Irving, you find that part of that 15 per cent is due to the increase in inventory values from higher farm prices. But looking around the farm you find other reasons, such as (1) soil in high state of fertility, (2) high crop yields, (3) large acreage in profitable crops, (4) hogs raised the swine sanitation way, (5) careful application and use of Farm Bureau teachings and services, and (6) all-around good management.

E. R. Shaw, age 71, is Irving's keen-eyed father who puts a steadying hand on the reins, occasionally. E. R. is a charter member of the Knox County Farm Bureau. He joined in 1918, was on the first board of directors, has been a Farm Bureau member ever since.

"The Farm Bureau has taught a lot of us to do a better job of farming," the senior Shaw said candidly.

The better farming services of the Farm Bureau, the original reason for the organization's existence, are the things that appeal to him, although he will tell you that the fight the Illinois Agricultural Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation waged for parity prices, the corn loan, the AAA and gold revaluation did more to pull agriculture out of the depression and start the wheels of recovery in motion during the past five years than anything else.

In farming, as in any business, the man who can see down the road the farthest often makes the greatest success. Some call this ability intuition. Others call it horse sense — sound judgment. And still others term it luck. Take your choice. Whatever it is, E. R. and Irving Shaw displayed some of it when they held several crops of corn (20,000 bu.) through the low priced years of '32-'33 and '34 — took advantage of the corn loan in which the IAA had a prominent part, and finally closed out some 15,000 bu. at prices ranging from 70 to 80 cents a bushel. There you have the story of part of the Shaws' success.

Ability (or luck) in marketing crops and livestock at the higher price periods during the year or years, some farmers have developed more than others. Farm management records bring out these things in the cold light of day. They enable a farm operator to compare his methods and results in many branches of his business with others. The comparative records show up the weak-

IRVING, MRS. SHAW AND CHILDREN



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"From Knox College in 1837."



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"We were satisfied with the AAA program," Irving said. "It worked out just right on our farm. It's more confusing now with the soil conservation program because we are primarily grain rather than livestock farmers and we haven't the cattle or sheep to utilize the meadow and pasture required in the new plan. I guess we'll have to come to growing more legumes, though. We have been cropping pretty heavy because our soil is naturally fertile."

The soil in the Shaw farms is a rich, deep, brown silt loam. The land is gently rolling and every foot is suitable for cultivation. There's always the danger of cropping that kind of land too heavy.

E. R. proudly displayed a carefully prepared map showing the location and direction of an extensive network of 21 miles of tile under the farms Irving is operating. The first string of tile was laid in 1878. And here's an interesting thing. The Shaw farms lie in Sparta township near Wataga on the ridge that divides the Illinois and Mississippi watersheds. Part of the land drains into one river, part into the other. E. R. informed us that he was born on land that his parents purchased from Knox College acquired in 1837.

E. R. SHAW
"Travelled 16,000 Miles by Trailer in Two Years."



Last year Irving operated 570 acres. This year he is adding another 160 owned by his uncle to make 730. The land is farmed on shares with a 50-50 division of the crops. This year he will have about 300 acres or more of corn, 100 acres of oats, part of which will be seeded to sweet clover and alfalfa, and a large acreage of soybeans.

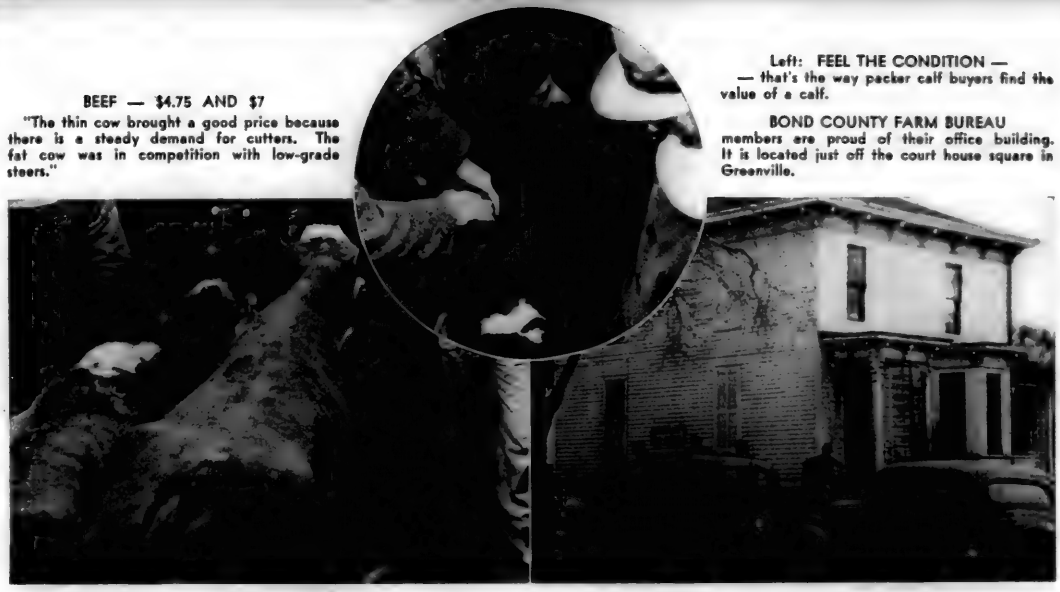
"The chinch bugs drove us into soybeans," Irving said. "We used to grow quite a lot of barley but that's out. The bugs like it too well." The Shaws sold 7,000 bushels of soybeans last year. The beans averaged more than 30 bu. per acre.

The entire farm — up to this year — has been limed with two to three tons to the acre. Part of the land has had rock phosphate. The rotation has been corn — corn — soybeans — oats or barley — sweet clover or alfalfa pasture for hogs. There are only four to five cows on the place. Corn, soybeans and hogs are the main cash crops.

Irving operates the farm with a minimum of labor. Two men in addition to himself do the work. They operate three late model, row-crop tractors and there are two combine harvesters besides the other usual power equipment. In sowing alfalfa, Irving drops the seed on top of the ground in front of the drill. The drill kicks the dirt around it. Then the corrugated roller is used to make a firm seed bed. He believes in inoculating one bushel of seed at a time using the jelly method of inoculation and pouring seed from one basket to another. "It's the surest method of getting a thorough inoculation," he said.

Irving Shaw is a 100 per cent co-operator. He trucks his hogs to Chi-

(Continued on page 16)



BEEF — $4.75 AND $7
"The thin cow brought a good price because there is a steady demand for cutters. The fat cow was in competition with low-grade steers."

Left: FEEL THE CONDITION — — that's the way packer calf buyers find the value of a calf.

BOND COUNTY FARM BUREAU
members are proud of their office building. It is located just off the court house square in Greenville.

A Trip To The St. Louis Producers

Bond County Growers Learn Some of the Fine Points About Marketing Livestock

IT'S one thing to raise livestock and quite another to sell it. So more than 70 Bond county stockmen discovered when they visited the sales pens of the Producers Livestock Commission Association in East St. Louis, March 25. According to I. F. Green, Bond county farm adviser, the stock raisers saw an outstanding demonstration of what to look for in judging market cattle.

Most of the farmers in the group were new members of the Bond County Farm Bureau. The county's livestock marketing committee sponsored the trip, provided cars, arranged to have all new members present.

Arriving at the National Stock Yards around ten o'clock, the men went to the Producers' offices, cheerfully signed the roster which served as a check on the number who would get dinners, learned that the market was steady. Mr. Moore of the Producers' publicity department explained that most of the trading for the day was over and that all but a few of the animals had been moved to packers' pens. He told the group that some of the stock had been held for their inspection, that one pen of fat heifers was still unsold and they might have a chance to see buyers bidding on them.

Holding hats and bending against the stiff, raw northerly wind, the party tramped out to the Producers' cattle pens. Lee Devine, Producers' top cattleman, was waiting with a few head of cows, calves, and steers, a cross section of the day's receipts, for the farmers to examine.

Devine brought out some calves, revealed the prices packers had paid for them, pointed out the differences in quality which were responsible for the various prices.

"Get in there and feel 'em boys," Devine instructed, "That's the way the packer buyers find out what they're worth."

With that invitation the stock men crowded in, felt tailheads, loins, and hides. By the time the third lot of calves was driven out for inspection, many of the Bond county men were able to place them according to their relative values.

A pair of cows, one as thin as a rail, the other in good condition, caused more speculation among the farmers than any other exhibit. They estimated that the skinny one was worth three cents and the fat one eight cents. They guessed that the little one would weigh about 650, the fat one 1200. Sales slips showed that the bundle of skin and bones weighed 930, brought $4.75 a hundred

BOND COUNTY LIVESTOCK GROWERS
at National Stock Yards. 73 Farm Bureau members — (53 of them new), pose for a picture.



C. H. MOORE
"Dinner's Ready — Come and get it."



ON THE MOVE
"A cold wind and a long hike through the yards whetted appetites."





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"Travelled 16,000 Miles by Trailer in Two Years."



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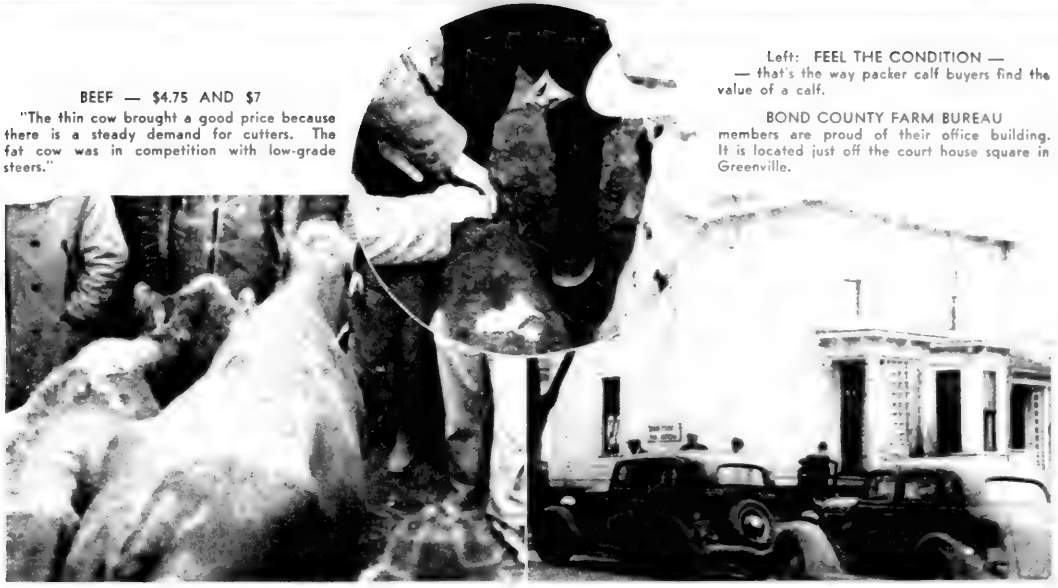
"The chinch bugs drove us into soybeans," Irving said. "We used to grow quite a lot of barley but that's out. The bugs like it too well." The Shaws sold 7,000 bushels of soybeans last year The beans averaged more than 30 bu. per acre.

The entire farm — up to this year — has been limed with two to three tons to the acre. Part of the land has had rock phosphate. The rotation has been corn — corn — soybeans — oats or barley — sweet clover or alfalfa pasture for hogs. There are only four to five cows on the place. Corn, soybeans and hogs are the main cash crops.

Irving operates the farm with a minimum of labor. Two men in addition to himself do the work. They operate three late model, row-crop tractors and there are two combine harvesters besides the other usual power equipment. In sowing alfalfa, Irving drops the seed on top of the ground in front of the drill. The drill kicks the dirt around it. Then the corrugated roller is used to make a firm seed bed. He believes in inoculating one bushel of seed at a time using the jelly method of inoculation and pouring seed from one basket to another. "It's the surest method of getting a thorough inoculation," he said.

Irving Shaw is a 100 per cent co-operator. He trucks his hogs to Chi-

(Continued on page 16)



BEEF — $4.75 AND $7

"The thin cow brought a good price because there is a steady demand for cutters. The fat cow was in competition with low-grade steers."

Left: FEEL THE CONDITION — — that's the way packer calf buyers find the value of a calf.

BOND COUNTY FARM BUREAU members are proud of their office building. It is located just off the court house square in Greenville.

A Trip To The St. Louis Producers

Bond County Growers Learn Some of the Fine Points About Marketing Livestock

IT'S one thing to raise livestock and quite another to sell it. So more than 70 Bond county stockmen discovered when they visited the sales pens of the Producers Livestock Commission Association in East St. Louis, March 25. According to I. F. Green, Bond county farm adviser, the stock raisers saw an outstanding demonstration of what to look for in judging market cattle.

Most of the farmers in the group were new members of the Bond County Farm Bureau. The county's livestock marketing committee sponsored the trip, provided cars, arranged to have all new members present.

Arriving at the National Stock Yards around ten o'clock, the men went to the Producers' offices, cheerfully signed the roster which served as a check on the number who would get dinners, learned that the market was steady. Mr. Moore of the Producers' publicity department explained that most of the trading for the day was over and that all but a few of the animals had been moved to packers' pens. He told the group that some of the stock had been held for their inspection, that one pen of fat heifers was still unsold and they might have a chance to see buyers bidding on them.

Holding hats and bending against the stiff, raw northerly wind, the party tramped out to the Producers' cattle pens. Lee Devine, Producers' top cattleman, was waiting with a few head of cows, calves, and steers, a cross section of the day's receipts, for the farmers to examine.

Devine brought out some calves, revealed the prices packers had paid for them, pointed out the differences in quality which were responsible for the various prices.

"Get in there and feel 'em boys," Devine instructed. "That's the way the packer buyers find out what they're worth."

With that invitation the stock men crowded in, felt tailheads, loins, and hides. By the time the third lot of calves was driven out for inspection, many of the Bond county men were able to place them according to their relative values.

A pair of cows, one as thin as a rail, the other in good condition, caused more speculation among the farmers than any other exhibit. They estimated that the skinny one was worth three cents and the fat one eight cents. They guessed that the little one would weigh about 650, the fat one 1,200. Sales slips showed that the bundle of skin and bones weighed 930, brought $4.75 a hundred

BOND COUNTY LIVESTOCK GROWERS at National Stock Yards. 73 Farm Bureau members — (53 of them new), pose for a picture.



C. H. MOORE "Dinner's Ready — Come and get it."



ON THE MOVE "A cold wind and a long hike through the yards whetted appetites."



and that the good cow weighed close to 1300 and sold for $7.00 per hundred.

Asked to explain the apparent discrepancy, Devine told the party that the market for canner cows had been good for some time because the small packers and sausage makers like that kind of beef for their products and the runs of canners have been light.

Over in the hog sheds, E. R. Hines, head hog salesman, displayed examples of the various market types. He explained that although the run for the day had been heavy, there had been little difficulty in moving the offerings and the market had remained steady. Hines expressed disappointment that the market had not advanced as was expected and laid some of the blame on the price of corn.

"We always feed the hogs a little corn," Hines explained, "because experience has shown that 35 cents worth of corn fed at the yards will return several dollars to the hog raiser through better looking hogs."

Dinner was served in the National Hotel dining room following which the heads of the Producers sales force discussed market trends. Lee Devine pointed out that the scarcity of feed in many sections during the past year had brought too many unfinished cattle to the markets. He mentioned a shortage of quality calves, urged Bond county producers to keep their young calves on feed and showed them that the feed would be paid for when the animals were sold.

Oscar White, sheep salesman for the Producers, depicted the present condition of the sheep industry in the United States. He explained that the ranges in the West have been broken up into small farms and that there is likely to be a broader market in the near future. He urged the Bond county men to pick up a few ewes of mutton type and get into the business in order to take advantage of the long time trend of good sheep prices now beginning.

In his pointed talk on "The Business of Co-operative Marketing," Mr. Moore showed that, on the St. Louis market, there are 40 concerns now selling livestock to five major buyers. Such a balance results in a buyers' market with the buyers organized and the sellers doing a haphazard job, Moore said.

"If livestock producers want to get all their stock is worth they must sell it through well organized channels!" Moore exclaimed.

The Producers salesmen had more information about the runs on other markets than any buyer in the Yards; they knew before they opened bids the price buyers would have to pay to get the stock, Moore told them. If the Producers Commission Associations in all the markets could have the selling of half the animals on those markets the prices of livestock, in his opinion, would be well above the prices buyers are now paying.

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Mr. Laible served with great ability as adviser in Greene and Marshall-Putnam counties before going to McLean.

De Werff Goes to Urbana

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During the past 12 years deWerff reports that alfalfa acreage doubled in the county.

Before going to Woodford county, Mr. deWerff spent six years on the state soil survey and was a member of the soil physics staff of the University of Illinois, college of agriculture. He also served in the A.E.F. university of Beaune, France, in the war. He came to Woodford county from Franklin county where he was farm adviser. T. H. Brock, farm adviser in Macoupin county, succeeded deWerff as Woodford county farm adviser April 1.

Bethanized Fence



Carried in Stock by Illinois Grain Corporation Members

When you buy bethanized fence you get extra years of service at no extra cost. You get the double value of an electrical zinc coating that has been thoroughly tried and proved in service. A coating that is so pure — 99.99 per cent — as to be practically immune to attack by weather.

Bethanized fence started the trend toward electrical coatings. It was introduced a year ago, after bethanized wire had proved its superiority in every application over a period of three years. At that time it was predicted bethanized fence would begin a new era in fence manufacture. The recent swing toward electrical coatings bears out this prediction.

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Scarboro Elevator Co., Scarboro.

Greenville Equity Exch., Greenville.
Keyesport Cooperative Equity Exch., Keyesport.
Savoy Grain & Coal Co., Savoy.
Farmers Grain Co. of Dorans, Doran.
Alhambra Grain & Feed Co., Alhambra.
Summerfield Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., Summerfield.

Montgomery Co-op. Grain & Sup. Co., Butler.
Rushville Farmers Grain & Livestock Co., Rushville.
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FARM BUREAU NEWS In Pictures

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TWIGGS AND BRANCHES

Clinton County's Farm Adviser, C. E. Twigg, claims to have the largest adviser's family in the state. How about it? Left to right: Theresa, Mrs. Twigg holding Margaret, Paul, James, Mr. Twigg and Robert. Standing: Lawrence and Maxime Macke, a niece.



A COOL SPOT FOR JES' SETTIN'

Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Besore and "Weenie" taking in the cool loveliness of their rock garden. The Besores are charter members of Champaign county Farm Bureau and Home Bureau, respectively.



OVER ILLINOIS' LONGEST RIVER —

— swings one of the state's oldest bridges. The Okaw (also Kaskaskia) rises in Champaign county, flows into the Mississippi near Reily Lake, Randolph county. Cable bridge at Carlyle, Clinton county.



"WHAT'LL YOU HAVE, FOLKS?"

The "Milk Bar" of the Quincy Producers Cooperative Dairy in the heart of the city, accommodates 50 persons, has four waiters and disher-uppers, and supplies refreshing milk drinks and dairy products the year 'round.

SOUND AS A DOLLAR!

Hoyt D. Latimer, Fulton county, raised this gelding, broke him at 2, sold him at 4 for $200. Young horseman, Charles Latimer.



JUST A YEAR APART

Carol Ann and Jon Krause, Mason County, celebrate their birthdays November 7. They will be four and three respectively.







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THE OLD AND NEW IN FARMING, ILLINOIS AND INDIA

Upper left: A new wrinkle in clover seeding worked out by G. W. and C. E. Dietz, Jackson county. The man on the platform sows, and the harrow hauled by the tractor, covers. Lower left: Ellis Cochran's bull tended 20 acres of corn last season and this winter he dragged logs to the highway. Photo sent in by J. E. Whittaker, right, Lawrence county. Above: Plowing in India is slow business even with five men and five buffalos.



100 PER CENT SOYOIL PAINTED

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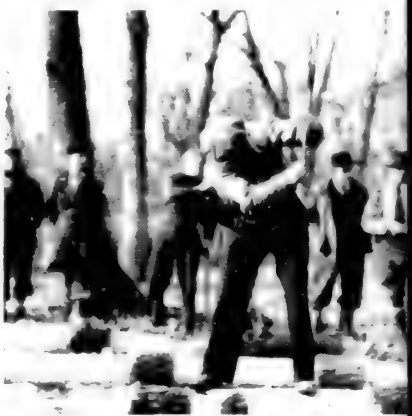
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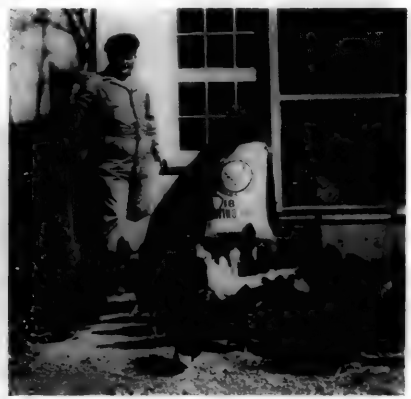
. . . and Mr. Vinson knows his feeds and poultry. For several seasons, he has raised from 800 to 1000 chicks. He says he's tried about all the different chick mashes made . . . and BLUE SEAL beat them all!

Glen says that his "chicks feathered completely . . . developed sturdy, yellow legs and straight breast bones. They made steady growth from the start. At 7½ weeks of age the pullets weighed 1¾ pounds, the cockerels, 2 pounds. All have solid meaty bodies."

About May first, Mr. Vinson plans to get 700 more chicks — these, too, will be fed the BLUE SEAL way.

If you want to grow money-making birds, feed them BLUE SEAL CHICK STARTER. Your chicks will grow faster and keep healthy because BLUE SEAL CHICK STARTER gives them the proper balance of protein, vitamins and mineral.

You can feed BLUE SEAL feeds with confidence — BLUE SEAL users say so. "One Blue Seal feeder brings another."



"There's nothing that will equal BLUE SEAL LAYING MASH," says Russell Pullian of Mahomet (above) who purchased the first bag of BLUE SEAL feed sold in Illinois. Since then he has fed BLUE SEAL LAYING MASH regularly. He gets 40 to 45 eggs daily from 58 hens.



Illinois Farm Supply Company

608 South Dearborn Street **Chicago**

Soil Conservation Program For '37 Different From '36

There are three classes of payment available to farmers who meet the conditions set up under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program. First, the diversion payment for the diversion of acreage from a soil-depleting base. Second, the conserving payment for the increase of soil-conserving acreage. Third, the soil-building payment for carrying out an approved soil-building practice.

Like the 1936 program, the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program provides that: for each county, a county rate of payment per acre for diversion from the general soil-depleting base be established by the AAA. The average county rate for the United States is $6 per acre. The rate for Illinois counties has not yet been announced. County diversion rates vary with the productivity or average crop yields of counties.

Diversion payments will be paid for reducing the acreage planted to corn or other cultivated crops and wheat or other non-cultivated grain crops, below the total soil-depleting base for each farm. And the total soil-depleting base for any farm will be the total soil-depleting base which was or could have been established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program. Bases are subject to changes in classification of land in 1937.

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Soil-building payments will be made only when the operator has carried out soil-building practices by conforming to good farming practices. Soil-building payments will be based on seedings of adapted legumes, seedings of adapted perennial grasses, application of limestone, application of phosphates, application of potash, planting and protection of trees, and terracing. A definite schedule of payments has been established for these soil-building practices.

Corn farmers who comply with the conditions of the Agricultural Conservation Program can qualify for a corn limit payment. This payment will be five per cent more than the diversion payment. To qualify for the corn limit payment the cooperator must keep his corn acreage within the corn limit set up for his farm by the county conservation association or committee.

Noteworthy provisions of the 1937 program are as follows: diversion payments will be made for decreasing the soil-depleting crops below the soil-depleting base for 1937. Conserving payments will be made only when the acres on which diversion payments are made are matched by increased acres of soil-conserving crops. Two-thirds of the possible total payment for diversion and conservation will be represented by the diversion payment. One-third of the maximum total payment will be represented by the conserving payment. The maximum on which conserving payments may be made is limited to 15 per cent of the soil-depleting base.

In the hands of the county conservation committees are such matters as, the soil-depleting base for each farm; corn limits; pasture grazing capacities for non-crop plowable acreage; county rates of payment for diversion, conservation, and soil-building practices; determination of eligibility for payments, and division of payments between tenants and owners.

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"How interdependent are agriculture, business and industry?" will be the question under examination by another set of 42 young men and women from all parts of the state on May 16.

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Spanish rebels destroy cooperatives by shooting the technical officials, a news report says.

A BIT OF HISTORY





These husky Spring frys were fed BLUE SEAL Chick Starter.

Glen Vinson, right, and part of his flock of 7½ weeks old White and Barred Rocks. Harold Davis, left, is with the Champaign County Livestock Marketing Association.

"Blue Seal Chick Starter and Growing Mash Beat Them All,"

says Glen Vinson, Champaign County Farm Bureau Member

. . . and Mr. Vinson knows his feeds and poultry. For several seasons, he has raised from 800 to 1000 chicks. He says he's tried about all the different chick mashes made . . . and BLUE SEAL beat them all!

Glen says that his "chicks feathered completely . . . developed sturdy, yellow legs and straight breast bones. They made steady growth from the start. At 7½ weeks of age the pullets weighed 1¾ pounds, the cockerels, 2 pounds. All have solid meaty bodies."

About May first, Mr. Vinson plans to get 700 more chicks — these, too, will be fed the BLUE SEAL way.

If you want to grow money-making birds, feed them BLUE SEAL CHICK STARTER. Your chicks will grow faster and keep healthy because BLUE SEAL CHICK STARTER gives them the proper balance of protein, vitamins and mineral.

You can feed BLUE SEAL feeds with confidence — BLUE SEAL users say so. "One Blue Seal feeder brings another."



"There's nothing that will equal BLUE SEAL LAYING MASH," says Russell Pullian of Mahomet (above) who purchased the first bag of BLUE SEAL feed sold in Illinois. Since then he has fed BLUE SEAL LAYING MASH regularly. He gets 40 to 45 eggs daily from 58 hens.



Illinois Farm Supply Company

608 South Dearborn Street **Chicago**

Soil Conservation Program For '37 Different From '36

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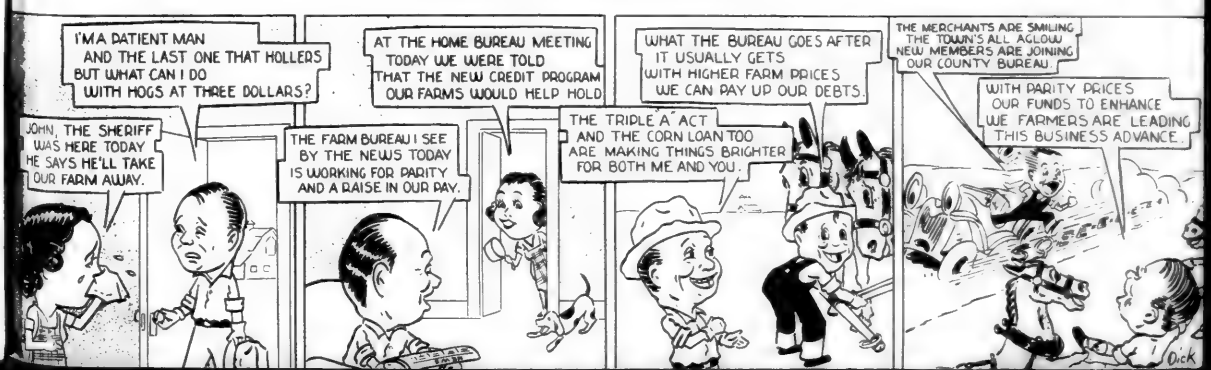
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"After a Slow Start Down to Serious Work."



IN THE GALLERY
Left: John C. Watson, IAA director of taxation, and Stanley Castle of Madison county.

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Broadening Horizons Through Home Bureau

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A chorus of assent was the answer from the children.

"I could take her when you were too busy" asserted one.

"I'll try to have supper started those afternoons when she is away," said Julianne.

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And, so, it was a lucky day for the newly organizing Home Bureau group of Jersey county when the Kallal family held their council. Mrs. Kallal became a charter member when the organization took place, May 15, 1931, and to this day takes an active interest. She served as vice-chairman for three years, and also as recreation chairman for the county. True to their word, the family have provided a way for her to attend regularly and seldom does she miss a meeting.

"I can depend upon Mrs. Kallal to have her reports in on time," declared Mrs. Clarence Sunderland, district director. "Without fail her reports come in the day following. She is never late."

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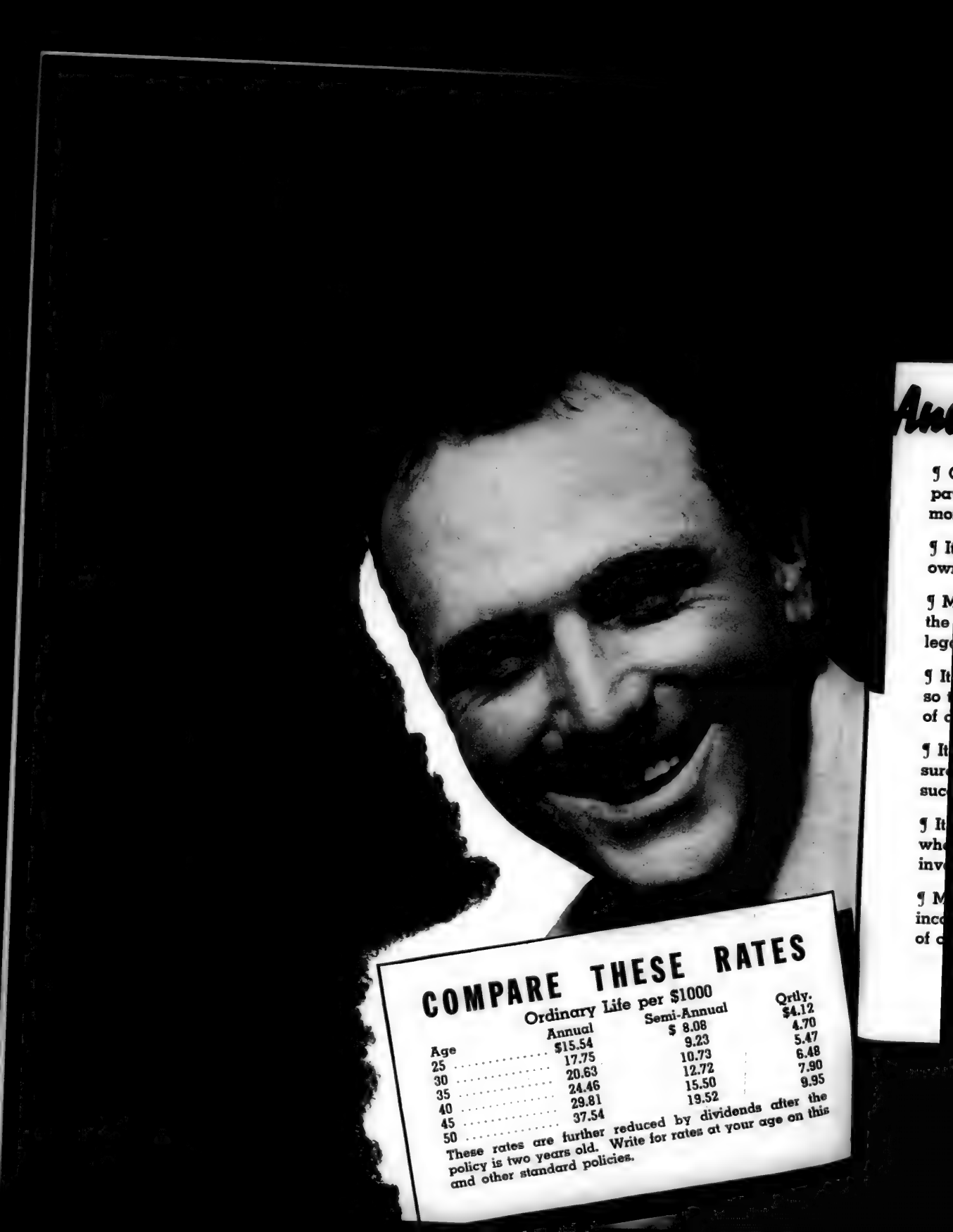
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COMPARE THESE RATES
Ordinary Life per $1000
Age
Annual
Semi-Annual
Qrtly.
25 $15.54 $ 8.08 $4.12
30 17.75 9.23 4.70
35 20.63 10.73 5.47
40 24.46 12.72 6.48
45 29.81 15.50 7.90
50 37.54 19.52 9.95
These rates are further reduced by dividends after the policy is two years old. Write for rates at your age on this and other standard policies.

And here are the reasons

¶ Country Life is a co-operative, profit-sharing, dividend-paying company that gives policyholders the most for their money.

¶ It guarantees my family an income, and a home of their own should anything happen to me.

¶ My Country Life insurance COSTS LESS . . it gives me the the maximum protection at lower yearly investment in a legal reserve company that is unsurpassed in strength.

¶ It guarantees the payment of the mortgage on my farm so that no matter what happens my family will own it free of debt.

¶ It provides a fund for the education of my children . . . insures them a greater opportunity to make their way and succeed in life.

¶ It builds up a reserve that I can convert into ready cash when I need it most. Paying life insurance premiums is an investment that piles up a bigger cash reserve each year.

¶ My life insurance will pay me and my wife a retirement income for life when I quit work . . . make us independent of our children and relatives.



MAIL THE

Country Life Insurance Company
608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Please send me premium rates on life insurance at my age. I am interested in the policy (or policies) checked below.

☐ Ordinary Life ☐ 20 Pay Life
☐ Endowment at 65 ☐ 20 Year Endowment

Name ..... Address .....

County ..... My age is .....

Broadening Horizons Thru Home Bureau

(Continued from page 23)

the county. Now, she is familiar with not only her own but other counties and is able to meet with ease "neighbors," as she calls them, from other groups.

"I am so happy to know my neighbors," Mrs. Kallal said. "I didn't seem to know any one before Home Bureau came. I only wish it had been organized sooner."

Mrs. Kallal enthusiastically works with and encourages the children in all their activities whether it be raising of stock, exhibiting, or foods.

Julianne, the one daughter, now 19, has been interested in the Home Beautification project. Shady Lane Stock farm, as their farm is known, has a long lane of catalpa trees leading up from the main road to a large comfortable home. Near the entrance Julianne has planned a rock garden, as her project. For this garden, her father made two trips to the foothills of the Ozarks and brought back seven tons of rock!

Julianne and all the boys have been or are vitally interested in 4-H club work, carrying both cattle and hog projects and have carried off many honors at shows and fairs. They have been interested since the beginning of club work in Jersey county and Mr. Kallal has led a club continuously since that time.

"The out of the home contacts are good for all of us," Mrs. Kallal insists. "I want the children to meet other young people and broaden their interests. From my own experience, my connection with Home Bureau has made life fuller and richer."

Perhaps the family appreciates taking part in such activities because they realize that only under such a form of government as we have had in the United States is such co-operation and freedom possible. Mr. Kallal's father and mother were born in Czechoslavakia. At the time of their coming to this country, Bohemia, as was its name then, was terribly oppressed. Germany, Italy and other countries pressed closely in on them. Even legal papers were written in German. In church affairs, they had no voice. Because the Bohemians are a progressive, peaceful people, and farmers by heritage, they welcomed an opportunity to come to America and establish homes. Mrs. Kallal's family came from Germany when very young. The young folk met in Jersey county, courted, and were married there.

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SHADY LANE STOCK FARM
Catalpa trees along the drive from the main road frame the large comfortable Kallal home.

Some of these are shown in the picture. The men folk give a great deal of attention to seed corn breeding too. At present they are much interested in winter barley. Three of the Kallal sons are married but two work at home in caring for the livestock and assisting with feeding operations. Even though her own sons are very grown up Mrs. Kallal still retains her interest in little ones as there are now 10 grandchildren bearing the Kallal name.

A happy co-operation exists between the young and old in work and in play in this family and it serves as an inspiration to all.

"Mrs. Kallal is a loyal, conscientious Home Bureau member," says Miss Helen Steers, Home Advisor of Jersey county. "She and her husband have worked hard and have been very successful."

From the youngest to the oldest, the children sing the praises of Home Bureau. It has made Mom happier, they say, and "we are so glad she picked Home Bureau as some place to go!"

Sales of pneumatic tractor tires during the past 60 days have been greater than for any 12 month period heretofore. This is another gauge of farm buying power, the Illinois Farm Supply Company believes.

The House Agricultural Committee struck from the Farm Tenancy Bill the section providing $50,000,000 a year to finance farmers seeking to own farms they now operate for others.

Want Prison Limestone Continued at Menard

A resolution urging that the IAA intercede to secure continued production of agricultural limestone at the Illinois state prison, Menard, Randolph county was unanimously adopted at an IAA district conference in Effingham, March 10 reports IAA Director Chester McCord of Jasper county. Each county in the district was represented at the meeting.



Chester McCord

The resolution contended that southern Illinois farmers are in dire need of a convenient supply of limestone at reasonable rates and that the cost of limestone shipped in from other quarries in many sections is too high.

The resolution was referred to the IAA Board of Directors who concurred in the action and delegated officers to confer with the proper state officials.

J. C. Spitler, state leader, who spoke to the district leaders, talked about the relationship between the IAA and the Extension Service, and of the farm advisers' responsibility in the soil conservation program.

Other matters considered were exemption of farm tractors from state motor license fees, County Farm Bureau projects, rural electrification, flood relief and farm-to-market roads.



BASEBALL PRESIDENT
Ebb Harris of Lake county.



SOFT BALL ENTHUSIAST,
Alvin O. Eckert, St. Clair county.

Sports Festival Program Adopted at Peoria Meeting

THE tentative program for the 1937 Illinois Farm Sports Festival to be held at the University of Illinois campus Sept. 3-4 was adopted at a state-wide meeting of County Farm Bureau officials and representatives of the IAA, University of Illinois, Prairie Farmer, and WLS at Peoria, March 31.

The meeting was held in connection with the annual session of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League. The program was formulated and presented by a committee composed of Ebb Harris, Lake county; A. O. Eckert, St. Clair county; Otto Steffey, Henderson county; C. V. Gregory, editor; Merrill Gregory and Miss Lois Schenck, Prairie Farmer; George C. Biggar, Radio Station WLS; D. E. Lindstrom and George H. Dungan, University of Illinois; Eugene Curtis, Champaign county; C. E. Yale, Lee county; Roy Johnson, DeKalb county; Edwin Bay, Sanagamon county; J. E. Harris, Champaign county; Mrs. Milligan, representing the Illinois Home Bureau Federation; Frank Gingrich, C. M. Seagraves, and George Thiem, IAA.

Leading features of the Festival will be Farm Bureau Baseball Tournament, Softball Tournament in five separate divisions, Track Meet, Swimming, Horseshoe Pitching Tournament, Horse-Pulling Demonstration; Tug O'War, Trap Shooting, Rifle Shooting and other events. The organization of Farm Bureau bands will be encouraged by offering expense money to bring them to the Festival. There will be square dance and folk dance contests, a contest for Novelty and Square Dance Bands, Family Group Singing, various women's events, checkers, etc.

Participation in many of the events of the Festival is dependent upon co-operation by the County Farm Bureaus in holding county tournaments. An added feature will be a pageant worked in with the evening performance the night of September 3, portraying the 25 years' growth of the Farm Bureau, IAA and Agricultural Extension movement in this state.

Radio Station WLS will co-operate in providing entertainers and probably in broadcasting the results of contests direct from the University of Illinois Campus.

E. G. Thiem, director of publicity; Frank Gingrich, director of Young People's Activities; and C. M. Seagraves, director of Safety in charge of the young people's Skilled Drivers' Clubs have been named a committee of the IAA staff to organize the Festival and work with the permanent state-wide committee to be announced in the near future.

Last year the Festival brought together upwards of 25,000 people and more than 2,000 contestants. This year sponsors of the Festival feel that attendance should be even greater.

University of Illinois authorities are co-operating and have designated a substantial part of the Campus, Stadium, Illinois Field and buildings for use on September 3 and 4.

Voice of the Members

Readers are invited to contribute to this column. Address letters to Editor, Room 1200, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

IN THE April RECORD your editorial on the possible boomerang effects of science upon farming was fine. Most everybody worships science (and education) so it is high time we farmers realized that science can and does injure us as well as benefit us. Striking an exact balance would be difficult, but in my opinion it has done us more harm than good.

The matter of education is tied up with the tax problem. Too much education is as bad for the nation as it is for the individual. I wonder if the increasing proportion of real estate tax used for education is well spent. It is interesting that in all the great cultures we know about in this respect, they become 100 per cent literate just before the end. The lesson may be that if we all *think* not many of us are eager to *do*, and it is the doing that counts.

Your editorial in the March RECORD "Helping the Tenant" in the main hits the right tone. But I cannot see what maintaining even or high prices has to do with it. The subject of land tenure is exhaustively treated in Turners' "A Graphic Summary of Farm Tenure" Miscellaneous Publication No. 261, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Fig. 2 shows a steady increase in the *loss* of equity by the farm operator, of 4% to 5% every decade regardless of prices rising or falling during the decades. The same figure also shows that in the districts of commercialized farming (grain and cotton) the operators' equity is the lowest. In Illinois, the third state from the bottom, the operator now owns only 29.3% or less of the equity. This makes me wonder, is the IAA going to become just an Association of tenants?

You asked me in a recent letter if our mechanical developments did not make our western culture so different from others that we cannot expect our culture to travel in its further development the usual path.

Perhaps you underestimate the engineering and mechanical abilities of other cultures. By far the greatest engineering task ever accomplished, as it was also the biggest PWA job, was the Chinese wall. For the most part our public works, bridges, ships, aqueducts, cities are a little larger than in the other cultures, and our speed a little faster but not incomparably. There is some question whether greater New York today is any bigger than Tenochtettan (ancient Mexico City) was under Montezuma. Ancient Rome reached a population of over 2,000,000. The Mexican parcel post system carried packages 200 miles a day in those days. It was not so bad. They had few mechanical devices and no horses. The problem of supplying those great cities without railroads, automobiles, etc. would seem unsolvable. But they did it. Sometimes, even usually, mechanical devices are not so efficient

Launch Wayne-White Farm Electric Project

PRESIDENT Earl C. Smith of the IAA talked to an overflow audience in the Court House in Fairfield, Wayne county, April 9, commemorating the beginning of the Wayne-White County Rural Electrification Co-operative. A pole-setting ceremony was held at the edge of town following the afternoon session.

In his address Mr. Smith told of the progress farmers had made by working together not only through the IAA but nationally. Farmers, he said, must assume responsibility for looking after their own interests through organization, particularly so because farm people are a minority group comprising about 25 to 30 per cent of the nation's population.

Addressing the many business men in the audience, Mr. Smith pointed out the importance of close co-operation between farmers and business men in the smaller towns and cities because their interests and problems are closely related. The business services developed by the Illinois Agricultural Association, he said, were set up to provide advantages and a definite need among farmers for higher quality supplies and services suited to their needs. He pointed out that these services are co-operative and are designed to increase farmers' net income and so make them better customers and buyers.

The Wayne-White Electric Co-operative is a 165-mile project sponsored by the REA and the County Farm Bureaus. One line comprises 65 miles on strictly rural roads serving farmers and residents of four hamlets of Wayne and White counties. The other of approximately 100 miles in Wayne county will include six small towns. Some 900 farmers and rural homes will be served. Several smaller spur lines are contemplated.

The co-operative expects to get its current from the municipal plant at Fairfield. Farm Bureau members have done most of the field work in getting the project under way, according to Farm Adviser Edgar S. Amrine of Wayne county.

Other speakers at the celebration April 9 included R. R. Parks of the Agricultural Engineering Department, University of Illinois; J. W. Pyles of the Rural Electrification Administration; Mayor Smith of Fairfield; Peter G. Rapp, president of the Chamber of Commerce and N. J. Smith, president of the Rotary Club.

Pyles told his audience that many foreign countries have made much greater progress in rural electrification than the U. S., particularly Sweden and Denmark.

Representatives from ten southern Illinois counties and the State Rural Electrification Committee attended the meeting.



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and time saving, particularly in transportation. Our armies with all their motor transport, etc. can move only about 30 miles a day. The Roman Emperor Julian often moved his immense armies as much as 50.

To show you how closely we follow the regular path consider the Chinese political economic thought just as they went into their dictatorial period in the third century B. C. There was a school of political economists called the legalists who, like many of our Farm Bureau leaders and others, believed they could legislate prosperity and the general welfare. Among them there was one named Li Ko who advocated the "ever-normal granary!" It seems our modern legalists, including Henry Wallace, are following true to form. The Chinese Legalist school of thought soon led to government by a huge bureaucracy with a dictator at the top. We are headed direct for this too, not only we Americans but the other Western Europeans too. In fact, some of the Europeans are leading us. No, I do not think our development of mechanics is making our culture any different except in a few minor details.

The trouble with the legalists, ancient and modern, is that they do not seem to realize that legislation is almost always restrictive. As Walter Lippmann has pointed out, if the manufacturers restrict production to maintain prices, the laborers the same, and the farmers the same, the nation will be poorer. If we farmers in our struggle to get our share of the national income produce less, we may get our fair share, but it will be less in amount than heretofore. It is the same with the other groups. I do not know what the right solution is, and I even doubt if there is one. Certainly it is not the one our legalists have chosen.

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Frazier Lemke Act Upheld by Court

The Frazier-Lemke amendment to the Bankruptcy Act providing that the bankruptcy court may declare a three-year moratorium, held constitutional by the Supreme Court, does not affect the policy followed by the Federal Land Banks, is the comment of Governor W. I. Meyers of the Farm Credit Administration.

"That policy has been that when the delinquent borrower is doing his level best to meet his payments and when no other covenants of the mortgage contracts are being violated, the Land Banks make every effort to assist him through deferment, extension or re-amortization of the loan. To protect the banks from loss entailed by the pursuit of this equitable policy, Congress has provided them with paid-in surplus for deferments and extensions. These are utilized upon the decision of the banks that the borrower is worthy of their application," Governor Meyers points out.

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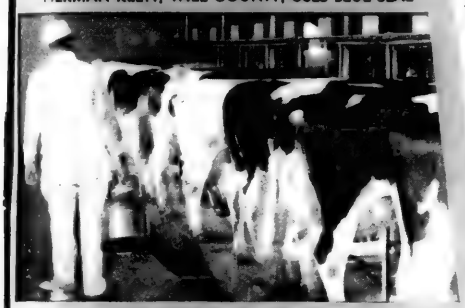
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Earth Dam Proves Effective In Soil and Water Conservation



(Before) Gulley Just After Earth Dam (in background) was Built in 1933 to Check Further Erosion.



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Eastern Illinois Power Co-operative Is Launched

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At this meeting Paul E. Mathias, corporate secretary of IAA, announced that the Rural Electrification Administration had made a definite commitment to loan the newly formed co-op. $200,000 with which to build rural lines. Mr. Mathias has been active in the legal work needed in forming many of the rural electric co-operative corporations in the state.

The Eastern Illinois Power Co-operative, like similar corporations, has turned out to be a two-edged sword cutting a path toward more electrified farms. While laying comprehensive plans to get electrical energy to its members on one side, it has prompted established public utilities to construct lines to serve more farms at reasonable rates. The result is that more farms are to receive service than would be reached by either the co-ops or the utilities operating independently.

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Directors of the EIPCo-op announced the appointment of the Caldwell Engineering Company of Jacksonville to plan the lines and design the power plant.



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This appointment is subject to the approval of the REA.

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Persons interested in getting power from the co-operative are asked to join. A small membership fee is to be charged and each member is to have one vote in the affairs of the organization. Rates for service are to be announced later.

Committeemen who sponsored the idea of an electric co-operative in Ford, Iroquois, Vermilion and Livingston counties are the incorporators of the Eastern Illinois Power Co-operative. They are the board of directors of the corporation. At the Watseka meeting, these ten men elected E. W. Sass of Iroquois county, president; R. L. Stanford, vice-president; and J. B. Hayes, Vermilion county, secretary-treasurer. A new board of directors is to be elected by the membership after the first annual meeting of the EIPCo-operative.

Other directors of the co-operative are: H. W. Danforth, H. C. Patzman, John Thompson, all of Iroquois county; R. S. Burwash, Vermilion county; Pete Gallahue, Ford county; William Ringler, and A. B. Hirstein, Livingston county.

Set Up Electric Co-Operative To Serve Whole State

INCORPORATION papers were filed recently for the Illinois Agricultural Electric Company under the Co-operative Act of Illinois. The Company is to be a federation of rural electric co-operatives in the state and will be affiliated with the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Col. Charles W. Sass, assistant chief engineer of the Rural Electrification Administration since its inception in May, 1935, has come to Illinois as acting director of the new company on leave of absence from the REA.

The Illinois Agricultural Electric Company will co-ordinate the activities and service in the new Eastern Illinois Power Co-operative of Iroquois, Ford and Vermilion counties, Menard Electric Co-operative, the Wayne-White Electric Co-operative, the Sangamon County Co-operative and similar organizations in various stages of organization in Henry, Pike, Morgan and Scott counties.

Col. Sass, a reserve officer in the U. S. Army, was born at Thornton, south of Chicago in Cook county, 49 years ago. Except for his 3½ years' service in the Signal Corps, his entire life has been spent in the utility and engineering construction field. He served as chief inspector of engineering and construction at one time for the Bell Telephone Company in Missouri and Kansas. Later he was in the electric power contracting

POWER LINES KNOW NO COUNTY LINES
Ten Eastern Illinois farmers from four counties become first members, first directors of EIPC.

VOTE COUNTERS
Lowell Johnson, Livingston county, Standing, and Hugh Triplett, Ford county.

EIPC'S FIRST OFFICERS
Right, E. W. Sass, president; Center, R. L. Stanford, vice-president; left, J. B. Hayes, secretary-treasurer.



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As soon as the engineers have completed their study and plans, the new co-op will take bids for the construction of lines and the proposed power plant.

Persons interested in getting power from the co-operative are asked to join. A small membership fee is to be charged and each member is to have one vote in the affairs of the organization. Rates for service are to be announced later.

Committeemen who sponsored the idea of an electric co-operative in Ford, Iroquois, Vermilion and Livingston counties are the incorporators of the Eastern Illinois Power Co-operative. They are the board of directors of the corporation. At the Watseka meeting, these ten men elected E. W. Sass of Iroquois county, president; R. L. Stanford, vice-president; and J. B. Hayes, Vermilion county, secretary-treasurer. A new board of directors is to be elected by the membership after the first annual meeting of the EIPCo-operative.

Other directors of the co-operative are: H. W. Danforth, H. C. Patzman, John Thompson, all of Iroquois county; R. S. Burwash, Vermilion county; Pete Gallahue, Ford county; William Ringler, and A. B. Hirstein, Livingston county.

Set Up Electric Co-Operative To Serve Whole State

INCORPORATION papers were filed recently for the Illinois Agricultural Electric Company under the Co-operative Act of Illinois. The Company is to be a federation of rural electric co-operatives in the state and will be affiliated with the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Col. Charles W. Sass, assistant chief engineer of the Rural Electrification Administration since its inception in May, 1935, has come to Illinois as acting director of the new company on leave of absence from the REA.

The Illinois Agricultural Electric Company will co-ordinate the activities and service in the new Eastern Illinois Power Co-operative of Iroquois, Ford and Vermilion counties, Menard Electric Co-operative, the Wayne-White Electric Co-operative, the Sangamon County Co-operative and similar organizations in various stages of organization in Henry, Pike, Morgan and Scott counties.

Col. Sass, a reserve officer in the U. S. Army, was born at Thornton, south of Chicago in Cook county, 49 years ago. Except for his 3½ years' service in the Signal Corps, his entire life has been spent in the utility and engineering construction field. He served as chief inspector of engineering and construction at one time for the Bell Telephone Company in Missouri and Kansas. Later he was in the electric power contracting

POWER LINES KNOW NO COUNTY LINES
Ten Eastern Illinois farmers from four counties become first members, first directors of EIPC.



VOTE COUNTERS
Lowell Johnson, Livingston county, Standing and Hugh Triplett, Ford county.



EIPC'S FIRST OFFICERS
Right, E. W. Sass, president; Center, R. L. Stanford, vice-president; left, J. B. Hayes, secretary-treasurer.





BUSINESS AS USUAL AT SHAWNEETOWN
This Aladdin Gas Service Station Is Little The Worse After 12 ft. of Water.

business in Florida. For 12 years he was with the Cleveland Municipal Electric Plant in the engineering and operating departments. During his service with the REA he was consulting engineer in the survey for building a municipal electric plant at Memphis, Tenn. in connection with the TVA.

Col. Sass will act as a consulting engineer for all the electric co-operatives affiliated with the Illinois Agricultural Electric Company. His years of experience in the field of electric power construction and operations promise to be a great value in getting the Illinois co-operatives under way on a sound basis. His employment is underwritten by the IAA and he will work in co-operation with Paul E. Mathias and G. W. Baxter of the IAA staff who have been assisting the County Farm Bureaus in getting their electrification projects under way.

Col. Sass is married, has a wife and one daughter. He served on the Mexican border, also more than a year in France and Germany during and after the world war. He has been a member of the National Guard in the states of Ohio, Missouri and Florida.

News . . . and VIEWS

Uncle Ab says the biggest successes come to those who do well the everyday tasks.

The Hoosier Farm Bureau Life Insurance Company has been organized to keep step with the needs of the membership, Hassil E. Schenck, president of Indiana Farm Bureau, Inc., announced April 1.

AAA has issued a warning against persons reported to be misrepresenting themselves as AAA agents and collecting fees for taking "claims for processing taxes paid out by consumers" under the agricultural adjustment programs of 1933, 1934 and 1935.

A bushel of corn yields 37 pounds of corn sirup, according to corn industries chemists.

Save the Pigs

The 1937 Pig Crop is valuable property. No farmer can afford to take unnecessary risks with both hogs and corn as high as they are at present. High feed costs during the winter made Spring pigs cost more than usual and the prospects are that hog prices will remain good throughout 1937. This is apt to be especially true during the months of July and August.

It only costs about a quarter of a dollar to protect a pig for its natural life against hog cholera. Vaccinate with Farm Bureau Serum — this is the cheapest "insurance" you can carry on your pig crop. Don't wait until they get sick. Vaccinate early — just before or just after weaning is almost ideal from the standpoint of low cost, ease in handling, and the fact that you get a long period of coverage for a small investment in serum and virus.

Your Farm Bureau keeps on hand constantly a supply of the best anti-hog cholera serum and virus that money can buy. It is always fresh and right out of the ice box.

Don't risk losing a part or all of the returns from your hog crop by neglecting to vaccinate.

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Highway Accident Causes!

SOME folks, without any encouragement at all, will give their views about politics; others show some interest when cattle raising is mentioned; still others hold their tongues until the "ever-normal granary plan" is suggested. But there are a few subjects which have such universal appeal that nearly everyone can and does talk about them. *One* of these few is highway safety.

This popular topic not only encounters willing discussers whenever it is mentioned but once started — just try to stop it. It seems that everybody who drives a car or rides in one — and that just about covers the population — has an idea on what causes automobile accidents and how they can be avoided.

After listening to some of this earnest comment, we decided to conduct an accident cause survey on what Farm Bureau members think is the principal cause for our increasing number of highway fatalities. The response has been quick and decisive. A copy of the questionnaire sent out is presented herewith. And here's the way the answers have been coming in: 82% voted for No. 1, "driving too fast for condition of road, weather, or visibility," as the main cause of highway accidents; 68% selected No. 8, "driving while intoxicated." Third was No. 7 with 64% ("passing on hills, curves or intersections or when another car is approaching.")

The State of Illinois Division of Highways keeps an accurate record on the number of accidents that occur and their apparent principal cause. It is worthy of comment that the results of our survey to date agree with the official summary of the state. This close agreement between the results of our questionnaire and the official record would seem to indicate that Farm Bureau members, by and large, are careful observers. Some of the comments on the backs of the cards are interesting — for instance, look what this person says: "Driving too slow on pavement is as bad if not worse than too fast." The next, however, says that "speed is the most dangerous and if more drivers would speed *less* and consider the feelings of others *more,* accidents would disappear." Some found our list not quite long enough and we find as added causes — "carelessness," "too many trucks," "lack of law enforcement," "sun glare on the hood," etc.

Somebody once said that "interest precedes action." If this is true, it would appear that the Illinois traffic situation is due for some corrective measures because certainly rural people are giving this problem some careful thought. It might even result in a little scrutiny into the driving habits of ourselves and our families and this is always a healthy thing. You may have noticed that families have certain driving characteristics, some of which are very good and some of which are very bad, and if this survey causes folks to start a little careful driving program in their immediate family group, every one will benefit by it. As one comment on a questionnaire says, "if all of us farmers took the same pride in careful driving that we do in plowing a straight furrow, more of us would stop at STOP signs."

This survey will run for several months, at the end of which time we will have upward of 50,000 comments on accident causes as selected by Farm Bureau members. When *you* get your card, be sure and fill it in and return it to us, and watch the RECORD for results.



HIGHWAY ACCIDENT CAUSE SURVEY

The I. A. A. Safety Department is conducting a survey of the causes of auto accidents.

We need **your** help. From your own observation what do you believe are the chief reasons for most of our highway smash-ups?

Please check the THREE **Illinois vehicle law violations** listed below which you feel are largely to blame for the traffic death and injury of **3400** people in this country **every day.**

——— 1. Driving too fast for condition of road, weather, or visibility.
——— 2. Driving with poor brakes (law specifies you must be able to stop in thirty feet from a speed of 20 miles per hour).
——— 3. Driving with poor headlights.
——— 4. Driving with no tail light.
——— 5. Parking on the pavement.
——— 6. Failure to dim lights when meeting vehicle.
——— 7. Passing on hills, curves or intersections or when another car is approaching.
——— 8. Driving while intoxicated.
——— 9. Failure to make arm signals **before** turning or stopping.
———10. Failure to **stop** at STOP signs.

Please return this with your premium. Thank you . . . watch the RECORD for results of this survey.

I. A. A. DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY

Got Your Free Dishes?



Several hundred Illinois farm women have brightened their dining tables with sparkling glass dinnerware obtained from local Producers Creameries without cost, according to J. B. Countiss, sales manager for Illinois Producers Creameries.

The dishes, 32 to a set, are being given as an award for getting three new Producers Creamery patrons, Countiss said. Right now, so many folks have earned sets of dishes that an additional truck load has been ordered.

Jack says if you want a set you'd better send in the names of your new patrons right away while there are still dishes available. You can see the dishes at any Producers Creamery office.

EDITORIAL

On Gas Tax Diversion

THE report of the Federal Bureau of Public Roads that last year $146,449,711 of gasoline taxes paid by motorists were diverted to other than road funds is of more than passing interest to farmers.

The very existence of the farmer in this modern age is dependent on his ability to use the roads the year 'round. When the principle of diverting gas tax funds to other uses was initiated in Illinois several years ago the IAA immediately voiced a vigorous protest. True the money was pledged to pay off poor relief bonds and interest. But poor relief is a responsibility of all the people having ability to pay — not the motorist alone. Last year approximately 13 per cent of the net income of $33,500,000 from the gas tax was committed to pay off interest and principal on the $50,000,000 of poor bonds.

There is little, if any, excuse for robbing the road fund created by gas taxes. The gas tax is a fair tax assessed against the man who uses the roads. He should get the benefit. The money he pays should not be used to support other government institutions and purposes which benefit everyone and should be supported equitably by all forms of wealth.

Gas tax diversion is rank discrimination against the man who pays the tax. It is discrimination against farmers who help pay the tax and are in dire need of improved roads. Such practices as gas tax diversion reveal the need for constant vigilance and influence of militant organization to secure fair taxation and equitable administration of laws affecting farmers' interests.

Permanent Farm Program in Making

THE Supreme Court issue for the moment has sidetracked consideration of legislation to secure control of basic crop surpluses and parity prices on a more permanent basis. But such a federal measure remains the chief interest and objective of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The leaders of our organization have been in frequent conference with Secretary Wallace and Administrator Tolley of the Soil Conservation Program to keep them advised of organized farmers' objective of a permanent plan to maintain parity prices for farm products. Protection against seasonal crop surpluses is a vital part of the plan.

The Farm Adjustment Act of 1937 is now in its preliminary form. The Secretary of Agriculture and the President are following their practice initiated in 1933 of asking representatives of organized agriculture to write the program for their industry. The fact that farmers have a larger voice in deciding the agricultural policies of state and nation means increased responsibility and the need for sound thinking. The situation calls for wisdom to formulate policies and legislation that not only promote agricultural welfare but also the best interests of the entire nation.

Soil Conservation and Prices

SOIL conservation committeemen are reporting excellent attendance at township meetings and great interest in the 1937 program. More and more farmers, they state, are coming around to the use of legumes and soil building crop rotation systems. More livestock, higher crop yields and lower cost production are seen as after effects of the program.

Strictly grain farmers who have had little or no livestock may be inclined to get some cattle and sheep to consume the legume hay and grass grown on soil conserving acres. In time this may lead to a greater supply of beef and lamb and somewhat lower prices. But if the program reduces production costs, the grower will still be in a position to make a profit. Increasing buying power in the industrial centers is leading to heavier demand for meat and dairy products. There is a good market today for larger quantities of dressed meats than are now available in this country as seen by growing imports of Polish hams and Argentine canned beef.

Whether or not the soil conservation program will succeed in preventing glutted markets and low prices for basic farm products, as well as in maintaining soil fertility, remains to be seen. For the time being, at least, farmers are determined to work together to maintain farm prices at approximate parity. We hope the days of blind, haphazard production without regard to price levels are gone forever.

Hiking Prices

THE building industry in this country is a typical example of what happens when prices get out of line. The public quits buying. Already it has become apparent to observers that a promising building boom has been nipped in the bud by unreasonable wage demands and sharp price advances in lumber and other building materials. A few months ago new building promised to make deep inroads on unemployment in 1937. But that hope is going sour. From all directions come reports of cancelled contracts for new homes and other structures. Remembering what happened in '29, thinking persons are not willing to incur huge debts simply because they can borrow the money from the FHA or some other source. Recent sharp advances in all kinds of industrial goods and services are tending to wipe out the parity position of farmers. The President's recent warning is timely and should be heeded.

AAA Is OK

THE Brookings Institute finds that "The AAA is a desirable addition to the nation's economic institutions," and urges its continuation "in order to assist farmers in adjusting their industry to changing technical and commercial conditions and to cushion the shock of such disasters as drouth and flood."

This finding by a highly respected economic authority, in a sense, is endorsement of the principles organized farmers have been fighting for since the McNary Haugen movement was launched 15 years ago.

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION Record

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In This Issue

The New Crop Adjustment Bill

Farmers Can Run a Milk Business

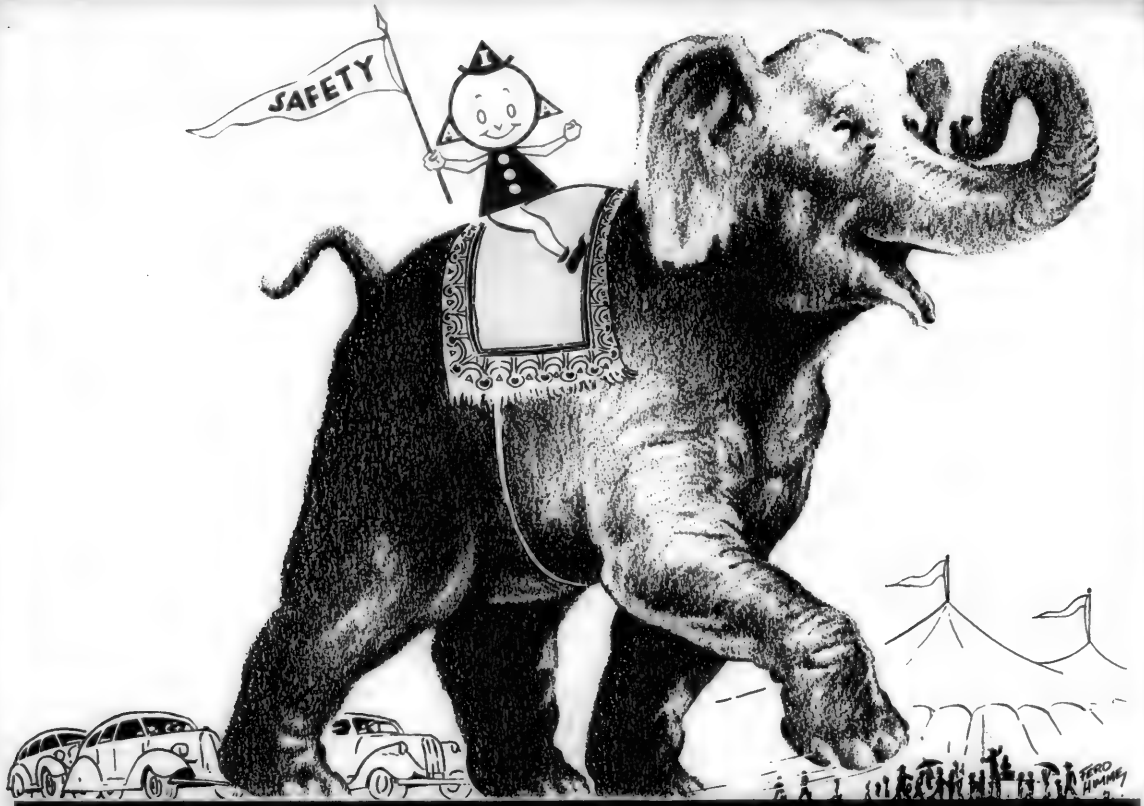
He Likes People

Driving Versus Drinking

and Others



June
1937



Safe Driving Policy Holders Make It Possible

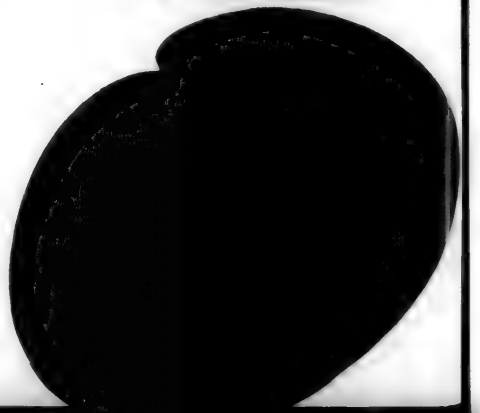
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Your auto insurance in the IAA company has many special features for farmers in addition to the standard ones, that ordinary policies don't have; for example (1) the IAA policy protects you, your wife, any member of your family, the hired man, or anyone else of legal driving age you authorize to use your car; (2) protects you against claims made by anyone riding in your car and covers you while driving ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES OR CANADA; (3) protects you if your son or daughter drives to school and takes the neighbor children along; (4) protects you when towing farm implements or a trailer behind your car; and (5) even protects you or your wife while driving a borrowed car.

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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GEORGE THIEM, Editor



TESTING CREAM
at Mt. Sterling Producers Plant.

NOT far from the IAA offices in Chicago there's a building that printers point to with a knowing wink and say "alterations built it." The statement literally means that the printers' billings for altering or resetting type — a legitimate charge that sometimes is abused — brought in enough revenue to pay for the building. In this case, the remark implied dishonesty.

Most business is on the square but "skinning" and robbing the other fellow is still prevalent enough to make plenty of work for the Better Business Bureau. Farmers will never know to what extent cheating on weights and tests of milk and cream has built fine dairy plants which the producers do not own. The buyer who short changes you is probably the exception. But a substantial number of milk and cream producers in this country believe that the processor and distributor should be removed from this temptation, so they are selling their products through their own plants on their own weights and tests.

"Compliments to you for splendid make-up of April issue of RECORD. It's a 'humdinger' ", writes C. F. Spicer of Dewitt county. We bow humbly to accept the bouquet, Mr. Spicer, realizing that our best efforts are never up to the mark we strive to attain. An editor often wonders whether he ought to chuck it all and try his hand at something else. Then along comes a word of appreciation to brighten his world, give him new faith in his job and himself, and send him along with redoubled effort to new thoughts and ideas.

Who does the most good in the world, the appreciative fellow who spreads sunshine and cheer, or the dour person who criticises but never commends? That's a moot question. We all know that the critics are most numerous. And we need them. But the critic who doesn't like what you have done yet has nothing better to suggest, we can get along without. The constructive critic who points a better way is always welcome. We need more of his kind. And certainly we need more of that rare species who are unstinted in their praise and appreciation of the things they like. They make life worth living.

Smart parents know how important is praise in the development of a child. And intelligent employers know that they get the best work out of their employees by being generous in recognizing a job well done.

"The best thing the Farm Bureau has done in a long time," commented a Douglas county member on the Farm Bureau Flood Relief Campaign. "That was a Christian, unselfish act with no thought of getting, only of giving," he added. Hundreds of expressions of gratitude, like the following from W. A. Sinks of Alexander county, indicate how appreciative were those who received aid.

"As a member of the Pulaski-Alexander County Farm Bureau and as a flood sufferer I received some feed donated by the Kankakee Farm Bureau unit. A lift coming at a time such as was experienced in the flooded area gives a maximum of encouragement to know that this feed was donated by brother farmers at a time when feed prices were the highest in many years. I take this means of extending my thanks."—E.G.T.

The New Crop Adjustment Bill

A LONG-TIME program for agriculture designed to stabilize farm prices and farm income at approximate parity is the object of the proposed Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1937. Operating directly on five major commodities, cotton, wheat, field corn, tobacco and rice, the bill is designed to maintain a normal supply, including a reserve of these crops, and to prevent price-wrecking surpluses and the conditions of the '20s and early '30s that brought on national calamity in 1932.

To the principal objective of parity prices for these five crops, the bill adds two more; namely, the maintenance of an ever-normal granary, and second, conservation of soil by preventing waste of fertility in production of excessive crop surpluses.

Here are the high lights explaining How the New Triple A act would operate

The Secretary of Agriculture is directed to enter into *contracts* with farmers to carry out the purposes of the Act. There would be only one contract per farm. The plan is not compulsory, but certain penalties are provided for the non-co-operator which make it advisable for him to work with his neighbor for his own welfare and that of the industry.

The first contracts offered are for a three-year period beginning with crops harvested in 1938. The co-operator will continue to receive Class II or soil- building payments, also Class I or diversion payments on commodities other than the five mentioned. But in lieu of diversion payments on these five crops, the co-operator will receive "parity payments" under the proposed bill. Contract signers only will be eligible for commodity (surplus reserve) loans secured solely by the commodities stored in accordance with the rules. These loans, under the bill, are to be administered by a "Surplus Reserve Loan Corporation" to be established. The basis of loans on corn and wheat, also parity payments, and maximum income rates are set forth in the accompanying table.

If the total supply of corn, which means the carryover plus the estimated production, is 100 to 105 per cent of a normal year's domestic consumption, the loan rate would be 85 per cent of parity.

If the parity price is 80 cents a bushel, then the co-operating farmer would be eligible for a loan of 85 per cent of parity or 68 cents per bushel on any portion of his corn produced up to his total production, the corn being the exclusive collateral behind such loan. He would be paid, in addition, 15 per cent of parity which in this case would be 12 cents per bushel on the normal yield of corn within the base acreage devoted to the crop, at the end of the marketing year. However, if the current average farm price was above the loan rate of 68 cents, then the payment would equal the difference between the current farm price and the parity price.

Following is an example of the operation of the plan when there is a substantial surplus. Let's assume that the total supply of corn is somewhere between 110 per cent and 115 per cent of the normal year's domestic consumption. And let's say that at that time the parity price is 80 cents a bushel. In such case the loan rate is 65 per cent of parity (see table) or 52 cents a bushel, and the parity payment rate is 25 per cent or 20 cents a bushel. Therefore the most any co-operator can get for his corn yield is 72 cents or 90 per cent of parity. Let us further assume that the average farm price of corn at the time is 60 cents. The difference between 60 cents and 72 cents is 12 cents a bushel. Therefore, under such conditions the parity payment would be only 12 cents and not 20 cents per bushel.

The bill provides no payments for diversion of acreage. It is not based on scarcity philosophy. Any diversion of acreage required in order to prevent the accumulation of surpluses above normal reserves is undertaken by the contract signer without special compensation and in return for the benefits of a stabilized income.

The consumer gets fair consideration in this proposed long-time program for agriculture. Whenever the total supply of a major crop is below normal, the Surplus Reserve Corporation must call its commodity loans, but not at a rate to upset the maintenance of parity prices.

A flexible tariff feature is another safeguard to the consumer. When the farm price of a basic crop is more than 10 per cent above the parity price, the import

SCHEDULE A

Surplus Reserve Loan, Parity Payment, Maximum Income Rates

COMMODITY	LOAN, PARITY PAYMENT, and MAXIMUM INCOME RATES are following Percentages of Parity Price: Surplus Reserve Loan Rate	Parity Payment Rate*	Maximum Income Rate	If TOTAL SUPPLY is as follows:	
Wheat	85%	15%	100%	Up to 120%	of a normal years' domestic consumption
	75%	20%	95%	120% up to 130%	
	65%	25%	90%	130% up to 140%	
	55%	30%	85%	140% or more	
Field Corn	85%	15%	100%	Up to 105%	of a normal year's domestic consumption
	75%	20%	95%	105% up to 110%	
	65%	25%	90%	110% up to 115%	
	55%	30%	85%	115% or more	

* The parity payment rate is a maximum. If the parity payment rate is greater than the difference between the current average farm price and the maximum income rate, then the rate of payment equals such difference.

duty is lowered by the amount of such difference. When the farm price falls more than 10 per cent below parity, the tariff would be increased in the same way. And when the farm price no longer differs from parity by more than 10 per cent, the normal import duty again becomes effective.

A national base acreage will be set up for each major crop. This acreage will be that required under normal production to produce what is needed for normal domestic consumption plus exports and a surplus reserve. The national base is allotted by the Secretary of Agriculture to states and to counties or other local administrative areas on the basis of the previous 10 years' history with adjustments for abnormal weather conditions, etc. These county or district allotments will be equitably divided among individual farms according to tillable acres, type of soil, typography and production facilities. County and township committees of farmers will make these allotments of individual farm bases. They will be published for each farm and the farmer will have the right of appeal to the Review Committee, to the federal reviewing officer, and finally to the federal district court.

The farm base acreage serves at all times to limit the acreage that may be used for producing the crop, and also as a yardstick for acreage diversion whenever required. Each farm also will have established a normal yield per acre with the same right of appeal. The normal yield per acre of any commodity on any farm shall be the average yield per acre for the crop thereon during the preceding ten years.

In the case of field corn, the normal supply level is an average year's domestic consumption plus five per cent for reserves. A normal supply of wheat is an average year's domestic consumption plus 20 per cent for exports and reserves.

Whenever the total supply (carryover plus estimated production) of any major commodity exceeds the normal supply level, the Secretary shall require contract signers to cut their acreage of the commodity as is necessary to bring the supply in line with market demands. Co-operators are also required to engage in soil conservation practices as provided in the adjustment contract. If any farmer exceeds his base acreage of a commodity or fails to reduce his acreage, he will not be entitled to the commodity loan or parity payment.

Whenever the total supply of wheat is more than 20 per cent above the normal supply level or when the supply of field corn is more than 10 per cent above requirements, the Secretary is required to hold a public hearing to ascertain the facts and proclaim "a national marketing quota" which will be the basis for reducing acreage the following year.

Through local committees of farmers, farm marketing quotas shall be set up fixing the quantity of basic crops that may be sold from any farm. In such an emergency, a co-operator is required to keep under seal in his crib or bin his share of the surplus until it is released.

A marketing quota will be set up also for non-co-operators and any farmer who fails to withhold from market his excess production will be subject to a severe penalty per bushel for that portion of his excess disposed of. Whether co-operator or non-co-operator, the excess supply will be automatically released when the national supply is reduced to normal, or it can be released when the farmer reduces his acreage planted to the commodity the following season in an amount equivalent to his excess carryover. Penalties only apply when farmers insist upon selling their excess production and thereby force, through its bearish influence, reduction in the price level.

The whole plan is set up to maintain adequate supplies, including surpluses, but intended to harness or control the surpluses and keep them from breaking the price levels of the commodity.

It is estimated that the program covering corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco and rice can be administered with funds available under present appropriations. With only normal carryovers, it is estimated the cost will approximate $287,000,000. As excess supplies accumulate, costs will rise until such point as marketing quotas are established.

President Earl C. Smith Before House and Senate Committees

Here Is The Philosophy On Which New Farm Program Is Based

THE Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1937 is the outgrowth of more than six months of deliberation by a Farm Conference Group of widespread interest and influence representing the cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, and rice belts of the United States.

At its recent conference in Washington to adopt the final draft of the new bill, the group chose Earl Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, to present the arguments for the program before the House and Senate Agricultural Committees.

On Monday and Tuesday, May 17-18, Mr. Smith gave three and one-half hours of testimony at the two hearings, in which he effectively and ably outlined the basic philosophy of the new agricultural adjustment bill. The New York Times, Washington Post, and other metropolitan dailies on the eastern seaboard, as well as scores of inland newspapers, carried leading articles based on Mr. Smith's testimony.

Excerpts from his description of the new program appearing in the press are presented herewith to assist members in getting a better understanding of the bill.

Mr. Smith said:

"Today we come before you to suggest a bill which we believe may well become the basis for permanent treatment of the farm problem. In my opinion, it is the most constructive ever suggested.

"It deals with five basic commodities. It contains provisions to meet all market demands, both domestic and foreign, plus normal carryover, plus reserves against emergencies. Control is not authorized except when supplies exceed the total of all these demands. In this bill, we address ourselves to an economy of plenty. We harness and control surplus supplies, rather than try to control production.

"This bill establishes a national base for each commodity, determined by supplies, estimated yields, and market demands for the average of the previous ten years. On the same basis, county bases are awarded, and within the county individual bases are established by committees of farmers, using tillable acreage, topography, type of soil and production facilities on individual farms as base-determining factors. Good farming practice will guide the committees in determining local bases, for experience has proved that history is not the proper approach.

"Should supply from total alloted acres exceed normal supply, the Secretary of Agriculture has the authority to make loans on corn and wheat at all times, and on cotton and rice under certain con-

ditions. Farmers must keep surplus supplies covered by the loan under seal, off the market.

"Should supplies threaten to break market prices unduly, the Secretary is authorized to call upon cooperating farmers to reduce their acreage by an amount not exceeding 20 per cent of allotment in order to again bring production into line with effective demand. There are no payments for diversion of acreage from basic crops. The bill does take away from the farmer the right to participate in Class I payments under the Soil Conservation Act, but in lieu thereof the cooperating farmer is given a parity payment on estimated normal yield on his alloted acreage.

"Should such efforts at adjustment fail to keep supply in line with effective demand plus reserves, then the Secretary is authorized to establish marketing quotas for every farmer producing the commodity, whether a cooperator or non-cooperator. The quota does not control the farmer in producing on his farm, but it does positively control the marketing of any surplus that the farmer has produced. He can sell his production from acres which represent his fair share of the national base for the commodity, but he is required to hold on the farm any excess above this amount.

"Now, what can the farmer do to have the surplus commodity released for sale. It can be released upon proclamation by the Secretary, when surpluses have been worked off and supplies are again in line with demand. Or, he can reduce his acreage for the following year by an amount which will offset his surplus production during the year in question, and have his surplus released. In case surpluses still threaten the market price, and the farmer insists on selling his surplus in the market channels, then he is taxed on the excess above quota.

"The program contemplated in this bill is addressed not only to stabilize the supply, but also the price. It is fully justified, not only as a protection to the producer, but also as an assurance of abundance to the consumer, at fair prices. History and experience prove that lowered commodity prices are not quickly translated into lower retail prices, and high prices to the consumer, which prevail in times of scarcity, often remain after the period of scarcity has ended.

"This bill makes the tariff operate automatically. If the price of one of these commodities rises more than 10 per cent above parity, the tariff is reduced by the equivalent of the rise above the 10 per cent level. Likewise, if prices fall 10 per cent below parity, the tariff is automatically raised to give the domestic market added protection. The aim is to maintain prices within a field extending from 10 per cent above parity to 10 per cent below parity.

"Now as to cost. Nobody can tell how much, under all conditions, it will cost; but we can say that if effectively and courageously and fairly administered, and assuming a fair degree of cooperation among farmers, the cost will not exceed what we are now expending under present agricultural programs. If it is not effectively administered, the cost might rise considerably.

"Again I repeat: This bill is not addressed primarily to production control, but to an economy of plenty; to control of supplies, rather than production. Control is geared in only when excessive supplies threaten the price structure. It will contribute enormously to stability of farm income. It is strongly in the public interest. We ask your very favorable consideration of this bill."

What's Going On At Springfield

IAA Legislative Committee Watching Bills Before 60th General Assembly

By Paul E. Mathias

MORE than 1400 bills had been introduced by members of the Sixtieth Illinois General Assembly when the two Houses adjourned for the week on May 19. Of these bills, some 47 had been enacted into law, one had been vetoed and some 30 bills had been passed by both Houses and were awaiting action by the Governor.

It has been the practice of the Illinois General Assembly to adjourn before July 1 of each year in which there has been a regular session. If the bills which have been introduced and not yet passed upon are to be considered, it seems certain that last days of the present session of the General Assembly will see one of the biggest legislative "jams" of recent years. Due to the diversity of the interests of farmers of Illinois, a large number of these bills affect agriculture in one way or another. The Legislative Committee of the IAA endeavors to examine each bill and in case it would adversely affect agriculture, endeavors to have it amended or defeated.

The Drivers License legislation is of interest to farmers as well as all other motor vehicle drivers. This legislation proposes that all operators of motor vehicles be required to secure a driver's license from the State of Illinois. Licenses would be granted to present drivers without examination. Persons applying for a drivers license after January 1, 1938, or new drivers, would be required to pass an examination, under the bills sponsored by the State Division of Highways. This series of bills would require each operator to pay a license fee of $1.00. The license issued would run for three years. The license would be revoked for certain serious offenses such as driving while intoxicated, and for minor offenses might be suspended for certain periods. These bills provide that a license law should be administered by the Superintendent of Highways. Other bills provide for administration by the Secretary of State, for issuance for the license without examination and without payment of a fee.

Under the resolutions adopted at the annual meeting in Chicago, the IAA is committed to support a drivers license law but believes that to be successful and effective, the law will require a reasonable extension of the State police system with the police organized on a strictly non-partisan merit basis. The Association's representatives have opposed the provisions of the proposed law which would require a $1.00 license fee on the ground that the expense of administering this law should be paid from the increasing gasoline tax revenues and that an additional tax should not be imposed on motorists. It is the Association's position that the expenses of administration should be held to a minimum and paid from existing revenues. However, if the Association were assured that the increased gasoline tax revenues would be used for farm-to-market roads, the Association would not oppose a small fee sufficient to carry the reasonable expense of administering a drivers license law. A majority of the members of the General Assembly seem favorable to a drivers license law but at the present time are divided on the question of whether the licenses should be issued by the Secretary of State or by the Superintendent of Highways.

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(Continued to page 31)



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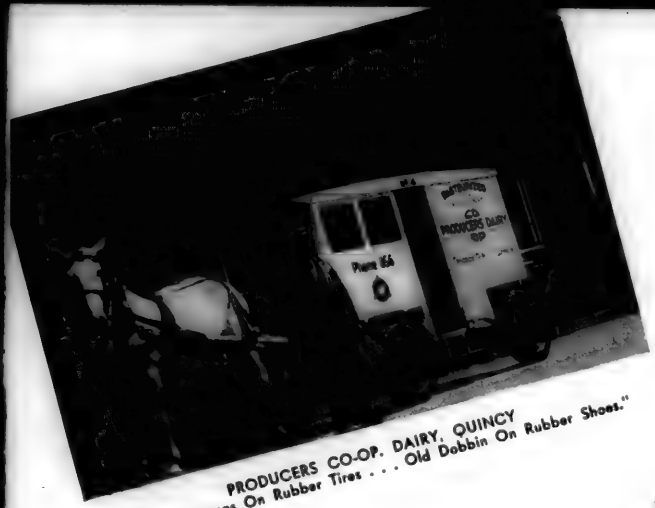
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Farmers Can Run a Milk Business



PRODUCERS CO-OP. DAIRY, QUINCY
"New Wagons On Rubber Tires . . . Old Dobbin On Rubber Shoes."

"THEY can't put me in jail — why I know the Mayor, and the police chief's my cousin," puffed the irate lawbreaker as he was thrust behind the bars of the local hoosegow by two burly officers.

But in jail he was — no doubt about it — in spite of his fuming and fussing. All of which parallels the oft-heard remarks a few years back that "farmers can milk cows but they can't run a milk distributing business."

Anyone who may entertain such a notion is due for a jolt. For Illinois organized milk producers are not only operating seven co-operative Producers Dairies but they are doing a swell job of it, setting the pace for quality products, prompt service, modern equipment, and all-around efficiency.

Co-operative milk distribution began in 1922 with the Quincy Co-operative Milk Producers Association. The Producers Dairy of Springfield followed in 1926. During the past four years five others have been launched. Why were these co-operative dairies started? Largely because producers were dissatisfied with prices, tests, and treatment accorded them by the dealers. And, significantly enough, in almost every case dealers had refused to bargain fairly, if at all, with producers' bargaining associations organized on these markets.



TAKE YOUR CHOICE

"Fresh Pasteurized or Homogenized Milk, Sweet Cream, Tasty Cottage Cheese, 92 Score Butter And All The Other Standard Products Of A First-Class Dairy."

But let's ride around the circuit, as we did a few weeks ago, and see what's going on. At Danville, Manager Frank Bott and Superintendent Kammlade showed us around the spick and span plant of the Danville Producers Dairy which glistens with white enamel and shining, stainless steel equipment. This dairy, only three years old, has shot ahead to fill an important niche in the life of this thriving city. The citizens of Danville know they can rely on the Producers' for fresh, pasteurized milk with that extra cream line, rich sweet cream, tasty cottage cheese, government graded Prairie Farms butter, new laid eggs, and other standard products put out by a first class distributor. Quality products is the first rule of every Producers Dairy. On this there is no compromise.

Organized producers around Danville engaged in the milk business when dealers refused to bargain with them for a fair price and checking of weights and tests. In seeking an outlet for the milk of members shut off by dealers, they set up a chain of cash and carry milk depots. This economical system of distribution has worked out so well that the Producers Dairy is now handling more milk than any other distributor in Danville. Sales increased 70 per cent last year. Five retail trucks are operated for door to door delivery in addition to the 17 cash and carry stations.

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(Continued on page 10)



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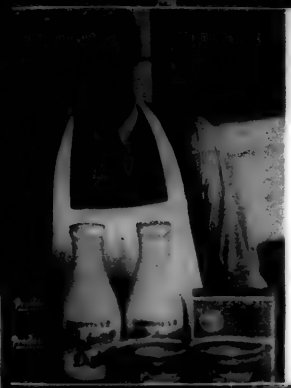


PRODUCERS CO-OP. DAIRY, QUINCY
"A 50' Sign Across Their Vacant Lot."









PEORIA PRODUCERS DAIRY TRIO —
Manager Kosanke, Left, Plant Supt. Wayne Miller, and Bookkeeper E. J. Rush.

AROUND THE STATE WITH PRODUCERS DAIRIES



HOW ABOUT SOME PRAIRIE FARMS BUTTER?
Left, Sales room at Danville; Right above, Bottle Filler, Quincy. Right, Interior Plant Scene, Danville.







Above — All Set For Day's Delivery, Jacksonville. Below — Officers, Directors And Manager, Producers Dairy, Jacksonville.

Above — Manager Butts, Center — Director McIntosh; On His Left — President Bennett (Extreme Right) and Some Of The Boys at Producers Dairy, Decatur. Below — Manager Laura Johnston and Supt. Mose Crocker.

Decatur Producers Dairy Plant And Trucks. Below — Wilfred Shaw, Left; and Manager Frank Bott, Danville.









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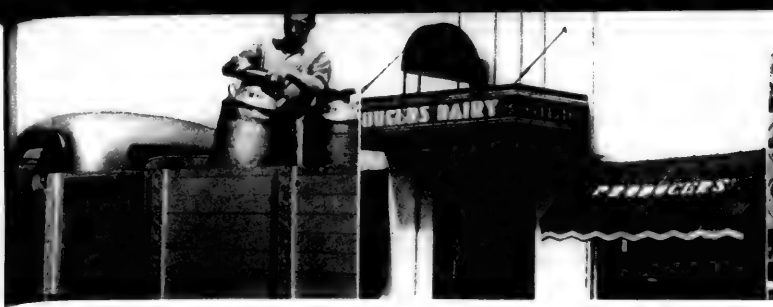
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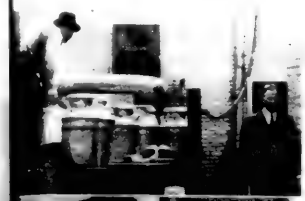




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(Continued from page 8)

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The 148 member producers were being paid 45 cents per lb. butterfat flat for all their milk. The spread between the consumer and producer has been narrowed. For example, you can buy a gallon of the best pasteurized milk at the depots for 28 cents or, eight cents a quart. The delivered price is 10 cents a quart. One depot sells 400 to 500 customers regularly, including citizens of the high income group as well as factory workers.

The youngest of the seven co-operative dairies is the Decatur Producers Dairy. This youthful co-operative is having growing pains common to all new businesses. Last December this organization purchased the property and business of the Hamilton Dairy Company. Included was a fine piece of corner property 120′ x 120′ on which is located a small, well equipped plant, and a five-room house. Manager Ralph Butts reported that the business has been quadrupled since the day they started. Three modern trucks deliver milk to retail and wholesale customers.

The Decatur Producers Dairy in April was paying its members 55 cents per lb. butterfat flat for milk plus premiums which add two cents more. Retail milk prices in Decatur are 12 cents per quart.

Over at Jacksonville the Producers Dairy is a little older. It started operating July 1, 1935 in a small plant located on a farm near Jacksonville owned by Dr. Appelbee, a director. It had the usual knotty problems to solve the first year. This spring the dairy purchased and remodeled a building near the heart of Jacksonville. The Producers now have the most modern plant in the city.

This Dairy is unique in that every stockholder is a Farm Bureau member and every producer supplying it is a Farm Bureau member with a herd tested for tuberculosis and Bang's disease.

Ray Menning, manager, and Erwin Aufdenkamp, president, reported the recent settlement of a strike of plant workers and drivers that closed all pasteurized milk plants in the city for three days. Retail milk prices are 10 cents a quart and 30 cents a gallon. The price paid producers is practically the same paid on the average by the other distributors, namely, 38 cents a lb. butterfat flat. President Aufdenkamp said: "We are giving honest weights and tests," and director Howard Stephenson added "this was one of the reasons our Dairy was started."



"NOW FOR THE FIGURES!"

Auditor C. H. Chilson At Producers Dairy, Peoria. Uniform Accounting Permits Comparisons In Operating Costs.

Over at Springfield, Manager I. A. "Irv" Madden, former county agricultural adviser has been doing a man-sized job since 1925 running the Producers Dairy set up by the Sangamon County Farm Bureau. Madden has led in organizing a number of thriving co-operative enterprises, but the Dairy is probably the biggest and most intricate one of the lot. Total sales of this Company ran nearly two-thirds of a million dollars last year, including milk products, ice cream and butter.



Mrs. Kirby In Danville Producers Milk Depot. She Has 400 To 500 Customers.

The Producers has had plenty of competition but today it ranks first in the volume of milk and all products handled in the capital city. In fluid milk and in ice cream it is second. Twenty trucks distribute milk and dairy products in Springfield, Taylorville, Lincoln and other cities. The last of the horses and wagons were displaced by new Divco-Twin delivery trucks a few weeks ago.

A total of 8,000,000 pounds of milk was received by this dairy last year from 250 producers. In addition nearly 2000 farmers sold cream to the Dairy from which almost three quarters of a million pounds of butter was manufactured. This dairy has assets including plant, building, and equipment of approximately $270,000.

Retail milk prices in Springfield are 11½c for one quart, 10½c per quart for three or more quarts and 40c a gallon. The Producers Dairy pays 45½c per pound butterfat for all milk.

Mr. Madden a pioneer farm adviser (1918) with business and executive ability is a native of Stephenson County where he was born 52 years ago. He is a graduate of the State College of Agriculture (1911) at Urbana.

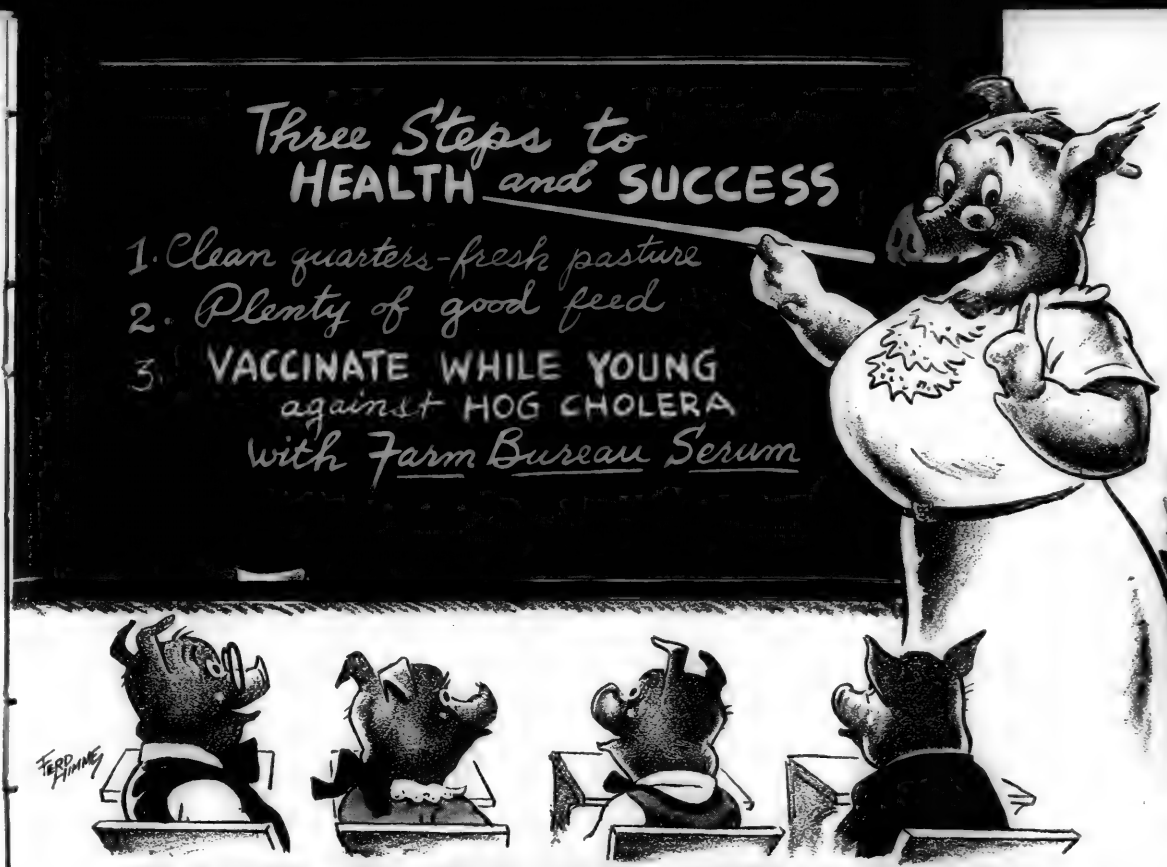
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To make a long story short, the "Co-op" as it is favorably known in Quincy, reigns supreme as the big dairy of the town with a record of paying close to two thirds of the consumers dairy dollar to the producer.

The Producers Co-op Dairy, the new name, had just overhauled its horses and wagons so that hereafter both will navigate on rubber, the wagons on pneumatics, and old Dobbin — who is not so old — on rubber-set shoes. A finer lot of horse drawn delivery equipment you won't find anywhere in the country. The Producers has another distinction. It is the only Producers Dairy in the State with a woman manager, Mrs. Laura Johnston. She has been with the dairy since it started. Mrs. Johnston not only watches the books but also is up on the business and sales problems. M. B. "Mose" Crocker is plant superintendent and the two work together with the officers, directors and employees to make an efficiently operated business.

Horse drawn vehicles, Superintendent Crocker says, are more economical than trucks on the retail routes because their

(Continued on page 15)



DON'T TAKE CHANCES *with* HOG CHOLERA!

Make sure your pigs will go to market by vaccinating with Farm Bureau Serum



These pigs went to market — they were vaccinated.



IT'S poor business to invest time and money in high-priced feed and neglect to protect your pigs against cholera. The savings and service to members through co-operative purchase of serum pays dividends in many ways.



See YOUR COUNTY FARM BUREAU

Farmers Can Run a Milk Business

(Continued from page 8)

risks. That's where we have it on the other fellow."

The 148 member producers were being paid 45 cents per lb. butterfat flat for all their milk. The spread between the consumer and producer has been narrowed. For example, you can buy a gallon of the best pasteurized milk at the depots for 28 cents or, eight cents a quart. The delivered price is 10 cents a quart. One depot sells 400 to 500 customers regularly, including citizens of the high income group as well as factory workers.

The youngest of the seven co-operative dairies is the Decatur Producers Dairy. This youthful co-operative is having growing pains common to all new businesses. Last December this organization purchased the property and business of the Hamilton Dairy Company. Included was a fine piece of corner property 120' x 120' on which is located a small, well equipped plant, and a five-room house. Manager Ralph Butts reported that the business has been quadrupled since the day they started. Three modern trucks deliver milk to retail and wholesale customers.

The Decatur Producers Dairy in April was paying its members 55 cents per lb. butterfat flat for milk plus premiums which add two cents more. Retail milk prices in Decatur are 12 cents per quart.

Over at Jacksonville the Producers Dairy is a little older. It started operating July 1, 1935 in a small plant located on a farm near Jacksonville owned by Dr. Appelbee, a director. It had the usual knotty problems to solve the first year. This spring the dairy purchased and remodeled a building near the heart of Jacksonville. The Producers now have the most modern plant in the city.

This Dairy is unique in that every stockholder is a Farm Bureau member and every producer supplying it is a Farm Bureau member with a herd tested for tuberculosis and Bang's disease.

Ray Menning, manager, and Erwin Aufdenkamp, president, reported the recent settlement of a strike of plant workers and drivers that closed all pasteurized milk plants in the city for three days. Retail milk prices are 10 cents a quart and 30 cents a gallon. The price paid producers is practically the same paid on the average by the other distributors, namely, 38 cents a lb. butterfat flat. President Aufdenkamp said: "We are giving honest weights and tests," and director Howard Stephenson added "this was one of the reasons our Dairy was started."



"NOW FOR THE FIGURES!"

Auditor C. H. Chilson At Producers Dairy, Peoria. Uniform Accounting Permits Comparisons In Operating Costs.

Over at Springfield, Manager I. A. "Irv" Madden, former county agricultural adviser has been doing a man-sized job since 1925 running the Producers Dairy set up by the Sangamon County Farm Bureau. Madden has led in organizing a number of thriving co-operative enterprises, but the Dairy is probably the biggest and most intricate one of the lot. Total sales of this Company ran nearly two-thirds of a million dollars last year, including milk products, ice cream and butter.



Mrs. Kirby In Danville Producers Milk Depot. She Has 400 To 500 Customers.

The Producers has had plenty of competition but today it ranks first in the volume of milk and all products handled in the capital city. In fluid milk and in ice cream it is second. Twenty trucks distribute milk and dairy products in Springfield, Taylorville, Lincoln and other cities. The last of the horses and wagons were displaced by new Divco-Twin delivery trucks a few weeks ago.

A total of 8,000,000 pounds of milk was received by this dairy last year from 250 producers. In addition nearly 2000 farmers sold cream to the Dairy from which almost three quarters of a million pounds of butter was manufactured. This dairy has assets including plant, building, and equipment of approximately $270,000.

Retail milk prices in Springfield are 11½c for one quart, 10½c per quart for three or more quarts and 40c a gallon. The Producers Dairy pays 45½c per pound butterfat for all milk.

Mr. Madden a pioneer farm adviser (1918) with business and executive ability is a native of Stephenson County where he was born 52 years ago. He is a graduate of the State College of Agriculture (1911) at Urbana.

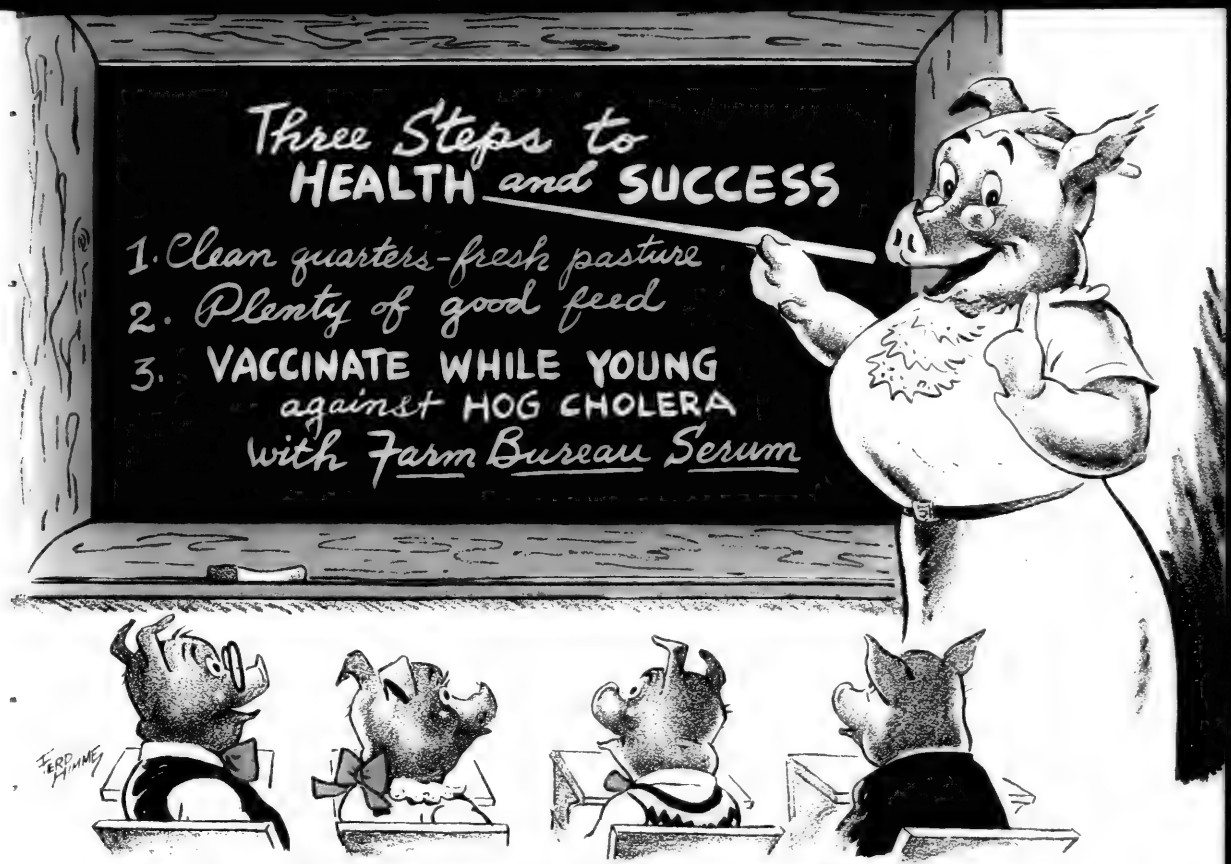
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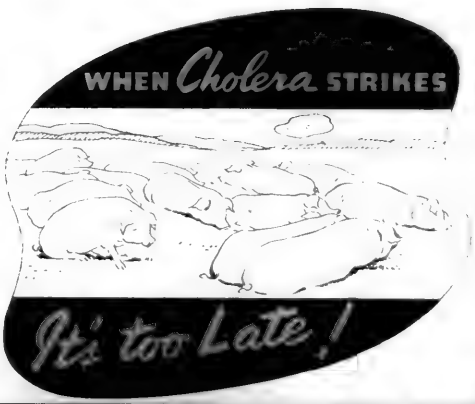
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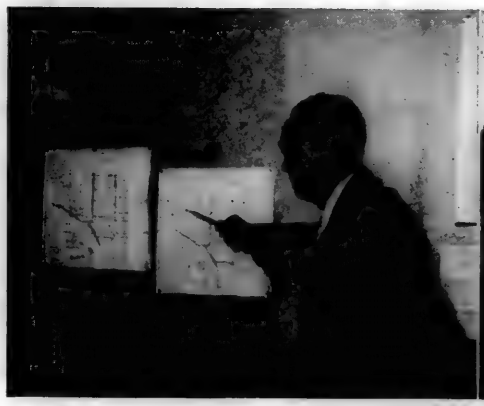
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"Where Music and Laughter Ring Out."



FARM ADVISER APPLE
"70 miles of pavement but only about 20 miles of gravel in the county."



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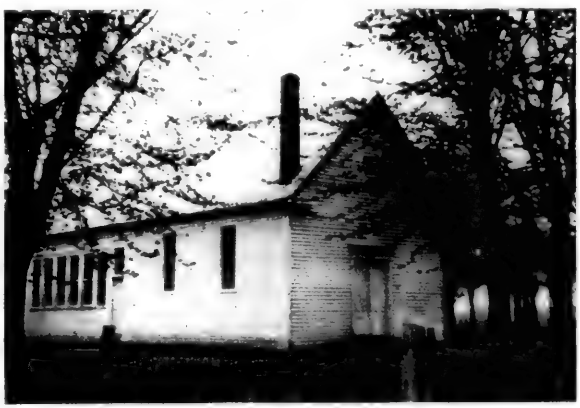
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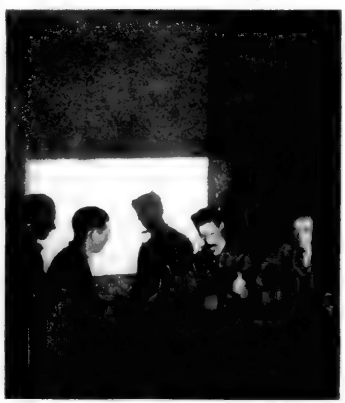
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Jasper County Farm Bureau Launches Road Program

(Continued from page 13)

Farm Bureau. They were ready to hire a farm adviser. R. E. Apple, experienced and capable, was persuaded to leave Clark county and come to this virgin Farm Bureau territory. The first project the new board of directors agreed to push was "Roads." And the results obtained in the space of a few months is a story in itself.

Jasper county, like many others outside the gravel belt, is stuck in the mud in the early spring. The yellow-gray silt underlaid with tight clay that is common to this section gets mighty greasy in wet weather. Outside of some 70 miles of state paved roads — a generous enough allotment — there are few all-weather roads in the county; in fact only about 20 miles of gravel. Gravel is scarce and must be shipped in. So nearly every farmer in the county is "road-minded."

Several years ago, farmers converged on Newton to get the county officials to do something about roads. That was before the Farm Bureau was organized. The preliminary skirmish was won. Committees were appointed in each township to decide where the new gravel roads should go. But that was the end of the matter. There was no organization or rallying point to bring farmers together. Coming from all parts of the county they were strangers to each other. When they came to the county seat they would sit around the court house steps. So nothing was done.

But with the organization of the Farm Bureau, the picture changed. The first thing the Farm Bureau board did was to appoint a county-wide Road Committee — three members from each township or 34 all told. At the "party" for the new county adviser, the principal topic for discussion was "roads." And it wasn't a lecture, either. It was a good roads gab-fest, the old-fashioned town meeting kind where everyone has something to say. At the county-wide "party" for the married folks, and again at the "party" for the young people, good roads was the big idea.

The upshot of all this enthusiasm was a proposal for an election in every township on the question of a bond issue to build farm-to-market roads using as much WPA labor, Federal and state aid as could be had.

All of the 11 townships with two exceptions voted bond issues of varying amounts. Wade township alone voted $75,000. The county bond issue of



MANY GO THIS WAY

Team and Buggy More Dependable When Roads Are Muddy.

$140,000, likewise, carried. The two townships that turned down the gravel road project have state paved roads.

Farm Adviser Apple estimates that approximately $490,000 is available in the county from county and township bond issues to build all-weather roads. This will be supplemented by the county's share of state gas tax money, and by state aid in secondary road building when legislation now pending in the General Assembly is enacted. At $1,500 to the mile, this sum will build around 327 miles of gravel road, enough to give nearly every farm in the county a good connection.

Gradually the Farm Bureau program is widening into other fields. Limestone, legumes, soil conservation, poultry raising, better dairying and others are all coming in for attention. Commercial services sponsored by the IAA and associated companies are meeting a ready response from new members.

Chester J. McCord, a leading southern Illinois Jersey breeder, president of the Jasper County Farm Bureau, representative of his district on the IAA board and a leader in the new county organization from the beginning, is unstinted in his praise of Father Nell. "He deserves chief credit for getting the Jasper County Farm Bureau under way," said Mr. McCord. "He knew how to go about getting farmers together."—Editor.

Co-operative power distribution lines now serve 5000 Ohio farms, according to the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation. Ohio leads the country in the electrification of farms and farm homes cooperatively.

NOTICE

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSN. ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meeting of the Ogle County Farm Bureau to be held during the month of June, 1937, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

May 12, 1937.

(Signed) Paul E. Mathias,
Corporate Secretary.

Indpls. Producers Has A Birthday

After 15 years of service to Illinois and Indiana livestock producers, the Producers Commission Association of Indianapolis, on May 15, reared back to look itself over, celebrate its birthday.

A glance at the record shows tremendous progress: May 15, 1922, Producers opened for business at Indianapolis; 1923, Producers handled more livestock than any other agency on the Indianapolis market; 1924, started to handle shippers' traffic claims; 1925, started buying competition on sheep at Indianapolis; 1926, handled largest number of calves of any years; 1927, began radio broadcasts; 1928, big year for the traffic department; 1929, handled greatest amount of money; 1930, offered feeders credit; 1931, best cattle year; 1932, livestock prices hit bottom; 1933, started to buy feeders for cattlemen; 1934, patrons got duplicate accounts for AAA contracts; 1935, best western lamb year; 1936, largest volume of cattle and sheep handled by Producers of any year.

"We look back over 15 years of growth and development — and forward to greater growth and service, and may the Association continue to keep and deserve the support of our members," said Scott Meiks, manager.

The Farm Bureaus of Illinois and the Illinois Agricultural Association have given a wonderful demonstration of true friendship during the flood. Champaign County sent 19 truck loads of much needed oats, corn, hay and straw. LaSalle county sent 800 bushels of corn and 1000 bushels of oats. Monroe county has sent 750 bushel of seed oats. The IAA has sent several carloads of hay. This has been distributed to the flood sufferers and has enabled the farmers to continue their spring work. The Pope-Hardin Farm Bureau wishes to extend their thanks to all who have made this possible.

M. J. Koch, President

Farmers Can Run a Milk Business

(Continued from page 10)

business is concentrated. The Producers Co-op has 40% of the dairy business in Quincy, operates 8 wagons and 5 trucks, has 38 employes, owns a well-equipped plant and a 50 ft. lot next door, and keeps its drivers on their toes by paying according to collections, volume of business and bottles returned. If you want any more statistics just see Mrs. Johnston or Mose Crocker. W. J. Coe treasurer, and Albert E. Heckle are directors who have served continuously on the board from the beginning.

Milk retails in Quincy for 10c a quart, 8c wholesale. The Producers Co-op. paid an average price for all milk in April of 50c per pound butterfat.

Peoria is a busy, fast-growing city, second largest in Illinois. The Peoria Producers Dairy has been in business less than four years, yet is a close contender as second largest dairy in the second largest city of Illinois. The Peoria Producers Dairy was established shortly after the milk strike at Peoria over differences between the dealers and the milk producers organization. Under the able management of Wilfred Shaw, now milk marketing director of the IAA, the original plant was outgrown in about a year, and the Dairy purchased and rebuilt a modern new home. The old plant is now used for a garage and is not large enough to house the 24 trucks operated by this dairy.

The Peoria Producers Dairy can give you some figures to shoot at. Four years ago 800 points of business a day, today almost 5000. Manager L. W. Kosanke started working for the dairy at the bottom in 1933 as a solicitor and successively has been sales manager and now manager. He is proud of the entire personnel of the plant. He and Plant Superintendent Wayne Miller, a University of Illinois graduate, make an excellent team. They are enthusiastic in their work. Manager Kosanke is proud and rightly so of the fine appearance of the twenty salesmen and their clean, freshly painted delivery trucks. Each salesman is attired daily in a Producers Dairy uniform and is immaculate in appearance and well informed in salesmanship.

Salesman are paid and based upon collections and sales. Plant superintendent Wayne Miller reports that the Dairy receives from 25,000 to 35,000 pounds of milk daily. Wayne showed us a new Meyer Dumore bottle washer just installed at a cost of $7,200. Ice cream mix is a side line that brings the Producers Dairy a comfortable income.



"NO FLIES BUZZING AROUND WITH BLUE SEAL FLY SPRAY" . . .

says Chester McCord, prominent Jasper county Jersey breeder. He depends on BLUE SEAL to keep his top notch, money-making (534 lb. fat average) show herd in heavy production thru hot weather and fly time.

"I like BLUE SEAL fly spray because it not only keeps the flies off the cows but also stops flies from buzzing around in the barn during milking," he writes. "Another thing, it doesn't stain the hair and we use it before going into the ring to make our Jerseys show better."



FLY FREE IN HOME AND DAIRY

Use Fly and Insect Killer in the home to kill flies, mosquitos, spiders, ants, roaches and other insect pests. Use Supreme Killer in milk houses, dairies, and creameries because it is odorless, tasteless, and colorless.

Distributed by 64 Service Companies affiliated with

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET • CHICAGO

E. J. Rush is the office manager and bookkeeper. There are 42 employees including a credit manager recently hired to supervise credit to the Dairy's 2500 customers. Annual sales this year are expected to reach a third of a million dollars.

Retail milk prices in Peoria are 11c a quart, and 12c a quart for a higher butterfat milk. Prices are 9 and 10c wholesale. The price paid to producers in March was 51c per pound butterfat for all milk. The Dairy buys all its milk from the Peoria Milk Producers, the bargaining association supplying other dealers on the market.

The Producers Dairy of Harrisburg is located in the heart of the coal fields in Saline County. Established in 1934 in this city of 7000 population all the troubles prevalent in a new business venture were experienced. Under the capable management of Manager Walter Mugge and his efficient bookkeeper Mrs. Elva Gilbert the dairy is making an excellent record.

Established in a modern plant with three retail truck routes, this dairy has weathered the storms of adversity and of the great flood in March. Retail milk prices are 12c per quart and price paid

(Continued on page 20, col. 3)



PIG RELIEF STATION

These orphans are the 4-H project of Lee Cochran, Henderson county. Lee graduates from high school this month.



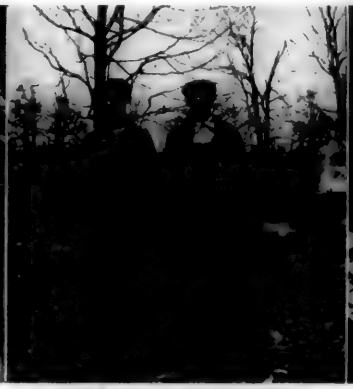
MASON COUNTY OFFICIALS — 100% FARM BUREAU MEMBERS

Back row, left to right: Walter Blassman, County Treasurer; William Grover, Circuit Clerk; Earl Coats, County Clerk, Carl Trimpe, Sheriff. Front row, left to right: Lyle Wheeler, State Attorney; Edward H. Niederer, Coroner; C. H. Creiling, County Highway Engineer; Maurice Barnes, County Judge. Superintendent of Schools A. R. Smith was absent.



"SPRING FEVER GOT ME"

says Lorin Lincoln Tyner, Marshall county, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Tyner.



MAPLE SUGAR BUSHWACKERS

Frank Zenor, right, 51 years a sugar maker, who, with Walter Pasieka, left, tapped 119 trees in LaSalle county this spring. Prize photo by C. C. Tisler.



HERE'S LOOKIN' AT YOU

Presenting Miss Helen Hicks, age 3, winner of doll buggy parade at Woodford County Fair.



BLOWIN' BUBBLES

Prize camera study of Darlene Pleines, age 4, snapped by her mother, Mrs. Walter Pleines, McLean county.



DRILLING FOR BLACK GOLD

Scores of Rigs are at work, like this one south of Effingham, in the So. Illinois Oil Rush.



GRASSHOPPER SLEUTH

Edwin Bay, Sangamon county farm adviser, seeks 'hopper eggs in Fletcher Bros. wheat field near Auburn.



GONE WITH THE WIND!

Seven buildings wrecked, 2 horses killed, 300 chickens lost, hay blown away, all in a few minutes. It happened on Hermann Steffens' farm, Monroe county.



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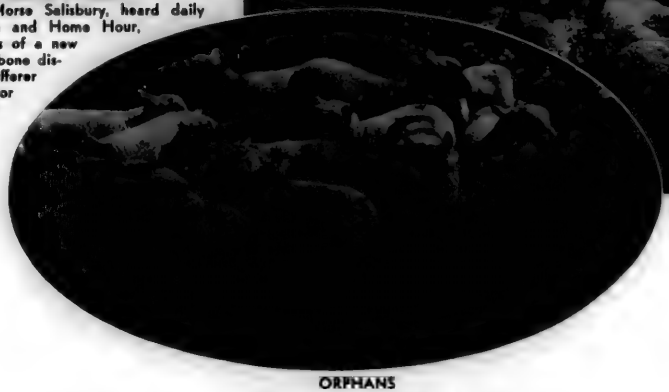
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HE SAVED A LIMB

Last year Morse Salisbury, heard daily on NBC Farm and Home Hour, broadcast news of a new treatment for bone diseases. A sufferer asked his doctor for it. Result: a leg saved.





ORPHANS

These lambs are what's left of a prize-winning flock. It takes a good shepherd to pull "dogged" lambs through to maturity.

WORK OF TWO DOGS

A. E. Mavis and his son, Alvin, lost this fine band of pure bred Southdowns when two cross-bred police dogs attacked them during the night of April 21. Alvin shot one dog, the other escaped. Nine sheep were dead, 13 more so badly torn they had to be shot. Alvin and 3 sisters were 4-H Club state champions 2 years in sheep project.

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$1 PAID FOR PRIZE PICTURES. Send original, closeup snapshots — must be new, clear, interesting. Send names and complete details of each one submitted to PRIZE PICTURE EDITOR, Room 1200, 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.



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OFFICIAL WELCOME

Charles Lauritzen, president of Livingston county Farm Bureau, greets John L. Stormont, new farm adviser.



ASPIRING COW HAND

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IT'S THE HEALTHY OUTDOOR LIFE FARMERS LEAD . . .

★ that makes them preferred risks for Life Insurance. In fact, statistics show that farmers live from 5 to 6 years longer than city people. Careful selection of risks has given Country Life record low-cost mortality — only 26.5 per cent of the expected.

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America's True Co-operati

AD TO A HAPPY OLD AGE

...d . . A MONTHLY INCOME FOR LIFE"



"Let the other fellow gamble if he wants to. I'm taking hances. I want something I can depend on when I get My Country Life policy that guarantees a monthly in- me for life just fits my plan. No sponging on relatives for . I've always paddled my own canoe. And I'll still want to hen I quit work. It's going to be nice to sleep late . . . putter ound the garden . . . and take things easy. Maybe Jane nd I'll want to spend the winter down South away from the ce and snow. We'll want to travel around the country some, oo. There are a lot of fishing places up north I'd like to try. Our Country Life insurance will make all of these things possible. There's a lot of satisfaction in working for a guar- anteed income. I'm looking ahead to a happy old age."

Get Your Policy From Country Life

You can have all these things, too, by just putting aside a small sum each year in life insurance. Get your policy in this fast-growing, old-line legal reserve company with more than $100,000,000 of insurance in force. Country Life has made life insurance history in Growth, Low Mortality, and record Low Net Cost. Get your policy today in this company of UNSURPASSED STRENGTH, backed by the Illinois Agri- cultural Association.

SEE THE COUNTRY LIFE AGENT IN YOUR COUNTY FARM BUREAU OFFICE OR DROP A POST CARD TO

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PER $1000 OF INSURANCE — DIVIDEND PAYING POLICY

	ORDINARY LIFE			ENDOWMENT AT AGE 65	
Age	Annual	Semi-Annual	Age	Annual	Semi-Annual
25	$15.54	$8.08	25	$19.06	$9.91
30	17.75	9.23	30	22.60	11.75
35	20.63	10.73	35	27.54	14.32
40	24.46	12.72	40	34.94	18.17

MAIL THE COUPON--*Get the Rates at Your Age*

If I should save this amount each month

$3 ☐ $5 ☐ $10 ☐ $15 ☐ $20 ☐ $25 ☐ $30 ☐

How much protection would Country Life give my family? — and how much would Country Life pay me in one sum, or as a monthly income for life starting at age

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Producers' Creamery NEWS



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During 1936 less than 6% of all butter manufactured in the Producers' creameries graded less than 90 score. All of this butter was graded by Federal-State inspectors and Government Certificates issued on all shipments. Grade A cream makes 92 score butter — Grade B 90 score butter and Grade C Undergrade. Quality premiums are now being paid on all Grade A cream in the State. More than 200 cooling tanks have been put out on the routes and this should help to materially increase quality in 1937.

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Farmers Can Run a Milk Business

(Continued from page 15)

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With one exception all seven Dairies are members of the Illinois Milk Producers Association, the state milk marketing organization. They are using a uniform trade mark upon their products, namely, "Producers." Uniform bottles, cheese cartons and egg cartons make possible efficient buying. Comparable methods of accounting permit comparisons in operating costs. Frequent meetings of managers and directors are held to discuss common problems and to correlate practices.

Driving versus DRINKING

By C. M. Seagraves

IN THE May issue of the RECORD is shown the results of a Highway Accident Cause Survey that is being conducted by this department. Farm Bureau members have selected as the second principal cause for highway accidents — "driving while intoxicated."

Here is a situation that will get out of hand very soon unless immediate action is taken to correct it. The effect of alcohol on the human mind and body is too well known to need detailed comment here. It has been the subject of several recent investigations conducted by unbiased observers trained in scientific methods, so the results are free from prejudice. We find the opinion uniformly expressed by these observers that the drinking of intoxicating liquors, even in the most moderate degree, adversely affects driving ability.

The State of Illinois requires the reporting of all accidents in which death or personal injury results. After careful investigating they determine the apparent *principal cause* for each accident. On the official state record we find that the number of accidents caused by drinking drivers is steadily increasing. Here are the figures, by months, issued by the Division of Highways, on the number of accidents caused by drinking drivers in 1936.

January	55	July	117
February	46	August	135
March	89	September	141
April	102	October	150
May	131	November	140
June	93	December	153

These figures substantiate what many of us have observed, namely, the number of cars parked, almost any evening, around taverns, many of which are miles from town and are not especially noted for their food; the increasing number of bad accidents we hear about that occur after dark and which cannot be wholly accounted for by the fact that night driving has more inherent dangers than daylight driving; and by the close escapes many of us have experienced in night driving caused by operators who were partially blind from one cause or another. It seems reasonable to suspect that the cars we see around liquor dispensaries are driven home some time during the night because by morning most of them are gone. It would also seem that the number of liquor bottles observed on the right of way do not get there through any power of locomotion of their own.

A Drivers License Law will Help Put the Drunken Driver Out of Circulation



Acme Photo

THE DRIVER OF THIS CAR IS DEAD . . . . so is the young lady who was with him. Their lives might have been spared, had he slackened his speed with nightfall.

Legal Difficulties

The legal difficulties of proving that a driver has been drinking are many unless the driver was so manifestly intoxicated at the time of the accident that (1) several people observed his condition, and (2) his defense attorney is not able to raise a reasonable doubt in the minds of the jury that his client's apparently dazed condition was due to the fright or physical injury received in the accident, or that the smell of alcohol was caused by some medicine that the accused had taken to alleviate the pain of a toothache, or for any other cause. Further, in many cases, especially in rural non-collision accidents, the investigating officer does not have the opportunity of questioning the driver until many hours after the actual occurrence of the accident. In this case even if the driver was under the influence of liquor, and the officer suspected it, he would be unable to report the accident as to its true probable cause. So, instead of having a total picture here that seems much worse than it is, we find that the figures give the *very minimum* effect to the situation and in all probability do not reflect more than half of the accidents attributable to alcohol.

We may accept without question the theory that it is none of our business who drinks or what he drinks, and that it is still less our business to determine whether or not liquor has its place in gracious living. But what *is* our business is to determine who is operating a motor vehicle on the public thoroughfares, and if he is fit to drive such vehicle on the same thoroughfares that all of us and our children are forced to use. It would seem to be everybody's obligation, as well as privilege, not only to report any cases of drunken driving he

(Continued on page 22)

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With one exception all seven Dairies are members of the Illinois Milk Producers Association, the state milk marketing organization. They are using a uniform trade mark upon their products, namely, "Producers." Uniform bottles, cheese cartons and egg cartons make possible efficient buying. Comparable methods of accounting permit comparisons in operating costs. Frequent meetings of managers and directors are held to discuss common problems and to correlate practices.

Driving versus DRINKING

By C. M. Seagraves

IN THE May issue of the RECORD is shown the results of a Highway Accident Cause Survey that is being conducted by this department. Farm Bureau members have selected as the second principal cause for highway accidents — "driving while intoxicated."

Here is a situation that will get out of hand very soon unless immediate action is taken to correct it. The effect of alcohol on the human mind and body is too well known to need detailed comment here. It has been the subject of several recent investigations conducted by unbiased observers trained in scientific methods, so the results are free from prejudice. We find the opinion uniformly expressed by these observers that the drinking of intoxicating liquors, even in the most moderate degree, adversely affects driving ability.

The State of Illinois requires the reporting of all accidents in which death or personal injury results. After careful investigating they determine the apparent *principal cause* for each accident. On the official state record we find that the number of accidents caused by drinking drivers is steadily increasing. Here are the figures, by months, issued by the Division of Highways, on the number of accidents caused by drinking drivers in 1936.

January	55	July	117
February	46	August	135
March	89	September	141
April	102	October	150
May	131	November	140
June	93	December	153

These figures substantiate what many of us have observed, namely, the number of cars parked, almost any evening, around taverns, many of which are miles from town and are not especially noted for their food; the increasing number of bad accidents we hear about that occur after dark and which cannot be wholly accounted for by the fact that night driving has more inherent dangers than daylight driving; and by the close escapes many of us have experienced in night driving caused by operators who were partially blind from one cause or another. It seems reasonable to suspect that the cars we see around liquor dispensaries are driven home some time during the night because by morning most of them are gone. It would also seem that the number of liquor bottles observed on the right of way do not get there through any power of locomotion of their own.

A Drivers License Law will Help Put the Drunken Driver Out of Circulation



Acme Photo

THE DRIVER OF THIS CAR IS DEAD . . . .
so is the young lady who was with him. Their lives might have been spared, had he slackened his speed with nightfall.

Legal Difficulties

The legal difficulties of proving that a driver has been drinking are many unless the driver was so manifestly intoxicated at the time of the accident that (1) several people observed his condition, and (2) his defense attorney is not able to raise a reasonable doubt in the minds of the jury that his client's apparently dazed condition was due to the fright or physical injury received in the accident, or that the smell of alcohol was caused by some medicine that the accused had taken to alleviate the pain of a toothache, or for any other cause. Further, in many cases, especially in rural non-collision accidents, the investigating officer does not have the opportunity of questioning the driver until many hours after the actual occurrence of the accident. In this case even if the driver was under the influence of liquor, and the officer suspected it, he would be unable to report the accident as to its true probable cause. So, instead of having a total picture here that seems much worse than it is, we find that the figures give the *very minimum* effect to the situation and in all probability do not reflect more than half of the accidents attributable to alcohol.

We may accept without question the theory that it is none of our business who drinks or what he drinks, and that it is still less our business to determine whether or not liquor has its place in gracious living. But what *is* our business is to determine who is operating a motor vehicle on the public thoroughfares, and if he is fit to drive such vehicle on the same thoroughfares that all of us and our children are forced to use. It would seem to be everybody's obligation, as well as privilege, not only to report any cases of drunken driving he

(Continued on page)



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Vienna, Johnson County	7-8
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Marion, Williamson County	11-12
Benton, Franklin County	14-15
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson	17
Nashville, Washington County	18-19
Centralia, Marion County	21
Salem, Marion County	22
Hillsboro, Montgomery County	23-24
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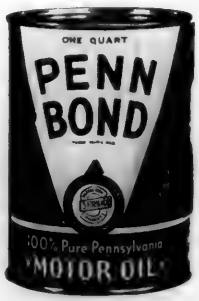


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By Frank Gingrich



A TAZEWELL DELEGATION
Pretty Norma Davies and Pals.

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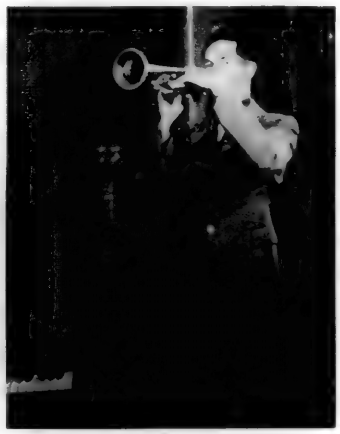
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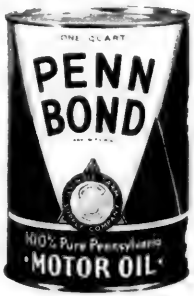


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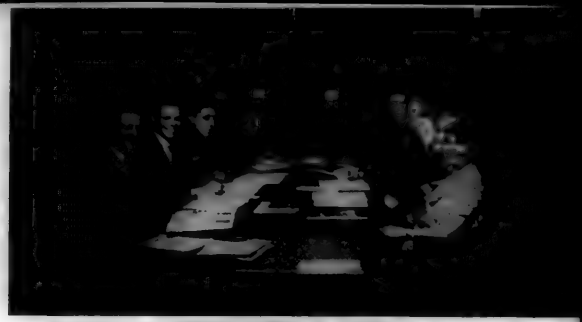
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Young folks from DeWitt and Piatt counties.

isted in Macon county as far back as 1860. They found one man who had been a member of the Farmers' Alliance in 1885. He told them that the Alliance failed because it mingled too deeply in politics. The young folks pointed out that the present farm organizations have learned through the mistakes of their predecessors.

The six young folks from Jackson and Randolph counties who threshed at the problem "How does the Illinois property tax affect the future of rural youth?", brought forth some really dirty linen from the history of Jackson county. It seems that the taxpayers of the county paid for the upkeep of two wells for 25 years after the wells had ceased to exist. Those who believe their taxes too high should go to their town meetings and see to it that taxes are kept within reason, the young folks urged.

Those who went out to discover the facts about the interdependency of farming, business and industry found that with increased farm prices, farmers are buying more and so are townspeople. They found too, that much of the business is now on a cash basis. They reported that the "dollar down and a dollar when you catch me" attitude has given way to a sounder "cash on the line" type of buying.

NO "MIKE FRIGHT" HERE

Montgomery and Christian county young people ready to "go on." Left to right: Bill Ostermeier, Corine Dain, John Chausse, Mary Frkovich, Bernard Malti, Harold Garwood.



A HEARTY LAUGH BROKE THE TENSION —

just before the Morgan-Cass forum went into the studio. In the front row, Guy Husted, left, and Bill Coolidge, second from right are the smiling farm advisers.



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isted in Macon county as far back as 1860. They found one man who had been a member of the Farmers' Alliance in 1885. He told them that the Alliance failed because it mingled too deeply in politics. The young folks pointed out that the present farm organizations have learned through the mistakes of their predecessors.

The six young folks from Jackson and Randolph counties who threshed at the problem "How does the Illinois property tax affect the future of rural youth?", brought forth some really dirty linen from the history of Jackson county. It seems that the taxpayers of the county paid for the upkeep of two wells for 25 years after the wells had ceased to exist. Those who believe their taxes too high should go to their town meetings and see to it that taxes are kept within reason, the young folks urged.

Those who went out to discover the facts about the interdependency of farming, business and industry found that with increased farm prices, farmers are buying more and so are townspeople. They found too, that much of the business is now on a cash basis. They reported that the "dollar down and a dollar when you catch me" attitude has given way to a sounder "cash on the line" type of buying.

NO "MIKE FRIGHT" HERE

Montgomery and Christian county young people ready to "go on." Left to right: Bill Ostermeier, Corine Dain, John Chausse, Mary Frkovich, Bernard Malti, Harold Garwood.

A HEARTY LAUGH BROKE THE TENSION —

just before the Morgan-Cass forum went into the studio. In the front row, Guy Husted, left, and Bill Coolidge, second from right are the smiling farm advisers.





SOYOIL "90"
Red Barn Paint



-- Is New and Different!

Thirsty barns, cribs and out buildings — old or new, hard or soft — can now be protected and beautified by this amazing new Soyoil barn paint.

Soyoil No. 90 gives CONTROLLED PENETRATION. One coat seals the surface. The second coat gives perfect hiding equal to a 3-coat finish . . . a finish that won't readily go flat.

Fortified Against Mildew

Soyoil No. 90 is treated to prevent mildew and other fungus growths which darken the paint on the shaded or damp side of farm buildings.

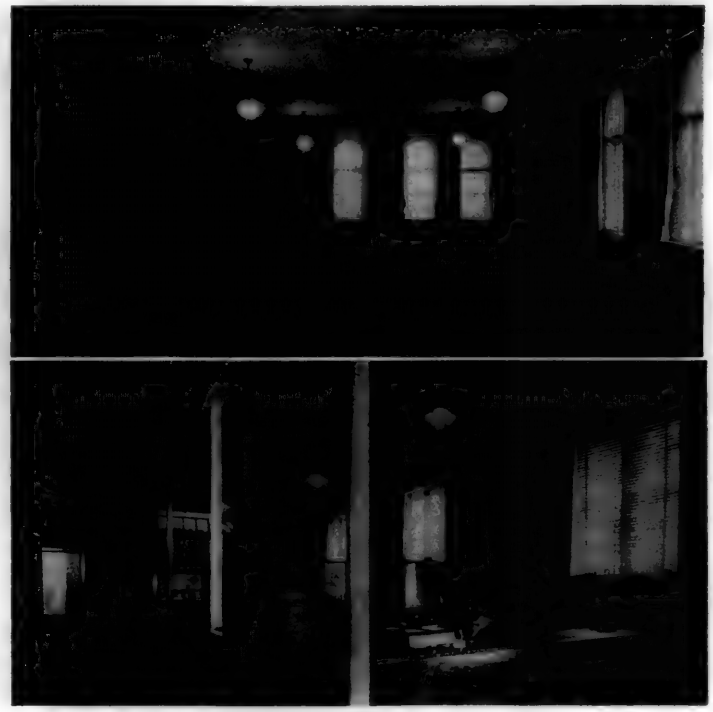


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Sold exclusively by 64 county service company affiliated with

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508 SO. DEARBORN CHICAGO



BUREAU COUNTY FARM BUREAU'S REMODELED OFFICES and the auditorium, upstairs.

Bureau County Farm Bureau Makes Spectacular Gains

FROM 300 to 1122 Farm Bureau members, is the astonishing four-year record made by the Bureau County Farm Bureau. An extensive county program, planned and directed by Farm Adviser Paul V. Dean, which stresses soil conservation, 4-H club work, youth activities and cooperative marketing and buying, seems to be the major reason for the phenomenal growth.

Until 1933, Bureau county farmers bought petroleum products through the LaSalle County Farm Supply Company. That year the Bureau Service Company was organized with the LaSalle county manager directing operations. Last October a full-time manager was employed in order to keep pace with the increasing business in Bureau county.

In 1936, 20 boys' 4-H clubs were active in the county. The enrollment, which exceeded 475 members, is expected to increase in 1937.

The Bureau County Farm Bureau owns its office building. Last fall it was remodeled to meet the requirements of the increased membership. There is a large meeting room and a board of directors room upstairs. The first floor accommodates the Farm Bureau, the service company and the agricultural conservation association. Plans to add another room in the rear of the building have been made.

Much credit for the success of the organization goes to its officers, I. H. Phillips, president; E. F. Naffziger, vice-president; Carl Guenther, secretary, and A. K. Foster, treasurer.

In connection with the recent remodeling of its offices, the Grundy County Farm Bureau put out a special section in the Morris Herald devoted entirely to the development of the Farm Bureau and its subsidiaries. Cream marketing was given recognition in this section. It is interesting to note that Frank Barrett, who has Grundy County as a butter sales area, reports approximately 15 per cent increase in butter sales in Morris following this special issue of the Morris Herald.

Timely Tips to Cattle Feeders



WALTER HOWE AND FRED MOORE
"Make 'em heavy and take your profit."

Warren County Tour Uncovers Some Interesting Experiences in Producing Beef

WHEN drouth and grasshoppers reduced Warren county's corn yields 60 per cent last fall, cattle feeders of the county found themselves in a hole. Paradoxically enough, many of them succeeded in getting out of that hole by digging another.

To make the best of a bad feed shortage in a year of good prices and favorable feeding margins required much careful thought and planning. Warren county's feeders foresaw a chance for profit from finished cattle during the twelve months then just ahead. More than that, they knew that it takes corn to make quality fat steers and they didn't have it!

The information they had concerning

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the cattle market was correct, and, according to Walter Howe, cattle salesman for the Chicago Producers Commission Association, the six months just ahead are expected to offer good markets for all cattle, especially the better grades of heavies. This prediction was made on the strength of information received from thousands of beef producers in all parts of the corn belt by the National Livestock Marketing Association. How to take advantage of the strong market without spending a barrel of money for corn they couldn't raise was, and still is, the problem of Warren county's cattle feeders.

In order to demonstrate methods that make beef in spite of feed shortage, Warren county's aggressive farm adviser, E. H. Walworth, arranged a county feed lot tour a short time ago. During the trip five farms were visited where cattle are being fed out, mostly on feeds grown on the farms last season.

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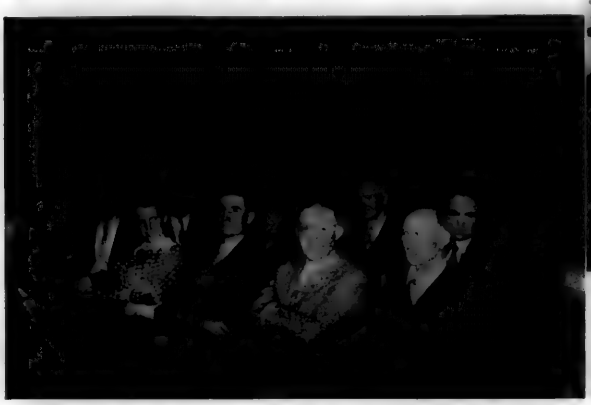
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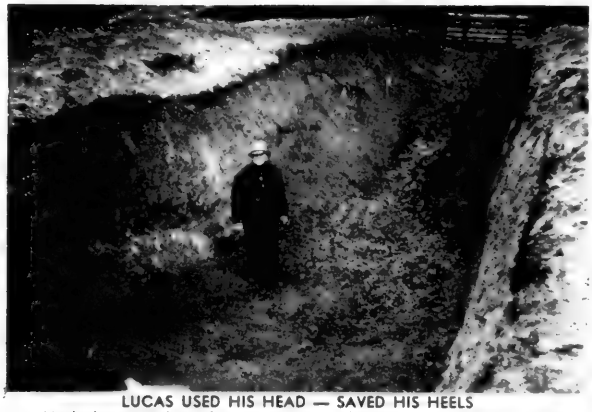
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It looks like Will-Livingston, and LaSalle this year in a three-cornered scrap for the district title.

Fruit Growers Meet Elect Talmage De Frees

Complete approval of the present marketing program, followed during recent years, was expressed by 100 fruit growers who attended the 16th annual meeting of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange at Carbondale, May 12.



Talmage DeFrees

Directors whose terms expired on April 30 were all re-elected. They are: Arthur Foreman, Pike county; Floyd Anderson, Union county; Alfred Kinsey, Marion county; and, Chester Boland, Edgar county. Officers re-elected were: Talmage DeFrees, president; R. B. Endicott, vice-president; Logan Colp, secretary-treasurer.

Harry W. Day, manager, reported a small sales volume last year caused by the small fruit crop. He pointed out that the Exchange has taken an active part in the organization of apple growers in western Illinois. The Exchange, cooperating with the IAA, had secured freight rate adjustments for apple growers, Day said. Such adjustments were needed to bring rates for Illinois apples into line with rates from eastern states.

Crop prospects indicate that the Exchange will be called upon to handle more than a normal amount of fruit in 1937. Although the apple outlook is still doubtful, it is estimated that the peach crop will exceed 3000 carloads. The pear crop too, is expected to be about normal.

Manager Day said that 25 new members, representing large tonnages, were signed up during the year.

If you see an airplane hovering over your farm this summer don't be alarmed. It will probably be one of the federal aerial mapping planes employed by the AAA to take photographs of 12,414 square miles in Illinois this year. Plans indicate that 23 Illinois counties will be mapped in this fashion in 1937.

As the planes fly along, photographers snap pictures which are later enlarged to a given scale. When the pictures are pasted together a map is formed. The federal men can then measure the size of fields with a ruler in a few seconds.

This method of surveying is quite accurate and is much cheaper and easier than sending a large crew of surveyors out who must walk over the land to measure it. The AAA uses these maps to check the number of acres in each farm in connection with the Soil Conservation Program.



CONGRATULATIONS RICH!

Dave Mieher, Center, Congratulates A. E. Richardson On Biggest Month's Business — 2,019 Auto Insurance Policies — In April. E. J. Ernst, Left, is Secretary To Mr. Richardson.

Authority has been given the executive officers of the Illinois Agricultural Association, by the board of directors, to offer an amendment to the present Illinois tax law that would grant the Illinois Tax Commission the power to enforce any reassessment order they might make within a county.

Vegetables may be successfully preserved by freezing, without special facilities, in any cold storage locker plant where rooms can be held at zero degrees Fahrenheit, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has demonstrated.

For Quick, Economical Gains Feed BLUE SEAL Hog Fattener

HIGH priced corn makes BLUE SEAL Hog Feeds both practical and economical under present conditions. Blue Seal 15% Hog fattener is a combination of Corn, Hominy, Oats, Barley, and Middlings together with Tankage and Soybean Meal. From actual feeding records it has been proved that only 300 to 350 pounds of this feed is required to produce 100 pounds of pork. When plenty of fresh water and good pastures are available it may take less.

Hit Early Markets

During the last 33 years the highest monthly average hog prices at Chicago have occurred 16 times during July, August and September. A few bags of Blue Seal Hog Feed will assure more rapid gains and will increase your chances of getting on the market at the right time.

For further details, see your nearest BLUE SEAL dealer, or write,

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago

Timely Tips to Cattle Feeders

(Continued from Page 28)

They had come into the feed lot at 606 pounds in October and were crowding the 900 pound mark on the day of the tour. Although the ration was inexpensive it offered some variety. It was Mackey's opinion that the care he had given them was responsible for their good condition. Professor Robbins agreed with him.

Mackey plans to sell his steers on the September market. In order to do that, he will soon begin to finish them on ground barley. Later they will get corn.

After lunch at the Coldbrook Church, Robbins discussed the questions which had come up during the tour. He said that Warren county feeders are doing much to build up the fertility of their soils by feeding cattle in lots located at some distance from the farmstead. He indicated that the use of trench silos had saved all the feed it was possible to get from their drouth damaged corn.

Durham Lucas, chairman of the Warren county livestock marketing committee, led the party to his farm, not far from the church, where he showed them an ingenious method for taking some of the work out of feeding. He had dug his trench silo in the side of a hill and had left the lower end open. He laid a wooden track on the floor and made a small push cart to run on the two-by-four rails. The bottom of the trench sloped enough so that the loaded car would run out of the pit of its own accord.

"I put a feed bunk at the bottom and all I had to do to feed my cattle was fill the cart, ride it down to the trough, dump it and roll it back into the silo," Durham chortled. "If that's not saving labor I'd like to know what is."

Lucas raises his own feeders from his herd of 30 pure bred Aberdeen Angus cows. He has plenty of bluegrass pasture which yields a good return of beef.

During a special evening meeting, more than 50 cattle and hog feeders and producers gathered in the Farm Bureau building in Monmouth to hear Walter Howe and Lee Miller of Chicago Producers discuss the future trends of the markets.

Illustrating his talk with charts, Howe stated that the cattle survey indicated a liquidation of cattle during May and June due to high feed costs. Following that period the market is expected to climb somewhat and remain steady during the summer and fall.

"Since there is a shortage of high quality, heavy, well-finished cattle now, it looks like prices for that type of stock will get better as the season progresses," Howe said. "But don't buy too much feed trying to bring your cattle into that class because the cost will amount to more than you will gain. Take your profits just as soon as you can. Nobody ever went broke taking profits."

Miller told the farmers that hog prices are likely to advance some during the summer and that little change can be expected during the next 50 or 60 days. The improved economic condition of the country with more men going to work will probably be reflected in better prices for pork, Miller said.

The question of pork imports was raised. Adviser Walworth instructed Farm Bureau members to contact the Illinois Agricultural Association which is working closely with the American Farm Bureau Federation legislative committee in Washington in an effort to bring about legislative changes concerning imports.

While the dollars and cents value of the Warren county feed lot tour and market meeting cannot be computed, it was evident that the event pointed the way to better feeding methods and more orderly marketing plans for the county's livestock producers.



LET'S BEAUTIFY THE FARMSTEAD

Here Is A Corner of an Outdoor Play and Rest "Room" on A Farm in Livingston county. The Bench is Useful as Well as Ornamental — an ideal spot for Family Picnics, Club Meetings, and Gatherings. Any Farm Can Have Beauty Spots Like This One.

What's Going On At Springfield

(Continued from page 6)

posed these bills on the ground that the present revenues should be maintained and insofar as possible should be used for the construction of low cost, all-weather, farm-to-market roads. For the same reason the Association has opposed bills to divert gasoline taxes to non-highway uses.

The Motor Vehicle Law has been amended to repeal the provision requiring a motor vehicle license for tractors and other motor driven farm machinery which are operated on the highways incidental to their use for farming purposes. This amended law is now in effect. In the case of trucks which have a corn sheller or other similar machinery permanently mounted thereon and which are used solely for the transportation of such machinery, a $5.00 license fee is required.

Senate Bill No. 1 as originally introduced created a State board of education and gave this board rather broad powers of administration and control over the school districts of the State, particularly with reference to consolidation of school districts. This bill has been amended and as it passed the Senate the provisions conferring these powers upon this board had been stricken from the bill. Under the bill as amended the board would make recommendations as to the school law, policies to be followed in the schools of the State and in the accounting for expenditures and in the distribution of the school funds. The board would become merely advisory except that no new high school district could be created without the consent of the board. Certain organizations are now trying to restore the administrative and mandatory powers of this board. The IAA must oppose any such change. Until county roads are improved to make possible regular daily attendance and taxes are more equitably apportioned we cannot support any legislation looking toward compulsory consolidation of schools.

Other bills relating to schools would increase the State distributive fund to

(Continued on page 33)

·4· POINTERS ON SAVING WITH SAFETY



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This feature of Brunswick Super Service tires is your protection against carcass failure due to destructive road shocks.

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● Ask the salesman who drives the Blue and White tank truck how you can save tire dollars with safety. Brunswick Tires are distributed by 64 county service companies affiliated with

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608 S. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO.

Wool Market in Seasonal Decline

Wool prices in the country have declined from 15% to 20% in recent weeks. This is a typical seasonal movement. A chart based on 35 years' records shows that prices go steadily upward from May to December.

This year as in the past, buyers and dealers got out early and bought and contracted some wool at rather high prices. By staying out of the market now or by buying large quantities at substantially lower prices, dealers average down the cost of their total buy. For years, the farmers have been the losers in this kind of a system.

Prices during the next few months are largely in the hands of the wool growers. By dumping their wool at present prices they can force the market even lower. By marketing their wool cooperatively and thus keeping it off the market, they can support the market. A few cars of cheap wool on the Boston market from the corn belt costs wool growers all over the country from 3c to 5c per pound.

The Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, cooperating with Illinois County Farm Bureaus and with the National Wool Marketing Corporation, offers wool growers an opportunity to support the market. Every wool grower should get in touch with his local Farm Bureau or county wool marketing manager and make arrangements to market his wool cooperatively.

Soybeans or cow peas, plowed under as green manure, will fill the requirements of the Soil Conservation program for soil-conserving crops.

Uncle Ab says if farmers got stung only by their bees they would be a lot happier.

Farm real estate values stood at 85 per cent of the 1912 to '14 price level on March 1 of this year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports.

E. E. Houghtby will represent the IAA on the board of directors of the newly incorporated Illinois Agricultural Electric Company, which was organized to federate the rural electric co-operatives in the state in affiliation with the IAA.

Where seedings of legumes were killed out and it is desirable to keep the land in a soil conserving crop in order to fill the soil-conserving base, the fields may be disced and re-seeded to sweet clover, alfalfa, red clover and other legumes commonly raised in the county, J. J. Pieper crops chief at Urbana points out.

What's Going On At Springfield

(Continued from page 31)

almost $30,000,000 per year and would allocate a portion of this fund to the high school districts of the State. The Association has opposed this increase in the distributive fund, at least until it could be shown that the moneys are available without an increase in taxes. It does not appear that the State distributive fund can be increased from the present $13,000,000 per annum unless heavy additional State taxes are imposed.

The Association is sponsoring legislation which would empower the State Tax Commission to make a reassessment of any class of property in any county or assessment district in case the local officials refuse to make a reassessment when ordered by the Tax Commission. There have been instances in recent years in which farm property was shown to be unfairly assessed but in which the local assessment officials refused to carry out the request of the State Tax Commission for revision of the assessment. Under the proposed legislation in the case of such a refusal on the part of the local officials, the State Tax Commission could go into the county or assessment district and make the reassessment and have it substituted for the original assessment.

The Association is also sponsoring an amendment to the Revenue Article of the State Constitution which will permit the General Assembly by a two-thirds vote of each House to broaden the tax base and impose new taxes which are more equitable and more nearly based on ability to pay, such as an income tax. In order to protect farm and home owners, the amendment restricts taxes upon real property to 1% of the fair cash value except for the payment of indebtedness.

The Association has supported a bill which would place a tax upon distributors of "filled milk" in this State. Filled milk is made by extracting the butterfat from whole milk and substituting cocoanut oil or some other butterfat substitute. It sells in competition with evaporated and condensed milk. The tax is at a rate which would bring the price of this milk about in line with the price for condensed milk. The manufacture and sale of filled milk constitutes a serious threat to the dairy industry in that unless some restrictions or taxes are placed upon it, many of the manufacturers of condensed milk are going to substitute cocoanut oil for butterfat in their product. This bill has passed the House and is now in the Senate.

The Association is also supporting legislation sponsored by the milk producers' groups of the State in providing minimum sanitation requirements for fluid milk sold for human consumption in the State. In a number of cities quite exacting standards and sanitation requirements have been set up by ordinance. Many of these ordinances emphasize the equipment and facilities on the farm rather than the quality of the product delivered. The bill before the legislature lays down a minimum of requirements for the dairy farm and stresses the quality of the product delivered to the milk plant or to the consumer.

Numerous bills have been introduced in the present session of the General Assembly which would require licenses from the State to engage in various occupations or work. For instance, one bill would require all persons doing any painting to secure a State license. The bill as introduced would have prevented a farmer from painting his own buildings unless he had first secured a license from the State. Certain qualifications were laid down for all applicants for a license. An amendment sponsored by the IAA has been adopted to permit an individual to paint his own property or have the painting done under his immediate supervision without securing a license. This bill has passed the House and is now in the Senate.

There are a number of similar bills which would seriously affect farmers and their right to do some of the work which they ordinarily do for themselves. These other bills are being watched.

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the Chicago annual meeting, the IAA has supported in principle bills which would consolidate the administration of old age pensions, blind relief and supervision of poor relief in a division of the State Department of Public Welfare. In case of a township or other governmental unit carrying its own relief load without use of State or Federal funds, there would be no supervision by the State or any other agency. However, in the case of a township or governmental unit using State or Federal funds, the State Department would have the right to supervise the administration of these funds by the local administrative officer. The requirement that each township or other governmental unit shall levy a tax of 30c before it can qualify for State funds is not disturbed by this legislation.



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EDITORIAL

The New Agricultural Adjustment Act
By Earl C. Smith

THE Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1937 just introduced in the Congress is, in my judgment, the most effective, sound and defensible law yet proposed for the permanent solution of the basic farm problem.

Its provisions are consistent with the repeated pronouncements of the organized thinking farmers of Illinois for more than a decade. It is directed primarily toward the control of surplus supplies, and production control becomes effective only when excess supplies develop, and then only to the extent of bringing supplies to the normal level.

The Act is directed toward stable fair prices for cooperating farmers and cannot justly be criticized as offering subsidy or anything of that nature to the farmers of the country. Thinking people in business, industry and government as well as in agriculture recognize the value and need of maintaining surpluses of basic farm commodities at all times. Unless controlled, surpluses unduly depress price levels. Therefore, if we are to accumulate and maintain surplus supplies, it is necessary they be absolutely controlled.

Under the provisions of the Act, cooperating farmers engaged in the production of corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco and rice are assured of parity or near parity prices at all times. The Act is voluntary, except when supplies reach abnormal proportions and are getting beyond any reasonable requirement; then the Act is mandatory only to the extent that each farmer contributing to the unreasonable excess is required to maintain his portion of such excess on his farm until supplies reach normal levels.

There are several ways in which these excess supplies can be released. No tax is imposed, unless a farmer refuses to maintain his excess supply and insists upon its going into market channels and thereby unduly interfering with commerce.

As presented to Congress, the Act assures every producer of the basic crops being given an equitable acreage base, each farmer being given an opportunity for review of the original base established before final determination by a committee other than those responsible for the original base allocation.

While livestock and dairy products are not directly affected by the terms of the Act, yet all students of the farm problem agree that by providing a stable supply and a normal level of prices for feed and food grains, a very definite indirect assistance is afforded such products to become adjusted both in volume and price. Other provisions of law are in existence to handle the seasonal surpluses of livestock and dairy products as they develop.

In one sentence, the proposed Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1937 is directed toward maintaining at all times a normal supply of the basic farm crops enumerated in the Act plus a reasonable surplus carry-over under control; affording every cooperating farmer the assurance at all times of stable fair prices for the commodities; protecting the consumer and the Nation against shortage; restricting speculation in farm products to narrow margins, and protecting the greatest of natural assets, fertility of soil.

Certainly no one can justly criticize a national law which affords the assistance of government to cooperating farmers in bringing about these results.

The War Against Grasshoppers

A WAR against grasshopper hordes is being waged throughout Illinois. Entire counties are organized behind Farm Bureau leadership. Farmers are armed with poison baits with which to stop the invaders. Like commanding generals, farm advisers are traveling from township to township, conferring with leaders, watching for the enemy, making sure that all is in readiness for the first offensive.

It is a fight to the finish. Farmers are looking forward to selling their crop for the best prices they have received in years, and they are determined to win.

The battle in Knox county is typical of conditions all along the "grasshopper front." Farm Adviser Kemp is directing the fight aided by a staff of 20 township leaders. General Kemp's colonels have appointed leaders for each school district in their townships. The school district majors have checked with every farmer to determine the amounts of bran and poison each will need.

The dramatic battle against the grasshopper reveals farm organization performing one of its most important jobs — to protect and conserve the food supply that people may eat. Is it asking too much of the public that it in return support a national policy to protect the American farmer against the excesses of production that in the past have spelled his, and in the end his city neighbors', economic ruin?

Consistent Work At Springfield

IN ADDRESSING approximately 150 members of the Illinois General Assembly at a dinner given by the IAA in Springfield recently, President Smith was applauded when he condemned so-called "nuisance" bills which periodically find their way into the legislative hopper.

A typical example is the bill introduced in this session that would have required a farmer or anyone else wielding a paint brush to take out a state license. The Association secured an amendment to this bill exempting farmers from its provisions. The majority of legislators are opposed to such nuisance bills. And they are always glad to have assistance in ferreting out facts and killing bad measures.

A valuable service which many Farm Bureau members know little about is performed by the IAA legislative committee. The committee scrutinizes every bill before the Assembly for possible harmful influence. It quietly makes known its views to busy legislators. As a result bills are often amended in important particulars. This kind of service doesn't make headlines. But it does make a big difference in the long-time interests of farmers in taxes and government.

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In This Issue

Roosevelt Backs New Farm Bill

Strip Mines — A Public Nuisance

Counties Organize For Sports Festival

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Two Generations of Soil Builders

and others



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1937

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To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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GEORGE THIEM, Editor



SOFTBALLERS FROM ST. CLAIR "With one eye on the Big Farm Sports Festival."

● ● ● ● ●

THE rush of spring work over and corn about to be laid by, thousands of farm boys and girls, young men and young women from rural Illinois, are making farm life fuller and richer through organized play. Because soft ball provides plenty of fast action and can be played on lighted fields after chores, more and more Farm Bureaus are organizing county soft ball leagues. Nowhere has this sport been more enthusiastically developed than in St. Clair county where there is a team for every township or community. Thousands flock to see the championship county tournament each year. Lee, Tazewell, Henderson, Vermilion, Champaign, McLean, Madison, and other counties have similar leagues.

With one eye on the Big State Farm Sports Festival to be held at Urbana, Sept. 3-4, where county champions will battle for coveted state honors, County Farm Bureaus are speeding up their sports programs and setting dates for Field Days and Tournaments to pick their most promising candidates. Last year it was estimated that 25,000 to 30,000 persons, young and not so young, took part in the county sports, musical and folk dance contests. More than 2000 contestants from some 70 counties competed in the State Festival sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association and the County Farm Bureaus. And this year even more are expected to take part in this great movement that nowhere has achieved the proportions developed in Illinois.

Eighteen County Farm Bureau baseball teams playing in five divisions is evidence that interest in this grand old game still survives despite the competition from soft ball. The farm and small towns have produced many of the best athletes. Bob Feller, the Dean brothers, Dizzy and Paul, Lon Warneke, Dazzy Vance, and scores of others are examples.

Another record was hung up last month when I.A.A. membership rolls showed upwards of 71,000 Farm Bureau members — the highest point since the balmy days of $2.50 wheat and $20 hogs in 1919-1920. The steady climb in membership reflects better income on the farm. It also shows more widespread realization of the benefits that come through intelligent organization and co-operation to solve farm problems. McLean county stepped up its membership to approximately 2200 in a one-day drive in June when more than 200 new members joined. The Farm Bureau in Illinois was never in a healthier, more thriving condition.

That farmers bear a heavy annual load educating their boys and girls for the cities long has been known to even casual observers. Dr. O. E. Baker of the U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates this cost at 35 billion dollars over a ten year period. Add to this the annual transfer of farm ownership and wealth from the farm to the city by inheritance and foreclosure, and the mortgaging of future income by installment buying of high-priced manufactured articles, and together you have the reason why farmers must continue to fight for parity prices.

The migration from the farm to cities in itself will assure a high percentage of absentee ownership even when farm income is favorable. Heavy mortgaging of farm lands in periods of prosperity followed by foreclosure of mortgages in periods of depression accelerates the growth in tenancy. Only about 25 per cent of the better farms in the corn belt are operated by men who own them. Thirteen per cent of the farms in Iowa, the last census shows, are owned by banks and insurance companies. Contrast this with upwards of 90 per cent operator-ownership in Denmark, Germany and other countries where there is no substantial migration from farm to city. The best farms, finest buildings, most attractive farm life are found in communities where farmers stay on the land generation after generation.—E. G. T.

President Roosevelt Backs New Farm Bill

Secretary Wallace Supports Measure in Hearing Before Agricultural Committee

Note: For an explanation of the new proposed 1937 Agricultural Adjustment Act see the June issue of the RECORD.

THE official O. K. of President Roosevelt on the proposed Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1937, given in a recent press conference, is the most important development in Washington on this measure in recent weeks. At a conference of farm leaders in Washington early in June farm groups which represent the major producing sections of the country, pledged their support to the bill now before the Congress.

A letter to President Roosevelt signed by 24 of these farm leaders pointed out that "the large acreages already planted to the basic agricultural commodities are such that if followed with normal growing conditions, will result in burdensome surpluses and serious declines in the price levels for such commodities."

President Earl C. Smith of the IAA who was chosen by the farm conference to explain the bill to the House and Senate Agricultural Committees, sees the measure as "the soundest, most effective, and defensible law yet proposed for the permanent solution of the basic farm problem". In a signed statement appearing on the editorial page of the June RECORD, Mr. Smith wrote: "This bill is directed primarily toward control of surplus supplies, and production control becomes effective only when excess supplies develop, and then only to the extent of bringing supplies to the normal level. . . . . Thinking people in business, industry and government as well as in agriculture recognize the value and need of maintaining surpluses of basic farm commodities at all times. Unless controlled, surpluses unduly depress price levels. Therefore if we are to accumulate and maintain surplus supplies, it is necessary that they be absolutely controlled."

Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace appeared before the House Agricultural Committee the week following the appearance of President Smith. Answering a question of Congressman Mitchell as to the necessity of the "control feature" of the bill to secure parity and stabilize agricultural prices, Wallace replied: "That depends on the weather . . . . unless we are to have a repetition of the Farm Board situation, it would be necessary to step in with some control program, that is if we had several years of favorable weather".

A moment later Congressman Coffee of Nebraska intervened with this statement: "I am just wondering what justification we can have for control of production or sale of commodities when we allow imports to come into this country with as low a tariff as 3¼c a pound. Do you think there is any justification for control of production unless we curb the importation of pork and livestock products?"

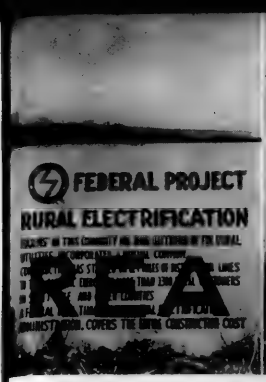
Secretary Wallace: "My dear sir, you will never be forced to eat pork products imported into this country if you have the ever-normal granary. It is only in times when we have serious curtailment of grain production that the importation of pork products takes place, times such as we have had in the droughts of 1934 and 1936. That cut down our output of corn by a billion bushels under normal, and that resulted in a very greatly reduced supply of pork. In such cases, of course, pork will come in over the tariff wall. But ordinarily we will export, I do not know, but I would say, 100 times as much as we import."

Answering criticism of Rep. Boileau, Wisconsin, regarding the effect of the bill on dairying, the Secretary said: "If this bill were enacted and you had more than the usual supply of feed grain, one year to the next, or corn from year to year, or wheat from year to year, the result would be to avoid these very wide fluctuations in butter production, for instance, and the western cream production. And the effect would be to keep out this sudden rush from hog farming into dairying which took place during the early thirties, and we took more than the usual supply of dairy products. On the other hand there would be the exercise of the power which we have under the di-

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THE NEW HIRED MAN FROM THE CITY BRINGS HOME THE PIGS.







ANOTHER CO-OPERATIVE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT ON THE WAY

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Pole Setting Celebration Scott County June 19

(story page 24)

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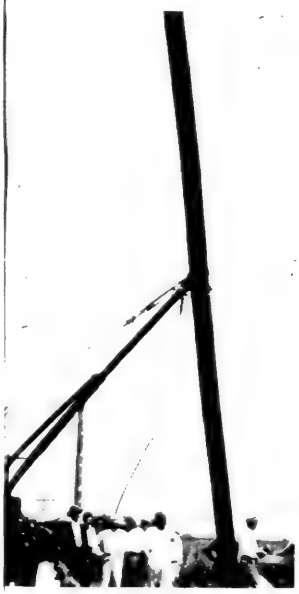
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Bet you've been wanting to see a bang up baseball game . . . or a neck and neck footrace. And swimming races . . . ever see one in a big tank? Well, here's your chance.

No matter what your favorite sport, you can see it or take part in it at the big Sports Festival. There'll be something doing every minute. Checkers, horseshoe pitching, square dances, band music, tug o'war, horse pulling contest, rifle matches, trap shooting, running, jumping, hog calling — just to mention a few.

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In the Northeastern division, Lake, Boone, McHenry and DeKalb have been playing some extra inning games. The South Central division has been turning in double number scores. What will happen when the best teams in these divisions meet is anybody's guess.

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For each softball team entered in any of the five different divisions of the Sports Festival, the Farm Bureau in the county represented by the team will be required to post a $5 forfeit fee on or before August 21. The money will be refunded if the team reports for play. No entry will be complete unless accompanied by the fee.

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Music and Dance Events

There'll be music a-plenty and dancing, too. Old fashioned "hoe downs," jigs, reels and folk dances will all be a part of the show. Two dance contests will be staged one for Folk dancers, another for square dance experts. A folk dance may be made up of 8 or 16 participants. A square dance set is 8 persons.

Novelty bands of three to six musicians will vie for honors. They will be judged on musical performance, audience appeal, harmony and originality. The preliminary contest is scheduled for 10 A.M. Friday, September 3.

A square dance band contest open to bands of three to six members will be held. Bands are to be judged on musical performance, audience appeal and harmony. The preliminary contest will be held in the George Huff Gymnasium, University of Illinois, Friday A.M., September 3.

Groups of family musicians will have an opportunity to display their musical talents in the new family group singing contest. This event is open to three or more members of an immediate family, father, mother and — or children. Each group will be allowed to do two numbers of not over 2½ minutes each in length. Judging will be based on musical performance, audience appeal, harmony and originality.

In addition to the musical contests, several County Farm Bureaus are planning to bring their bands to the Festival to entertain the crowds at different points on the grounds throughout the show.

Plan 25th Anniversary

Twenty-five years of farm advisory work in Illinois will be marked with a pageant, Friday evening, September 3. All phases of the formation and development of the greatest state farm organization in America will be re-enacted in the huge Memorial Stadium.

As the story of the pageant opens, DeKalb and Kankakee counties plan their organization. That took place in 1912.

The first and second episodes cover the period from 1914 to 1920 during which county organizations sprang up all over the state. During that time too, a federation of Farm Bureaus was formed and the IAA was born.

Development of extension work in Illinois will be depicted in the third Episode which covers the period from 1920 to 1937. During this time swine disease control, 4-H Clubs, and soil conservation were the main developments. The work of the IAA during these strenuous years will also be dramatized.

Many of the first Illinois farm leaders, some of whom are now national figures, are expected to take part in the pageant. Those interested in farms and farming can ill afford to miss this inspirational, historical and educational feature of the program.



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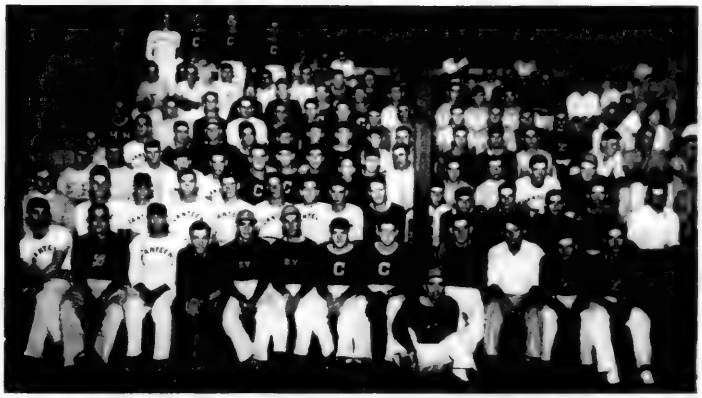
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Novelty bands of three to six musicians will vie for honors. They will be judged on musical performance, audience appeal, harmony and originality. The preliminary contest is scheduled for 10 A.M. Friday, September 3.

A square dance band contest open to bands of three to six members will be held. Bands are to be judged on musical performance, audience appeal and harmony. The preliminary contest will be held in the George Huff Gymnasium, University of Illinois, Friday A.M., September 3.

Groups of family musicians will have an opportunity to display their musical talents in the new family group singing contest. This event is open to three or more members of an immediate family, father, mother and — or children. Each group will be allowed to do two numbers of not over 2½ minutes each in length. Judging will be based on musical performance, audience appeal, harmony and originality.

In addition to the musical contests, several County Farm Bureaus are planning to bring their bands to the Festival to entertain the crowds at different points on the grounds throughout the show.

Plan 25th Anniversary

Twenty-five years of farm advisory work in Illinois will be marked with a pageant, Friday evening, September 3. All phases of the formation and development of the greatest state farm organization in America will be re-enacted in the huge Memorial Stadium.

As the story of the pageant opens, DeKalb and Kankakee counties plan their organization. That took place in 1912.

The first and second episodes cover the period from 1914 to 1920 during which county organizations sprang up all over the state. During that time too, a federation of Farm Bureaus was formed and the IAA was born.

Development of extension work in Illinois will be depicted in the third Episode which covers the period from 1920 to 1937. During this time swine disease control, 4-H Clubs, and soil conservation were the main developments. The work of the IAA during these strenuous years will also be dramatized.

Many of the first Illinois farm leaders, some of whom are now national figures, are expected to take part in the pageant. Those interested in farms and farming can ill afford to miss this inspirational, historical and educational feature of the program.



SENATORS MAKE HAY

Senator Pat Harrison of Mississipi cuts a swath at a recent meeting of the Alfalfa Club on a Maryland farm. Senators Barkley, Kentucky; Bulow, So. Dakota; Johnson, Colorado, and many other members of both houses of Congress belong to the Club.



CHARTER MEMBER —

of the Rock Island County Farm Bureau is William H. Ashdown. At 82 he is a busy man, does the milking, splits the wood and tends the garden. Prize photo by Dick Crabb.



NO PUPPY LOVE, THIS

Wilma Russow, Livingston county, deeply admires Trixie but the feeling isn't mutual. Prize snapshot by Wilma's grandmother, Mrs. Fred Bayer.



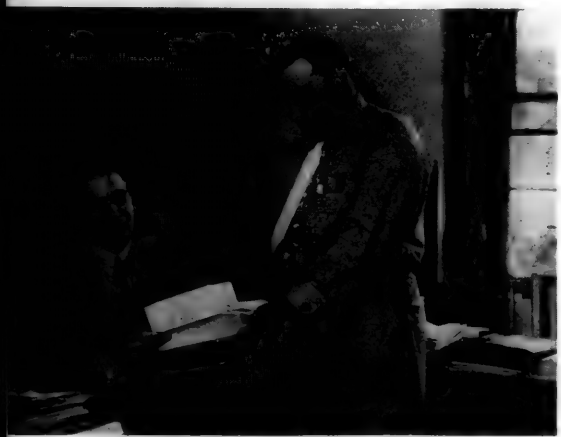
"HOW ARE YA FELLA"

Bill and Ted exchange an informal greeting on Mrs. Alice Ettema's farm in Cook county.



CARROLL COUNTY HUSTLERS

M. P. Roske, farm adviser, and Vincent Olson, service company manager, are confident that 1937 will be a banner year.



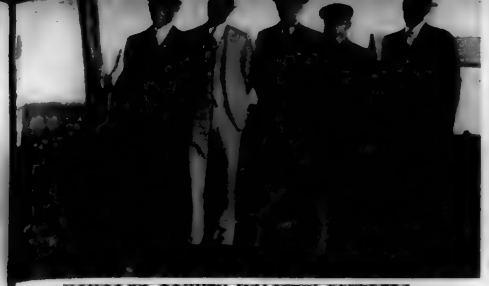
"SEE WHAT YOU CAN DO WITH IT"

Farm Adviser Jonathan B. Turner presents the deed of a 120-acre Fayette county farm to Dean Mumford of the U. of I. college of agriculture. Fayette county, business men and farmers raised the cash to buy the farm. Worked without soil treatment for 100 years, the farm provides an opportunity for extensive experimentation on soil and crop problems facing southern Illinois farmers.



OLDEST WORKING MULES IN ILLINOIS —

is the claim made for Tom, age 35, and Jack, aged 36, by Dr. John H. Oliver of Henry county. They've worked almost every day on Dr. Oliver's farm for the last 30 years. Prize picture by Dick Crabb.



HANCOCK COUNTY HOLSTEIN BREEDERS
Ed and Al Whitcomb, Howard Perry, C. T. Myers and Emery Mapes. Roll Ash the other member of Adrian Holstein Co. not present. "Their herds are small, their motto quality not quantity."

FARM BUREAU NEWS In Pictures

$1 PAID FOR PRIZE PICTURES. SEND original, closeup snapshots — must be new, clear, interesting. Send names and complete details of each one submitted to PRIZE PICTURE EDITOR, Room 1200, 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.



CARNATION INKA SIR BESSIE
Seven year old Holstein bull out of the Worlds record cow with 38,606 lbs. milk and 1742.5 lbs. butter. Owned by the Hancock county Farm Bureau members (left above) this bull brought $1200 in the National Sale, June 3, at Deerfield. He was bought as a calf for $1000.



THE LAST FORKFUL GOES UP
James Morrison, Sr. of Madison county in the prize action picture of the month. Which foot will Jack put forward next? Snapped by Elinor Morrison.



"IT'S A WINDFALL"
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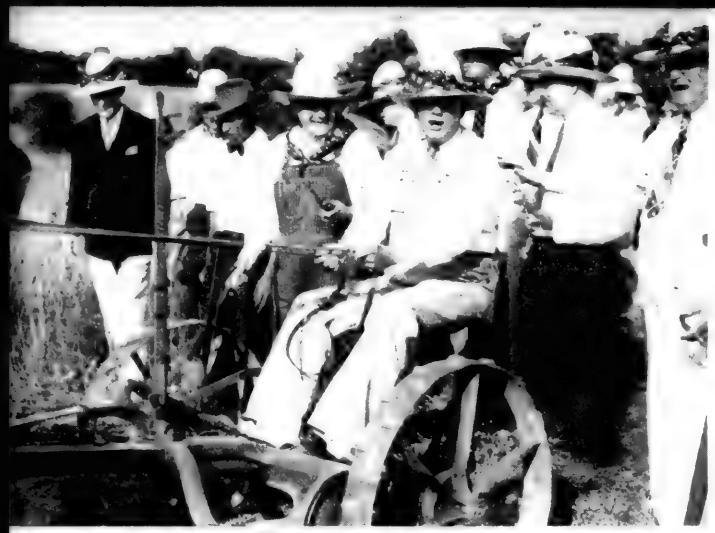
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W. C. Horn, Fostoria, Ohio, was elected president of Farmers National Grain Corp., June 10. He succeeds C. E. Huff.



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Miss Lillian Snyder, daughter of Montgomery county's farm adviser, graduated from U. of I. college of agriculture last month.



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Professor W. W. Yapp pointing to Brown Swiss Nellie's good qualities which aided her in making a world's records in butterfat production. The young admirers are 4-H Club members.



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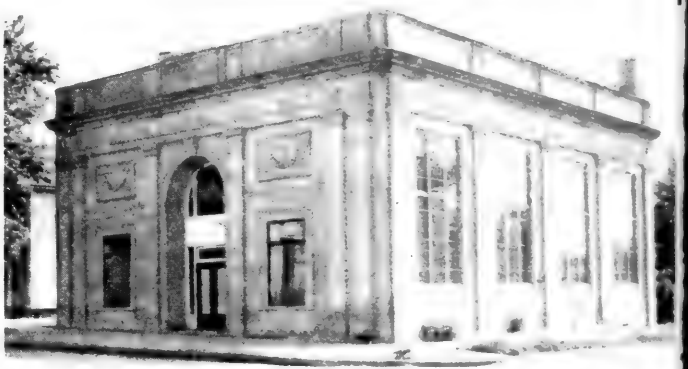
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STARVED ROCK STATE PARK



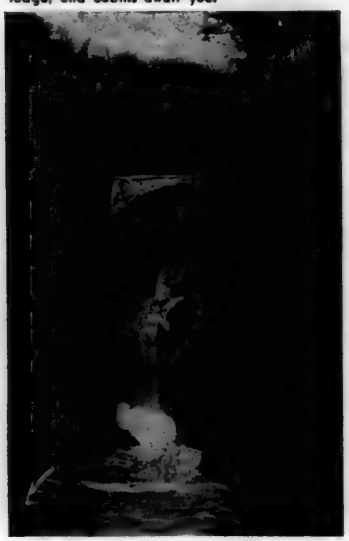
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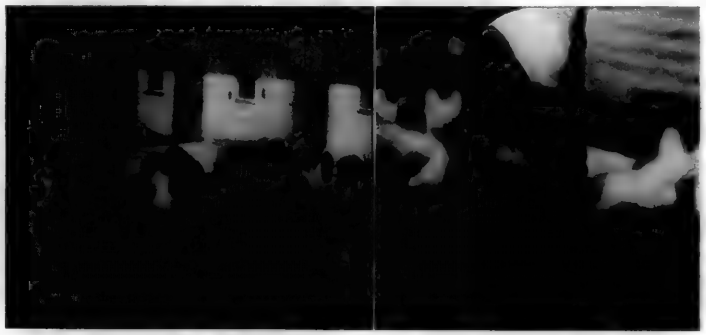
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ALPHONSE KAMPWERTH —
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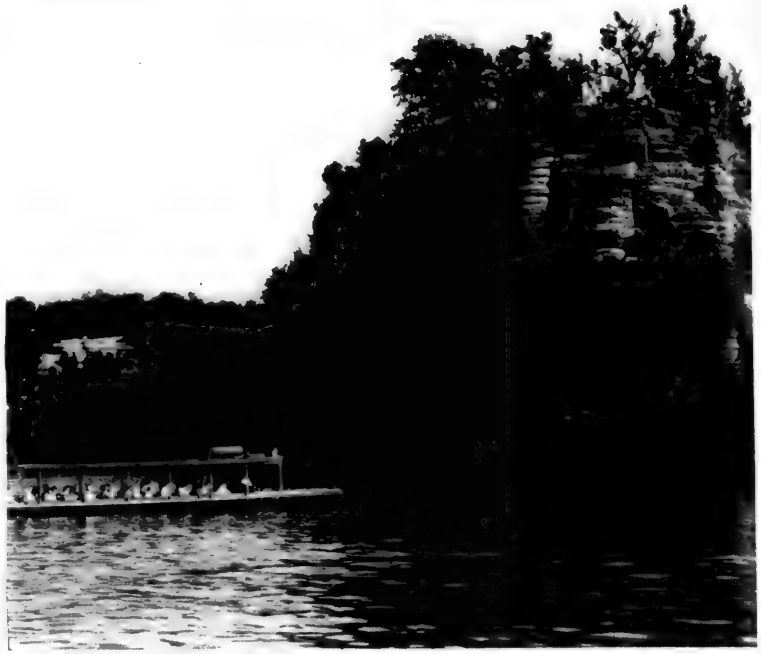
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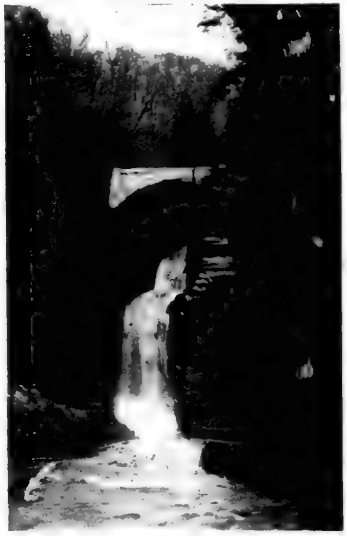
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side of the alley the plan called for horse stalls, a box stall and feed bins. The east side was to be given over to the cows.

According to the plan the cow pen was to be equipped with a high manger like a combination feed trough and dairy manger. Rehling said the cows could be run into the pen, tied, fed and milked. Then they could be freed to move about the pen at will. He pointed out that, if the cows were to be kept clean, the pen would need bedding twice daily. But then, with all that straw on the floor, none of the fertility could get away.

The plan provided for four outside doors to the cow pen to make cleaning easier. "Pull your spreader alongside every week or so and haul the manure right out to the fields where it belongs," the county adviser suggested. And that is the way the Kampwerths have handled manure since the barn was built. There are no manure piles on the farm, except a couple of last year's straw stack butts, and the result is that little plant food goes to waste.

There is always plenty of straw on this farm. The soil-building program has resulted in ample supplies of nitrogen in the soil. This, of course, makes for long stemmed grain crops.

Three years ago Kampwerth moved to town and rented his farm to his son, Alphonse. The son follows the system of soil management practiced by his father. Wheat, the main crop, is followed by alfalfa, corn, oats and red clover. Such a rotation assures plenty of hay and straw for the cows and horses. Then too, there is always corn to use in the dairy ration and to fatten a couple of litters of pigs.

'Phonse plans to use some phosphate on a field or two sometime in the near future. He is anxious to improve the soil even more than it has been improved in the last 20 years. Farm Adviser Twigg is helping him form his plans for a super-fertile farm.

"This farm wouldn't be worth farming if it wasn't for the Farm Bureau," Alphonse explained. "My father learned about limestone and alfalfa from the farm adviser in 1918. It was badly run down then but it raises 25 bushels of wheat almost every year now."

Alphonse is of the second generation of soil-builders in Clinton county. Like the others of his generation, he is facing new soil problems. True, he will continue with the system that so successfully built up his land, but the old plan cannot improve the fertility much beyond its present state. The second generation will test the merits of phosphates and new crop varieties as soil building tools.

Comparing the former value of the farm with its present worth, Kampwerth pointed out that $15 a year is a small price to pay for advice and service that has resulted in raising the value of the land more than 100 per cent. Farm Bureau money-saving services alone are worth more than the annual dues, he said.

Although all the field work on the place is done with horses, Alphonse buys oil and grease for his machinery and gasoline for his car from the Farm Bureau oil company. He carries Farm Bureau auto insurance and Country Life insurance.

Mrs. Kampwerth, busy with Mary Margaret, age 1½, and a tiny baby boy, also finds time to help manage the Leghorn flock and the garden. The hens furnish their share of the income by laying heavily during the fall and winter when eggs bring the best prices. The garden contributes a variety of vegetables which help make a better standard of living possible.

While the first Clinton county soil builders had a hard row to hoe, the second generation will need greater knowledge and skill to equal the record made by their predecessors.

Sheep Shearing Ring Aids Cooperative Wool Marketing

By W. H. TAMMEUS

MORE and more the modern farmer is looking to organized service to do certain jobs connected with his farming operations that require skilled workers. A good example of this is sheep shearing which very few farmers can do themselves. Farmers don't have the proper equipment and the time because the job must be done during the busiest season of the year.

The Livingston and LaSalle County Farm Bureaus have noted these facts and have offered a sheep shearing service to farmers in the county mainly to aid in their cooperative wool marketing program. They have been offering this service for several years with increased participation each year.

The present season in Livingston County is just closing. There the ring has sheared 2,030 head with 11,000 pounds of the wool being marketed through the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association. The wool will be sold to mills in the east on grade by the National Wool Marketing Corporation. This is approximately 30% of the wool grown in Livingston County.

These 2,030 head of sheep were owned by 183 different farmers, an average of 16 sheep per farm. And only when we learn that the farmers in this county have realized an average of 2.4c per pound more for their wool by marketing cooperatively during the past 5 years, can we realize what the program has meant from a dollar and cents standpoint. In 1936, 116 farmers marketed cooperatively 11,742 pounds of wool for 5.6c per pound more than these farmers could have received at shearing time. This was $657.55 more money for the county that year.

Glen Martin, County 4-H Club leader, is in charge of the ring. He gets the farmers to sign up during meetings in January and February and by telephone or personal call during the spring. He makes a map of the county with the location of each wool grower and the number of sheep he has. From this map he works out the daily route of the shearer and calls the farmer the day before the shearer is to arrive.

He sends a helper with the shearer and it is his job to catch sheep and tie fleeces. If the farmer decides to market cooperatively the helper sacks the wool and takes it right along in a trailer provided for this purpose.

The farmer pays 25c per head for shearing. The shearer gets 20c per head and the other 5c is used to pay the helper.

We hope that other counties will see fit to promote their cooperative wool marketing program by offering a shearing and pick-up service similar to that of Livingston and LaSalle counties.

The U. S. will be host to the World's Poultry Congress in 1939. Illinois' participation will be directed by a Council of which J. H. Lloyd, director of the State Department of Agriculture, is chairman. An item of $10,000 has been included in the State Department budget for a suitable exhibit from Illinois at the exhibition.

Champaign County Home Bureau reports having planted 600 trees, fruit and shade, during the past year, according to Mrs. Glen Gordan, county president.

AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL
Vol. 1 Chicago, Ill., July 1, 1937 No. 1

FARM ACCIDENTS LEAD

MORE THAN 1100 CLAIMS ARE FILED

Nearly 1200 claims against farm operators by injured employees have been filed thus far with the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company. In each case these employees were accidentally killed or injured while working for some Farm Bureau member who was protected against long-drawn-out lawsuits and costly cash settlements.

Most injuries occurred while employees were engaged in regular farm work, such as plowing, haying, harvesting, or caring for farm animals. Off season jobs like cutting wood, butchering, fencing and building also added to the toll of hired hands killed or seriously injured. Safety experts point out that there is little a man can do around a farm that does not subject him to some kind of hazard.

I. A. A. COMPANY PAYS $33,000

During the seven years that Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company has offered Employers Liability Insurance it has paid out more than $33,000 in protecting employers against the common law liability for negligence connected with injuries to employees.

"Common Law Liability for injury or death to employees" — every farmer who employs labor knows how the courts can interpret that phrase. Protect yourself against claims with insurance in your own company.

With eyes, arms, legs, fingers, hands and feet of employees in constant danger of accident during the whole year, no member employer of labor can afford to be without protection.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS SEE THE AGENT IN YOUR COUNTY FARM BUREAU OFFICE.

Important!

The Farmer-Employer is specifically exempted from the provisions of the Illinois Workmen's Compensation Act. But he is not exempt from liability under the Common Law for the death of or injury to an employee engaged in farming operations. Far-sighted farmer-employers know they cannot afford to gamble on their luck. For only a few cents a day you can be completely protected against loss.

PROTECTS YOU UP TO $10,000

Farmer-employers are not exempt from liability for accident or death to their employees. They have a Common Law Liability and need the protection of liability insurance.

Farmer-Employers' Liability Insurance in Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company protects you up to $5,000 for the injury or death of any one employee. It protects you up to $10,000 for any single accident in which more than one employee may be involved.

"Protection" means that your own insurance company pays all court costs, lawyers' fees, expense of medical or surgical first aid, hospital bills, interest and investigation or adjustment charges in case of liability. It covers all regular or extra help employed in farming operations.

Only A Few Cents A Day

When you have a Farmer-Employers' Liability Policy you pay only the actual cost of the insurance. Experience shows that you can be adequately protected against common law liability for about 2½ cents per day. You pay only your just share of the losses (about 50 cents a month per man) plus clerical expense

FARMER-EMPLOYERS SHOULD PROTECT SELVES AGAINST POSSIBLE LOSSES

Harvest Time Brings Many Hazards, Hundreds Are Injured

More farm workers are killed each year than any other class of employees. In 1935, approximately 25% of all employees killed while at their work in the U. S. were farm workers. Figures show that for each death reported, from 10 to 30 non-fatal farm injuries occur. This varies with the season of the year.

Records of farm deaths and injuries during 1936 indicate that haying is the most hazardous farm job. Grain harvesting too leads to many casualties.

The character of farm accident depends largely on the amount of machinery used. In addition to the danger involved in handling mechanical equipment during the harvest period, there is the danger of excessive heat, falls from hay mows, loads of hay or grain bundles and the danger of handling horses that suddenly become unmanageable because of heat and flies. Records show that spring and summer months contribute more than their share to farm accidents.

HOW EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY INSURANCE OPERATES

Each policyholder pays a $5.00 policy fee to cover the cost of handling the application, commission to agent, issuing the policy, clerical work, postage, etc. He is also required to take a $10 surplus share in the company.

He is then required to put up a premium deposit for the first six months insurance. This deposit is $5 for each six months of labor which the employer estimates he will have during the year. For example, if a farm operator has one man working for him throughout the year he would have 12 months of labor and would be required to make an advance premium deposit of $10 or a total of $25 initial payment.

At the end of the six months period he would file with the company a labor record showing how much labor he actually had. Then he pays only for the labor actually employed during the six months period.

The surplus share and premium deposit is a guarantee to other members of the company that will pay at the end of each months period his pro rata sh of the losses. If a policyhol decides to cancel his insurance surplus share and premium posit are returned to him an deduction is made if he has his pro rata share of the cos operating the company du that first six months period not, the company will make deduction from his deposit return the balance.

A farmer who employs men regularly would hav months of labor during th on which he would pay $20 ium deposit, ($5 for e months of labor), $10.00 s share and $5.00 policy fe total of $35.00, etc. Thes annual premium calls duri the past seven years have an to 50 cents for each mo hired labor. In other wo actual cost to an employer average of one hired ma larly is about $3.00 e



FELLOW FARM BUREAU MEMBERS:

WE BORROWED THE BIGGEST TYPEWRITER IN CHICAGO TO WRITE AND TELL YOU THAT YOUR COMPANY, COUNTRY LIFE, IS DRIVING AHEAD TO MAKE NEW RECORDS IN LIFE INSURANCE HISTORY. AT THE CLOSE OF LAST MONTH WE HAD MORE THAN $105,000,000.00 OF BUSINESS IN FORCE WITH A LEADING POSITION AMONG LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN GROWTH, LOW MORTALITY, LOW NET COST.

SIXTY-TWO THOUSAND POLICY HOLDERS THUS
HAVE TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF COUNTRY LIFE'S

PANTES IN GROWTH, [illegible]

SIXTY-TWO THOUSAND POLICY HOLDERS THUS FAR HAVE TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF COUNTRY LIFE'S MONEY-SAVING RATES, CREATING $105,000,000.00 IN ESTATES AND PROVIDING FUTURE RETIREMENT INCOME.

WE WANT YOU WHO OWN AND CONTROL COUNTRY LIFE TO KNOW THAT YOUR 700 GENERAL AND SPECIAL AGENTS ARE OUT FIGHTING TO KEEP YOUR COMPANY OF UNSURPASSED STRENGTH AND RECORD PERFORMANCE IN THE LEAD IN THE LIFE INSURANCE FIELD. A BILLION DOLLAR COMPANY IN ILLINOIS IS COUNTRY LIFE'S GOAL. WITH THE COMBINED STRENGTH AND SUPPORT OF 70,000 FARM BUREAU MEMBERS BEHIND THE COMPANY, OUR BEST EFFORTS ARE DEDICATED TO THIS GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT.

SINCERELY YOURS,

Earl A. Smith

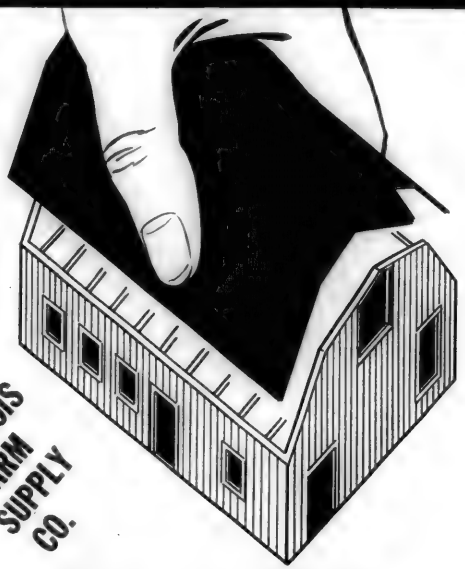
PRESIDENT.

STRENGTH

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Like adding a NEW ROOF at

3/4¢ PER SQUARE FOOT



ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

ROOF COATING

★ Leaking Roofs cause large losses in feed and equipment — as well as the ultimate destruction of buildings. These losses can be stopped either by adding a new roof or by reviving the old one with I.F.S. ROOF COATING at 3/4c per square foot.

I.F.S. ROOF COATING stops rust on old metal roofs, — seals broken seams and fills expanded nail holes. A metal roof will never wear out if kept protected with I.F.S. ROOF COATING.



★ I.F.S. FIBROUS ROOF COATING revives the felt of old composition roofs which have dried out and cracked open. This is an especially prepared roof coating — gives long time protection and wear.

FREE



To make application easier and to assure you of a smooth protective surface, we give this ROOF BRUSH with each 30 or 50 gallon drum of I.F.S. ROOF COATING — a 75c value — FREE!

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

696 S. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Observations

By the Editor

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It's easy to read one side of a case and make up your mind. A lot of folks do just that . . . the reason there is so much prejudice among metropolitan newspaper readers against a national program for agriculture. I had about come to the conclusion that the C.I.O. is a racket. Then in came a man whose honesty and integrity I respect. He threw some light on the other side of the picture.

He pointed out that work in the steel mills is exceedingly hard and dangerous; that the steel workers have never been organized, never had a real voice in managing their own affairs, in securing better working conditions. He reminded me that the United States Steel Corp. had signed an agreement with the labor organization when a majority of the workers voted to allow it to represent them in collective bargaining; that this company was having no strikes or trouble. He compared the tactics of the independent steel company heads to those used by a certain milk distributor during a producer's milk strike. In that controversy gangsters employed by the distributor were largely responsible for the destruction of the company's milk trucks — an effort to arouse public opinion against striking farmers.

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(to page 18)



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"They are Interested In Everything About the Farm."



EVERETT LEIGH AND HERD SIRE
"We Have Tax Receipts That Go Back To 1840."

Jersey Cows and the Leighs Make Farming Pay

Dairy Herd and Farm Bureau - Farm Management Records Play Important Part in Success

WHEREVER you find an excellent herd of cattle, a good job of farming being done, and a farm in a high state of fertility, you're likely also to find a smart operator, and a farm and herd that have been handed down from one generation to another. And nine times out of ten on such a farm you will find a man who not only believes in the Farm Bureau but assumes some active responsibility for its maintenance and success.

In England many a farm has been operated by the same family for 500 years and more. In Illinois long tenure means 100 years or less. It was on such a farm in Knox county not long ago, that we discovered a topnotch Jersey breeder, Everett Leigh, on a fertile farm of a half section — the original 80 of which was a grant from the government to his great grandfather.

"We have tax receipts that go back to 1840," Leigh said. "Only 80 of our present 320 belonged to my great grandfather."

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"Now there's Boma over there," said Leigh pointing to a slender, clean-cut matron who eyed the strangers — Farm Adviser Arnold R. Kemp and myself. "She's a 500 pound fat cow. Her daughter, Lady, made 400 pounds of butterfat with her first calf. Lady is milking about 32 pounds a day now with her second. And there's June over there in the corner. She also made 400 pounds as a first calf heifer. Bessie is another 500 pounder. And Queen, the daughter of Bessie, will make close to 400 pounds in her first milking."

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"I suppose you made these records on four times a day milking with plenty of beet pulp, fancy rations and special treatment," I suggested.

"Nothing of the kind," countered Everett. "We milk twice a day and feed a home-grown ration of ground corn, oats and ground soybeans. It figures about a 12½ per cent protein ration and we supplement it with alfalfa and soybean hay. We don't feed silage. This is not a dairy country, and it's hard to get help to fill silo."

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Take a look at the 1934 and '35 records.

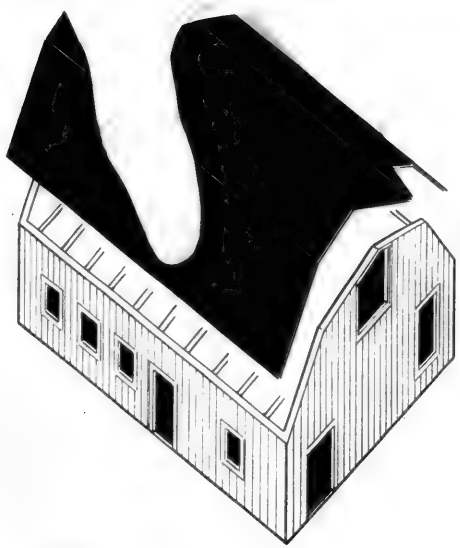
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All the cream produced on the Everett Leigh farm goes to the Galesburg Producers Creamery. In 1935 this small herd produced more than $1,200 worth of milk and cream. With higher prices last year, the farm account book now at the State University for analysis, will show greater returns. Other cash crops are hogs and wheat. In 1935 the hog department cashed in about $3,000, including the benefit payment. Last year it ran about $2,500.

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Bonnie, 10 and Barbara, 8, the wide-awake Leigh daughters, are pupils at the Goose Neck school just down the road. They and their mother are interested in everything that is going on, and do their part to make the farm yield a satisfactory return on the investment.



SOME OF THE JERSEYS
"Now There's Boma — She's A 500 Pound Cow."



MILK SCALES AND RECORD
"We Milk Twice A Day and Feed A Home-Grown Ration."

OBSERVATIONS (Cont'd)

C.I.O. is settling grievances which were formerly ignored. More power to the C.I.O. It is freeing the steel slaves."

So I am not so sure about calling out the federal troops to stop the picketers any more than I favor acts to prevent organized milk producers from enforcing the right of collective bargaining. In the heat of a strike you may expect both sides to go to excesses. And a mob is always dangerous. The mob spirit frequently makes murderers out of persons who normally are decent enough citizens, particularly where there have been unfair tactics and oppression.

There must be excessive profits in the steel business at times to pay Eugene Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel, more than a million dollars in salary and bonuses in one year. And scores of other steel executives got from $100,000 up to $500,000 in salaries and bonuses. Maybe they earned that much money. I don't know but I have my doubts. At any rate, when the fellow stripped to the waist and facing terrific heat in a steel mill every day, says he isn't getting a fair break on the company's profits, we should be willing to listen.

In Chicago you see many examples of racketeering, some under the guise of labor unions. And I am convinced that labor groups frequently work against their best interests by demanding too high an hourly wage scale, a condition that's responsible for much unemployment. But the point of this story is that there are two sides to a question. And it's still good advice to question even the news items in many newspapers. Are the papers giving us an unbiased view of the issues and the facts? Labor no doubt has as much difficulty as the farmer in getting a fair picture of its problems before the public.

Rural Youth Groups View Livestock Markets



D. L. SWANSON, MANAGER OF THE CHICAGO PRODUCERS Commission association, points to Producers' sales pens from top of the Exchange building.



READY TO ANSWER QUESTIONS AND CONDUCT the tour of the Union Stock Yards was Ray E. Miller, center, IAA director of livestock marketing.



"ON THE FENCE" AT JUDGING CATTLE WEIGHTS. Much of the information and experience the boys got on the tour will be useful when they market their own livestock.



JUDGING, TOO, ON THE PROGRAM These young stockmen are placing a ring of steers in the Producers pens at National Stock Yards, East St. Louis.



ACTUAL PRACTICE AT ESTIMATING weights, grades and prices soon convinced the boys that cattle salesmen had a real job.



FIFTY YOUNG STOCKMEN FROM NINE COUNTIES turned out, May 26, for the instructive tour of the Peoria Stock Yards arranged by the Peoria Producers and the IAA. At East St. Louis, May 24, 70 youths from 15 counties made the tour and 62 young farmers from 11 counties visited the Chicago market, May 27.



OH! OH! A Steer switched his tail.



Left: Hank Brunnemeyer, JoDaviess farm adviser, center leans over for a better view.

Right: The Peoria tour started off in a huddle.



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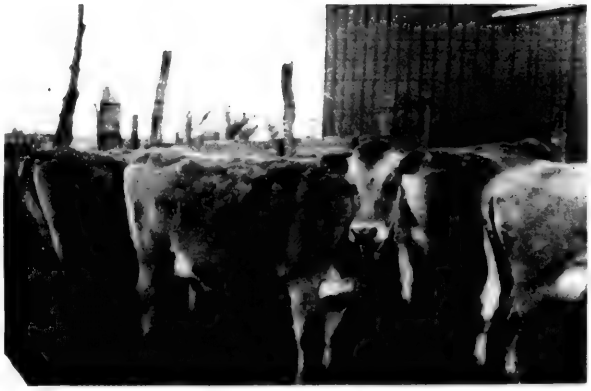
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Bonnie, 10 and Barbara, 8, the wide-awake Leigh daughters, are pupils at the Goose Neck school just down the road. They and their mother are interested in everything that is going on, and do their part to make the farm yield a satisfactory return on the investment.



SOME OF THE JERSEYS
"Now There's Boma — She's A 500 Pound Cow."

MILK SCALES AND RECORD
"We Milk Twice A Day and Feed A Home-Grown Ration."



OBSERVATIONS (Cont'd)

C.I.O. is settling grievances which were formerly ignored. More power to the C.I.O. It is freeing the steel slaves."

So I am not so sure about calling out the federal troops to stop the pickets any more than I favor acts to prevent organized milk producers from enforcing the right of collective bargaining. In the heat of a strike you may expect both sides to go to excesses. And a mob is always dangerous. The mob spirit frequently makes murderers out of persons who normally are decent enough citizens, particularly where there have been unfair tactics and oppression.

There must be excessive profits in the steel business at times to pay Eugene Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel, more than a million dollars in salary and bonuses in one year. And scores of other steel executives got from $100,000 up to $500,000 in salaries and bonuses. Maybe they earned that much money. I don't know but I have my doubts. At any rate, when the fellow stripped to the waist and facing terrific heat in a steel mill every day, says he isn't getting a fair break on the company's profits, we should be willing to listen.

In Chicago you see many examples of racketeering, some under the guise of labor unions. And I am convinced that labor groups frequently work against their best interests by demanding too high an hourly wage scale, a condition that's responsible for much unemployment. But the point of this story is that there are two sides to a question. And it's still good advice to question even the news items in many newspapers Are the papers giving us an unbiased view of the issues and the facts? Labor no doubt has as much difficulty as the farmer in getting a fair picture of its problems before the public.



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Rural Youth Groups View Livestock Markets



D. L. SWANSON, MANAGER OF THE CHICAGO PRODUCERS Commission association, points to Producers' sales pens from top of the Exchange building.



READY TO ANSWER QUESTIONS AND CONDUCT the tour of the Union Stock Yards was Ray E. Miller, center, IAA director of livestock marketing.



"ON THE FENCE" AT JUDGING CATTLE WEIGHTS. Much of the information and experience the boys got on the tour will be useful when they market their own livestock.



JUDGING, TOO, ON THE PROGRAM These young stockmen are placing a ring of steers in the Producers pens at National Stock Yards, East St. Louis.



ACTUAL PRACTICE AT ESTIMATING weights, grades and prices soon convinced the boys that cattle salesmen had a real job.



FIFTY YOUNG STOCKMEN FROM NINE COUNTIES turned out, May 26, for the instructive tour of the Peoria Stock Yards arranged by the Peoria Producers and the IAA. At East St. Louis, May 24, 70 youths from 15 counties made the tour and 62 young farmers from 11 counties visited the Chicago market, May 27.



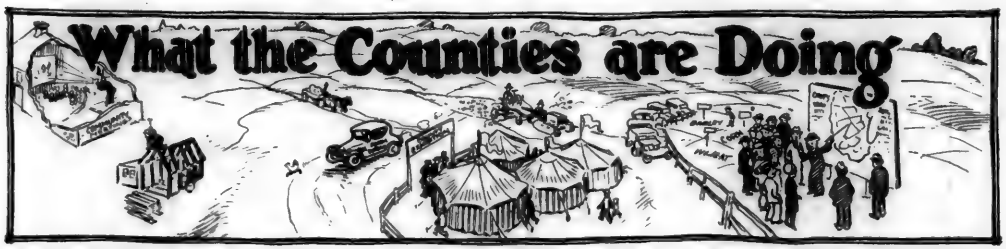
OH! OH! A Steer switched his tail.



Left: Hank Brunnemeyer, JoDaviess farm adviser, center leans over for a better view.

Right: The Peoria tour started off in a huddle.





Ford County Farm Bureau recently moved into first floor offices.

On April 29, $39,500 of new Country Life Insurance was written in Ford county.

May seeding of alfalfa has proved successful in Menard county.

Orders for hybrid seed corn for the 1938 crop have already come into the Menard county Farm Bureau office.

LaSalle county farmers received $250,000 for participation in the 1936 Soil Conservation program.

Crime in Marshall and Putnam counties will be fought by the newly formed farmers protective association which has arranged to have deputy sheriffs appointed in every township in the two counties.

When the Livingston County Farm Bureau building is remodeled it will have more offices, a lowered ceiling, two entrances to the basement meeting room and a kitchen.

An Ogle county committee is pushing arrangements for the opening of the new Ogle County Service Company.

Lawrence County Farm Bureau reports 60 new members and a full quota.

Serious damage by clover leaf weevils has been reported in Tazewell county.

And Now A Farm Bureau romance! The date of Miss Willa Lower's marriage to William Gray was announced recently in the Hancock County Farm Bureau Bulletin. She was employed in the Farm Bureau office, he is county conservation chairman.

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A one day drive in White county netted 54 new members. The success of the drive is attributed to the fact that it was unusually well-planned. Eighty new members have been signed since January 1.

W. H. Coultas of Champaign formerly employed by the Soybean Marketing Association, is now a member of the Sales Promotion Department of Allied Mills.

Champaign and McLean counties report progress in setting up their cold storage locker co-operatives. Whiteside, Knox and many other counties are studying the project.

Paul M. Krows, formerly agricultural teacher in the Atwood High School, is the new farm adviser in Moultrie county.

"The membership of the Knox County Farm Bureau now stands at 1,411, a new high for the county," Harold Roberts, chairman of the membership committee, reports. He says that 152 new members have been signed since January 1.

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Effingham county farmers spread 18,154 tons of limestone in 1936. Farm Adviser Evans says there is need for 750,000 additional tons.

Lloyd D. Graham, Lovington Ag teacher, is McLean county's new assistant farm adviser.



MOKENA DAIRY HERD IMPROVERS, WILL COUNTY

Seated — left to right: A. C. Guethor, sec'y-treas.; Conrad Bormet, president; John Schilling, vice-president; Marion Owen, director. Standing — left to right: J. G. Cash, U. of I.; L. W. Braham, farm adviser; Donald Swinford, tester; Chas. Erickson, director. Most of the members come from a single community.

National Holstein Sale Hits $395 Average On 86 Head



KING BESSIE'S $2200 DAUGHTER
Left to right: Bessie Ormsby Fobes Maid (Butter 779 lbs. at 2 yrs. milk 17,730 lbs.) Bob and Mrs. Rasmussen. J. D. Allen.

A GROUP of Hancock County Farm Bureau members known as the Adrian Holstein Company figured dramatically in the National Holstein Sale, June 3, held on Elmwood Farm near Deerfield in Lake county, Illinois. The sale itself of 86 head averaged $395.00, which includes a number of heifer and bull calves. But one of the "tops" of the sale was the seven-year-old sire, Carnation Sir Inka Bessie, out of the world's record cow (Carnation Ormsby Butter King), with a record of 1,752 pounds of butter and 38,606 pounds of milk in a year. This bull was consigned by the Hancock County breeders, and sold for $1,200 to Carnation Farms, Seattle, Washington. Six head sold for $1,000 or more.

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The University of Illinois' five-year-old cow, Illini Creator Ladoga Queen, with a record of 813.5 pounds of butter in a year, as a four-year-old brought $370. The top price on bulls was $1,900 paid by Pabst Farms, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, for a young bull consigned by Mount Victoria Farms, Quebec, Canada. Demand for young cows was exceptionally strong, commented Fieldman E. M. Clark of the National Holstein-Friesian Association.

The Hancock County breeders (see page 9) all have small herds of eight to fifteen cows each. With the help of the Farm Bureau they recently reorganized their cow testing association. They purchased a bull that brought $1,200 five years ago for $1000. Each of the six men stood his share of the cost. The two-year-old daughters of the bull Sir Inka are milking 50 to 60 pounds of milk a day with their first calves, and the three-year-olds are producing 60 to 70 pounds a day, according to Earl Whitcomb. One of the bull's daughters sold in the sale for $375.

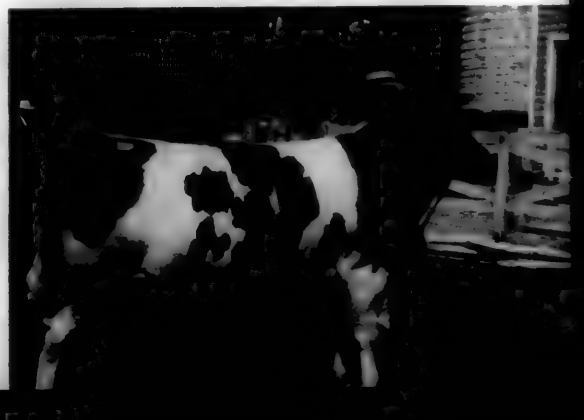


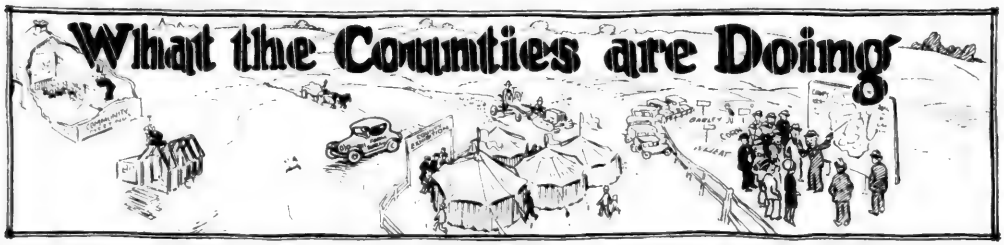
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PUREBREDS COMING BACK
This cow, a linebred descendant of the famous bull Johanna Rag Apple Pabst, brought $1000.



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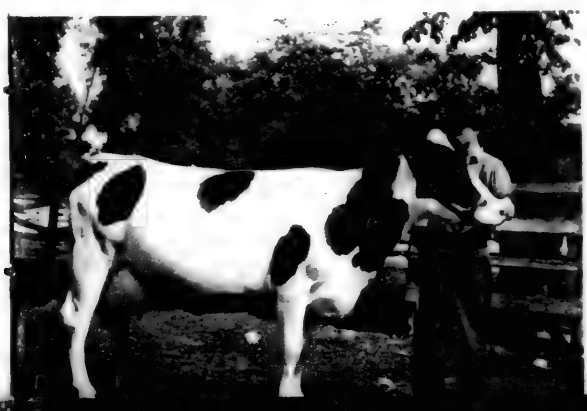
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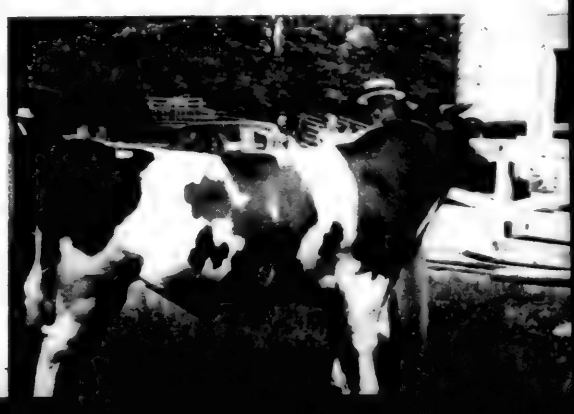


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Roosevelt Backs New Farm Bill

(Continued from page 4)

version program — the purchase of butter and cheese when the price was broken, and the distribution of the butter and cheese by the relief agencies in the various states. We did that, and I think it did some good, again this past winter. Now it seems to me that that is the practical way to protect the ever normal granary for dairy."

Rep. Cummings, of Colorado: I want to make a suggestion. I am not going to make a defense for the Secretary because he does not need any help but this bill is different from the ordinary bill. This bill takes into account both the consumer and the producer.

There has been some discussion here and on the floor of the House about corn being imported. I noticed the quotation of corn yesterday was $1.40. Hogs two days ago at 12 cents. Cattle on the average high but I have fed several hundred of them even with high priced feed and made plenty on them.

Now this bill is going to take care of the consumer as well as the farmer and I think we ought to give some consideration to the fact, even if we should pass a bill that would mean paying these farmers a lot of money, if we have got as a result the ever-normal granary which is a protection to the consumer it differs from any legislation passed for industry. This differs from any form of tariff because the fellows who are protected collect the tariff and just put the proceeds in their pockets. The manufacturer of boots, shoes or clothing, or other manufacturers, do not share that protection with the public; they pocket it, and so far as I know this is the first bill since I have been in Congress that has tried to take care of the fellow that eats the stuff and the farmer who produces it, and although I may be wrong, I think it is worthy of serious thought.

Secretary Wallace: I think you have made a very excellent statement, Mr. Cummings, and I think that is the very heart of this bill; it is a protection to the consumer as well as the farmer. ***

Mr. Coffee: I am in accord with the ever-normal granary proposition but I am getting over to the step where compulsory control comes in, for instance, when the quotas are established and whether a man is a cooperator or a non-cooperator in case he should feed his hogs or cattle any corn in excess of his quota he would be subject to a penalty tax of 50 cents per bushel for the corn that he fed in excess of his quota, whether he was a cooperator or not. That is a feature that I think will bring unfavorable reaction.

What in your judgment would be the effect on the livestock producer out in the West?

Secretary Wallace: I would say this bill is more important to the welfare of the livestock producer and the dairyman than it is to any other single crop; I would say that as a man who has spent nearly 30 years of his life studying the relationship between feed grain and livestock.****

Secretary Wallace: Mr. Chairman, I think all of us realize that we face a most difficult problem if I might make just one more statement with regard to this parity matter. In my observation, Mr. Chairman, the farm group has reached the conclusion that as a group it will not abandon the concept of parity price and parity income, no matter what the present situation may be. They will continue to fight for it.*****



You'll feel surer if you ride on Brunswick Safety-Tested Tires. They're doubly tested. Rubber and cord must come up to standards of the industry's finest laboratory. Finished tires are constantly tested under actual driving conditions more severe than you'll ever meet.

Every Brunswick Super Service Tire protects you with these Four Safety Features — Uniform Cure, Special Insulated Cords — Double Shock Absorber and Extra Safe Tread. Result — tires you can always trust — tires so well designed and made that you can count on longer, safer mileage.

Big Dividends in Brunswick safety and comfort can be yours by inquiring at your County Service Company today.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.
608 S. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO.

Producers' Creamery NEWS



News . . . and VIEWS

"Our truck salesmen have brought in 181 new producers," reports Chelsea Williams of Carbondale. "For the month of May over April, we have had an increase of a little better than 50% in volume. Our volume so far this year over the same period last year shows an increase of nearly 20%. Prairie Farms butter sales have increased 30% during May, in spite of the fact that we raised the price one cent. The quality of the butter has improved considerably, due to the fact that we are getting out of the onion season."

The first five months of 1937 showed a 12½ per cent increase in volume of butter over the same period in '36, reports J. F. Randolph of the Producers' Creamery of Peoria. "In May, 1937, we had a gain of 23½ per cent over May, 1936. We will have three insulated trucks gathering cream twice a week in our territory by July 1."

Mt. Sterling Creamery Salesman's Contest in May was won by Ernest Ransom who picks up cream in Scott and Cass Counties. He brought in 162 more cans of cream than in April. Elmer Beckman of Adams was a close second with 161 cans increase. Raymond Cecil of Hancock County was third with an increase of 150 cans. Others who increased enough to qualify in the contest were Glen Egbert, Herman Lewis and James Metternich. With Tuttle tasting butter and Cate cracking eggs around the plant, the quality program is getting underway at a rapid rate, says Manager T. H. Hafer.

The Producers' Creamery of Galesburg has just completed its largest month's production. During May 108,500 pounds of Prairie Farms Butter were churned which exceeded the previous record for one month by over 2,000 pounds. Volume for the first five months of 1937 shows an increase over the same period of 1936 by 12% although the actual production per patron is somewhat lower than last year.

June production will undoubtedly exceed that of May by at least 10,000 pounds as pasture conditions are almost ideal and production is still increasing, reports Forrest Moberg, Galesburg. Government buying for relief purposes is taking the slack out of the market and keeping it in a firm position. The quality of cream received has steadily improved. Prairie Farms is recognized as the highest quality butter sold in this community and local sales are increasing. Forty cream cooling tanks have been installed so far and many more are inquiring about them.

Increased interest in the production of quality cream suitable for making Certified 92 score Prairie Farms butter has been stimulated by the summer premium of 2c per pound butterfat, says Farmers Creamery Co., Bloomington. This premium became effective May 1 and will likely continue into September.

Through a campaign direct to prospective door patrons Farmers Creamery Company of Bloomington showed a marked increase in door business during the six weeks following May 8. During this period the number of deliveries of cream brought to the door was 30% greater than for the same period a year ago.

Pounds of butterfat sent by various counties during May of this year compared with the month previous show the following increases: Macoupin-Greene, 40.28%; Logan, 37.79%; Livingston, 33.12%; LaSalle, 31.24%; McLean, 30.99%; Grundy, 30.37%; Macon, 30.27%; DeWitt, 26.62%.

Three counties show a definite increase over a year ago. Namely, Logan, McLean and LaSalle. These counties are listed in order of their percentage gain.

Farmers Creamery is now handling a small volume of eggs which are graded into three grades and offered to merchants in case lots. This plan of grading has stimulated markets for higher quality eggs and already one chain store has expressed a desire to sell Prairie Farms eggs in cartons as soon as they are available. The creamery expects to enlarge its volume before launching such a sales program. In the meantime it will continue to experiment with the quality of eggs received. One noticeable improvement is in the cleanliness of eggs received now as compared with when the purchase of eggs was begun.

Producers' Creamery of Mt. Sterling made 74% more butter in May than in April. Plenty of rain and green pastures, and the addition of 121 new patrons made this possible.



A PAGE FROM ILLINOIS HISTORY
Monroe county Young People, June 12, dramatized the life of Commandant Soucier who built Ft. Chartres in 1719.

A truck driver who recently drove his 750,000th mile without any kind of an accident advises other drivers to "stay far enough behind the car ahead so you will have both time and room if he does the unexpected."

Marketeering stockmen who sell their livestock direct are costing producers millions of dollars a year in lower price levels, says H. H. Parke, president, Chicago Producers Commission Association.

Sanitary Milk Producers paid $1400 in quarantine benefits to 60 members when their milk was shut off from the St. Louis market by health authorities because of contagious diseases in the families. Clinton county, with 12 claims, benefited by $500.

V. D. Evans, farm adviser in Effingham county, has accepted the appointment as adviser in LaSalle county to succeed C. E. Gates. Gates is planning to go into the hybrid seed corn business with his father, H. L. Gates, in Douglas county.

The French Chamber of Deputies voted recently 357-215 to fix the price of wheat. Committees to control production and sale will be set up throughout France.

Successful cream drives have been made in Logan, McLean, Livingston and Grundy counties recently with the splendid cooperation of county leaders. In every community the co-op creamery is looked upon with favor. Producers accept and recognize it as the most logical market for their butterfat.

Speaking of putting things end to end, the Producers Creamery, Olney handled 5 miles of eggs — 11,484 dozen — during April, reports C. W. Simpson, mgr. The May volume of cream will exceed the best month of '36. Since Mar. 1, 119 new cream patrons have been added. In the prize "set of dishes" contest, one set has been delivered and seven more women have qualified, says Simpson.

Director K. T. Smith represented the IAA at the state-wide Anti-Weed Campaign committee meeting in Springfield recently. Clinton and Randolph counties, K. T. says, have done some excellent work in cleaning grass and clover seeds to remove weed seed. The new Rice Cleaner is said to remove plantain and buckhorn seed from clover.

Pole Setting Ceremony Held in Scott County

(See pictures page 5)

Several hundred farmers, townspeople and officials from Scott, Pike, Green and Morgan counties gathered in Riggston township, Scott county, Saturday, June 12, at a pole setting to celebrate beginning of construction of the 626 mile line of the co-operative Illinois Rural Electric Company.

The project now underway will serve approximately 2,300 customers and will require an expenditure of around $688,000. It will bring electricity to 16 villages in addition to the farms. It is one of 300 similar projects underway in the United States sponsored by the Rural Electrification Administration and local co-operative groups.

Engineer H. L. Caldwell of Jacksonville said that the project will use 11,000 poles or 160 carloads, 1,200,000 pounds of wire or 20 carloads, 1500 transformers and 200 tons of miscellaneous material. At the peak of employment between 100 and 150 men will be given work. The labor bill will run around $100,000.

Earl C. Smith, president of the IAA, the principal speaker, was introduced by Chairman Judge Barnes, Jacksonville, as an outstanding leader of national prominence, and head of the largest farm organization of its kind in the country.

In his address, Mr. Smith called attention to the conference of farm representatives called by President Roosevelt in 1933 primarily to control farm surpluses and raise farm prices. He asserted that President Roosevelt had delivered on all of his promises made at that conference and that higher farm prices were responsible for a large measure of recovery in the United States.

Speaking of the electric project, Mr. Smith said, "This is your company. The degree of success you achieve here rests in your hands."

He compared the development of rural electrification in that territory to the work of the small group that initiated the movement to get the paved road, now known as U. S. 36, along which the celebration was held. "It is our privilege and responsibility," he continued, "to make this a better community and a better world for the boys and girls who will soon take our places."

Colonel C. W. Sass of the IAA staff told the group that there is more to electricity than its use in lighting. He emphasized the fact that the chief value of electricity to the farmer is in saving labor. Other speakers dwelled on the fact that the project belongs to the community, that each prospective user and member should regard it as his company. Each has some responsibility to make it succeed.

Telegrams were read from Governor Horner, Congressman Scott Lucas, John M. Carmody, REA Administrator, and others. "The people have already waited too long for electricity," telegraphed Carmody, "so push your project ahead with all possible speed. Then you can have a more important celebration when you are ready to turn on the current."



MAKING THE 'HOPPERS HOP

Peoria county farmers who attended this grasshopper control demonstration learned what to do to protect their crops when the little 'hoppers hatched. Similar instruction was carried on all over the state last month as farmers prepared for an insect war.

THEY SOLD $80,000 OF COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE IN ONE DAY

Like an old fashioned husking bee, General Agents from Champaign, Edgar, Iroquois, Macon, Moultrie and Piatt counties, helped Vermilion county special agents with their work, June 7. Bernie Mosier and Russell Graham, district fieldmen (front row, left) did their bits, too.



John Spencer to IAA Heads Soil Conservation

John R. Spencer, farm adviser in Rock Island county since 1929, was recently employed as director of the new Soil Conservation Department of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Mr. Spencer expects to join the IAA staff early in July.

Spencer is a graduate of the University of Illinois, College of Agriculture. Before going to Rock Island county he did agricultural extension work in Kentucky.

The Rock Island County Farm Bureau set up many new services and was active in organizing the Quality Milk Association and the Producers Dairy of Moline during Mr. Spencer's service.

At a recent meeting Ben H. Bollman was elected president of the Rock Island Farm Bureau to fill the unexpired term of the late Edgar Walther.

Making the Farm Woman's Task Easier

By NELL FLATT GOODMAN

Man works from sun to sun,
But women's work is never done.
—Anonymous

THE man on the step ladder stopped pounding when he saw me standing outside the screen door. He clambered down and answered my inquiry at the same time.

"Mrs. Edna Jenkins? No, she's not home, but I'm Mr. Jenkins, can I help you?"

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Home Bureau indeed! More like a better living bureau.

Mrs. Edna Jenkins of Vermilion County, Believes that Choosing Essentials is Important In Making Farm Life Happier

Pole Setting Ceremony Held in Scott County

(See pictures page 5)

Several hundred farmers, townspeople and officials from Scott, Pike, Green and Morgan counties gathered in Riggston township, Scott county, Saturday, June 12, at a pole setting to celebrate beginning of construction of the 626 mile line of the co-operative Illinois Rural Electric Company.

The project now underway will serve approximately 2,300 customers and will require an expenditure of around $688,000. It will bring electricity to 16 villages in addition to the farms. It is one of 300 similar projects underway in the United States sponsored by the Rural Electrification Administration and local co-operative groups.

Engineer H. L. Caldwell of Jacksonville said that the project will use 11,000 poles or 160 carloads, 1,200,000 pounds of wire or 20 carloads, 1500 transformers and 200 tons of miscellaneous material. At the peak of employment between 100 and 150 men will be given work. The labor bill will run around $100,000.

Earl C. Smith, president of the IAA, the principal speaker, was introduced by Chairman Judge Barnes, Jacksonville, as an outstanding leader of national prominence, and head of the largest farm organization of its kind in the country.

In his address, Mr. Smith called attention to the conference of farm representatives called by President Roosevelt in 1933 primarily to control farm surpluses and raise farm prices. He asserted that President Roosevelt had delivered on all of his promises made at that conference and that higher farm prices were responsible for a large measure of recovery in the United States.

Speaking of the electric project, Mr. Smith said, "This is your company. The degree of success you achieve here rests in your hands."

He compared the development of rural electrification in that territory to the work of the small group that initiated the movement to get the paved road, now known as U. S. 36, along which the celebration was held. "It is our privilege and responsibility," he continued, "to make this a better community and a better world for the boys and girls who will soon take our places."

Colonel C. W. Sass of the IAA staff told the group that there is more to electricity than its use in lighting. He emphasized the fact that the chief value of electricity to the farmer is in saving labor. Other speakers dwelled on the fact that the project belongs to the community, that each prospective user and member should regard it as his company. Each has some responsibility to make it succeed.

Telegrams were read from Governor Horner, Congressman Scott Lucas, John M. Carmody, REA Administrator, and others. "The people have already waited too long for electricity," telegraphed Carmody, "so push your project ahead with all possible speed. Then you can have a more important celebration when you are ready to turn on the current."



MAKING THE 'HOPPERS HOP

Peoria county farmers who attended this grasshopper control demonstration learned what to do to protect their crops when the little 'hoppers hatched. Similar instruction was carried on all over the state last month as farmers prepared for an insect war.

THEY SOLD $80,000 OF COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE IN ONE DAY

Like an old fashioned husking bee, General Agents from Champaign, Edgar, Iroquois, Macon, Moultrie and Piatt counties, helped Vermilion county special agents with their work, June 7. Bernie Mosier and Russell Graham, district fieldmen (front row, left) did their bits, too.



John Spencer to IAA Heads Soil Conservation

John R. Spencer, farm adviser in Rock Island county since 1929, was recently employed as director of the new Soil Conservation Department of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Mr. Spencer expects to join the IAA staff early in July.

Spencer is a graduate of the University of Illinois, College of Agriculture. Before going to Rock Island county he did agricultural extension work in Kentucky.

The Rock Island County Farm Bureau set up many new services and was active in organizing the Quality Milk Association and the Producers Dairy of Moline during Mr. Spencer's service.

At a recent meeting Ben H. Bollman was elected president of the Rock Island Farm Bureau to fill the unexpired term of the late Edgar Walther.

Making the Farm Woman's Task Easier

By NELL FLATT GOODMAN

Man works from sun to sun.
But women's work is never done.
—Anonymous

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EDITORIAL

Every Farm Electrified

THROUGH the co-operation of the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois and the farmer-owned Eastern Illinois Power Co-operative, every farm in Livingston county, reports say, will soon have the opportunity to get electricity. The two companies are engaged in the "area development" of the territory for electric power. This is a new thing in Illinois. To our knowledge, no county has had its entire area developed for electricity so thoroughly in such a short time.

The greatest obstacle in getting electricity to the farm has been wrong thinking. A lot of folks had taken for granted that "it can't be done." A Chicago banker several years ago said "farming just isn't a bath tub and electric light business." Farmers have refused to accept that estimate. That banker was as wrong in his estimate of agriculture as he was on many of his investments that went haywire.

We have got to readjust our thinking about electricity. The fact is that every farm can and should have electricity. Where there's a will there's a way. About 20 years ago when alfalfa was just coming to the fore as a profitable crop in this state, many farmers thought they couldn't grow it. This led a county adviser to say that "condition of mind," not limestone or method of seeding, is the most important factor in growing alfalfa. There are still many failures, yes. But we know that alfalfa can be grown on nearly every kind of soil in Illinois.

The public utility companies that want to serve farmers are finding a way to do it, and at moderate cost. As farmers we must realize that our 100 per cent co-operation in making wide use of electricity for power as well as light has a bearing on keeping per unit rates and costs low. It seems to us that electricity in the farm home and buildings should come before almost any other expenditure. Electricity is not only a convenience. It promotes health and safety, too. It brings the advantages of city life to the farm without the disadvantages. If it promotes decentralization as it is bound to, and more people living on farms, that will be a good thing.

So let's consider electricity just as great a necessity on the farm as the automobile. If you don't have electric service and want it, get busy. Talk it over with your neighbors. Get organized. Demand action. It will take time, of course, to get your extension, but it will come faster if you speak with a loud voice.

Strip Mines — A Public Nuisance

ABOUT 60 miles southwest of Chicago on Route 66 there is an unsightly barren waste, the result of strip coal mining. Gray subsoil is piled high in rugged ridges. In the distance they resemble miniature mountain ranges. The entire countryside, an area of good black soil and fine farms, is blighted by this public nuisance. Farms in this area are less desirable because of these strip mines. The spoiled lands become a burden to the farmers and taxpayers of the neighborhood. They lower values and increase the taxes on the remaining farms and property. After the coal is removed, the land becomes not only a total loss but also a source of constant annoyance to the community.

No wonder farmers in these areas are demanding that their organizations work to secure legislation forcing the strip mine operators to level off this land. No nation that calls itself civilized should tolerate the ugly mess left by the strip miners. This country made a colossal mistake in allowing its northern virgin forests to be chopped down, the land laid waste and abandoned. Northern Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, in fact the virgin timber lands from coast to coast, bear mute evidence of the ruthless exploitation of the early lumber kings. Our statesmen of those days should have shown more regard for the future public interest by requiring selective chopping and replanting. Had they done so we would have more attractive and profitable forests today. And lumber would be less costly.

The strip miners should be curbed before they ruin any more land. The value of the dab of coal they remove is insignificant when compared with the permanent injury they do to the community, county, and state. The least they can do is level off their diggings and remove the eyesore. If they refuse, the strong arm of government should compel such action.

For An Honest Dollar

AT A recent conference of Farm Bureau leaders in Washington, demands were renewed for establishing and maintaining a medium of exchange with a stable purchasing and debt-paying power.

"The time has come when Congress should exercise its constitutional obligation to regulate the value of money by establishing and maintaining as a permanent policy, a managed currency regulated on an index of basic commodity prices, which will maintain a dollar with a constant purchasing and debt-paying power," said the statement adopted by the A.F.B.F. executive committee on the money question.

The only accurate measure of money is what it will buy in the commodity market. By that measure we had a rubber dollar up to 1933 when the Farm Bureau saw its honest money program officially launched by government. The dizzy fall of commodity prices from 1929 and 1932 ruined many innocent people. It threw a monkey wrench into the machinery of trade and commerce. It caused national disaster. A recurrence of the chaos we have just come through is what farmers want to avoid. Nothing is of greater importance than keeping the dollar at a constant value. The man who borrows $100 when corn is a dollar a bushel should never be required to pay back five times that amount which he must do with corn at 20 cents a bushel.

Record



FOR A HAPPY TRIP DRIVE CAREFULLY!



On your vacation

Wherever you go in the United States or Canada an IAA Auto Insurance Policy will protect you against loss. Just wire the company if you have an accident and immediately its long, powerful arm will go out to help you. Protects you as set forth in the policy against liability for injury to others or damage to the property of others as the result of an auto accident. Protects you against fire and theft, and up to 80 per cent of collision losses. A broad coverage policy especially suited to farmers' needs.

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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Illinois Agricultural Association

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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GEORGE THIEM, Editor



AS we go to press, developments in Washington on the new agricultural adjustment bill are both favorable and unfavorable. On July 12, President Roosevelt urged sympathetic consideration of new surplus control legislation. He recommended no definite bill but outlined certain broad principles including (1) continuation of the soil conservation program as the foundation of the long time plan; (2) adoption of surplus crop storage; (3) protection of farm prices and farm income. All these recommendations are in line with the new surplus control bill sponsored by the Farm Bureau.

"We have not solved the problem of crop stability yet though we have made much progress," the President said. "Warning signals are already in sight. Existing laws are not adequate to guarantee future safety. It is my philosophy that the time to repair a leaky roof is when the sun is shining. . . .

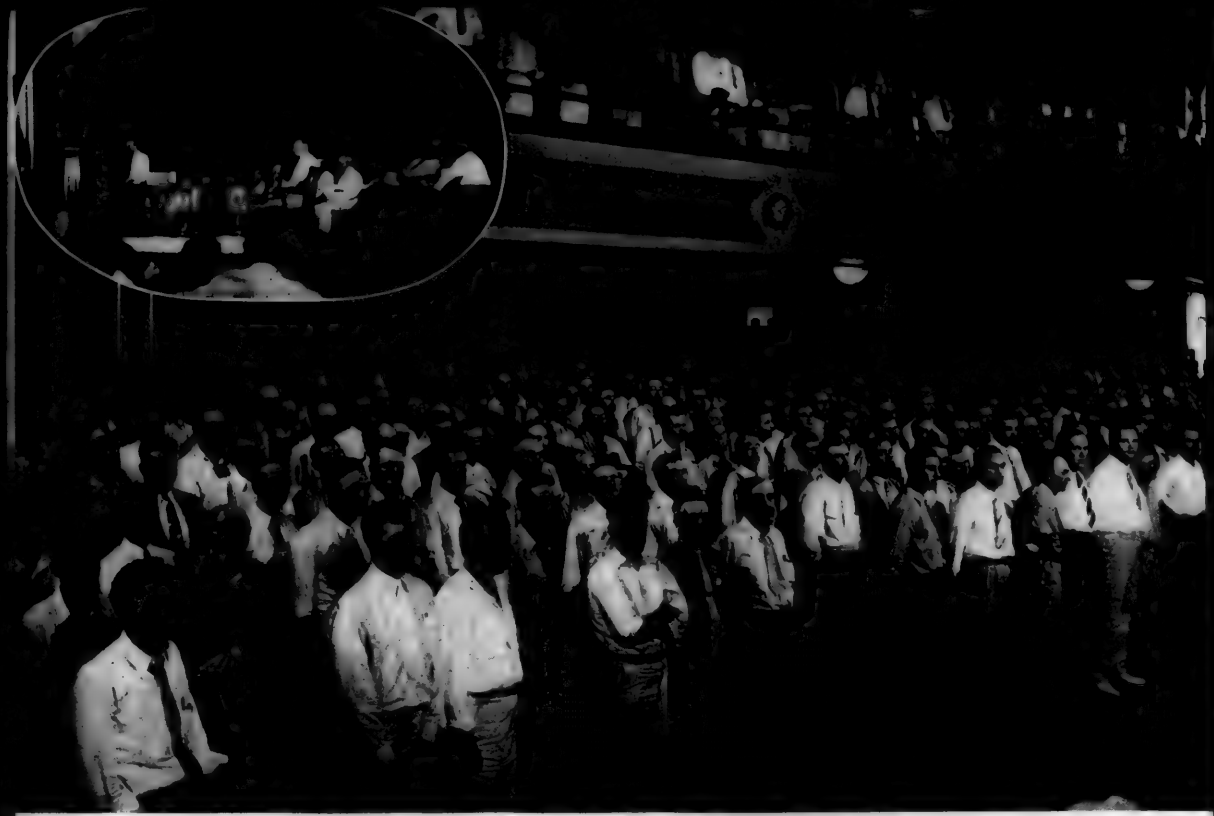
"Though the situation of the moment is excellent we have no safeguard, even in the year 1938, against the great danger of loss of income due to drought or against the equally great danger of low prices.

"We welcome the prospect of the early return to well-filled bins, but we seek to avert the danger of ruinously low farm prices if bumper crops and overhanging surpluses return. They can and should be managed in a way to benefit the entire country. . . Farmers and consumers can be safeguarded against the disaster that resulted from the accumulation of surpluses by the Federal Farm Board, by the means of adjusting production and marketing of the five major export crops. If such adjustment is made available only after surpluses pile up with crushing effect, the cost will be prohibitive and the results doubtful."

On July 20, Chairman Jones of Texas introduced his bill which has the same objectives of the measure sponsored by the American Farm Bureau Federation and other groups. But the Jones bill differs in certain marked respects to the Farm Bureau's measure introduced by Rep. Flannagan. The Jones bill would levy processing taxes when heavy surpluses accumulate to raise funds for additional benefits to co-operating farmers. It lacks the marketing quota feature and heavy penalty taxes on those who sell in excess of their quotas as provided in the Flannagan bill. Another point raised against the Jones bill in committee is that "like the old AAA bill it purchases compliance, and under the Supreme Court decision is unconstitutional."

The Flannagan bill makes no mention of processing taxes which under the majority Supreme Court decision proved a fatal weakness. The Jones bill would levy processing taxes as follows: cotton, 2 cents a pound when the normal supply is exceeded by 15 per cent; wheat 10 cents a bushel when the normal supply is exceeded by 20 per cent; rice 10 cents a bushel when the supply is exceeded by 10 per cent; and hogs 25 cents a hundred pounds when the normal supply is exceeded by 10 per cent.

The fact that Rep. Hope of Kansas, ranking Republican member on the Agricultural Committee, is reported as favoring the Jones bill indicates that there will be a favorable bi-partisan vote on some effective legislation when differences are composed. And with the inclusion of new farm legislation on the President's so-called "must" program, the outlook is good for enactment of a more permanent farm program.



WHEN 1000 FARM BUREAU LEADERS MET AT SPRINGFIELD, JULY 9

They Unanimously Endorsed the New Agricultural Adjustment Bill . . urged Congress to Enact the Measure Without Delay. (Insert) President Earl C. Smith Addressing the Group with IAA Directors on Platform.

Pass the Crop Adjustment Act!

PASS the Agricultural Adjustment bill and pass it before another crop surplus emergency rolls around to force a return of ruinous prices!

This is the action demanded by a thunderous chorus of "AYES" when nearly 1000 County Farm Bureau leaders met 'midst sweltering corn belt weather in the High School auditorium at Springfield, July 9. The unanimous vote followed a motion by President Harry Gehring of the Knox County Farm Bureau that the meeting go on record supporting the new adjustment program and urging Congress to enact it into law without delay. There was not a single dissenting voice.

This climax of the meeting came after a careful explanation of the bill by President Earl C. Smith followed by questions and answers, and comment on the legal problems involved by General Counsel Donald Kirkpatrick. Clifford V. Gregory, retiring editor of Prairie Farmer, spoke briefly pledging his continued efforts in working for farmers interests wherever his new work might take him. He received a warm ovation from the audience, a tribute to his 25 years of conscientious and militant crusading for the farmers of Illinois.

"This bill does not regiment the farmer but it does provide for regimenting price-depressing surpluses," Mr. Smith said. The audience cheered the statement that a non-co-operator will be penalized only when he breaks the price by failing to retain his share of crop surpluses on the farm. It was apparent that Farm Bureau leaders are generally in favor of such a provision.

The schedule of parity payments as provided in the bill were applied to an individual farm and the figures put on the blackboard, during the explanation by Mr. Smith. The whole purpose of the measure, it was explained, is to maintain prices of the basic farm products mentioned in the bill — cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, and rice — at approximate parity. In periods of surplus, each farmer would be required to hold on his farm, his share of the crop in excess of market demands. This feature of the plan is similar to that advocated for years by Matt Grennan, Whiteside county farmer who has repeatedly advocated his plan before leaders in farm thought. There is a stiff penalty provided for every pound or bushel of surplus marketed in excess of the allotment to any farm in periods of surplus. Otherwise there is no limitation or penalty of any kind. Each farmer is permitted to grow whatever he pleases and there is no restriction on acreage.

The farm operator may continue piling

1000 Farm Bureau Leaders Demand Action at Meeting in Springfield

up more corn or wheat in the crib or bin "to look at" but he is required to keep his share of the surplus on the farm or suffer the penalty, Mr. Smith explained.

Donald Kirkpatrick called the bill a Magna Charta for agriculture. He read general purpose sections of the bill which follow largely the wording of Supreme Court comment on the Agricultural Adjustment Act declared unconstitutional (6 to 3) early last year.

"This bill offers us something more permanent and effective than we now have," Lee M. Gentry, chairman of the Illinois Soil Conservation Committee said. "We have done our best in administering the Soil Conservation Act and you have done your best. But we need a permanent program for agriculture that will help us control farm surpluses. We believe this plan will do it."

J. C. Spitler, state leader of farm advisers responded and spoke briefly on the responsibility of the extension service in carrying out agricultural programs.

Cliff Gregory Goes to Iowa

ILLINOIS farmers received the news of Clifford V. Gregory's resignation as editor of Prairie Farmer with a feeling of keen regret. During his 25 years service he was invariably in the forefront of battle in behalf of farmers' interests. Born on a northern Iowa farm, he knew farmers' problems, their hopes and desires. His great ability as a writer, thinker, and speaker was constantly brought into play toward helping correct inequalities and realize farmers' dreams of a happier, more prosperous and permanent farm life.



C. V. Gregory

Mr. Gregory's service with Prairie Farmer beginning about 1912 paralleled that of the Farm Bureau movement. He was active in the early organization of the IAA and assisted in re-drafting its by-laws and outlining its initial program of work. As editor of Prairie Farmer he consistently supported the American Farm Bureau Federation and IAA in their long fight to secure enactment of the McNary Haugen bills and later the Agricultural Adjustment Act. His comment on farm questions and reviews of important developments affecting farmers' interests both on the radio and in the paper were widely followed. His Lazy Farmer and John Turnipseed stories not only have amused and entertained Prairie Farmer readers, but also have been adroitly employed to reveal the foibles of human nature and put over much sound and homely philosophy pertaining to farm life.

Farmers will rejoice in knowing that Cliff Gregory's service to agriculture will be continued as Associate Publisher of Wallace's Farmer-Iowa Homestead and the Wisconsin Agriculturalist. He and his family will presently move to Des Moines, Iowa. The good wishes of Illinois agriculture go with him in his new field.

With Mr. Gregory's departure, Burridge D. Butler, publisher also assumes the editorship of Prairie Farmer. Arthur C. Page, former editor of Orange Judd Farmer and Illinois Farmer, and Dave Thompson, first McLean county, Ill. farm adviser and later Secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association become Associate Editors.



C. L. MAYS
"Planted All the Corn For 62 Years."

82 Years Old And Still An Active Farmer

NORTHEAST of Bloomington about 1½ miles lives a farmer who the McLean County Farm Bureau is very proud to claim as one of its members. His name is C. L. Mays. Mr. Mays was one of a small group of men responsible for the organization of the McLean County Farm Bureau and who served as the first president of the McLean County Farm Bureau in 1914. Mr. Mays has been a faithful and loyal worker in the Farm Bureau program all these years. He has a record of accomplishment very few men can equal and despite his 82nd year, still is active not only in the Farm Bureau program but also in the work to be done on the home farm.

Mr. Mays who will be 82 years old this fall has planted all of the corn crop on his home farm of 140 acres for 62 consecutive years. He was one of the first farmers in McLean County to recognize the value of alfalfa and to include this crop in his regular farm rotation. The late Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins worked closely with Mr. Mays in establishing alfalfa in McLean County many years ago. Limestone and phosphate have both been applied to the home farm and a good crop rotation has been maintained. Mr. Mays states that in the 62 years he has lived on this farm there have been good years and bad years but never has there been a complete crop failure.

In the days of registered Percheron horses, Mr. Mays was one of the outstanding breeders of the territory and has maintained his interest in livestock and Percheron horses all these years. The two mares hitched to the cultivator are registered Percherons. The black mare is 19 years old and the white mare 17. A tractor is used for most of the farm work but Mr. Mays raises a colt or two from time to time and this team is used for odd jobs around the farm. When he was in the purebred Percheron business, Mays recalls having sold suckling colts for $400 each to Canadian buyers.

He served as highway road commissioner of Normal Township for 32 consecutive years. He belongs to the Baptist Church and attends regularly now. Mr. Mays makes his home with his son Roy and wife who live on the home farm. He has three sons and one daughter, 12 grandchildren and three great grandchildren. He attends Farm Bureau meetings regularly and is always willing and able to get on his feet and express himself.—Lloyd G. Rodman.



WHEN 1000 FARM BUREAU LEADERS MET AT SPRINGFIELD, JULY 9

They Unanimously Endorsed the New Agricultural Adjustment Bill . . urged Congress to Enact the Measure Without Delay. (Insert) President Earl C. Smith Addressing the Group with IAA Directors on Platform.

Pass the Crop Adjustment Act!

PASS the Agricultural Adjustment bill and pass it before another crop surplus emergency rolls around to force a return of ruinous prices!

This is the action demanded by a thunderous chorus of "AYES" when nearly 1000 County Farm Bureau leaders met 'midst sweltering corn belt weather in the High School auditorium at Springfield, July 9. The unanimous vote followed a motion by President Harry Gehring of the Knox County Farm Bureau that the meeting go on record supporting the new adjustment program and urging Congress to enact it into law without delay. There was not a single dissenting voice.

This climax of the meeting came after a careful explanation of the bill by President Earl C. Smith followed by questions and answers, and comment on the legal problems involved by General Counsel Donald Kirkpatrick. Clifford V. Gregory, retiring editor of Prairie Farmer, spoke briefly pledging his continued efforts in working for farmers interests wherever his new work might take him. He received a warm ovation from the audience, a tribute to his 25 years of conscientious and militant crusading for the farmers of Illinois.

"This bill does not regiment the farmer but it does provide for regimenting price-depressing surpluses," Mr. Smith said. The audience cheered the statement that a non-co-operator will be penalized only when he breaks the price by failing to retain his share of crop surpluses on the farm. It was apparent that Farm Bureau leaders are generally in favor of such a provision.

The schedule of parity payments as provided in the bill were applied to an individual farm and the figures put on the blackboard, during the explanation by Mr. Smith. The whole purpose of the measure, it was explained, is to maintain prices of the basic farm products mentioned in the bill -- cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, and rice -- at approximate parity. In periods of surplus, each farmer would be required to hold on his farm, his share of the crop in excess of market demands. This feature of the plan is similar to that advocated for years by Matt Grennan, Whiteside county farmer who has repeatedly advocated his plan before leaders in farm thought. There is a stiff penalty provided for every pound or bushel of surplus marketed in excess of the allotment to any farm in periods of surplus. Otherwise there is no limitation or penalty of any kind. Each farmer is permitted to grow whatever he pleases and there is no restriction on acreage.

The farm operator may continue piling

1000 Farm Bureau Leaders Demand Action at Meeting in Springfield

up more corn or wheat in the crib or bin "to look at" but he is required to keep his share of the surplus on the farm or suffer the penalty, Mr. Smith explained.

Donald Kirkpatrick called the bill a Magna Charta for agriculture. He read general purpose sections of the bill which follow largely the wording of Supreme Court comment on the Agricultural Adjustment Act declared unconstitutional (6 to 3) early last year.

"This bill offers us something more permanent and effective than we now have," Lee M. Gentry, chairman of the Illinois Soil Conservation Committee said. "We have done our best in administering the Soil Conservation Act and you have done your best. But we need a permanent program for agriculture that will help us control farm surpluses. We believe this plan will do it."

J. C. Spitler, state leader of farm advisers responded and spoke briefly on the responsibility of the extension service in carrying out agricultural programs.

Cliff Gregory Goes to Iowa

ILLINOIS farmers received the news of Clifford V. Gregory's resignation as editor of Prairie Farmer with a feeling of keen regret. During his 25 years service he was invariably in the forefront of battle in behalf of farmers' interests. Born on a northern Iowa farm, he knew farmers' problems, their hopes and desires. His great ability as a writer, thinker, and speaker was constantly brought into play toward helping correct inequalities and realize farmers' dreams of a happier, more prosperous and permanent farm life.



C. V. Gregory

Mr. Gregory's service with Prairie Farmer beginning about 1912 paralleled that of the Farm Bureau movement. He was active in the early organization of the IAA and assisted in re-drafting its by-laws and outlining its initial program of work. As editor of Prairie Farmer he consistently supported the American Farm Bureau Federation and IAA in their long fight to secure enactment of the McNary Haugen bills and later the Agricultural Adjustment Act. His comment on farm questions and reviews of important developments affecting farmers' interests both on the radio and in the paper were widely followed. His Lazy Farmer and John Turnipseed stories not only have amused and entertained Prairie Farmer readers, but also have been adroitly employed to reveal the foibles of human nature and put over much sound and homely philosophy pertaining to farm life.

Farmers will rejoice in knowing that Cliff Gregory's service to agriculture will be continued as Associate Publisher of Wallace's Farmer-Iowa Homestead and the Wisconsin Agriculturalist. He and his family will presently move to Des Moines, Iowa. The good wishes of Illinois agriculture go with him in his new field.

With Mr. Gregory's departure, Burridge D. Butler, publisher also assumes the editorship of Prairie Farmer. Arthur C. Page, former editor of Orange Judd Farmer and Illinois Farmer, and Dave Thompson, first McLean county, Ill. farm adviser and later Secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association become Associate Editors



C. L. MAYS
"Planted All the Corn For 62 Years."

82 Years Old And Still An Active Farmer

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The Sixtieth General Assembly

THE Sixtieth General Assembly adjourned its regular session shortly after midnight on June 30. Like many of its predecessors this Assembly, which convened January 6, accomplished little during the early months of the session. No bills were introduced until February 2. Only four bills were passed in February and eighteen in March, a total of 22 in the first half of the session. The General Assembly passed 22 bills in April and 56 in May, a total of 100 bills in the first five months. It began to speed up in June, passing 188 bills up to and including June 25. In the three days, June 28 to 30 inclusive, 177 bills were passed, more than half as many as had passed during the preceding five months and three weeks. For the greater part of the session, the legislature convened at 8:00 o'clock on Monday evening and adjourned shortly after noon on Wednesday. During the last few weeks, some business was transacted on Thursday also.

Many members of the General Assembly have protested vigorously against the waste of time and State funds and have pointed to the poor quality of some of the legislation passed in the legislative "jams" universal in Illinois in the last few days of every regular session. Some of the most valuable members of the General Assembly have declined to seek re-election for this reason. Even the most diligent members cannot always vote wisely upon the large number of bills upon which they are expected to act in the closing days.

The General Assembly enacted Senate Bill 354, which creates a legislative council consisting of senators and representatives to prepare a legislative program in advance of the regular session and present such program, with drafts of proposed legislation, to the General Assembly. This measure would seem to be constructive and if members of the council are conscientious in their work and give real consideration to the needs of the State, should result in more adequate consideration of major legislation and help to lessen the "jam" of the closing days.

A total of 1614 bills were introduced and 465 bills were passed and of these 62 were vetoed by the Governor. Some of them, such as the Insurance Code, the Parole bills, the Drivers' License bills and the bill requiring a physical examination before marriage, received much newspaper notice. Most of the bills and resolutions, some of them as important as any of the bills named, received little public notice.

STUDY THEIR RECORDS

The Association again appeals to its members to study more carefully the records of their respective representatives in legislative bodies. It urges that in going to the polls members be guided much more by the voting records of these representatives and their desire for governmental economy, as reflected by their record, than by any age-old considerations of political party affiliation. If the thinking citizens of Illinois are to stop the steady encroachment of government upon the rights of citizens and the unnecessary restrictive regulation of both the activities and business of citizens, much more emphasis must be placed upon the need of supporting those seeking to represent them, who, by their records, have proven themselves worthy of support. If thinking citizens are to stop the growing increase in public expenditures, they must not be lulled by campaign promises of economy but must look to the voting record for guidance in casting their ballots.

The Illinois Agricultural Association is principally concerned with measures affecting agriculture. However, as citizens, Farm Bureau members cannot ignore other legislation and the trend in State legislation. The trend in the present General Assembly is well illustrated by the increased appropriations made, the increased salaries authorized, the large number of bills introduced increasing taxes, and the number of bills proposing to regulate many kinds of private business Many members apparently had no concern for the manner in which the money to meet the increased appropriations was to be raised. Practically all appropriations were increased. The appropriations for the biennium are said to total more than $468,000,000 or about $79,000,000 in excess of the total appropriations at the regular session two years ago. The appropriations of the regular session are said to exceed the total appropriations of the Fifty-Ninth General Assembly, including the appropriations at the several special sessions for Old Age Assistance, Relief and other purposes, by more than $23,000,000.

Of this total amount, roughly $72,000,000 is for relief, $49,300,000 for old-age pensions (of which $23,150,000 will be recovered from the Federal Government), and $26,000,000 for the State Distributive School Fund. In connection with the appropriation for relief, it develops that in 1933 there were in round numbers 344,000 relief "cases." In May, 1937, there were 149,000 "cases" of home or direct relief, 143,000 persons on W.P.A. and 118,000 persons receiving old-age pensions in Illinois. Despite business recovery, the policies in administering relief have been such that the relief load has decreased but little.

The trend toward extravagant appropriations is well illustrated by the appropriations made to the Secretary of State for administration of the so-called Uniform Motor Vehicle Anti-Theft Act or Certificate of Title Law. When this law was passed in 1933, and certificates of title were required for all motor vehicles in the State, $750,000 were appropriated for administration of the Act. In 1935, $750,000 were again appropriated for administration of this Act. In 1937, this appropriation was increased to more than $850,000. Apparently the legislature was convinced that it costs more to make the transfers of certificates on used cars that are sold and to issue certificates for new cars than it cost originally to set up the system and issue certificates for all of the cars in the State. Governor Horner vetoed $40,000 from this appropriation.

Unusual increases were made in appropriations for many budget items. Such increases, together with appropriations for non-budget items, account for the report that total appropriations exceed total anticipated revenues more than $12,000,000. Unless the State collects much larger revenues than the State budget indicates and this increased income together with the items vetoed by the Governor is sufficient to bring the total appropriations within the revenues, either a deficit will result or additional taxes will be required. The General

Now the 15 Hour Week



Assembly, no less than the Governor, should assume responsibility for preventing any possible deficit or increase in taxes. The Association has consistently opposed unnecessary increases in appropriations and the steady increase in the number of persons on the State payrolls. While in some instances it has been successful in opposing attempted increases in appropriations, it believes that the general increases made are to a large extent unnecessary and without merit. In addition to numerous salary increases for State employees, the General Assembly enacted legislation providing a pension system for State employees. Under the bill the State would contribute to the fund from which payments are to be made. This bill was vetoed by the Governor.

Among the general salary increases, the General Assembly did not overlook its own members. The salary of the members was increased from $3500 to $5000 for the two year period. Under the Constitution, this increase cannot be effective during the present terms of the members. In addition to this salary, the members receive a certain amount each week for mileage for their travel to and from Springfield. In fairness, it should be pointed out that members have not received any additional compensation for attendance at special sessions and there have been many special sessions during recent years. However, if the compensation is to be increased, then the people of the State have a right to expect more than one or two days work per week during the legislative sessions. They should insist that the members devote sufficient time and consideration to legislative measures and committee hearings to carefully consider the provisions of the many measures introduced and urged for passage. Six senators and twenty-four representatives, voted against the salary increases, namely: **Senators Barr, Beckman, Downing, Heckenkamp, Lantz and Laughlin and Representatives Henry C. Allen, Alpiner, Benson, Bingham, Bolger, Branson, Bruer, Caton, Collins, Cross, Crowley, Dale, Hubbard, David Hunter, Knapp, F. W. Lewis, Reavill, Scarborough, Sparks, Sturdyvin, Teel, Vacco, Wilson and Woodward.**

So long as the General Assembly fails or refuses to correct its wasteful methods of procedure, the people of the State should give proper credit to those members who voted against increasing their salaries.

Nearly all of the unusually large number of bills which in one way or another permitted or required higher taxes on property were tabled or defeated except "pegged" levy bills in Chicago, bills increasing the salaries of the county and

Bigger and Better Appropriations



probate judges (which were vetoed by the Governor) and bills fixing the minimum salaries to be paid policemen and firemen in cities of 10,000 to 150,000 population.

The Association regards laws fixing the actual or minimum salary for local employees as particularly bad in that they take away local control over salary scales and encourage pressure from other groups for this type of legislation. It regards the "pegged" levy, a levy which is fixed to produce a definite amount regardless of the higher tax rate, as encouraging tax delinquency wherever, as in the City of Chicago, tax delinquency is already very bad. The Association will oppose any effort to extend this unsound fiscal practice from the City of Chicago to the remainder of the State.

An unusual number of bills proposing to tax or to license and regulate various kinds of business were introduced. Some of them had so little merit that they were regarded as serving special interests by many members of the General Assembly as well as by others. One of these regulatory bills, the so-called painters' bill, as originally introduced would have required a State license for every person, including any farmer, doing any painting and would even have required a State license before a person might paint his own buildings. This bill was opposed by the Illinois Agricultural Association and other organizations. It was amended in the House to permit an individual to do work or have work done on his own property without securing a license. The bill passed the House but was tabled in the Senate when it was reported that money had been raised to secure its passage. Nearly all taxing, license and regulatory bills of this character were tabled or defeated.

The General Assembly will not be remembered for any highly important legislation enacted except perhaps the Insurance Code. It will more likely be remembered for its failure to pass needed measures such as a resolution submitting a proper amendment to the Revenue Article of the State Constitution and a workable drivers' license law.

The Illinois Agricultural Association sponsored and urged passage of the following bills and joint resolution:

Tractor License Bill

House Bill 166 amended and repealed the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Act requiring the same license fees for farm tractors and motor-drawn farm machinery as were required of trucks. The bill as passed exempts from registration under the Motor Vehicle Act and from payment of the license fee any farm tractor and motor-drawn machinery used primarily in the agricultural pursuits of the owner or in the agricultural pursuits of others. Such exemption, however, does not include tractors and trailers or trucks engaged in transporting agricultural products. The owner of a truck having a corn sheller, well driller, hay press, clover huller or farm machinery permanently mounted thereon and used solely for transporting the same is required to secure a special license for which a fee of $5.00 is fixed. This bill passed both Houses without a dissenting vote and properly exempts from license and high fees farm tractors used for any purpose except hauling farm products.

Cold Storage Locker Bill

Senate Bill 275 amends the Cold Storage Warehouse Act and provides that certain provisions of this Act shall not apply to food received or kept in small individual lockers. Cold storage locker plants already established and others will be relieved of the necessity of making monthly reports to the Department of Agriculture of the contents of the individual lockers and will be relieved from stamping or tagging the food placed in or removed from the lockers with the date thereof. There was no opposition to this bill.

Egg Grading Bill

Senate Bill 329 amends the Egg Candling Law. Under the former law, all eggs sold at retail were required to be candled at the point of distribution. Senate Bill 329 provides that in case eggs have been graded by an official Federal-State grader and his certificate stating the grade and the date they were graded is sealed into the case or carton, then these certified eggs may be sold within five days from the date of such certificate without being recandled at the point of distribution. This legislation is permissive and dealers may continue under the old system. Recandling serves no purpose when the eggs have been graded and certified by an official grader but the recandling does take time and entails additional expense. Under this bill, a consumer can be assured of a quality egg

and the saving in candling can be reflected to the producer. This bill was opposed by certain members of the legislature under pressure from the Egg Candlers' Union.

Tax on Filled Milk

The Association, together with the organized milk producers of the State, supported House Bill 600 which would have placed an equalizing tax of about two cents per can on filled milk. Filled milk is made by extracting the butterfat from whole milk and then substituting cocoanut oil or some other vegetable oil for the butterfat. It is sold in competition with condensed and evaporated milk. Only one concern in Illinois, located at Litchfield, is now making this product. However, the profits are apparently very substantial and unless this industry is put on a competitive basis with condensed and evaporated milk, other manufacturers will be forced to make filled milk. The entire dairy industry, including those producers now profiting from sales of whole milk to manufacturers of filled milk, will be injured by the lower prices of butter resulting from the competition of cocoanut oil and the increase in marketings of butter. The bill passed the House of Representatives, but failed to pass in the Senate. The roll call on this measure is published on pages 8-10 of this issue.

The Revenue Amendment

For the first time, an amendment to the Revenue Article of the State Constitution was sponsored jointly by interests representing both the downstate counties and Cook County. The Illinois Agricultural Association and the Chicago Real Estate Board sponsored the proposed amendment which was supported by other Illinois organizations which represented real estate owners. The proposed amendment would have permitted the General Assembly by a two-thirds vote to:

(a) Classify the objects and subjects of taxation and tap new sources of revenue;

(b) Vest counties and other municipal corporations with additional taxing powers; and,

(c) Allocate the proceeds of State taxes among counties and other municipal corporations for local purposes.

In addition to the enlarged powers granted the General Assembly, as a safeguard to property owners, the amendment proposed to limit taxes upon property within cities and villages to not over 1% of its fair cash value and taxes upon property outside cities and villages to not over .7% of its fair cash value. This limitation, however, did not apply to existing indebtedness or indebtedness authorized by referendum. The amendment provided for the allocation of tax

How Your State Legislators Voted on Important Legislation Affecting Farm Interests

The Illinois Agricultural Association Strongly Supported The Revenue Amendment and the Filled Milk Bill and Opposed the Truck Regulation Bill.

Legislators by Senatorial Districts and Counties	Revenue Amendment		Filled Milk Bill		Truck Regulation Bill	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
7th District (Rural sections of Cook County and parts of Chicago)						
Sen. Baumrucker	X				X	
Rep. Foster	X		X			X
Rep. McGrath	X				X	
Rep. Van Der Vries		X	X			X
8th District (Boone, Lake, McHenry counties)						
Sen. Paddock	X		X			X
Rep. Bolger		X	X			X
Rep. Keller	X		X			X
Rep. Lyons	X		X		X	
10th District (Ogle, Winnebago counties)						
Sen. Baker	X		X			X
Rep. Edw. C. Hunter			X		X	
Rep. David Hunter, Jr.			X			X
Rep. Wilson	X		X			X
12th District (Carroll, JoDaviess, Stephenson counties)						
Sen. Laughlin	X		X			X
Rep. Bingham	X					X
Rep. C. D. Franz	X		X			X
Rep. Stransky	X		X			X
14th District (Kane, Kendall counties)						
Sen. Benson	X				X	
Rep. Friedland		X	X			X
Rep. Peffers (deceased)						
Rep. Petit		X	X		X	
16th District (Livingston, Marshall Putnam, Woodford counties)						
Sen. Lantz	X		X			X
Rep. Bruer	X		X			X
Rep. C. M. Turner	X		X			X
Rep. Vicars	X		X			X
18th District (Peoria County)						
Sen. Madden		X	X			X
Rep. Crowley		X			X	
Rep. Gorman	X					X
Rep. Scott	X		X			
20th District (Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee counties)						
Sen. Beckman	X		X		X	
Rep. G. B. Allen	X		X			X
Rep. Alpiner		X	X			X
Rep. Topping	X		X		X	
22nd District (Edgar, Vermilion counties)						
Sen. Hickman	X					X
Rep. Breen		X	X		X	
Rep. Sizemore	X		X			X
Rep. Speakman	X					X
24th District (Champaign, Moultrie, Piatt counties)						
Sen. Clifford		X				X
Rep. Garman	X		X		X	
Rep. Peters	X		X			X
Rep. Sturdyvin		X	X		X	
26th District (Ford, McLean counties)						
Sen. Sieberns	X		X			X
Rep. Caton	X		X			X
Rep. Kalahar			X			X
Rep. Russell	X		X		X	
28th District (DeWitt, Logan, Macon counties)						
Sen. Williams (deceased)						
Rep. Dinneen	X					X
Rep. Hubbard			X			
Rep. McGaughey	X		X			
30th District (Brown, Cass, Mason, Menard, Schuyler, Tazewell counties)						
Sen. Lohmann	X		X			
Rep. Allison	X		X			X
Rep. Flowerree	X		X		X	
Rep. Teel	X		X			X

If the Painters Bill Had Passed



rates on property among the several taxing bodies.

The proposed amendment probably would make it possible to cut present property taxes an average of nearly one-half. Other sources of revenue not now successfully taxable or not taxable at all could without undue burden supply any funds necessary for replacement. Such an amendment would enable Illinois to set up a fair taxing system as some other states have done, thus reducing property taxes, reducing delinquent taxes which still exceed one-fourth of the total taxes in Cook County and in certain portions of Southern Illinois, and removing the fear of losing homes and farms which is now discouraging the ownership of real estate.

Considerable responsibility for failure of the amendment is due to the fact that it was held too long in the House subcommittee. It could not be brought to a vote in each House until the day preceding final adjournment when there was no adequate time for explaining it. It was further handicapped in the House by a statement of the minority floor leader in opposing it to the effect that it would permit the General Assembly to impose taxes upon any municipal corporation, these taxes to be collected by the State.

There was no time or opportunity to correct this wholly unwarranted statement. It is generally agreed that an amendment to the Revenue Article of our State Constitution is necessary before we can set up a fair taxing system in the State. Members of the legislature when seeking election commonly refer to this

Legislators by Senatorial Districts and Counties	Revenue Amendment		Filled Milk Bill		Truck Regulation Bill	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
32nd District (Hancock, McDonough, Warren counties)						
Sen. Downing		X				
Rep. Gross	X		X			X
Rep. Noper	X		X			X
Rep. Thomas	X		X			X
33rd District (Henderson, Mercer, Rock Island counties)						
Sen. Harper		X			X	
Rep. Brennan	X		X		X	
Rep. McCaskrin	X		X		X	
Rep. Ora Smith	X		X		X	
34th District (Clark, Coles, Douglas counties)						
Sen. Thomas	X		X		X	
Rep. Knapp						X
Rep. McDonald		X				X
Rep. J. M. Turner	X		X			X
35th District (DeKalb, Lee, Whiteside counties)						
Sen. Dixon	X		X		X	
Rep. H. C. Allen	X		X			X
Rep. Collins	X		X			X
Rep. White	X		X		X	
36th District (Adams, Calhoun, Pike, Scott counties)						
Sen. Heckenkamp	X		X		X	
Rep. Gibbs	X		X		X	
Rep. Lenane	X		X		X	
Rep. Scarborough	X		X			X
37th District (Bureau, Henry, Stark counties)						
Sen. Gunning	X		X		X[2]	
Rep. Knauf	X		X		X	
Rep. Nowlan			X			X
Rep. Rennick			X			X
38th District (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Montgomery counties)						
Sen. Stuttle				X	X	
Rep. Cross	X			X		X
Rep. Manning				X		X
Rep. Stewart	X			X		
39th District (LaSalle County)						
Sen. Mason (elected congressman)						
Rep. Benson	X		X			X
Rep. Hayne	X		X		X	
Rep. Walsh	X		X		X	
40th District (Christian, Cumberland, Fayette, Shelby counties)						
Sen. Fribley			X[1]		X[2]	
Rep. Easterday					X	
Rep. Lorton					X	
Rep. Sparks	X		X			X
41st District (DuPage, Will counties)						
Sen. Barr	X				X	
Rep. Lottie Holman O'Neill	X		X			X
Rep. Perry		X	X			X
Rep. Wood	X		X			X
42nd District (Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Marion counties)						
Sen. Finn (deceased)						
Rep. Bauer	X		X			X
Rep. Branson	X		X			X
Rep. Lager	X		X			X
43rd District (Fulton, Knox counties)						
Sen. Ewing	X		X		X	
Rep. Cutler	X				X	
Rep. J. E. Davis		X				X
Rep. Simkins	X		X			X
44th District (Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph, Washington counties)						
Sen. Crisenberry	X		X			X
Rep. Brands	X				X	
Rep. J. H. Davis	X		X			X
Rep. Thornton		X	X			X
45th District (Morgan, Sangamon counties)						
Sen. Searcy	X			X	X	
Rep. Green	X		X			X
Rep. Lawler	X		X			X
Rep. A. P. O'Neill	X		X			X

fact and promise that if elected they will do their utmost to secure a fair amendment. After election many members soon forget this promise and are indifferent toward any effort to secure an amendment.

The amendment received slightly more than a majority vote in each House, but failed to get the required two-thirds vote in either. Many downstate senators and representatives sat silent when their names were called. A few downstate members of each House voted against it. The voting record of all except Chicago senators and representatives of the amendment is given on pages 8-10 of this issue of the RECORD.

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Rep. Harris	X		X		X	
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LET'S GO!

Illinois Farm Sports Festival Urbana, Sept. 3-4



ACTION, GRACE AND BEAUTY
Monroe county's girl softball team will defend the state title Sept. 3. Will they keep it?



A TIGHT SPOT
Carson Metcalfe, left, 1936 champ, forced his opponent into a trap. This year women, too, will play.



A BATTLE OF GRUNTS, GROANS AND STRENGTH
Vermilion county's team, averaging 240 pounds per man, holds the state championship. Kendall county's team was runner-up.



FARM BUREAU TEAMS GO OUT TO WIN
— and fans get a thrill a minute. Peoria county's nine have been licking the Henry county titleholders, but will they be the champs?



PARTNERS WHIRLED
— as these young folks went through a snappy folk dance. Both folk and square dance teams will be a part of Friday evening program.



THERE'LL BE A PRIZE PONY
— for some lucky boy or girl. Bobby Silver, Champaign county, won Billy, a well-mannered Shetland last year.

THE SONG OF THE CORN BELT!
Champ Hog Caller R. A. Green demonstrates. Folks say there are a couple of "dark Horses" who will call this year, so look out Mr. Green.

NO ROOM FOR ARGUMENT
When Mrs. Harry Crane unlimbered her trusty rolling pin, knocked the dummy's hat off 3 times in 6 throws at 20 feet. Note: This contest not restricted to married women.

MEET JOE BLOW
He took a terrific beating from rolling pinners while husbands shuddered.







Fun For All At the Sports Festival

"FUN for all and all for fun!" might well be the slogan of the second annual Farm Bureau Sports Festival to be held on the University of Illinois campus, Sept. 3-4.

But there is more to the Festival than just having fun. In backing the project again with a generous appropriation, the IAA board of directors see in this activity an opportunity to balance the Farm Bureau program, to bring young folks and old together in wholesome recreation, to promote the spirit of organization and achievement through team play, to develop a more satisfying life on the farm.

So voicing this sentiment, President Earl Smith, of the IAA and Ebb Harris, chairman of the State Sports Festival Committee join in extending an invitation to all Illinois farm folks to lay aside the more serious matters of life and come out for a good time.

How can you get in on the fun at the Sports Festival? By first doing your stuff at the county picnic or Field Day where entries for the state tournament are selected on a competitive basis. Entries are official only when made through the County Farm Bureau office. The list of contests appear in the table accompanying this article. Baseball, soft ball, tug-o-war, and track will be underway all over the campus. There will be plenty of action from Friday morning on until the last ribbon is awarded Saturday afternoon.

There will be plenty of games that even the oldest can play. And some corking good baseball games are in store for those who like to just set and look on. Ask about the contests at the Farm Bureau office. You'll want to take part in the county tournaments anyway. What if you do lose, you'll want to see the man who tripped you up show the boys from other sections what your county can do.

Take checkers, for example. Age and experience count over the black and white squares. The women will play in a tournament all their own this year. So come along to the Old Gym Annex at Urbana and see the best players in the state shove each other around over the checkerboards.

The horse pulling contest always is a spectacular event. The University plans to bring out a team of crack Percherons for the demonstration. To the lover of good horses, that alone is a sufficient reason for being there Saturday morning, September 4.

A lively time is in store for target shooters. Men can enter either the trap shoot or the rifle match. Women will be limited to small bore firing, the committee says.

But the ladies should worry! There are plenty of other games they can play. Darts throwing is a good one. Each contestant takes five feathered steel-pointed darts to throw at a regular rifle target. Throwers stand 12 feet from the target. It isn't difficult to make a high score and it's a sport the whole family will like.

Deck tennis, too, is listed. Like dart throwing, it's an all-family game that can be played with simple equipment. A plot of ground, 18 by 40 feet, a piece of binder twine 20 feet long and a soft rubber ring 7 inches in diameter are all that is needed to play at home.

Rules for deck tennis are simple. They are available at your county Home Bureau or Farm Bureau office. Ocean travelers were the originators of this sport. Try it — it's a lot of fun!

Here's a recipe for a good time in August. Take one rolling pin, one half-pint dummy with round bald head and one straw hat, well battered. Place hat on dummy. Step back 20 feet and vigorously propel rolling pin toward dummy's head. Repeat serving five times. Season well with applause from the sidelines when hat is well beaten to the ground. Try this dish at your next Farm Bureau picnic. Serve it to half-baked husbands also.

With leap year two years away, many bachelor girls are looking forward to the Sports Festival husband calling contest. The committee says that there are no restrictions as to whose husband they can call. Voice appeal ranks next to beauty in getting a favorable reaction from the impressionable male. So come on girls, tune up. Let's see what you can do.

Kiddies, too, can win a prize. Si Simpson of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association is combing the country for the finest Shetland pony to give some lucky boy or girl who registers at the Festival up until noon Saturday. Get the folks to come. You may win the pony.

The hog callers need no practice. They strut their stuff every day. And there are those whose voices are so appealing that they can make even a blind pig come for his slop. Unless you've already tried it, how do you know but that you are the state champion hog caller? Well — there's only one way to find out!

It's a strange thing but most of our top-notch runners have had broken or injured legs at some time in their lives. They have overcome their handicaps to win over men with sound legs. If your only handicap is cold feet there's no reason why you can't run in the Track meet. Better get in training so you won't have to run "soft."

The lively arts, music and dancing, are sports, too. Especially peppy are those arts when they deal with tooting a horn in a novelty band or twiddling a bow in a square dance band.

Let the city folks "drag their socks" on ballroom floors. Rural people can get a bigger kick than that from old-fashioned "hoe downs" and folk dances. There's a whale of a lot more fun in "mixing it" in a square dance. And if you want to learn some new calls you' better come along to the square dance contest.

Perhaps you've been wondering how the Farm Bureau got its start. If you have you can get the whole story in just a little while on Friday evening, September 3, during the historical narration which marks 25 years of agricultural extension and organization. Older men — and women — will recall the part they played in the Farm Bureau as its history is dramatically unfolded.

LIST OF EVENTS

ILLINOIS FARM SPORTS FESTIVAL — SEPTEMBER 3 - 4, 1937

Sponsored by ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION and County Farm and Home Bureaus. University of Illinois, Prairie Farmer and Station WLS Co-operating.

FARM BUREAU BASEBALL

Division Champs to play for the state title

SOFT BALL

1. Adult County League Division
   (Open to Farm Bureaus having four to six township or community teams).
2. All-County Division
   (Any County Farm Bureau team may enter).
3. Farm Bureau Members Over 35 Years of Age
4. Boys' 4-H Club
   (Enrolled Members of 4-H).
5. Girls' Division
   (From Farm Bureau, Home Bureau, or 4-H Member families).

TRACK

Boys' Events

(2 classes for each event.
Boys 15 and under, Boys 16 and older).

1. 100 Yard Dash
2. 880 Yard Run
3. High Jump
4. Broad Jump
5. Pole Vault
6. Shot-put
7. Half Mile Relay

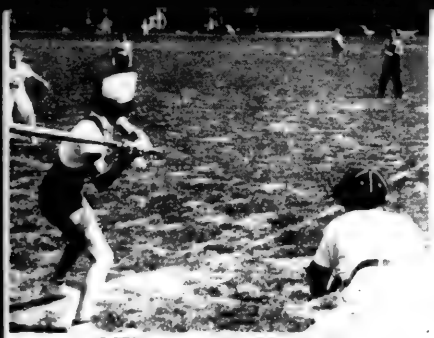
Special Relay Events for Boys and Men

1. 440 Yard Relay
   (Ages 18 and over, 4 on team, each to run 100 yds.)
2. 300 Yard Relay
   (Ages 14 to 17 inclusive, 4 on team, each to run 75 yds.)
3. 50 Yard Shuttle Relay
   (Ages 13 and under, 4 on team, each to run 50 yds.)

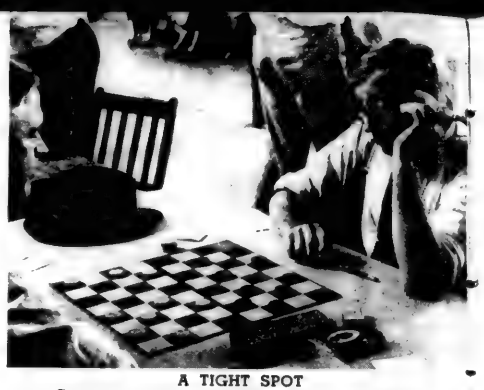
(Continued on page 16)

LET'S GO!

Illinois Farm Sports Festival Urbana, Sept. 3-4



ACTION, GRACE AND BEAUTY
Monroe county's girl softball team will defend the state title Sept. 3. Will they keep it?



A TIGHT SPOT
Carson Metcalfe, left, 1936 champ, forced his opponent into a trap. This year women, too, will play.



A BATTLE OF GRUNTS, GROANS AND STRENGTH
Vermilion county's team, averaging 240 pounds per man, holds the state championship. Kendall county's team was runner-up.



FARM BUREAU TEAMS GO OUT TO WIN
— and fans get a thrill a minute. Peoria county's nine have been licking the Henry county titleholders, but will they be the champs?



THE SONG OF THE CORN BELT!
Champ Hog Caller, R. A. Green demonstrates. Folks say there are a couple of "dark Horses" who will call this year, so look out Mr. Green.

PARTNERS WHIRLED
— as these young folks went through a snappy folk dance. Both folk and square dance teams will be a part of Friday evening program.



THERE'LL BE A PRIZE PONY
— for some lucky boy or girl. Bobby Silver, Champaign county, won Billy, a well-mannered Shetland last year.

NO ROOM FOR ARGUMENT
When Mrs. Harry Crane unlimbered her trusty rolling pin, knocked the dummy's hat off 3 times in 6 throws at 20 feet. Note: This contest not restricted to married women.

MEET JOE BLOW
He took a terrific beating from rolling pinners while husbands shuddered.





Fun For All At the Sports Festival

"FUN for all and all for fun!" might well be the slogan of the second annual Farm Bureau Sports Festival to be held on the University of Illinois campus, Sept. 3-4.

But there is more to the Festival than just having fun. In backing the project again with a generous appropriation, the IAA board of directors see in this activity an opportunity to balance the Farm Bureau program, to bring young folks and old together in wholesome recreation, to promote the spirit of organization and achievement through team play, to develop a more satisfying life on the farm.

So voicing, this sentiment, President Earl Smith, of the IAA and Ebb Harris, chairman of the State Sports Festival Committee join in extending an invitation to all Illinois farm folks to lay aside the more serious matters of life and come out for a good time.

How can you get in on the fun at the Sports Festival? By first doing your stuff at the county picnic or Field Day where entries for the state tournament are selected on a competitive basis. Entries are official only when made through the County Farm Bureau office. The list of contests appear in the table accompanying this article. Baseball, soft ball, tug-o-war, and track will be underway all over the campus. There will be plenty of action from Friday morning on until the last ribbon is awarded Saturday afternoon.

There will be plenty of games that even the oldest can play. And some corking good baseball games are in store for those who like to just set and look on. Ask about the contests at the Farm Bureau office. You'll want to take part in the county tournaments anyway. What if you do lose, you'll want to see the man who tripped you up show the boys from other sections what your county can do.

Take checkers, for example. Age and experience count over the black and white squares. The women will play in a tournament all their own this year. So come along to the Old Gym Annex at Urbana and see the best players in the state shove each other around over the checkerboards.

The horse pulling contest always is a spectacular event. The University plans to bring out a team of crack Percherons for the demonstration. To the lover of good horses, that alone is a sufficient reason for being there Saturday morning, September 4.

A lively time is in store for target shooters. Men can enter either the trap shoot or the rifle match. Women will be limited to small bore firing, the committee says.

But the ladies should worry! There are plenty of other games they can play. Darts throwing is a good one. Each contestant takes five feathered steel-pointed darts to throw at a regular rifle target. Throwers stand 12 feet from the target. It isn't difficult to make a high score and it's a sport the whole family will like.

Deck tennis, too, is listed. Like dart throwing, it's an all-family game that can be played with simple equipment. A plot of ground, 18 by 40 feet, a piece of binder twine 20 feet long and a soft rubber ring 7 inches in diameter are all that is needed to play at home.

Rules for deck tennis are simple. They are available at your county Home Bureau or Farm Bureau office. Ocean travelers were the originators of this sport. Try it — it's a lot of fun!

Here's a recipe for a good time in August. Take one rolling pin, one half-pint dummy with round bald head and one straw hat, well battered. Place hat on dummy. Step back 20 feet and vigorously propel rolling pin toward dummy's head. Repeat serving five times. Season well with applause from the sidelines when hat is well beaten to the ground. Try this dish at your next Farm Bureau picnic. Serve it to half-baked husbands also.

With leap year two years away, many bachelor girls are looking forward to the Sports Festival husband calling contest. The committee says that there are no restrictions as to whose husband they can call. Voice appeal ranks next to beauty in getting a favorable reaction from the impressionable male. So come on girls, tune up. Let's see what you can do.

Kiddies, too, can win a prize. Si Simpson of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association is combing the country for the finest Shetland pony to give some lucky boy or girl who registers at the Festival up until noon Saturday. Get the folks to come. You may win the pony.

The hog callers need no practice. They strut their stuff every day. And there are those whose voices are so appealing that they can make even a blind pig come for his slop. Unless you've already tried it, how do you know but that you are the state champion hog caller? Well — there's only one way to find out!

It's a strange thing but most of our top-notch runners have had broken or injured legs at some time in their lives. They have overcome their handicaps to win over men with sound legs. If your only handicap is cold feet there's no reason why you can't run in the Track meet. Better get in training so you won't have to run "soft."

The lively arts, music and dancing, are sports, too. Especially peppy are those arts when they deal with tooting a horn in a novelty band or twiddling a bow in a square dance band

Let the city folks "drag their socks" on ballroom floors. Rural people can get a bigger kick than that from old-fashioned "hoe downs" and folk dances. There's a whale of a lot more fun in "mixing it" in a square dance. And if you want to learn some new calls you'd better come along to the square dance contest.

Perhaps you've been wondering how the Farm Bureau got its start. If you have you can get the whole story in just a little while on Friday evening, September 3, during the historical narration which marks 25 years of agricultural extension and organization. Older men and women will recall the part they played in the Farm Bureau as its history is dramatically unfolded

LIST OF EVENTS

ILLINOIS FARM SPORTS FESTIVAL — SEPTEMBER 3 - 4, 1937

Sponsored by ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION and County Farm and Home Bureaus. University of Illinois, Prairie Farmer and Station WLS Co-operating.

FARM BUREAU BASEBALL

Division Champs to play for the state title

SOFT BALL

1. Adult County League Division
   (Open to Farm Bureaus having four to six township or community teams)
2. All-County Division
   (Any County Farm Bureau team may enter)
3. Farm Bureau Members Over 35 Years of Age
4. Boys' 4-H Club
   (Enrolled Members of 4-H).
5. Girls' Division
   (From Farm Bureau, Home Bureau, or 4-H Member families).

TRACK

Boys' Events

(2 classes for each event
Boys 15 and under, Boys 16 and older).

1. 100 Yard Dash
2. 880 Yard Run
3. High Jump
4. Broad Jump
5. Pole Vault
6. Shot-put
7. Half Mile Relay

Special Relay Events for Boys and Men

1. 440 Yard Relay
   (Ages 18 and over, 4 on team, each to run 100 yds.)
2. 300 Yard Relay
   (Ages 14 to 17 inclusive, 4 on team, each to run 75 yds.)
3. 50 Yard Shuttle Relay
   (Ages 13 and under, 4 on team, each to run 50 yds.)

(Continued on page 16)

FARM BUREAU NEWS *In Pictures*

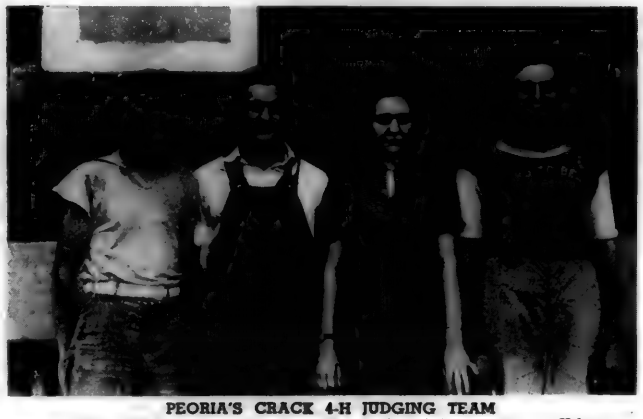


FARM BUREAU MEMBER WAYNE KING
The well known orchestra leader bought a 588 acre farm in Rutland Twp., LaSalle county last year, joined the Farm Bureau, takes pride in his herd of Herefords.

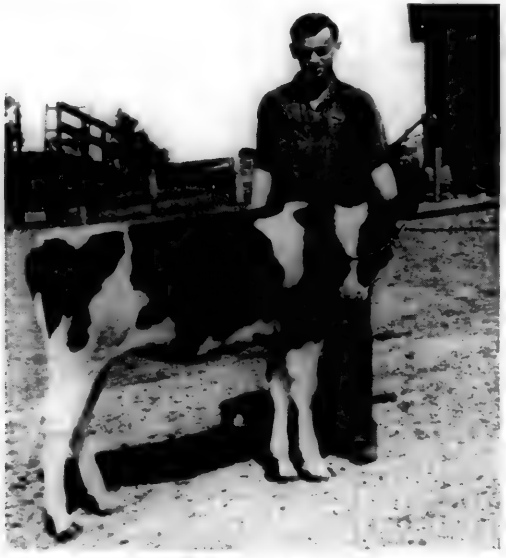


ALL TIME HIGH WATER
When Otter Creek overflowed corn and oats field near Milledgeville, Carroll county, June 20. Old settlers said all records broken. Picture by Henry Rahn.

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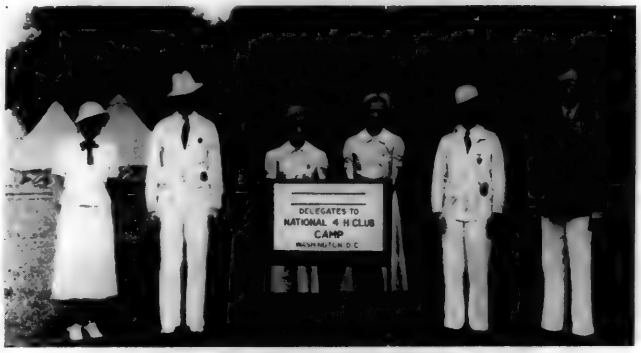
PEORIA'S CRACK 4-H JUDGING TEAM
They will compete in the state livestock judging contest at Urbana, Aug. 2.



FUTURE RECORD HOLDER?
Who knows. Anyway Lawrence Miller, Stephenson county is proud of his purebred Holstein club calf.



MOULTRIE COUNTY WINS!
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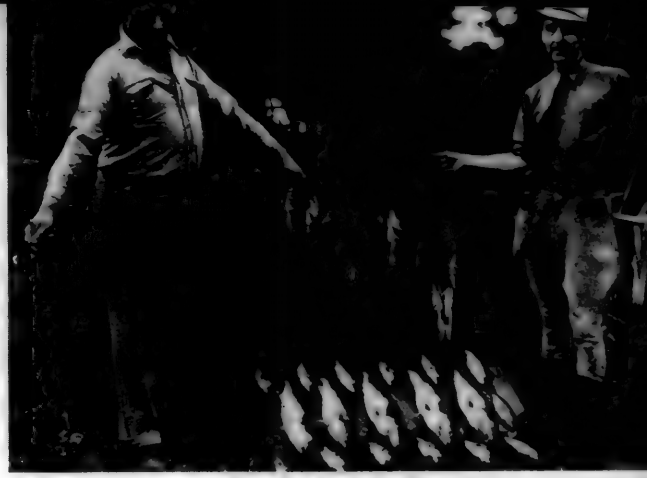
ILLINOIS 4-H'ers AT WASHINGTON
They represented 28,000 Illinois club members at the National camp. Left to right are Mary McKee, club leader; John Harber, LaSalle county; Ruth Clapp, Edgar; Rose Brewer, Bond; Harmon Gilbert, Jefferson; and F. H. Mynard, club leader.

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PART OF THE 1000
Who came to Springfield July 9 to hear about the new Crop Adjustment and Surplus Control bill.



IT'S ALL IN KNOWING HOW
Say Donald Kirkpatrick, left, IAA counsel and Larry Steiner as they proudly display this fine catch of Wall Eyes and Black Bass. Caught on Spider and Allequash Lakes near Woodruff, Wis., June 24.



SOMETHING NEW IN RECORDS
Little Alice and Joe Bandy became Country Life policy holders at six and four days old respectively writes Gus Sammons, Montgomery county general agent. Children of Wayne Bandy, state highway patrolman.



LASALLE COUNTY'S OLDEST BLACKSMITH is Harvey Schrecengost, Earlville, 71 yrs. old. For 53 years a village blacksmith, he still works at the old stand. Prize picture.



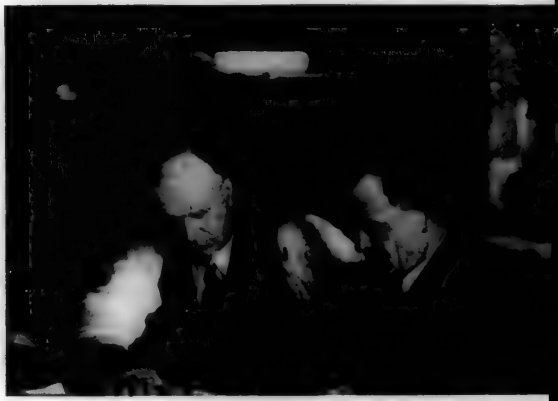
GOOD CORN WEATHER
President Earl Smith, left, and Vice-president Talmage DeFrees after Meeting of Farm Bureau Leaders in Springfield High School, July 9.



GUY McKIBBEN AND PRIZE STEER
Bred and raised on Wayne county farm. Guy won first on his pet Hereford wherever shown. He brought $12.70 at E. St. Louis last January, weight 1270 lbs. "I'd like to surprise Guy with this in the RECORD" writes Mrs. McKibben.



BUSY FARM ADVISER is J. G. McCall, Jackson county. "We'll be at the Sports Festival with our gang," says Mac.



SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM HAS KNOTTY PROBLEMS
So District Supervisor John F. Bicket, left, and Chairman Wiesenborn of Pulaski-Alexander county get together to iron out the wrinkles in the Farm Bureau office at Mounds.

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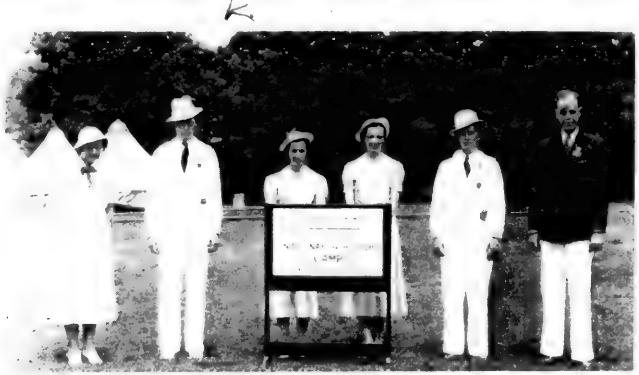
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During September, annual meetings will be held in Christian, Macon and Jefferson counties.

(Signed) Paul E. Mathias,

July 21, 1937 Corporate Secretary

It's "Soil Improvement"

To avoid confusion the newest IAA department will be known as Soil Improvement rather than Soil Conservation. John R. Spencer began work July 1, as director. This department was established in reponse to Farm Bureau members for assistance in assembling information about limestone and phosphate, prices, sources and quality.



John Spencer

"I feel that this department will be of tremendous value to farmers in the important work of conserving and in building up the soil on their farms," Spencer says.

Mr. Spencer was born April 10, 1896, in Henry county. He worked on Bureau and Henry county livestock farms until he graduated from high school in 1914. Before he received his degree in agriculture at the University of Illinois in 1920, John served 16 months in the United States Army.

From 1920 until 1925, Spencer was engaged in agricultural extension work at the University of Kentucky. He returned to his home state as Wabash county farm adviser in 1925. Three years later he became farm adviser in Rock Island county.

The nine years that Spencer remained in Rock Island county were the most strenuous in Farm Bureau history. During those years the Quality Milk Association, Rock Island, and the Producers Creamery, Moline, were organized in the face of bitter opposition. It was in this battle that Spencer won his spurs and the first Illinois Producers Creamery was established.

He was instrumental, too, in developing the Rock Island Service Company, one of the fastest growing farm supply cooperatives in western Illinois. The Rock Island Farm Bureau has a splendid morale, is well financed and has a membership of 675.



Believe it or not, 19 County Farm Bureau baseball nines are cavorting around the diamonds these days having a lot of fun and furnishing some high class entertainment for the fans. At going to press time, it looks like anybody's race for the state title with Peoria, Lake, DeKalb, Fayette, Bond, Will, and Carroll more or less in the lead. At any rate these teams seem to have the edge. At least four can look ahead to playing in fast company when they run head on into each other on Illinois Field during the Second Annual Farm Sports Festival Sept. 3-4.

Here's the lineup based on reports received up to and including July 23:

	Won	Lost	Pct.
DIVISION I			
Carroll	2	1	.667
Jo Daviess	2	2	.500
Ogle	1	2	.333
DIVISION II			
Lake	4	2	.667
DeKalb	4	2	.667
Boone	2	4	.333
McHenry	2	4	.333
DIVISION III			
Will	4	0	1.000
LaSalle	0	1	.000
Livingston	0	3	.000
DIVISION IV			
Peoria	4	0	1.000
Woodford	4	1	.800
McLean	1	3	.250
Henry	1	3	.250
Marshall-Putnam	0	3	.000
DIVISION V			
Fayette	6	1	.857
Bond	5	1	.833
Montgomery	1	5	.167
Macoupin	1	6	.143

Peoria county is an example of the worm that turned. After being kicked about like the Chicago White Sox for so many years, Peoria got tired of the performance. And thus far it has tromped all over each adversary much to the delight of the patient Peoria county fans. Woodford, of course, is up there disputing each step of the way, but it looks like a new state champ in '37 for Henry county, the '36 winner, is down the list and may never emerge from the district competition.

Here are some of the recent scores:

July 10	
DeKalb (at Sycamore)	6
Boone	1
July 17	
Lake (at Harvard)	9
McHenry	6
Will (at Ottawa)	8
LaSalle	0
Fayette (at Carlinville)	11
Macoupin	2
DeKalb (at Belvidere)	2
Boone	1
Woodford (at Eureka)	14
McLean	7
Ogle (at Stockton)	11
Jo Daviess	6

Young Folks Visit Producers Creameries

(Pictures by Frank Gingrich)



HONEST TESTS AND WEIGHTS

Farmers Creamery Manager Forrest Fairchild, extreme left, shows young folks from McLean, Tazewell and Fulton counties the first steps in making 92 score Prairie Farms butter at the Bloomington plant.

Three Illinois Producers creameries, Bloomington, Mt. Sterling and Olney, were hosts to 48 young men and women from nine counties in July. On the tour, sponsored by the IAA and county Farm Bureaus, young folks had an opportunity to learn more about modern cream and egg marketing methods used by cooperatives in the state.

On the three tours went Frank Gougler, IAA director of produce marketing, to point out methods required to produce fine butter and quality eggs.

Said he, "Illinois is gaining a reputation as a producer of quality butter and eggs. We invited you to see how it is possible to improve quality even more."



"EVERY ONE A GEM!"

C. W. Simpson, manager at Olney, proudly displaying a case of white extra firsts. Eggs are stored in a special basement room, temperature and humidity are controlled.



END OF THE ROAD FOR BAD EGGS!

Brown, Macoupin and McDonough county delegates candling eggs at Mt. Sterling.

Below: EVEN BUTTER TUBS HAVE A WEIGH

Pretty Jeanette Nixon, Macoupin, almost helping Roy Mays, Mt. Sterling plant manager.

Below, right: "STEP LIVELY, BOYS.

— there's another truck waiting to unload." Rural youths lend a hand at the Farmers Creamery, Bloomington.



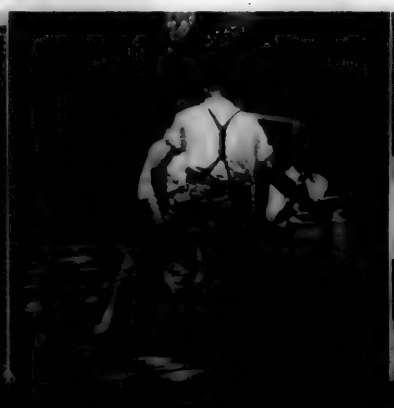
JUST NOSING AROUND

Odor and taste tell Clyde Hamlin, Bloomington, a story of quality in butter but his smiling audience seems to doubt it.

Below: FROM CHURN TO TUB TO CHICAGO

Genevieve Bower and Eugene Banks, Williamson county, tubbing butter to be sent to Producers' central cutting plant. Viewing the interior of the churn is Rolan Moeller, Jasper county.







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To avoid confusion the newest IAA department will be known as Soil Improvement rather than Soil Conservation. John R. Spencer began work July 1, as director. This department was established in reponse to Farm Bureau members for assistance in assembling information about limestone and phosphate, prices, sources and quality.



John Spencer

"I feel that this department will be of tremendous value to farmers in the important work of conserving and in building up the soil on their farms," Spencer says.

Mr. Spencer was born April 10, 1896, in Henry county. He worked on Bureau and Henry county livestock farms until he graduated from high school in 1914. Before he received his degree in agriculture at the University of Illinois in 1920, John served 16 months in the United States Army.

From 1920 until 1925, Spencer was engaged in agricultural extension work at the University of Kentucky. He returned to his home state as Wabash county farm adviser in 1925. Three years later he became farm adviser in Rock Island county.

The nine years that Spencer remained in Rock Island county were the most strenuous in Farm Bureau history. During those years the Quality Milk Association, Rock Island, and the Producers Creamery, Moline, were organized in the face of bitter opposition. It was in this battle that Spencer won his spurs and the first Illinois Producers Creamery was established.

He was instrumental, too, in developing the Rock Island Service Company, one of the fastest growing farm supply cooperatives in western Illinois. The Rock Island Farm Bureau has a splendid morale, is well financed and has a membership of 675.



Believe it or not, 19 County Farm Bureau baseball nines are cavorting around the diamonds these days having a lot of fun and furnishing some high class entertainment for the fans. At going to press time, it looks like anybody's race for the state title with Peoria, Lake, DeKalb, Fayette, Bond, Will, and Carroll more or less in the lead. At any rate these teams seem to have the edge. At least four can look ahead to playing in fast company when they run head on into each other on Illinois Field during the Second Annual Farm Sports Festival Sept. 3-4.

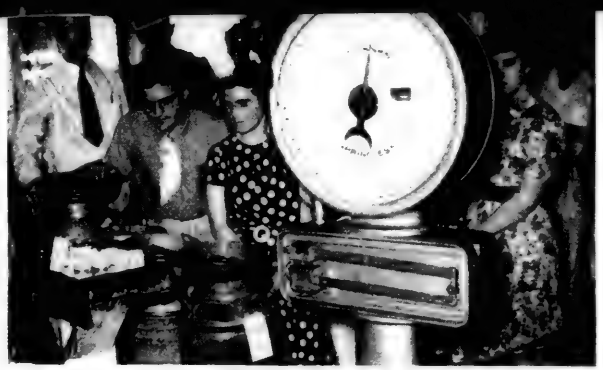
Here's the lineup based on reports received up to and including July 23:

	Won	Lost	Pct.
DIVISION I			
Carroll	2	1	.667
Jo Daviess	2	2	.500
Ogle	1	2	.333
DIVISION II			
Lake	4	2	.667
DeKalb	4	2	.667
Boone	2	4	.333
McHenry	2	4	.333
DIVISION III			
Will	4	0	1.000
LaSalle	0	1	.000
Livingston	0	3	.000
DIVISION IV			
Peoria	4	0	1.000
Woodford	4	1	.800
McLean	1	3	.250
Henry	1	3	.250
Marshall-Putnam	0	3	.000
DIVISION V			
Fayette	6	1	.857
Bond	5	1	.833
Montgomery	1	5	.167
Macoupin	1	6	.143

Peoria county is an example of the worm that turned. After being kicked about like the Chicago White Sox for so many years, Peoria got tired of the performance. And thus far it has tromped all over each adversary much to the delight of the patient Peoria county fans. Woodford, of course, is up there disputing each step of the way, but it looks like a new state champ in '37 for Henry county, the '36 winner, is down the list and may never emerge from the district competition.

Here are some of the recent scores:

July 10	
DeKalb (at Sycamore)	6
Boone	1
July 17	
Lake (at Harvard)	9
McHenry	6
Will (at Ottawa)	8
LaSalle	0
Fayette (at Carlinville)	11
Macoupin	2
DeKalb (at Belvidere)	2
Boone	1
Woodford (at Eureka)	14
McLean	7
Ogle (at Stockton)	11
Jo Daviess	6



HONEST TESTS AND WEIGHTS

Farmers Creamery Manager Forrest Fairchild, extreme left, shows young folks from McLean, Tazewell and Fulton counties the first steps in making 92 score Prairie Farms butter at the Bloomington plant.

Young Folks Visit Producers Creameries

(Pictures by Frank Gingrich)

Three Illinois Producers creameries, Bloomington, Mt. Sterling and Olney, were hosts to 48 young men and women from nine counties in July. On the tour, sponsored by the IAA and county Farm Bureaus, young folks had an opportunity to learn more about modern cream and egg marketing methods used by cooperatives in the state.

On the three tours went Frank Gougler, IAA director of produce marketing, to point out methods required to produce fine butter and quality eggs.

Said he, "Illinois is gaining a reputation as a producer of quality butter and eggs. We invited you to see how it is possible to improve quality even more.



"EVERY ONE A GEM!"

C. W. Simpson, manager at Olney, proudly displaying a case of white extra firsts. Eggs are stored in a special basement room, temperature and humidity are controlled.



END OF THE ROAD FOR BAD EGGS!

Brown, Macoupin and McDonough county delegates candling eggs at Mt. Sterling.

Below: EVEN BUTTER TUBS HAVE A WEIGH

Pretty Jeanette Nixon, Macoupin, almost helping Roy Mays, Mt. Sterling plant manager.

Below, right: "STEP LIVELY, BOYS. — there's another truck waiting to unload." Rural youths lend a hand at the Farmers Creamery, Bloomington.

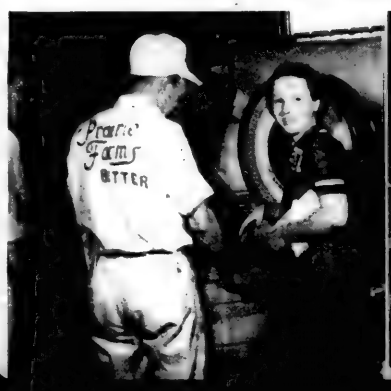


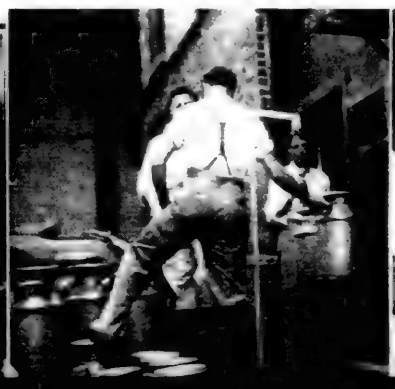
JUST NOSING AROUND

Odor and taste tell Clyde Hamlin, Bloomington, a story of quality in butter but his smiling audience seems to doubt it.

Below: FROM CHURN TO TUB TO CHICAGO

Genevieve Bower and Eugene Banks, Williamson county, tubbing butter to be sent to Producers' central cutting plant. Viewing the interior of the churn is Rolan Moeller, Jasper county.







Advice to Young Married Women

IT SEEMS only yesterday that John and I had our first argument. Yet it was 35 years ago. And it was about life insurance. I hated to think of the possibility of John's death. We had so little money and I didn't want to profit by his passing. But he insisted. He took out a $5000 policy. We were young. The premiums were low but so was our income. It wasn't easy to sacrifice to make the payments. Then the children came, we prospered, and John kept buying more insurance. I began to see it in a different light. We owed them certain things, an education and a start in life.



OUR INSURANCE throughout the years was a constant friend in time of need. It established our credit and gave us a feeling of security. Now my husband and I are past the the active age. Our insurance has been converted into annuities. We get a monthly income check from the company. We can travel and do things for our children that wouldn't be possible otherwise.

MY ADVICE to young married women is to help set aside part of the family income for life insurance. It has proved such a good investment for us.

See the agent in the Farm Bureau office

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET CHICAGO

Progress In Fruit and Vegetable Marketing



HEADQUARTERS OF ILLINOIS' FRUIT INDUSTRY

"It was built for a factory."



HARRY W. DAY

"He knows peaches and how to cash 'em in."

IN MINNEAPOLIS one stifling August night, a fat grocer was preparing to retire. At the moment his left shoe hit the floor a locomotive coupler banged against the coupler of a refrigerator car on a southern Illinois side track. Before the grocer had begun to snore, the locomotive was hauling the car, now a part of its train, toward the mainline.

The Minnesotan owned the contents of that car, the first fancy peaches of the season. He had purchased the fruit from the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange just before he closed his business for the day.

That morning, Harry Day, manager of the Exchange, had received price quotations for all grades of peaches from all the major markets in the country. He discovered that prices were strong in Minneapolis and Cleveland.

Later in the day one of the member fruit cooperatives reported that a carload of fancy peaches would be ready for shipment in a few hours. Harry Day lost no time in seeking bids for the fruit from the two favorable markets. It was late in the afternoon that telegraphed replies came in from representatives of the National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange with which the Illinois Exchange is affiliated.

The highest bid came from the Minneapolis grocer and Day asked the member cooperative to consign its car of peaches to him.

For a dealer in fancy groceries to risk his hard-earned reputation on the purchase of a carload of Illinois peaches was unheard of 20 years ago. In those days, and for some years later, the term "Illinois peaches" informed buyers on the central markets that here was inferior fruit that could be bought cheaply.

In fact, buyers were forced to pay low prices for such fruit to protect themselves against loss. A carload of Illinois peaches was nothing but just peaches. They came in all sizes, grades, shapes and conditions. To make a fair profit on this fruit it was necessary for the buyer to grade, sort and repack it before selling it to retailers.

It was unfortunate that growers were so careless of their reputations. But then, their market was mostly local and little was to be gained by careful grading and packing. Prior to 1921, when a grower had more peaches than he could sell to the townspeople, he sold the surplus to local dealers who repacked the fruit and sold carlots on the principal markets.

The change in marketing that has come to Illinois' fruit belt since 1921 was inevitable. Either the growers had to adopt better marketing methods or they would be forced to take prolonged and indefinite "vacations." Too many growers were dumping their produce on local markets for any of them to remain in business.

Orderly marketing of fruit passed through a gradual evolution following a period of expansion during the World War when southern Illinois farmers gradually quit raising grain and livestock to set out new orchards. By the time the trees came into bearing, prices for fruit had receded to profitless low level.

Large, well established orchardists could pick enough fruit to make carlot shipments to the big city markets and thus get better than local prices. But the unhappy growers who had only small tonnages to sell had to take what they could get in town or take the local dealers' prices which were little better than other local prices.

Big or little, old or new, all growers were selling, or offering to sell disreputable "Illinois fruit." Prices were low and chaos prevailed.

Shortly after the war, increasing numbers of growers banded together to pool their crops in order to ship them in carlots and at car load freight rates. Whatever the quality of the fruit and however it was graded made no difference. They got carlot rates to the Chicago market and that seemed to be the important thing at the time.

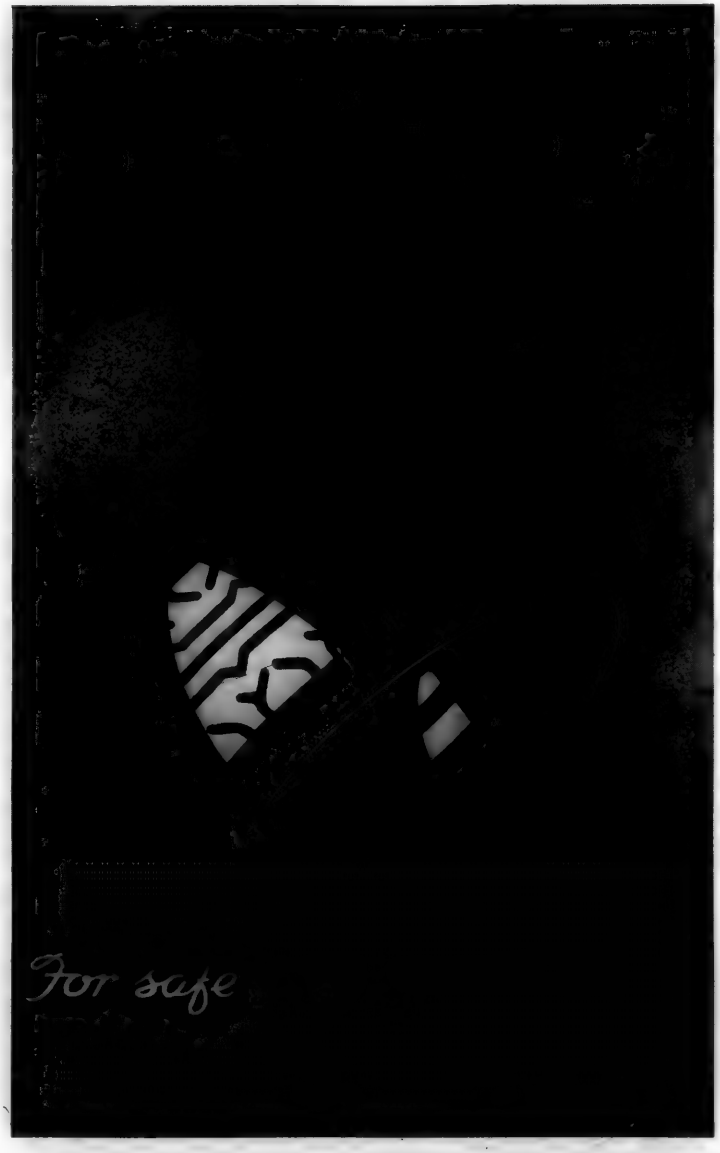
Then there came a period when there was absolutely no money in growing fruit. What was to be done?

Out of the crisis came leaders with a plan. Their banner bore the cooperative sign and they were ready for the fray. The battle for better fruit and vegetable prices began on September 14, 1920, when the executive committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association established a fruit and vegetable marketing committee.

The committee, composed of C. F. Kiest, Union county; Frank Dieckman, Cook county; A. O. Eckert, St. Clair county and A. B. Leeper, Adams county, planned an early fight. Like capable warriors they surveyed the field before they acted.

The leaders chose C. E. Durst, Union county farm adviser, for their field marshal. On December 14, 1920, Durst started work as director of the fruit and vegetable marketing department of the IAA.

Activities of the department began, February 14, 1921, with the organization of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange. Headquarters were set up in Centralia



ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO. 608 So. Dearborn St CHICAGO

and 17 local units, located in eight counties, were affiliated with the central Exchange.

From then on marketing methods were gradually changed. The first sale of the new cooperative, a carload of transparent apples from Johnson county, was made, June 20. The sale grossed $4.00 per bushel while the same kind of fruit, similar in quality, sold by unorganized growers brought only $3.00 a bushel on the same market. Here was the first triumph of the newly formed cooperative.

Earlier in June, 1921, the board of directors met in Carbondale. At this meeting, their first, they adopted a three-year membership contract which required members to pay a $5 annual membership fee. Every member was also asked to sign a collateral note for $100 to be used by the Exchange in establishing credit.

And so the leaders carried out their first offensive against low fruit and vegetable prices. They had organized their army and were ready to fight harder than ever for fair price and orderly marketing.

One of the earliest cooperators was Walter L. Cope of Marion county. He is typical of the men who united to form the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange. The Cope orchards were planted by Walter's father and Walter grew up in the business.

The Copes operated a vinegar plant when Walter was a young man. They used their own apples and each fall the younger Cope sold barreled vinegar in several midwestern states. This paying project became unprofitable with the introduction of artificial vinegar and Walter and his father were forced to sell their fruit on the open market.

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Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange is operated on a nationwide scale. The National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange, with representatives on all the major produce markets in the country, is the sales agency for the Illinois growers' exchange and most of the other state fruit and vegetable marketing cooperatives.

The Illinois Exchange handles produce in one of three ways. In each case the growers pick, grade and pack their fruit. The better grades are packed under the ILLINI brand label of the Fruit Growers Exchange.

One type of marketing is to sell the produce to cash buyers at the orchard as is often done in truck sales.

A second marketing scheme practiced by fruit co-ops is similar to the method used in selling to the Minneapolis grocer. The description of the produce is wired to representatives of the national exchange on all the major markets. These agents secure bids for the fruit and telegraph them to the sales office of the Illinois Exchange. The local unit then consigns the car to the highest bidder. This is the most common selling method. The buyer pays cash on delivery.

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(Continued on page 24)

Rural Safety Topics

By C. M. SEAGRAVES, Safety Director

Macon County Farm Bureau's Secretary, Clayton Rogers, is given our hearty congratulations. *25 years* of car operation without an accident is something to sit up and blink about. "Just 3 simple rules are the answer," says Mr. Rogers;

1. Obey traffic laws and hand signals.
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Warning: Last year in August, 26 Illinois farmers or members of their families were killed in farm accidents. The causes and the fatalities: Lighting (5); Falls (3); Fires (3); Bulls (2); Heat (2); Guns (2); Horses (2); Building Collapse (1); Cow (1); Dog (1); Electricity (1); Haying (1); Infection (1); Miscellaneous (1).

And the Basement is Cool, Too

It's a strange time to think of the furnace and for that very reason it is a good time to have the furnace man or the plumber come out and go over your heating plant . . . . He has time now to do a leisurely job . . . . you are not inconvenienced by doing without heat during uncertain weather . . . . and your equipment will be in tip-top shape when that first snappy day arrives. It is probable, too, that you could get the same work done somewhat cheaper now than you could during the rush season.

There are few pieces of household equipment so neglected as the heating plant. For safety, economy, and efficiency, chimneys must be kept clean, grates, boilers, and radiators in proper working order. The *safe* home is the well maintained home. With home fatalities outnumbering highway deaths last year, it seems that this item could well receive more attention than it gets.



MECHANICS WERE KEPT BUSY

— repairing cars rejected in the IAA Safety Lane tests at Petersburg, Menard county, July 10. Woodrow Satorius, IAA, and James Eilers, Harold Rogers, Henry Tebrugge and Howard Pillsbury, Menard County Skilled Drivers, tested more than 300 autos.

Safety Lane: Cars are safer, roads are safer, but the number of traffic deaths continues to increase. The results of the IAA testing lane, (see picture) which goes about the state giving free safety tests to rural motorists, show that last year out of each 100 cars tested, 67 were rejected. So far this season only 53 cars out of each 100 are denied the safety sticker.

Despite this favorable trend, fatal accidents on rural State highways for the first five months of the year increased from 181 in 1936 to 254 in 1937 or 40.0%, and on rural county or township roads, from 26 to 54 or 107.7%. Nice quiet places these country roads!

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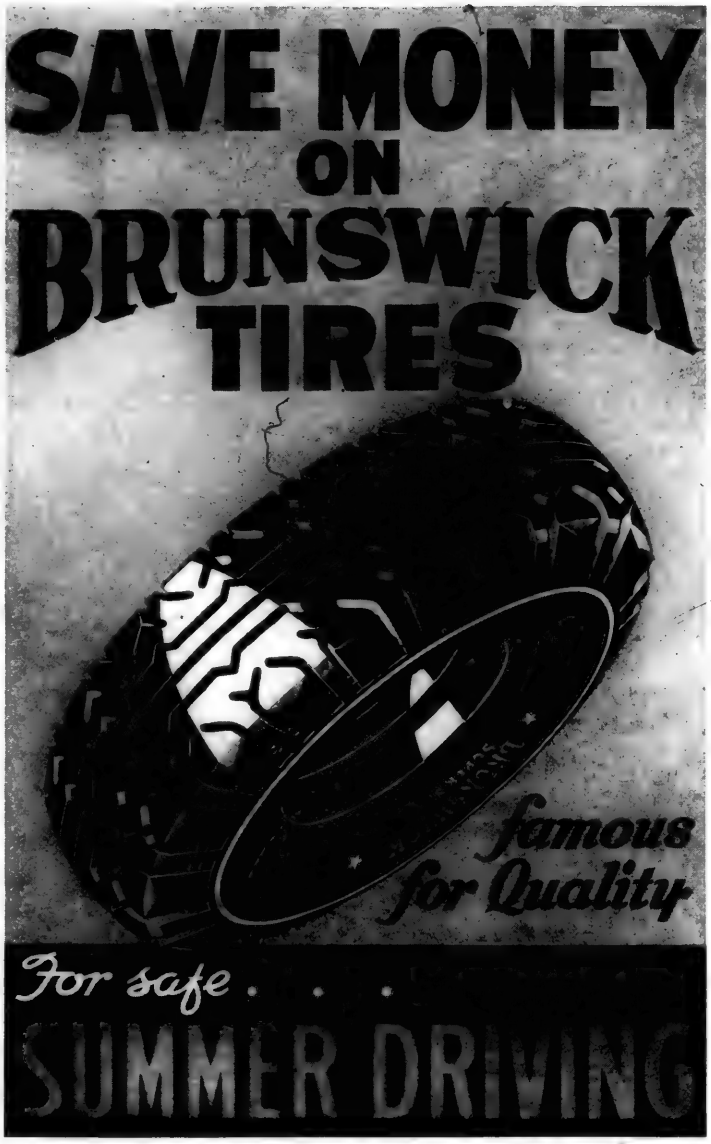
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Edison
SPARK PLUGS
with the
BUILT-IN
LEAK-PROOF
GASKET



COST LESS
because
THEY LAST LONGER

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.
608 S. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO.

Uncle Ab says the quotation "the good die young" is also true in reverse, as "the young die good."

According to studies of the United States Department of Agriculture, farmers in 1935 received the following number of cents out of each dollar spent by consumers for these products: eggs, 66 cents; hens, 57; dairy products, 45; potatoes, 42; oranges, 27; cabbage, 18; white bread, 17; and rolled oats, 29 cents.

Wm. Rengel, director from New Trier Township, Cook county Farm Bureau claims a membership in the Farm Bureau equal to 100 per cent of the farms in his township. He challenges any other township in Illinois to equal this record.

The dates for the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation have been changed from December 6, 7 and 8 to December 13, 14, and 15. The meeting will be in Chicago.

Rural Electrification

THE application of the Edgar Farm Electric Service Co., of Edgar county was sent to the Rural Electrification Administration July 16 for a loan to build approximately 363 miles of distribution lines to serve 895 signed customers and making service available to 550 additional farms not yet signed, reports Col. C. W. Sass, IAA engineer.

The Company will not be incorporated until the loan is approved by the REA. The IAA assisted in drawing up the application and providing the necessary maps outlining the route of the extension.

Directors of the Eastern Illinois Power Co-operative met with Col. Sass at Watseka July 20 to consider the proposed wholesale energy contract with Central Illinois Public Service Co. If satisfactory arrangements can be made with CIPS for energy, the co-operative will not build its own generating plant.

Mr. Zinder, rate analyst of the REA met with IAA officials and directors of the Wayne-White Electric Co-operative at Springfield July 21 to discuss wholesale energy and proposed retail rates. The co-operative line in Wayne and White counties expects to get energy through the municipal plant at Fairfield.

The Rural Electric Co-operative in Scott, Pike, Greene, and Morgan counties has been negotiating with Central Illinois Public Service on wholesale rates but up until press time, no agreement had been reached. There is strong likelihood that this co-operative will erect its own plant for which an REA loan has been approved. Col. Sass was in Washington in mid-July conferring with REA officials about proposed contracts for wholesale energy in Illinois.

WANTED!

Missing from the IAA historical files is a record of the proceedings of the famous annual meeting of the Association held in Peoria in January 1919. The board of directors which met soon after voted to publish the proceedings of this meeting. Does any member have a copy in his files? If so, please notify Department of Information, IAA, Room 1200, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

R. V. McKee, Varna, Marshall county was elected president of the Illinois Farm Bureau Federation to succeed the late Edgar Walther, Rock Island county at the recent meeting of the board in Chicago. Ray Cunningham, Vermilion county was elected vice-president. Ray E. Miler is secretary. Other directors are W. H. Stockley, LaSalle county, E. G. Reynolds, Morgan county, J. W. Gillespie, Lawrence county, K. T. Smith, Greene county, F. H. Shuman, Whiteside county. The executive committee consists of the president, vice-president and K. T. Smith.

PASSERSBY SAY:

"How Clean and Neat"

SINCE WE PAINTED WITH SOYOIL



"Here are some pictures of our buildings which have been painted with Soyoil. Our house and barn had not been painted previously for 11 years. Our tool shed was built in 1918 and had never been painted until this time. All this painting was done by my two boys and myself.

"Our house is painted with Soyoil No. 5 Outside White. The barn and tool shed are painted with Soyoil No. 90 Red Barn paint. We have used about 100 gallons of Soyoil paints and like them fine.

"People that pass remark how neat and clean our place looks since we painted.

"Success and good luck to you and Soyoil paint."

A. J. King

Route No. 1, Urbana, Illinois.



ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

808 S. DEARBORN ST.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Edison
SPARK PLUGS
with the
BUILT-IN
LEAK-PROOF
GASKET



COST LESS
THEY LAST LONGER

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.
608 S. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO,

Uncle Ab says the quotation "the good die young" is also true in reverse, as "the young die good."

According to studies of the United States Department of Agriculture, farmers in 1935 received the following number of cents out of each dollar spent by consumers for these products: eggs, 66 cents; hens, 57; dairy products, 45; potatoes, 42; oranges, 27; cabbage, 18; white bread, 17; and rolled oats, 29 cents.

Wm. Rengel, director from New Trier Township, Cook county Farm Bureau claims a membership in the Farm Bureau equal to 100 per cent of the farms in his township. He challenges any other township in Illinois to equal this record.

The dates for the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation have been changed from December 6, 7 and 8 to December 13, 14, and 15. The meeting will be in Chicago.

Rural Electrification

THE application of the Edgar Farm Electric Service Co., of Edgar county was sent to the Rural Electrification Administration July 16 for a loan to build approximately 363 miles of distribution lines to serve 895 signed customers and making service available to 550 additional farms not yet signed, reports Col. C. W. Sass, IAA engineer.

The Company will not be incorporated until the loan is approved by the REA. The IAA assisted in drawing up the application and providing the necessary maps outlining the route of the extension.

Directors of the Eastern Illinois Power Co-operative met with Col. Sass at Watseka July 20 to consider the proposed wholesale energy contract with Central Illinois Public Service Co. If satisfactory arrangements can be made with CIPS for energy, the co-operative will not build its own generating plant.

Mr. Zinder, rate analyst of the REA met with IAA officials and directors of the Wayne-White Electric Co-operative at Springfield July 21 to discuss wholesale energy and proposed retail rates. The co-operative line in Wayne and White counties expects to get energy through the municipal plant at Fairfield.

The Rural Electric Co-operative in Scott, Pike, Greene, and Morgan counties has been negotiating with Central Illinois Public Service on wholesale rates but up until press time, no agreement had been reached. There is strong likelihood that this co-operative will erect its own plant for which an REA loan has been approved. Col. Sass was in Washington in mid-July conferring with REA officials about proposed contracts for wholesale energy in Illinois.

WANTED!

Missing from the IAA historical files is a record of the proceedings of the famous annual meeting of the Association held in Peoria in January 1919. The board of directors which met soon after voted to publish the proceedings of this meeting. Does any member have a copy in his files? If so, please notify Department of Information, IAA, Room 1200, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

R. V. McKee, Varna, Marshall county was elected president of the Illinois Farm Bureau Federation to succeed the late Edgar Walther, Rock Island county at the recent meeting of the board in Chicago. Ray Cunningham, Vermilion county was elected vice-president. Ray E. Miler is secretary. Other directors are W. H. Stockley, LaSalle county, E. G. Reynolds, Morgan county, J. W. Gillespie, Lawrence county, K. T. Smith, Greene county, F. H. Shuman, Whiteside county. The executive committee consists of the president, vice-president and K. T. Smith

PASSERSBY SAY:

"How Clean and Neat"

SINCE WE PAINTED WITH SOYOIL



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FARMERS KNOW

— A Double Value

31,000 ILLINOIS farmers have used more than 621,000 gallons of Soyoil Paints on 83,000 Buildings during the last SIX years. Why? — because they have found that Soyoil Paints are Durable and bring beauty and neatness to farm homes. Furthermore this increased market for Illinois grown Soybeans has had much to do with boosting the price of Soybeans from 28c in 1931 to $1.15 in 1937. Soybeans today bring greater cash returns.

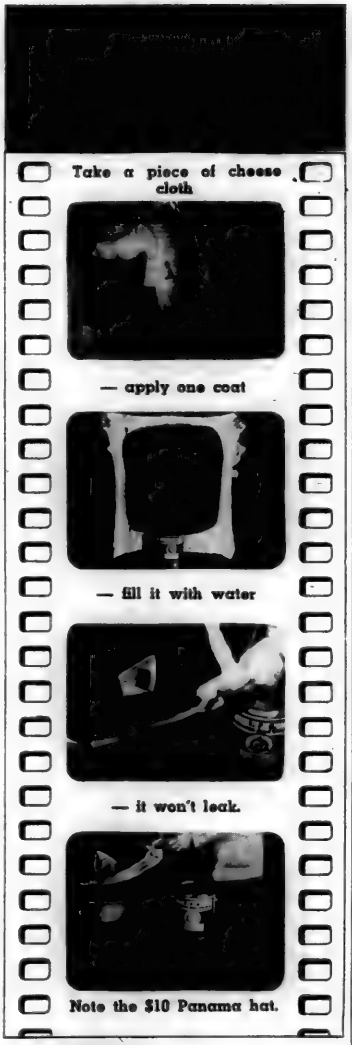
Soyoil paints have been approved for six years — This is double value — and FARMERS KNOW IT!

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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 S. DEARBORN ST.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS







WALTER L. COPE
"Co-ops Must be Nation-wide."

LOGAN N. COLP
"Orchard Problems Are His Meat."

PROGRESS IN FRUIT MARKETING

(Continued from page 20)

While the car is traveling, negotiations are made for selling the fruit on arrival. Often the car never reaches its original destination but is sent, instead, to the highest bidder. This method speeds delivery to the purchaser and assures growers of the highest possible return.

Growers who sell their fruit to buyers at their orchards get the best prices when they call the Exchange office for prices. In order to get top prices for members, Harry Day, manager, and Karl Merkle, sales manager, constantly check prices and demands with the National agents on the central markets.

Growers who take advantage of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange sales service also use the Exchange's other services. They can buy spray materials, baskets, fertilizers and other necessities from the Fruit Exchange Supply Company. Growers report that supplies from this source are always of good quality and the price is reasonable. Then, too, growers depend on the Supply Company to have the right commodities on hand when they need them.

The Exchange conducts a field service under the supervision of Logan N. Colp. Growers have learned to depend on this service for aid in solving the myriads of technical problems which are constantly arising.

The educational program of the Exchange is largely responsible for the enviable record for quality fruit now being enjoyed by ILLINI brand produce on the central markets.

Thus through organization growers have brought order in large measure to fruit and vegetable marketing in Illinois.

News . . . *and* VIEWS

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Ford county Farm Bureau will have a picnic and 4-H Club show, Paxton, August 11 and 12.

"Having returned home from the most enjoyable trip of my life, I wish to sincerely thank the Illinois Agricultural Association for their assistance in sending us to the National 4-H Club Camp in Washington.

John E. Harber
Streator, Ill.

Pigs Squeal For Blue Seal Concentrates

Due to scarcity of corn, wheat and other small grains are again in the limelight as hog feeds. Great quantities of wheat, barley and oats will be fed by hog feeders in the coming months. Corn and wheat have approximately the same hog feeding value per bushel, experiments show. Barley is worth about three-fourths as much, oats half as much as corn per bushel.

But smart hog feeders with an eye to maximum profits know, too, that the cheapest gains come from feeding a good protein supplement. They will buy BLUE SEAL 40% HOG BALANCER. Why? Because it contains the variety and quality of proteins and minerals lacking in the cereal grains. BLUE SEAL BALANCER will put their hogs on the market early before prices break.

MORE PORK ON LESS WHEAT

Wheat alone is not a complete feed. Ground coarsely, however, and supplemented with BLUE SEAL it is a complete feed. Hogs fed on this ration will require less grain per pound, will make faster gains and greater profits. Approximately 5½ bushels of corn and 40 lbs. BLUE SEAL BALANCER will produce 100 lbs. of pork. Twice as much corn is required when fed alone.

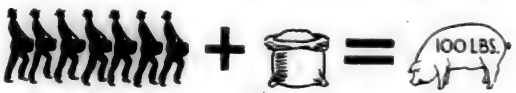
ALSO PELLETS

BLUE SEAL feeds are also manufactured in pellets and cubes which are easily fed regardless of equipment available. The pellets may be spread on the ground or feeding floor, or fed in a trough or self-feeder.

Save Grain- MAKE MORE PROFITS



12 Bushels of Wheat or Corn fed alone = 100 lbs. Pork.



7 Bushels of Wheat or Corn + 40 lbs. Tankage = 100 lbs. Pork.



6½ Bushels of Wheat or Corn + Trio Mixture = 100 lbs. Pork.



5½ Bushels of Wheat or Corn + 40 lbs. BLUE SEAL BALANCER = 100 lbs. Pork.



BLUE SEAL Pig Meal is built for sows bred for fall litters — develops Pigs before they are born — a Pig Crop insurance. Fills udders and eliminates runts. After weaning makes thrifty pigs, produces quick economical gains.





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IFS Roof Coating Stops Roof Leaks

Take a piece of cheese cloth



— apply one coat



— fill it with water



— it won't leak.



Note the $10 Panama hat.





Roof Brush with each 30 or 50 gallon drum of IFS Roof Coating

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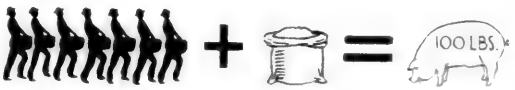
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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 South Dearborn Street **Chicago**

EDITORIAL

Wheat Prices

IN A letter to Monroe County Farm Bureau members, Farm Adviser C. A. Hughes pertinently points out that the big wheat crop this year has dropped prices 20 cents a bushel below the Liverpool or world market. July wheat in St. Louis was $1.09, in Liverpool $1.32. This is the same condition that existed during the surplus period from 1922 to 1929. Then a combination of drouth and AAA acreage control in 1933-'35 put this country on a wheat import basis. The result was a rise in price of 20 cents above Liverpool.

This year's wheat crop is estimated at approximately 800,000,000 bushels which would leave about 200,000,000 bushels above domestic requirements. If a 600,000,000 wheat crop would restore the 20 cent premium above Liverpool, the total crop based on the July price would be worth $912,000,000 or $40,000,000 more than an 800 million crop at $1.09. And the wheat grower would be spared all the work and expense of producing and marketing the extra 200 million bushels.

"Farmers are awake to the fact that in past years, moderate and small crops have frequently brought them a greater return than abnormally large crops," said President Earl Smith in a recent statement on the new Agricultural Adjustment bill. The 1937 wheat crop again proves the need for a permanent program to keep crop surpluses under control.

AAA Will Benefit All

"HOG SHORTAGE TO CLOSE PART OF STOCKYARDS." "Receipts Set All Time Low Records."

These recent headlines are impressive reminders of why business and industry dependent on agriculture should support the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1937 and the so-called ever-normal granary. The fact has escaped many persons that today's low hog numbers are after effects of two years of drouth, scarcity of grain and the disastrous hog prices of 1932-'33.

With a surplus of grain in storage handled so as to maintain near parity prices, the farmer will be enabled to produce a more even supply of hogs. The gluts and famines of bygone days will thus be minimized. Consumer and producer, processor and handler, all will profit by a steady flow of farm products to market at stable price levels.

Co-operative Marketing Pays

FROM the Producers Creamery of Olney we learn that the price of eggs in January and February this year was 2.47 cents closer to the Chicago price for "extras" than it was in the same months a year ago. This is a matter of record that cannot be challenged. Apparently, the only reason for the difference is that the Producers started handling eggs co-operatively last Dec. 28. This is history repeating itself. The incident emphasizes one of the chief benefits of co-operative marketing, forcing a higher price level and narrowing the spread between producer and consumer.

The County Agricultural Agent

THE County Agricultural Agent has now become the outstanding source of personal and technical advice pertaining to agriculture. His services are free to the farmer, and in addition to his advisory capacity the agricultural agent has now become the propelling force of club work and community activities for farmers, and as a staff member of the General Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture he is chief counsel in club work for farm boys and girls.

The county agent is likewise administrative officer and co-ordinator for Federal farm regulation within his county.

He is truly the agrarian jack-of-all-trades and his qualification standards are extremely high. A Federal employee of career status, he is likewise associated with the agricultural extension service of his state, and is jointly employed by the government of his county. As working associates, he has one or more. In approximately 2,100 counties the agricultural agent is assisted by a home demonstration agent and the office usually involves from one to twenty-five assistants, depending upon the size of the county and the type of farms involved.

These workers are in daily and intimate contact with the farming life of their counties, and their opinions tend to epitomize a large share of farm opinion within their area.

In the course of this study I have interviewed 41 county agricultural agents, situated in as many important farming counties — from Maine to Washington.

It is my belief that the county agents of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, now serving about 2,800 of the 3,060 counties of this nation, constitute one of the most competent and best qualified corps of workers now in public service.—from "Money at the Crossroads" by Charles Morrow Wilson.

Relief Rolls and Labor

ONE of the things farmers can't understand is why relief rolls and relief expenditures continue at such a high rate. Thousands are on relief, yet farm labor is less plentiful than it was when WPA was unheard of and able bodied men had to really work for a living. Farmers are in the midst of harvest. Women and children are at work in the fields. The tractor and power machinery business is good largely because competent help is scarce. What's the answer? Have we educated workers to expect a full day's pay for a half day's work? Is that the reason WPA jobs are more desirable than work on the farm?

A Tribute to Achievement

FARM recovery has come a long ways since the dark days of 1932-33. This fact is reflected in the highest IAA membership — more than 71,000 — since the early post-war years. That the carrying out of policies advocated by the Farm Bureau is largely responsible for the great progress made, no informed person will deny. Non-members generally have appreciated this situation. It is one of the reasons why more than 8700 new members have joined this year.

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THE I Record

In This Issue

Sports Festival Program

Congress Committed to Surplus Control

600 Farm Homes Get Co-op Electricity

They Get a Kick Out of Farming

and Others



September 1937



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A SAFE CAR, a safe DRIVER, and an IAA MUTUAL INSURANCE POLICY make the picture complete for safety against accidents. And because this three-way combination is the usual thing among IAA policy holders, they save up to 40 per cent on auto insurance. Many special protective features for farmers in IAA insurance are not included in ordinary auto policies.

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FOR ONLY $6.15 semi-annually you can get protection against PUBLIC LIABILITY, PROPERTY DAMAGE, FIRE and THEFT on a new car in the low priced field . . . less as the car grows older. A small policy fee payable only once when you take out the policy is extra. If you have a safe car and are a safe driver, you're eligible for IAA insurance.



Ask the agent in Your County Farm Bureau office for details.

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SAVE UP TO 40%

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To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

SEPTEMBER, 1937
VOL. 15 NO. 9

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Editor and Advertising Director, E. G. Thiem; Assistant Director and Ass't. Editor, Lawrence A. Potter.

Illinois Agricultural Association

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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GEORGE THIEM, Editor



THRIFTY pigs eating out of a self-feeder on clean worm-free clover or alfalfa pasture is a common sight today. Smart hog growers now follow such practices year after year, putting their shoats on the market at from six to seven months old. Yet in the early twenties, less than 15 years ago, the socalled McLean system of swine sanitation was unknown. Self-feeders were not in general use, little or nothing was known about worm eggs that infest old hog lots, hog cholera control and vaccination were just coming in, and the lowly hog led a precarious existence.

The amazing progress of Illinois agriculture in all its ramifications during the past 25 years will be on parade Friday night, Sept. 3 before Memorial Staduim at the University of Illinois. The historical narration will be a feature of the two-day Sports Festival. It will bring together many of the pioneer leaders in agricultural extension, Farm Bureau, and the I.A.A. Committees have spent many hours and sleepless nights digging into records, surveying the march of events and writing the script of happenings since the first Farm Bureaus were organized in DeKalb and Kankakee counties in 1912. Obviously much of importance had to be left out.

An astonishing change has come over rural Illinois during this period. Most of us are so close to it that we fail to grasp just what has been achieved. The gospel of limestone, rock phosphate and legumes has been carried to every corner of the state, inspired by the early teachings of Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins. The County Farm Bureaus and county advisers working hand in hand with the extension service, deserve chief credit for the widespread adoption of soil and crop improvement methods.

There were few fields of alfalfa in the state before 1912, the soybean was relatively unknown, the man who spread limestone on his land was considered crazy, rock phosphate was something that Dr. Hopkins talked about at farmers institutes, hogs died like flies from cholera, bovine tuberculosis eradication wasn't thought of, treatment of oats for smut was just coming in, and hybrid corn hadn't arrived.

No less spectacular have been the achievements of Illinois farmers in developing co-operative marketing and service organizations. Before the coming of the IAA there were no state-wide co-operative associations actually doing business on a state-wide basis. There were local co-operative fire and windstorm insurance groups, creameries, and grain elevators, but the farmer was a stranger in the terminal markets.

Contrast such a picture with developments today. Illinois farmers own and control three big state-wide insurance companies, a state-wide centralized purchasing service with great bargaining power; they largely own and control five producer co-operative livestock commission companies, own a terminal grain marketing co-operative, a fruit and vegetable exchange, have built a chain of co-operative centralized creameries, market three-fourths of their fluid milk, nearly a fourth of their livestock, and similar percentages of grain and cream through their own co-operative associations.—E.G.T.

Tentative Program

Illinois Farm Sports Festival

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS CAMPUS

Champaign-Urbana **September 3 & 4, 1937**

Friday — Main Headquarters and Information at Geo. Huff Gymnasium.
Saturday — Main Headquarters and Information at Gym Annex, Illinois Field.

FRIDAY — SEPTEMBER 3rd

A. M.

9:00 and 11:00 First Round Adult Softball, near Geo. Huff Gym. (League, All-County, and Adult Farm Bureau Members 35 years and over.)
9:00 and 11:00 First Round, 4-H Club Softball, near Geo. Huff Memorial Gym.
9:00 and 11:00 First Round Girls Softball, near Women's New Gym.
10:00 Trap Shooting practice ½ mile south of Champaign Airport.
10:00 Checker preliminaries — Gym. Annex.
10:00 Family Singers preliminaries — Geo. Huff Gym.
11:00 Square Dance preliminaries — Geo. Huff Gym.
12:00 Folk Dance preliminaries — Geo. Huff Gym.

P. M.

1:00 Horseshoes preliminaries — North of Men's Old Gym.
1:00 Novelty Band preliminaries — Geo. Huff Gym.
1:30 Second Round Softball, all divisions.
2:00 Baseball quarter-finals — Illinois Field (Two Diamonds).
2:00 Square Dance Band Contest preliminaries, George Huff Gym.
2:00 Trap Shoot Tournament — ½ mile south of Champaign Airport.
2:30 Deck Tennis — East of Women's New Gym.
3:00 Rehearsal Historical Narrative and Pageant and all class A winners in music and dance events — Memorial Stadium.
4:00 Third Round Softball, all divisions.
4:00 University Farm Tour, Meet at New Agricultural Building.
6:30 Concert by County Farm Bureau Bands — Memorial Stadium.
7:00 Evening Program, Music and Dance Events
Welcoming remarks — Earl C. Smith, Pres. Ill. Agricultural Association; Dean H. W. Mumford, Director of Extension in Agriculture and Home Economics.
Celebration 25 years of Agricultural Extension Farm Bur. & Home Bureau Work in Illinois. WLS Show — Memorial Stadium.
10:30 Social Hour and Dancing — Geo. Huff Gym. (for ticketholders).

SATURDAY — SEPTEMBER 4th

A. M.

8:00 University Farm Tour. Meet at North East Entrance, New Agriculture Bldg.
8:30 Fourth Round Softball.
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Tentative Program

Illinois Farm Sports Festival

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS CAMPUS

Champaign-Urbana **September 3 & 4, 1937**

Friday — Main Headquarters and Information at Geo. Huff Gymnasium.
Saturday — Main Headquarters and Information at Gym Annex, Illinois Field.

FRIDAY — SEPTEMBER 3rd

A. M.

9:00 and 11:00 First Round Adult Softball, near Geo. Huff Gym. (League, All-County, and Adult Farm Bureau Members 35 years and over.)
9:00 and 11:00 First Round, 4-H Club Softball, near Geo. Huff Memorial Gym.
9:00 and 11:00 First Round Girls Softball, near Women's New Gym
10:00 Trap Shooting practice ½ mile south of Champaign Airport.
10:00 Checker preliminaries -- Gym. Annex.
10:00 Family Singers preliminaries — Geo. Huff Gym.
11:00 Square Dance preliminaries — Geo Huff Gym.
12:00 Folk Dance preliminaries -- Geo. Huff Gym.

P. M.

1:00 Horseshoes preliminaries -North of Men's Old Gym.
1:00 Novelty Band preliminaries Geo Huff Gym.
1:30 Second Round Softball, all divisions.
2:00 Baseball quarter-finals — Illinois Field (Two Diamonds).
2:00 Square Dance Band Contest preliminaries, George Huff Gym.
2:00 Trap Shoot Tournament — ½ mile south of Champaign Airport.
2:30 Deck Tennis — East of Women's New Gym.
3:00 Rehearsal Historical Narrative and Pageant and all class A winners in music and dance events — Memorial Stadium
4:00 Third Round Softball, all divisions
4:00 University Farm Tour, Meet at New Agricultural Building
6:30 Concert by County Farm Bureau Bands -- Memorial Stadium.
7:00 Evening Program, Music and Dance Events
Welcoming remarks Earl C. Smith, Pres. Ill. Agricultural Association Dean H. W. Mumford, Director of Extension in Agriculture and Home Economics.
Celebration 25 years of Agricultural Extension Farm Bur. & Home Bureau Work in Illinois. WLS Show — Memorial Stadium.
10:30 Social Hour and Dancing -- Geo. Huff Gym. (for ticketholders).

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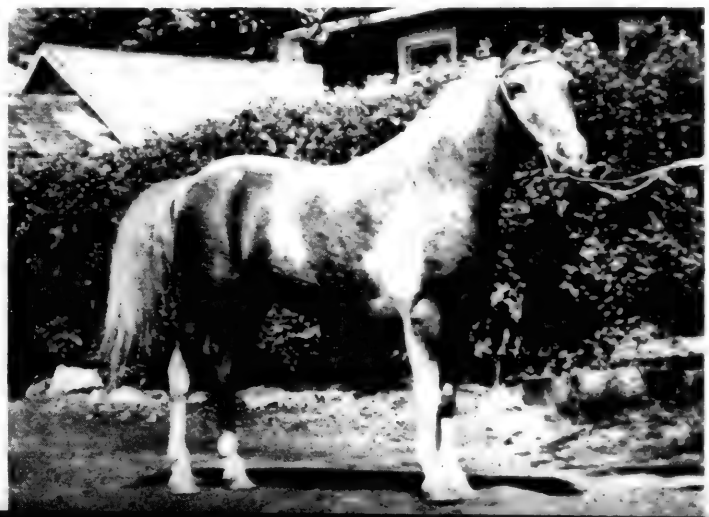


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WLS ENTERTAINERS ON FRIDAY NIGHT PROGRAM



PATSY MONTANA

Patsy Montana, as the little singing cowgirl, appears as a real Rodeo-Ridin' girl from the west — dressed in "chaps" and boots, at the Sports Festival, Sept. 3. She has appeared in several rodeos staged in Oregon and California. Her sweet singing and yodeling place her as one of America's outstanding girl entertainers.

for "Tony" at a special booth north of the Men's Old Gym Saturday morning.

Prairie Farmer-WLS have two latest model Philco radios which they will give as attendance prizes to the largest Farm Bureau family and the oldest Farm Bureau member who attend the Festival.

Farm families that are in the habit of gathering at the piano and loosening up their vocal chords have entered the family group singing contest, a new event on this year's Festival program.

Other musical events are the novelty and square dance band contests. Last year's winners are expected to show up with new tunes and new acts which they hope will put them in first place again.

Some of the oldest contestants in any sport are entered in the square dance contest. Dances of other counties will be represented in the folk dance contest.

Huskiest farmers from 20 counties will pull in the tug o'war tournament. Contesting teams will draw for places Saturday morning, the day of the hay rope battle.

In the checkers tournament this year, every player will play every other contestant in the preliminaries. A scoring system will be employed that will allow three points for each game won and one point for each draw. High scoring contestants will play for the title on Saturday. The scoring plan will apply to both the men's and women's tournaments.

At this early date we have no way of knowing the numbers of husband callers, hog callers, rolling pin throwers, rifle shooters, horseshoe tossers, horse pulling contestants, runners, swimmers and jumpers that will appear at the Festival ready to beat the socks off everyone entered in their favorite sport.

At this time of year you can get away from the farm for a few days without endangering a single crop. So pack up a picnic basket, load the family bus and head 'er toward Urbana early on the first Friday in September.

A couple of days spent with friends on the University of Illinois campus will be like a vacation. There is room for 80,000 persons in Champaign-Urbana so don't worry about accommodations. Ask your farm adviser about room reservations. There is ample parking space and plenty of picnic grounds.

If you want to see farm folks in action — Let's go to the Sports Festival!

THE PRAIRIE RAMBLERS

The Prairie Ramblers and Patsy Montana, one of the most popular acts from the PRAIRIE FARMER-WLS National Barn Dance will be one of the highlights of the Illinois Farm Sports Festival, the night of Sept. 3 in Memorial Stadium, University of Illinois. These entertainers have been on the air for several years and have attained great popularity with farm folks everywhere.

The Prairie Ramblers are four boys who first started entertaining in the Mammoth Cave Region of Kentucky.

If you'd meet the Ramblers face to face, you'd first shake hands with Jack Taylor, whose guitar and bass fiddle playing are exceptional. Perhaps Chick Hurt would smile at you next. He really can make a mandolin talk. Then Tex Atchison would step up — a handsome boy whose claim to fame is the expert playing of a fiddle left-handed. Lastly, Salty Holmes would greet you. He's a tall, lanky boy who keeps the house in laughter with his comedy. He plays guitar, harmonica, a tin can and a jug; and yodels, too.



Congress Is Committed To Surplus Control Legislation

WHEN the United States Senate on August 13 passed Senate joint resolution 207 pledging Congress to enact a production control farm bill as soon as possible after convening for the next session, it did something unheard of in the legislative experience of many an old timer at Washington.

Reason was that President Roosevelt refused to exercise his authority to make commodity loans on cotton and other basic commodities with the fund of some $400,000,000 available for that purpose, unless he had assurance of definite crop acreage control. The President reasoned, and rightly, that commodity loans at or above the current market price without the authority to provide for a reasonable check on production merely invited heavy losses of government funds.

The belated interest of southern senators in doing something about bolstering declining cotton prices was no surprise to Farm Bureau leaders and to President Roosevelt who had pressed for action on a permanent surplus control act weeks and months before.

The move for a new Triple A act started last February 9 when Secretary Wallace called a conference of agricultural leaders in Washington. At this meeting all agreed that it was the first time farmers had had an opportunity to develop permanent surplus control legislation without an emergency staring them in the face.

It was the general opinion that permanent legislation should be enacted to control excessive supplies of farm products through a plan termed by Secretary Wallace "the ever normal granary;" a plan that would gear in acreage reduction only when supplies of staple crops exceeded the normal carry-over.

All agreed that there should be carried substantial surpluses at all times on the farm on which commodity loans would be available so as to keep farmers and not speculators in control. Acreage adjustment would be provided by contract between the government and individual farmers to prevent supplies from running away with demand.

The American Farm Bureau Federation board adopted a resolution in line with this conference agreement and immediately became active toward securing the enactment of such legislation. Other farm groups that participated in the conference showed little or no active interest thereafter. Congress too, seemed indifferent. Farm prices were favorable. Congressmen insisted that they were getting no demands from their constituents for a new farm program. They failed to heed warnings of Farm Bureau and government officials that a heavy crop of corn and cotton in 1937 might change the entire farm picture.

The Farm Bureau Federation continued insisting on a permanent program. At its own expense it had a bill drawn up which was presented to the Agricultural Committee in May. After some delay several informal hearings and one formal hearing were held before the Agricultural Committees. In failing to act the Agricultural Committees offered the age old alibi that farmers were not united on a program.

President Roosevelt gave his support and urged the need of adequate surplus control legislation in letters to the Senate and House Agricultural Committees. Secretary Wallace spoke for the new measure before the Agricultural Committees.

Then came July with its outlook for bumper crops. Cotton dropped two dollars a bale in one day. December corn slumped badly from the high levels of six weeks ago.

Congressmen began hearing from home. They became alarmed. What they were told would happen had happened. Around the Senate went a petition demanding loans on cotton and guaranty of parity prices.

Upon inquiry, the President informed the interested Senators that unless definite assurance was given to enact surplus control legislation before adjournment, or immediately upon reconvening of Congress, he would be forced to oppose any program calling for loans as a price sustaining effort. Then followed the action of the Senate in the approval of the following resolution, which in effect, gives assurance by Congress to enact legislation covering the fundamental principles insisted upon by the American Farm Bureau Federation:

JOINT SENATE AND HOUSE RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, a permanent farm program should (a) provide not only for soil conservation but also for replacing the crop adjustment method of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, (b) protect agriculture and consumers against the consequence of drouth and, (c) safeguard farmers and business of the nation against the consequence of price decline, and

WHEREAS, it is the sense of Congress that the permanent farm legislation should be based on the following fundamental principles:

1. That farmers are entitled to their fair

(Continued on page 10)



Built 80 Years Ago

The Harding Methodist church in Freedom township, LaSalle county is unique in many ways. Built 80 years ago the congregation found itself short of money and unable to pay for the building. The newly organized township of Freedom then came to the rescue of the church committee.

The town appropriated money to help build the church, contingent on the church allowing the township perpetual use of the first floor or basement of the church building. The arrangement was satisfactory to the congregation. So Freedom township now owns the basement of the church while the rest belongs to the church congregation something that probably is not paralleled elsewhere in Illinois. The Rev. Richard W. Miller is pastor.

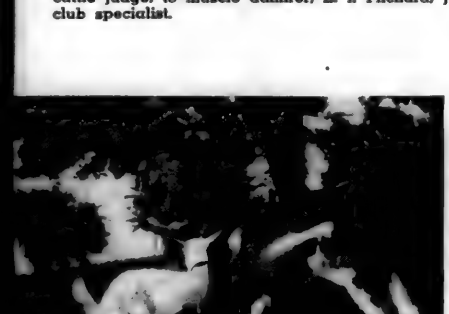
Near the church is a community hall on which the last indebtedness was paid recently, with a big celebration. It took 15 years to pay off the mortgage.



"MILK AND MILKING DID IT!"
Says William Rolf, DeKalb county, new 4-H dairy cattle judge, to muscle admirer, E. I. Pilchard, junior club specialist.



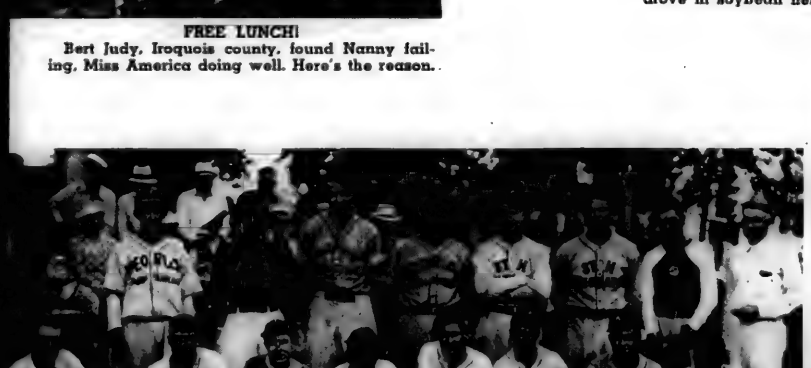
"WE LOVE OUR COUNTRY BEST —
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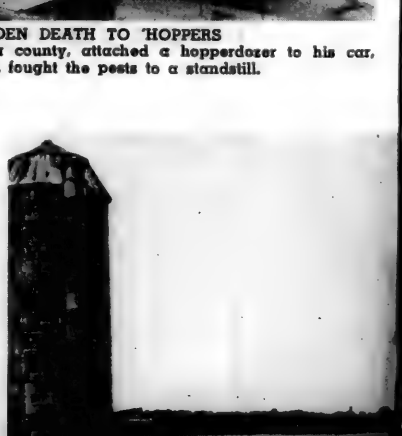
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Bert Judy, Iroquois county, found Nanny failing, Miss America doing well. Here's the reason.



SUDDEN DEATH TO 'HOPPERS
Reed Carter, Peoria county, attached a hopperdozer to his car, drove in soybean fields, fought the pests to a standstill.



WILL THEY BE STATE CHAMPS?
Peoria County Farm Bureau baseball team won 7 games straight for the Division IV title, will compete at the Sports Festival. Front row, left to right: H. E. Calhoun, manager, Dean Miller, Ray Martzluf, Eugene Coyle, Carl Heinz, Omar Carman, Arber Johnson, Walter McCoy. Back row, left to right: Dick Higgins, "Lefty" McCoy, Keith Gregory, Louis Hoffman, Chas. Kirchgessner, Robert Stenger, Allen Coon and Wilbur R. Gibbs.



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lightning couldn't have started the fire that burned 3 barns on the Chas. Rohrer estate, LaSalle county.

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PULLINGEST HOSSES IN ILLINOIS

Cedardell Farm's heavy team, Kendall county, driven by Pliny Baird, won the state championship pulling contest at the State Fair for the second time this year. Prize picture by Mrs. C. V. Tyler.



DEPENDABLE THOUGH BLIND

Four horses, owned by Leo Kane, Kankakee county, work well together in spite of their handicap.



THREE GENERATIONS — of Champaign county farmers are Jacob Ziegler, 81, Henry Ziegler, Farm Bureau member, and Gene Lyle Ziegler.



"ANYWAY IT'S COOL"

Say Betty and Dorothy Binkema, Whiteside county horse trough mermaids. Maybe so, but it's a poor place to practice for a Sports Festival swim meet.



A SNOW-FENCE BALED STRAW SILO saved feed for Orville Cater, Bureau county, last year. Silage juice made the straw more palatable. Prize picture by Albert A. Albrecht.



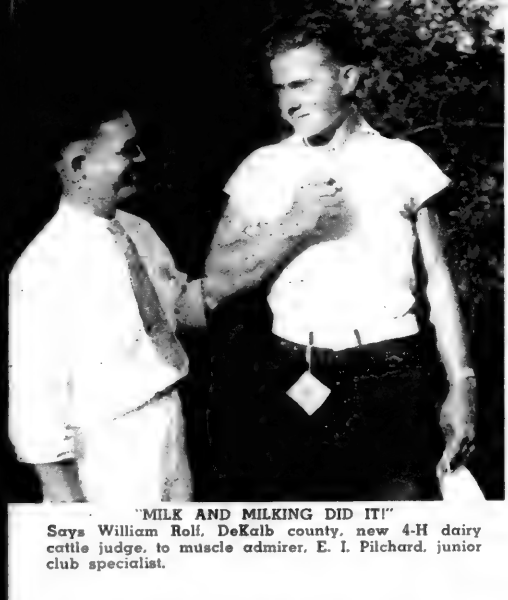
HAPPY PALS

Proud of her white collie, King, is Lucille Cummins of Jasper county. "He's a good stock dog," she says.



MONUMENT TO HENRY T. RAINEY AT CARROLLTON

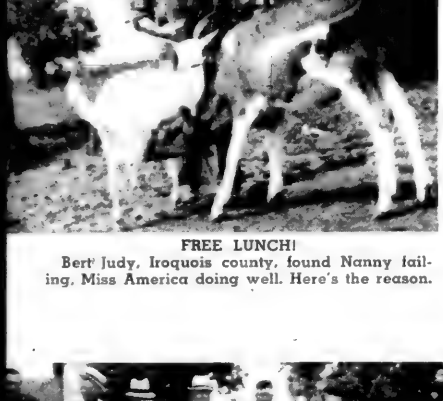
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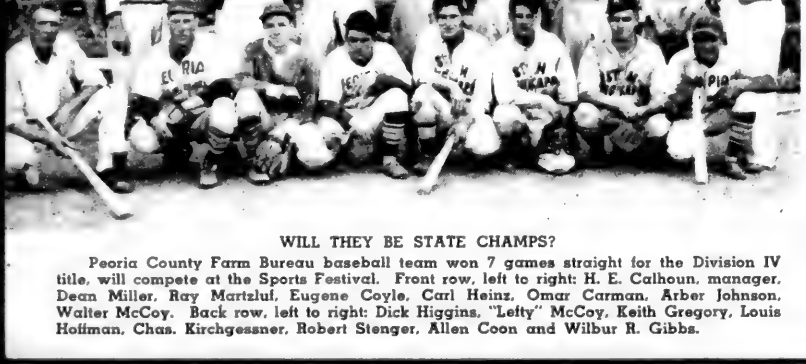
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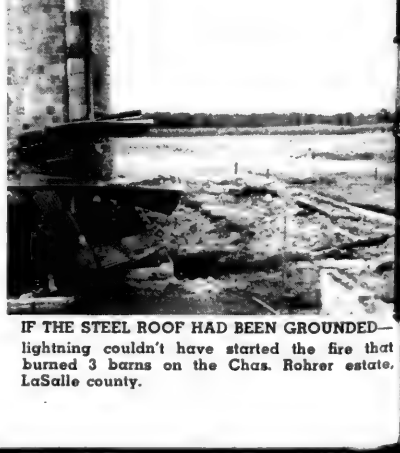
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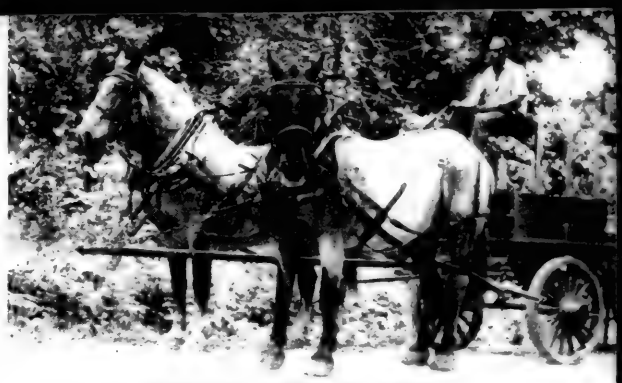
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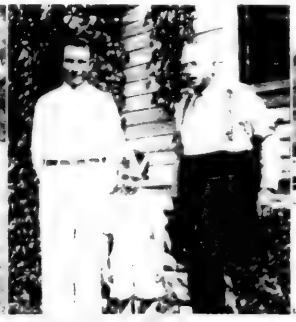
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Four horses, owned by Leo Kane, Kankakee county, work well together in spite of their handicap.



THREE GENERATIONS — of Champaign county farmers are Jacob Ziegler, 81, Henry Ziegler, Farm Bureau member, and Gene Lyle Ziegler.



"ANYWAY IT'S COOL"

Say Betty and Dorothy Binkema, Whiteside county horse trough mermaids. Maybe so, but it's a poor place to practice for a Sports Festival swim meet.



A SNOW-FENCE BALED STRAW SILO saved feed for Orville Cater, Bureau county, last year. Silage juice made the straw more palatable. Prize picture by Albert A. Albrecht.



HAPPY PALS

Proud of her white collie, King, is Lucille Cummins of Jasper county. "He's a good stock dog," she says.



MONUMENT TO HENRY T. RAINEY AT CARROLLTON

Bronze statue of the late speaker of the U. S. House, erected by the state, was unveiled, August 12.

Congress Committed to Pass Surplus Control Legislation

(Continued from page 7)

share of the National income,

2. That consumers should be afforded protection against the consequence of drouth by storage of reserve supplies of big crop years for use in the time of crop failure,
3. That if consumers are given the protection of such ever-normal granary plan, farmers should be safeguarded against undue price declines by a system of loans supplementing the national soil conservation program, and
4. That Control of agricultural surpluses above the ever-normal granary supply is necessary to safeguard the nation's investment in loans and to protect farmers against the price collapse due to bumper yields resulting in production beyond all domestic and foreign needs:

NOW BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and Congress assembled, that abundant production of farm products should be a blessing and not a curse, and that therefore legislation carrying out the foregoing principles will be the first to engage the attention of Congress on its reconvening and that it is the sense of the Congress that a permanent farm program based upon these principles should be enacted as soon as possible after Congress reconvenes.

Throughout the months of effort to secure the attention of the Congress to the importance of enacting surplus control legislation before another emergency arose, the attitude of the Illinois delegation of Congressmen was consistent and constructive. They put forth every reasonable effort to secure action by Congress before adjournment.

There appears in connection with this article a petition signed by 24 of the 27 Congressmen from Illinois under date of July 15 which is self-explanatory. No state has surpassed or equalled Illinois in the support its Congressional delegation has given to adequate farm surplus control legislation throughout the years. Illinois farmers may well feel proud of this record.

Illinois Congressmen Support Crop Surplus Control Legislation

July 15, 1937

Hon. Marvin Jones, Chairman,
Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.
My dear Mr. Chairman:

The undersigned members of the Illinois delegation of the House of Representatives urgently petition you and your committee to report out at the earliest possible time a general farm bill with the view that House action may be taken at this session of Congress. Speaking for our State we know that there is the greatest possible demand among our farmers for farm legislation at the present time. We view with great alarm the almost certainty of huge surpluses in 1937 which is obliged to have a vital and far reaching effect on the 1938 crop and thereby seriously affecting not only the farm but the national economy.

The undersigned stand ready to cooperate with your committee in anyway possible to secure legislation before the adjournment of Congress.

With best wishes, we are

Sincerely,



Kendall County Farm Bureau has blue prints drawn for a 42 x 60′ two-story brick building to be erected in Yorkville. The plan provides for a cold storage locker system installed in the basement with 350 lockers, offices on the first floor, and a 42′ x 60′ assembly room on the second floor. Estimated cost is $18,000.

Louis A. Huebsch, has been treasurer of the Lake County Farm Bureau since it was organized in 1915 — nearly 23 years.

C. P. "Charlie" Cummings, former manager of the Midwest Grain Corp., then manager of Farmers National Grain Corp. Peoria branch has accepted a position in the Grain and Soybean Department of Allied Mills at Peoria. Charlie's many friends wish him well in his new work.

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An exhibit car operating over the Pennsylvania railroad featuring uses for soybeans will be displayed at the annual meeting of the American Soybean Association, Urbana, Sept. 14, 15, 16. The car traveled from New Brunswick, N. J., to Effingham, Illinois, in ten days, made 22 stops of two hours or more enroute. It will make 11 stops in Illinois before the Urbana meeting.

Frank W. Purnell, former adviser in Ford and Mercer counties has been appointed farm adviser in Greene county.



Bert and Carl Fletcher

They Get A Kick Out Of Farming

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If you should drop in some day on the Fletcher brothers, Bert and Carl, down in Auburn Township, Sangamon county, prepare to enjoy yourself. They are not only fine gentlemen, hospitable to the core, but they'll inspire you with their enthusiasm, their salty philosophy, and their love of thrifty, well bred livestock and good farming.

Bert and Carl Fletcher love the land as their father and grandfather did before them. As a young man Bert, who is a bachelor, took a job for a while keeping books and helping run the affairs of a man who had more property land, local utilities and what not than he could handle himself.

"My employer offered me something pretty good to stay with him," Bert said, "but I got tired of life in town. The farm always looked good to me so I went back and I've never regretted it. Work in the city is all right if you like it. But I like it better on the farm."

And because Bert and Carl like farming they have been loyal Farm Bureau members throughout the years. They won the 10 acre corn yield contest of the Sangamon County Farm Bureau years ago with an average of 116.4 bu. per acre; they have one of the few herds of medium type, purebred Poland Chinas in the state; they are inveterate crop rotaters, alfalfa growers, and producers of market topping cattle; and they always have some good mules around to work and sell when a buyer shows up.

Speaking of mules, Bert said: "He's the only animal on the farm that's got a governor on him. He won't over-eat, over-drink, and he seldom gets into trouble. A man's foolish to use a tractor to plow corn when he can use mules that eat up the surplus we complain about." And the Fletchers have a tractor, too.

One of the secrets of high crop yields on the 320 acre Fletcher farm is plenty of grass. In fact, about one third of this level, black land is kept continuously in alfalfa, red clover, sweet clover, timothy and blue grass for pasture and hay. This year much of the winter wheat went down because of the heavy growth. The corn averages 65 to 70 bushels an acre. Wheat made 60 bushels an acre in one of the war years when it sold for $2.15 a bushel.

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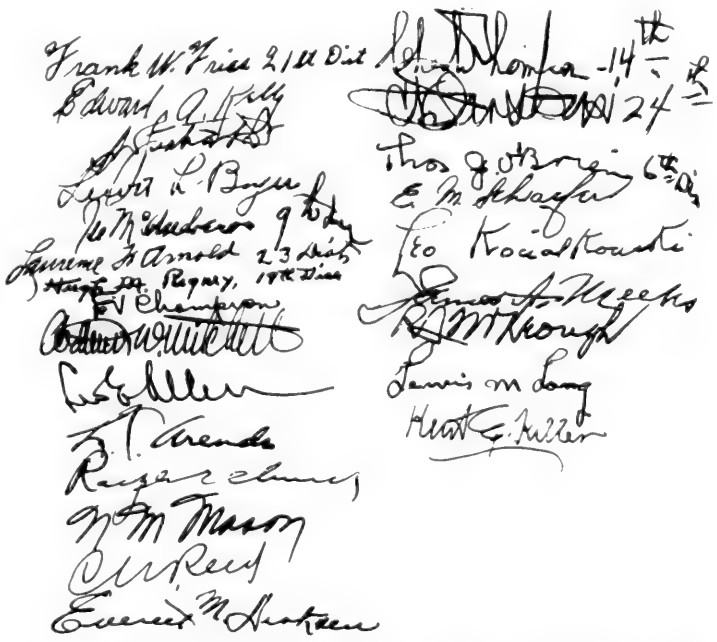
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The curls in the pigs' tails and the sleek, glossy hides of the Angus calves in the feed lot tell their own story. Carl usually goes to market to buy the feeder calves to supplement those raised on the farm. They feed out around 60 head a year.

Bert has his own ideas about the importance of the cattle feeder. "He's a great benefactor," he said. "The cattle feeder is a manufacturer, the best customer of the corn farmer also the western cattle raiser. He's one of the country's most important citizens."

Hogs are equally if not more important on the Fletcher farm than cattle. "We need more judges at the swine shows like the Armour hog buyers who pick 'em for meat" said Bert. "We'll get somewhere in Poland Chinas when we breed the kind that the packers want. We've been breeding the medium sized kind for early maturity with good hams and plenty of thickness. The breeders went crazy a few years back with their big rangy stock. We've got to get away from that kind."

On this farm from 200 to 225 pigs are raised and fed out for market or sold for breeding stock annually. The sows are wintered on ground rye and oats mixed in a slop because they like it better that way. The pigs are farrowed in a central hog house heated by a stove in cold weather. The pens are kept scrupulously clean to kill the worm eggs. As soon as the weather permits, the sows and pigs are moved out on clean pasture in portable houses.

Bert Fletcher believes that the black, level acres of central Illinois are still the best buy in farm lands. Good land that sells around $125 an acre, or somewhat higher, is worth the money in his opinion. But he also agrees with the advice his father gave him and Carl many years ago when he said, "Boys don't go in debt. While you are sleeping at night the interest is eating you up." The Fletchers invariably had the cash in the bank before they bought land.



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"Here's where we had that big corn yield."

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News and VIEWS

Uncle Ab says that rural electrification means that a lot more folks are going to burn their toast.

Hog prices next fall and winter probably will average as high as, or perhaps higher than in the fall and winter of 1936-37, says the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. High cattle prices also will prevail.

Producers who ship to the St. Louis milk market must have water heating and washing utensils in milk houses by September 1. Weighted average price of June milk to St. Louis producers was $1.96 for 3.5% milk f.o.b. marketing area, the highest price in 12 years.

Rust cut winter wheat yields badly in Illinois with yields running from 8 to 25 bushels per acre. Oats are reported a heavy crop in all sections. Excellent prospects continue for corn and soybeans.

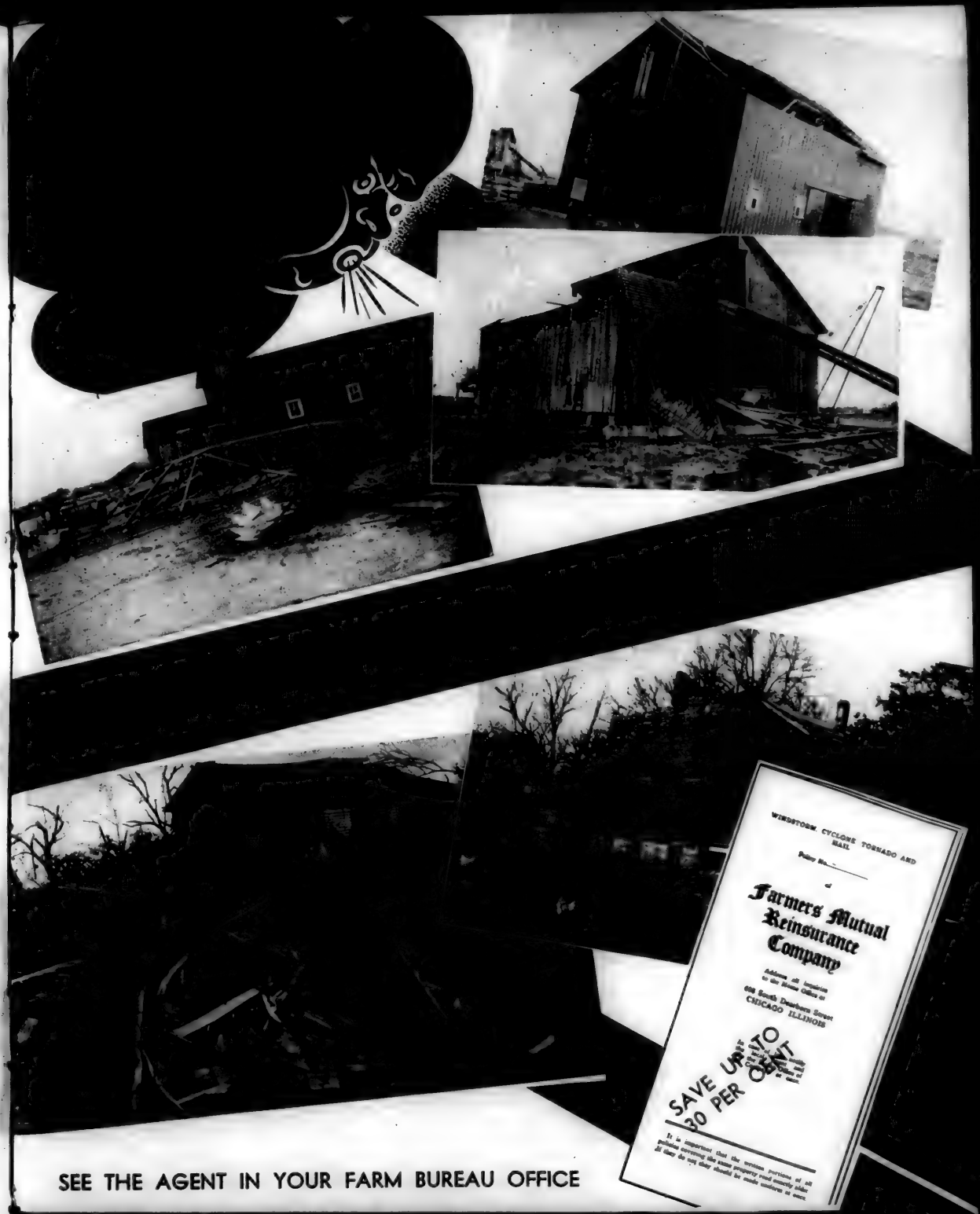
Illinois farmers must meet centralized buying with centralized selling if their livestock is to be sold effectively, says Prof. R. C. Ashby of the University of Illinois.

The Chicago Producers, in constantly striving to keep shrinkage of hogs at a minimum, have succeeded in reducing the shrink from 3.23 pounds per head in 1935 to 2.42 pounds in 1937.

The Hoosier Life Insurance Company is now a licensed and operating company, the Indiana Farm Bureau proudly announces. A quota of ten times the amount of insurance necessary to start the company was oversubscribed by 25 per cent.

The Producers Creamery of Galesburg softball team defeated the Producers Creamery of Peoria team at Kickapoo recently 8 to 6. Last year the Peoria team won the adult state soft ball championship at the Farm Bureau Sports Festival.

In the July RECORD the caption under the picture of the scenic waterfalls published with the story of Starved Rock should have read: "Bridal Veil Falls, Deer Park." We missed the location of the falls by a mile and a half.—Editor.



SEE THE AGENT IN YOUR FARM BUREAU OFFICE

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WHEN THE WIND TAKES ITS TOLL



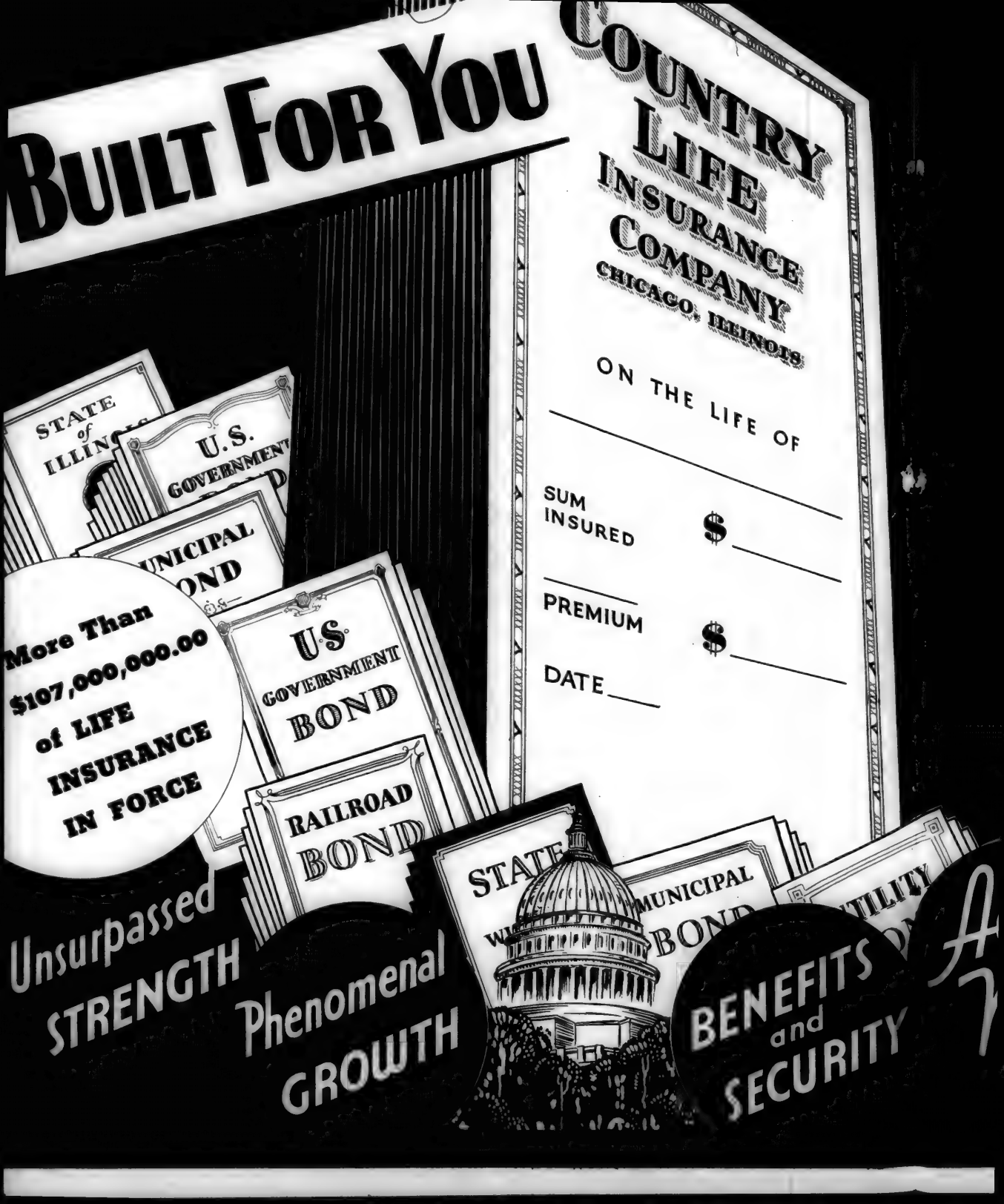
FARMER MUTUAL will help YOU REBUILD



SEE THE AGENT IN YOUR FARM BUREAU OFFICE

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY

608 SO. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.


BUILT FOR YOU
COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
ON THE LIFE OF
SUM INSURED $
PREMIUM $
DATE
STATE of ILLINOIS
U.S. GOVERNMENT
MUNICIPAL BOND
U.S. GOVERNMENT BOND
RAILROAD BOND
STATE
MUNICIPAL BOND
UTILITY
More Than $107,000,000.00 of LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE
Unsurpassed STRENGTH
Phenomenal GROWTH
BENEFITS and SECURITY

$5,000 POLICY NOW only $9.23 per $1000
TWICE YEARLY AT AGE 30

and Annual Dividends further reduce your costs

GET your share of FINANCIAL SECURITY NOW through a COUNTRY LIFE policy. This year with farm income the highest in years, is the time to wisely invest your surplus funds. Country Life Insurance offers you and your family UNSURPASSED STRENGTH and SECURITY . . . . brings you maximum protection at minimum cost . . . . makes possible consistent adding to financial reserves to be ready for use when you need the money most.

NON-MEDICAL UP TO $3000

Country Life insurance is available to selected risks up to age 50 WITHOUT MEDICAL EXAMINATION in amounts up to $3000. This is an economy benefiting all policy holders. Country Life rates and practices are based on 150 years of scientifically accurate tables and life insurance studies. Country Life investments are in the soundest securities that careful analysis can discern . . . . to guarantee payment of claims in cash values come what may.

Statistics show that farmers who make up the most of Country Life policy holders live from 5 to 6 years longer than city people. The fact that Country Life's low mortality record continues year after year is due to careful selection of risks; to the fact that farmers are preferred risks for life insurance. Low acquisition and management expense and Country Life's co-operative setup combine to give the policy holder more for his money in this great, fast-growing legal reserve company.

COMPARE THESE RATES

Here are sample rates on Ordinary or Straight Life Insurance in Country Life. Write for rates at your age.

	Per $1000 of Insurance	
Age	Semi-Annual	Annual
25	$8.08	$15.54
30	$9.23	$17.75
35	$10.73	$20.63
40	$12.72	$24.46
45	$15.50	$29.81
50	$19.52	$37.54

Act Now

$1

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

Show me how $1 will start insurance protection for me and my dependents. I would like to know about the loan and cash value provisions on an Ordinary Life policy. Also please send me without obligation your free booklet "INSURANCE FACTS STRANGER THAN FICTION."

My Name Is ..... Age .....
Address ..... County .....

SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOKLET



STARTS YOUR COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE

SOYOIL *is so White!*



Covers Better



Seals Old Wood



Eureka College Farm Home
Eureka, Ill.
Another landmark made whiter
with Soyoil No. 5 Outside White



BRIGHTEN AND WHITEN
YOUR "HOME SWEET HOME"
WITH SOYOIL No. 5 WHITE

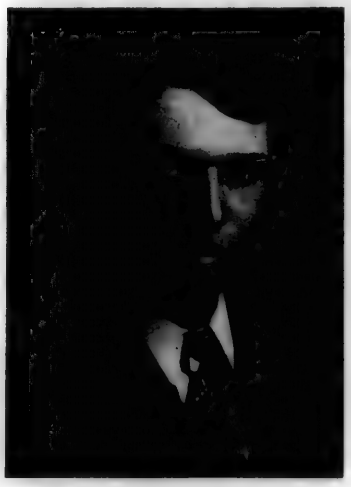
Your salesman on the Blue and White truck brings Soyoil paint and Soyoil service direct to your Farm
—CALL HIM TODAY

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO. 601 S DEARBORN ST CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Essay Contest

A Knox county boy, Earl Leng of Williamsfield, was named winner of the state calendar essay contest for 1937. A southern Illinois girl, June Burge of Centralia, Marion county placed second, and a young Logan county lad, John Fitzgibbon, Elkhart, only 8 years old placed third.

Honorable mention went to a number of high school and grade school students who turned in excellent essays suggested by the 1937 IAA-Farm Bureau calendar. These include Harvey Schweitzer of DeKalb county who won the state contest last year, Marian Nelson, Bureau county, Wendell Harper, Ford county, Harriet Henne, Kendall county, Kenneth Montgomery, Menard county, Wilbur Edgecombe, Macon county, Melvin Rosche, Montgomery county.



EARL LENG
"Progressive farmers no longer believe in selfish individualism."

The winning essay is entitled "Organization, the Salvation of the Farmer." "Marching along together farmers have come far in the solution of their problems," begins the winning essay. "This brief sentence quoted from the 1937 I.A.A.-Farm Bureau calendar accurately describes the progress made by organized farmers in their fight for national recognition and respect.

"Today, intelligent, progressive farmers no longer believe in selfish individualism, or in 'going it alone.' They have organized to fight for the interests of American agriculture, which are ultimately the best interests of the American people."

June Burge, the second prize winner chose for her subject "Market Co-operatively." Little John Fitzgibbon who placed third wrote on the subject "Why a Farmer Should Belong to the Farm Bureau." John's essay begins as follows:



JUNE BURGE
"A Marion County Lass, She"

"Farming is a business. It should be run in a business like way. A farmer should not raise too much of any one crop because it will make prices lower. If too much of any crop is raised there will be no sale for it. The Farm Bureau helps farmers to know how much to raise so as to get a fair price. The Farm Bureau teaches farmers how to farm better. My Daddy belongs to the Farm Bureau and he says that it has helped him in many ways. If the farmers all join the Farm Bureau they have a better chance because there are more of them all working for the same thing. I think when I am grown I shall belong to the Farm Bureau."

Several hundred essays were entered in the Contest. Adviser Fred Blackburn of Marion county reported 33 entries, Marshall-Putnam, 26, Knox county, 14, and so on. Approximately 25 counties carried on contests.

Three state prizes will be awarded as follows: First, 17-jewel wrist watch; second, folding camera; third, fountain pen and pencil set.

DON'T GAMBLE!

HOG PRICES ARE HIGH!

Pigs are "good property." Thirty cents worth of serum and virus will protect a $30.00 hog.

VACCINATE!

• • • •



See Your

COUNTY FARM BUREAU

SOYOIL *is so White!*







Eureka College Farm Home
Eureka, Ill.
"Another landmark made whiter
with Soyoil No. 5 Outside White."

Your salesman on the Blue and White truck brings Soyoil paint and Soyoil service direct to your Farm
—CALL HIM TODAY.

Covers Better

Claire Golden, Farm Bureau member, Rock Island County, after using 65 gallons of Soyoil No. 5 white, says that it gives the best looking finished job he has ever had.

Seals Old Wood

"I've spread a lot of paint in my life, but Soyoil seals old weathered siding, spreads more smoothly, IS WHITER, and covers better than any paint I've ever used."

Chas. Livengood,
Milledgeville, Illinois



BRIGHTEN AND WHITEN
YOUR "HOME SWEET HOME"
WITH SOYOIL No. 5 WHITE

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 S. DEARBORN ST.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Essay Contest

A Knox county boy, Earl Leng of Williamsfield, was named winner of the state calendar essay contest for 1937. A southern Illinois girl, June Burge of Centralia, Marion county placed second, and a young Logan county lad, John Fitzgibbon, Elkhart, only 8 years old placed third.

Honorable mention went to a number of high school and grade school students who turned in excellent essays suggested by the 1937 IAA-Farm Bureau calendar. These include Harvey Schweitzer of DeKalb county who won the state contest last year, Marian Nelson, Bureau county, Wendell Harper, Ford county, Harriet Henne, Kendall county, Kenneth Montgomery, Menard county, Wilbur Edgecombe, Macon county, Melvin Rosche, Montgomery county.



EARL LENG
"Progressive farmers no longer believe in selfish individualism."

The winning essay is entitled "Organization, the Salvation of the Farmer." "Marching along together farmers have come far in the solution of their problems," begins the winning essay. "This brief sentence quoted from the 1937 I.A.A.-Farm Bureau calendar accurately describes the progress made by organized farmers in their fight for national recognition and respect.

"Today, intelligent, progressive farmers no longer believe in selfish individualism, or in 'going it alone.' They have organized to fight for the interests of American agriculture, which are ultimately the best interests of the American people."

June Burge, the second prize winner chose for her subject "Market Co-operatively." Little John Fitzgibbon who placed third wrote on the subject "Why a Farmer Should Belong to the Farm Bureau." John's essay begins as follows:



JUNE BURGE
"A Marion County Lass, She"

"Farming is a business. It should be run in a business like way. A farmer should not raise too much of any one crop because it will make prices lower. If too much of any crop is raised there will be no sale for it. The Farm Bureau helps farmers to know how much to raise so as to get a fair price. The Farm Bureau teaches farmers how to farm better. My Daddy belongs to the Farm Bureau and he says that it has helped him in many ways. If the farmers all join the Farm Bureau they have a better chance because there are more of them all working for the same thing. I think when I am grown I shall belong to the Farm Bureau."

Several hundred essays were entered in the Contest. Adviser Fred Blackburn of Marion county reported 33 entries, Marshall-Putnam, 26, Knox county, 14, and so on. Approximately 25 counties carried on contests.

Three state prizes will be awarded as follows: First, 17-jewel wrist watch; second, folding camera; third, fountain pen and pencil set.

DON'T GAMBLE!

Pigs are "good property." Thirty cents worth of serum and virus will protect a $30.00 hog.

VACCINATE!



COUNTY FARM BUREAU

BETHANIZED FENCE



An Electrical Coating that's Been Proved in Service

You get exceptional value when you buy bethanized fence from an Association Member. You get an electrically-coated fence of tried-and-proved dependability, with the high weather resistance provided by 99.99-per-cent-pure zinc.

PURITY KEY TO LASTING QUALITIES

Scientists agree that the purer zinc is the better it resists attack by the weather. The electrically-built-up bethanized armor is 99.99-per-cent-pure zinc, free from impurities, particularly iron inclusions, that reduce the protective value of ordinary zinc coatings. The bethanized coating is of the same weather-defying purity all the way to the base wire.

ZINC COATING GROWN ON THE WIRE

The exclusive bethanized process builds up the heavy, pure zinc coating atom-by-atom from a chemically pure solution. There is no metallic zinc present until it appears on the base wire, no chance for contamination at any time.

CRACK-PROOF, UNIFORM COATING

The electrically built-up bethanized coating is literally a part of the wire itself. It is unaffected by the severest bending, weaving or wrapping operations, will not crack even at the wrap joints to give rust an easy entrance. And the bethanized coating is absolutely uniform, free from any variation in thickness. Every part of the surface of bethanized fence gets the full protection of the amount of zinc carried.

FOR FURTHER PROTECTION AGAINST RUST, ALL BETHANIZED FENCE IS WOVEN OF COPPER-BEARING WIRE

Buy bethanized fence from the Members of Illinois Grain Corporation listed below, or if your local co-operative doesn't stock it, write

ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION

608 S. Dearborn St. **Chicago, Ill.**

Farmers Cooperative Co. of Colfax, Colfax
Farmers Grain Co., Gibson City
Cazenovia Coop. Co., Cazenovia
Graymont Coop. Assn., Graymont
Farmers Elevator Co., Chapin
Lee County Grain Assn., Amboy
Scarboro Elevator Co., Scarboro
Greenville Equity Exchange, Greenville
Keyesport Coop. Equity Exchange, Keyesport
Savoy Grain & Coal Co., Savoy
Farmers Grain Co. of Dorans, Dorans
Alhambra Grain & Feed Co., Alhambra
Montgomery Coop. Grain & Supply Co., Butler
Summerfield Farmers Coop. Grain Co., Summerfield
Rushville Farmers Grain & Livestock Co., Rushville
Lane Coop. Grain Co., Lane
Ferrin Coop. Equity Exchange, Inc., Carlyle
Newark Farmers Grain, Newark
Millbrook Farmers Elevator Co., Millbrook
Marseilles Grain & Supply, Marseilles
Godfrey Elevator Co., Godfrey
Good Hope Coop., Good Hope
Alta Farmers Coop. Elevator Co., Alta
Mt. Sterling Farmers Coop., Mt. Sterling

STATE FAIR



ICE WATER IN THE IAA TENT



OLD FRIENDS MEET



A LOOK AT THE MOVING
Film Strips



THEN OFF TO GET TICKETS FOR
the Horse Races



WHERE YOU STAND. . .
Wait Your Turn



JULIA GUNNETT'S CHAMP
4-H Barrow, Sangamon



EFFINGHAM BOYS
Wash, Curl for Parade



HATS OFF TO LEE CO. 6 TIMES
Champ. Holstein Group



JERSEY COUNTY HAD THE CHAMPION
Jersey Group. . .



RALPH HANES, MACON
Grand Champ. 4-H Steer



AND JANE BRITTON,
with Champ. Hereford

TALLEST CORN
16' 1½"



THESE HEREFORD HOGS
(Duroc-OIC) Got Attention



SO DID HAPPY HOLLOW WHERE CROWDS
Milled. . . .



THE ALBINO TWINS
Entertained. . .



AND BARKERS Barked
Into Mikes



GREYHOUND
Streaked Home Ahead

GOT A HAND
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JOKING, SAT MONTGOMERY'S
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WHILE LIVESTOCK Men Wright,
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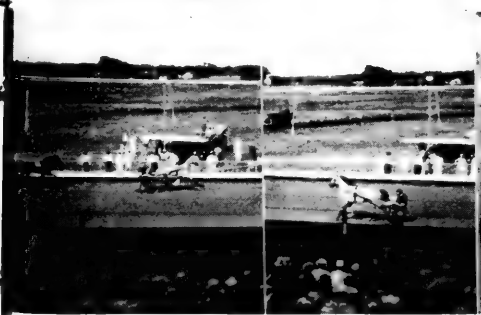


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What do the members think of their electric power? Let Edwin Dorgan tell you:

"We decided to take full advantage of the 'juice' so we put in 60 and 100 watt bulbs. When the power came on Mrs. Dorgan says 'Ed, we'll have to get dimmer lights. These bulbs are so bright that I'll never be able to get the house clean enough that dust won't show.'

"Well, we may not be accustomed to using our power yet," Ed continued, "but we'll soon learn. That is, when we get over being 'coltish' about the bright lights."

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In addition to the lights and fan, Mrs. Dorgan has an electric iron. Later she hopes to have a refrigerator, a washer and an electric stove.

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"Get a good floor lamp and put beside your favorite chair. If you don't, your women folks'll get some pretty colored bulbs some place and when they put in that kind you won't have a light you can read by. And when you're wiring, be sure to put lights in the barn. I'd rather have lights in my barn than in my home if I couldn't have both. You'll find that chores go a lot faster when you have lights."

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Also in Menard county, Ralph Ainsworth's portable electric motor is pumping water for his corn and small fruit



FLIP THE SWITCH. GRIND FEED AS YOU USE IT
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This is the way it's figured on a monthly basis:

Electric lights (Five rooms)	25 KWH	12 for	$1.00
		13 @ 7½c	.98
Deep well pump	20 KWH	12 @ 7½c	.90
		8 @ 5c	.40
Washing machine	7 KWH @ 5c		.35
Electric iron	10 KWH @ 5c		.50
Vacuum cleaner	3 KWH @ 5c		.15
Radio	15 KWH @ 3c		.45
Refrigerator	50 KWH @ 3c		1.50
	132 KWH		6.23

Average rate, 4.73 cents per kilowatt hour.

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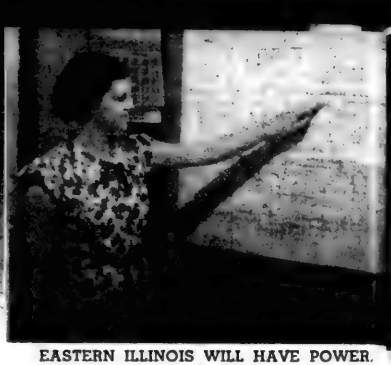




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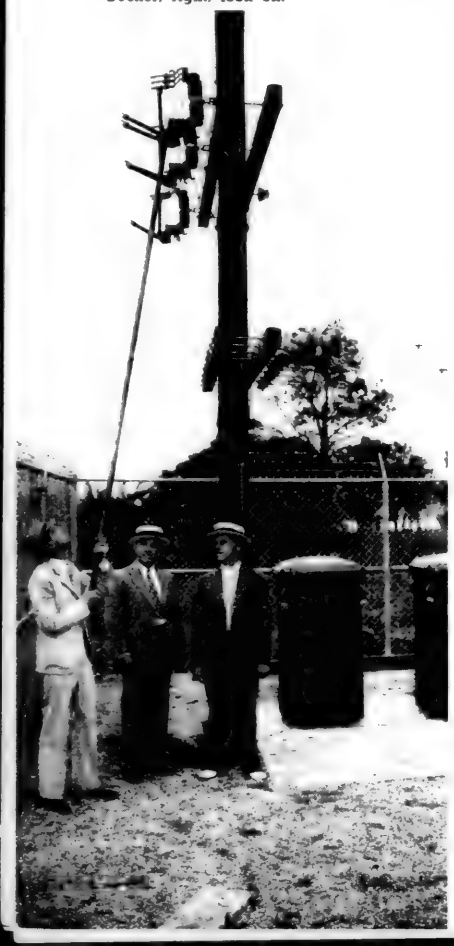
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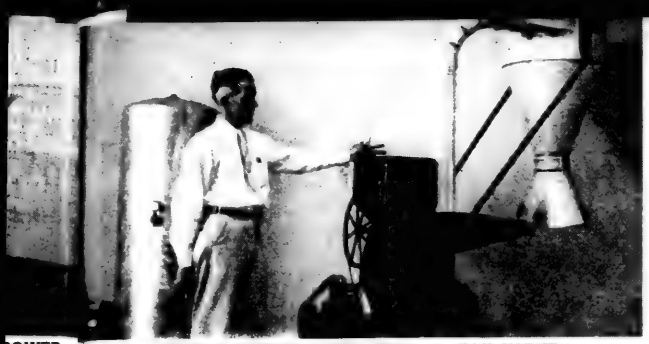
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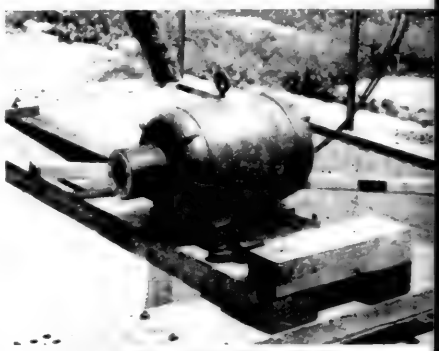
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CHET HAYNES, LEFT, and W. F. COOLIDGE
"He Turned A Neat Furrow To Win the Cup."



THEY CAME TO ACCLAIM THE WINNERS
and Listen to the Home Talent Players.

Rees Plow Meet Attended By 10,000 Farm People

One of the outstanding Farm Bureau affairs held in August was the 12th Annual Rees Farm Plowing Meet on Wednesday, August 11. More than 10,000 men, women, and children from the farms of Morgan and surrounding counties attended the event, which was under the direction of the Morgan County Farm Bureau.

The match was held on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Milford Rees, 10 miles southeast of Jacksonville. Not only did the three plowing matches of the day constitute a big attraction, but also amateur farm and town community talent entertained on the lawn for several hours under the direction of Fred Schofield.

The plowing meet was under the general direction of W. F. Coolidge, Morgan County Farm Adviser. He states that this annual plowing meet has done more than any one thing to make farmers pay more attention to good plowing. It has become a real honor to win in the contest. Efficiency in plowing, uniformity of width and depth, straightness of furrow, covering trash, a good job at the ends and corners are among the important points upon which the contest is judged.



HAZEL REICHERT, 18
"The Only Girl in the Contest."

BILLY REES
"Plowing With A Tractor Since 8."



Governor Henry Horner awarded a large cup to the winner of the professional contest. It was won by Chet Haynes of Franklin, Illinois, with a score of 86.72. Other standings were: Paul Carpenter, 2nd, 86.00; Robert Gibson, 3rd, 85.87; Dave Brown, 4th, 84.80; and Earl Seymour, 5th, 83.60.

Winners in the Amateur contest were Earl Myers, 1st, 86.5; Billie Franks, 2nd, 85.93; Reed Carpenter, 3rd, 85.18; and Billie Rees, 4th, 84.83.

Lawrence J. Flynn, won the Boys' Plowing Match with a score of 8.5, while John Brown was second, with 8.4. The youngest contestant in the Amateur class was 13-year old Billy Rees, son of Mr. and Mrs. Milford Rees. He has been plowing with a tractor since he was 8 years old and he has been in several previous contests. The only girl contestant was Hazel Reichert, 18, of Virginia, who has been plowing with a tractor for three years.

Keltner Leaves Winnebago

Charles H. Keltner, farm adviser in Winnebago county since 1920 has tendered his resignation to take effect Sept. 1. In a letter to President C. H. Wishop of the Winnebago County Farm Bureau, Mr. Keltner said, "Next Sept. 1st will be the 17th anniversary of the opening of the office of the Winnebago County Farm Bureau and the beginning of my long tenure of service as farm adviser. Since that date there has been a complete turnover in the farm advisory staff of the Bureaus in Northern Illinois. For a number of years I have been the only man in this section of the state serving in the same county since 1920. Furthermore, the heavy demands of the work have taken me from my home and family almost every day and night during each of the 365 days of the year. . . . . The resources of the Winnebago County Farm Bureau which started without funds in 1920, have grown to almost $40,000 exclusive of the holdings of the Winnebago Service Co. The total active membership has reached 871. The general use of approved scientific farm practices advocated by the extension service is everywhere evident. These facts are of no little satisfaction to the writer."

New Furniture From Old

By NELL FLATT GOODMAN



MRS. E. E. ELSBURY
"Refinishing Takes Lots of Time and Elbow Grease."

BEFORE she learned about refinishing furniture, Mrs. E. E. Elsbury of Lake county thought of the "sometime" when she might buy new chairs and dressers. Now after the lessons learned at Home Bureau meetings, she looks at her old furniture with pleasure, and shows it to her guests with pride.

"Many articles in our home were handed down," Mrs. Elsbury said. "When I found a mark of real maple on the back of a dresser I decided to use the knowledge I gained at Home Bureau meetings to see what I could accomplish. Now I don't think of my furniture as second-hand. The real beauty of the wood speaks for itself."

Using the recipe given for a starch and lye combination for the removal of old varnish, Mrs. Elsbury scrubbed and washed until every particle of the dark oak finish was removed from the maple chest of drawers. Next sand paper, not harsh enough to cut into the wood, was used to take off any excess and give the wood a perfectly smooth finish. After this, a warm linseed oil was rubbed thoroughly into the wood. Then using the wax which she also learned to make at a Home Bureau meeting, she applied a finishing coat and rubbed some more.

"Refinishing takes lots of time and elbow grease," Mrs. Elsbury assures anyone. "But the satisfaction of work well done is worth it."

The mirror attached to the dresser was removed, refinished, corners rounded, and hung above the chest of drawers to make a more pleasing effect. The candle sticks and the utility box were rubbed and waxed to be in keeping. The desk and the antique chair and a small rocker for the room were likewise refinished. Not counting the smaller articles, Mrs. Elsbury has refinished 14 pieces and has several more in the process.

Since her home has been electrified by a utility company for demonstration purposes, Mrs. Elsbury does all her refinishing in her well lighted basement. With plenty of running water there, she finds the work can be done with a minimum of effort.

With all the customary work to be done by a farm woman, and with seven children, some women might have thought they were too busy to do any of the extras. Mrs. Elsbury keeps open house every day for visitors, except Sunday, attends Home Bureau meetings regularly, is county chairman of 4-H Clubs, and serves as leader of a girls 4-H Club of her own.

"I do all my own sewing, and I used to do the girls'," Mrs. Elsbury said as we examined the electric sewing machine under a window. "But, since the girls have learned so much in 4-H, I believe I'm losing my job! I don't mind though, because now I can look about for more furniture."

Not only refinishing but some upholstering has been tried by Mrs. Elsbury. The broken down insides of an old leather rocker were removed, springs tied and bound — she didn't buy the tape, she made it — and the chair now holds a very important place in the family living room. From another small chair, she took the ordinary composition paper bottom, drilled holes in it with an electric drill and then re-caned it.

Mrs. Elsbury doesn't think it requires any special knack to do all this.

"I'm sure anyone could do refinishing" she said. "I learned from Home Bureau and then added work and patience. And I'm not ashamed of my 'old' furniture now."

(Continued from page 21)

ings, the type of light fixtures used and other factors. Some farms can be wired for around $100. Others requiring more work and more materials may cost nearer $200.

Co-operatives require their members to have an expert job done and ask that the wiring be inspected for compliance with the National Electric Code. This is done to protect the owner against fire hazard, possible breaks in service and damage to appliances through improper installation of wires.

Four other electric co-ops are rapidly nearing completion in Illinois. Wayne-White Counties Electric Co-operative is expected to complete 179 miles of line in the near future. Construction work is under way on 622 miles of line for the Illinois Rural Electric Company. This Co-op will serve 2,326 customers in Pike, Morgan, Scott, Calhoun, Adams and Greene counties.

In Henry and Whiteside counties the Farmers Mutual Electric Company will soon be ready to serve its 184 members on 69 miles of line.

An allotment of $1,000,000 has been made by the REA to the Eastern Illinois Power Co-operative for line building. This, the largest project in the state, will serve nearly 3,000 farm families living in Iroquois, Ford, Livingston, Vermilion and McLean counties.

When electric power comes to a farm, the standard of living for that family is raised immediately. The more power they use to good advantage the higher their living standard is raised. When all of the present projects are complete, more than 8,000 Illinois farm folks will have all the conveniences of modern living open to them.

Producers Creamery NEWS

The Producers' Creamery of Champaign is installing a vacuum pan to be in operation by September 1. This new piece of apparatus is being installed to evaporate the buttermilk which, up to this time, has been a by-product. "For every 100 pounds of butter that was made last year, we had 145 pounds of buttermilk," reports Manager Burns. "With this new installation we will now have semi-solid buttermilk of a high quality for sale."

Cream delivered to the door of the Producers' Creamery of Champaign has increased 27% from the last of July to the middle of August.

During the third summer of operation, the quality of PRAIRIE FARMS Butter made at Champaign has steadily improved. No under-score butter has been made this summer, and an increased amount of extra quality butter has been made.

Volume of butter made by Producers Creamery of Moline in July was 42½% ahead of the same month in '36. The increase is partly due to heavier production than a year ago when the drough was in effect. But new patrons also have added volume.

Kenneth Shields recently assumed charge of field routes and field work, reports manager C. G. Huppert of Moline. He is making progress in adding to the number of patrons selling through the creamery. Kenneth has been on one of the cream territories for some time and has consistently built up the patronage from that area.

A few weeks ago Farmers Creamery Company made a prediction that during the first week of August cream deliveries would show an increase and be greater than a year ago. This prediction has now become a reality and the chart shows that the number of deliveries increased by approximately fifty during that week. A good per cent of these are creditable to truck route salesmen, although a definite increase was noted in door business. These increases are the result of an effort to maintain a steady flow of cream to the creamery and at least postpone seasonal shortage which ordinarily occurs at this time.

Our revised aggressively administered township survey plan of cream patron procurement is certainly giving some very positive results," writes C. W. Simpson from Olney. "The records from May 1 to August 1, inclusive, show four hundred fifty-five new patrons added with one hundred twenty-four lost, or off the routes, which leaves a net gain of three hundred thirty-one new patrons for the three months period. A conservative estimate would indicate that fifty out of the one hundred twenty-four lost are not lost but went off the routes due to going out of production. The present indications are that this program will continue to function on the above basis during August and September."



PIKE COUNTY MARKET TOPPERS
Grading Service Nets Growers Better Prices.

Farm Supply NEWS

JoDaviess Service Company closed its sixth year of operation, June 30, with a total of $113,141.20, annual net sales, it was revealed in the annual meeting at Elizabeth, August 17. L. R. Marchant was principal speaker. Seven per cent dividends were paid on preferred stock. Patronage dividend checks totaling $11,272.44 were distributed to 619 Farm Bureau members. The patronage rate was 14 per cent on refined oils, 16 on greases, oils, paints, tires and miscellaneous products and 11 per cent on service station and dealer sales. Early in July the company opened an attractive superservice station in Elizabeth.

During the three months, May, June and July, the cattle department handled more cattle than any similar period in Indianapolis Producers history. During July 31.7% of the market cattle receipts were consigned "PRODUCERS." The first seven months of this year more than twice as many feeder cattle as last year were bought for feeders, reports Gene Middleton. Total volume of all Indianapolis Producer business is almost 300 cars more than the first seven months last year. Value of an average car load during this period was $1567 as compared with $1427 per car the first seven months of last year.

The Producers' Creamery of Mt. Sterling has now dropped all of the cream buying stations through which it had been receiving cream. These stations helped hold up volume during the drouth of last summer and winter, but due to the lower quality butter which they produced, all cream is now being secured by truck.

Lamb Grading Pays

Two months ago, Millard Rushton of the St. Louis Producers Livestock Commission Association, picked 75 head of market topping lambs from 16 Pike county flocks.

A few days after his lambs were sorted, Fred Reel trucked the best ones to the St. Louis Producers. They topped the market. Next day Reel stopped at the Farm Bureau office, enthusiastically discussed his good fortune with Farm Adviser W. B. Bunn. Said Fred:

"Look at this invoice! I had 13 lambs that weighed 1130. They netted me $113.27 — more than 13 cents a pound! I hadn't given the matter of marketing these lambs much thought until you and Rushton came out to my place and graded them. I hadn't grained them and I didn't think they were fat enough to go. I'd have kept them a few weeks longer and sold them at a much lower price."

Other lamb raisers, too, praised the service. Merlyn Barton pointed out that the grading service brought in enough extra cash to pay his Farm Bureau dues. Francis Hoover, W. H. Knipmeyer and Art Lipcamon agreed that they made them money and they want it continued next year.

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They made up one-fourth of the camp's population. Puzzle: Find Noah.

Young Adult Camp

Choosing a mayor, board of supervisors, constable and other town officers was the first task confronting 132 young adults who encamped at Lake Bloomington, McLean county, August 8 to 14. The program of the camp was designed to afford young people an opportunity to look at their problems.

The township government they set up to carry on everyday camp functions gave them first hand information about the cumbersome problems of local government. They found that the town system is merely a legal form and that many functions of a community could be best handled through community groups such as churches, schools and clubs.

Discussion of personal adjustment to heavy family debt brought out the fact that hundreds of young people are facing this problem. Most of them adjusted their lives through hard work, at which they earn their own way and help handle the family debt.

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But all was not problems and trouble at East Bay Camp. Swimming, boating, games, music, an amateur night and a cantata enhanced a vacation spirit to the camp. Journalistically inclined folks published a daily newspaper.

The campers came from 69 towns from all parts of the state. Sangamon, Macon, Iroquois, Hancock, McLean, Champaign, Lawrence, Randolph, Coles, and Vermilion counties were represented by three to ten delegates each.

The camp was conducted through the cooperation of the Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics of the University of Illinois, State Rural Youth groups, the IAA, Christian Youth Council, Illinois Church Council, the Illinois Home Bureau Federation and others.

Camp leaders included, D. E. Lindstrom, Freida L. Peterson, Cleo Fitzsimmons, E. H. Regnier, of the University of Illinois; Frank Gingrich of the IAA and Mrs. Elsie Mies of the Home Bureau Federation.



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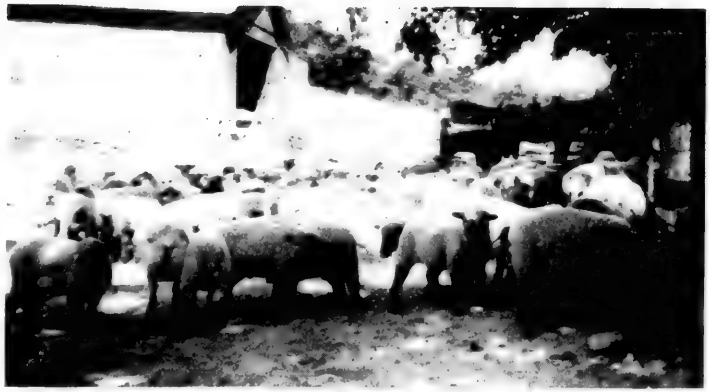
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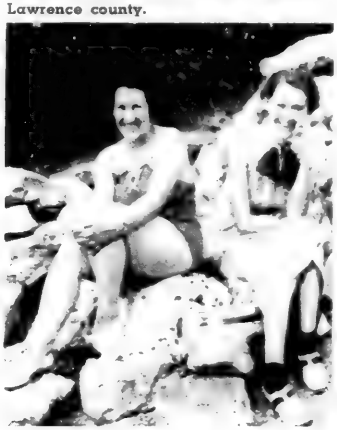


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EDITORIAL

Let's Be Practical

AUTOMOBILE prices are going higher, according to announcements from Detroit. Manufacturers have looked into their production costs. They feel that an advance is justified. The automobile makers could sell more cars at a lower price, but wisely they realize that volume without profits leads to nothing but bankruptcy. Detroit will turn out only as many cars as consumers are willing to take at the higher price.

Farmers are fully aware that prices have advanced all along the line. Everybody is raising prices. And the agricultural industry doesn't mind so long as farm prices keep pace with the trend.

There is a school of thought which holds that there should be no control of farm surpluses, no check on farm production. They would have farmers operate on the laissez faire principle while other industries control production and do something about getting profitable prices. Some well-meaning idealists believe that the solution to our economic ills lies mainly in cutting distribution costs; that consumer co-operation is the answer.

Laudable as are these efforts at organized buying and co-operative distribution, by themselves they will not keep the farmer in a parity position. Just because farm prices today are in substantial adjustment with non-agricultural prices is no reason why we should forget the lessons taught by the late depression. Without a doubt farm prices are headed for lower levels. Grain prices already reflect the trend. Livestock prices will follow in due time. Why? Because of increased production.

Therefore it seems folly for American farmers to depend entirely on co-operative marketing and co-operative buying and distribution to maintain farm parity. If experience teaches anything, it teaches that co-operative adjustment of farm production to market demands at parity price levels is the most important of the three.

Distribution, quite true, takes too much of the consumer's dollar. It is right that we work unceasingly to narrow this spread between the price the producer gets and the price the consumer pays. But let's be practical. Let's realize that consumer co-operation is not going to change the economic system under which we have been operating, for many years to come, if at all. We are faced with a condition, not a theory. Without a definite check on production and crop surpluses American agriculture indeed would have a dreary outlook.

Attend The Sports Festival

LAST year an estimated 30,000 Illinois Farm Bureau folks and their guests launched the first statewide Farm Sports Festival ever held in America. It was an impressive gathering, revealing that Illinois farmers can organize for play and recreation as well as for economic reasons. The Farm Bureau from the beginning has contributed to the social and spiritual side of farm life through co-operation with the churches, community meetings, picnics, parties, and other gatherings. The Sports Festival comes in this category. It has stimulated sportsmanship, team play, music and recreation, all of which are needed in building a successful rural community life.

This year the second Sports Festival will be held at Champaign-Urbana, Sept. 3-4. It promises to surpass in interest and attendance the opener last year. Combined with the sports and musical program, will be a historical narration showing 25 years of progress in agricultural extension and Farm Bureau organization in this state. Many of the pioneer Farm Bureau leaders will be there. The University of Illinois, Prairie Farmer, Radio Stations WLS, WMBD, WDZ, WILL and others are co-operating as last year. If you come to the Festival, your faith and pride in rural Illinois will be strengthened. You will see hundreds of boys and girls, young men and young women, and some not so young, contesting for honors and having a lot of fun. For many it will be the first trip away from home this year. Such things make life fuller and richer for us all. So come to the Sports Festival. Take time to be young again. It will repay you in many ways.

Young Folks Aid Parents

THE part young folks play in helping their parents work out of staggering farm debts was the subject of an interesting afternoon's discussion at the Young Adult Camp on Lake Bloomington.

Twelve young persons related their personal experiences. Four talked with tears in their eyes of the struggle their families are having and the adjustments that were necessary to stay on top.

In one case two boys in their early twenties have taken over the farm from their parents, borrowed additional capital, and assumed the responsibility of paying off a heavy mortgage. In another case, a school teacher daughter told how liability for stock in closed banks had forced her parents to put a heavy mortgage on the farm; how her mother started a rock garden to overcome worry and keep her sanity. In another case, insurance on the life of the father who died made it possible for the children and mother to hold the farm and continue its operation.

These experiences are not unusual; they are typical of life's drama constantly being enacted in every community. Many may be inclined to pity youngsters who inherit debts and responsibility. Yet what develops character and ability in a young person more than a tough assignment such as those mentioned?

A Word To The Wise

"Farm income this year will be a billion dollars more than last. Consequently the only relief problem will be how to relieve the farm boys of all that extra dough," says a writer in Advertising Age.

MANY a truth is said in jest and judging from the signs of the times, unusual efforts will be made this fall and winter to separate farmers from their increased income. The publicity being given higher farm income, promises to send many a dead beat to the country looking for easy money.

If a stranger comes along offering something of questionable worth, it's a good idea to check with the County Farm Bureau office before you buy. If further investigation is necessary, the IAA office is at your service.

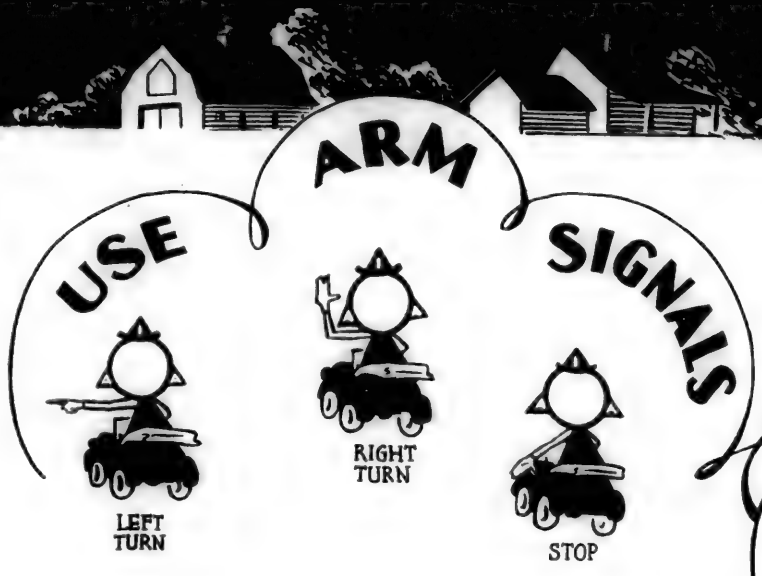
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

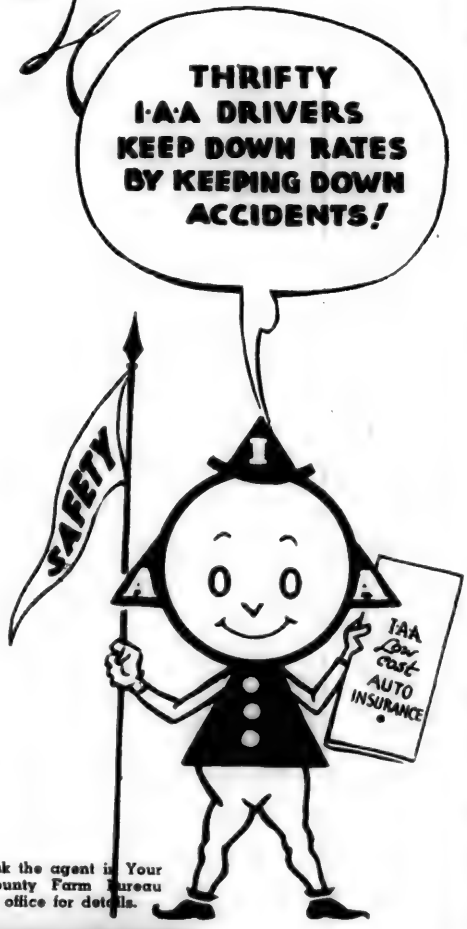
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$6.15 SEMI - ANNUALLY PROTECTS YOU against public liability and property damage, fire and theft on a new car in the low priced field, less as the car grows older. A small policy fee payable only once when you take out the policy is extra. Full coverage as described in the policy including all forms of collision insurance costs only $10.95 semi-annually. Compare these rates. The IAA Mutual is a legal reserve company offering unusual strength, protection, and prompt attention to claims. If you have a safe car, are a safe driver and a Farm Bureau member, you're eligible for IAA auto insurance.

Ask the agent in Your County Farm Bureau office for details.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

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SAVE UP TO 40%

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

OCTOBER, 1937
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Editor and Advertising Director, E. G. Thiem; Assistant Director and Ass't. Editor, Lawrence A. Potter.

Illinois Agricultural Association

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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Vice-President, TALMAGE DEFREES.....Smithboro
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23rd.....Chester McCord, Newton
24th.....Charles Marshall, Belknap
25th.....August G. Eggerding, Red Bud

DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS

Comptroller.....R. G. Ely
Dairy Marketing.....Wilfred Shaw
Finance.....R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing.....H. W. Day
Legal and General Counsel.....Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing.....Ray E. Miller
Office.....C. E. Johnston
Organization.....G. E. Metzger
Produce Marketing.....F. A. Gougler
Publicity.....George Thiem
Safety.....C. M. Seagraves
Taxation and Statistics.....J. C. Watson
Transportation-Claims Division.....G. W. Baxter
Young Peoples Activities.....Frank Gingrich

ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Country Life Insurance Co.....Dave Mieher, Sales Manager; Howard Reeder, Home Office Mgr.
Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Co...J. H. Kelker, Mgr.
Illinois Agr. Auditing Ass'n.....F. E. Ringham, Mgr.
Illinois Agr. Mutual Ins. Co...A. E. Richardson, Mgr.
Illinois Agr. Service Co.....Donald Kirkpatrick, Secy.
Ill. Farm Bureau Serum Ass'n.....Ray E. Miller, Secy.
Illinois Farm Supply Co.....L. R. Marchant, Mgr.
Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange....H. W. Day, Mgr.
Illinois Grain Corporation..Harrison Fahrnkopf, Mgr.
Illinois Livestock Marketing Ass'n...Ray Miller, Mgr.
Illinois Milk Producers' Ass'n.....Wilfred Shaw, Mgr.
Illinois Producers' Creameries....F. A. Gougler, Mgr.
J. B. Countiss Sales Mgr.

GEORGE THIEM, Editor



SEN. JAS. P. POPE, IDAHO . . . . . looks over the new AAA bill, while visiting IAA office. Pope sponsored the bill in the Senate.

A MORE simple and understandable soil conservation program is promised for 1938. As described by AAA officials on page 29, the program has the virtue of informing farmers in advance what to expect in return for adjusting their acreage in crops and grass lands in line with good farm practice. As emphasized by Secretary Wallace, the program can not control production and marketings so as to maintain parity price levels. Some further legislation is needed to do this, and the Congress is committed to enact such a measure early in the next session.

A loan of 9c on cotton and parity payments of 3c per lb. on 65% of the crop sets a precedent for similar treatment of other basic commodities. A resolution urging the President and Secretary of Agriculture to put into effect a system of warehouse loans on basic commodities up to 75% of parity value was adopted at a meeting of the AFBF board in Chicago Sept. 9. A corn loan program should be forthcoming early this fall. A 75% parity loan on corn would approximate 63c on the farm or about a dime higher than the current December option.

With a heavy wheat crop and a surplus of some 200,000,000 bushels, the heaviest cotton crop in years, a bumper corn crop, and a large crop of apples, the U. S. again is in line to offer world markets substantial quantities of farm produce. It remains to be seen how much we can sell abroad. The U. S. continues a creditor nation. On top of that we have a virtual embargo through high tariffs on industrial imports. Germany, for instance, might sell us manufactured articles in exchange for cotton, wheat, fats, and oils. This European country once bought 79 per cent of her cotton imports from the U. S., today only 25 per cent. She purchased 88 per cent of her lard imports, 67 per cent of apples, 20 per cent of wheat. Recently these percentages have dropped to 7, 8, and 4 per cent respectively. The answer is that Germany is doing business with other countries that are willing to trade with her. At the same time, she is producing more farm produce at home as a war measure.

Another effort will be made to write a commodity-dollar program into the general farm bill during the next session of congress. Senator Thomas, leader of the bloc in the Senate sponsoring the legislation, says, "It is impossible to enact any satisfactory farm legislation until the regulation and stabilization of the dollar has been accomplished. While a higher price level has brought about a general improvement in business, I am convinced that such price level is not yet quite high enough to enable people to make the necessary money with which to pay their taxes, interest, debts and to enjoy some of the luxuries of life. . . . . The dollar value today is some 14 cents higher than it was in 1926 when we had the era of so-called 'Coolidge prosperity.' With the present valued dollar, governmental budgets are not yet balanced, and it is the contention of the Senate Agricultural Committee that such budgets cannot possibly be balanced until the dollar is still further cheapened and prices still further increased."—E.G.T.

What Farmers Want

By EARL C. SMITH*

MY FRIENDS — I desire on this occasion to discuss a problem of common interest to both rural and urban citizens. It is my opinion that a sound, permanent solution to this question is essential to the welfare of America.

The 75th Congress adjourned on August 21 leaving American agriculture at the cross-roads. Every farm policy adopted by previous Congresses has been offered as an emergency treatment for an emergency situation. For the first time in many years the Congress, just adjourned, had an opportunity and plenty of time to study and devise a permanent solution to the farm problem that was based upon sound economic and business principles. This it failed to do, in spite of the fact that President Roosevelt had sent a message to Congress urging legislation to provide for the control by farmers of excessive supplies of farm products, in spite of the fact that several state delegations in Congress had petitioned for action, and in spite of the fact that the Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, had testified in support of specific provisions of legislation of the character supported by organized agriculture.

Since early in May the Agricultural Committees of Congress were repeatedly warned that the acreages planted to the great basic crops, if followed by favorable weather, would result in surpluses that would again depress farm commodity prices to low levels, thus substantially decreasing the purchasing power of farmers that had been so helpful in leading the Nation out of the depths of depression and despair.

All of these requests and warnings were ignored until the very closing days of Congress when our predictions became a reality in the form of fast declining prices of farm commodities in the future markets of the country. In desperation, Congress again treated the problem as an emergency by urging loans and in the case of one commodity, subsidy treatment, and by the passage of a resolution that was the equivalent of a promise to enact surplus control legislation immediately upon reconvening.

The failure of Congress to recognize its responsibility and to discharge its duty is definitely unsatisfactory to the American Farm Bureau Federation, which labored for many months to have enacted a measure providing for the control by farmers of excessive supplies of farm products and thereby eliminate the necessity of providing emergency treatment of one of, if not the greatest, fundamental problems confronting America.

I am convinced that the problem of recurrent surpluses which has plagued the American farmer almost continuously since the World War can be solved in a sensible and practical manner through legislation of the type proposed and sponsored by the American Farm Bureau Federation. It is based upon a philosophy of plenty and not upon an economy of scarcity as many of our Metropolitan newspapers would have the American public believe. You and I have read editorials in many of our city papers about the farm organizations wanting legislation to create a scarcity of food. You have been told that we are out to cut acreage of crops so as to get high prices. You have read that the AAA program is responsible for the present scarcity of meats and other food stuffs.

Nothing could be farther from the truth. What farmers want and what the Nation needs is a reserve supply of surplus farm products at all times, so controlled by farmers that the price levels of farm products may be maintained on a fair, stable basis. In other words, farmers want the opportunity provided by the Government to keep agricultural surpluses under the control of cooperating farmers rather than to become the property and the tool of speculators in farm products who are largely responsible for the wide fluctuations in the prices of such products and resulting wide fluctuations in the price levels of food and fibre. Does that sound like an economy of scarcity?

I do not know of any farmer who wants to reduce the production activities on his or her farm, but I know of millions of farmers who recognize that farming is a business and must be run in a business-like manner. They recognize that successful business and industry does not continue to produce commodities in excess of market demand. They know the impossibility of anticipating in advance weather conditions which play such an important part in the volume of production. Therefore, to apply business principles to the business of farming, we propose only to control surplus reserve supplies so as to remove their otherwise bearish effect on price levels in years of plenty, and to have them available to fill the gaps in market channels of the country created by the shortage in production in years of drought, insect pests, or other disasters. Production control or adjustment is not authorized except to the extent necessary to keep surplus reserve supplies from becoming so large as to break down the whole plan of stabilized volume and price levels of farm commodities.

I believe that the American consumers want American farmers to receive a fair price for their products. I believe that they largely recognize the importance of farm buying power in absorbing the products of American industry and labor. I believe they know this buying power cannot be sustained except through the continuance of a stable income to the producers of farm commodities. I believe that the people of America, whether living in the cities or upon the farms, recognize their inter-relationships or inter-dependence. I can not and I do not believe that the consumers in our cities want to see a return of 15c corn, 35c wheat, 5c cotton, $3.00 hogs and $5.00 cattle, such as was experienced in 1932 and 1933. I believe they know that a return of such conditions to producers of food and fibre would soon result in the unemployment and long bread lines that we saw in our cities during the same period.

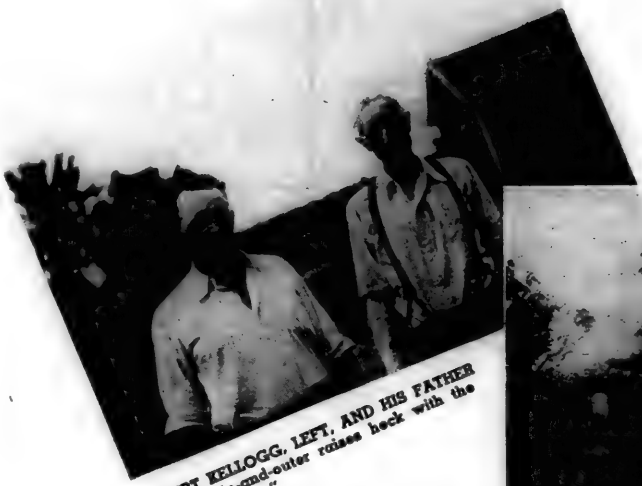
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Heavy Cattle



BERT KELLOGG, LEFT, AND HIS FATHER
"The in-and-outer raises heck with the cattle market."



125 HEAD OF MARKET TOPPERS
"They brought $18.20 and $18.25."

Kellogg Has Made It His Business To Study Market Trends

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But even more important than these, on such a farm you find a man who studies his business as intensively as a manufacturer studies and watches his cost sheets. And such a man is Bert Kellogg with just 20 years of farm experience behind him. He has made it his business to study livestock markets and trends, to keep up on the news of the day and to put every ounce of brains and brawn he possesses into managing and operating his plant.

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"The 'in and outer' will jump in when feed is cheap," said Bert, "and they raise heck with the cattle business." While Kellogg buys a lot of feed as does nearly every big cattle feeder, he also raises as much as he can of his own.

Of the tillable acres this year, approximately 205 are in corn, 110 in oats, 26 in wheat, 22 acres of alfalfa, 7½ soybeans. The rest is in hog pasture, lots, etc. The rotation is corn — corn — oats or wheat — alfalfa or clover. He grows both red and sweet clover for hay and pasture. The drought last year killed the new seeding and forced more acreage in grain.

Kellogg is a firm believer in limestone and rock phosphate. He ordered 100 tons of phosphate for delivery this fall. It will be applied at the rate of approximately one ton per acre on 100 acres. Every acre of his home has been phosphated — some of it two or three times. Bert never limed much because the soil was not very acid. Yet he could not grow clover as well as he liked until he put on rock phosphate. The phosphate, he says, made at least a foot difference in the height of the red clover as shown by checked strips.

This kind of soil treatment has brought results — average yields of better than 60 bushels of corn and oats. Corn has yielded up to 70 bu. and better, and oats up to 90 bushels.

The analysis of 424 farms last year showed Kellogg far above average — in several cases near the top — in such classifications as (1) return on the investment (top was 22 per cent), (2) gross receipts per acre, (3) corn and oats yield, (4) cattle efficiency, (5) prices received and (6) low expense per $100 income. Two tractors and six horses furnish the power.

During the past three years practically all of the corn on the farm has been hybrid from DeKalb county. Farm operations are carried on largely by Mr. Kellogg, one employee, and his son, Keith, age 17, a 4-H Club boy. Both Keith, and Marjorie, 13, have Belgian colts in the county 4-H Club. They also have their own baby beef herd, 20 Herefords and 8 Angus.

Bert Kellogg, a graduate of the E. Aurora High School, believes in organization for farmers. He is an active Farm Bureau member. He, like many others, believes that the present soil conservation program is good but has its limitations. "I'd like to see some kind of an effective program another year," he said. "I'd rather keep production within reasonable limits and get a fair price."

News . . . and VIEWS

Uncle Ab says it takes more than a model in the kitchen to have a "model" kitchen.

The National Dairy Show will be held at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 9-16. Illinois will be represented in the college student and 4-H dairy cattle judging contests.

Illinois farmers received a total of $16,437,494.99 (includes county expense) in soil conservation payments under the 1936 program prior to July 1, 1937. Only $307,267.71 of applications remained unpaid. State office expense amounted to $319,180.59 and state and county expense of administration totaled $333,068.88.

Following are recommendations of the Chicago Producers for cattle feeding this coming year: (1) Feed plainer grades on roughage, silage, etc., then grain, to be marketed in late winter or early spring; (2) Feed good to choice calves or yearlings for late summer and fall; (3) Feed fleshy feeders for a short turn.

The 1939 World's Poultry Congress will be held in Cleveland the last week in July and the first week in August. Illinois will have an exhibit for which $10,000 has been appropriated with J. H. Lloyd state director of agriculture in charge.

Approximately 10 per cent of the list of prospects placed on the I.A.A. RECORD mailing list several months ago are now paid-up Farm Bureau members.

KELLOGG AND BELGIAN COLT



PRACTICAL EQUIPMENT, NOTHING FANCY



200 HEAD A YEAR THE SANITARY WAY



Sports Festival

BY LARRY POTTER

DEDICATED to building a happier and more satisfying farm life, the second annual Farm Bureau Sports Festival, University of Illinois campus, September 3 and 4, was the most colorful event on the 1937 farm calendar.

Three thousand farm athletes, the pick of 12,000 who had entered county sports programs, participated in 66 events. Seventy counties were represented. A historical narrative dramatizing 25 years of agricultural extension work and farm organization activity in Illinois, in the Memorial Stadium Friday evening, attracted 25,000 persons.

Just after chore time Friday morning, nearly 40 softball teams, clad in bright snappy uniforms, opened play in five tournaments. Sunny fields, stately elms, fleecy clouds and azure skies added to the brilliance of the scene.

By noon the crowd had swelled to record size. Softball fans saw close games as county champions tried for a chance at state titles.

One hundred ten teams played in five divisions. Nineteen entered the Adult County League tournament, 34 played in the All-County League division and ten teams of Farm Bureau members over 35 entered that tournament. There were 36 teams in the Boys 4-H Club division and 11 in the Girls' division.

Many folks found comfortable seats in the balcony of the spacious George Huff Gym, Friday morning, where they heard five family singing groups and saw 11 square dance and ten folk dance teams go through their paces.

The view from the balcony of the gym was the most colorful of the Festival. In addition to their rhythmical and graceful action, the dancers wore appropriate costumes of many colors.

Friday afternoon, softball tournaments went into second and third rounds, horseshoe pitching began, novelty and square dance bands vied for honors, trap shooters pelted clay birds, Farm Bureau baseball teams entered the quarter finals of a state championship tournament and 125 folks toured the University Farm.

At the gun club west of Champaign, 200 spectators saw 63 trap shooters fire in the first All Farm Bureau match ever conducted. By six o'clock, Ed Cooper, Vermilion county, and Garrett Meyers, Champaign, were tied for first place with 48 hits. Five others were tied for third with 47 each. Cooper won the title in the shoot off when Meyers missed the seventh target. L. Bear, Macon county, took third.

Women, too, were interested in the trap shoot. Miss Carmaline Cuddy, 17 year old Greene county high school lass, was the only one participating. In this, her first meet, Miss Cuddy broke 36 targets, bested many of her competitors.

Baseball fans saw topnotch games when DeKalb defeated Peoria, 6 to 1, and Will trounced Fayette, 10 to 3, in the Farm Bureau Baseball League quarter finals. The title games, played on Saturday, gave Ogle a 3-0 win over DeKalb and an 8-5 victory over Will in the finals. (Ogle county announced last January it would enter a baseball team and win the state title. Nothing like calling your shots—Ed.)

After a busy day, folks flocked to the Stadium for the evening program. Boone, Logan and Sangamon County Farm Bureau bands played a concert for the early arrivals.

Then the winners of the novelty and square dance band contests put on a show. Costumed square and folk dancers, too, displayed their talents.

As darkness closed in, early leaders in agricultural extension work and farm organization took their places near the platform. As the story of 25 years of farm progress was told, these persons mounted the stage and reenacted scenes in which they had played important parts.

From early community meetings in

I.A.A. DINNER TO FARM BUREAU AND AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION PIONEERS.
Inman Hotel, Champaign, Sept. 3.



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"The 'in and outer' will jump in when feed is cheap," said Bert, "and they raise heck with the cattle business." While Kellogg buys a lot of feed as does nearly every big cattle feeder, he also raises as much as he can of his own.

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Kellogg is a firm believer in limestone and rock phosphate. He ordered 100 tons of phosphate for delivery this fall. It will be applied at the rate of approximately one ton per acre on 100 acres. Every acre of his home has been phosphated — some of it two or three times. Bert never limed much because the soil was not very acid. Yet he could not grow clover as well as he liked until he put on rock phosphate. The phosphate, he says, made at least a foot difference in the height of the red clover as shown by checked strips.

This kind of soil treatment has brought results — average yields of better than 60 bushels of corn and oats. Corn has yielded up to 70 bu. and better, and oats up to 90 bushels.

The analysis of 424 farms last year showed Kellogg far above average — in several cases near the top — in such classifications as (1) return on the investment (top was 22 per cent), (2) gross receipts per acre, (3) corn and oats yield, (4) cattle efficiency, (5) prices received and (6) low expense per $100 income. Two tractors and six horses furnish the power.

During the past three years practically all of the corn on the farm has been hybrid from DeKalb county. Farm operations are carried on largely by Mr. Kellogg, one employee, and his son, Keith, age 17, a 4-H Club boy. Both Keith, and Marjorie, 13, have Belgian colts in the county 4-H Club. They also have their own baby beef herd, 20 Herefords and 8 Angus.

Bert Kellogg, a graduate of the E. Aurora High School, believes in organization for farmers. He is an active Farm Bureau member. He, like many others, believes that the present soil conservation program is good but has its limitations. "I'd like to see some kind of an effective program another year," he said. "I'd rather keep production within reasonable limits and get a fair price."

News . . . and VIEWS

Uncle Ab says it takes more than a model in the kitchen to have a "model" kitchen

---

The National Dairy Show will be held at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 9-16. Illinois will be represented in the college student and 4-H dairy cattle judging contests.

Illinois farmers received a total of $16,437,494.99 (includes county expense) in soil conservation payments under the 1936 program prior to July 1, 1937. Only $307,267.71 of applications remained unpaid. State office expense amounted to $319,180.59 and state and county expense of administration totaled $333,068.88.

Following are recommendations of the Chicago Producers for cattle feeding this coming year: (1) Feed plainer grades on roughage, silage, etc., then grain, to be marketed in late winter or early spring; (2) Feed good to choice calves or yearlings for late summer and fall; (3) Feed fleshy feeders for a short turn.

The 1939 World's Poultry Congress will be held in Cleveland the last week in July and the first week in August. Illinois will have an exhibit for which $10,000 has been appropriated with J. H. Lloyd state director of agriculture in charge.

Approximately 10 per cent of the list of prospects placed on the I.A.A. RECORD mailing list several months ago are now paid-up Farm Bureau members.

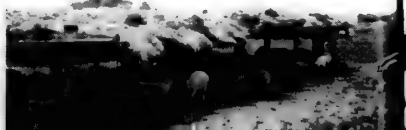
KELLOGG AND BELGIAN COLT



PRACTICAL EQUIPMENT, NOTHING FANCY



200 HEAD A YEAR THE SANITARY WAY



Sports Festival

BY LARRY POTTER

DEDICATED to building a happier and more satisfying farm life, the second annual Farm Bureau Sports Festival, University of Illinois campus, September 3 and 4, was the most colorful event on the 1937 farm calendar.

Three thousand farm athletes, the pick of 12,000 who had entered county sports programs, participated in 66 events. Seventy counties were represented. A historical narrative dramatizing 25 years of agricultural extension work and farm organization activity in Illinois, in the Memorial Stadium Friday evening, attracted 25,000 persons.

Just after chore time Friday morning, nearly 40 softball teams, clad in bright snappy uniforms, opened play in five tournaments. Sunny fields, stately elms, fleecy clouds and azure skies added to the brilliance of the scene.

By noon the crowd had swelled to record size. Softball fans saw close games as county champions tried for a chance at state titles.

One hundred ten teams played in five divisions. Nineteen entered the Adult County League tournament, 34 played in the All-County League division and ten teams of Farm Bureau members over 35 entered that tournament. There were 36 teams in the Boys 4-H Club division and 11 in the Girls' division.

Many folks found comfortable seats in the balcony of the spacious George Huff Gym, Friday morning, where they heard five family singing groups and saw 11 square dance and ten folk dance teams go through their paces.

The view from the balcony of the gym was the most colorful of the Festival. In addition to their rhythmical and graceful action, the dancers wore appropriate costumes of many colors.

Friday afternoon, softball tournaments went into second and third rounds, horseshoe pitching began, novelty and square dance bands vied for honors, trap shooters pelted clay birds, Farm Bureau baseball teams entered the quarter finals of a state championship tournament and 125 folks toured the University Farm.

At the gun club west of Champaign, 200 spectators saw 63 trap shooters fire in the first All Farm Bureau match ever conducted. By six o'clock, Ed Cooper, Vermilion county, and Garrett Meyers, Champaign, were tied for first place with 48 hits. Five others were tied for third with 47 each. Cooper won the title in the shoot off when Meyers missed the seventh target. L. Bear, Macon county, took third.

Women, too, were interested in the trap shoot. Miss Carmaline Cuddy, 17 year old Greene county high school lass, was the only one participating. In this, her first meet, Miss Cuddy broke 36 targets, bested many of her competitors.

Baseball fans saw topnotch games when DeKalb defeated Peoria, 6 to 1, and Will trounced Fayette, 10 to 3, in the Farm Bureau Baseball League quarter finals. The title games, played on Saturday, gave Ogle a 3-0 win over DeKalb and an 8-5 victory over Will in the finals. (Ogle county announced last January it would enter a baseball team and win the state title. Nothing like calling your shots. Ed.)

After a busy day, folks flocked to the Stadium for the evening program. Boone, Logan and Sangamon County Farm Bureau bands played a concert for the early arrivals.

Then the winners of the novelty and square dance band contests put on a show. Costumed square and folk dancers, too, displayed their talents.

As darkness closed in, early leaders in agricultural extension work and farm organization took their places near the platform. As the story of 25 years of farm progress was told, these persons mounted the stage and reenacted scenes in which they had played important parts.

From early community meetings in

I.A.A. DINNER TO FARM BUREAU AND AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION PIONEERS. Inman Hotel, Champaign, Sept. 3.





STATE BASEBALL CHAMPS FROM OGLE
"They Set Their Goal and Made the Grade."



PRES. EARL SMITH THROWS FIRST BALL.
"Strike!" shouts "Umpire" Ebb Harris.



AND THE GAME WAS ON.



SPORTS CHAIRMAN HARRIS, left, and LEE GENTRY, pres. Ogle Farm Bureau.



LEE COUNTY LEAGUE SOFTBALL TEAM
"Just Missed the Title — Ford 6 Lee 5."



PEORIA'S CHAMP "Old Men's" TEAM
"The cream of the Over 35 'ers."



CAPT. DRAKE OF THE IAA TEAM
Score IAA 8, Farm Advisers 7.



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FRIENDLY ENEMIES DeFREES, BOND county, left, Turner of Fayette.



CHECKERS BATTLE FRONT
"They finished on time."



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1937 Checkers Champ.



WHILE POLE VAULTERS VAULTED





HORSESHOE PITCHERS . . . . . THREW RINGERS



GAYLORD PETERSON (right)
Singles Horseshoe Winner.





SOME CALLED HUSBANDS . . . OTHERS HOGS
And the Crowd Enjoyed It All.

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AS THE FESTIVAL OPENED

The photographer rounded up a few state committee members. Left to right, C. E. Yale, Lee county, Pres. Earl C. Smith, Clareta Walker, Macoupin Co. Home Adviser, George Thiem; standing (l. to r.) George C. Biggar, WLS, E. C. Foley, Boone county, Frank Gingrich, D. E. Lindstrom, Univ. of Illinois.

The Douglas county tug o' war team, weighing 1920 pounds, outpulled teams from Will, Vermilion (1936 champs), DeKalb and McLean counties to win the title. Seven of the team were Rahns. William, his eldest son, Roy, twin sons Floyd and Harold, William's cousins, George and Albert and their nephew, Victor. Charles Young, the other member of the team, is a salesman for the Coles-Douglas Supply Company.

Winners in the horse pulling contest were Tony Reynolds, McLean county, light weight class, and Homer Crawford, Vermilion county, in the class for teams 3000 pounds and over. Reynolds' team, weighing 2900 pounds, pulled 2300 pounds 27½ feet. Crawford's team, weighing 3330 pounds pulled a load of 2750 pounds the full distance, 27½ feet. More than 1000 persons witnessed the contest.

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Champaign county won the participation prize in district one, DeKalb in district two and Boone in district three. DeKalb had 2240 points; Champaign,

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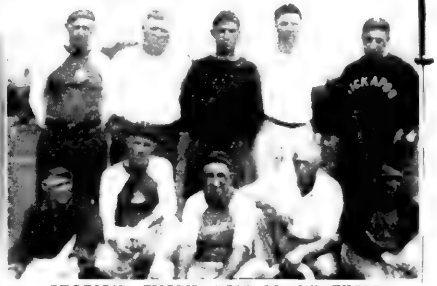
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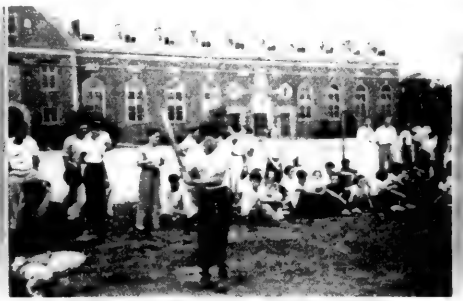
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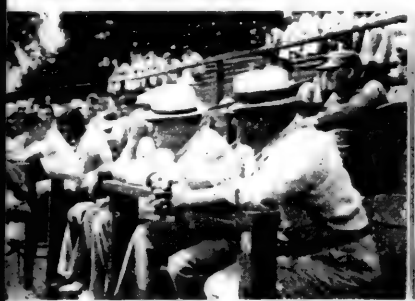
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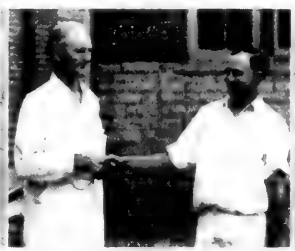
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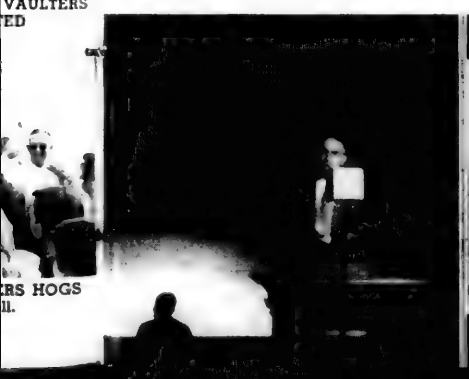
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CLASS A: Okaw Ramblers, Douglas County; LaSalle County Ramblers, and Number 1 Group, Macon County.

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Family Singing

CLASS A: Ralph Dugan Family, Kane County; George Castle Family, Vermilion County; Knudson Family, DeKalb County.

CLASS B: McAlister Trio, Vermilion County; Terpening Family, Warren County.

Horseshoe Pitching

MEN'S DOUBLES: Floyd and Harry Torbert, DeWitt County, 1st; Erwin L. and Milford Husenga, Piatt County, 2nd.

MEN'S SINGLES: Gaylord Peterson, Marshall-Putnam County, 1st; Herbert Patrick, Livingston County, 2nd; Wm. Jacobson, Henry County, 3rd.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Dorothy Olson and Martha Tindall, DeKalb County, 1st.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Isabelle Gustafson, Knox County, 1st.

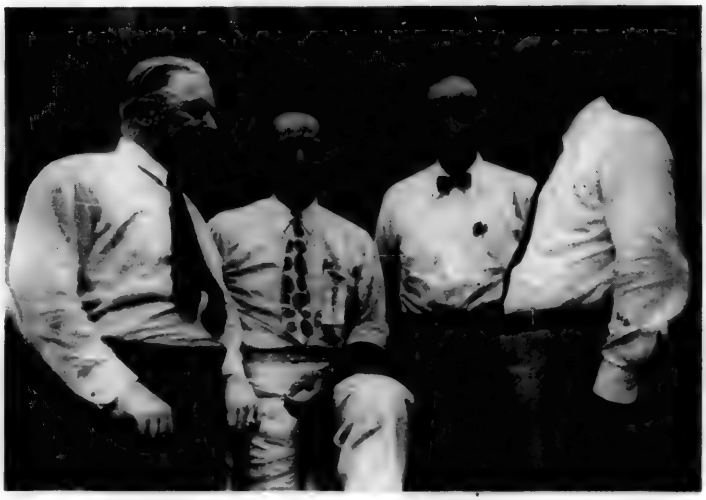
Trap Shooting

Ed Cooper, Vermilion, 1st; Garrett Meyers, Champaign County, 2nd; L. Bear, Macon County, 3rd.

Rifle Shooting

MEN'S TEAMS: Boone County, 1st (Score 947); DeKalb County, 2nd (Score 925); and Ford County, 3rd (Score 836).

MEN'S INDIVIDUALS: Martin Court, Boone County, 1st (Score 182); Frank Fieber, Edwards County, 2nd (Score 169); Mr. Haumerser, DeKalb County, 3rd (Score 162).



I.A.A. PRESIDENTS ALL
Left to right: Harvey J. Sconce (1919); Herman W. Danforth (1916); Howard Leonard (1920); Earl C. Smith (Since 1926).

WOMEN'S: Mrs. Beth Luhman, Boone County, 1st (Score 192); Mrs. Geneva Durley, DeKalb County, 2nd (Score 172); Mrs. Portia Noble, Boone County, 3rd (Score 168).

Track

Boys

100 YARD DASH, *16 Yrs. and over*: Duane Culliam, Tazewell County, 1st (Time 10:8); Chas. Farr, Livingston County, 2nd; James O'Connor, Marshall-Putnam County, 3rd.

880 YARD RUN: Harold Mies, Livingston County, 1st (Time 2:6); John Farrer, Coles County, 2nd; Donald Eisfeller, Carroll County, 3rd.

HIGH JUMP: Robert Riegel, Champaign County, 1st (6ft. 2in.); Paul Blue, Champaign County, 2nd (5ft. 10in.); Lee Spinner, Crawford County, 3rd (5ft. 9in.).

BROAD JUMP: Ward Shoger, DuPage County, 1st (19ft. 8½in.); James O'Connor, Marshall-Putnam County, 2nd (19ft. 7¼in.); Quentin Jester, Pike County, 3rd (19ft. 5½in.).

POLE VAULT: Rhinehart, Warren County, 1st (11ft.); Walter Borneman, Marshall-Putnam, 2nd; Ernest Deedrich, Champaign County, 3rd.

SHOT PUT: Robert Riegel, Champaign County, 1st (47ft. 9½in.); Paul Mail, Crawford County, 2nd (45ft. 1½in.); William Beaver, Hancock County, 3rd (44¼ft.).

HALF MILE RELAY: Pike County, 1st (Time 1-41-6); DeKalb County, 2nd and Macoupin, 3rd.

440 YARD RELAY: DeKalb County, 1st

300 YARD RELAY: Livingston County, 1st (Time 36:4); Champaign County, 2nd; DeKalb County, 3rd.

50 YARD SHUTTLE RELAY, *13 and Under*: DeKalb County, 1st.

100 YARD DASH, *Boys 15 Yrs. and Under*: Donald Stephens, Livingston County, 1st (Time 11:6); Gene Fisher, Champaign County, 2nd; Leo Hughes, LaSalle County, 3rd.

880 YARD RUN, *15 Yrs. and Under*: Lowell Spahr, Shelby County, 1st (Time 2:29); Richard Ziegler, Champaign County, 2nd; Dick Green, Henry County, 3rd.

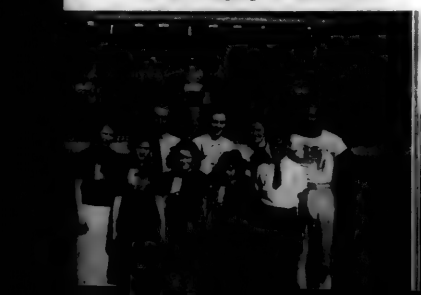
HIGH JUMP: Dale Shepherd, Vermilion County, 1st (4ft. 9in.); Leo Hughes, LaSalle County, 2nd (4ft. 9in.); Donald Stephens, Livingston County, 3rd (4ft. 8in.).

BROAD JUMP: Clinton Gottrell, Livingston County, 1st (16ft. 2in.); Gene Fisher, Champaign County, 2nd (15ft. 11¾in.); Chas. Finley, Vermilion County, 3rd (15ft. 11in.).

POLE VAULT: Richard Hoke, Livingston County, 1st, (8ft.); Verne Shepherd, Vermilion County, 2nd.

SHOT PUT: Robert Dalden, LaSalle County, 1st (42ft. 4in.); Joe Tight, Vermilion

GEORGE CASTLE FAMILY, VERMILION
"Their Singing Pleased All."



AWARDING THE PRIZE PONY
"A Champaign County Boy Got Him."



DANCING ON THE GREEN
"Folk Dancers from Tazewell."





330 LB. END MAN TOM KILLIAN of McLean Holds His Own



DOUGLAS OUTPULLED 'EM ALL



THE HAY ROPE DERBY WAS A POPULAR Feature. Here's the Windup Saturday Afternoon.



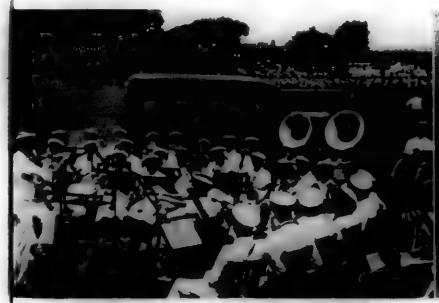
MORE THAN 570 TOOK PART IN the Track Meet.



ABOUT TO TAKE OFF IN THE GIRLS' SWIMMING MEET.



BROAD JUMP-WINNER WARD SHOGER, DuPage county.



BOONE COUNTY'S FARM BUREAU Band played . . . WLS Broadcast.



SANGAMON COUNTY FARM BUREAU'S Orchestra, Illinois Field.



LOGAN COUNTY'S BAND Starts Off the Festival, Friday A.M.



ROLLING PIN THROWERS Punished Him.



CARMALINE CUDDY of Greene Broke 36 Targets.



WITH THE PARADE OF CHAMPIONS and AWARDING of TROPHIES the Second Sports Festival Came to a Close.

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Family Singing

CLASS A: Ralph Dugan Family, Kane County; George Castle Family, Vermilion County; Knudson Family, DeKalb County.

CLASS B: McAlister Trio, Vermilion County; Terpening Family, Warren County.

Horseshoe Pitching

MEN'S DOUBLES: Floyd and Harry Torbert, DeWitt County, 1st; Erwin L. and Milford Husenga, Piatt County, 2nd

MEN'S SINGLES: Gaylord Peterson, Marshall-Putnam County, 1st; Herbert Patrick, Livingston County, 2nd; Wm. Jacobson, Henry County, 3rd.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Dorothy Olson and Martha Tindall, DeKalb County, 1st

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Isabelle Gustafson, Knox County, 1st.

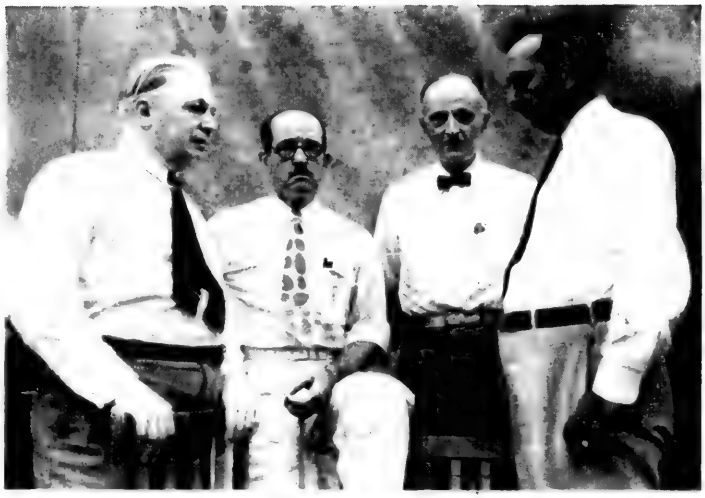
Trap Shooting

Ed Cooper, Vermilion, 1st; Garrett Meyers, Champaign County, 2nd; L. Bear, Macon County, 3rd.

Rifle Shooting

MEN'S TEAMS: Boone County, 1st (Score 917); DeKalb County, 2nd (Score 925); and Ford County, 3rd (Score 836).

MEN'S INDIVIDUALS: Martin Court, Boone County, 1st (Score 182); Frank Fieber, Edwards County, 2nd (Score 169); Mr. Haumerser, DeKalb County, 3rd (Score 162)



I.A.A. PRESIDENTS ALL
Left to right: Harvey J. Sconce (1919); Herman W. Danforth (1916); Howard Leonard (1920); Earl C. Smith (Since 1926).

WOMEN'S: Mrs. Beth Luhman, Boone County, 1st (Score 192); Mrs. Geneva Durley, DeKalb County, 2nd (Score 172); Mrs Portia Noble, Boone County, 3rd (Score 168).

Track

Boys

100 YARD DASH, *16 Yrs. and over*: Duane Culliam, Tazewell County, 1st (Time 10:8); Chas. Farr, Livingston County, 2nd; James O'Connor, Marshall-Putnam County, 3rd.

880 YARD RUN: Harold Mies, Livingston County, 1st (Time 2:6); John Farrer, Coles County, 2nd; Donald Eisfeller, Carroll County, 3rd.

HIGH JUMP: Robert Riegel, Champaign County, 1st (6ft. 2in.); Paul Blue, Champaign County, 2nd (5ft. 10in.); Lee Spinner, Crawford County, 3rd (5ft. 9in.).

BROAD JUMP: Ward Shoger, DuPage County, 1st (19ft. 8½in.); James O'Connor, Marshall-Putnam County, 2nd (19ft. 7¼in.); Quentin Jester, Pike County, 3rd (19ft 5½in.).

POLE VAULT: Rhinehart, Warren County, 1st (11ft.); Walter Borneman, Marshall-Putnam, 2nd; Ernest Deedrich, Champaign County, 3rd.

SHOT PUT: Robert Riegel, Champaign County, 1st (47ft. 9½in.); Paul Mail, Crawford County, 2nd (45ft. 11½in.); William Beaver, Hancock County, 3rd (44¼ft.).

HALF MILE RELAY: Pike County, 1st (Time 1:41-6); DeKalb County, 2nd and Macoupin, 3rd

440 YARD RELAY: DeKalb County, 1st

300 YARD RELAY: Livingston County, 1st (Time 36:4); Champaign County, 2nd; DeKalb County, 3rd.

50 YARD SHUTTLE RELAY, *13 and Under*: DeKalb County, 1st.

100 YARD DASH, *Boys 15 Yrs. and Under*: Donald Stephens, Livingston County, 1st (Time 11:6); Gene Fisher, Champaign County, 2nd; Leo Hughes, LaSalle County, 3rd.

880 YARD RUN, *15 Yrs. and Under*: Lowell Spahr, Shelby County, 1st (Time 2:29); Richard Ziegler, Champaign County, 2nd; Dick Green, Henry County, 3rd

HIGH JUMP: Dale Shepherd, Vermilion County, 1st (4ft. 9in.); Leo Hughes, LaSalle County, 2nd (4ft. 9in.); Donald Stephens, Livingston County, 3rd (4ft. 8in.).

BROAD JUMP: Clinton Gottrell, Livingston County, 1st (16ft. 2in.); Gene Fisher, Champaign County, 2nd (15ft. 11¾in.); Chas. Finley, Vermilion County, 3rd (15ft. 11in.).

POLE VAULT: Richard Hoke, Livingston County, 1st, (8ft.); Verne Shepherd, Vermilion County, 2nd

SHOT PUT: Robert Dalden, LaSalle County, 1st (42ft. 4in.); Joe Tight, Vermilion



GEORGE CASTLE FAMILY, VERMILION
"Their Singing Pleased All."



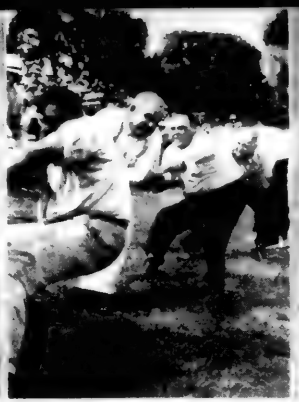
AWARDING THE PRIZE PONY
"A Champaign County Boy Got Him."



DANCING ON THE GREEN
"Folk Dancers from Tazewell."



330 LB. END MAN TOM KILLIAN
of McLean Holds His Own



DOUGLAS OUTPULLED 'EM ALL



THE HAY ROPE DERBY WAS A POPULAR
Feature. Here's the Windup Saturday Afternoon.



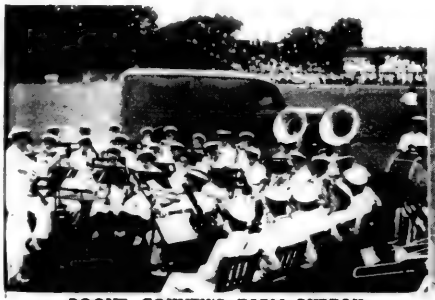
MORE THAN 570 TOOK PART IN
the Track Meet.



ABOUT TO TAKE OFF IN THE GIRLS'
SWIMMING MEET.



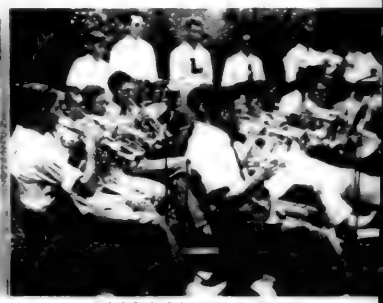
BROAD JUMP-WINNER WARD
SHOGER, DuPage county.



BOONE COUNTY'S FARM BUREAU
Band played . . . WLS Broadcast.



SANGAMON COUNTY FARM BUREAU'S
Orchestra, Illinois Field.



LOGAN COUNTY'S BAND
Starts Off the Festival, Friday A.M.



ROLLING PIN THROWERS
Punished Him.



CARMALINE CUDDY of
Greene Broke 36 Targets.



WITH THE PARADE OF CHAMPIONS and AWARDING of TROPHIES
the Second Sports Festival Came to a Close.



LIVINGSTON COUNTY MELODY MIXERS
"Won A Blue Ribbon."

HAYSEEDERS, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY
"Judges Liked Them, Too."

WOODFORD CO. HAYLOFT BOYS
"They Made Sweet Music."

County, 2nd (42ft.); Richard Hoke, Livingston, 3rd (39ft. 6½in.).

HALF MILE RELAY: Champaign County, 1st.

Girls', 16 yrs. and Over

100 YARD DASH: Alice Keller, DuPage County, 1st (Time 13:1); Faye Mevis, Champaign County, 2nd; Fern Mevis, Champaign County, 3rd.

HIGH JUMP: Faye Mevis, Champaign, 1st; Fern Mevis, Champaign, 2nd.

BROAD JUMP: Babe Kientz, DeKalb County, 1st (13ft. 8in.); Fern Mevis, Champaign County, 2nd (13ft. 4½in.); Faye Mevis, Champaign, 3rd (13 ft.).

Girls', 15 Yrs. and Under

100 YARD DASH: Juanita Green, Henry County, 1st (Time 13:4); Lillian Damery, Macon County, 2nd; Virginia Taylor, Vermilion County, 3rd.

HIGH JUMP: Juanita Green, Henry County, 1st; Beulah Meiller, Jasper County, 2nd; Katherine Kientz, DeKalb County, tied with 2nd.

BROAD JUMP: Bernetta Hanson, DeKalb County, 1st (13ft. 8¼in.); Virginia Taylor, Vermilion County, 2nd (12ft. 1in.); Katherine Kientz, DeKalb County, 3rd (11ft. ¼in.).

Swimming

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50 YARD: Chas. Scoggin, Champaign County, 1st; Lawrence Foster, Ford County, 2nd; Don Smith, LaSalle County, 3rd.

100 YARD: Lawrence Foster, Ford County, 1st; Chas. Scoggins, Champaign County, 2nd; Don Smith, LaSalle County, 3rd.

LOW BOARD DIVING: Chas. Scoggin, Champaign County, 1st; Carl Koski, DeKalb County, 2nd; Lawrence Foster, Ford County, 3rd.

Boys', 15 Yrs. and Under

50 YARD: George Swaim, Jr., Kankakee County, 1st; Jack Ripka, Henry County, 2nd; Wm. Smith, LaSalle County, 3rd.

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100 YARD SWIM: Juanita McAlister, Vermilion County, 1st; Frances Sessler, Livingston County, 2nd; Marjorie Mays, McLean County, 3rd.

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Douglas County, 1st; McLean County, 2nd; DeKalb County, 3rd.

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OVER 3,000 lbs: Homer Crawford, Vermilion County, 1st (2750 lbs. 27½ ft.); A. E. Stout, Piatt County, 2nd (2750 lbs. 27ft.).

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Rolling Pin Throwing

Mrs. H. E. Crane, Iroquois County, 1st; Mrs. Arthur LaMont, DeKalb County, 2nd.

Husband Calling

Mrs. Marion Finley, Vermilion, 1st; Mrs. Hugh McIntyre, Randolph County, 2nd; Mrs. Ed Ripka, Henry County, 3rd.

Darts Throwing

Sibyl Anderson, Vermilion County, 1st; Ora Wingert, Kankakee County, 2nd; Mrs. Harold Templeton, Champaign, 3rd.

Tenni-Quoits

Champaign County, 1st; DeKalb County, 2nd.

Biggest Farm Bureau Smile

L. D. Hendrichs, Piatt County, 1st; B. F. Rayburn, Champaign County, 2nd; Frank Stahler, Livingston County, 3rd.

Hog Calling

Frank Funk, LaSalle County, 1st; Allan King, McLean County, 2nd; Paul Jolley, Vermilion County, 3rd.

Checkers

MEN: Lee Dikeman, Peoria County, 1st; Frank Galloway, DeWitt County, 2nd; Floyd Jackson, Champaign County, 3rd.

WOMEN: Dorothy Olson, DeKalb County, 1st; Louise Elledge, Pike County, 2nd; Amy Weller, Macoupin County, 3rd.

Largest Farm Bureau Family

1st, Mano Harms, Livingston County (13 in Family); 2nd, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Mattingly, Edgar county (12 in Family).

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S. L. Burwash, Vermilion County member, age 85.

Pony Winner

Arnold Hinrichs, Champaign County.

Sweepstakes Winners

District I, Champaign County; District II, DeKalb County; District III, Boone County.

Standing of Counties

(1) DeKalb 2240, (2) Champaign 1700, (3) Livingston 1460, (4) Vermilion 1270, (5) Peoria 965, (6) McLean 910, (7) Iroquois 880, (8) Sangamon 795, (9) Kankakee 760, (10) Boone 670.

OKAW RAMBLERS, (Square Dance) DOUGLAS CO.
"Showed the Young Folks How It's Done.

DeKALB CO. FAMILY SINGERS

FOLK DANCERS FROM JASPER CO.
"For Grace and Poise They're Tops."



Alfalfa Pays On This Farm



E. M. BRECKENRIDGE
". . . The benefits accomplished through organization in a state and national way have been of most value. . . ."



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Hers are the flowers and garden.

AT first glance you may think that a fine set of farm buildings has little or nothing to do with limestone, alfalfa and efficient livestock production. There are other things that count heavily, of course, in making the farm pay. But out on the E. M. Breckenridge farm in Winnebago county there is a close relationship between alfalfa and profitable farming. The higher income resulting from a combination of intelligent soil treatment, alfalfa, crop rotation and livestock feeding have largely made possible the beautiful buildings on this farm.

Breckenridge is modest about his work. "I have done nothing out of the reach of anyone who will make the effort," he said. "While away from the farm from 1907-'11, I made a study of alfalfa, and on my return in 1912 I made my first attempt at growing this wonderful crop.

"At that time many were seeding in the fall, and by the time I got my field covered with limestone, the seed bed thoroughly prepared and seeded, it was September 6. We inoculated the field with the soil taken from a sweet clover patch along the road. The young plants made a nice growth but not enough to live through winter. The field had to be prepared and seeded again. The next spring we sowed the alfalfa with a light seeding of barley for the nurse crop. This time I had a beautiful stand of alfalfa besides a yield of 35 bushels of barley per acre.

"From that time I have made a practice of sowing in the spring with a light seeding of barley. All of the farm has been covered twice with limestone, using two to two and one-half tons per acre. Until the spring of 1934 when the drouth hurt us, I was able to get a good stand of alfalfa. This spring I had four tons per acre of limestone spread on an eleven-acre field. We have a fine stand of alfalfa on this piece which will measure 6 to 8" now. This time I tried emmer or speltz as the nurse crop because it is less leafy and stands up better. I plan to have it combined so as to avoid the damage of grain shocks on the new seeding.

"Any success I have had in growing alfalfa I attribute to liming the fields, thorough preparation of the seed bed, seed inoculation, using a hardy variety of seed — preferably Grimm — and covering the seed as quickly as possible. Give alfalfa the things it needs: a sweet soil, a well-drained field, thorough preparation of the seed bed and inoculation — and alfalfa is not a hard crop to grow."

The crop rotation used on the Breckenridge farm, with some variation, is as follows: barley as a nurse crop seeded with alfalfa followed by two years of alfalfa hay, then two crops of corn followed by barley again, winter wheat, and sweet clover to be plowed under the following spring for corn. This rotation has been changed to meet moisture conditions. More recently soybeans have been worked into the rotation. Breckenridge follows the practice of seeding one field of alfalfa annually, the fields varying from nine to 19 acres. He has had good success with Idaho seed sowing from 17 to 19 pounds per acre.

Cattle and lambs purchased through the Chicago Producers Commission Association are relied on to make profitable use of the alfalfa, corn and roughages produced on the Breckenridge farm.

(Continued on page 17)

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One of Winnebago's Most Attractive.



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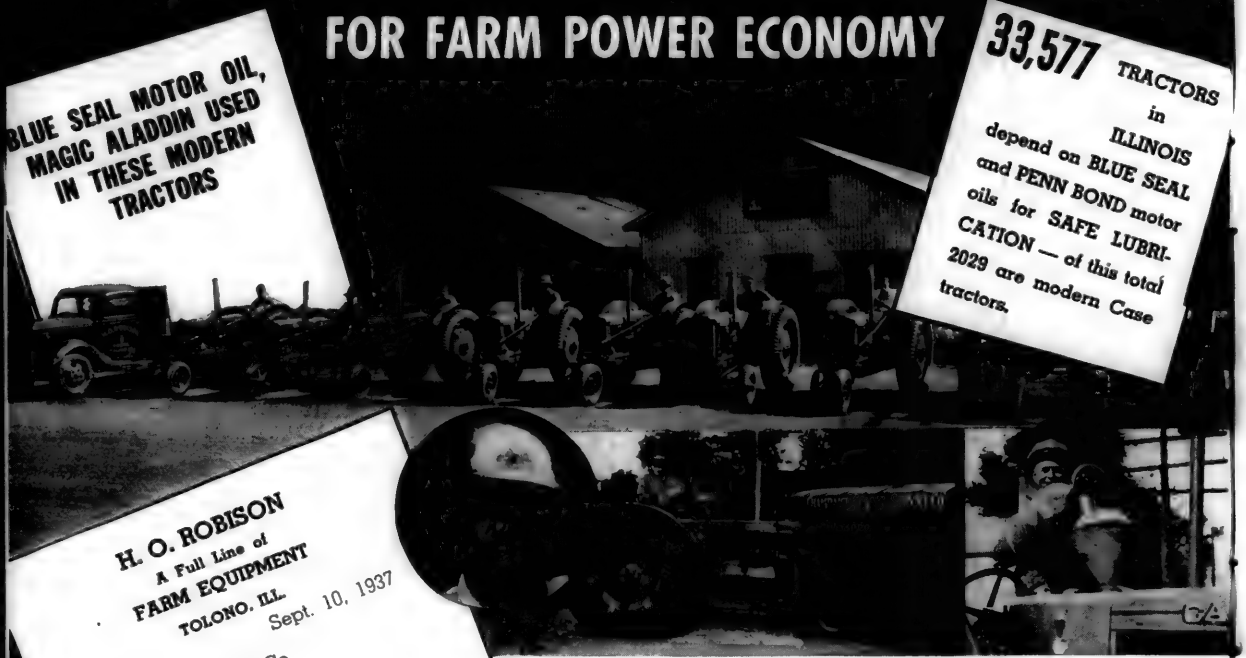


WORKING TOGETHER

FOR FARM POWER ECONOMY

BLUE SEAL MOTOR OIL, MAGIC ALADDIN USED IN THESE MODERN TRACTORS

33,577 TRACTORS in ILLINOIS depend on BLUE SEAL and PENN BOND motor oils for SAFE LUBRICATION — of this total 2029 are modern Case tractors.



H. O. ROBISON
A Full Line of
FARM EQUIPMENT
TOLONO, ILL.

Sept. 10, 1937

Illinois Farm Supply Co.
Chicago, Illinois
Dear Sirs:

I have been using products purchased from the Champaign County Service Company for the past several years and they have always proved satisfactory. All my new equipment is filled with BLUE SEAL OIL and MAGIC ALADDIN GASOLINE before it is delivered to customers.

Wishing you more success,

I remain,

H. O. Robison

TRACTOR DEALERS WORK WITH FARM BUREAU

Hundreds of Implement Dealers in Illinois are genuinely interested in Farm Power Economy. As members of the FARM BUREAU they are contributing to the success of its whole program of EQUALITY and AGRICULTURAL PROSPERITY. They know that as farmers prosper, they buy more tractors.

Place your order NOW for BLUE SEAL Motor Oil . . . You can Save Money by our FUTURE ORDER PLAN . . . See your salesman TODAY!



ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 SO. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

What the Members Say

Readers are invited to contribute to this column. Address letters to Editor, Room 1200, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Buy Quality!

Your editorial for September was very interesting regarding the advances in hog raising and sanitation. It brings the farmer's attention to the strides made thru education much in the manner of a man who can't see the forest because of the trees until someone calls his attention to it.

In the past there have noteworthy articles in the RECORD dealing with Illinois poultry. By far the best one being the stressing of grading eggs on a quality basis to increase farm income by some 3 to 5 million dollars. That article is in my "Book of Facts."

On your back page editorial, "A Word To The Wise," you deserve orchids. The farmers of this country have been "rooked" for so many years on so many things that they have become skeptical in the extreme of all things, beneficial and otherwise. And I can't blame them either. But, thru the IAA Record, and educational program of buying on proven quality basis, and not on "get something for nothing" should be considered for publication.

K. K. Jensen
Sunny Craft Poultry Farm
Henry County, Ill.

Thank You!

"Having returned home from the most enjoyable trip of my life, I wish to sincerely thank the Illinois Agricultural Association for helping make possible my trip to the National 4-H Club Camp at Washington."

John E. Harber,
LaSalle County.

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This method may raise the grain a little so a good sanding is necessary before refinishing.

Mrs. Elbert Elsbury
Gurnee, Lake County, Ill.

What Farmers Want

(Continued from page 4)

responsibility to produce and provide at all times ample supplies of foods and fibres to meet every need of the American public and to supply a volume of farm products required in the export market at parity price levels. The term "parity" means a price that will assure the same exchange value between a given amount of farm commodities and industrial commodities and services as existed in the average of the five-year period previous to the World War.

Can any one say that such a standard of price levels is not fair to all interests of America? Is it asking too much that city consumers join with farmers in supporting such a program and urging Congressmen to enact legislation of this character in the near future? I am firmly convinced that the continued prosperity of the Nation demands that farm buying power be sustained. When farmers and their city neighbors exchange goods, at prices which are equitable to both, we enjoy a steady exchange of products between farm and city which means good times for all. When we succeed in maintaining permanently farm commodity price levels on a fair, stable basis, which insures a steady flow of farm buying power, we will have taken the greatest forward step of our generation to avert the possibility of another major depression such as the one from which we are now emerging. Every thinking person knows that our National economy is based upon a system of control in industrial prices, wages and products; all maintained by the protective tariff, the corporate form of organization and organized labor. Farm commodities must be given equal treatment and protection or the whole system sooner or later will again collapse.

Chicago, St. Louis Co-ops. Join IMPA

Pure Milk Association of Chicago and Sanitary Milk Producers of St. Louis recently joined the Illinois Milk Producers Association composed of collective bargaining associations and co-operative dairies. The purpose of the association is to exchange market information, work together on legislative matters, and to assist member co-operatives in successfully meeting the needs and requirements of Illinois milk producers.



ILLINOIS MILK PRODUCERS ASS'N. MEETING AT PEORIA

Eighteen markets and 21 members represented in this group. Left to right, front row: Shaw, IAA, Capron, Kosanke, Stieglitz of Peoria; Meyer, Moline; McPhedran, LaSalle-Peru; Auffenkampf, Jacksonville; Ole, Galesburg; Mugge, Harrisburg; Bott, Danville. Back row: Nolan, Pontiac; Sawdey, Rockford; Stubblefield, Bloomington; Case, Chicago; McCabe, Champaign; Bennett, Decatur; Putnam, Quincy; Wolfe and Tombaugh, Streator.

WORKING TOGETHER

FOR FARM POWER ECONOMY

BLUE SEAL MOTOR OIL, MAGIC ALADDIN USED IN THESE MODERN TRACTORS

33,577 TRACTORS in ILLINOIS depend on BLUE SEAL and PENN BOND motor oils for SAFE LUBRICATION — of this total 2029 are modern Case tractors.



H. O. ROBISON
A Full Line of
FARM EQUIPMENT
TOLONO, ILL.

Sept 10, 1937

Illinois Farm Supply Co.
Chicago, Illinois
Dear Sirs:

I have been using products pur chased from the Champaign County Service Company for the past several years and they have always proved satisfactory. All my new equipment is filled with BLUE SEAL OIL and MAGIC ALADDIN GASOLINE before it is delivered to customers.

Wishing you more success,

I remain,

H. O Robison

TRACTOR DEALERS WORK WITH FARM BUREAU

Hundreds of Implement Dealers in Illinois are genuinely interested in Farm Power Economy. As members of the FARM BUREAU they are contributing to the success of its whole program of EQUALITY and AGRICULTURAL PROSPERITY. They know that as farmers prosper, they buy more tractors.

Place your order NOW for BLUE SEAL Motor Oil . . . You can Save Money by our FUTURE ORDER PLAN . . . See your salesman TODAY!



ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 SO. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

What the **Members Say**

Readers are invited to contribute to this column. Address letters to Editor, Room 1200, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Buy Quality!

Your editorial for September was very interesting regarding the advances in hog raising and sanitation. It brings the farmer's attention to the strides made thru education much in the manner of a man who can't see the forest because of the trees until someone calls his attention to it.

In the past there have noteworthy articles in the RECORD dealing with Illinois poultry. By far the best one being the stressing of grading eggs on a quality basis to increase farm income by some 3 to 5 million dollars. That article is in my "Book of Facts."

On your back page editorial, "A Word To The Wise," you deserve orchids. The farmers of this country have been "rooked" for so many years on so many things that they have become skeptical in the extreme of all things, beneficial and otherwise. And I can't blame them either. But, thru the IAA Record, and educational program of buying on proven quality basis, and not on "get something for nothing" should be considered for publication.

K. K. Jensen
Sunny Craft Poultry Farm
Henry County, Ill.

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(Continued from page 4)

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Thank You!

Having returned home from the most enjoyable trip of my life, I wish to sincerely thank the Illinois Agricultural Association for helping make possible my trip to the National 4-H Club Camp at Washington.

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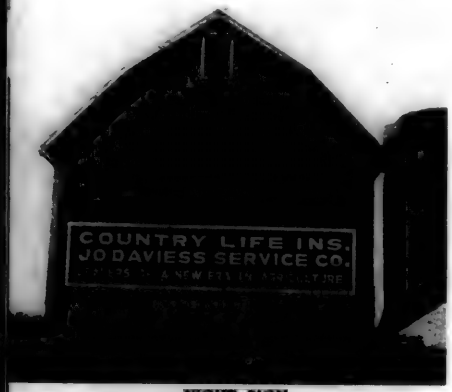
A HEAVY MONEY MAKER

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Day after Dean and Ruth Paulsmeyer, Clinton county, washed their pet he was sold by the Producers, E. St. Louis, for 12½c per pound.



NIGHT SIGN

on Adolph Krug's barn. The words "COUNTRY LIFE INS.", studded with reflector buttons, are visible at night to passersby on Route U.S. 20.



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is Merle Brown, Peoria county. He keeps his teams slick, fat and well trimmed. Eight horses easily pull tandem disk and harrow.



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Mark Heaton, Schuyler county, took used parts of a tractor, a truck and two cars to make this tractor. Transmission designed by Heaton. Prize picture by Wallace Davis.



PEORIA COUNTY FARM BUREAU PRESIDENTS

Seated left to right: Henry Gordon, 1915-16; Z. M. Holmes, 1917-23; C. R. Ford, 1924-28; Standing left to right: Albert Hayes, 1929-36; Chas. Heller, 1937; F. A. Jones, first president, 1912. Others were Robert Clarke, 1913 and the late Wm. Taylor, 1914.

Alfalfa Pays

(Continued from page 13)

"I try to get good growthy western lambs weighing up to 60 or 70 pounds," Mr. Breckenridge said. "I had as high as 500 lambs on the farm at one time. When they arrive I turn the lambs on grass or stubble, or into the corn field after the corn is picked. We plant soybeans in our corn and also sow rape in the last cultivation. The lambs usually make excellent gains on this roughage after which they are ready for finishing in the dry lot. We keep the lambs as a rule about 100 days, pasturing them 60 to 80 days and send them to market weighing around 90 pounds."

Do Well on Lambs

In the dry lot the lambs are started on whole oats and then gradually they are put on shelled corn and linseed meal with alfalfa hay. "We usually do well on our lambs, although one year we lost heavily. We keep in close touch with Ernie Beilfus of the Chicago Producers whose advice we find very helpful."

The Breckenridges keep their farm buildings in top notch condition. One barn was built in 1901, the other added to in 1922. One tile silo was erected in 1913, the other in 1915, and the house was remodeled in 1926. The buildings were painted with SOYOIL paint in the fall of 1935 by the Illinois Painting Company of Rockford.

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Mr. Breckenridge is a charter member of the Winnebago County Farm Bureau and has continued his membership since that time. "While many of the local projects are commendable and have been of great benefit to the farmers who have availed themselves of the services offered," he said, "I think the benefits accomplished through organization in a state and national way have been of most value to the farmers of our state and nation.



"IT WAS ALMOST A TOSS UP"
When nine tractors finished an economy test at Wheatland. The winner, above, traveled a few feet farther than competitors. Right: Leslie Lewis, manager of the Will-DuPage Service Company, promoted the test, furnished the fuel.

Wheatland Plowing Match

Results of the fuel economy test sponsored by the Will-DuPage Service Company at the Wheatland Plowing Match, September 11, were so close that Engineers Shawl and Hay of the University of Illinois carried decimals to four places to correctly determine the standing of the entrants.

Two gallons of fuel were placed in the empty tanks of each of the nine tractors in the test. After the tanks were sealed with wax the tractors plowed until they ran out of fuel. Shawl and Hay graded the performance of each based on a perfect score of 60% for economy, 30% for depth and uniformity and 10% for quality.

At the end of the test an Oliver tractor had plowed 1.144 acres, was scored 97.75 to place first. Second best was a Graham-Bradley with 1.116 acres, a score of 97.28. Third place was given an Allis-Chalmers with 1.108 acres plowed and a score of 97.11. The first two used Magic Aladdin gasoline, the A.C., Distillate "T."

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High lights of the 60th annual Wheatland plowing match were: (1) No horse-drawn plows were used, (2) Orville Schroyer, Kane county, retained the World's championship won last year. (3) Winner in the open class was John Chrisse, 19, who was born in Chicago, raised in Aurora and has never lived on a farm. (4) Winner in the class for boys under 16 was Clarence Shoger, son of Carl Shoger, five times world champ. (5) Attendance 10,000, largest in the history of the match.

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Mid-State Supply Company Organized

Organized by the Peoria County Service Company as a subsidiary, the Mid-State Supply Company will be ready, October 1, to distribute Blue Seal feeds, Bethanized fence and other supplies handled by the Illinois Farm Supply Company to farmers on a cooperative basis, announces the Peoria County Farm Bureau.

A warehouse in which several carloads of supplies can be stored has been leased by the new co-op at 301 Alexander street, Peoria. Farmers in Peoria and surrounding counties may buy direct from the Mid-State company or from elevators, members of Illinois Grain Corporation, that are cooperating in the movement.

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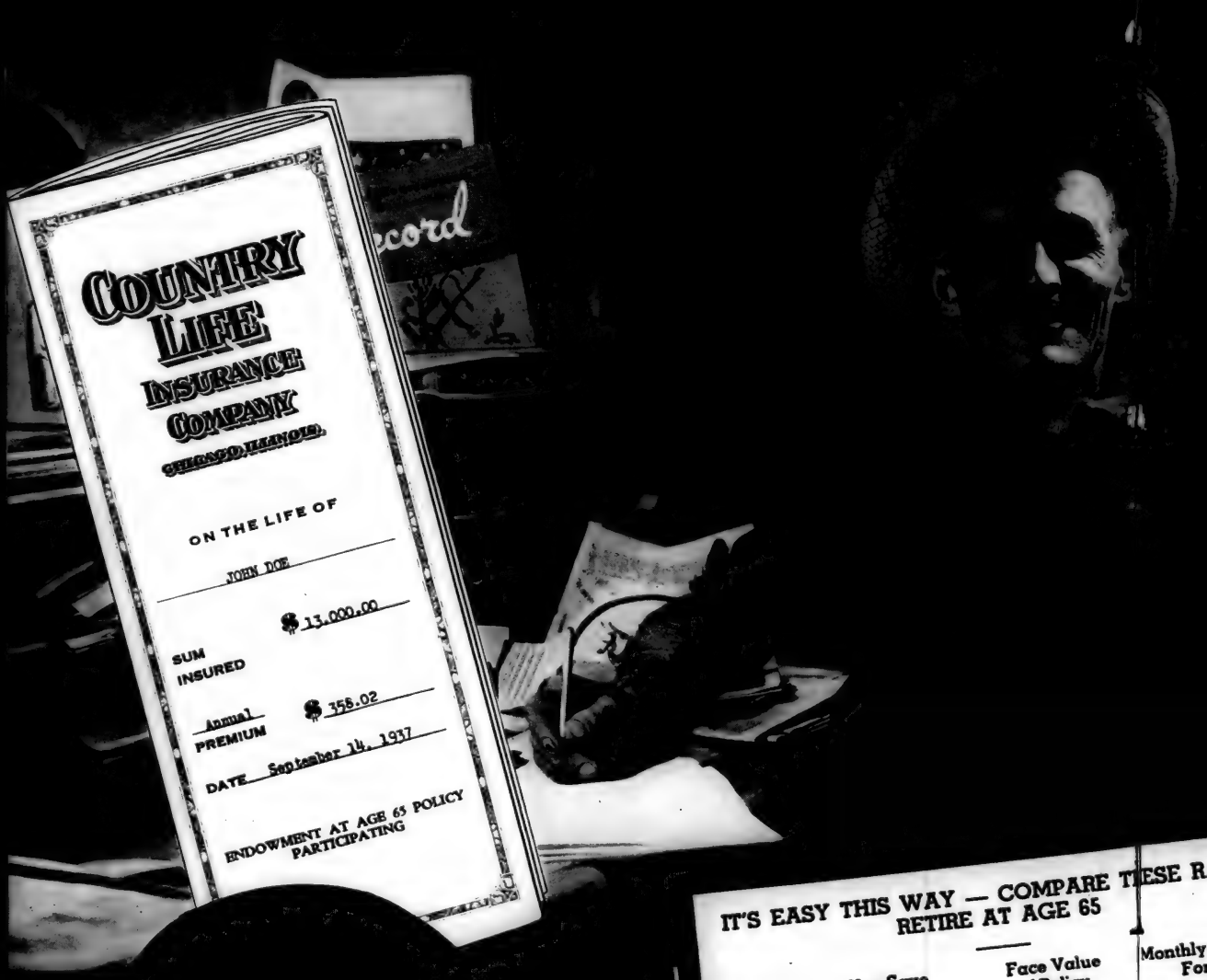
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"I'VE GOT IT ALL



IT'S EASY THIS WAY — COMPARE THESE R
RETIRE AT AGE 65

Present Age	You Save Per Month	Face Value of Policy	Monthly Fo
		$ 5,000	$
30	$ 9.42	$10,000	$
30	$18.83	$13,000	$1
35	$29.84	$ 9,000	$
35	$20.66	$10,000	$
40	$29.12	$ 9,000	$
40	$26.21		

These costs are further reduced by regular ividend first year. All above policies guarantee at ast 10 ments if you die after age 65.

...LL FIGURED OUT"



"I'm going to quit work when I'm 65 and get a Monthly Income for Life"

"NO MORE CHORES . . . NO MORE HARD WORK . . . NO MORE EARLY hours for me. I'm fixed for life. I've got a COUNTRY LIFE PENSION POLICY. It guarantees to pay me a monthly income for life when I retire. If Mary and I want to head south when winter comes we'll do it. They'll send the check every month just where we want it. I've investigated 'em all and Country Life LOW COST insurance in a company of UNSURPASSED STRENGTH AND SECURITY just suits me. I don't know of a better investment."

GET YOUR PENSION POLICY

It's easy to take out a Country Life policy and get fixed for life. It's fun to create an estate by the stroke of a pen and know that no matter what happens your family will be protected. Country Life policies pay regular dividends after the first year and have CASH and LOAN values. LOW COST premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly. Get the facts! Write for rates at your age.

MPARE THESE RATES
AGE 65

...e Value Policy	Monthly Income For Life
5,000	$ 39.25
10,000	$ 78.50
$13,000	$102.05
$ 9,000	$ 70.65
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COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
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Please send me without obligation rates on your ENDOWMENT AT 65 policy. Show me how I can retire at age ..... and get $..... a month for life. Also mail me your FREE booklet "Insurance Facts Stranger than Fiction."

My Name is ..... Age .....

Address ..... County .....

SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOKLET



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SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOKLET



STARTS YOUR COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE

LIMESTONE SURVEY

By

JOHN R. SPENCER, Director
Soil Improvement Department

A six weeks' survey of agricultural limestone sources in and about Illinois, discloses that there is in storage at the major quarries, approximately 500,000 tons of agricultural limestone ready for farmers orders. If the "Limestone Chats" of the Bonne Terre, Missouri district is included, the total would be boosted by several million tons.

This does not mean that all farmers who want limestone this fall will get it. Some sections of the State have only meager supplies. In other sections where railroad transportation is necessary, the cost of limestone plus freight, makes a rather high investment without considering the hauling and spreading expense.

For example, Farm Adviser R. H. Roll in Gallatin County said early in August that he had more than 1500 tons listed and it appeared that local quarries would be unable to meet the demand. Shipped in limestone would run the cost considerably higher.

H. C. Neville of Saline County said that they were experiencing difficulty in getting orders filled. Farm Adviser Secor of Randolph County made a similar complaint.

The months of August and September normally are heavy usage months in Illinois for limestone. Many apply it on the prepared ground previous to seeding wheat.

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on Chas. W. Hansen farm, Cordova Twp., Rock Island county, using attachment on manure spreader. In foreground (left to right) are Halsey Miles, Cordova Ag teacher, G. L. Koerper of U. S. Gypsum Co., and Mr. Hansen.

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LAND USE

Nearly 1000 persons attended the first annual field day of the Resettlement Administration's 11,000-acre land use demonstration at Dixon Springs in Pope county.

Visitors flocked from far and near to see the beginning of experiments in erosion control and to find the most economic use of some five million acres of rough broken land in this part of the country. Sponsored jointly by the University of Illinois, Soil Conservation Service and the U. S. Forestry Service, the tract was purchased and is being developed by the Resettlement Administration.

Six thousand acres of the project will be devoted to pasture experiments, 4500 to forestry and 400 to soil erosion control.

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LIMESTONE SURVEY

By

JOHN R. SPENCER, Director
Soil Improvement Department

A six weeks' survey of agricultural limestone sources in and about Illinois, discloses that there is in storage at the major quarries, approximately 500,000 tons of agricultural limestone ready for farmers orders. If the "Limestone Chats" of the Bonne Terre, Missouri district is included, the total would be boosted by several million tons.

This does not mean that all farmers who want limestone this fall will get it. Some sections of the State have only meager supplies. In other sections where railroad transportation is necessary, the cost of limestone plus freight, makes a rather high investment without considering the hauling and spreading expense.

For example, Farm Adviser R. H. Roll in Gallatin County said early in August that he had more than 1500 tons listed and it appeared that local quarries would be unable to meet the demand. Shipped in limestone would run the cost considerably higher.

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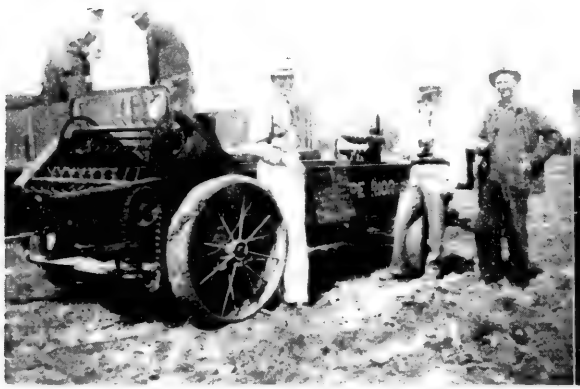
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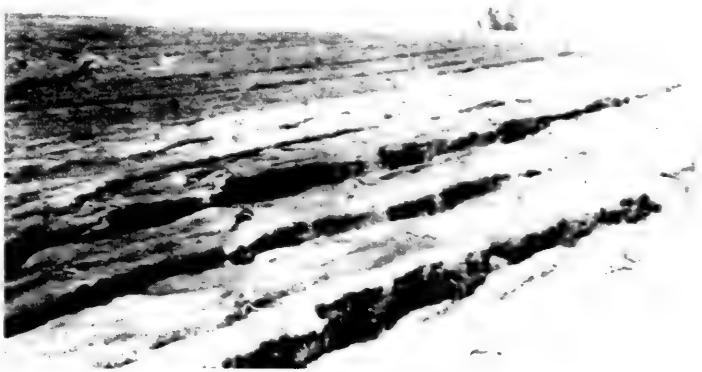
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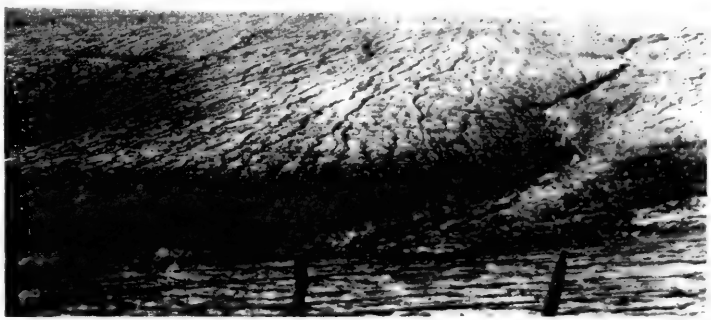
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Get MORE EGGS

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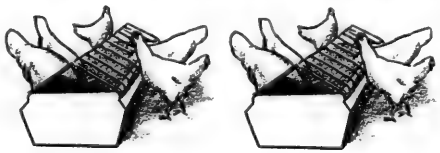
IT'S the number of eggs a hen lays that makes her a money maker. So plan to get more eggs. Balance your cheap, home-grown grains with BLUE SEAL 26% Poultry Balancer for maximum economy and yield. Eggs from hens fed with BLUE SEAL Balancer tend to be large, uniform, and of higher quality . . . the kind that bring premium prices and greater profits.

BLUE SEAL Balancer is more than just a protein concentrate . . . it carries ample vitamin A and vitamin D to protect your birds against colds, leg weakness and rickets. It has sufficient vitamin G derived from milk and green alfalfa to promote hatchability.

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FEED IN SELF FEEDERS



26% Poultry Balancer — Whole Grain

LET YOUR HENS BALANCE THEIR OWN GRAIN RATION

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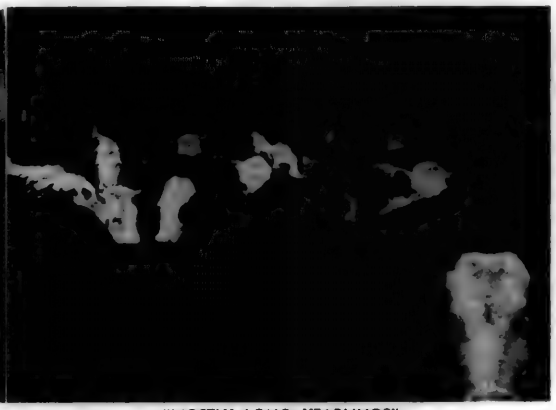
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Write for new FREE folder on Poultry Feeding.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY
608 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois



"CAREFUL FARMING DID IT"
Modern Farm Buildings, Soyoil Painted, go With Fertile Soil.



"MOSTLY LONG YEARLINGS"
Part of George's 115 Head on Feed. He Likes Calves Better.

They're Not all Dairymen in Kane County

KANE county and its Elgin dairy district have been famous the country over for more than 50 years. Cattle buyers from all parts of the United States and foreign countries have come there to purchase high-producing dairy cows and breeding stock.

Not so well known is the fact that this county has some of the best beef cattle feeders in the country. The rich, brown, silt loam soils of western and southern Kane county grow large crops of corn, clover and alfalfa, ideal for the production of quality beef.

A leader among Kane county's cattle feeders is George Dauberman, an outstanding Farm Bureau member who owns 310 acres of this fertile soil one mile north of Kaneville. The list of offices and titles Dauberman has acquired should make him a candidate for "Who's Who." He has been sought out frequently to serve his township, county, state and nation.

GEORGE DAUBERMAN
"Don't Push the Clock Back."



Among these various offices he holds is the chairmanship of the Kaneville township soil conservation committee. He was a member of the county committee on the corn-hog program. Some time ago he served as a school trustee for the township, and is now a high school director and secretary of the school board. Director of the Kane County Farm Bureau, member of the managing committee of the Kane County Service Company, and livestock chairman of Kane county, are other offices he now holds.

But all these are side issues. Mr. Dauberman's chief interest is feeding cattle. When interviewed for this story he was feeding 115 head. Of these, 80 were Herefords, the rest Angus — mostly long yearlings. He usually buys calves and feeds them all the way, but high feed prices influenced him in buying them a bit older.

In 1936 Dauberman planted 150 acres of corn, 45 acres of oats, 25 acres of barley. The remainder of his land is in meadow and pasture. Although no soybeans were planted in 1936, Dauberman has tried them in the past and included a few acres in his rotation this year. He highly recommends the use of soybean oil meal with corn in starting cattle off in the feed lot.

George Dauberman's land is probably in as high a state of cultivation as any in the state. Every foot of the farm is tillable. Careful farming did it. Only twice in the 30 years has his corn yield fallen below 60 bushels to the acre.

"Hybrid corn — now you're talking about a real crop!" he said enthusiastically when the subject was raised. "I've never tried it myself, but I've seen what it can do and I'm planning to plant a lot of it.

"Hybrid corn's the coming crop in my opinion. You'll see the whole corn belt turn to it before long."

Dauberman is a firm believer in crop rotation for preservation of the soil. He now plants two years of corn and follows with barley or oats seeded with alfalfa or clover.

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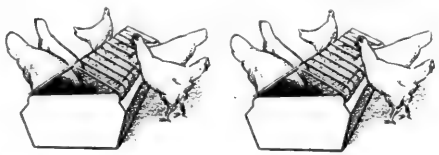
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"Agriculture needs a definite program of regulation," he said. "I am very much in favor of the soil conservation program, but I don't believe it is the entire answer to our problem.

"If a crop storage program could be worked out, farming would not hold its present risks. Today a farmer has to take a lot of gambles in operating a farm. Under a crop storage program, he would know that in poor years his feed prices would not skyrocket. On the other hand, he would also know that the bottom wouldn't drop out of the market in normal years forcing him to sell at a sacrifice.

"An organization is a necessity to farmers these days," Dauberman said. "Legislative problems concerning agriculture must be dealt with by men who understand both the laws and the farmer's point of view. It's up to the farmers to hire these men to represent them. The legislative work of the Farm Bureau, to me at least, is the most important thing it does. The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD is fine. It brings us valuable information we couldn't otherwise get."

In addition to feeding cattle, Dauberman raises sheep and hogs. "I shipped to the Producers when it was first started," he related. "With the 78 Hamps' I sent yesterday, I included 30 head of Whitefaces that were ready."

One day each year, Kane county puts on a beef cattle tour. This practice is also followed in other counties. Cattleman in the county meet at a central point, usually the Farm Bureau office, and travel



THE PRODUCER'S WILL GET 'EM.

to representative farms of cattle feeders in that county. Notes are compared and suggestions made. On the last "cattle drive" 75 to 80 cattlemen attended.

Only Service Company products are used on the Dauberman farm. Two years ago, Mr. Dauberman had his house and garage painted with Soyoil paint. "It spreads easier and is more durable," was his comment. The Dauberman Buick is insured with the Farm Bureau company. His buildings are all protected against fire and windstorm by the local mutual company.



LEVEL TERRACE WHICH HELD WATER

A new kind of terrace without an outlet built by CCC camp, Mt. Carroll. Note corn planter marks on right of terrace and corn plants on left which follow the contour.

For the last five years the Daubermans have enjoyed the advantages of electricity in their home. When asked if he would like to do without it again, he exclaimed, "Gosh no! I've come to lean on it like a crutch. I wouldn't even like to have to do without it for a single day. Don't push the clock back on me!"

Mr. Dauberman's success as a livestock feeder is easily understood. He likes it.

"I like raising livestock for a living," he said. "Raising grain with the idea of selling it on the market doesn't appeal to me. I am a firm believer that all grain, at least all that can be used, should remain on the farm. This year I am even going to have to buy a little feed for my cattle."

This cattle feeder is an ardent booster of Hampshire hogs. "They are a little harder to fatten," he admitted, "but they are hardier and less trouble. I vaccinate my own hogs with Farm Bureau serum just before weaning time. It's cheaper, and not as much of a job."

The Dauberman home is equipped with all of the most modern conveniences. There is a hot water furnace, an electric stove, a refrigerator, running hot and cold water, a bathroom and radio. The rooms are large and light and there is pleasant homey feeling about the whole house.

In the summer, Mrs. Dauberman raises flowers all over the front lawn. She enjoys working with plants so much that she has set aside an upstairs' room in which she grows flowers in the winter as well.

Women, to avoid nutritional anemia, should eat a diet rich in iron, say nutritional experts. Liver, heart, lean meat, eggs, leafy vegetables, beans and molasses are the best sources of iron.

A touch of pineapple juice adds a distinctive flavor to apple pie.

NOTICE

Illinois Agricultural Association Election of Delegates

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the month of October, 1937, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau, and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During October, annual meetings will be held in Adams, Cass, Fayette, Hancock, Henderson, JoDaviess, Marshall-Putnam, Menard, Montgomery, Pike, Pulaski-Alexander, Scott, Stark, Warren, Washington, Wayne and White Counties.

September 11, 1937

(Signed) Paul E. Mathias
Corporate Secretary

O. V. Cummins---Orchardist



O. V. CUMMINS
"The fruit business is more complicated now than ever before."

The Story of a Jefferson County Grower Who Found that Organized Buying and Selling Helps Him Make a Profit

ABOUT 25 years ago O. V. Cummins was in the lumber business in Kell, Illinois, when he saw a friend taking in money hand over fist from a few acres of peach and apple trees. There didn't seem to be much expense or work involved, at any rate, that kind of work looked better to O. V. than serving lumber customers. He set out several acres of peach trees on his father's farm in Jefferson county and prepared to quit selling lumber.

The farm had been in the family since 1860. It never was good corn land but the Cummins family managed to do as well as their neighbors. The average corn yield, around 20 bushels per acre, was enough to carry them along but when compared to income from peaches, it seemed like small potatoes to O. V.

Three years after the first trees were planted, Cummins moved back to the home farm where he could care for them. As he became more experienced in fruit culture he added to his orchards. Today the Cummins' trees, most of them of bearing age, cover 130 acres. There are 90 acres of apples, 30 of peaches and 10 of pears.

Of the three kinds of fruit, apples are the best paying crop. They bear almost every year while peaches sometimes fail to make a crop three or four years in a row. Cummins says that the Jonathan variety of apples is his best money crop over a long period of years.

The Cummins' orchards, so beautiful to look upon in the spring, are the result of carefully worked out plans. All the energy of one man over the most fruitful period of life was spent in the development of the farm. Now a second man, Nelson Cummins, O. V.'s son, is directing his labors toward upkeep and growth of these profitable orchards.

The average corn farmer may regard a farm of 140 acres as a one man enterprise but such is not the case in orcharding. Besides working the year 'round themselves, the Cummins' hire four men to help during most of the year. There is always spraying, pruning, picking, cultivating, fertilizing, cleaning to be done as well as repairing buildings, machines and other equipment.

"It didn't take long for me to see that my friend who had done so well growing fruit had been lucky," Mr. Cummins recalled. "We've had to fight pests ever since we started — it's part of our job."

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"Agriculture needs a definite program of regulation," he said. "I am very much in favor of the soil conservation program, but I don't believe it is the entire answer to our problem.

"If a crop storage program could be worked out, farming would not hold its present risks. Today a farmer has to take a lot of gambles in operating a farm. Under a crop storage program, he would know that in poor years his feed prices would not skyrocket. On the other hand, he would also know that the bottom wouldn't drop out of the market in normal years forcing him to sell at a sacrifice.

"An organization is a necessity to farmers these days," Dauberman said. "Legislative problems concerning agriculture must be dealt with by men who understand both the laws and the farmer's point of view. It's up to the farmers to hire these men to represent them. The legislative work of the Farm Bureau, to me at least, is the most important thing it does. The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD is fine. It brings us valuable information we couldn't otherwise get."

In addition to feeding cattle, Dauberman raises sheep and hogs. "I shipped to the Producers when it was first started," he related. "With the 78 Hamps' I sent yesterday, I included 30 head of Whitefaces that were ready."

One day each year, Kane county puts on a beef cattle tour. This practice is also followed in other counties. Cattleman in the county meet at a central point, usually the Farm Bureau office, and travel



THE PRODUCER'S WILL GET 'EM.

to representative farms of cattle feeders in that county. Notes are compared and suggestions made. On the last "cattle drive" 75 to 80 cattlemen attended.

Only Service Company products are used on the Dauberman farm. Two years ago, Mr. Dauberman had his house and garage painted with Soyoil paint. "It spreads easier and is more durable," was his comment. The Dauberman Buick is insured with the Farm Bureau company. His buildings are all protected against fire and windstorm by the local mutual company.



LEVEL TERRACE WHICH HELD WATER

A new kind of terrace without an outlet built by CCC camp, Mt. Carroll. Note corn planter marks on right of terrace and corn plants on left which follow the contour.

For the last five years the Daubermans have enjoyed the advantages of electricity in their home. When asked if he would like to do without it again, he exclaimed, "Gosh no! I've come to lean on it like a crutch. I wouldn't even like to have to do without it for a single day. Don't push the clock back on me!"

Mr. Dauberman's success as a livestock feeder is easily understood. He likes it.

"I like raising livestock for a living," he said. "Raising grain with the idea of selling it on the market doesn't appeal to me. I am a firm believer that all grain, at least all that can be used, should remain on the farm. This year I am even going to have to buy a little feed for my cattle."

This cattle feeder is an ardent booster of Hampshire hogs. "They are a little harder to fatten," he admitted, "but they are hardier and less trouble. I vaccinate my own hogs with Farm Bureau serum just before weaning time. It's cheaper, and not as much of a job."

The Dauberman home is equipped with all of the most modern conveniences. There is a hot water furnace, an electric stove, a refrigerator, running hot and cold water, a bathroom and radio. The rooms are large and light and there is pleasant homey feeling about the whole house.

In the summer, Mrs. Dauberman raises flowers all over the front lawn. She enjoys working with plants so much that she has set aside an upstairs' room in which she grows flowers in the winter as well.

Women, to avoid nutritional anemia, should eat a diet rich in iron, say nutritional experts. Liver, heart, lean meat, eggs, leafy vegetables, beans and molasses are the best sources of iron.

A touch of pineapple juice adds a distinctive flavor to apple pie.

NOTICE

Illinois Agricultural Association Election of Delegates

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the month of October, 1937, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau, and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During October, annual meetings will be held in Adams, Cass, Fayette, Hancock, Henderson, JoDaviess, Marshall-Putnam, Menard, Montgomery, Pike, Pulaski-Alexander, Scott, Stark, Warren, Washington, Wayne and White Counties.

September 11, 1937

(Signed) Paul E. Mathias
Corporate Secretary

O. V. Cummins---Orchardist



O. V. CUMMINS
"The fruit business is more complicated now than ever before."

The Story of a Jefferson County Grower Who Found that Organized Buying and Selling Helps Him Make a Profit

ABOUT 25 years ago O. V. Cummins was in the lumber business in Kell, Illinois, when he saw a friend taking in money hand over fist from a few acres of peach and apple trees. There didn't seem to be much expense or work involved, at any rate, that kind of work looked better to O. V. than serving lumber customers. He set out several acres of peach trees on his father's farm in Jefferson county and prepared to quit selling lumber.

The farm had been in the family since 1860. It never was good corn land but the Cummins family managed to do as well as their neighbors. The average corn yield, around 20 bushels per acre, was enough to carry them along but when compared to income from peaches, it seemed like small potatoes to O. V.

Three years after the first trees were planted, Cummins moved back to the home farm where he could care for them. As he became more experienced in fruit culture he added to his orchards. Today the Cummins' trees, most of them of bearing age, cover 130 acres. There are 90 acres of apples, 30 of peaches and 10 of pears.

Of the three kinds of fruit, apples are the best paying crop. They bear almost every year while peaches sometimes fail to make a crop three or four years in a row. Cummins says that the Jonathan variety of apples is his best money crop over a long period of years.

The Cummins' orchards, so beautiful to look upon in the spring, are the result of carefully worked out plans. All the energy of one man over the most fruitful period of life was spent in the development of the farm. Now a second man, Nelson Cummins, O. V.'s son, is directing his labors toward upkeep and growth of these profitable orchards.

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Orchard men have tried for years to change the fruiting habits of their trees without marked success. They would like to have apples in the years the other men have none because, as might be expected, the price is better on "off" years. They have plucked all the blossoms in "on" years, a job that requires about eight man hours per tree, only to discover that the trees skipped two years instead of one. They have experimented with fertilizers, pruning, cover crops and different planting methods but in almost every case the trees fell into bearing on the same years as they grew older.

"The better the variety is for market the harder it is to change its habits," Cummins declared, "I'd give a lot to know how to fix my Golden Delicious so they'd bear next year instead of this year."

There is a problem to test the ingenuity of any one who thinks fruit growing a soft job!

This same problem brings out another equally difficult puzzle. Every fruit man expects 1938 will be a poor apple year but he also knows that he will have to prune, spray and fertilize the crop just as thoroughly as he would in a good season to protect the trees against insect and disease injury. If the fruiting habit problem could be solved, orchard men could have at least half a crop every year which would pay for the expense of caring for the trees.

As Logan Colp, field secretary of Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, observes: "An orchard is like a horse, you care for him and feed him as long as you keep him, whether you get any work out of him or not."

Orchards, like corn, need plenty of nitrogen but, unlike corn, they can't be rotated with legume crops which supply nitrogen. Therefore, orchards must be fertilized with ammonium sulfates, nitrate of soda, cyanamide or manure. Although Cummins rates manure as the best fertilizer he is forced to use one of the chemical kinds because he raises no stock and the cost of shipping manure into the fruit belt is prohibitive.

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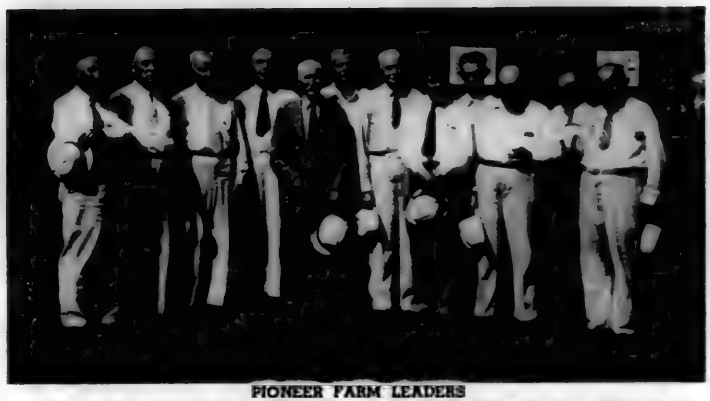
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DeKalb Festival Celebrates 25 Years



PIONEER FARM LEADERS

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"Pioneers seldom reap the fruits of their labor," was Metzger's comment. He explained that folks who are now farming in the county are harvesting the benefits of a movement started 25 years ago by the men who were far-sighted enough to establish an organization for soil improvement. He pointed to tax reductions, volume buying of supplies, legislative representation and establishment of parity prices as examples of results farmers obtained by County Farm Bureaus working hand in hand with the Illinois Agricultural Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

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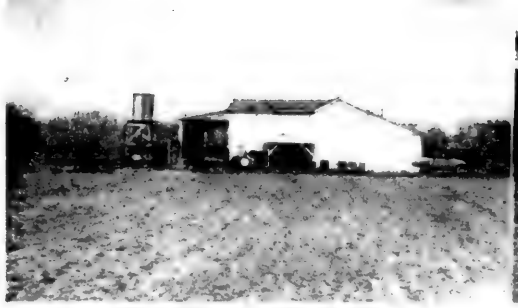
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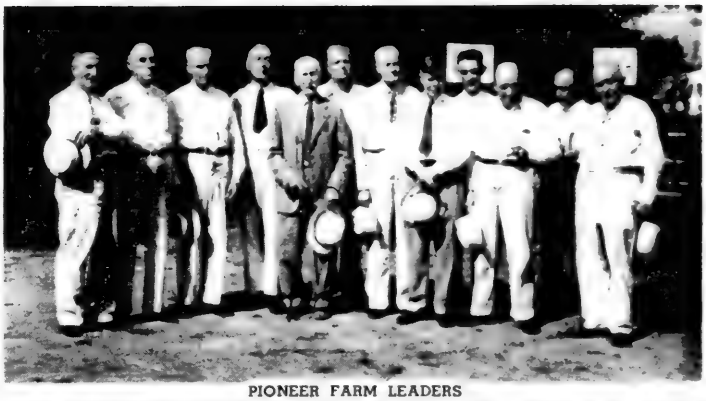
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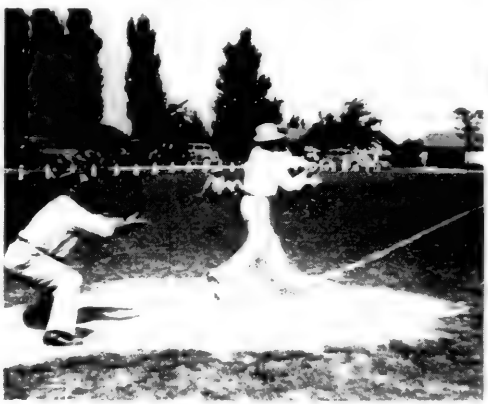
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JUST CHUGGING ALONG — 1917
George B. Kendall, Morgan County's first farm adviser, drove this car, reminiscent of the few Farm Bureau members of 20 years ago.



ROLLING ALONG SMOOTHLY — 1937
W. B. Coolidge, Morgan County's fourth farm adviser, needs a swift car to adequately serve more than 1000 Farm Bureau members today.



NEIGHBORS — offered congratulations, joined in the celebration.

Morgan Celebrates 20th Anniversary

MORGAN county farmers and Jacksonville business men work well in double harness. On September 16, this team gave a rousing party in celebration of the Morgan County Farm Bureau's 20th birthday.

More than 5000 rural folks and several thousand townspeople crowded the square to see the parade of 50 floats prepared by Farm Bureau members. Each car told a story of high point in the 20 year old organization.

Led by an American Legion color guard and band, the gay procession moved slowly through the town. Among the first was George B. Kendall, Morgan county's first farm adviser, chugging along in a 1917 model Ford which portrayed the Farm Bureau as it was when he first knew it. Next, in striking contrast, came "Bill" Coolidge, present adviser, gliding smoothly past in a 1937 streamlined car, emblematic of the 1937 organization.

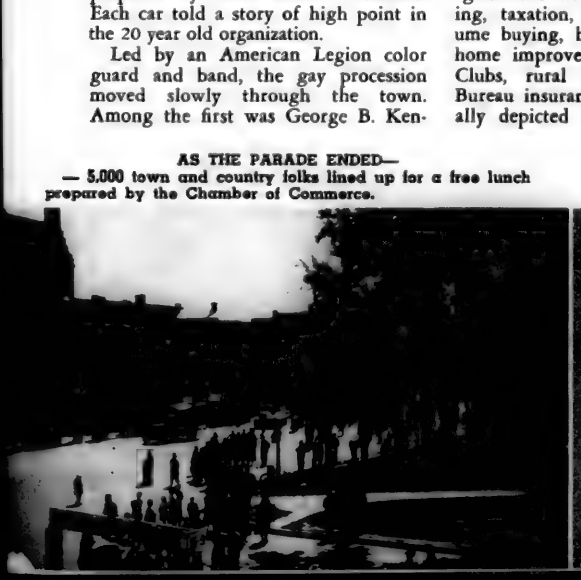
Nearly every activity of organized agriculture was represented. Marketing, taxation, legislation, safety, volume buying, better farming methods, home improvement, social clubs, 4-H Clubs, rural youth activities, Farm Bureau insurance — all were graphically depicted in moving exhibits.

Before the last float was parked on the square after the parade, folks began lining up at the big free lunch counter operated by the businessmen with the aid of 15 farmers. Behind the counter was sufficient hot dogs, buns, beans and coffee to furnish 5000 persons a satisfying lunch. Rations were given only to ticketholders who had registered at the Farm Bureau office. In spite of the generous amount of food there was none left over.

C. V. "Cliff" Gregory, associate publisher of "Wallace's Farmer" was the principal speaker on the afternoon program. He outlined the farm bill advocated by the American Farm Bureau Federation and the IAA.

Others appearing on the program were, J. C. Spitler, state leader of farm advisers; George B. Kendall and F. A. Fisher, first and second Morgan county farm advisers; J. H. Lloyd, state director of agriculture; F. H. Mynard, assistant state 4-H club leader. E. E. Hart, president of the Morgan County Farm Bureau, introduced the speakers.

AS THE PARADE ENDED— — 5,000 town and country folks lined up for a free lunch prepared by the Chamber of Commerce.



FARMERS' OWN COMPANIES DISPLAYED WARES "Independence," "Family Protection," "Education for Children," were Country Life's offering.



1938 Soil Conservation Plan

THE 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program, announced by Henry A. Wallace late in September, follows the broad outlines already established by previous programs and sets up definite objectives for 1938.

Like the soil conservation programs of 1936 and '37, the 1938 program is not a production control program. Its purpose is to further conservation and help maintain economic gains which agriculture has made since 1932.

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(1) Establishment of a national goal for soil-depleting crops and a national objective for soil-building crops and practices. The national goal will be sub-divided into state, county and individual farm goals.

(2) Establishment of individual soil-depleting crop goals for the following crops: cotton, corn, tobacco, peanuts and rice. Corn goals for individual farms will be established only in designated areas in the Corn Belt. Other crops included in the total soil-depleting crop goals will be classified together in the general soil-depleting crop goal.

(3) A maximum payment will be calculated for each farm. Payment will be made for keeping within soil-depleting crop goals and for attaining soil-building goals, including carrying out soil-building practices.

If the soil-depleting goal is exceeded, or there is failure to reach the soil-building goal, the payment will be less than the maximum payment.

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The 1938 program will be easier to comply with than were previous programs. Each farm will have a definite goal; if that goal is attained exactly, the farmer will receive the maximum payment. But if he over-plants soil-depleting crops and under-plants soil-building crops substantial reductions will be made from his payment in line with the amount he deviates from the goal.

Each farmer will know, after goals for his farm have been established, exactly what he must do to comply with the plan and just how much he will receive for complete compliance. Only one type of payment will be made.

Rates of payment for all commodities were determined in a uniform manner. In arriving at the rates the following factors were taken into consideration: (1) The number of acres in each goal. (2) The farm value of the crops in each goal. (3) The shift in acreage from the 10-year average necessary to reach each goal. (4) The farm value which these shifts represent based on 10-year average values.

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The soil-building goal includes the normal acreage in soil-conserving crops and the increases resulting from the shifts in soil-depleting crops. It also includes practices such as liming, terracing, restoration of land to native grasses and the seeding of legumes and perennial grasses.

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The sum of any of those payments which apply to a farm shall be the farm's total payment for 1938, IF both the soil-depleting crop goal and the soil-building goals are fully met. Only partial payments will be made if the soil-depleting crop goals are exceeded or if the soil-building goal is only partially achieved.

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Little Dumb Creatures Are They

Did you ever watch the anxiety of parent birds when their young are learning to fly? They're on the job every minute, coaching, demonstrating and urging better efforts.

Human parents could well take a lesson here. Youngsters learn to drive largely by watching their elders at the wheel and by following their advice. If the example or the advice is faulty so will be the driving.

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JUST CHUGGING ALONG — 1917
George B. Kendall, Morgan County's first farm adviser, drove this car, reminiscent of the few Farm Bureau members of 20 years ago.



ROLLING ALONG SMOOTHLY — 1937
W. B. Coolidge, Morgan County's fourth farm adviser, needs a swift car to adequately serve more than 1000 Farm Bureau members today.

Morgan Celebrates 20th Anniversary



NEIGHBORS —
offered congratulations, joined in the celebration.

MORGAN county farmers and Jacksonville business men work well in double harness. On September 16, this team gave a rousing party in celebration of the Morgan County Farm Bureau's 20th birthday.

More than 5000 rural folks and several thousand townspeople crowded the square to see the parade of 50 floats prepared by Farm Bureau members. Each car told a story of high point in the 20 year old organization.

Led by an American Legion color guard and band, the gay procession moved slowly through the town. Among the first was George B. Kendall, Morgan county's first farm adviser, chugging along in a 1917 model Ford which portrayed the Farm Bureau as it was when he first knew it. Next, in striking contrast, came "Bill" Coolidge, present adviser, gliding smoothly past in a 1937 streamlined car, emblematic of the 1937 organization.

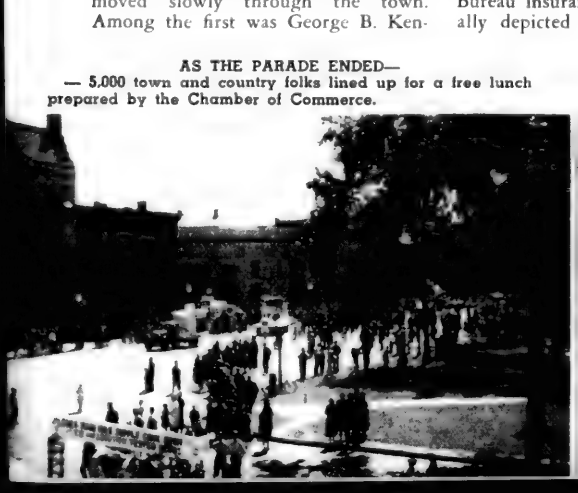
Nearly every activity of organized agriculture was represented. Marketing, taxation, legislation, safety, volume buying, better farming methods, home improvement, social clubs, 4-H Clubs, rural youth activities, Farm Bureau insurance — all were graphically depicted in moving exhibits.

Before the last float was parked on the square after the parade, folks began lining up at the big free lunch counter operated by the businessmen with the aid of 15 farmers. Behind the counter was sufficient hot dogs, buns, beans and coffee to furnish 5000 persons a satisfying lunch. Rations were given only to ticketholders who had registered at the Farm Bureau office. In spite of the generous amount of food there was none left over.

C. V. "Cliff" Gregory, associate publisher of "Wallace's Farmer" was the principal speaker on the afternoon program. He outlined the farm bill advocated by the American Farm Bureau Federation and the IAA.

Others appearing on the program were, J. C. Spitler, state leader of farm advisers; George B. Kendall and F. A. Fisher, first and second Morgan county farm advisers; J. H. Lloyd, state director of agriculture; F. H. Mynard, assistant state 4-H club leader. E. E. Hart, president of the Morgan County Farm Bureau, introduced the speakers

AS THE PARADE ENDED—
— 5,000 town and country folks lined up for a free lunch prepared by the Chamber of Commerce.



FARMERS' OWN COMPANIES DISPLAYED WARES
"Independence," "Family Protection," "Education for Children," were Country Life's offering.



1938 Soil Conservation Plan

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Rural Safety Topics

By C. M. SEAGRAVES, Safety Director

OCTOBER 3-9, is, by Presidential Proclamation FIRE PREVENTION WEEK. With agriculture annually paying $100,000,000 and 3500 of its people because of rural fires, farmers should offer this program every cooperation.

Fire prevention engineers tell us that 80% of our fires are avoidable. Whether they are or not, we're yearly digging up $100,000,000 and, that, strictly speaking, ain't corn cobs. And every one pays *his* share. Fire or no fire you dig down. How come?

Insurance rates are based largely on losses. The more losses the higher the rate. You carry insurance, don't you? Yes. Well then, you're *individually* paying a share of the loss resulting from our *group* carelessness.

Some folks who can't stand the sound of the word "cooperate" *are* nevertheless cooperating in their insurance. That rosy glow lighting up the sky tonight, away over west, is farm property afire. Yep, you're helping to pay for it. It's all rather painfully plain, isn't it?

Check your home for these items:

1. When was your chimney last cleaned? If more than two years ago, it needs cleaning out again now. Please notice we say "cleaning out," not "burning out."

2. There should be sufficient distance between the stove, stovepipe, and furnace, and the adjacent wall so that the wall *never* becomes too hot to place the cheek on. Kindling and other fuel, clothing and all flammable material should be kept well away from all sources of heat.

3. Use kindling to start and hasten fires. Kerosene so used annually results in the death and disfiguration of dozens of farm women who "have been using it all their lives."

4. Home dry cleaning with gasoline or benzene *cannot* be done safely. In fact, gasoline should never be permitted in the home except in lamps and stoves and these should be filled away from the buildings during the daylight hours.

5. Keep a ladder and fire extinguisher for kitchen use readily available . . . always in the same place.

Check your community for these items:

1. Are you served by a fire department? If not, why not investigate the advisability of organizing a volunteer fire company?

2. Is fire prevention given any attention in your schools?

3. Do you have a telephone alarm system that would bring immediate help in case of need?

4. How does your community recognize FIRE PREVENTION WEEK?

Illinois farm accident reports show that corn harvesting equipment last October injured temporarily 25, injured permanently 3, and killed 3 farmers. Tractors used for fall plowing accounted for 3 more deaths. Total score for the month for all farm accidents; temporary injuries 116; permanent 13; permanent disabilities 2; death 10.

Eternal vigilance is the price we pay for safety . . . . on the highway, in the field, or in the home.

250 Amateurs Entertain At County Fair

AN innovation in County Fair attractions this year was a program of baseball, softball, readings, amateur singing, educational talks, old-time fiddlers concert, a pageant and a play held in connection with the LaFayette Fair, August 23, 24, 25. All talent was provided by rural groups in the community.

The program of special features was arranged by a committee of which Mrs. H. Seymour Brown was chairman — assisted by Miss Celia Johnson, Stark county; Miss Velma Ruggle, Henry county; and Miss Ella Donaldson, Knox county.

Rural youth clubs sponsored folk dances, there was a hobby show, an exhibit of curios, dolls, toys, antiques, old school books, money, stamps, rare coins, etc. Children in colorful costumes danced, Boy Scout troops demonstrated, and amateur talent from the three counties joined in celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of the Fair. More than 2550 persons from 10 different localities took part.



STUDY ONE OF 2500 SOYBEAN VARIETIES

W. J. Morse, left, in charge of soybean investigations for the USDA discusses varieties with F. W. Jordan, Champaign county, Joseph Winterbotham, pres. Vermont Soybean Ass'n. R. W. Hinton, Champaign county, and Prof. J. C. Hackleman, Univ. of Illinois. The group is attending the recent annual meeting of the American Soybean Association at Urbana where the government maintains a regional soybean industrial products laboratory. Approximately 1000 attended from 15 states. The Pennsylvania R.R. exhibited its famous "soybean car" demonstrating the many industrial uses of the bean.

Relief Rolls Increase Despite More Employment

Although more than 100,000 persons have been added to industrial payrolls in Illinois since Jan. 1, there will be an increase in the number of relief rolls this fall, it was disclosed at a meeting of business and government leaders in Chicago recently.

The meeting, called by John Martin of Salem, chairman of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, considered ways and means of handling the unemployment relief problem.

When called upon to express the view point of Illinois farmers, Earl C. Smith, president of the IAA stated that present day conditions demanded a change in policy of those administering federal, state, and local relief agencies.

"In the depths of the depression in 1932-33 when unemployment was widespread, the stigma and embarassment once attached to public charity was removed, and rightly so," Mr. Smith said. "Millions through no fault of their own were suddenly deprived of a means of livelihood.

"But today conditions are different. It is much easier to find employment, not perhaps to the liking of the person looking for work, but at least a job that means a living. Because of this change, relief once more should be made undesirable rather than desirable except for the deserving cases who are unable because of physical or mental handicaps to help themselves.

"There must be a public awakening to the fact that regardless of whether the relief comes from federal, state, or local taxing bodies, the cost is borne by the rank and file of people. To put efficiency and economy into relief administration there must be greater co-ordination between all governmental relief agencies. More responsibility must be placed on local relief agencies to simplify, reduce costs, and make possible intelligent selection of deserving from underserving persons."

Chicago returns to Central Standard Time, Sunday, September 26th. Beginning Monday the IAA office hours will be 8:30 A.M. to 4:45 P.M., Saturdays, 8:30 A.M. to 12:40 P.M.

Donald Kirkpatrick, general counsel for the AFBF and IAA delivered three speeches in support of the new proposed Agricultural Adjustment Act at mass meetings in Amarillo, Waco, and Lufkin, Texas in August. The Texas Agricultural Association which sponsored the meetings is the state unit of the America Farm Bureau. It is gaining rapidly in membership.



SHELLED CORN RETURNS HIGHEST PROFIT

These steers seen on Cattle Feeder's Day at the University of Illinois were valued at $17.75 f.o.b. Chicago. They made an average daily gain of 2.51 lbs., and a profit per head of $63.89. Many substitute feed rations and molasses mixtures were tested but the check lot of cattle full fed on shelled corn was given the highest valuation and the most profit per head. Members of the appraisal committee above are Ray Walsh and Goodman Story of the Chicago Producers and Leo Daly of Swift & Co.

New York GLF Man To Speak At IFS Meeting

E. Victor Underwood, president of the Grange League Federation Holding Corp., Ithaca, New York, will be the principal speaker at the Illinois Farm Supply Company annual meeting, Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, October 20.

New records in volume of business established in all departments of the company will be revealed. Orders for 93,372 gallons of Soyoil paint were handled during the month of August as compared to orders for 59,800 gallons during the same month in 1936.

Other divisions of the company, including the feed department organized during the year, are expected to show unprecedented business gains for the year.

On the lighter side, Pappy Cheshire and his crew from radio station KMOX will entertain the delegates.

Earl H. Kane, Lake county Farm Bureau member won Pure Milk Association's Neatest Dairy Farm contest this year. Other gold medal winners in Illinois were Nick Baumann, Aurora, George A. Damisch, Hampshire, William Eyre, Minooka, Louis Heuer, Mt. Prospect, Douglas I. Hine, Harvard, Charles Mark, Frankfort, Daniel C. Myers, Sugar Grove, Henry J. Stilling, McHenry, and Philip Surprenant, Kankakee. Mr. and Mrs. Kane get an 8 day trip to Yellowstone Park and Colorado as a sweepstakes prize. Judges were Prof's. Ruehe, Gregory, and Thomson of Illinois, Purdue, and Wisconsin Universities.

The first farm safety congress will be held Oct. 11-15 at Kansas City during the 26th National Safety Congress and Exposition. C. M. Seagraves, IAA safety director will outline "A Program for Farm Safety."

Hogs prices this fall and winter should average at least as high as a year ago, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Average price at Chicago in the 1936-37 fall and winter season with about $9.90 per cwt. The Bureau predicts a heavy pig crop next spring because of cheaper feed and good hog prices.

Prices for well-finished cattle are expected to be maintained at a relatively high level until increased supplies of grain-fed cattle become available next winter and spring, says the U. S. D. A. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Turkey producers had about 10 per cent fewer birds on hand, Sept. 1, as compared to a year ago. The size of the crop indicates that the trend is down toward 1932-33 levels.

With the Home Bureau

How a City Family "Reorganized" and Moved to the Farm

By NELL FLATT GOODMAN

SOMETIMES a city woman comes to live in the country. Then indeed is the organization of Home Bureau appreciated, says Mrs. Paul Jenkins of Lake county. Mrs. Jenkins is convinced of this because of her own experience.

"Four years ago, I had nothing, and I knew nothing about farm life," she stated. "Today, my family is comfortable, well fed and contented. We have accomplished a great deal by applying the information learned in Home Bureau."

Born and reared in New York City, Mrs. Jenkins, a graduate of Vassar college, came to Chicago when she was married and lived in one of the larger suburbs for 14 years. Then came the depression. Her husband's job and income disappeared along with the collapse of one of the large utility companies. The family had to "reorganize" as many another family found necessary in those years.

Selling much of the furniture from their large house, taking only the requisites and a few heirlooms, they rented a small farm in Lake county. They now are established on a firm financial basis and are happy members of their community.

"I had to learn things," Mrs. Jenkins said. "I hadn't grown up knowing how to make butter, grow vegetables, and do all the things my neighbors did as a matter of course. Yesterday I canned 38 quarts of peas. I make all our own butter, cottage cheese at least three times a week, and how we do enjoy the freshness of it all! That may sound ordinary to you, but it is an accomplishment for me."

The Jenkins family includes three growing boys, ages 13, 9, and 4, and very naturally Mrs. Jenkins is interested in the food problem.

A canning demonstration in the county by Miss Glenna Henderson of the Home Economics Extension staff influenced Mrs. Jenkins to buy a pressure cooker and a sealer. She uses an 18 quart-size cooker which she believes the most practical size for the average family.

"I can everything we raise, and everything anyone gives me," she said. "Some people don't like to can and in that case I am glad to do this on shares for them."

With her husband working in Chicago, much of the management of the farm falls to Mrs. Jenkins. She finds the services of the county farm advisor invaluable in operating the farm. "Mr. Gilkerson has been most helpful," she said. "He tells me the best varieties of soy beans to plant, where to apply limestone and phosphate, and answers many other questions. We don't sell any grain. It is all fed to our livestock."

Carrying water in the house was bad enough, Mrs. Jenkins asserted, but carrying it out again was too much. One of the first things she set about in her rejuvenation of the house they rented was the installation of electricity and a water system. The landlord allowed credit on the rent for all materials purchased.

Knowing just how much there was to spend, Mrs. Jenkins bought accordingly and surprised even herself at what she could do. Proudly she displayed some of the kitchen items which included a gleaming white, apron type sink with two drains, one for washing dishes and one for draining. It cost only $10.

Individual ingenuity combined with knowing what is the best thing learned along homemaking lines is evidenced throughout the Jenkins home. Mr. Jenkins, a former writer for a mechanics magazine, and always interested in mechanics, is especially pleased with his home-made heating system. A large stove is located in the dining room — the house doesn't boast of a basement. From this central room opens a bedroom and a living room. For better circulation of heat, a kitchen exhaust fan is placed above the door to the living room. Tilted down a little, this fan carries the warm air, circulating around the ceiling, to the other room and makes it most comfortable at all times.

Another thing of interest to families with small rooms is the double decker bed built by Mr. Jenkins in the boys' bedroom. Though the room scarcely would hold more than an ordinary bed, now there is room for book shelves built to the ceiling. At the end of the room is a desk above which hangs a large map of the world, to carry the boys' thoughts far out over the vastness of other places.



THE JENKINS FAMILY AT HOME

Another ingenious invention is the "mud box" just inside the back porch door. The smallest boy hurried to show us how it works.

A porch mat that will sift through more dirt and dust than it collects, was placed in a non-leakable wooden box made to order for it. At one end an iron scraper is set up to take off the worst of the mud. At the other, two ordinary scrub brushes through which the shoe may be brushed catch all remaining dirt along the sides and put on the finishing touches.

"We do have a little trouble teaching the dogs to use it," Mr. Jenkins confessed.

"We never think about going back to the city," Mrs. Jenkins said. "We all have so much pleasure and satisfaction here. And, I can truthfully say, we could never have adjusted ourselves without the help received through Home Bureau. We have learned to know our neighbors and

the community, and we have learned to do things at home.

"For instance, I had been cooking meat for 12 years. After the lesson on meat cookery I cook it differently and oh, so much better. And vegetables! I used to cook cauliflower or onions occasionally. The odor would distress us all as well as our neighbors. Now you can stand right beside the cooking pan and you would not know if it were onions or sweet potatoes cooking. Of course, I might have learned some of these things anyway, but in Home Bureau, the facts were all assembled for me."

Co-op. Electric Co.'s Push Line Building

The co-operative electric company in Pike, Scott, and Green counties has completed building about 125 miles of line announces Col. C. W. Sass of the IAA staff. The company expects to energize sometime this winter.

The Eastern Illinois Power Co-operative is ready to ask for bids on construction of its lines in Iroquois and Livingston counties.

The Wayne-White Electric Co-op. has decided to get its power from the Central Illinois Public Service Co. rather than from the municipal plant at Fairfield. The co-op. has more than 100 miles of lines built. It expects to energize within the next few weeks.

Coles county farmers are making progress in signing up prospective customers for a proposed co-operative rural electric line. Approximately 600 had signed at time of going to press.

Additional grants from the REA approximating $5,000,000 could be used in Illinois, according to Col. Sass for proposed projects in Edgar, Champaign, White-Gallatin, Coles counties, and for additions to existing co-operative lines into Mason, Logan, Morgan, Hamilton, and Jefferson counties.

Testers of 59 Illinois Dairy Herd Improvement Associations are putting ear tags on all cows under test in order to identify them for a nation-wide production recording system, according to J. G. Cash, University of Illinois.

If you're ever driving a car that injures some one your first duty is to help the injured. It's the only human thing to do — and besides, it's the law of the land to stop and help in any way you can.

Approximately 13,000,000 trees will be planted this fall and next spring to control erosion on 6,000 acres of steep or badly eroded sloping lands in Illinois, reports F. A. Fisher, state coordinator of Soil Conservation Service.

"It Wouldn't Raise Soup Beans"

Limestone and Rock Phosphate Paid on This Farm



L. N. BAKER
"Corn went from 40 to 70 bu."

"YOU get a kick out of farming when you see the crop yields improve," said L. N. Baker of Logan County.

Twenty-one years ago, Baker told his landlord O. M. Kiest he would sign a contract to build up his 320 acre farm. That he has done this, is evident from the yields of corn which were increased from 40 bushels to 70 bushels following the limestone, alfalfa and rock phosphate program. And when he went on the farm, neighbors said, "It wouldn't raise soup beans."

All of the 320 acre farm except 38 acres in bluegrass pasture and lots, has been limed at the average rate of 2½ tons per acre. In the past 21 years, 12 carloads of limestone and 4 carloads of rock phosphate have been spread. Baker applies from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds of phosphate per acre. He says, "I believe phosphorus will help clover and alfalfa carry better through a drouth." Mr. Baker finds that his small grain fills and tests better following the use of rock phosphate.

One year he tried 200 lbs. per acre of commercial fertilizer but he didn't get satisfactory results. Sixteen years ago he applied 2½ tons of limestone on one 40 acre field. Before seeding wheat last fall, he tested the forty by the "Rich-or-poor" method. Baker said it "didn't show any sourness, and sweet clover is knee high there now." Mr. Baker is Supervisor of Prairie Creek Township and was long a member of the board of directors of the Logan County Farm Bureau.



SOYOIL GOES TO CHURCH

Altar of St. Paul's Church, Havana, Mason County, painted with Soyoil gloss and flat wall paints. The woodwork was finished with a four-hour varnish. Joe Stone made the free-hand paintings on the walls. He was assisted by Ed. Goshert and Tudor Fry. The paint was supplied by the Logan-Mason Service Company.

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SOMETIMES a city woman comes to live in the country. Then indeed is the organization of Home Bureau appreciated, says Mrs. Paul Jenkins of Lake county. Mrs. Jenkins is convinced of this because of her own experience.

"Four years ago, I had nothing, and I knew nothing about farm life," she stated. "Today, my family is comfortable, well fed and contented. We have accomplished a great deal by applying the information learned in Home Bureau."

Born and reared in New York City, Mrs. Jenkins, a graduate of Vassar college, came to Chicago when she was married and lived in one of the larger suburbs for 14 years. Then came the depression. Her husband's job and income disappeared along with the collapse of one of the large utility companies. The family had to "reorganize" as many another family found necessary in those years.

Selling much of the furniture from their large house, taking only the requisites and a few heirlooms, they rented a small farm in Lake county. They now are established on a firm financial basis and are happy members of their community.

"I had to learn things," Mrs. Jenkins said. "I hadn't grown up knowing how to make butter, grow vegetables, and do all the things my neighbors did as a matter of course. Yesterday I canned 38 quarts of peas. I make all our own butter, cottage cheese at least three times a week, and how we do enjoy the freshness of it all! That may sound ordinary to you, but it is an accomplishment for me."

The Jenkins family includes three growing boys, ages 13, 9, and 4, and very naturally Mrs. Jenkins is interested in the food problem.

A canning demonstration in the county by Miss Glenna Henderson of the Home Economics Extension staff influenced Mrs. Jenkins to buy a pressure cooker and a sealer. She uses an 18 quart-size cooker which she believes the most practical size for the average family.

"I can everything we raise, and everything anyone gives me," she said. "Some people don't like to can and in that case I am glad to do this on shares for them."

With her husband working in Chicago, much of the management of the farm falls to Mrs. Jenkins. She finds the services of the county farm advisor invaluable in operating the farm. "Mr. Gilkerson has been most helpful," she said. "He tells me the best varieties of soy beans to plant, where to apply limestone and phosphate, and answers many other questions. We don't sell any grain. It is all fed to our livestock."



THE JENKINS FAMILY AT HOME

Carrying water in the house was bad enough, Mrs. Jenkins asserted, but carrying it out again was too much. One of the first things she set about in her rejuvenation of the house they rented was the installation of electricity and a water system. The landlord allowed credit on the rent for all materials purchased.

Knowing just how much there was to spend, Mrs. Jenkins bought accordingly and surprised even herself at what she could do. Proudly she displayed some of the kitchen items which included a gleaming white, apron type sink with two drains, one for washing dishes and one for draining. It cost only $10.

Individual ingenuity combined with knowing what is the best thing learned along homemaking lines is evidenced throughout the Jenkins home. Mr. Jenkins, a former writer for a mechanics magazine, and always interested in mechanics, is especially pleased with his home-made heating system. A large stove is located in the dining room — the house doesn't boast of a basement. From this central room opens a bedroom and a living room. For better circulation of heat, a kitchen exhaust fan is placed above the door to the living room. Tilted down a little, this fan carries the warm air, circulating around the ceiling, to the other room and makes it most comfortable at all times.

Another thing of interest to families with small rooms is the double decker bed built by Mr. Jenkins in the boys' bedroom. Though the room scarcely would hold more than an ordinary bed, now there is room for book shelves built to the ceiling. At the end of the room is a desk above which hangs a large map of the world, to carry the boys' thoughts far out over the vastness of other places.

Another ingenious invention is the "mud box" just inside the back porch door. The smallest boy hurried to show us how it works.

A porch mat that will sift through more dirt and dust than it collects, was placed in a non-leakable wooden box made to order for it. At one end an iron scraper is set up to take off the worst of the mud. At the other, two ordinary scrub brushes through which the shoe may be brushed catch all remaining dirt along the sides and put on the finishing touches.

"We do have a little trouble teaching the dogs to use it," Mr. Jenkins confessed.

"We never think about going back to the city," Mrs. Jenkins said. "We all have so much pleasure and satisfaction here. And, I can truthfully say, we could never have adjusted ourselves without the help received through Home Bureau. We have learned to know our neighbors and

the community, and we have learned to do things at home.

"For instance, I had been cooking meat for 12 years. After the lesson on meat cookery I cook it differently and oh, so much better. And vegetables! I used to cook cauliflower or onions occasionally. The odor would distress us all as well as our neighbors. Now you can stand right beside the cooking pan and you would not know if it were onions or sweet potatoes cooking. Of course, I might have learned some of these things anyway, but in Home Bureau, the facts were all assembled for me."

Co-op. Electric Co.'s Push Line Building

The co-operative electric company in Pike, Scott, and Green counties has completed building about 125 miles of line announces Col. C. W. Sass of the IAA staff. The company expects to energize sometime this winter.

The Eastern Illinois Power Co-operative is ready to ask for bids on construction of its lines in Iroquois and Livingston counties.

The Wayne-White Electric Co-op. has decided to get its power from the Central Illinois Public Service Co. rather than from the municipal plant at Fairfield. The co-op. has more than 100 miles of lines built. It expects to energize within the next few weeks.

Coles county farmers are making progress in signing up prospective customers for a proposed co-operative rural electric line. Approximately 600 had signed at time of going to press.

Additional grants from the REA approximating $5,000,000 could be used in Illinois, according to Col. Sass for proposed projects in Edgar, Champaign, White-Gallatin, Coles counties, and for additions to existing co-operative lines into Mason, Logan, Morgan, Hamilton, and Jefferson counties.

Testers of 59 Illinois Dairy Herd Improvement Associations are putting ear tags on all cows under test in order to identify them for a nation-wide production recording system, according to J. G. Cash, University of Illinois.

If you're ever driving a car that injures some one your first duty is to help the injured. It's the only human thing to do — and besides, it's the law of the land to stop and help in any way you can.

Approximately 13,000,000 trees will be planted this fall and next spring to control erosion on 6,000 acres of steep or badly eroded sloping lands in Illinois, reports F. A. Fisher, state coordinator of Soil Conservation Service.

"It Wouldn't Raise Soup Beans"

Limestone and Rock Phosphate Paid on This Farm



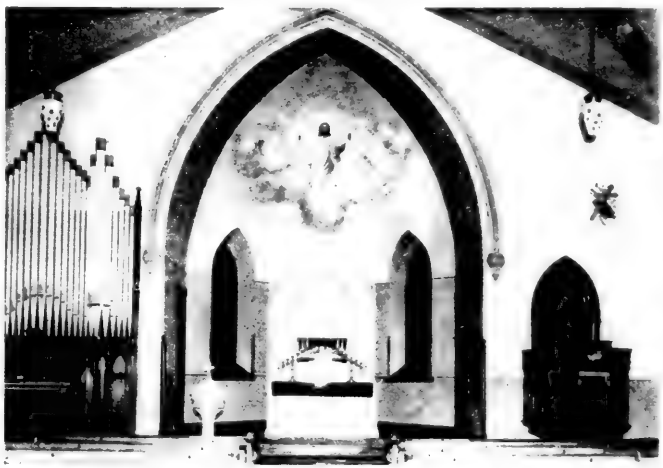
L. N. BAKER
"Corn went from 40 to 70 bu."

"YOU get a kick out of farming when you see the crop yields improve," said L. N. Baker of Logan County.

Twenty-one years ago, Baker told his landlord O. M. Kiest he would sign a contract to build up his 320 acre farm That he has done this, is evident from the yields of corn which were increased from 40 bushels to 70 bushels following the limestone, alfalfa and rock phosphate program. And when he went on the farm, neighbors said, "It wouldn't raise soup beans."

All of the 320 acre farm except 38 acres in bluegrass pasture and lots, has been limed at the average rate of 2½ tons per acre. In the past 21 years, 12 carloads of limestone and 4 carloads of rock phosphate have been spread. Baker applies from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds of phosphate per acre. He says, "I believe phosphorus will help clover and alfalfa carry better through a drouth." Mr. Baker finds that his small grain fills and tests better following the use of rock phosphate.

One year he tried 200 lbs. per acre of commercial fertilizer but he didn't get satisfactory results. Sixteen years ago he applied 2½ tons of limestone on one 10 acre field. Before seeding wheat last fall, he tested the forty by the "Rich-or-poor" method. Baker said it "didn't show any sourness, and sweet clover is knee high there now." Mr. Baker is Supervisor of Prairie Creek Township and was long a member of the board of directors of the Logan County Farm Bureau.



SOYOIL GOES TO CHURCH

Altar of St. Paul's Church, Havana, Mason County, painted with Soyoil gloss and flat wall paints. The woodwork was finished with a four-hour varnish. Joe Stone made the free-hand paintings on the walls. He was assisted by Ed. Goshert and Tudor Fry. The paint was supplied by the Logan-Mason Service Company.

EDITORIAL

The Growing Need For Cash

THE steady expansion of rural electric lines over the state is a reminder of the growing dependence of agriculture on cash income. A century or more ago things were different. Then nearly everything farmers used was produced on the farm — clothing, fuel, candles for light, oxen and horses for power, and food. There was little need for cash. Barter and exchange were common. You could trade butter and eggs, wheat and corn for the comparatively few maunfactured articles needed. There was no farm debt to speak of. The farm was relatively independent from the outside world.

The picture is different today. The horse has largely given way to the the automobile, truck, and tractor. Besides the original cost of the machine, needed motor fuels and lubricants absorb a constant stream of cash. Civilization with all its splendid inventions and manufactured articles to lighten labor has come. We welcome them. No one wants to go back to the old primitive, back-breaking methods. But let us recognize what the change means. The farmer has a much larger stake in maintaining fair prices for his products than before. He is more dependent on a balanced economic system. The exchange value of farm produce has a new meaning.

And because the farmer has become such an extensive buyer of manufactured goods and services the city industrial worker has a large stake in agriculture, too. His job depends on keeping the farmer as a customer. The task of maintaining balanced prices that result in the most rapid exchange of goods and services between all groups is the biggest problem facing the country. Our future welfare as a nation depends on its solution.

Deep Rooted

THE 25th anniversary celebration of the DeKalb County Farm Bureau and the 20th anniversary celebration in Morgan county are additional reminders that the organization has sunk its roots deeply into the life and activity of rural Illinois.

Commenting on the celebration Sept. 16 in Jacksonville, the Jacksonville Journal pays tribute to the county organization in words that are applicable to the Farm Bureau throughout Illinois.

"The record of the Farm Bureau is actually a record of the progress of rural life in the county since 1917. Before that time, farming was pretty much an individual affair. Farmers were unorganized, not only in their desire for better soil, better crops and better markets, but for better homes, good roads, broader educational advantages for their children.

"Organization of the Farm Bureau drew the agricultural interests of the county together. From a small beginning the Farm Bureau has grown steadily to a membership of 1,100. The Farm Bureau today is a vital force in the lives of several thousand adults and children of the community. Constructive programs have been extended to the boys and girls. There are Future Farmers, 4-H Club members and Rural Youth units, all the result of Farm Bureau encouragement and sponsorship. . . .

"The Farm Bureau has put farming on a business basis. The progressive farmer today not only tills the soil but keeps a set of books which tells the story of his enterprise in black and white. . . . The years of struggle for the Farm Bureau in Morgan county are over. It has sold itself to practically all persons interested in agriculture. It is a big, live active organization for the benefit of its members and the community. Such an organization is, indeed, entitled to a feeling of pride as its record is held up in review."

British Farm Policy

GREAT BRITAIN has introduced more drastic reforms to preserve a prosperous agriculture on the British Isles than anything yet attempted in this country. Beginning in 1931 when the British farmer faced ruin, the government sharply increased import duties on farm products, set up production and price control boards for milk, hogs, grain and other products.

"The effects of all the measures taken have been to raise farmers' prices and to give them a greater sense of security," writes C. S. Orwin, director of the Economics Research Institute, Oxford, in the Countryman. There, as here, critics have insisted that the government has set up producers' monopolies which, both by forcing prices too high and by restricting output, have worked against the public interest.

More recently steps have been taken to encourage greater production by selling limestone and phosphates to farmers below cost. Treasury grants will be available to improve land drainage. Farmers will be subsidized who produce clean milk. Great Britain realizes the importance of its agriculture and its relation to the national welfare. It is committed to a policy of farm prosperity.

A Good Law

THE state of New Jersey has been diverting gasoline taxes from highway building and maintenance. So, under the Hayden-Cartwright Act of 1934, it must suffer the penalty of having its allotment of Federal-aid road funds reduced one-third ($250,000). New Jersey is the first offender.

This Act, passed with the support of organized farmers, is a sound one. Every diversion of gas taxes is an injustice to those who pay for road building and maintenance. Diversion is especially offensive to the farmer because he is dependent on good roads to market his crops. If revenue is required for other government purposes, it should be raised by the entire body of tax payers, not by the highway users.

Why Not?

WITH granaries, warehouses, and bins filled to overflowing with wheat, cotton, oats, and with the largest corn crop in years ready for harvest, plans are announced for a reasonable limitation of acreage in 1938. Well why not, the roars of the opposition notwithstanding? As President Smith points out in the article on page 4, "every thinking person knows that our national economy is based upon a system of control in industrial prices, wages, and products . . . . Farm commodities must be given equal treatment and protection or the whole system sooner or later will again collapse."

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Record



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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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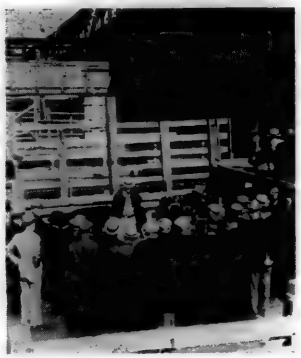
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GEORGE THIEM, Editor



NOT the least of the benefits farmers get out of co-operative marketing is valuable market information. The livestock tours through the alleys and offices of the Producer Commission agencies is an illustration. On these tours you see examples of the many grades of livestock. You learn why certain kinds sell low, why others bring top prices. You get experienced market men's advice about what to produce and when to sell.

Producers' officials and salesmen are ready and anxious to help livestock growers make profits. The true co-operative conception is to make the system serve the farmer, to put the interest of the producer first. The commission or margin going to the association must be adequate, of course, to build and maintain a sound business enterprise. But profits are secondary. They eventually go back to the producer anyway, as patronage dividends.

Many a grower has confessed learning more about livestock marketing on a Producers' tour than he learned in several years of going to market in the old days with a carload of livestock. Thus a co-operative that has a real vision of its job is not only marketing farm products efficiently; it is also constantly seeking to spread technical information to help farmers produce what buyers want, when they want it and in the amounts the market can readily absorb. They strive for quality production, as well as orderly marketing. Not all co-operatives are measuring up to their opportunities or to what farmers have a right to expect of them. But few new things are perfect. And co-operative marketing is new. Perfection comes with experience.

Potato growers recently voted 5 to 1 for acreage adjustment. Returns from 710 counties in the nation-wide referendum early in October showed 25,193 votes for a stabilization program, 5,425 against. Corn, cotton and wheat farmers voted similarly several years ago. An overwhelming majority of farmers know that they must have something equivalent to the protective tariff and the wage and price-fixing of industry and labor.

President Roosevelt expressed the point of view of thinking farmers in his recent fireside radio talk when he said: "You and I have heard big manufacturers talk about control of production by the farmer as an indefensible 'economy of scarcity.' And yet these same manufacturers never hesitate to shut down their own huge plants, throw men out of work, and cut down the purchasing power of whole communities whenever they think they must adjust their production to an oversupply of the good they make. When it is their baby who has the measles they call it not an 'economy of scarcity' but 'sound business judgment'."

Evidence that young people today have quite as high ideals as those of a generation ago is reported by the Bloomington Pantagraph. "Young men in Iowa voted 2 to 1 against women petting, in a survey conducted at four rural youth camps in that state last summer," says the Pantagraph. "They voted almost unanimously against women smoking and voted solidly against drinking. The women were given a chance to vote too, and they voted 4 to 1 against men smoking and unanimously against excessive use of tobacco and liquor.

"Truth and honesty were considered the most important traits by both men and women. Men wanted their prospective mates to be well groomed, well mannered, cheerful, with the ability to cook and make the home attractive, as well as being dependable and showing natural reason and judgment. The women wanted their men to be neat, clean, shaven, well-mannered, respectful, cheerful, considerate, good sports, dependable, ambitious, unselfish, and to show natural intelligence." What generation has had higher standards?—E.G.T.

Let's Go to Community Meeting

By FRANK GINGRICH

ONE day, Norman G. Flagg, former state Senator from Madison county, and member of Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company board, dropped in at the IAA office and made some remarks something like this, as he handed us a program of the Farm Bureau unit meetings in Ft. Russell Township.

"The greatest thing the Farm Bureau can do in Illinois is to encourage the organization of more community units. Nothing will do more to stimulate Farm Bureau membership and hold this membership than worth while monthly get-to-gethers.

"In Madison county, in our meetings at Liberty Prairie, six miles north of Edwardsville, we have some real times." He smiled, and remarked, "It seems you just can't stop a 'fella' when he gets a sandwich in one hand and a finger hung in the handle of a cup of coffee. It helps to develop a more friendly feeling among people, so we always have sandwiches and coffee at our meetings."

Our curiosity aroused, we decided to see how they did it. Here's what we found on our visit Friday evening, October 8. —

From the time janitor-of-the-month E. C. Kayser, unlocked the community room, until the last light was turned out, folks were busy enjoying themselves. Twenty-five 4-H'ers, Country Youth members and grown-ups took active parts in the program. The fact that so many people help with each meeting is one of the important reasons for the success of the group.

When the clock struck 8:00, E. L. Helmkamp, vice-president, p r o m p t l y called the meeting to order and the Ft. Russell Community group went into action. The little room soon echoed and re-echoed with "The More We Get Together, the Happier We'll Be," with Wm. Homann leading the singing. Interesting talks and demonstrations on Marketing Farm Produce and 4-H Club work gave the 125 folks there reliable information on these two important projects of the Farm Bureau. Keeping members informed is one of the big jobs of any organization, and Farm Bureau community units offer one of the best methods of doing this in a thorough way.

Mrs. Henry Hupke, Jr. and Mrs. Paul Wiemers, explained 4-H Club work and Arthur Helmkamp gave a brief report on marketing. Farm Bureau member Charles Knoche who represents his township on the county board, told how he and Mrs. Knoche enjoyed the wonders of Yellowstone National Park last summer.

Elmer Pape, chairman of entertainment and former Rural Youth member, was given full charge after the talks and demonstrations. His committee had worked efficiently and in rapid succession six different musical selections were presented. Guitars, violins and flutes were played by Evelyn and Charles Bartels, Bernice Ledbetter, Chester Harris and Geneva Widner. Humorous readings by Eunice Knoche, Gerald Ochs and Mrs. Charles Wentz kept the audience holding their sides most of the time.

"Who'll furnish the coffee for the next meeting" was Chairman Helmkamp's last remarks. Three members promptly volunteered and the meeting was adjourned.

But wait a minute — it wasn't time

TWENTY-FIVE HAD SOMETHING TO DO
"It's Fun to Get Together Once a Month — and We Learn Something Too."



You Just Can't Stop a "Fella" When He's Got a Sandwich in One Hand and a Finger Hung in the Handle of a Coffee Cup

to go home for there were sandwiches and coffee on a long table in the back of the room, prepared by Mrs. Lewis Schaake, Mrs. Gus Pape, Mrs. E. L. Helmkamp and Mrs. Anna Stunkel. Mr. Flagg was right in his statement about the magic of "community spirit" developed when people eat and talk together with one finger in the handle of a cup. Young and old alike enjoyed the next hour of good fellowship.

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During the day previous to the meeting, practically every farmer in the community was busy cleaning seed wheat, preparing the ground, or actually seeding. About 6:00 o'clock it started to rain, and continued throughout the evening. But in spite of the busy season and the rain, there were 125 people packed into the small community room.

75 Farm Bureau Families

This community unit takes in all of the Farm Bureau members in Fort Russell township. At present there are 75 Farm Bureau families in the township and 37 Home Bureau members. There are two boys' 4-H Clubs with a total enrollment of about 20 boys. Fred Heepke, president of the Community Club, is also leader of the Oak Grove 4-H Club. Ernst Klopmier is leader of the Liberty Prairie 4-H Club. Ernst is also an active member in the Madison County Country Youth group which takes in young people from the ages 18 to 28. The Busy Girls' 4-H Club has an enrollment of about 18. It is led by Mrs. Elmer Pape. About 40 young men and young women from this community are members of the Madison County Country Youth Club.

PART OF THE 125 AT THE OCT. 8 MEETING
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Let's Go to Community Meeting

By FRANK GINGRICH

ONE day, Norman G. Flagg, former state Senator from Madison county, and member of Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company board, dropped in at the IAA office and made some remarks something like this, as he handed us a program of the Farm Bureau unit meetings in Ft. Russell Township.

"The greatest thing the Farm Bureau can do in Illinois is to encourage the organization of more community units. Nothing will do more to stimulate Farm Bureau membership and hold this membership than worth while monthly get-to-gethers.

"In Madison county, in our meetings at Liberty Prairie, six miles north of Edwardsville, we have some real times." He smiled, and remarked, "It seems you just can't stop a 'fella' when he gets a sandwich in one hand and a finger hung in the handle of a cup of coffee. It helps to develop a more friendly feeling among people, so we always have sandwiches and coffee at our meetings."

Our curiosity aroused, we decided to see how they did it. Here's what we found on our visit Friday evening, October 8. —

From the time janitor-of-the-month E. C. Kayser, unlocked the community room, until the last light was turned out, folks were busy enjoying themselves. Twenty-five 4-H'ers, Country Youth members and grown-ups took active parts in the program. The fact that so many people help with each meeting is one of the important reasons for the success of the group.

When the clock struck 8:00, E. L. Helmkamp, vice-president, promptly called the meeting to order and the Ft. Russell Community group went into action. The little room soon echoed and re-echoed with "The More We Get Together, the Happier We'll Be," with Wm. Homann leading the singing. Interesting talks and demonstrations on Marketing Farm Produce and 4-H Club work gave the 125 folks there reliable information on these two important projects of the Farm Bureau. Keeping members informed is one of the big jobs of any organization, and Farm Bureau community units offer one of the best methods of doing this in a thorough way.

Mrs. Henry Hupke, Jr. and Mrs. Paul Wiemers, explained 4-H Club work and Arthur Helmkamp gave a brief report on marketing. Farm Bureau member Charles Knoche who represents his township on the county board, told how he and Mrs. Knoche enjoyed the wonders of Yellowstone National Park last summer.

Elmer Pape, chairman of entertainment and former Rural Youth member, was given full charge after the talks and demonstrations. His committee had worked efficiently and in rapid succession six different musical selections were presented. Guitars, violins and flutes were played by Evelyn and Charles Bartels, Bernice Ledbetter, Chester Harris and Geneva Widner. Humorous readings by Eunice Knoche, Gerald Ochs and Mrs. Charles Wentz kept the audience holding their sides most of the time.

"Who'll furnish the coffee for the next meeting" was Chairman Helmkamp's last remarks. Three members promptly volunteered and the meeting was adjourned.

But wait a minute — it wasn't time

TWENTY-FIVE HAD SOMETHING TO DO
"It's Fun to Get Together Once a Month — and We Learn Something Too."



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In Madison county there are five other community units which are holding meetings. One of the most successful is the St. Jacobs Community Unit. According to Farm Adviser May, one of the fine things about the Fort Russell group is that the members in the community wanted the unit, felt a need for it, and have kept it going without much assistance from the Farm Bureau office.

The next meeting, which will be held on November 12, has been designated as Home Bureau Night and Miss Mary Strubinger, home adviser, is in general charge of the meeting, assisted by Mrs. C. H. Knoche, Mrs. C. Campbell and Mrs. Erwin Plegge.

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TRIP TO SO. CAL. LAST FEB.—N. G. Flagg.
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Was there more Happiness 50 years ago than now?
Will there be more happiness 50 years hence than now?

News and VIEWS

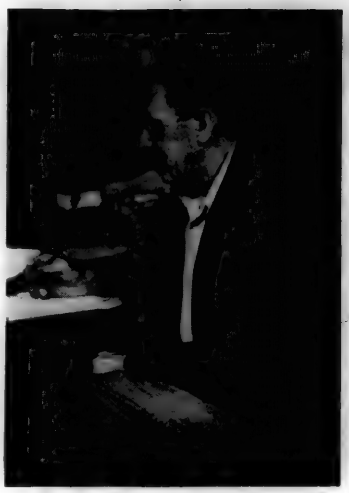
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Successful Cooperation

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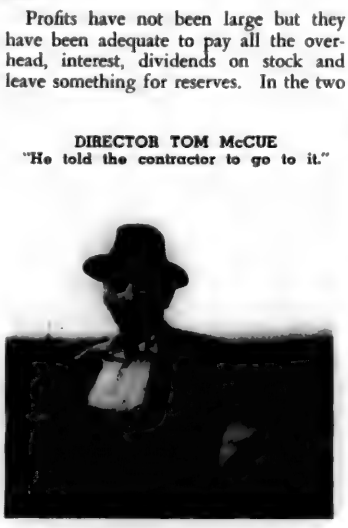
budding co-operative later tried to back out. Pressure had been brought by competitors to hold up the building. But the farmers were determined to have the new elevator ready for the oncoming grain crop. They had made their down payment, fulfilled their end of the deal, and could not be bluffed. They stood their ground, put one of their directors, Tom McCue, a militant Irishman who knew his business, in charge of supervising the erection of the new plant with directions to the contractor to speed ahead and get the new elevator up and ready by threshing time.

By the middle of July the new elevator was completed. Threshing machines in the community delayed a few days to wait for its completion. The opening day the highways into Sterling were busy with grain trucks and wagons. The elevator handled 110 loads of grain that day. Wagons and trucks were lined up for blocks with wheat, barley and oats to give the new co-operative a good send-off.

The Sterling-Rock Falls Elevator started making money from the beginning — $3,000 the first six months. The Central National Bank extended ample credit for working capital for which the directors signed personal notes.

During the seven years of its operation, the Sterling-Rock Falls Elevator made money every year except one — 1933 when it went in the red $276.41. It started paying eight per cent dividends on the common stock at first. This later was reduced to five per cent because some of the stockholders who had given notes at five per cent for their stock had paid in no cash. The directors wanted to encourage stockholders to pay for their stock.

Profits have not been large but they have been adequate to pay all the overhead, interest, dividends on stock and leave something for reserves. In the two drought years, 1934 and 1936, net profits were $3,736 and $7,821 respectively — not so bad for a beginner that the opposition boasted would be out of business within two years.



DIRECTOR TOM McCUE
"He told the contractor to go to it."



A MODERN CONCRETE ELEVATOR
Built Seven Years Ago, It's Paid For Today.



VICE PRESIDENT FRANK G. PLAUTZ
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budding co-operative later tried to back out. Pressure had been brought by competitors to hold up the building. But the farmers were determined to have the new elevator ready for the oncoming grain crop. They had made their down payment, fulfilled their end of the deal, and could not be bluffed. They stood their ground, put one of their directors, Tom McCue, a militant Irishman who knew his business, in charge of supervising the erection of the new plant with directions to the contractor to speed ahead and get the new elevator up and ready by threshing time.

By the middle of July the new elevator was completed. Threshing machines in the community delayed a few days to wait for its completion. The opening day the highways into Sterling were busy with grain trucks and wagons. The elevator handled 110 loads of grain that day. Wagons and trucks were lined up for blocks with wheat, barley and oats to give the new co-operative a good send-off.

The Sterling-Rock Falls Elevator started making money from the beginning — $3,000 the first six months. The Central National Bank extended ample credit for working capital for which the directors signed personal notes.

During the seven years of its operation, the Sterling-Rock Falls Elevator made money every year except one - 1933 when it went in the red $276.41. It started paying eight per cent dividends on the common stock at first. This later was reduced to five per cent because some of the stockholders who had given notes at five per cent for their stock had paid in no cash. The directors wanted to encourage stockholders to pay for their stock.

Profits have not been large but they have been adequate to pay all the overhead, interest, dividends on stock and leave something for reserves. In the two drought years, 1934 and 1936, net profits were $3,736 and $7,821 respectively — not so bad for a beginner that the opposition boasted would be out of business within two years.

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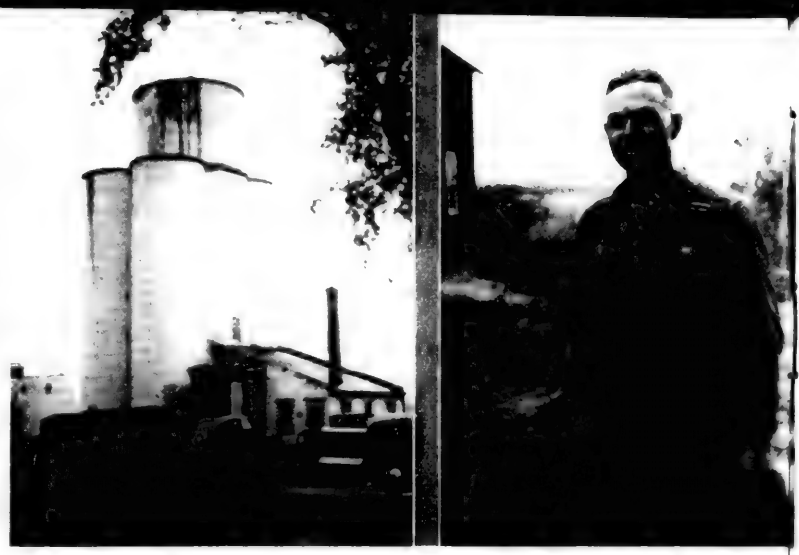
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Russell was born 45 years ago on a Wyoming sheep and cattle ranch operated by his father. The family moved to Savannah, Missouri, when Sam was a small boy. After graduating from the College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, in 1915, Russell served two years as a county agricultural agent at Troy, Mo. Later he became a member of the Animal Husbandry staff at Oklahoma A. and M. College, then a livestock extension specialist at the University of Missouri. He was farm adviser in Adams county for ten years where he made an excellent record.

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SEE PRESIDENT ON CORN LOAN

President Earl C. Smith, Edward A. O'Neal, A.F.B.F. President, and Clifford V. Gregory, associate publisher of Wallace's Farmer as they visited White House Oct. 20. The Farm Bureau Federation requested a loan of 63c a bushel, or 75 per cent of parity.

New Milk Contract Signed At Bloomington

Class 1 milk, delivered under new contracts with two Bloomington-Normal distributors, will be paid for at the rate of 32.75 cents per hundred weight more than the minimum evaporated milk code price for 3.5 milk, announces the McLean County Milk Producers Association.

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Class 2 price was set at 2.62 cents over the evaporated milk code price for 3.5 milk. The Class 2 price under the agreement would be $1.61 per cwt. The average price then, for a producer selling 60 per cent of his milk in Class 1 and 40 per cent in Class 2 would be $1.79 per cwt. for 3.5 milk.

"Under the new contracts, association members will receive payments for milk from the association rather than directly from the distributors. Payments will be made from funds collected by the association from distributors and all member producers will be paid the same price per hundred weight for their milk," says Wilfred Shaw, milk marketing director of the IAA.

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A "Book Farmer" Succeeds

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Farm Management Tour Uncovers Interesting Facts About Making the Farm Pay



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And Cosgrove is a business man. The 150 folks from Bureau, DeKalb, Kendall, LaSalle and Lee counties who came to his farm, September 15, at the end of Farm Bureau-Farm Management tours in their own counties, saw the records.

Prof. M. L. Mosher, extension specialist in farm management, University of Illinois, showed seven reasons why Cosgrove is a better than average farm businessman.

First, his rotation, corn, oats and sweet clover, gives him a large percentage of his acres in high profit crops.

Second, he is an efficient feeder. His 50 acres of sweet clover pasture carried 67 head of beef cows and calves this summer and provided a high income per acre based on the amount of feed fed.

Third, Cosgrove's ability as a stockman resulted in a high income from livestock.

Fourth, his crop yields are far above average. During the last six years, Cosgrove's corn has averaged 51 bushels per acre. The average for higher income farms in northern Illinois in the same period was 36 bushels.

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Sixth, labor costs were low. Since Cosgrove rents most of his land, he gives Lester Harmon, his tenant, credit for efficiency.

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In line with good farming, Cosgrove was one of the first in LaSalle county to practice erosion control. The original 160 acres is rolling, and sheet washing occurs when the land is not protected by a crop. Cosgrove is careful to provide a cover for this land during most of the year.

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IT COULD HAVE BEEN A GULLY

Cosgrove never plowed the waterway that runs across his field. It is 40 feet wide, thickly covered with rank orchard grass, permits run-off water to escape without eroding.



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BUREAU COUNTY'S OLDEST FRAME HOUSE —
on Bert Bill's farm built in 1832 by Mrs. Bill's ancestor. It has been occupied continuously for 105 years. Prize photo by Dick Crabb.



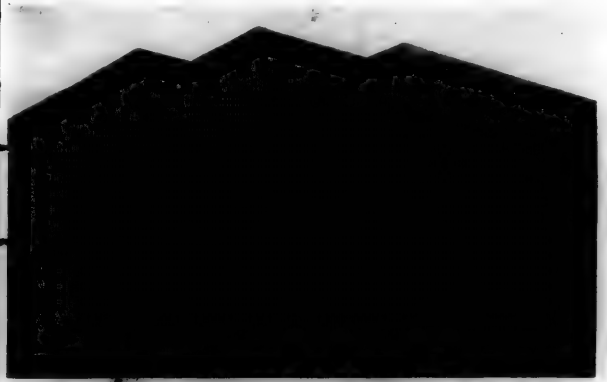
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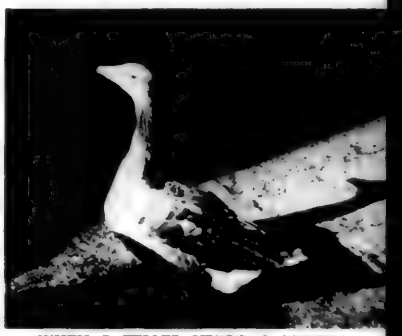
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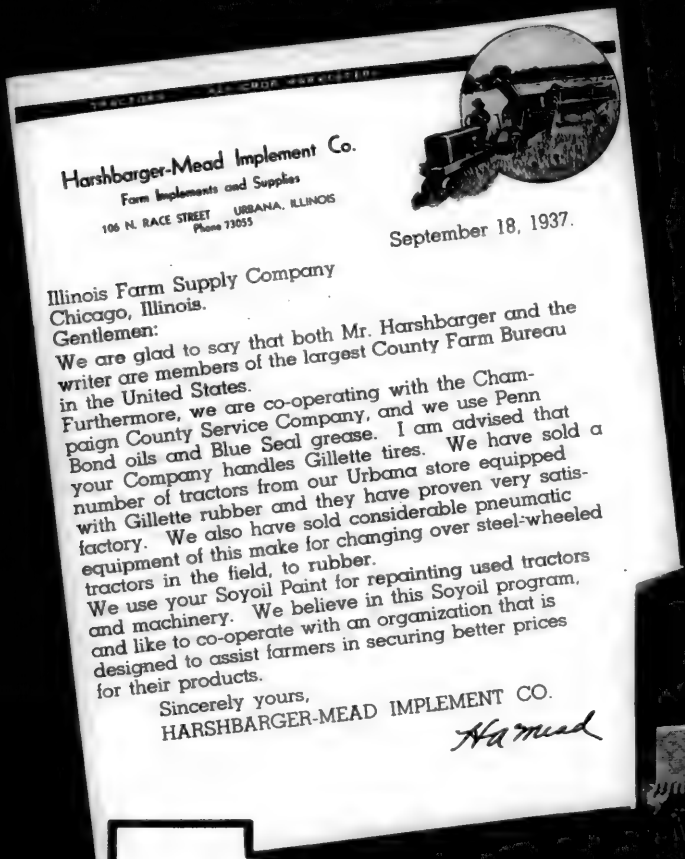
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WORKING TOGETHER
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2,134 Modern Allis-Chalmers Tractors Depend on PENN BOND or BLUE SEAL Motor Oils for Safe Lubrication



Harshbarger-Mead Implement Co.
Farm Implements and Supplies
106 N. RACE STREET URBANA, ILLINOIS
Phone 73055

September 18, 1937.

Illinois Farm Supply Company
Chicago, Illinois.
Gentlemen:

We are glad to say that both Mr. Harshbarger and the writer are members of the largest County Farm Bureau in the United States.

Furthermore, we are co-operating with the Champaign County Service Company, and we use Penn Bond oils and Blue Seal grease. I am advised that your Company handles Gillette tires. We have sold a number of tractors from our Urbana store equipped with Gillette rubber and they have proven very satisfactory. We also have sold considerable pneumatic equipment of this make for changing over steel-wheeled tractors in the field, to rubber.

We use your Soyoil Paint for repainting used tractors and machinery. We believe in this Soyoil program, and like to co-operate with an organization that is designed to assist farmers in securing better prices for their products.

Sincerely yours,
HARSHBARGER-MEAD IMPLEMENT CO.

PENN BOND and MAGIC ALADDIN in these Modern Tractors bring TOP performance with economy

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FLAVEL GRIEVE
"I'll never farm the old way again."

Slaying the Giant--Soil Erosion

The Story of Two Stark County Farmers Who Are Doing Something About Saving Their Farms

PAUL Bunyan, according to stories told by lumberjacks, had a big blue ox called Babe. Babe was so big and strong that when Paul hitched him to a forest he could, by pulling a little to the left and then to the right, loosen a whole township and drag it to the nearest river.

Paul had a sufficiently large crew of choppers stationed at the river to log off a township a day. All Bunyan and his ox had to do was to pull a township to the river every day and replace the one that had been cleared.

The story tellers say that townships in those days contained 37 sections. And they tell us, that as time went on Old Paul grew careless. He always left each township too near the river at night and one section always washed away before morning. That, say the lumberjacks, is why townships have only 36 sections today.

That story has amused countless timber workers. But farmers too, have a giant. He is not a friendly one for he is at work on our farms now taking them away, section by section, just as the giant Paul Bunyan is said to have done in years gone by. Our giant is Soil Erosion.

In Stark county are two men, Flavel Grieve and Charles Welch, wrestling with old man Erosion. They have stopped him in his tracks.

The Grieve and Welch farms, located in the northwest corner of the county, lie near the source of the Spoon river. Like the top of many another water shed, this section of Stark county is rolling with an abundance of steep ridges and narrow valleys.

The main divide between the Spoon and Edwards rivers runs northeast and southwest across the corner of Henry county adjacent to Stark. There are numerous lesser ridges in Stark county which run parallel to the main divide.

Across one of these ridges, like a saddle blanket on a horse, lie the farms of Grieve and Welch. Their line fence run almost parallel to the backbone of the ridge.

Charlie Welch's quarter section on the north slope consists of two hills and a valley. Flavel's land is similar except that the hills are not as steep nor the valley as narrow as on Charlie's farm.

A year ago last winter, Burton King, acting superintendent of the soil conservation service camp near Galva, stopped in at Welch's garage in Elmira. He asked Charlie if he knew of a farmer in the vicinity who would co-operate with the conservation service in trying strip cropping on the contour as a means of erosion control.

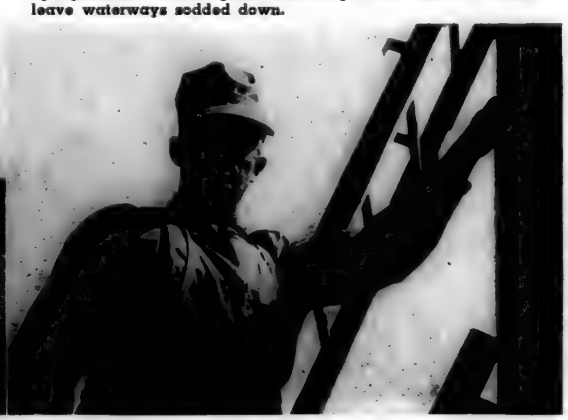
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THE EROSION GIANT WAS STOPPED IN HIS TRACKS!

Brush dams built across main gullies spread out run-off water, slowed it down, held in place three feet of silt. Charlie Welch, right, stands on fill; Flavel Grieve stands on the apron. Early next summer the dam will be covered, the filled-in gully sodded, made into a permanent, non-eroding waterway.

engineer, respectively, drew up their first plan of attack against old Soil Erosion. There were gullies to fill and sheet washing to stop before a permanet plan could be worked out.

In May, 1936, King and a truck load of CCC boys started to fill gullies in both Welch's and Grieve's farms. Their problem was to reduce the speed of run-off water and spread the stream. The narrow swift flowing rivulets are the ones that cut the soil away, King explained to Welch.

The CCC boys built brush dams across the major gullies as the first step in slowing the water down to a walk. They dug shallow trenches square across each gully at intervals marked by the engineer. On the downhill side of each trench they erected a woven wire fence with sturdy hedge stakes driven three feet apart. The boys were careful to have the top of the wire level.

Hedge brush was thrust upright in the trenches and held in place firmly against the wire with tamped earth on the uphill side. The ends of the brush protruding above the wire were carefully clipped off even with the level top of the fencing.

An apron of brush was laid on the downhill side of each dam to further protect the soil. The aprons were secured with stakes and wire arranged in spider web fashion.

Although the dams averaged three feet high, by the end of their first year they had stopped enough silt to fill the gullies level with the top of the brush.

Plans have been made to seed these waterways, now that the water has been discouraged from washing the soil. Once a satisfactory sod has been secured the former gullies will remain as permanent escapes for run-off water.

In March, 1937, King and his helpers made a survey of the two farms. They discovered that from 50 to 100 per cent of the original top soil has been removed. In order to check further sheet erosion during the year, or until permanent wide base terraces can be built, they asked Charlie and Flavel to plant their crops on the contours.

Charlie had never farmed. For thirty years he had worked in a blacksmith shop or a combination machine shop and garage with his father and brother. Although he is a competent mechanic, Charlie likes to grow plants. In fact iris breeding is his hobby.

So it was quite natural that he was ready to quit his shop work to operate the farm Mrs. Welch had inherited. The farm has been cropped for fifty years or more and has been operated by neighbors for the last several years. There are no buildings on the 160 acres except a corn crib that Welch built this fall.

This spring, Charlie bought a tractor outfit and prepared to start farming in a manner foreign to Stark county.

Arthur Moratz, the conservation service engineer, marked the contours with stakes. Charlie plowed and planted a strip at a time until his oats, corn and soybeans were all in. During that time Charlie was the busiest man in the county and Flavel was a close second.

Neighbors snickered and shook their heads every time they saw the pair cutting didoes around the hills with their machinery. But before the crop was in, both the men knew how to farm on the level and they like it better than dragging plows and discs up and down hill.

Both the corn and soybeans were drilled in rows. Cultivation was easy and best of all, even the heaviest rains failed to wash the soil.

"We have planned to build terraces on two different fields on the farms as soon as the corn has been harvested," says the camp superintendent.

A waterway to take the run-off from the terraces has already been built. It runs straight down the face of the ridge to the stream in the valley. It was first scraped smooth. Then black soil from the bottoms was spread evenly over the floor to provide food for blue grass sod. Then sod was cut from a nearby pasture and tamped firmly in place. Berms, ledges of earth, were laid up along the sides to keep the water on the course and the waterway was complete.

After the terraces are built this fall, Charlie and Flavel will spread about two tons of lime to the acre. Next spring they plan to sow alfalfa in strips (buffer strips) between the crop strips on the contours. The alfalfa strips will be left as long as a heavy stand can be maintained.

Beginning in 1938, the crop rotation will include corn, spring grain and sweet clover. Crops will be rotated only on the strips.

Being a plant breeder it was natural for Charlie to plant hybrid corn. His crop appears better than his neighbors'. He says his superior crop is the result of drilled rows on the contour holding more water than the check rows across the fence.

Charlie says that more farmers would leave grass waterways in their fields if the implement makers would devise a disk that could be lifted like a plow. It takes a lot of time to stop and raise the blades of our present equipment and disking across the sod soon destroys the grass. He hopes to make a power lift disk before he puts in another crop.

Wayne Gilbert, Stark county farm adviser, recommends that farmers working the more level land try farming on the contour. He believes that the most serious erosion is sheet washing because we fail to notice the vast amounts of fertility and soil the water carries away.

While "level" farming is the only way to get an income from land as steep as the farms of Grieve and Welch, flatter farms, too, need erosion control to hold soil fertility.

Slow the water down, spread it out and erosion ceases.







CHAMPION 4-H AND FUTURE FARMER JUDGES

Above, left: Sterling High School's meats identification team represented Illinois in a contest for vocational agriculture students at the American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City. Left to right: Arthur Koster, Russell Wagenknecht, Claude Bley and J. A. Twardock, coach.

Left: State champion corn judges at the recent annual contest for 4-H Club members are: James Stell, right, Fulton county, highest scoring individual, and the Moultrie county team, Wayne Wilson, Charles Rhoades and Billy Baumgartner who were coached by Farm Adviser Krows and Leader Roy Martin.

Above: Winnebago county 4-H poultry judges, state champions who will represent Illinois in a national contest at the International Livestock Show, are: left to right, Colleen Condon, Clayton Hoisington, R. E. Hoisington, coach, and Curtis Smith.

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THE EROSION GIANT WAS STOPPED IN HIS TRACKS!

Brush dams built across main gullies spread out run-off water, slowed it down, held in place three feet of silt. Charlie Welch, right, stands on fill; Flavel Grieve stands on the apron. Early next summer the dam will be covered, the filled-in gully sodded, made into a permanent, non-eroding waterway.

engineer, respectively, drew up their first plan of attack against old Soil Erosion. There were gullies to fill and sheet washing to stop before a permanet plan could be worked out.

In May, 1936, King and a truck load of CCC boys started to fill gullies in both Welch's and Grieve's farms. Their problem was to reduce the speed of run-off water and spread the stream. The narrow swift flowing rivulets are the ones that cut the soil away, King explained to Welch.

The CCC boys built brush dams across the major gullies as the first step in slowing the water down to a walk. They dug shallow trenches square across each gully at intervals marked by the engineer. On the downhill side of each trench they erected a woven wire fence with sturdy hedge stakes driven three feet apart. The boys were careful to have the top of the wire level.

Hedge brush was thrust upright in the trenches and held in place firmly against the wire with tamped earth on the uphill side. The ends of the brush protruding above the wire were carefully clipped off even with the level top of the fencing.

An apron of brush was laid on the downhill side of each dam to further protect the soil. The aprons were secured with stakes and wire arranged in spider web fashion.

Although the dams averaged three feet high, by the end of their first year they had stopped enough silt to fill the gullies level with the top of the brush.

Plans have been made to seed these waterways, now that the water has been discouraged from washing the soil. Once a satisfactory sod has been secured the former gullies will remain as permanent escapes for run-off water.

In March, 1937, King and his helpers made a survey of the two farms. They discovered that from 50 to 100 per cent of the original top soil has been removed. In order to check further sheet erosion during the year, or until permanent wide base terraces can be built, they asked Charlie and Flavel to plant their crops on the contours.

Charlie had never farmed. For thirty years he had worked in a blacksmith shop or a combination machine shop and garage with his father and brother. Although he is a competent mechanic, Charlie likes to grow plants. In fact iris breeding is his hobby.

So it was quite natural that he was ready to quit his shop work to operate the farm Mrs. Welch had inherited. The farm has been cropped for fifty years or more and has been operated by neighbors for the last several years. There are no buildings on the 160 acres except a corn crib that Welch built this fall.

This spring, Charlie bought a tractor outfit and prepared to start farming in a manner foreign to Stark county.

Arthur Moratz, the conservation service engineer, marked the contours with stakes. Charlie plowed and planted a strip at a time until his oats, corn and soybeans were all in. During that time Charlie was the busiest man in the county and Flavel was a close second.

Neighbors snickered and shook their heads every time they saw the pair cutting didoes around the hills with their machinery. But before the crop was in, both the men knew how to farm on the level and they like it better than dragging plows and discs up and down hill.

Both the corn and soybeans were drilled in rows. Cultivation was easy and best of all, even the heaviest rains failed to wash the soil.

"We have planned to build terraces on two different fields on the farms as soon as the corn has been harvested," says the camp superintendent.

A waterway to take the run-off from the terraces has already been built. It runs straight down the face of the ridge to the stream in the valley. It was first scraped smooth. Then black soil from the bottoms was spread evenly over the floor to provide food for blue grass sod. Then sod was cut from a nearby pasture and tamped firmly in place. Berms, ledges of earth, were laid up along the sides to keep the water on the course and the waterway was complete.

After the terraces are built this fall, Charlie and Flavel will spread about two tons of lime to the acre. Next spring they plan to sow alfalfa in strips (buffer strips) between the crop strips on the contours. The alfalfa strips will be left as long as a heavy stand can be maintained.

Beginning in 1938, the crop rotation will include corn, spring grain and sweet clover. Crops will be rotated only on the strips.

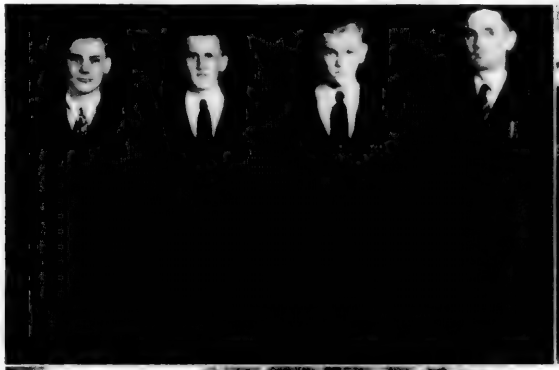
Being a plant breeder it was natural for Charlie to plant hybrid corn. His crop appears better than his neighbors'. He says his superior crop is the result of drilled rows on the contour holding more water than the check rows across the fence.

Charlie says that more farmers would leave grass waterways in their fields if the implement makers would devise a disk that could be lifted like a plow. It takes a lot of time to stop and raise the blades of our present equipment and disking across the sod soon destroys the grass. He hopes to make a power lift disk before he puts in another crop.

Wayne Gilbert, Stark county farm adviser, recommends that farmers working the more level land try farming on the contour. He believes that the most serious erosion is sheet washing because we fail to notice the vast amounts of fertility and soil the water carries away.

While "level" farming is the only way to get an income from land as steep as the farms of Grieve and Welch, flatter farms, too, need erosion control to hold soil fertility.

Slow the water down, spread it out and erosion ceases.







CHAMPION 4-H AND FUTURE FARMER JUDGES

Above, left: Sterling High School's meats identification team represented Illinois in a contest for vocational agriculture students at the American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City. Left to right: Arthur Koster, Russell Wagenkencht, Claude Bley and J. A. Twardock, coach.

Left: State champion corn judges at the recent annual contest for 4-H Club members are: James Stell, right, Fulton county, highest scoring individual, and the Moultrie county team, Wayne Wilson, Charles Rhoades and Billy Baumgartner who were coached by Farm Adviser Krows and Leader Roy Martin.

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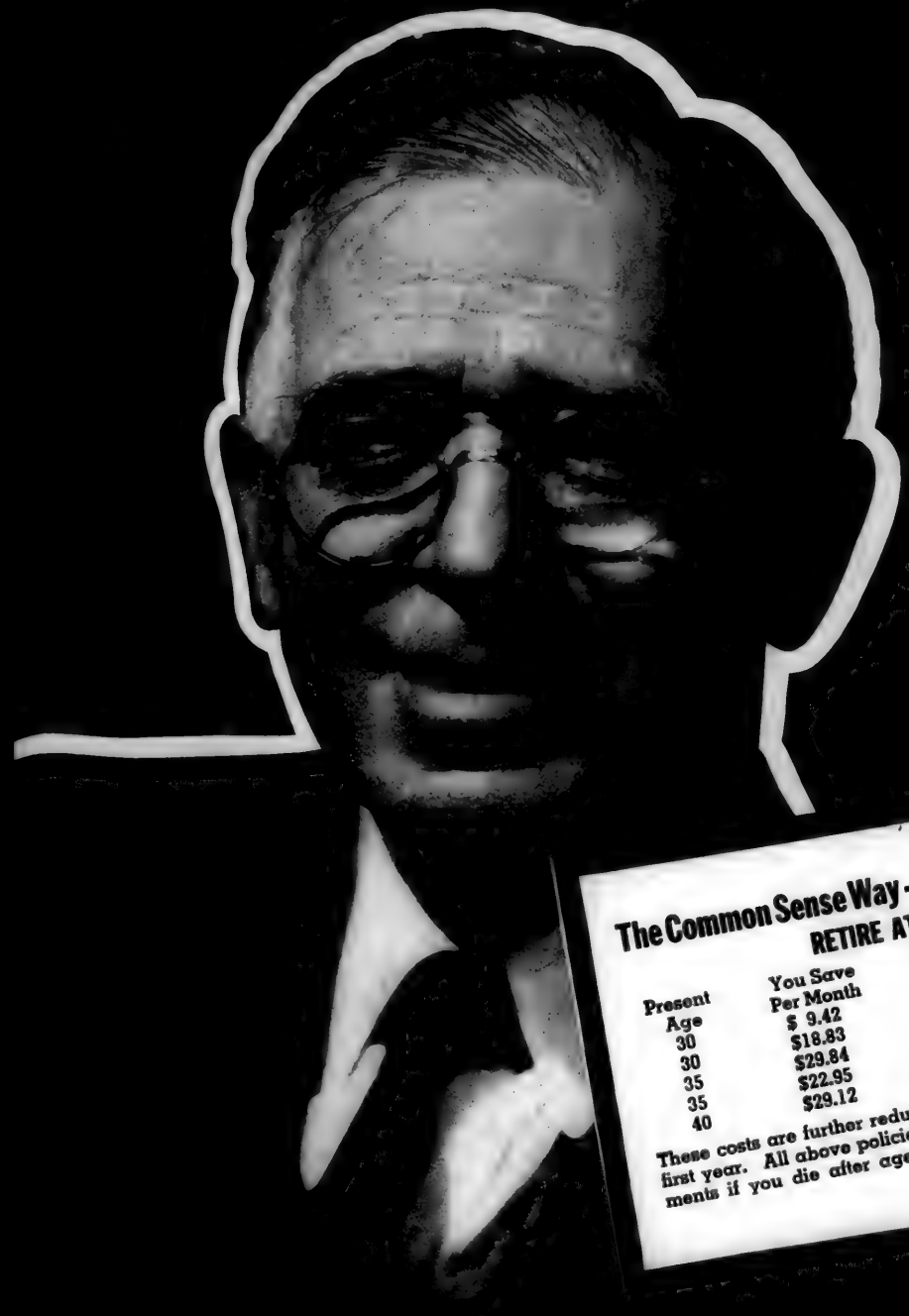
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The Common Sense Way -- Compare These Rates

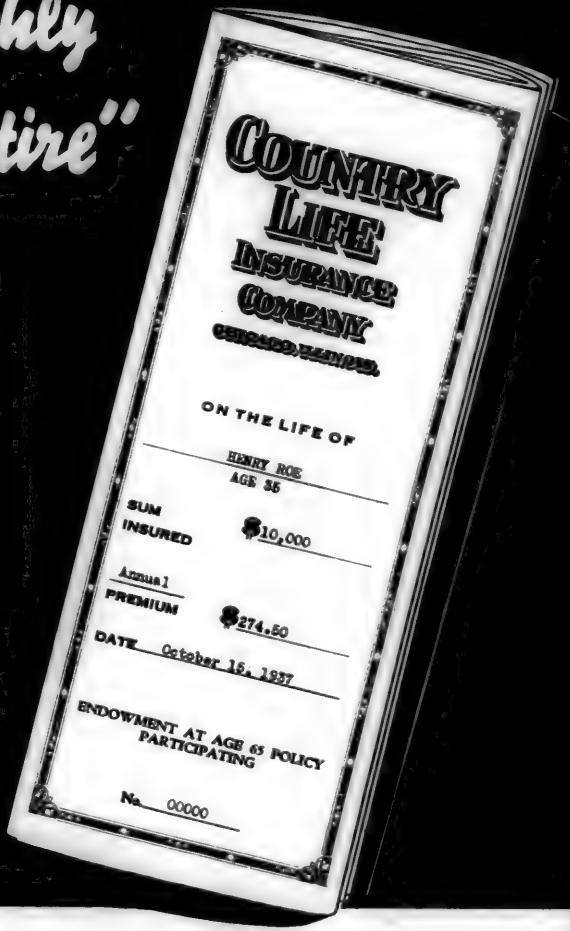
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Present Age	You Save Per Month	Face Value Of Policy	Monthly Income For Life
30	$ 9.42	$ 5,000	$ 39.25
30	$18.83	$10,000	$ 78.50
35	$29.84	$13,000	$102.05
35	$22.95	$10,000	$ 78.50
40	$29.12	$10,000	$ 78.50

These costs are further reduced by regular dividends after the first year. All above policies guarantee at least 10 years payments if you die after age 65.

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increase your estate and future retirement income with
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for you. Country Life's low guaranteed rates give you the maximum protection for the least premium. The company's steady growth, careful selection of risks, low mortality, conservative investment policy and unsurpassed strength and security are matters of record. A Country Life agent will be glad to review your insurance program without obligation to you. Call him today at the County Farm Bureau office.

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Please send me without obligation rates on your ENDOWMENT AT 65 policy. Show me how I can retire at age ..... and get $..... a month for life. Also mail me your FREE booklet "Insurance Facts Stranger than Fiction."

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Bert Woodruff Adams
Bert feeds cattle, makes 'em good.



Marion File Bond
His 400 to 600 hogs per year go to the Producers.



D. Elvin Brown Boone
A sheep feeder he.



Eugene Meyers Brown
Corn and hogs his specialty.

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These men, along with their respective County Committees, are responsible for outlining and adopting a program to benefit livestock producers. In each county the Farm Bureau board appoints a committee of interested Farm Bureau member stockmen. There are 90 such counties in Illinois, a total of 2646 livestock men serving on these committees. The Committees work with the IAA, University of Illinois, Producers Commission agencies, County Marketing Associations and the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association.

These leaders are doing more than carrying out marketing programs. They are molding public opinion, building confidence in the farmer's ability to develop his own marketing service. They are establishing contact with others who have not realized the possibilities of achievement through cooperative efforts. In practically every township there are from one to five of these committeemen representing the livestock program.

The value of livestock marketed by Illinois farmers during 1936 was approximately $185,000,000. It constitutes one of the chief sources of income to the Illinois farmer. There are more than 200,000 farms in Illinois. Nearly all have more or less livestock. Thus we have an estimated 175,000 or more Illinois farmers engaged in the production end of the livestock business, yet in these county livestock committees we have only 2600 who are giving much thought to marketing. These 2600 men are giving their time and energy to solve marketing problems. They receive no pay for the time they spend. Their only compensation is the satisfaction they get from supporting a worthy cause.



Guy W. Akin Bureau
"The fellows who raise 'em ought to sell them."



J. E. Edwards Cass
A veteran Chairman.



John R. Sweeney Coles
Another Indianapolis shipper.



Harold Kincaid Crawford
A wide awake Chairman.



Fred Phillips Franklin
A St. Louis Producers customer.



Lee Harris Fulton
Treasurer, Ill. Livestock Marketing Ass'n.



Eugene Curtis Champaign
Numerous Jobs Has He.



Francis M. Sheldon Christian
Director Ill. Livestock Marketing Ass'n.



Carl V. Johnson DeKalb
He works with the young people.



Andrew Madsen DuPage
Uses the Producers' feeder service.



Louis C. Reisch Greene
The two fisted chairman from Greene.



Ben Bodecker Hancock
He gets things done.

Livestock Marketing

Approximately 124,000 carloads of livestock were produced and marketed by Illinois farmers in 1936. If the effect of the cooperative agencies is to increase average price level only 5c per hundred, the additional income on 1936 volume would amount to a million and a quarter dollars. What more should the livestock producer expect in the way of dividends?

In a recent meeting of livestock men, one livestock producer replied in answer to the question, "What Do Livestock Producers Expect From Their Marketing System?", that "they expect too much." Is that true? What should livestock producers expect from their marketing system? What are the objectives in the cooperative program? Can you answer these questions? The men whose pictures appear here are helping supply the right answers.

Some men say that cooperative agencies should be primarily interested in paying dividends or returning savings to shippers. Others say that the cooperatives should be able to fix prices. Still others believe that the cooperatives should be able to sell their livestock for just a little bit more than they get for anybody else's livestock. None of these answers is true. The real objectives of the Cooperative Livestock Marketing program are Sales, Service and Savings.

These pages are dedicated in honor of County Livestock Marketing Committees. Because of their help and the support of the Farm Bureau, Illinois has become the leading state in volume of livestock marketed cooperatively. Approximately 25 per cent, or one carload or truck load out of every four goes through cooperative channels.

Gentlemen, may you live long and prosper. The livestock producers owe you a debt of gratitude. The RECORD takes this opportunity of expressing to you the appreciation of Illinois' organized farmers for the work you are doing.



J. H. Carney
Ogle
His livestock to Chicago Producers.



C. H. Osborn
Rock Island
A veteran cattle feeder.



Fred Davey
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A NEW
IN ORGANIZED DISTRIBUTION OF

COSTS

AGAIN HAVE ILLINOIS FARMERS proved their wisdom in applying modern, business methods to cut the cost of producing farm products. With the tremendous buying power of 90,000 patrons behind it, Illinois Farm Supply Co., in 1937 saved Farm Bureau members more than a quarter million dollars on petroleum products and other supplies. This centralized purchasing service has sliced away numerous handling charges between the manufacturer and the farmer. It enables the county service companies to get top quality products at the low dollar.

As a customer of your County Service Company you are best acquainted with its work. Its services are brought to your farm . . . the money it saves goes into your purse. But one dollar out of every five you receive in dividends comes from your state company. Your County Service Company passes the patronage dividends of the central company on to you.

$4 To Every Farm Bureau Member Patron

On the average, each Farm Bureau Member patron's share of the $285,793.51 saved by the Illinios Farm Supply Company this year is $4.08. Your share may be more or less, depending on the amount you bought from your County Service Company. Your share will be included in the patronage dividend check you will receive from your Service Company this fall or winter.



$21.99 PER MEMBER

Patronage dividends paid by the 64 County Service Companies in 1936 totaled $1,080.4
The average am paid to Farm Bu Member patron was $21.99.

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OF FARM SUPPLIES

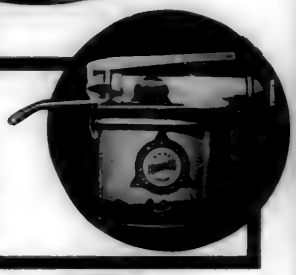




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SUPPLY COMPANY
CHICAGO, ILL.

LEADERS IN LIVESTOCK MARKETING (Continued)



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He ships to the Indianapolis Producers.



L. F. Brissenden
Clay
"I like the St. Louis Producers credit service."



Clifford Morris
Edgar
A top notch cattle feeder he.



Albert Aderman
Effingham
Pioneered in co-operative trucking.



I. E. Samuelson
Henry
925 cars from his county in '36.



Nick Maes
Jackson
A real cooperator.



E. W. Rentmeister
Logan
A "100 percenter" he.



Harvey Herndon
McDonough
Director of State Association.



Wm. Burroughs
Marshall-Putnam
He puts pop in the program.



George Knoles
Mason
A Peoria Producers customer.



John W. North
Woodford
A Peoria Producers "100 percenter."

Who's Who Among the Farm Advisers

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"He's a peppy little guy," is the way one well-known Bond county farmer describes the youthful adviser. And that description fits him well except that he is not small, but is of average size. His cat-like quickness of movement that is usually associated with fly-weight boxers is, perhaps, responsible for the feeling that Green seems smaller than he really is.

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The romance matured and Florence became Mrs. Green on July 30, 1931. Now there are two more in the family, Ronald, age 5 and Jerome Kieth, age one year.

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FARM SUPPLY MEETING

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Here are a few of the high lights revealing the remarkable progress of this enterprise:

1. Will handle approximately $13,000,000 of petroleum products and farm supplies this year.
2. Capital stock investment of $1,094,450.00 in 178 oil bulk storage plants and warehouses, 545 tank trucks, 82 company-owned service stations. Serve more than 600 dealers.
3. Earned more than 100 per cent on the capital stock investment in 1936. Compares with a return of only 2.54 per cent average for petroleum industry according to Petroleum Institute.
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5. Distributed $1,080,435.37 in cash patronage dividends in addition to preferred stock dividends last year.
6. Illinois Farm Supply Co. declared patronage dividends to member companies of $285,793.51 for the year, a gain of 22.3% over last year, and equal to more than $4.00 per Farm Bureau member in the state.
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L. R. MARCHANT SPEAKING. Fred Herndon seated. "It has saved millions for Farm Bureau Members."

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In presenting the annual report of the board of directors to the stockholders, Manager L. R. Marchant, reported that the volume of sales had doubled in three years, that the state company had paid cash dividends to member companies during its life equal to ten times the capital investment, that uniform accounting methods among the county service companies resulted in savings in cost of farms and accurate comparisons of business.

"As we bring to a close another chapter of cooperative history," Marchant concluded, "we look upon cooperative purchasing of farm supplies as a wholesome movement. We have measured its success in many ways. It has improved the quality of supplies sold to rural people; it has developed a better farm to farm service; it has saved millions of dollars for Farm Bureau members; it has revitalized the cooperative spirit so necessary in any major project."

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(Continued on page 27)

LEADERS IN LIVESTOCK MARKETING (Continued)



C. A. Ponce
Clark
He ships to the Indianapolis Producers.



L. F. Brissenden
Clay
"I like the St. Louis Producers credit service."



Clifford Morris
Edgar
A top notch cattle feeder he.



Albert Aderman
Effingham
Pioneered in co-operative trucking.



J. E. Samuelson
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925 cars from his county in '36.



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Why I Am A Farm Bureau Member

BY VERNON HARDESTY, FORD COUNTY

I HAVE been a member of the Ford County Farm Bureau since its organization. There are several reasons why I belong to this organization.

First, the Farm Bureau is the best of all farm organizations. It is only by co-operation that farmers will ever succeed in competing with the other industries. Just as other industries have strong organizations to hold all their members together for the welfare of all concerned, so must the farmers organize.

The Farm Bureau has effected changes through the national government this year and is working further in this line.

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Besides all these benefits, there is the social aspect. The local unit holds monthly meetings at which good speakers appear on the program with entertainment provided by committees formed from the group. These meetings are instructive as well as entertaining.

Another benefit is received from the Ford County Corn Growers' Ass'n. organized by the Farm Bureau. At the seed houses the seed corn is dried and tested for disease as well as germination.

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E. Victor Underwood, president of the GLF Exchange Holding Corp. the principal speaker, expressed the belief that cooperative monopolices seem unwise.

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1937 WINNERS IN I. F. S. CONTEST FOR COUNTY SERVICE COMPANY BOOKKEEPERS
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All directors were reelected including Fred Herndon, McDonough county, H. A. Keele, Macoupin, Frank J. Flynn, Morgan, Geo. Chapple, Livingston, L. A. Abbott, Whiteside, Jesse L. Beery, Macon, C. H. Buzzard, Effingham, and H. P. Sauer, Jackson county. Chas. Keslinger, Kane county was elected to succeed the late Tom Penman, Kendall county, who died while in office. Grant Broster, Edwards county was nominated in the caucus but Sauer, later nominated from the floor won out in the balloting. The board members will select their officers at the next meeting.

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Livestock and Crop Outlook

A fairly large increase in cattle feeding is expected to occur in the coming winter, chiefly as a result of the larger production of feed grains this year than last, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Marketings of fed cattle in 1938 are expected to be much larger than in 1937. The increase in such marketings probably will result in a greater than usual seasonal decline in prices of the better grades of slaughter cattle in the first half of 1938.

The tendency to restock in many areas is likely to reduce the marketings of other kinds of cattle. Prices of the lower grades of slaughter cattle, therefore, probably will advance seasonally in the first half of 1938. The average price of lower grades for the year may be as high or higher than that in 1937.

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$1,500,000 More For Cream

Here Are Eight Specific Citations To Show Why Illinois Farmers Should Support Their Own Producers Creameries

ALBERT SANDQUIST, Ford county Farm Bureau member asks:

"Perhaps competitors of our co-operatives pay as much for our butterfat, our livestock or our grain as our own co-ops do, but what were they paying before we went into business? And what would they be offering now if we weren't in business?"

According to J. B. Countiss, sales manager for Illinois Producers' Creameries, "Butterfat prices in Illinois would be three cents less than they are now if cream producers were not operating their own creameries."

If Jack Countiss' answer is correct, then Illinois butterfat producers, selling more than 50,000,000 pounds of fat a year, are getting around $1,500,000 more for their product than they would get were it not for the Co-op creameries.

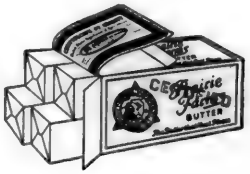
But before we write Jack's statement into our book of facts, let's examine the evidence:—

1. In 1924 a cream station operator in Paxton, buying for a large creamery, was offering 37 cents a pound for butterfat. Ninety score butter was selling at 45 cents on the Chicago produce market.

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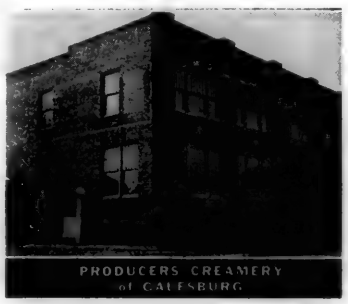
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Early in the development of cream pools, officials discovered that, for efficient operation, each one should have a minimum of 250 members or enough to supply 75,000 to 100,000 pounds of butterfat annually. The 60 pools established between 1929 and 1931 adhered closely to this minimum requirement.

When a pool had obtained enough members to supply 100,000 pounds of butterfat or more a year, the organization's directors asked nearby creameries to submit sealed bids for the butterfat on a sliding price scale based on the 90 score Chicago butter price. The highest bidder received the entire amount. This procedure assured patrons of the highest possible price for a year.

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PRODUCERS CREAMERY of GALESBURG

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5. A recent study of cooperative creameries in Nebraska by the Farm Credit Administration shows how farmers there increased butterfat prices. As the number of co-operative creameries increased, the margin between the Chicago 90 score butter market and butterfat prices at Nebraska country points narrowed. Here are the figures:

1925,	11	creameries	operating, margin	12.73¢
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In the years between 1924 and 1934, Nebraska farmers increased the price of butterfat 5.77 cents a pound through operating their own creameries. Says the report of the study: "The fact that the average margin has tended to remain fairly constant since 1931 would seem to indicate that the minimum margin established by costs has been reached. It is significant that this point was reached at the same time that cooperative creameries had been established in all the important dairy regions of the state." Note, too, that as the margin increased more co-op creameries were established, a repetition of what happened in Illinois.

6. Butter fat prices have been raised in the state since 1930 through the establishment of eight centralized producers' cooperative creameries. Evidence is found in a comparison of prices paid by the pools prior to 1930 with those paid by Illinois Producers Creameries today.

In 1930, the Illinois Produce Marketing Association contracted to sell butter manufacturers its pool cream at the highest bids. The contracts provided for a sliding price schedule based on the 90 score Chicago butter market.

According to this scale, cream pools sold butterfat to creameries at 34¼ cents when the butter market was 34 cents. They kept about three cents to cover operating costs and paid producers the local market price which was around 30 cents. The profit was retained and returned to patrons as patronage dividends.

Compare this with present purchasing prices paid by the eight farmer-owned creameries in the state. With the 90 score Chicago butter price at 34 cents a pound, patrons get 38 and 37 cents a pound for grade A and B butterfat, respectively, delivered at the creameries.

Thus cream producers received about 32 cents a pound for butterfat, patronage dividends included, as compared to 37 and 38 cents now. Both prices are based on the Chicago 90 score butter market.

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One cream route in the state was not paying its way. Pick-up service was stopped. In less than two weeks former patrons along the route complained that they could no longer get fair prices for their butterfat, that prices had dropped three cents. They wanted the Producers' truck to call for their cream again.

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Says the Guide: "Just as all the water in a gallon jug must pass through a narrow bottle neck, so some farm products must pass through a bottleneck in their passage from a large number of farms to a still larger number of consumers."

Illinois farmers have invested $30,000 in nine cooperative creameries, or a total of $270,000.00. They have received $58,000.00 in dividends from eight of the creameries now operating. In addition, they have increased the income of all cream producers in the state by $1,500,000.00 annually. Through this investment they have broken the economic bottleneck between their farms and consumers' table and are getting their rightful share of the consumers' butter dollars.

Turn over a new leaf in your book of facts and write: "Butterfat prices in Illinois are AT LEAST three cents higher because cream producers are operating their own creameries."

SOLVING KNOTTY CREAMERY PROBLEMS

Nine Co-op. Creameries give Frank Gaugler, left, and J. B. "Jack" Countiss plenty to think about.



$1,500,000 More For Cream

Here Are Eight Specific Citations To Show Why Illinois Farmers Should Support Their Own Producers Creameries

ALBERT SANDQUIST, Ford county Farm Bureau member asks:

"Perhaps competitors of our co-operatives pay as much for our butterfat, our livestock or our grain as our own co-ops do, but what were they paying before we went into business? And what would they be offering now if we weren't in business?"

According to J. B. Countiss, sales manager for Illinois Producers' Creameries, "Butterfat prices in Illinois would be three cents less than they are now if cream producers were not operating their own creameries."

If Jack Countiss' answer is correct, then Illinois butterfat producers, selling more than 50,000,000 pounds of fat a year, are getting around $1,500,000 more for their product than they would get were it not for the Co-op creameries.

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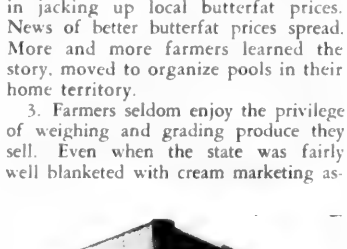
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Crop Outlook

(Continued from page 27)

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Important developments in the poultry and egg situation, says the Bureau, are expected to be: (1) a larger hatch than in 1937, resulting from a more favorable feed situation. (2) smaller supplies of poultry in the first half of 1938. (3) higher chicken prices early in 1938, but lower prices in the fall of 1938. (4) higher egg prices throughout 1938 than in 1937, because of smaller flocks and a lower rate of egg production expected.



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"His gospel — Soil fertility."

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Nowhere was the system adopted with more success than on the Mann farm. Corn yields were increased to as high as 90 bushels per acre, oats to 100 bushels and winter wheat to 54 bushels.

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On July 13, 1933, more than 300 friends and associates gathered at Bois D'Arc farm to honor Frank Mann with a testimonial of appreciation in these words:

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"Cap" Mast Joins IAA Staff



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Cap was born and raised on a farm in Adams county and was graduated from the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. He was a 4-H Club member for ten years and in 1929 was selected as one of four club members to represent the state at the third national 4-H Club camp in Washington, D. C.

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WORKING TOGETHER
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POWER FARM IMPLEMENT CO.
101 EAST UNIVERSITY AVE.
CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS

September 15, 1937

Illinois Farm Supply Company
Chicago, Illinois.
Gentlemen:

It may interest you to know that we have used your petroleum products in our trucks and tractors ever since we have been in business at Champaign, Illinois.

We buy from five to ten barrels of your Penn Bond oil every year. I might say that a high percentage of all our tractors sold, use your Aladdin gasoline and Tractor Fuel.

As an implement dealer we cannot recommend any particular product, but we can say that your oils and fuels are equal to the best on the market.

Yours very truly,
POWER FARM IMPLEMENT CO.

JOHNSON BROS. IMPLEMENT CO.
CORNER OF CLAY AND MARKET
Taylorville, Illinois
EVERYTHING FOR THE FARM

Taylorville, Illinois
October 8, 1937

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Gentlemen:

Having been a Farm Bureau Member for 14 years attests my interest in its program for betterment of Agriculture. Furthermore, my experience with its various service organizations has been the best. I have used Service Company products and have found them to be of highest quality.

Isn't it now quite evident that as the Farmer prospers, so do we all?

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WEBER BROTHERS
HARDWARE
IMPLEMENTS
TAYLORVILLE, ILLINOIS

October 16th, 1937

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Having just recently taken on your agency, we are glad to advise you our reason for handling Service Company Products.

We have a number of our customers who advise us they are using your products and are very well pleased with the results obtained. Our connection should prove to be of mutual benefit as the majority of our business is also done with farmers.

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SHELBY-EFFINGHAM
ALADDIN GASOLINE

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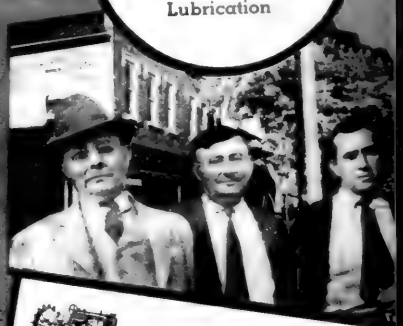
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Having been a Farm Bureau Member for 14 years attests my interest in its program for betterment of Agriculture. Furthermore, my experience with its various service organizations has been the best. I have used Service Company products and have found them to be of highest quality.

Isn't it now quite evident that as the Farmer prospers, so do we all?

Yours truly

JOHNSON BROS. IMP. CO.

POWER FARM IMPLEMENT CO.

September 15 1937

Illinois Farm Supply Company
Chicago Illinois
Gentlemen:

It may interest you to know that we have used your petroleum products in our trucks and tractors ever since we have been in business at Champaign Illinois.

We buy from five to ten barrels of your Penn Bond oil every year. I might say that a high percentage of all our tractors sold use your Aladdin gasoline and Tractor Fuel.

As an implement dealer we cannot recommend any particular product, but we can say that your oils and fuels are equal to the best on the market.

Yours very truly,
POWER FARM IMPLEMENT CO.

WEBER BROTHERS
IMPLEMENTS



Blue Seal and Magic Aladdin in these Modern Tractors bring TOP performance with economy

McCormick-Deering distributors are genuinely interested in farm power economy. Many of them, as members of the Farm Bureau, are contributing to the success of our program for Agricultural Prosperity. This is wise team work indeed, for as farmers prosper they buy modern tractors.

Place your order Now for Blue Seal or Penn Bond motor oils — you can save money by our Future Order plan — see your salesman TODAY!



ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY
608 SO. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

For A Happier Family Life

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EDITORIAL

The New Farm Tenancy Act

THE Farm Security Administration recently announced the opening of its farm tenancy program and the allocation of $9,500,000 for loans to competent tenants, farm laborers, and share croppers for the purchase of farms. This amount of money, and no more, will be available between now and July 1, 1938 for loans at three per cent interest. News reports indicate that the money will be distributed in approximately 300 counties in the United States "according to farm population and the prevalence of tenancy as found by the Secretary of Agriculture."

The Administration has not announced which counties are to be included in the distribution. Illinois' allotment is $311,790, which amount would average about $3,000 per Illinois county. Obviously only a few tenants can expect loans to buy farms from this source. In the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1938 an additional amount of $25,000,000 will become available, and thereafter $50,000,000 per annum.

The chief advantage in a loan from this new set-up is the low rate of interest for a possible period of 40 years. Only those actively engaged in farming will be eligible and they must be approved by the county committee of three farmers to be appointed by the government to help administer the program. Preference will be given, the act states, to those who have good equipment, some capital for a down payment and a record of successful farm operation. But tenants and farm workers who can comply with these requirements will find the door already open to loans from the federal land banks and from private sources.

Worthy as is this program to decrease farm tenancy and promote ownership by those who till the soil, the Illinois Agricultural Association believes that control of farm surpluses and stabilization of prices at profitable levels will do far more to help thrifty tenants buy and pay for their own farms. The problem of farm tenancy is inseparable from the larger one of stabilizing the value of the farmers' debt-paying dollar.

The Meat Strike

CONSUMERS on the Atlantic seaboard who recently engaged in striking against the high meat prices should look into the matter before taking such drastic action. It is well known that a larger percentage of American workers were steadily employed in 1928 and 1929 than at any time in American history. Official government reports disclose that wages in the state of New York during the first eight months of 1937 were 20 percent above the standard wages in effect during 1929. The reports also disclose that the average retail cost of food during the first eight months of 1937 was only 80 percent of the cost in 1929; that during the same period the retail value of beef was 80 percent, lamb 65 percent, and pork 86 percent of their retail cost in the average of the years 1924 to 1929.

The great mass of consumers throughout the country should understand that a return to the low prices for farm produce experienced in 1931 to 1934 will again result in a breakdown in employment and standard of wages. The general improvement in business and employment experienced during the past two years is in large part the result of increased farm buying power. City people cannot enjoy prosperity very long unless the farmer gets fair prices for his products.

City vs. Country

HERE'S something for Farm Bureau community club debaters this winter on the age-old question of city versus country as a place to live. Arthur "Bugs" Baer writes in the Hearst papers, "Today is moving day for city people who think they are improving their careers by transferring uncomfortable furniture to another apartment. Nobody moves in the country on Oct. 1 and some people call farmers hicks because they've got sense enough to stay where they are. The writer always feels a bit gruesome when he ponders over the rent he has kicked forth in New York in 25 years. It totals $75,000 as the crow flies. And all we have to show for it is a collection of old latch keys that we kept for spite. . . .

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Life on the farm has its problems but at least you know your neighbors. Nowhere else are you so drawn together by a common bond of interest in your work and your community. The razzle dazzle of fast stepping city life with all its modern gadgets, theatres, and culture of a sort, can never compensate for the love and friendship between good neighbors. City people know it. That's why many of them look forward to the time when they can move to the country where people have time to be human.

Farmers Are Together

THE "one-gallus farmer," to use Senator "Cotton Ed" Smith's term, is speaking and speaking in no uncertain terms, according to reports from the Senate Agriculture Committee hearings being held throughout the country. Farmers want some assurance of fair prices for their products. And to get fair prices they want surplus control legislation.

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An observer at the hearing in Grand Forks, N. D., Oct. 12-13, reported that 100 per cent of farmers testifying declared that farming is national in character, that agricultural adjustment can be treated only on a national basis.

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Senate Committee Hears Illinois Farmers

Successful Cooperation

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1937



Merry Christmas!

TO THE 62,000 policyholders of this Farm Bureau Company we send you through this message Our Very Best Wishes for a Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year. We thank you all for the splendid cooperation given us during the year 1937 in the handling of more than 20,000 claims.

May the Joys of the Christmas Season not be spoiled by some careless act on the part of any of us.

Sincerely yours,

A. E. Richardson

Manager

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

608 South Dearborn Street • • • Chicago, Illinois

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

DECEMBER, 1937
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Illinois Agricultural Association

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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GEORGE THIEM, Editor



OLDEST CULTIVATOR
Walking Corn Plow Once Used by Many of Today's Older Farmers.

IF WE make as much improvement in our machinery to maintain farm prices in the years ahead as has been made in automobiles and farm production machinery since the turn of the century, our goal of farm prosperity and national welfare will be substantially achieved.

HOW TO get 70 cents for your corn — feed it to $9.00 hogs says Wallace's Farmer. Now the only problem is to find a buyer who will pay the $9.

THE HOG growers who got their shoats off to an early market are ahead this year. Prices dropped $1 a hundred the past week. Today (Nov. 20) the top at Chicago was $8.15, average price under $8.

LESS THAN a third of farmers in the heavy corn growing counties in Illinois are eligible for corn loans. Much corn began moving to market early in November and before at prices ranging from 36 to 44 cents depending on moisture. The corn loan, many believe will have little influence in putting a prop under the market because so many failed to qualify by going along with the '37 conservation program.

SOME FARMERS would like to have seen the corn loan opened up to everyone. Would that have been wise? First, it was made clear to every farmer last spring that only soil conservation cooperators would be eligible for a corn loan in the fall. What would be the effect on future programs if the government failed to keep its word? The drouth that killed out last year's seeding had a lot to do with many going over their corn bases. But how much did $1.00 corn have to do with the big reduction in the percentage of cooperators? How many thought that this would be a good year to make a barrel of money?

NORMAL CONSUMPTION of corn in the United States is estimated at 2,380,000,000 bushels. This year the crop totaled (latest estimate) 2,651,000,000 bushels. The 271,000,000 bushel surplus above requirements broke the back of the corn market, sent the price spiralling downward from as high as $1.41 to 41-42c a bushel. If the Pope McGill bill were in operation, the corn loan rate today would be close to 60c a bushel on marketable corn to cooperators.

"THERE IS no basis whatever for the belief that duty reductions in the reciprocal trade agreements have been a major cause of the increase in agricultural imports in the past year," declares Secretary of State Cordell Hull in an open letter to Senator Arthur Capper. . . .

"Imports of dutiable foodstuffs on which no tariff reductions were made increased by 77 per cent; whereas imports of that group of foodstuffs on the greater portion of which the duties were reduced increased by only 41 per cent. . It is clear from these figures that factors other than trade agreements must have been chiefly responsible for the increases in imports which took place," Hull concludes. Write to the Department of State, Washington, D. C. for a copy of this letter.—E.G.T.

Farm Bureau *Fights* for Pope-McGill Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22: — The Farm Bureau Federation put in some hard licks here last week to get bills reported out of the House and Senate Committees that will give farmers more protection against low prices. Progress was made in the House Committee on Agriculture when members voted to write into the bill they are working on compulsory marketing quotas for corn.

The Farm Bureau is fighting for a surplus control program that will bring farmers prices for their basic crops substantially at parity. It contends that the bill should spell out in as much detail as possible the things farmers want, not leave too much to later decision. These principles are embodied in the Pope-McGill bill over in the Senate which with some modification is expected to be reported out of the Senate Committee on Agriculture within a few days.

This bill provides for a socalled ever normal granary with definite marketing quotas for corn and wheat when the granary overflows, certain minimum loan guarantees to the farmer which vary with the amount of the annual surplus, and parity payments the amount of which will depend on the funds made available.

It continues the soil conservation program with minor amendments but in lieu of class I payments, cooperators who keep within their soil depleting bases would receive parity payments. The cotton section of the bill being redrafted by Senator John Bankhead of Alabama would establish even more rigid production control along the line of the old Bankhead Act which the Supreme Court threw into the scrap heap.

President Earl Smith has been in Washington nearly two weeks with AFBF President Ed O'Neal and other leaders, while the Committee in Congress and the Department of Agriculture are milling over details of the new farm program. The bill originally considered by the House committee fell so far short of farmers needs and expectations that the Farm Bureau Federation released a sharply critical statement through President O'Neal charging that "the bill fails completely to provide for any effective maintenance or stability of farm prices". . . . that "it fails completely to safeguard producers against the price-wrecking effect of surpluses" which the program would accumulate and is "wholly inadequate and impotent to bring prices even within shooting distance of parity."

"The Farm Bureau will fight to the last ditch for reasonable and stable farm prices and will oppose all weak and makeshift measures that can accomplish nothing but delude the farmer with false hopes," the statement said.

The real hope for an effective measure at this time seems to rest in the Senate where there is substantial agreement among members of the Agricultural Committee that a bill with marketing quotas, crop loan and parity payment schedules, and soil depleting allotments is needed.

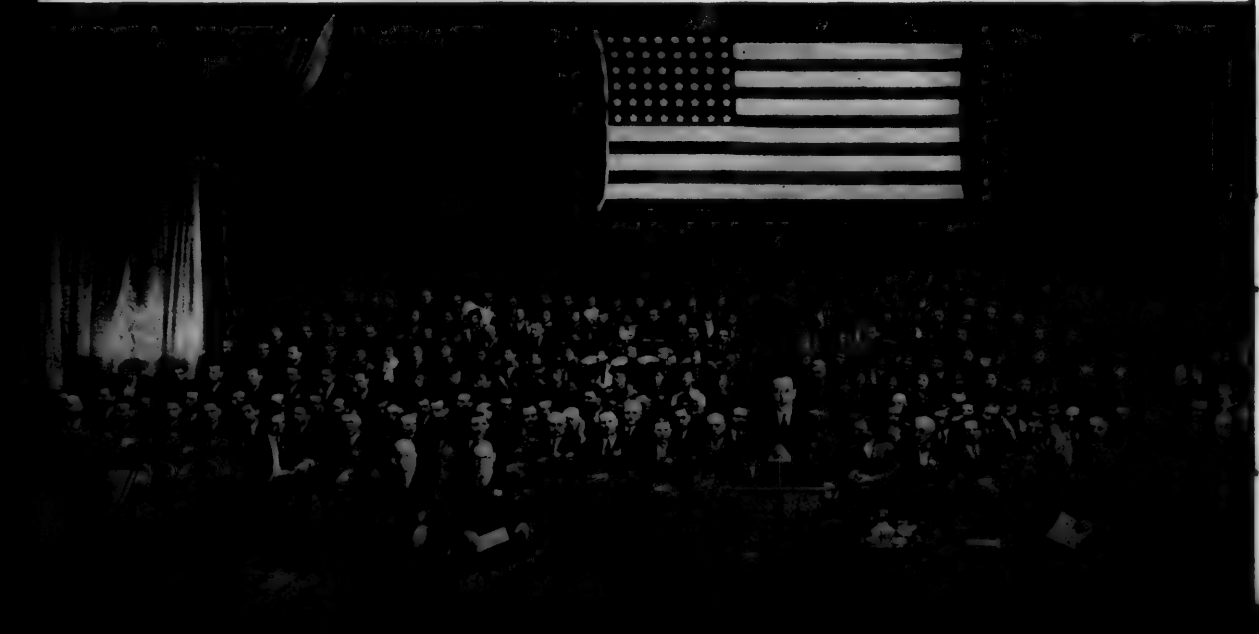
With blackboard and chalk, President Earl Smith appeared before the Senate Committee Nov. 17 and for an hour and 25 minutes explained the loan and payment schedules in the Pope-McGill bill. "We are standing squarely for the provisions of this bill," he said. "We will not oppose amendments to make it more workable but we will not compromise the parity principles."

Thinking farmers are insisting that in return for their efforts in producing and storing crop surpluses to protect the consumer against periodic famine, short crops, and high prices, the nation should do no less than assure farmers near parity prices and protection against the otherwise price wrecking influences of the ever normal granary.

The Farm Bureau believes that Schedule A in the Pope-McGill bill which fixes the loan rate at a definite percentage of the parity price should be retained. This loan rate goes down as the crop surplus increases. For example, when the

(Continued on page 5, column 3)

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1937 Corn Loan

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Two and one-half cubic feet of corn testing 14½ per cent or less in moisture will be regarded as a bushel of corn eligible for a loan of 50c. For each one per cent increase in the moisture content of the corn in excess of 14½ per cent there will be a deduction of 2 per cent in the bushels of corn as determined by the cubic content of the sealed cribs. No loans will be made on corn having a moisture content in excess of 20½ per cent.

The following table shows the adjustment in volume which would be made on 2500 cubic feet of space with corn the moisture content of which ranges up to 20½ per cent.

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Loans will be available only to farmers who participated in, and whose farms qualified for payments under, the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the States of Illinois, Iowa, and certain "corn limit" areas in the States of Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

The loans will bear 4 percent interest and will be available between December 1, 1937 and April 1, 1938. The loans will mature 10 months from their respective dates, but in no event later than November 1, 1938.

The Illinois Agricultural Association urged that the loan be fixed at 60c per bushel of 4400 cubic inches of marketable corn stored in an acceptable crib having a good roof, a tight floor, and otherwise suitable for proper storage.

The IAA is informed that pressure from deficit corn areas for lower loans, together with the attitude of the Reconstruction Finance Company, the source of all commodity loan funds, resulted in the disappointing decision reached.

After having urged since last April that the 1937 corn loan be not encumbered with technical requirements and red tape such as moisture provisions, President Earl C. Smith made the following statement on Nov. 4:—

"Farmers of Illinois and the corn belt are keenly disappointed over failure of the Administration to announce a corn loan in an amount substantially equivalent to the support given the 1937 cotton crop.

"If press reports of a 50 cent per bushel loan with a graduation downward on corn testing in excess of 14.5 per cent moisture, are correct, the program will result in a breakdown of the popular support corn loans have previously received from farmers throughout the corn belt.

"Every economic factor justifies a corn loan of 60 cents per bushel. And every practical experience fails to justify technical requirements in the administration of such a program.

"Statistical surpluses which are largely responsible for the current collapse of the corn price are a myth. Normally we carry over from 150 to 200 million bushels of corn. The short crop of 1936 followed by the September squeeze in the cash market completely removed any appreciable remaining portion of a normal carryover. This fact, coupled with a season in which corn is matured fully two weeks early, has meant that large quantities of new corn have been and are being fed and sold which normally would not be touched until later in the year when the supplies of old corn are exhausted.

"The corn loan program as reported in the press reflects a tendency of the Administration to weaken in its determination to use every practical and sound means to support basic commodity price levels. Experience has proved that substantial loans on corn can be a great factor in supporting price levels during harvest and in seasons of large volume marketing. It is to be regretted that at least 60 cent loans have not been authorized, thus automatically increasing the total value of the 1937 corn crop by at least one-quarter billion dollars.

"The corn loan program as announced, furnishes convincing evidence of the necessity of spelling out in much detail the provisions of a permanent farm law, thus limiting the discretionary power vested in its administration."

Fight for Pope-McGill Bill

(Continued from page 4)

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This backing away from parity prices and growing consumer-mindedness is illustrated by the remarks of Secretary Henry Wallace in his address before the corn belt meeting at Indianapolis Nov. 8 when he said: "With ordinary growing conditions, farmers can maintain parity prices for hogs and corn only through regimenting themselves and their production more drastically than they have thought of doing thus far. I do not believe farmers of the Corn Belt are prepared to regiment themselves so rigorously. Besides, I do not think they need to. When farmers take into account their gains in efficiency both in growing corn and in feeding corn to hogs, they will see that a price level for hogs and corn moderately below pre-war parity will give them their maximum income and at the same time protect the consumer. . . .

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(Continued on page 33, Column 2)

Senate Committee Hears Illinois Farmers

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Oct. 30:—The United States senate committee heard from the lips of farmers here today and yesterday the kind of a national farm program they want. From the time that dignified, silvery-haired Senator Elmer Thomas opened the hearing in the Centennial Building yesterday, an overflow crowd of 800 Illinois farmers enjoyed a two-day show in which they were the principal actors.

Farmers are usually on the receiving end of the oratory. This time it was their meeting. Active farmers from every part of Illinois had their say, in straight-from-the-shoulder language as the Senate Committee members, Thomas of Oklahoma, Frazier of North Dakota, and Ellender of Louisiana, plied them with questions.

Illinois farmers want parity prices for farm products, maintained by production and crop surplus control. And they want it made compulsory, if need be, to assure fair prices for their products. An overwhelming majority sounded this keynote. They also asked for a corn loan of 60 cents a bushel, which, as IAA President Earl Smith explained, would add $500,000,000 to the value of the corn crop overnight.

Price the Big Thing

"Price is the big thing on the farm!" "Crop surpluses are a good thing but they should not be allowed to wreck prices!"

"If the government will help balance the budget of farmers, we'll help balance the budget of the government!"

"We need a corn loan now!"

"We'll get less money for this year's big corn crop than we got from the smaller crop last year!"

These and similar expressions — scores of them — went into the record as witness after witness spoke his mind

With few exceptions some 40 to 50 farmers who testified came out emphatically for the pending Farm Bureau sponsored Pope-McGill bill. A number of Farmers Union members asked for "cost of production," but had no concrete suggestions as to how they might get it.

Senatorial courtesy prompted Chairman Thomas to start the hearing with a word from state officials and members of the Illinois delegation in Congress. Senator Dieterich took a bow. Governor Henry Horner got a warm welcome when he said there must be production control and stabilization of farm prices. The governor showed his interest in the hearing by staying around for several hours. Rep. Scott Lucas' demand for a 60 cent corn loan brought a burst of applause. Rep. Leo Allen of Galena made a hit when he said he is willing to follow the advice of Earl Smith and the Illinois Agricultural Association on farm legislation.

Okeh Pope-McGill Bill

Rep. Chester Thompson of Rock Island was applauded when he said: "I am interested in a program that will maintain farm purchasing power, and I am in accord with the Pope-McGill bill." Rep. Ralph Church of Evanston spoke briefly. Congressman Ray S. McKeough of Chicago drew cheers with these words: "There is not a single farmer among the million persons in my district, but we Chicagoans are as vitally interested in solving the farm problem as you are. We'll join with those from the rural districts and co-operate with you in working out a farm program."

J. W. "Hank" Lloyd, state director of agriculture, started the testimony by supporting a production control program and the Pope-McGill bill. "It should be the kind of a bill farmers want and should make farming pay," he said. Director Lloyd aggressively developed the need for protecting the corn belt against imports of starches and molasses.

President Earl C. Smith next came on, representing the Illinois Agricultural Association. He was greeted by a burst of applause that shook the building.

"I see you know him," smiled Sen. Thomas.

Mr. Smith testified that he resided on a farm at Detroit, Pike county, Illinois, owned 782 acres of land of which 360 acres are under cultivation, producing corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa, soybeans, hogs and cattle. He said he had been a tenant for 15 years and still operated 180 acres of rented land; that it had been his privilege to speak as president of the largest state farm organization in America for the past 11 years. On September 30 the Association's paid membership, he testified, was 72,000.

"Through neglect we have allowed a small percentage of the crop in the past to depress prices," said Mr. Smith. "If we will stabilize feed grain prices, we will not only help the grain producer but will go far toward stabilizing the livestock and dairy industries on a profitable basis. We do not have an actual surplus of corn in the United States at this time, yet the price has dropped from $1.43 sixty days ago to 42-43 cents a bushel today. There was no carryover of old crop corn to speak of. Many farmers started feeding the new crop early in September."

Mr. Smith called attention to the fact that of the $280,000,000 loaned on the 1933 crop of 2,800,000,000 bushels, not a penny was lost.

"Farmers don't want regimentation, and they will not permit dictation," he continued. "But they do want business principles put into the business of agriculture. They want to control surpluses and prevent them from getting into the hands of speculators. Agriculture is too widespread and complex to achieve organization of farmers for controlling crop surpluses. For that reason we come to the government and ask that Congress spell out just what it means in any legislation adopted so as to not leave too much to administration.

"Farmers are willing to produce a surplus. All that we ask is that the nation bear the cost of controlling surpluses. Farmers don't want a subsidy nor money out of the treasury. They are willing to accept the responsibility of feeding America and supplying such foreign demand as exists for farm products. But they do insist on getting a fair price. An adequate corn loan is the greatest immediate contribution the government can make to the corn belt."

Approve Control Program

E. A. Eckert of St. Clair county, master of the State Grange, followed Mr. Smith. He said that the Grange had around 8,000 members, that the organization believes in soil conservation and surplus control, but did not know just how it should be done. He supported the corn loan and said he agreed with Mr. Smith that there is no surplus of corn. "I hope we can prevent putting more acreage into crops than is necessary," Eckert said. "No farmer should get a crop loan who doesn't co-operate in the program."

Lee M. Gentry of Ogle county, chairman of the State Soil Conservation Committee, testified that there were 118,068,000 acres of land in the 1936 program, that approximately 1,100,000 acres of cultivated land were diverted from soil depleting to soil conserving crops

Ask for Surplus Control Law and 60c Corn Loan to Stave Off Depression

last year, and that more than 2,000,000 acres of additional land was seeded to grass and clover.

"The present program," Mr. Gentry said, "does not give sufficient control to soil depleting crops. About 50 per cent of the farms in the state co-operated in the 1937 program. If the ever-normal granary can level off peaks and valleys in production, supply and price, farmers want it. Farmers want crop control, but they also want to retain the soil conservation program."

Sam Russell of Adams county appeared as president of the State Farm Advisers' Association. Fred Winterroth of Chebanse represented the Farmers' Union, which, he said, has close to 10,000 members. He asserted that his organization wants a minimum fixed price; that it is not satisfied with parity, but wants cost of production. He stated that it costs around 90 cents a bushel to produce corn and from $1.45 to $1.50 to grow wheat. S. Fred Cummings of Grundy county talked about the food gamblers driving prices down, about foreign imports, said the government ought to close up the Chicago Board of Trade.

Wants Parity Prices

Harry Gehring of Knox county proved an excellent witness. He declared for a farm program with parity prices and parity buying power for its aim — for legislation with sufficient teeth in it to prevent non-cooperators from capitalizing on the efforts of the cooperators.

Ralph Allen of Tazewell county supported production control. A. B. Schofield of Ford county said: "A corn loan should have been worked out earlier in the season," at which Senator Ellender countered by asking why the need for a corn loan had not been brought to the attention of Congress before it adjourned. This statement gave President Earl Smith an opportunity to come back a little later.

"The proceedings of the Senate Committee hearings last spring," Smith said, "are full of testimony warning of the serious condition that would follow a heavy corn crop. We attempted to amend the deficiency appropriation bill to provide for a corn loan, but Chairman Jesse Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation said there was no need for it; that the RFC had plenty of money. Twenty-three Illinois congressmen signed a petition and asked for action on our bill before adjournment."

Senator Thomas commented: "Why the corn loan has not been made before now, I cannot understand.

D. H. Stephenson of Hancock county testified that he held his corn as a result of the 1933 corn loan and got 83 cents a bushel for part of it — had enough feed through the 1934 drouth. "Farmers are making progress when they get an opportunity to get their case before a committee of the U. S. Senate," he said.

Royal Oakes of Scott county asserted that corn should be about 90 cents a bushel and wheat at least $1.25. George Lesch, dairyman of Iroquois county, said: "If it had not been for the corn loan three years ago, two-thirds of the crop would have had to go on the market at around 35 cents." He was for crop control because "with cheap grain thousands of farmers would go into dairying and eventually wreck prices as they did in 1933."

Matt Grennan of Whiteside county said corn at 40 cents will eventually drop hogs down to $5 a hundred. He testified that farm purchasing power was already down and it had contributed to laying off over 1,000 men in the wire mill at Sterling.

George Chapman of White county said White county farmers got more cash from nubbins last year than they will get from their better crop this year.

Robert Spencer of White county, president of the Indiana Farmers' Union, was against production control. He wound up by saying "anybody who will stay with a red calf long enough will get rich."

Robert Endicott of Pulaski county said the Pope-McGill bill is good legislation and should be passed.

Cliff Davis, Morgan county, said: "60 cents to 70 cents per bushel for corn one year with another is a satisfactory price."

"Should Control Production"

Burt Hoan, Mercer county said: "A corn loan would help me because it would keep the in-and-outer out of the cattle feeding business. We needed the corn loan 60 days ago." he said. "Many have already sold. Agriculture should control production the same as industry."

George Witte, Sangamon county, said: "We need stabilization of farm prices. We need a loan on corn large enough to insure a return on our investment."

At this point Sen. Thomas took time to give his views on the money question, which were warmly applauded. Sen. Ellender got a hand with this statement: "We'll go back to Washington, take off our coats and help you fellows."

Arthur Burwash, Champaign county, made a logical and able presentation of recent conditions and the need for surplus control. "This year," said Burwash, "our 75 bushel corn crop will bring about $30 an acre. Last year our 45 bushel corn crop at $1.00 a bushel brought $45 an acre. We'll get in Champaign county $563,000 less for a big crop this year than we got for a much smaller crop last year." He put the cost of growing corn at 38 to 72 cents a bushel on good farms, depending on yield.

C. J. Elliott, Streator, said: "We need production control."

G. C. Johnstone, Bloomington, introduced a resolution at the night session calling for a 60 cent loan on corn. It was approved by 290 out of 300 present. Sen. Thomas said he would telegraph the resolution to Washington.

W. S. Miles, Sangamon county, said: "60 days ago our elevator was paying $1.43 for corn — yesterday only 43 cents. No farmer can carry on a successful business that way. It should be compulsory to go along on surplus control. The government ought to make us keep up the fertility of our soil."

Everett Kerns, Douglas county, spoke for the Pope-McGill bill.

"Surplus Okeh — but . . ."

James O. Mathewson, DeKalb county, said: "Under present conditions we ought to have about 90 cents a bushel for corn. I am for the Pope-McGill bill. Good prices for livestock will not last with the present low price of corn. A surplus is a good thing, but it should not be allowed to drive down prices."

Justin Becker, Lee county, spoke for a crop control program. He said: "Accounts receivable in our Lee county grain co-operative are much higher than they were a year ago."

L. B. Eidman, St. Clair county, said: "Corn should bring about 65 cents a bushel, wheat $1.15 to $1.20. There is not much chance today for a tenant to buy a farm and pay for it at present prices."

Irvin H. Phillips, Bureau county, said: "I am for the pending bill. Surplus control must be made compulsory or it won't work."

A. C. Helleman, Tazewell county Farmer Unionite, called attention to Argentine and African corn going into the processing plants in the Peoria territory. Helleman got all tangled up in his testimony, but he finally admitted that he wanted the kind of legislation that would control surpluses and stabilize farm prices at profitable levels.

Mr. Goodwin, Crawford county, said: "The farm problem is a price problem." He quoted the late Alexander Legge as

follows: "You farmers must control production. Everyone else does. Why go on producing more when you don't know what to do with it?"

Mr. Douglas of McLean county said: "Farmers need a production control program. Ninety per cent will go along voluntarily. If we get parity prices we won't need benefit payments. No one should be allowed to rob the soil."

Douglas said that a three-year study among Farm Bureau-Farm Management cooperators showed that on $150 an acre land it cost approximately $22 an acre to grow corn. The ten-year average yield in McLean county, he asserted is 36½ bushels an acre, which means an average cost of a little over 60 cents a bu. If production goes down to 25 bushels an acre, the cost goes up to 88 cents a bushel. And if the yield advances to 50 cents a bushel, the cost goes down to 44 cents.

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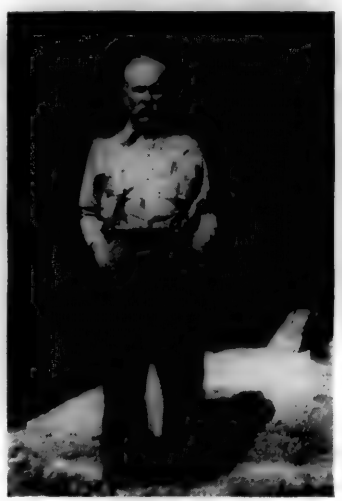
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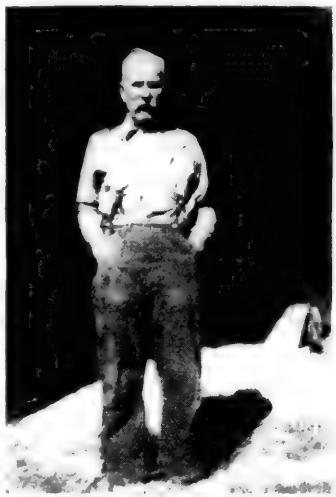
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Successful Cooperation

• • •

They Made One Good Elevator Out of Three at Stonington and the Farmers Own and Control It.*

By LARRY POTTER



THE MAIN PLANT
"Two others are used mostly during rush seasons."

THERE is no better measure of a community than its ability to develop and support a successful cooperative. Such an enterprise requires the best in leadership and good leadership is not the heritage of all communities.

A cooperative is financially successful when it first returns a substantial patronage dividend and its balance sheet reveals an adequate surplus.

Judged by this standard, the Stonington Cooperative Grain Company of Stonington, Christian county, achieved success before it was 20 months old.

On June 1, 1935, the company, financed through the sale of stock and locally borrowed capital, began to buy grain.

By the end of the first year of operation, 200 shares of $50 par value preferred stock were sold, $8,000 clipped off the debt, and the remainder of the debt retired by a new loan of $10,000 granted by the Bank of Cooperatives of St. Louis.

At the close of the first fiscal year, December 31, 1936, $5,363 was returned to stockholders and patrons. The rate on the stock dividends was six per cent and the patronage dividend was one cent per bushel.

The balance sheet showed that the co-op had $22,600 invested in plant and buildings, a debt of $10,000 and a surplus of $10,000.

True, the figures indicated success but experts say that if a commercial institution is to succeed it must fill an economic need.

Farmers around Stonington, at one time, supported three elevators. There were two private grain concerns and a Farmers elevator in operation.

In those days, from the early 1900's until after the world war, it was common practice for farmers with grain to sell, to ask the Farmers' elevator manager what he would pay for grain. Then they would sell to the elevator that offered the best price. The result was that the Farmers' elevator set the price and the others got the grain.

After several years of whip-sawing the Farmers company sold its buildings to one of the other companies. Even then producers were in a position to profit through bargaining with two buyers bidding for their grain.

About 1926, Christian county farmers found they could get more than two dollars a bushel for soybeans, started raising them in a large scale. Acres that had produced 40 to 60 bushels of corn were planted to soybeans which yielded from 15 to 20 bushels of beans. As the soybean acreage grew, the number of bushels of grain coming to the Stonington elevators dropped from 800,000 bushels to around 450,000 bushels.

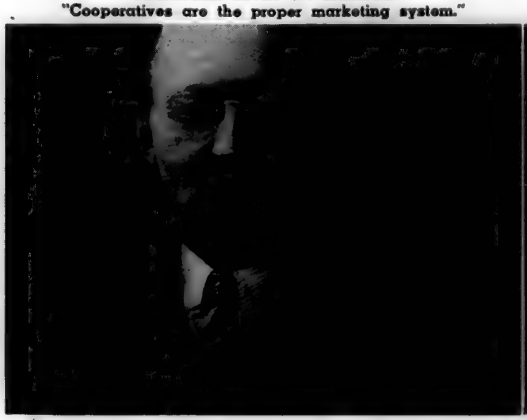
Deprived of profitable volume, the two elevator companies buried the hatchet, agreed to stop bidding against each other for farmers' grain.

During depression years the companies merged, forming a monopoly of the grain marketing facilities in Stonington.

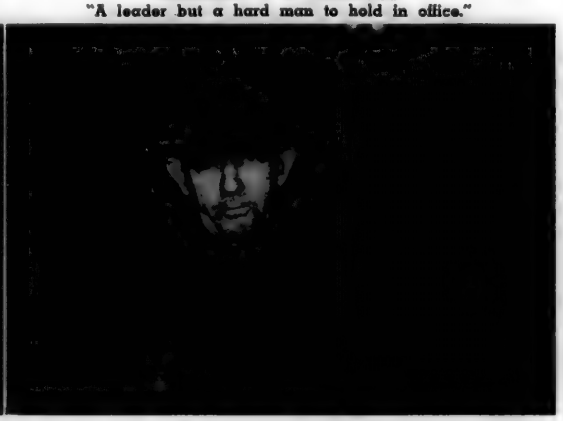
That was the signal for thinking farmers to organize. Led by Frank Garwood, local grain producers organized the Stonington Cooperative Grain Company. Garwood was elected president, J. J. Dwyer, vice-president, S. M. Holben, secretary, William Colbrook, Frank McChristy, Charles Stapleton, and Hans Hansen, directors.

* One of a series of stories on successful farmer-owned co-operatives in Illinois.

MANAGER IRVIN W. LARRICK
"Cooperatives are the proper marketing system."



PRESIDENT F. S. GARWOOD
"A leader but a hard man to hold in office."



They planned to build a fourth elevator but when the other company learned of the scheme, it offered to sell its elevators to the co-op. The new company borrowed $18,000, sold $6,000 of stock and the deal was made. The cooperative had found its place, filled an economic need.

When an enterprise is financially and economically sound its future depends on its management — the human element.

Irvin W. Larrick, former elevator manager with the Stonington Elevator Company, was employed by the co-op. To him was given the responsibility of carrying out the policies and rules established by the board of directors.

Larrick had served his former employers for ten years and had made an unimpeachable record of intelligent elevator management and sound trade practice. According to Vice President Dwyer, Larrick had the confidence of directors and patrons of the cooperative right from the start.

Policies formed early in the life of Stonington Cooperative Grain Company, to which the manager strictly adheres, have already done much to insure its continued success. Frank Garwood points out these fundamental rules under which the company operates:

Rules for Success

(1) Pay all patrons the quoted price for each grade of grain regardless of the distance they must haul it; the company is organized to serve local farmers.

(2) Base the price paid for any patron's grain on the quotation prevailing when his last load crosses the scale.

(3) Sell all grain within 48 hours after it is taken in; allow no patron to store his grain in the elevator.

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Compare these profits with the three and three and one-half cent average margins the cooperative takes. And even with these low margins the co-op paid a cent per bushel patronage dividend. Is it any wonder that the privately owned elevator company decided to sell out when the co-op was organized?

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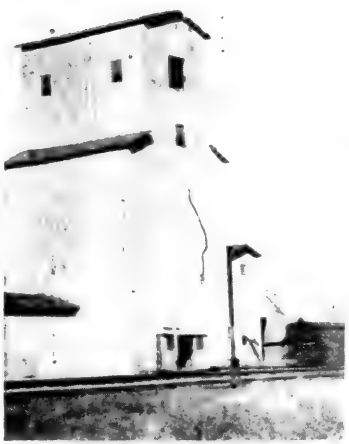
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Successful Cooperation

• • •

They Made One Good Elevator Out of Three at Stonington and the Farmers Own and Control It.*

By LARRY POTTER



THE MAIN PLANT
"Two others are used mostly during rush seasons."

THERE is no better measure of a community than its ability to develop and support a successful cooperative. Such an enterprise requires the best in leadership and good leadership is not the heritage of all communities.

A cooperative is financially successful when it first returns a substantial patronage dividend and its balance sheet reveals an adequate surplus.

Judged by this standard, the Stonington Cooperative Grain Company of Stonington, Christian county, achieved success before it was 20 months old.

On June 1, 1935, the company, financed through the sale of stock and locally borrowed capital, began to buy grain.

By the end of the first year of operation, 200 shares of $50 par value preferred stock were sold, $8,000 clipped off the debt, and the remainder of the debt retired by a new loan of $10,000 granted by the Bank of Cooperatives of St. Louis.

At the close of the first fiscal year, December 31, 1936, $5,363 was returned to stockholders and patrons. The rate on the stock dividends was six per cent and the patronage dividend was one cent per bushel.

The balance sheet showed that the co-op had $22,600 invested in plant and buildings, a debt of $10,000 and a surplus of $10,000.

True, the figures indicated success but experts say that if a commercial institution is to succeed it must fill an economic need.

Farmers around Stonington, at one time, supported three elevators. There were two private grain concerns and a Farmers elevator in operation.

In those days, from the early 1900's until after the world war, it was common practice for farmers with grain to sell, to ask the Farmers' elevator manager what he would pay for grain. Then they would sell to the elevator that offered the best price. The result was that the Farmers' elevator set the price and the others got the grain.

After several years of whip-sawing the Farmers company sold its buildings to one of the other companies. Even then producers were in a position to profit through bargaining with two buyers bidding for their grain.

About 1926, Christian county farmers found they could get more than two dollars a bushel for soybeans, started raising them in a large scale. Acres that had produced 40 to 60 bushels of corn were planted to soybeans which yielded from 15 to 20 bushels of beans. As the soybean acreage grew, the number of bushels of grain coming to the Stonington elevators dropped from 800,000 bushels to around 450,000 bushels.

Deprived of profitable volume, the two elevator companies buried the hatchet, agreed to stop bidding against each other for farmers' grain.

During depression years the companies merged, forming a monopoly of the grain marketing facilities in Stonington.

That was the signal for thinking farmers to organize. Led by Frank Garwood, local grain producers organized the Stonington Cooperative Grain Company. Garwood was elected president, J. J. Dwyer, vice-president, S. M. Holben, secretary, William Colbrook, Frank McChristy, Charles Stapleton, and Hans Hansen, directors.

* One of a series of stories on successful farmer-owned co-operatives in Illinois.

MANAGER IRVIN W. LARRICK
"Cooperatives are the proper marketing system."



PRESIDENT F. S. GARWOOD
"A leader but a hard man to hold in office."



They planned to build a fourth elevator but when the other company learned of the scheme, it offered to sell its elevators to the co-op. The new company borrowed $18,000, sold $6,000 of stock and the deal was made. The cooperative had found its place, filled an economic need.

When an enterprise is financially and economically sound its future depends on its management — the human element.

Irvin W. Larrick, former elevator manager with the Stonington Elevator Company, was employed by the co-op. To him was given the responsibility of carrying out the policies and rules established by the board of directors.

Larrick had served his former employers for ten years and had made an unimpeachable record of intelligent elevator management and sound trade practice. According to Vice President Dwyer, Larrick had the confidence of directors and patrons of the cooperative right from the start.

Policies formed early in the life of Stonington Cooperative Grain Company, to which the manager strictly adheres, have already done much to insure its continued success. Frank Garwood points out these fundamental rules under which the company operates:

Rules for Success

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HIRED HAND

Pretty Marie Austin, physical culture teacher, shows how she keeps fit during vacation on a Kendall county farm. Prize photo by Mary Ada Pope.



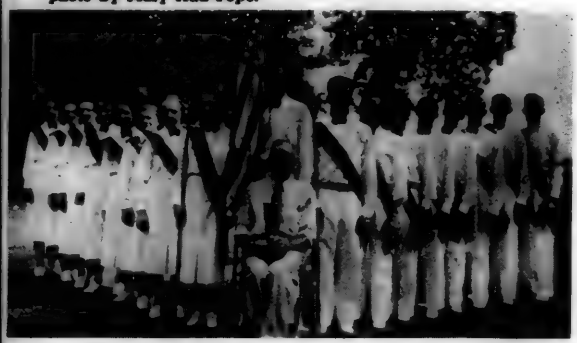
PIONEER FAIR GOERS

George Becker, left, has attended every Henry county fair since 1858. Al Ammerman, oldest business man in Cambridge, has seen every fair since 1869. Mr. Becker attended the second fair held in Henry county, hasn't missed one in 79 years even though he spent a year in the Union army. Prize photo by Dick Crabb.



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It's a good thing James and Kenneth Pyszka were not seeking shelter under the big tree in Grandma's pasture when lightning struck. The boys' grandmother, Mrs. Paul Pyszka of Boone County sent in this prize picture.



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Right: Lucille Benson, Knox county 4-H Club member, attended the American Youth Foundation Camp in August, represented Illinois 4-H Clubs, was selected on the basis of scholarship, leadership, athletic activities and personality. Girls from 34 states, China and Japan attended the camp located near Shelby, Mich., known as Camp Minewanca.



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And Saturday was churning day. Manager Chelsea S. Williams of the Producers' Creamery, Carbondale with an old churn found in Pope county.

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DOWN ON THE OHIO

Fishing for catfish, buffalo, suckers, bass is still one way to make a living. This catch taken at Golconda, Pope county will be peddled to hotels and restaurants in Southern Illinois.



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Old Roany adopted an orphan family of six day old piggies. Prize picture from G. A. Roellig, Shelby county.



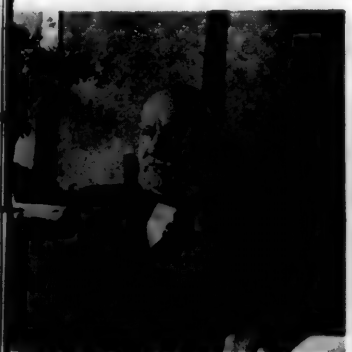
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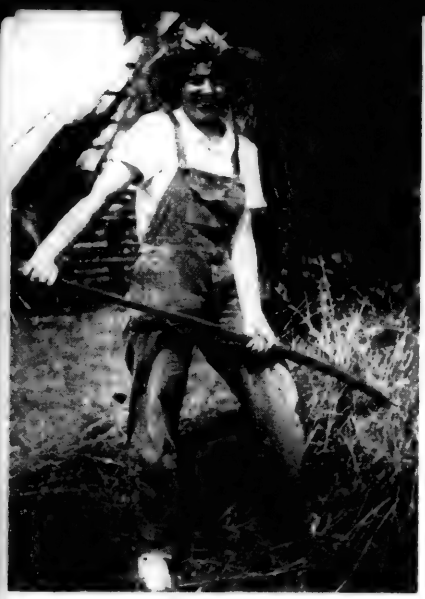
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This board of arbitration appointed by the dairy industry of St. Louis raised the price of class I milk from $2.45 to $2.70 per cwt. Left to right, Earl Spencer, attorney representing dealers, Prof. F. F. Lininger, Pennsylvania State College, and Wilfred Shaw, IAA, representing producers.



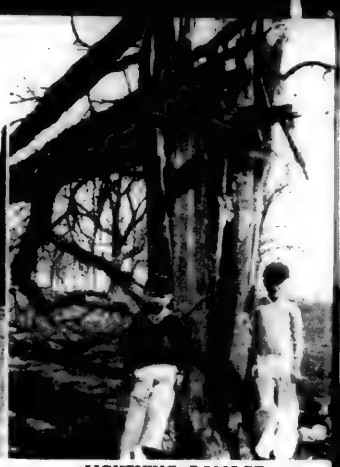
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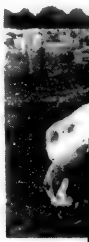
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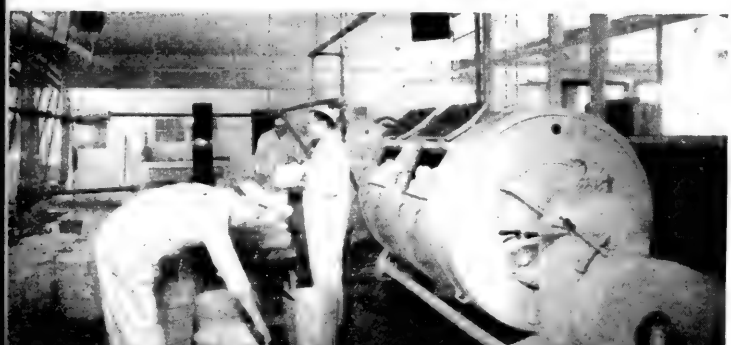
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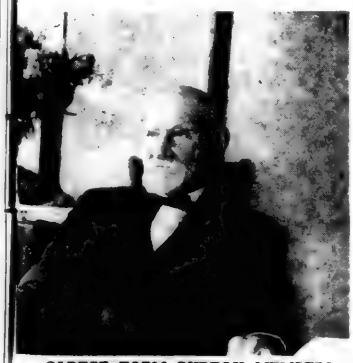
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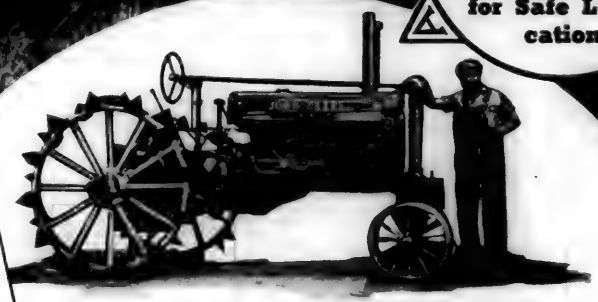
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George Weisenfeld, John Deere Dealer, Breese, Illinois, says, "We fill our equipment with Blue Seal oils and "T" Tractor Fuel purchased from St. Clair Service Company.

CLAUDE STREET
JOHN DEERE QUALITY IMPLEMENTS
339 N. Walnut — Phone 3814
CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS

Sept. 16, 1937

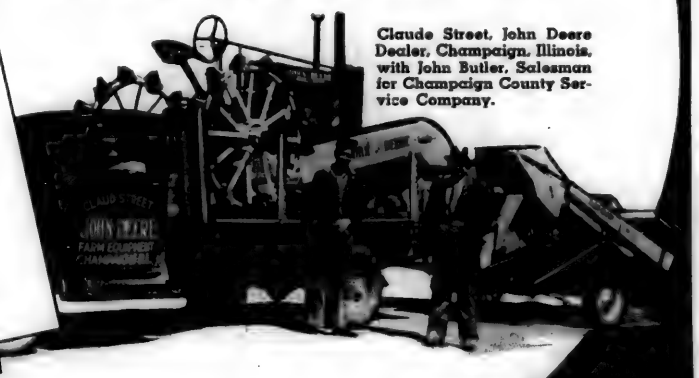
Ill. Farm Supply Co.
Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen:

We're delivering another one of our John Deere tractors and corn picker to a Farm Bureau member.

Ever since I have been in Champaign we have used the Ill. Farm Supply Co. products. We use Aladdin Gasoline and Penn Bond Oil in our equipment.

The photograph inclosed is the tractor we're delivering today.

Sincerely
(Signed) CLAUDE STREET



Claude Street, John Deere Dealer, Champaign, Illinois, with John Butler, Salesman for Champaign County Service Company.

...istributors are genuinely interested in ...omy. Many of them, as members of ...e contributing to the success of ... This is wise team work. ...hey buy modern trac-

Blue Seal and "T" Tractor Fuel bring TOP Performance with Economy in Modern John Deere Tractors

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 SO. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Farming in 1938

Here Is The Way The Farm, Dairy and Livestock Situation Looks to Federal Government Forecasters

INDUSTRIAL income, the national income and farm income probably will be lower in 1938 than during the present year. The current business recession may run well into 1938 although "relatively short recessions usually characterize a general upswing in business."

This, briefly, is the prediction of government economists and statisticians who each year attempt to size up the situation and help farmers plan their business in the year ahead.

Some of the things farmers buy will be priced higher next year, but others such as cotton goods, rayon, and some foods will be cheaper, so that total living costs, are not expected to change much unless there is a marked change in the general price level.

Corn is now and will be considerably cheaper during the next year than in the past year. Feed supplies are more plentiful and the livestock-feed price ratios are expected to be favorable to producers in livestock. They may remain favorable for two to three years if feed production continues near average.

For those who sell a large part of their grain or buy most of their livestock the outlook is not as favorable as during the past several years.

25% Fewer Hogs

With the number of hogs on farms probably as much as 25 per cent below average, and the number of grain consuming animal units 10 per cent below, the supply of corn per hog and per grain-consuming animal is above average. It is expected "to result in a large carry-over of corn at the end of the 1937-38 marketing year."

It will probably be 1940 before hog production increases sufficiently to bring total livestock up to the 1925-29 relationship to feed grain production, assuming that feed production continues near average. A sharp increase in hog numbers is looked for next year, also a restocking of depleted cattle herds if pastures are good in 1938.

Meat Supplies Larger

Meat supplies will be larger in 1938 than in 1937 but still below average. The increase will occur during the latter part of next year and will be largely in pork and better grades of beef. Although the trend in livestock numbers will be upward for several years such production will not reach the level of 1925-29 until 1940-41.

Consumer demand for meats in 1938 is expected to be weaker than in 1937. This will result in a lower level of meat and livestock prices.

Total slaughter of both cattle and calves in '38 is expected to be smaller than in '37 largely because depleted ranges will be restocking with cows and heifers. The number of well-finished cattle will be much larger next year. Most of them will be marketed from May to October. Average weights of cattle slaughtered will be considerably heavier to offset in part the smaller number sent to the block. Prices of cows and low grade steers during the first half of '38 probably will advance seasonally and average higher than during the first half of '37. In the second half they are expected to average lower than in the second half of this year.

The present wide spread in cattle prices will narrow considerably during the next nine months. The low point in the present cattle-number cycle is expected to be reached early in 1938, but the increase in cattle numbers is expected to be smaller than during the two preceding cycles. On Jan. 1, 1937, cattle numbers in the U. S. were estimated at 66,676,000 head. The decrease this year is expected to be not more than 1 per cent which would make around 66,000,000 head Jan. 1, 1938.

Sheep and Lambs

The number of lambs fed this winter probably will be larger than a year earlier. Marketings between now and next April will be heavier. The seasonal advance in prices will probably be less than last year. The demand for lamb and wool will be somewhat less in '38, therefore lower prices are expected. The supply of feeder lambs this year is about the same as last.

Dairy Outlook Good

Hats off to the dairyman. He's coming into his own. The outlook is much better in the next four years than it was in the last four or five. Rising prices for milk cows, more abundant feed, lower feed prices, more milk per cow, and increased consumption of milk and cream are all in the picture of the immediate future according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Better Times for Poultry

Poultry and egg producers have had hard sledding during the past year or more. High feed and low poultry prices have driven many an in-and-outer out of the business. But better days are in store say government forecasters. For one thing feed is cheaper. By early 1938 the feed-egg price situation is expected to be much more favorable than a year earlier. A heavier spring hatch next year, lighter poultry marketings from July '37 to June '38, better prices for broilers, a reduction in turkey numbers with better prices this winter than last, advancing chicken prices through the first half of '38, a bigger turkey hatch next spring, higher egg prices next year — all these are indicated.

Horses and Mules

Horse and mule numbers continued to decline during 1937 and the downward trend is expected to continue until 1940 to 1942 when the number of colts raised should be equal to disappearance of old animals from farms. Prices of work stock will continue on a fairly high level for several years with possibly some tendency to decline. The price of mules will be maintained for a longer period than the price of horses.

The average price of horses and mules on the farm last March was the highest since 1920. On Sept. 15 this year horses averaged $93 compared with $100 last April. Mules averaged $121 April 15 compared with $113 on Sept. 15, 1937. These prices are roughly about 75 per cent of the horse and mules prices from 1909-14.

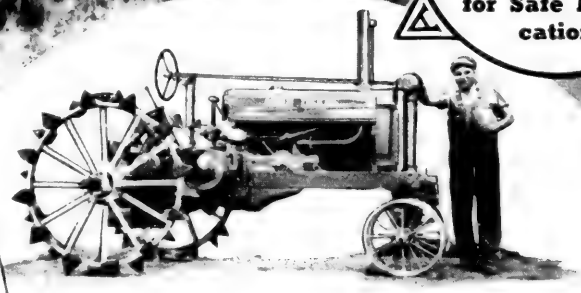
Look Out Wheat Growers

Acreage seeded and to be seeded to wheat for the 1938 crop is expected to be about the same, 81 million acres, as for 1937. With average yields and average abandonment, a crop of close to one billion bushels (1,000,000,000 bu.) is indicated. Of course the weather man might change this picture as he has done in the past. But with a crop of 887 million bushels this year, the outlook is

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Ill Farm Supply Co.
Chicago, Ill

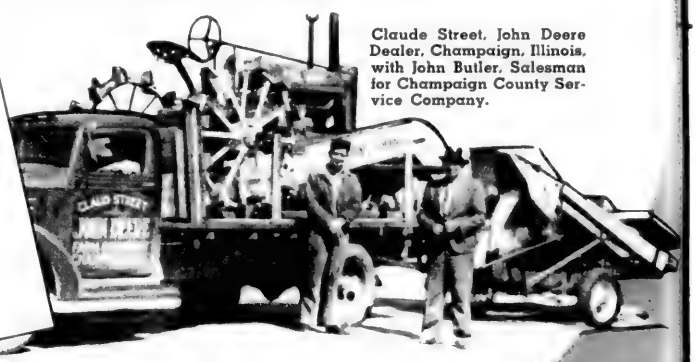
Gentlemen:

We're delivering another one of our John Deere tractors and corn picker to a Farm Bureau member.

Ever since I have been in Champaign we have used the Ill. Farm Supply Co. products. We use Aladdin Gasoline and Penn Bond Oil in our equipment

The photograph inclosed is the tractor we're delivering today.

Sincerely
(Signed) CLAUDE STREET



Claude Street, John Deere Dealer, Champaign, Illinois, with John Butler, Salesman for Champaign County Service Company.

Blue Seal and "T" Tractor Fuel bring TOP Performance with Economy in Modern John Deere Tractors

John Deere Distributors are genuinely interested in farm power economy. Many of them, as members of the Farm Bureau, are contributing to the success of our Agricultural Progress. This is wise team work, indeed, for as farmers prosper, they buy modern tractors and power driven machinery.

Place your order now for Penn Bond or Blue Seal Motor Oils — You can save money by our Future Order Plan — See your Salesman TODAY!



ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY
608 SO. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Farming in 1938

Here Is The Way The Farm, Dairy and Livestock Situation Looks to Federal Government Forecasters

INDUSTRIAL income, the national income and farm income probably will be lower in 1938 than during the present year. The current business recession may run well into 1938 although "relatively short recessions usually characterize a general upswing in business."

This, briefly, is the prediction of government economists and statisticians who each year attempt to size up the situation and help farmers plan their business in the year ahead.

Some of the things farmers buy will be priced higher next year, but others such as cotton goods, rayon, and some foods will be cheaper, so that total living costs, are not expected to change much unless there is a marked change in the general price level.

Corn is now and will be considerably cheaper during the next year than in the past year. Feed supplies are more plentiful and the livestock-feed price ratios are expected to be favorable to producers in livestock. They may remain favorable for two to three years if feed production continues near average.

For those who sell a large part of their grain or buy most of their livestock the outlook is not as favorable as during the past several years.

25% Fewer Hogs

With the number of hogs on farms probably as much as 25 per cent below average, and the number of grain consuming animal units 10 per cent below, the supply of corn per hog and per grain-consuming animal is above average. It is expected "to result in a large carry-over of corn at the end of the 1937-38 marketing year."

It will probably be 1940 before hog production increases sufficiently to bring total livestock up to the 1925-29 relationship to feed grain production, assuming that feed production continues near average. A sharp increase in hog numbers is looked for next year, also a restocking of depleted cattle herds if pastures are good in 1938.

Meat Supplies Larger

Meat supplies will be larger in 1938 than in 1937 but still below average. The increase will occur during the latter part of next year and will be largely in pork and better grades of beef. Although the trend in livestock numbers will be upward for several years such production will not reach the level of 1925-29 until 1940-41.

Consumer demand for meats in 1938 is expected to be weaker than in 1937. This will result in a lower level of meat and livestock prices.

Total slaughter of both cattle and calves in '38 is expected to be smaller than in '37 largely because depleted ranges will be restocking with cows and heifers. The number of well-finished cattle will be much larger next year Most of them will be marketed from May to October. Average weights of cattle slaughtered will be considerably heavier to offset in part the smaller number sent to the block. Prices of cows and low grade steers during the first half of '38 probably will advance seasonally and average higher than during the first half of '37. In the second half they are expected to average lower than in the second half of this year.

The present wide spread in cattle prices will narrow considerably during the next nine months. The low point in the present cattle-number cycle is expected to be reached early in 1938, but the increase in cattle numbers is expected to be smaller than during the two preceding cycles. On Jan. 1, 1937, cattle numbers in the U. S. were estimated at 66,676,000 head. The decrease this year is expected to be not more than 1 per cent which would make around 66,000,000 head Jan. 1, 1938.

Sheep and Lambs

The number of lambs fed this winter probably will be larger than a year earlier. Marketings between now and next April will be heavier. The seasonal advance in prices will probably be less than last year. The demand for lamb and wool will be somewhat less in '38, therefore lower prices are expected. The supply of feeder lambs this year is about the same as last.

Dairy Outlook Good

Hats off to the dairyman. He's coming into his own. The outlook is much better in the next four years than it was in the last four or five. Rising prices for milk cows, more abundant feed, lower feed prices, more milk per cow, and increased consumption of milk and cream are all in the picture of the immediate future according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Better Times for Poultry

Poultry and egg producers have had hard sledding during the past year or more. High feed and low poultry prices have driven many an in-and-outer out of the business. But better days are in store say government forecasters. For one thing feed is cheaper. By early 1938 the feed-egg price situation is expected to be much more favorable than a year earlier. A heavier spring hatch next year, lighter poultry marketings from July '37 to June '38, better prices for broilers, a reduction in turkey numbers with better prices this winter than last, advancing chicken prices through the first half of '38, a bigger turkey hatch next spring, higher egg prices next year -- all these are indicated.

Horses and Mules

Horse and mule numbers continued to decline during 1937 and the downward trend is expected to continue until 1940 to 1942 when the number of colts raised should be equal to disappearance of old animals from farms. Prices of work stock will continue on a fairly high level for several years with possibly some tendency to decline. The price of mules will be maintained for a longer period than the price of horses.

The average price of horses and mules on the farm last March was the highest since 1920. On Sept. 15 this year horses averaged $93 compared with $100 last April. Mules averaged $121 April 15 compared with $113 on Sept. 15, 1937. These prices are roughly about 75 per cent of the horse and mules prices from 1909-14.

Look Out Wheat Growers

Acreage seeded and to be seeded to wheat for the 1938 crop is expected to be about the same, 81 million acres, as for 1937. With average yields and average abandonment, a crop of close to one billion bushels (1,000,000,000 bu.) is indicated. Of course the weather man might change this picture as he has done in the past. But with a crop of 887 million bushels this year, the outlook is

for a substantial carryover. Even if exports reach the predicted 95 million bushels this year, the carryover on July 1 next would be around 100 million bushels larger than in 1937. The 660 million bushels we consume annually in the U. S. can normally be produced on 56 million acres.

Sharply lower prices for wheat produced in 1938 are indicated unless the export demand greatly increases (it might if a major war develops) or production abroad greatly declines. A severe drought in the wheat growing areas next year, of course would result in favorable prices.

Soybean Outlook

A fairly good demand for soybean oil and meal but larger supplies in the coming year; such is the outlook as seen by government economists. Soybeans had an unusually favorable market the past season. With a 27 per cent increase in production, however, and a heavy gain in cottonseed, prices are expected to run considerably lower in the 1937-38 season. A production next year equal to or only slightly larger than the '37 crop, it was indicated would cause little change in the market situation for soy beans. No marked expansion in production seems to be warranted.

Clover and Alfalfa Seed

Production of red clover seed in 1937 was the smallest since 1926 because of the drought last year. Only 25 to 35 million pounds (estimated) were produced this year compared with the 5-year average (1930-34) of 59,500,000 pounds. Production of sweet clover seed in 1937, on the other hand, will run from 52 to 55 million pounds, the largest since 1929. Alfalfa seed of northern origin this year is short, but the decrease was partly offset by increased production in southern areas. The southern grown seed (Texas, Arizona, California) is not suited to Illinois conditions. Price of alfalfa seed to growers on Oct. 5, 1937 averaged $24.25 per 100 pounds for common seed — the highest since 1920. Sweet clover seed average was $7.40 per 100 lbs. which compares with $8.15 in 1936 and $3.85 for the 5 year average. Growers of red clover seed were offered $30.10 per 100 for clean seed on Oct. 12. Alsike seed was around $26.40 per 100 compared with the 5 year average price of $13.75.

Fruit and Truck Outlook

The largest apple crop in years sent prices sharply lower this year. Exports are expected to be much larger than usual. On Jan. 1, 1935 there were 100 million apple trees of all ages reported in the U. S. or less than half the number reported in 1910. Trees of bearing age were reported at 82½ million. Light planting during the past 10 years indicates a further reduction in trees. By 1940 there may be only 74 million apple trees of bearing age and by 1945 only 66 million.

The outlook for all fruits combined during the next five years is for heavier production. Consumer buying power will have everything to do with prices and income to growers. Ordinarily very large crops of fruit bring no more or even less than smaller crops.

Prices for peaches are expected to continue favorable in the years ahead if planting does not expand too rapidly. The number of peach trees in 1935 reached the lowest point in several years. It is expected to expand somewhat in the years ahead.

consumer buying power. Bumper crops

There has been a marked expansion of commercial truck crops for market since 1919 with the result that there has been a downward trend in value of crops per acre. Here again prices are sentitive to consumer buying power.

The total supply of canned vegetables for 1937-38 is expected to be 15 to 20 per cent above that of last year. The supply appears to be larger than necessary to provide for domestic needs and will be used to replenish depleted carryover stocks which reached very low levels at the beginning of the '37-'38 marketing year. The desirability of a reduction in 1938 plantings for canneries is indicated. Expected lower consumer purchasing power will be another drag on canning crop prospects.

From A Settin' Hen To 300,000 Chicks a Year



JOHN A. BIEHLER
"His hatchery . . . from the woodshed to the barn."

TWENTY-SEVEN years ago John Biehler started a hatchery business in Shelby county, with 15 eggs and a settin' hen. As the business grew, John extended operations from the wood shed to the barn. Last year he built a new hatchery that has a yearly capacity of 300,000 chicks.

Last year, too, Biehler started to handle Blue Seal feed as a sideline. At first he would not recommend it to his customers — he wanted to test it to his own satisfaction. With him it was a business principle to sell his customers only what he would buy for himself.

"One day a customer came in to complain about the chicks I sold him. He said they were so 'mealy mouthed' they couldn't swallow. I told him to change feed and asked him to try a dollar's worth of Blue Seal chick starter. He was back the next day for a hundred pounds and he's been using the Blue Seal line ever since," Biehler related.

He has been urging flock owners who have contracted to sell hatching eggs to him to feed Blue Seal laying mash for better production and better eggs.

"The Farm Supply Company has a good line of poultry feeds and I'll use them just as long as they keep putting in the same ingredients as they are now."

Hail to the Corn Shuckers!

● ● ●

Farm Bureaus Play Leading Part in Developing This Popular Sport

By CAP MAST



ARTHUR C. PAGE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR of The Prairie Farmer, broadcast much of the state contest from his perch atop a 20 foot platform.

ILLINOIS has a new corn husking champion. Wm. Rose, Henry County, dethroned Adam Byczynski, Bureau County, 1936 champion, before a crowd of 70,000 on the Frank Grisell farm near Van Orin, Bureau County Nov. 1.

Rose is 27, married and has one child. He farms with his father and is not a stranger to Illinois corn husking fans. In 1935 he set a new county record, was runner-up in the state contest and placed 4th in the National.

His efforts in the National at Marshall, Mo., Nov. 4 were seriously hampered by Old Man Weather's untimely downpour. Although he actually husked 28.9 bushels of corn, the water soaked husks on his 100 pound sample weighed 29¾ oz. which accounted for a deduction of 1341.56 pounds or 66¼% of his gross load. That didn't leave much for the records and a disheartening 8.98 bushels was accredited to him after all deductions were made. But Bill can take it and will be in there again next year defending his state title and hoping for a better break.

The corn husking contest has become an integral part of the harvest season. It has all the glamour of the old husking bee and more. In a comparatively short time, it has gained an enviable position in the world of sports. For many, the farm classic of the bangboards is looked forward to with as much enthusiasm and heart throbs as the deciding fall game of the World Series.

This new comer in the sports field dates its birthday back to a meagre beginning in 1922 when Editor Henry A. Wallace, now Secretary of Agriculture, decided to have a show-down in Iowa between the base-burner champions of the country store and the honest to goodness huskers, to determine the champion by deeds rather than words.

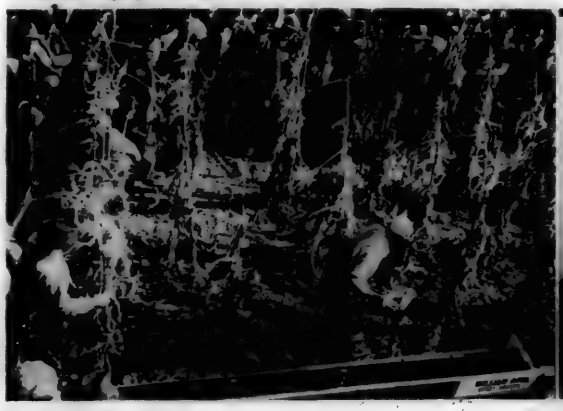
His was the task of setting up the rules for such a contest and oddly enough, Wallace's rule on penalties for corn left behind in the field still stands although it was changed at one time.

(Continued on page 33)



AERIAL VIEW OF THE MEET Just before the final gun the crowd gathered at the enclosure to witness weighing and grading.

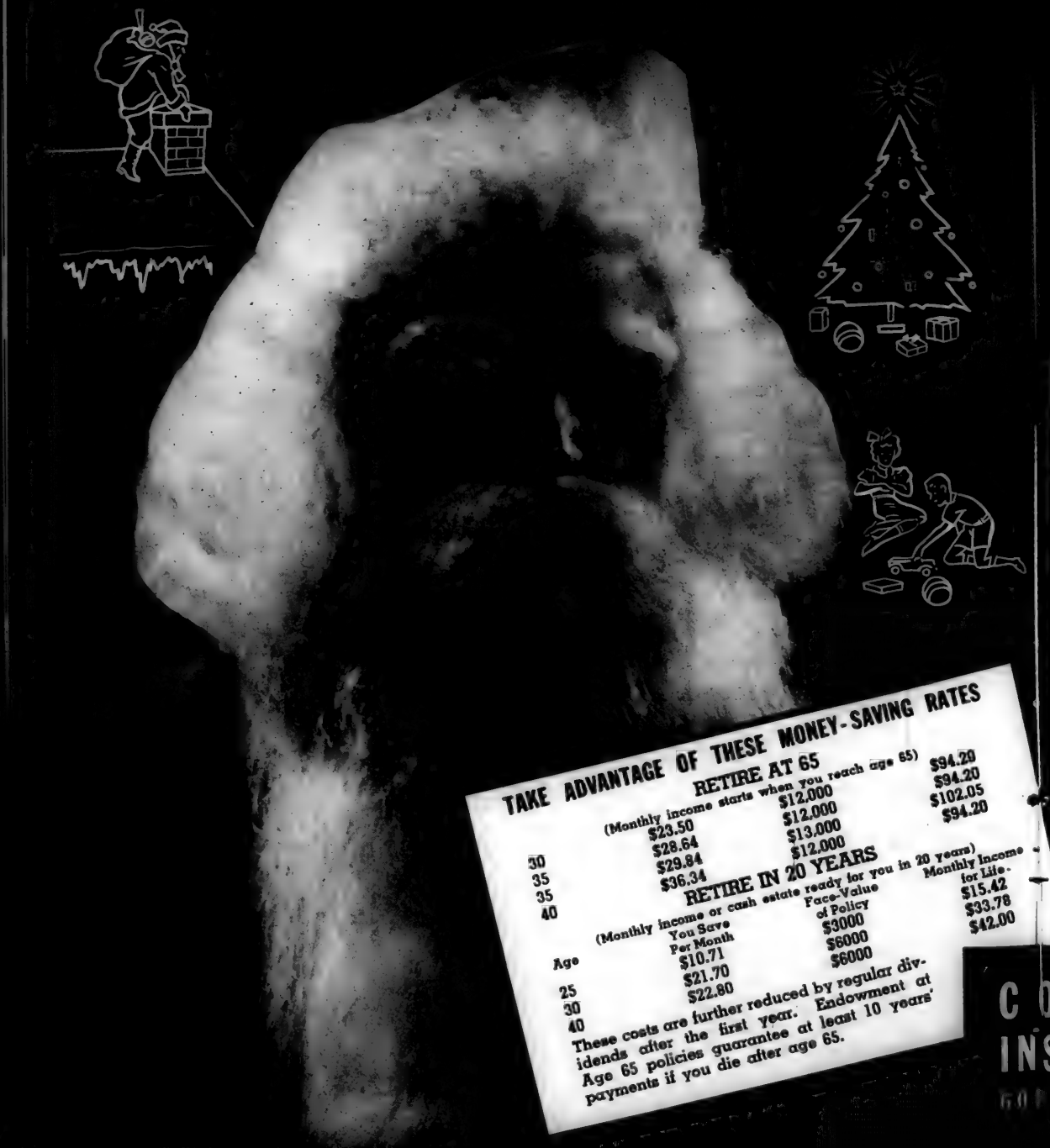
WILLIAM ROSE. . . . HE HUSKED 39.55 bushels in eighty minutes.



ADAM BYCZYNSKI, LEFT, 1936 winner takes a "once over" of Lester Johnson, who husked 42.07 bushels in the Knox county event.



DON'T DEPEND ON



TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE MONEY-SAVING RATES

RETIRE AT 65

(Monthly income starts when you reach age 65)

30	$23.50	$12,000	$94.20
35	$28.64	$12,000	$94.20
35	$29.84	$13,000	$102.05
40	$36.34	$12,000	$94.20

RETIRE IN 20 YEARS

(Monthly income or cash estate ready for you in 20 years)

Age	You Save Per Month	Face-Value of Policy	Monthly Income for Life
25	$10.71	$3000	$15.42
30	$21.70	$6000	$33.78
40	$22.80	$6000	$42.00

These costs are further reduced by regular dividends after the first year. Endowment at Age 65 policies guarantee at least 10 years' payments if you die after age 65.

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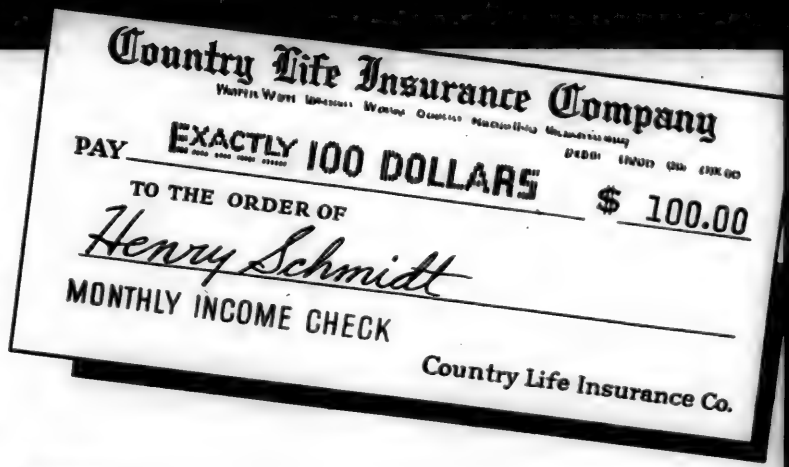
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[O]N SANTA CLAUS

GET FIXED FOR LIFE WITH COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE THAT PAYS YOU A MONTHLY INCOME AS LONG AS YOU LIVE



OLD SANTY IS A KIND old fellow. He takes pretty good care of the little tots at Christmas time. But he's not so easy on the old folks. Figures they ought to look after themselves. And so they should. Some day you'll want to quit work . . . get away from the grind of daily routine . . . escape from Winter's icy grip into the Sunny South. Well why not? You can do it. It's easy if you start now and build for the future with a Country Life Insurance policy.

PUT YOURSELF ON EASY STREET!

Don't depend on Santa Claus for your retirement income. Don't look to a stroke of luck or a rich relative to provide for your future. Paddle your own canoe. Get fixed for life NOW before you get any older with a Country Life Easy Pay Plan that will guarantee you a monthly income as long as you live.

Life insurance records show that of every 100 persons only five reach the age of 65 with a comfortable income from savings. One is wealthy, 36 are dependent on others, five must work for a living, and 54 have passed on.

No matter how much or how little your income, you can save part of it. And experience shows that the one who saves regularly and invests wisely invariably reaches financial independence. A COUNTRY LIFE POLICY is a wise investment . . . backed by a strong, legal reserve, dividend-paying company with more than $110,000,000 of insurance in force.

C O U N T R Y L I F E
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O' SO DEARBORN ST CHICAGO

Country Life Insurance Co.
608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Please send me without obligation the cost per month for a Country Life policy that will pay me $..... monthly beginning at age .....

My name is ..... Age .....

Address ..... County .....

How Rock Phosphate Is Prepared For Illinois Farms

THAT farmers in Illinois are probably the largest users of rock phosphate in the middle west is borne out by the contacts recently made by John R. Spencer with producers in the area of Middle Tennessee. While they have used from over 10 to 35 thousand tons per year, not many are familiar with the way phosphate is mined and prepared for farm use.

Phosphate comes in a rock form, largely of two types — a brown, high analysis rock and a blue rock, the latter usually of a lower grade.

The middle Tennessee area, while important from Illinois farmers' standpoint because of its relative nearness, has one of the smaller deposits of the United States. Florida, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Wyoming contain much larger deposits. There are smaller deposits of phosphate rock also in Kentucky, South Carolina, and Arkansas.

In world production of phosphate rock, the United States is exceeded only by Africa, and followed by Europe, with the Island deposits, and Asia. A fact however, of particular interest to our State, is that the Tennessee brown rock phosphate deposits may be exhausted within the next half-century.

Phosphorus a Necessity

It is fairly well known that phosphorus is a necessity in animal, human and plant nutrition. It has been shown that a large proportion of the soil types of the United States are deficient in phosphorous, causing low yields and low quality of crops and pastures.

It is well recognized that certain elements are essential to plant life, among which phosphorous is of major importance. Plants neither mature properly, nor produce healthy well developed seeds unless they are supplied with sufficient quantities of phosphate. Not only do greater yields result from the addition of phosphate to phosphorous deficient land but the quality of the crop is improved. However, not all land in Illinois is lacking in phosphorous.

In the Tennessee area, phosphate rock is mined both by the timehonored hand and horse method, and by the modern dragline and steam shovel method. The overburden is usually relatively light, although there is quite a range from 1 or two feet, to 15 or 16 feet depth. This raw material then starts through a series of purification processes following the mining. The method as now described is the process through which a large part of the Tennessee rock phosphate goes.

First the rock and finer material and water, is mixed mechanically in a "Pug-Mill". It is then reduced in size by primary crushing operations, and then goes through washing cylinders. The purpose of washing is to remove as much clay and other impurities as possible. The lighter clay and other material rises to the top, and the heavier phosphate material settles to the bottom.

From the washing cylinders, the larger phosphate rock lumps proceed toward the final process. The finer material now moves with water through a series of settling devices, the purpose of which is to remove all possible impurities. The rock and finer material are now in wet storage, and proceed from there through driers and dry storage.

The next step is crushing and grinding which reduces the phosphate material to a high degree of fineness. Fineness of grinding is an important consideration in the farm use of rock phosphate. After grinding, the material is ready for carload bulk shipments, or bagging for rail and truck shipments, a large part of which moves into Illinois.

The raw rock phosphate as it is called to differentiate it from acid phosphate, will contain from 12 to 15% of true phosphorous, or from 30 to 35% phosphorous acid, or from 60 to 75% bone phosphate of lime. The three methods of reporting phosphorous contents are sometimes confusing to the farmer, and in the main, the two methods most commonly employed are the True Phosphorous, or (P) content, or Phosphorous Acid (P205). If one wishes to report it as Bone Phosphate of Lime (BPL) the true phosphate is multiplied by 5.

WHERE ROCK PHOSPHATE IS WASHED AND GROUND

Fertilizer Bound for Illinois Farms is Prepared for Shipment in These Tennessee Plants.





St. Louis Producers Baby Beef Show

FOR the third successive year, Miss Luella Padgett, 17 year old senior high school student and 4-H Club member of Kellerville, Adams County, Ill., was awarded the Grand Championship prize of the Producers Annual 4-H and Vocational Ag. Baby Beef Show held at National Stock Yards, Ill., November 18th and 19th.



Joe Fulkerson

In this show, the fourteenth annual event sponsored by the St. Louis Producers, over 200 calves representing approximately 45 counties in Missouri and Illinois were represented. Most of these calves had been previously shown at county and State fairs and represented the culmination of a year of feeding. In number of entries Madison County, Illinois, ranked first, having 23. Sangamon and Bond Counties tied for second with 21.

In winning again Luella established a record in that she is the only person who has won the top honor three times.

On the day of the Sale, "Dyson's Pride," Miss Padgett's Angus calf, was purchased by the Bettondorf Markets of St. Louis, at 52c per pound. The Illinois Agricultural Association was an active bidder. Colonel Fred Reppert of Indiana, was auctioneer.

The Reserve Champion prize went to James Baker, 14 year old freshman high school student of Illiopolis, Sangamon county, Ill., who exhibited a purebred Shorthorn calf. His calf was purchased by the Kroger Grocery & Baking Company of St. Louis, on the day of the Sale at 26c per pound.

Loren Dirks, 11 year old 4-H Club boy from Petersburg, Menard county, Ill., who also for the first time exhibited in the Producers Show, won the first place in the Hereford class. Armour & Company purchased this calf at 17½c.

The Grand Champion calf, shown by Luella, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Padgett, was purchased on the 26th of December last year weighing 340 lbs., from the Dyson-Rodowald herd. For the first two months after purchase, the calf was fed crushed corn and oats and then placed on ground shelled corn, ground oats and soybean meal. Molasses and steer feed were added later.

Luella will use the money she received for her calf in furthering her study in music next year when she attends college.

Sangamon County won top honors in displaying the champion group of five calves and received a silver loving cup donated by the Hartford Insurance Company at the Yards. Second in this class was Adams County, Ill., and third Madison County, Ill.

The silver plaque donated by the East St. Louis Chamber of Commerce to the group exhibiting the largest number of calves went to Madison County.

Presiding over the evening's entertainment, was President J. R. Fulkerson of St. Louis Producers, who while intermingling some of his famous jokes, awarded the prizes won in the day's Show. Madison and Bond Counties, Ill., 4-H and Vocational boys put on several stunts which went over big with the crowd.

Among those present were:

Oliver Gaebe, assistant state 4-H Club leader of the University of Illinois; Frank Gingrich in charge of Young Peoples Activities for the IAA who had charge of the entertainment; James Comfort of the University of Missouri; Sam Russell, Livestock Marketing Director of the IAA; Si Simpson, superintendent of the Show and Sale; H. G. Sheafer, vice-president of the Stock Yards; Oke Miller of the National Stock Yards National Bank; H. D. Wright, manager of the Producers and directors.



LUELLA PADGETT AND HER GRAND CHAMPION CALF "DYSONS PRIDE."

PRIZE WINNERS AT FOURTEENTH ANNUAL PRODUCERS BABY BEEF CLUB SHOW

GRAND CHAMPION — Angus calf — Luella Padgett, Adams Co., Ill. ..... Price per lb. 52c

RESERVE CHAMPION — Shorthorn — James Baker, Sangamon Co., Ill. 26c

ANGUS

Place	Owner	County
2nd —	Ralph Hanes,	Macon
3rd —	Janet Witte,	Madison
4th —	Chester Kuntz,	Monroe (Mo.)
5th —	Loren Park,	Sangamon
6th —	Julian Dunn,	Adams
7th —	Ben Casebier, Jr.,	White
8th —	Richard Cole,	Greene
9th —	Benjamin Witte, Jr.,	Madison
10th —	Leo Curtin —	Christian

SHORTHORN

2nd, — Dale Tuttle, Douglas
3rd — Eugene Krejci, Madison
4th — Douglas Ringhausen, Lincoln (Mo.)
5th — Walter Slack, Henry (Mo.)
6th — Arthur Dirks, Menard
7th — Robert Mullady, Sangamon
8th — Graham Randall, Henderson
9th — Mae Homann, Madison
10th — Orison Seibert, St. Clair

HEREFORD

1st — Loren Dirks, Menard
2nd — Sidney Campbell, Cass
3rd — Mary Jane Campbell, Cass
4th — Everett Reid, Jasper
5th — Nelda Kirchner, Cass
6th — John Dorwart, Sangamon
7th — Loren L. Montgomery, Christian
8th — Roberta Roy, Adams
9th — Mary Alice King, Monroe (Mo.)
10th — Phillip Frank, Sangamon

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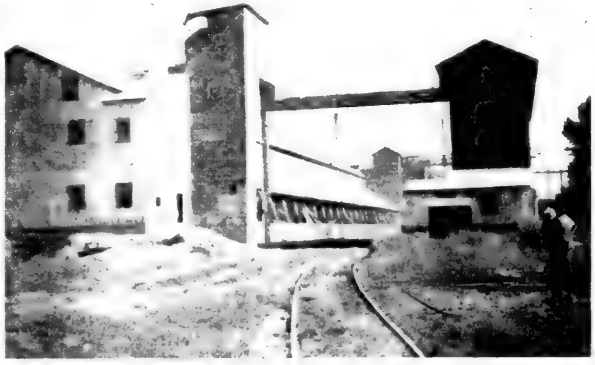
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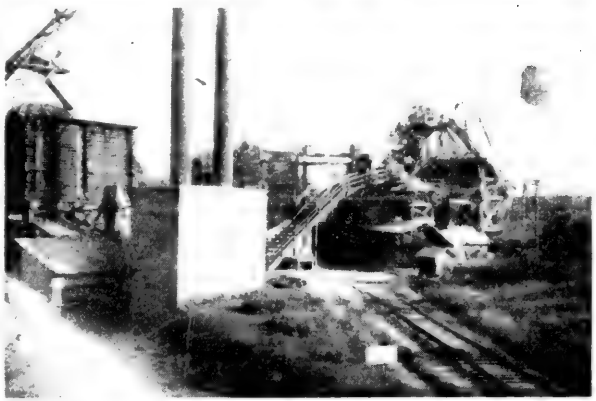
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Fertilizer Bound for Illinois Farms is Prepared for Shipment in These Tennessee Plants.





St. Louis Producers Baby Beef Show

FOR the third successive year, Miss Luella Padgett, 17 year old senior high school student and 4-H Club member of Kellerville, Adams County, Ill., was awarded the Grand Championship prize of the Producers Annual 4-H and Vocational Ag. Baby Beef Show held at National Stock Yards, Ill., November 18th and 19th.



Joe Fulkerson

In this show, the fourteenth annual event sponsored by the St. Louis Producers, over 200 calves representing approximately 45 counties in Missouri and Illinois were represented. Most of these calves had been previously shown at county and State fairs and represented the culmination of a year of feeding. In number of entries Madison County, Illinois, ranked first, having 23. Sangamon and Bond Counties tied for second with 21.

In winning again Luella established a record in that she is the only person who has won the top honor three times.

On the day of the Sale, "Dyson's Pride," Miss Padgett's Angus calf, was purchased by the Bettondorf Markets of St. Louis, at 52c per pound. The Illinois Agricultural Association was an active bidder. Colonel Fred Reppert of Indiana, was auctioneer.

The Reserve Champion prize went to James Baker, 14 year old freshman high school student of Illiopolis, Sangamon county, Ill., who exhibited a purebred Shorthorn calf. His calf was purchased by the Kroger Grocery & Baking Company of St. Louis, on the day of the Sale at 26c per pound.

Loren Dirks, 11 year old 4-H Club boy from Petersburg, Menard county, Ill., who also for the first time exhibited in the Producers Show, won the first place in the Hereford class. Armour & Company purchased this calf at 17½c.

The Grand Champion calf, shown by Luella, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Padgett, was purchased on the 26th of December last year weighing 340 lbs., from the Dyson-Rodowald herd. For the first two months after purchase, the calf was fed crushed corn and oats and then placed on ground shelled corn; ground oats and soybean meal. Molasses and steer feed were added later.

Luella will use the money she received for her calf, in furthering her study in music next year when she attends college.

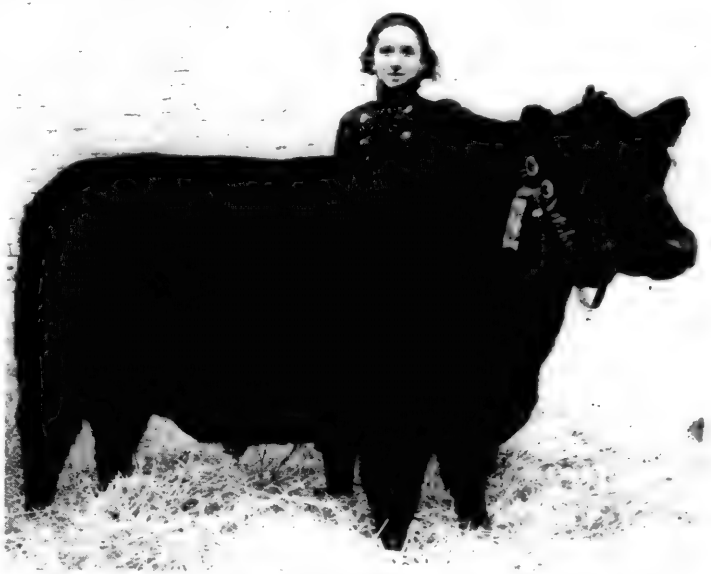
Sangamon County won top honors in displaying the champion group of five calves and received a silver loving cup donated by the Hartford Insurance Company at the Yards. Second in this class was Adams County, Ill., and third Madison County, Ill.

The silver plaque donated by the East St. Louis Chamber of Commerce to the group exhibiting the largest number of calves went to Madison County.

Presiding over the evening's entertainment, was President J. R. Fulkerson of St. Louis, Producers, who while intermingling some of his famous jokes, awarded the prizes won in the day's Show. Madison and Bond Counties, Ill., 4-H and Vocational boys put on several stunts which went over big with the crowd.

Among those present were:

Oliver Gaebe, assistant state 4-H Club leader of the University of Illinois; Frank Gingrich in charge of Young Peoples Activities for the IAA who had charge of the entertainment; James Comfort of the University of Missouri; Sam Russell, Livestock Marketing Director of the IAA; Si Simpson, superintendent of the Show and Sale; H. G. Sheafer, vice-president of the Stock Yards; Oke Miller of the National Stock Yards National Bank; H. D. Wright, manager of the Producers and directors.



LUELLA PADGETT AND HER GRAND CHAMPION CALF "DYSONS PRIDE."

PRIZE WINNERS AT FOURTEENTH ANNUAL PRODUCERS BABY BEEF CLUB SHOW

GRAND CHAMPION — Angus calf — Luella Padgett, Adams Co., Ill. ..... Price per lb. 52c

RESERVE CHAMPION — Shorthorn — James Baker, Sangamon Co., Ill. 26c

ANGUS

Place	Owner	County
2nd —	Ralph Hanes,	Macon
3rd —	Janet Witte,	Madison
4th —	Chester Kuntz,	Monroe (Mo.)
5th —	Loren Park,	Sangamon
6th —	Julian Dunn,	Adams
7th —	Ben Casebier, Jr.,	White
8th —	Richard Cole,	Greene
9th —	Benjamin Witte, Jr.,	Madison
10th —	Leo Curtin —	Christian

SHORTHORN

2nd —	Dale Tuttle,	Douglas
3rd —	Eugene Kreici,	Madison
4th —	Douglas Ringhausen,	Lincoln (Mo.)
5th —	Walter Slack,	Henry (Mo.)
6th —	Arthur Dirks,	Menard
7th —	Robert Mullady,	Sangamon
8th —	Graham Randall,	Henderson
9th —	Mae Homann	Madison
10th —	Orison Seibert,	St. Clair

HEREFORD

1st —	Loren Dirks,	Menard
2nd —	Sidney Campbell,	Cass
3rd —	Mary Jane Campbell,	Cass
4th —	Everett Reid,	Jasper
5th —	Nelda Kirchner,	Cass
6th —	John Dorwart,	Sangamon
7th —	Loren L. Montgomery,	Christian
8th —	Roberta Roy,	Adams
9th —	Mary Alice King,	Monroe (Mo.)
10th —	Phillip Frank,	Sangamon

Electrical coating **means** *better* **in 3 ways**



Bethanized Fence carried in stock by These Elevators

When you buy Bethanized Fence from the farmers elevator nearest you you get fence that will give you extra years of service — and you don't spend a cent more. Check these features of Bethanized Fence. See how each one stands for outstanding value — how the combination makes Bethanized Fence a combination you can't afford to pass up.

Zinc of maximum durability

Scientists know that the purity of zinc largely determines its lasting qualities under exposure to the weather. The Bethanized coating is of 99.99-per-cent-pure zinc. This means it is better able to resist weather attack — that it is good for many extra years of dependable service even under the most unfavorable conditions.

Coating doesn't flake or peel

The electricity hooks the particles of zinc to the wire and to each other so securely that they form a highly flexible armor. This coating doesn't flake, peel or powder where the wire is bent or twisted in weaving the fence.

No thin spots in coating

Uniform thickness is of the utmost importance in a protective coating. Regardless of how good the zinc is and how much is put on, if it is uneven in thickness the coating will last only as long as the thin spots hold out.

A Bethanized coating is always uniform in thickness — it's the nature of the process to make it that way. The manufacturers couldn't produce an uneven Bethanized coating even if they wanted to.

And backing up this long-lasting Bethanized coating is a core of copper-bearing steel wire — a further guard against rust and guarantee of the greater durability of Bethanized Fence.

Bethanized Fence costs no more than ordinary fence. Buy yours from one of the elevators listed below.

Farmers Cooperative Co. of Colfax, Colfax
Farmers Grain Company, Gibson City
Cazenovia Cooperative Company, Cazenovia
Graymont Cooperative Association, Graymont
Farmers Elevator Company, Chapin
Lee County Grain Association, Amboy
Scarboro Elevator Company, Scarboro
Greenville Equity Exchange, Greenville
Keyesport Cooperative Equity Exchange, Keyesport
Savoy Grain & Coal Company, Savoy
Farmers Grain Company of Dorans, Dorans
Alhambra Grain & Feed Company, Alhambra
Montgomery Coop. Grain & Supply Co., Butler
Summerfield Farmers Coop. Grain Company, Summerfield
Rushville Farmers Grain & Livestock Co., Rushville
Lane Cooperative Grain Company, Lane
Perrin Cooperative Equity Exchange, Inc., Carlyle
Newark Farmers Grain Company, Newark
Millbrook Farmers Elevator Company, Millbrook
Marseilles Grain & Supply Company, Marseilles
Godfrey Elevator Company, Godfrey
Good Hope Cooperative Company, Good Hope
Farmers Cooperative Grain Supply Co., Canton
Alta Farmers Cooperative Elevator Co., Alta
Mt. Sterling Farmers Cooperative Company, Mt. Sterling
Williamsfield Farmers Cooperative Association, Inc., Williamsfield
Assumption Cooperative Grain Co., Assumption
Neponset Farmers Grain Elevator Co., Neponset
Putnam Grain Company, Putnam
Thawville Farmers Grain Company, Thawville
Farmers Elevator Company of Sciota, Sciota
Cooperative Grain & Supply Company, Serena
Sterling-Rock Falls Coop. Marketing Ass'n., Sterling

A LUCKY NUMBER
Started This Duroc Herd

DARRELL WAREHAM drew a number from a hat. Although he didn't know it, it turned out to be the lucky one. The number he drew corresponded with the number on the back of a Duroc-Jersey gilt and served to establish Darrell's ownership of the pig.

That was in 1930 when A. D. Clausen, vocational agriculture teacher of Taylorville, Christian county, organized a Duroc-Jersey Gilt Club for 12 members of his class. The boys bought 12 gilts from Lester Lehman, a prominent breeder, for $20 each.

Six of the boys showed their pigs at the State Fair. Darrell's gilt won enough prizes to pay back the money he had borrowed to buy her.



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During these busy years, Darrell graduated from high school, farm prices dropped to new lows and Darrell, with his father and brother, opened a dairy to market the milk from their Jersey cows.

Darrell will tell you that they had very little money when they started their enterprise. But he will also tell you that if they hadn't formed a partnership and worked together they couldn't have succeeded as they have.

Both boys are married and live in town; their father and mother live on the farm. Each member of the partnership gets a weekly salary which is enough to furnish each family a good living. All surpluses over a reserve are returned to the business.

It took a lot of work to set up a dairy on a rented farm that had been a grain farm. That's what the Warehams did; they remodeled the barns, put in milkers and stanchions and built a small bottling works.

O. F. Wareham, Darrell's father, manages the farm, handles the herd and helps with the milking. Darrell is the sales manager. He operates a route, keeps accounts and promotes sales. Orville, the other member of the firm, operates another route, oversees preparation of their products.

While they were building a dairy business in Taylorville, Wareham brothers' Durocs were taking prizes on the show circuit. The old Orrin Cherry King blood of the gilt of the lucky number was standing the herd in good stead.

At the State Fair in 1935, the Wareham hogs lost but one blue ribbon they might have won. That year they had the reserve champion barrow of the show.

The following year they did even better. This is the way Darrell describes it:

"After we had sized up the competition, we saw a chance to win a first in the middle weight barrow class.

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The grand champion barrow, weighing 210 pounds was sold to Governor Horner for the record price of $1.55 per pound. The sale of the pig plus his winnings netted Wareham Brothers more than $600. In addition, their herd won all possible firsts except one for the second consecutive year.

'38 MODEL

Warehams' new herd sire weighed 300 lbs. at 6 months of age.



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The Warehams patronize the Christian County Farmers Supply Company for most of their fuels, oils and other lubricants. And with two delivery trucks, a farm truck and a family car they can buy in large quantities. Their patronage is really worth while.

In the short space of five years, a lucky number of a pig started two boys on their way to a future on the farm. They learned early that organization counts and that they can get more done through working together.

On Cost of Production

"TO SAY that the market shall guarantee the cost of production plus a profit and leave it to the producer to fix the scale of production is to flood the world with products that nobody wants. To base the market price absolutely upon the cost of production and to readjust wages to keep up with increased cost of commodities means to fix prices, and that is what many a man advocates now, so that everybody will know what he is doing.

"Have we thought this thing out? We can of course say that a certain commodity shall sell at a certain price, and that the buyer must pay that price or leave it. So far so good. But no law of man can compel the buyer to pay the price and TAKE THE STUFF, particularly if he has not the money and cannot get it. Right there is where price fixing breaks down, and that is the reason that no one of the price fixing schemes tried in Rome, England and elsewhere could work. Such a scheme can work only when the demand is clearly above the supply, and only so long as it remains above it.

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608 S. DEARBORN . . . . . CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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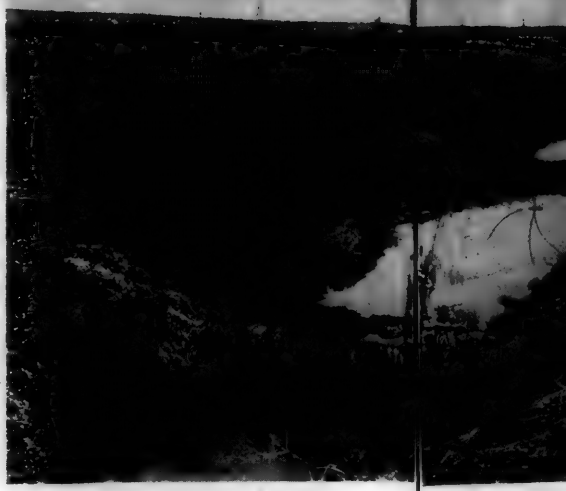
FIRST STEP IN BUILDING A WIRE CHECK DAM

C. W. Roberts farm, Downs, McLean county, Ill. Here the posts have been set in place and the soil from the trench has been piled upstream. Note that the posts are considerably higher than the surface of the ground.



STAPLING THE WIRE TO THE POSTS

Next 6 inch mesh wire is stapled to the posts to catch the straw, slow up the water and dump the silt as it is brought down the gully. Old wire fence not suitable for regular use may be utilized in building check dams. The next step is to place straw over the bottom of the trench. See 3-143.



SIX WIRE CHECKS STOPPED THIS GULLY

Six wire check dams were used on the Walter Knable farm in Madison county to check this gully in a permanent pasture. Th
by grasses.
straw, and
seed. To b
12 man day

SLOWING UP

Every Farmer Can Build Wire

THOUSANDS of Illinois farms are losing more fertility annually through soil washing than can be put back in ten years of good farming. The soil conservation camps and CCC boys in Illinois are doing some good work in building dams and terraces, encouraging contour and strip farming, and getting land back into pasture and wood lots that never should have been plowed.

But the great majority of Illinois farms cannot receive direct help from these government agencies. Farmers can do

LET 'ER RAIN THE DAM IS READY

This wire check dam will catch a lot of soil and result in the ditch gradually filling up. It also will prevent the gully from cutting deeper and working up-

SOIL

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SOIL EROSION

Check Dams This Way To Control Gullies

a great deal themselves to control erosion by stopping small ditches with wire check dams as illustrated on this page.

Instead of being carried off the farm, which happens frequently after heavy rains, the soil and silt is deposited in the bottom of the draw. It keeps building up until the ditch is filled ready for seeding or sodding. Late fall or early winter before the ground freezes solid is a good time to put in wire check dams to stop soil wash from early spring thawing and spring rains.

stream. If neglected, a small ditch like that shown here will in a few years be a deep one that will greatly reduce the value of the farm.





PLACING STRAW IN THE BOTTOM OF THE TRENCH

The straw placed over the bottom of the trench, three or four inches deep, protects the exposed dirt. Brush is piled in the trench and dirt is tramped behind. As the water hits the brush it dumps its load of silt and passes through on its way down stream.



HERE IS THE COMPLETED DAM

The dirt behind the dam is tamped and a sod bag apron has been added as shown at the left. The dam is considerably higher than it appears in the picture. The branches and straw will catch the silt and let the water go through to fall on the sod bags as shown to the left. The sod bags prevent the water from gouging out a deep hole below the dam.



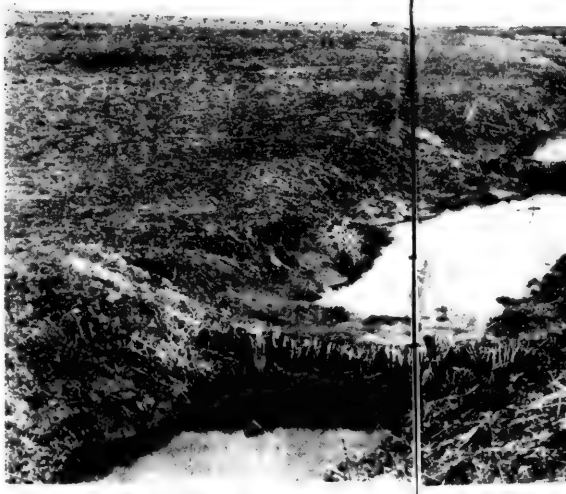
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WORKING TOGETHER

FOR FARM POWER ECONOMY

Illinois Farm Supply Company
Chicago, Illinois
Gentlemen:

We are enclosing a photograph of the force of Dillavou Bros. Implement Company. S. E. Dillavou, father of Mark and Elmer Dillavou, has been in the implement business in Champaign County for 34 years.

We buy about 25 Barrels of Blue Seal and Penn Bond oils yearly. We handle the Case and Oliver lines of Power Machinery and General Motors Trucks. We hope to continue the friendly relationship now existing between our organization and yours.

Yours very truly

Dillavou Bros.

(Signed)



Earl Meyers, twice winner in fuel economy tests — at the Rees Tractor Meet, Jacksonville, August 11th, and again at Wheatland, September 11th. In both events he won with Oliver "70" and Magic Aladdin Gasoline.

Illinois Farm Supply Company
Chicago, Illinois
Gentlemen:

We have handled Oliver Power Implements and Service Company oils and greases for several years. Our experience proves they are an ideal combination.

A large number of our customers are using Blue Seal and Penn Bond Motor Oils and Magic Aladdin Gasoline. We do not hesitate to recommend them to anyone who selects petroleum products on the basis of Quality.

(Signed)



University officials at Wheatland measured the plowed land and the fuel used, crediting Meyers with 97.75 points out of a possible 100.



1,527
Modern Oliver Tractors in Illinois use
MAGIC ALADDIN Gasoline and BLUE SEAL or PENN BOND Motor Oils to give TOP Performance with Economy

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 SO. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Rural Safety Topics

By C. M. SEAGRAVES, Safety Director

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FARM MACHINERY ACCIDENTS AND THEIR PREVENTION. . . . A. P. Yerkes, International Harvester Company, Chicago, and President Society of Agricultural Engineers.

FARM FIRES AND THEIR PREVENTION. . . . W. D. James, President, James Manufacturing Company, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin.

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For instance, due to farm accidents, in the State of Kansas in one year (1934) 127 persons were permanently disabled, 112 were killed, and injured workers numbered 3,016! Now for our economics: the 3,016 injured workers lost 132,934 days time or the equivalent of 360 years of lost work on Kansas farms, besides the 249 persons who were forever removed from the field of activity. Incidentally, most of these casualties were men in the prime of their productive years. When next speaking of farm taxes, let's mull over this one a bit!

Bringing the situation a little closer home, our Illinois farm accident survey for 1936 shows 156 accidental farm deaths. And most of them could have been prevented. Not only prevented, but *easily* prevented. If, as has often been said, man power is our principal asset a more determined effort to conserve that man power would seem to be justified.

The wide-spread and firmly rooted attitude that rural accidents, as different from all other varieties, cannot be curtailed, springs more from the purely human attribute to resist change or new ideas than it does from any knowledge as to the causative factors entering into the problem. It's more than a coincidence that every industry resisted in the same way the safety programs which subsequently have become one of their proudest achievements.



TRACTORS WITH SHALLOW, UNCOMfortable seats, open spokes, unprotected wheels are fruitful sources of farm accidents.

It's to be hoped that the wide interest aroused by the Kansas City meeting will be fruitful of a healthier and more inquisitive attitude on the subject of rural safety.

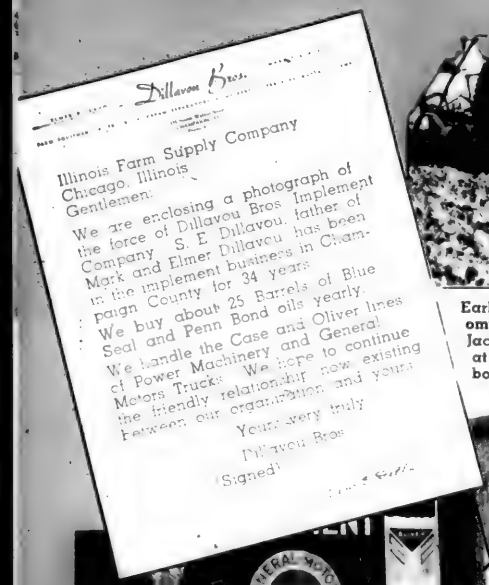
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WORKING TOGETHER
FOR FARM POWER ECONOMY



Dillavou Bros.

Illinois Farm Supply Company
Chicago, Illinois
Gentlemen:

We are enclosing a photograph of the force of Dillavou Bros Implement Company. S. E. Dillavou, father of Mark and Elmer Dillavou, has been in the implement business in Champaign County for 34 years.

We buy about 25 Barrels of Blue Seal and Penn Bond oils yearly.

We handle the Case and Oliver lines of Power Machinery and General Motors Trucks. We hope to continue the friendly relationship now existing between our organization and yours.

Yours very truly

Dillavou Bros

(Signed)



Earl Meyers, twice winner in fuel economy tests — at the Rees Tractor Meet, Jacksonville, August 11th, and again at Wheatland, September 11th. In both events he won with Oliver "70" and Magic Aladdin Gasoline.





University officials at Wheatland measured the plowed land and the fuel used, crediting Meyers with 97.75 points out of a possible 100.

EDWARD LAESCH & SON

Illinois Farm Supply Company
Chicago Illinois
Gentlemen:

We have handled Oliver Power Implements and Service Company oils and greases for several years. Our experience proves they are an ideal combination.

A large number of our customers are using Blue Seal and Penn Bond Motor Oils and Magic Aladdin Gasoline. We do not hesitate to recommend them to anyone who selects petroleum products on the basis of Quality.

(Signed)





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Oliver Distributors are genuinely interested in farm power economy. Many of them, as members of the Farm Bureau, are contributing to the success of our Agricultural Program. This is wise team work, indeed, for as farmers prosper, they buy modern tractors and power driven machinery.



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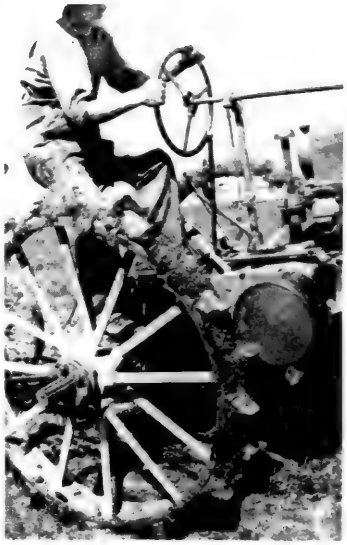
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The sum of $27,494.90 was distributed to members from earnings on the past year's business, an average of $32.08. Included in this amount was the patronage dividend from Illinois Farm Supply Company which was equivalent to $5.10 per member. The patronage dividend on rural sales ranged from 12 per cent to 20 per cent, and 11 per cent on service station and dealer sales.

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Rubber Tires Beat Steel Lugs

Rubber tires proved their superiority over steel lugs for tractors in a plowing demonstration staged November 10, near Lanark by the Carroll Service Company.

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J. C. Fleming, Hancock county patron of Producers' Creamery of Mt. Sterling, reports that eggs marketed through the creamery have averaged two cents per dozen more than those of his neighbor who sells to an old line concern on a graded basis. The extra two cents a dozen is the bonus the Flemings get for following the suggestions of their creamery on the care of eggs.

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Only One-Fourth Will Operate Own Farms

ANY program to help older rural youth must provide for those who will eventually engage in occupations other than farming, according to L. R. Simons, director of extension at Cornell University.

Figures show that only one-fourth of the farm boys and girls will engage in full-time farming for themselves if the present standard of living on farms is to be maintained or improved, he said. Another one-fourth will be on farms where resources are so meager that part-time, non-agricultural work will be needed to maintain a satisfactory living. The other one-half will need to depend entirely on non-agricultural work.

Needs of rural youth between the ages of 18 and 25 are largely organization, education, occupation, and recreation, Director Simons pointed out. Assistance of research workers is needed to build a sound extension program with these young people.

"We believe studies should be undertaken by the Land-Grant Colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture to determine the method whereby the next generation is to earn its living from farming. Is it to be a landlord-tenant relationship or a laborer-tenant-owner relationship?"

He also pointed out the need for additional personnel and extension funds to deal satisfactorily with the older rural youth group. Director Simons is national chairman of the older rural youth committee of the extension division of the Land-Grant College Association of America.

The Producers' Creamery of Champaign had eighteen patrons during the past year that produced and delivered over a ton of butterfat. Production of butterfat is low in this district due to the fact that fewer farmers are producing dairy products this year. Some men say they would buy cows if they knew where they could buy them, but cows are scarce and are going up in price. Production is especially low during the corn-husking period and many cows are not receiving the kind of care they should have. With better feed and care after field work is over we expect a rise in production.

Local sales of Prairie Farms butter continue to rise in this district. The quality of cream and of butter has been increasing. During the month of September no C-grade cream was received at the plant.

The annual meeting of the Producers' Creamery of Champaign was held at the plant November 23. Professor Erf of the Dairy Department, Ohio State University spoke on "Feeding for Production." Professor Erf has done much research on feeding in relation to protein and minerals for dairy cows.



FROM 13 COUNTIES, 45 YOUNG FOLKS

They came to study and inspect IAA and Associated companies, AFBF and National marketing co-operatives. The tours lasted two days. Farm Adviser Geo. H. Iftner (fourth from right seated) of Tazewell county is with this group of young men.

Rural Youth From Thirteen Counties Visit IAA Offices

IN November, 45 representatives of Illinois Rural Youth from 13 counties inspected Illinois Agricultural Association offices, learned about its organization, saw inside workings of IAA Associated Companies, American Farm Bureau Federation and National marketing organizations.

The series of three two-day tours were held November 1 and 2, 8 and 9, and 15 and 16.

Staff members, department heads, company managers and officials of the IAA and subsidiaries explained the functions of each department, told of the Farm Bureau activities in Illinois carried on through the IAA and AFBF. The young folks, eager to learn more about their organization, were attentive, jotted many notes, asked studied questions, prepared to describe organization set-up and activities of state and national Farm Bureaus for rural youth meetings back home.

Rural Youth representatives on the tours were:

November 1 and 2; *Madison County*, Edward W. Plegge, Hilbert Plegge, Lester Bohnenstiehl, Paul Widicus; *Whiteside County*, John Boland; *DuPage County*, Wayne Crone, Nathan Barkdoll; *McHenry County*, Edson Bridges, Donald Schuett, John H. Brock, *DeKalb County*, Arthur Weaver, Donald Mosher.

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School Lunches

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Appetizing and nourishing school lunches depend on good planning, says the New York State College of Home Economics. When a hot dish such as milk and vegetable soup, cocoa or a creamed dish is served at school, planning a lunch box at home is not difficult. With such hot dishes, a sandwich, fruit, and perhaps something sweet like cookies or jam sandwiches make a good lunch.

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Seventy per cent of pedestrians injured in auto accidents could have avoided injury by obeying traffic laws.

Only One-Fourth Will Operate Own Farms

ANY program to help older rural youth must provide for those who will eventually engage in occupations other than farming, according to L. R. Simons, director of extension at Cornell University.

Figures show that only one-fourth of the farm boys and girls will engage in full-time farming for themselves if the present standard of living on farms is to be maintained or improved, he said. Another one-fourth will be on farms where resources are so meager that part-time, non-agricultural work will be needed to maintain a satisfactory living. The other one-half will need to depend entirely on non-agricultural work.

Needs of rural youth between the ages of 18 and 25 are largely organization, education, occupation, and recreation, Director Simons pointed out. Assistance of research workers is needed to build a sound extension program with these young people.

"We believe studies should be undertaken by the Land-Grant Colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture to determine the method whereby the next generation is to earn its living from farming. Is it to be a landlord-tenant relationship or a laborer-tenant-owner relationship?"

He also pointed out the need for additional personnel and extension funds to deal satisfactorily with the older rural youth group. Director Simons is national chairman of the older rural youth committee of the extension division of the Land-Grant College Association of America.

The Producers' Creamery of Champaign had eighteen patrons during the past year that produced and delivered over a ton of butterfat. Production of butter at is low in this district due to the fact that fewer farmers are producing dairy products this year. Some men say they would buy cows if they knew where they could buy them, but cows are scarce and are going up in price. Production is especially low during the corn-husking period and many cows are not receiving the kind of care they should have. With better feed and care after field work is over we expect a rise in production

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Local sales of Prairie Farms butter continue to rise in this district. The quality of cream and of butter has been increasing. During the month of September no C-grade cream was received at the plant.

The annual meeting of the Producers' Creamery of Champaign was held at the plant November 23. Professor Erf of the Dairy Department, Ohio State University spoke on "Feeding for Production." Professor Erf has done much research on feeding in relation to protein and minerals for dairy cows.



FROM 13 COUNTIES, 45 YOUNG FOLKS

They came to study and inspect IAA and Associated companies, AFBF and National marketing co-operatives. The tours lasted two days. Farm Adviser Geo. H. Iftner (fourth from right seated) of Tazewell county is with this group of young men.

Rural Youth From Thirteen Counties Visit IAA Offices

IN November, 45 representatives of Illinois Rural Youth from 13 counties inspected Illinois Agricultural Association offices, learned about its organization, saw inside workings of IAA Associated Companies, American Farm Bureau Federation and National marketing organizations.

The series of three two-day tours were held November 1 and 2, 8 and 9, and 15 and 16.

Staff members, department heads, company managers and officials of the IAA and subsidiaries explained the functions of each department, told of the Farm Bureau activities in Illinois carried on through the IAA and AFBF. The young folks, eager to learn more about their organization, were attentive, jotted many notes, asked studied questions, prepared to describe organization set-up and activities of state and national Farm Bureaus for rural youth meetings back home.

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The average size farm in Ireland today is 60 acres. Farms of 100 acres are considered large and if a man has a farm larger than that, he would have to have a good reason for keeping it.

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Ireland has approximately 3,000,000 people and is about the same size and shape as the State of Illinois. Farmers are in the majority and have great influence in the legislature there.

Wages in Ireland are less than they are here. Farm workers get from six dollars a week in outlying areas to eight and a half dollars near the cities. Room and board are not included but workers live in little two and three room cottages which they rent, with an acre of land, for about 36 cents a week.

The standard of living is lower in Ireland than here although the prices for foods and other goods in Chicago are comparable to prices in Dublin. Most farmers have wireless receivers but they are mostly secondhand. Radio sets are taxed and the revenue is used to produce radio programs.

Automobiles are not as common there as here. Gasoline costs 29 cents a gallon and taxes on autos are extremely high. The tax on a V-8 Ford was recently cut from $150 to $80 a year. Cars, like tobacco in Ireland, are mostly American makes.

Mr. Cassidy complained that Americans fail to get enough sleep, turn their nights into days and that such a pace had tired him out. He left Chicago for Washington where he will see government officials and rest a few days before returning to Ireland.

COOPERATIVE LEADER FROM IRELAND VISITS IAA OFFICE
Lloyd Marchant, left, and John F. Cassidy looking over the IAA RECORD.



Corn Shuckers

(Continued from page 17)

Husk deductions were formerly made on the basis of the number of husks left on 100 ears picked at random from the load. Contestants were allowed 75 husks without penalty but for each one in excess, were penalized 1/10 of 1% of their gross load. In 1925 the rules were revised and from that time on, husks were weighed instead of counted. Penalties have been relaxed from time to time, the last change being made in 1934 which provides that no deductions be made for 5 oz. of husks or less per 100 pounds of corn; one percent deduction for each ounce over 5 and up to nine, and a 3% deduction for each ounce over nine.

That first contest was held in Polk Co. Iowa in December 1922 with the thermometer registering 16 degrees. Three contestants from as many counties husked for one hour and thought the contest a good idea so a repetition of the meet was held in 1923 with several counties entering their favorite sons. Huskers were required to husk for 80 minutes, which is still the official length of a contest.

About that time, Illinois became interested in the new sport and Prairie Farmer sponsored a state contest in 1924 near New Berlin in Sangamon County on the F. I. Taylor farm. The records show 3,500 watched 53 year old Henry Niehaus, old time peg shucker of Montgomery County acclaimed the winner. A curiosity at the contest was a mechanical one row corn picker which husked 93.4 bushels of corn in 80 minutes.

The winner and runner-up from Illinois and Nebraska invaded Iowa the same year in what was then called the Mid-West Corn Husking Contest but since has been recognized as the first National. Indiana and Minnesota sent contestants to the National in 1925; South Dakota and Missouri in 1926; Kansas in 1927; Ohio in 1930 and this year, Wisconsin was included, bringing the number of states now participating to ten.

In Illinois there has been a steady growth in the number of counties participating. The Farm Bureau has had a lot to do with the success of this movement for with out one or two exceptions, the county contests are all sponsored by the County Farm Bureau in cooperation with The Prairie Farmer.

In 1937 there were 40 county contests and attendance ran from several hundred to 5,000 or more.

So today we see one of the hardest jobs of farming developed into a sport. With the inroads made in this manly art by mechanical huskers one hears questions here and there as to whether this fine sport will continue to increase in popularity or if perhaps it has seen its best days. What do you think?



A NEW OIL WELL IN THE MAKING

This tractor is digging a hole for a pond where water will be piped to aid in oil drilling operations on the Zoller farm northeast of Salem in Marion county. This area is on the west upper side of the Southern Illinois oil basin. Producing wells are being brought in at depths varying from 1475 at Patoka to 3100 ft. around Clay City. Oil stock selling schemes in Southern Illinois reports indicate, are more numerous than oil wells. Careful investors know that for every producing well brought in there are 10 or more dry holes.

Fight for Pope-McGill Bill

(Continued from page 5)

per cent greater than was marketed during the past year."

Farmers are not willing to give up the important thing they have been fighting for (parity prices) since the early '20s. When farmers consider that the average scale of wages today set by organized labor is approximately 20 per cent above even the peak of 1929, and much higher than before the war; that taxes, rates and nearly everything they buy are vastly higher than it was before the war when corn averaged 64c a bu. and hogs $7.22 a cwt. they can't swallow the idea of accepting less than parity exchange value for farm products.

What kind of a farm bill will finally be enacted, and when, is anybody's guess. There is a good chance of getting through a program either in the special session or in the regular session that will prove more effective than the soil conservation act. The fact that farmers in the South, West, and Midwest voted 9 to 1 for the principles of the Pope-McGill bill is having great influence in Washington. Farmers generally believe that the minority should be prevented from wrecking prices and undoing the constructive efforts of the majority. They so expressed themselves at the Senate committee hearings throughout the country.

NOTICE
Illinois Agricultural Association
Election of Delegates

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the month of December, 1937, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau, and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During December, annual meetings will be held in Bureau, Clark, Clinton, Coles, Cook, Crawford, DeWitt, DuPage, Edgar, Edwards, Effingham, Franklin-Hamilton, Grundy, Henry, Iroquois, Jackson-Perry, Jersey, Johnson, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, LaSalle, Lee, Livingston, McLean, Massac, Morgan, Moultries, Piatt, Pope-Hardin, Randolph, Richland, Saline, Stephenson, Tazewell, Union, Vermilion and Wabash Counties.

11/15/37

(Sgd) Paul E. Mathias,
Corporate Secretary

C. A. Hughes, farm adviser of Monroe county, and president of the State Association of Farm Advisers in 1935 and 1936, was employed as adviser by the Cook County Farm Bureau Nov. 22. He expects to move to his new job about Jan. 1.

Artificial illumination of the poultry house is an advantage just before the hatching season, as it brings the breeding stock into production promptly.

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Ireland has approximately 3,000,000 people and is about the same size and shape as the State of Illinois. Farmers are in the majority and have great influence in the legislature there.

Wages in Ireland are less than they are here. Farm workers get from six dollars a week in outlying areas to eight and a half dollars near the cities. Room and board are not included but workers live in little two and three room cottages which they rent, with an acre of land, for about 36 cents a week.

The standard of living is lower in Ireland than here although the prices for foods and other goods in Chicago are comparable to prices in Dublin. Most farmers have wireless receivers but they are mostly secondhand. Radio sets are taxed and the revenue is used to produce radio programs.

Automobiles are not as common there as here. Gasoline costs 29 cents a gallon and taxes on autos are extremely high. The tax on a V-8 Ford was recently cut from $150 to $80 a year. Cars, like tobacco in Ireland, are mostly American makes.

Mr. Cassidy complained that Americans fail to get enough sleep, turn their nights into days and that such a pace had tired him out. He left Chicago for Washington where he will see government officials and rest a few days before returning to Ireland.

COOPERATIVE LEADER FROM IRELAND VISITS IAA OFFICE
Lloyd Marchant, left, and John F. Cassidy looking over the IAA RECORD.



Corn Shuckers

(Continued from page 17)

Husk deductions were formerly made on the basis of the number of husks left on 100 ears picked at random from the load. Contestants were allowed 75 husks without penalty but for each one in excess, were penalized 1/10 of 1% of their gross load. In 1925 the rules were revised and from that time on, husks were weighed instead of counted. Penalties have been relaxed from time to time, the last change being made in 1934 which provides that no deductions be made for 5 oz. of husks or less per 100 pounds of corn; one percent deduction for each ounce over 5 and up to nine, and a 3% deduction for each ounce over nine.

That first contest was held in Polk Co. Iowa in December 1922 with the thermometer registering 16 degrees. Three contestants from as many counties husked for one hour and thought the contest a good idea so a repetition of the meet was held in 1923 with several counties entering their favorite sons. Huskers were required to husk for 80 minutes, which is still the official length of a contest.

About that time, Illinois became interested in the new sport and Prairie Farmer sponsored a state contest in 1924 near New Berlin in Sangamon County on the F. I. Taylor farm. The records show 3,500 watched 53 year old Henry Niehaus, old time peg shucker of Montgomery County acclaimed the winner. A curiosity at the contest was a mechanical one row corn picker which husked 93.4 bushels of corn in 80 minutes.

The winner and runner-up from Illinois and Nebraska invaded Iowa the same year in what was then called the Mid-West Corn Husking Contest but since has been recognized as the first National. Indiana and Minnesota sent contestants to the National in 1925; South Dakota and Missouri in 1926; Kansas in 1927; Ohio in 1930 and this year, Wisconsin was included, bringing the number of states now participating to ten.

In Illinois there has been a steady growth in the number of counties participating. The Farm Bureau has had a lot to do with the success of this movement for with out one or two exceptions, the county contests are all sponsored by the County Farm Bureau in cooperation with The Prairie Farmer.

In 1937 there were 40 county contests and attendance ran from several hundred to 5,000 or more.

So today we see one of the hardest jobs of farming developed into a sport. With the inroads made in this manly art by mechanical huskers one hears questions here and there as to whether this fine sport will continue to increase in popularity or if perhaps it has seen its best days. What do you think?



A NEW OIL WELL IN THE MAKING

This tractor is digging a hole for a pond where water will be piped to aid in oil drilling operations on the Zoller farm northeast of Salem in Marion county. This area is on the west upper side of the Southern Illinois oil basin. Producing wells are being brought in at depths varying from 1475 at Patoka to 3100 ft. around Clay City. Oil stock selling schemes in Southern Illinois reports indicate, are more numerous than oil wells. Careful investors know that for every producing well brought in there are 10 or more dry holes.

Fight for Pope-McGill Bill

(Continued from page 5)

per cent greater than was marketed during the past year."

Farmers are not willing to give up the important thing they have been fighting for (parity prices) since the early '20s. When farmers consider that the average scale of wages today set by organized labor is approximately 20 per cent above even the peak of 1929, and much higher than before the war; that taxes, rates and nearly everything they buy are vastly higher than it was before the war when corn averaged 64c a bu. and hogs $7.22 a cwt. they can't swallow the idea of accepting less than parity exchange value for farm products.

What kind of a farm bill will finally be enacted, and when, is anybody's guess. There is a good chance of getting through a program either in the special session or in the regular session that will prove more effective than the soil conservation act. The fact that farmers in the South, West, and Midwest voted 9 to 1 for the principles of the Pope-McGill bill is having great influence in Washington. Farmers generally believe that the minority should be prevented from wrecking prices and undoing the constructive efforts of the majority. They so expressed themselves at the Senate committee hearings throughout the country.

NOTICE
Illinois Agricultural Association Election of Delegates

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the month of December, 1937, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau, and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During December, annual meetings will be held in Bureau, Clark, Clinton, Coles, Cook, Crawford, DeWitt, DuPage, Edgar, Edwards, Effingham, Franklin-Hamilton, Grundy, Henry, Iroquois, Jackson-Perry, Jersey, Johnson, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, La-Salle, Lee, Livingston, McLean, Massac, Morgan, Moultries, Piatt, Pope-Hardin, Randolph, Richland, Saline, Stephenson, Tazewell, Union, Vermilion and Wabash Counties.

11/15/37

(Sgd) Paul E. Mathias,
Corporate Secretary

C. A. Hughes, farm adviser of Monroe county, and president of the State Association of Farm Advisers in 1935 and 1936, was employed as adviser by the Cook County Farm Bureau Nov. 22. He expects to move to his new job about Jan. 1.

Artificial illumination of the poultry house is an advantage just before the hatching season, as it brings the breeding stock into production promptly

EDITORIAL

Minority Control

WHEN you get right down to it, the biggest issue in working out a permanent farm program is that of handling the small minority who won't go along; the few who either deliberately or unknowingly undo the work of the many.

In his recent message to Congress, President Roosevelt put his finger on the real problem when he said:

"We must keep in mind the American democratic way. Farm programs cannot long succeed unless they have the active support of the farmers who take part in them. Our program should continue to be one planned and administered, so far as possible, by the farmers themselves. Here again majority rule seems justified. If and when huge surpluses in any one group threaten to engulf all the producers of that crop, our laws should provide ways by which a small minority may be kept from destroying the proceeds of the toil of the great majority."

Thinking farmers are pretty well agreed upon what needs to be done to solve the crop surplus problem. They said so in the recent Senate Committee hearing at Springfield. They have expressed their agreement on numerous prior occasions. They want the chiseler, the fellow who is anti-social, the one who increases production when all his neighbors are cutting down, penalized. They look upon him as an enemy of the common good. And rightfully so.

American democracy, in fact any democracy, is based upon majority control. We have plenty of precedent in American history on the subject. Government has established laws to curb or punish anyone who steals, who fails to pay his just taxes, who destroys what his neighbor has created, who refuses to give his children a common school education, who beats his wife, who commits a public nuisance, who slanders or libels another, who breaks countless other statutes. All are punishable offenses adopted in the public interest.

Call it regimentation. Call it depriving a citizen of his liberty. Call it what you will, such acts are against the rules, and society condemns them. And some day, society will condemn, too, acts that undermine a program adopted by the majority of farmers to prevent crop surpluses from wrecking prices and leaving a great industry an economic cripple.

Farm Imports Slow Up

"SLUMP IN LIVE STOCK PRICES CHECKS MEAT IMPORTS." This recent headline talks more eloquently and accurately about the economics of foreign trade than the columns of newspaper propaganda we have seen blaming surplus crop control for importations of Polish hams and Argentine corn. American farmers generally, of course, believe they are entitled to the home market. Some further protection undoubtedly is needed particularly to check imports of starches and molasses that cut into the American farmers' outlet for corn. But recent history has disclosed that increasing imports of meats and grain is just another sign that American farmers are getting high prices. Conversely, when such imports dry up it may mean that American prices are not only unsatisfactory to foreign producers but also to American farmers. Moderate imports of farm products following crop failures are nothing to get excited about. They only emphasize the merit of maintaining reasonable crop surpluses to make us independent of imports in years of short crops.

Who Started This Thing, Anyway?

IT is fundamental in economics that there is no overproduction if you make prices low enough. As prices go down, more and more users and uses are found for the commodity or service. We saw an example of this in the bumper corn crop of 2,906,873,000 bushels in 1932. There proved to be little, if any, surplus at the prices of 12 cents to 20 cents a bushel that so much of it sold for. Corn was shoveled into livestock with utter abandon. Hogs were fed out to unusual weights. So were cattle. In Iowa corn was used for fuel. It was made into alcohol. Had the low prices remained, many other industrial uses would have been found for it. Somehow or other that big crop was got rid of.

Obviously, we would all be better off, and have a higher standard of living if everyone was kept busy producing. It is tragic that with so much work to be done in developing our farms, cities, roads, waterways, parks, and public facilities, and in supplying each other with the things and services we would like to have, that the labor of so many men and and women is going to waste.

Much as the farmer would like to produce to capacity at all times and take whatever he can get for his stuff, in self-defense he has been forced to do something about price. No one else, it seems, will meet the farmers' capacity production with like production.

In 1932, farmers maintained their production at approximately 96 per cent of the pre-depression period but suffered a drop in prices of 63 per cent. To maintain the bargain prices of 1932, the farmer mined the fertility from his soil, gave away his own labor, wore out his machinery producing big crops, dug into his reserves or borrowed, and ended up the year with less cash than he undoubtedly would have received had he cultivated only 75 per cent as many acres.

Had organized labor cut its wage scales 63 per cent, manufacturers, processors and others cut their prices 63 per cent, and maintained production as the farmer did — even at the expense of digging into their reserves — the depression couldn't have lasted very long.

And yet we read on the financial pages of metropolitan newspapers statements deploring the so-called economy of scarcity the farmers are practicing. Who started this thing of cutting down production, anyway? Certainly not the farmers. Again we read about factories shutting down and men turned out on the streets. Yet how many price cuts have you seen announced in the newspapers of things that farmers buy? How many reductions have been made comparable to the recent drop from $1.40 to 43 cents per bu. for corn, from $13 to $8 for hogs, and from 14 to 7 cents for cotton?

The economy of scarcity is here again — but not on the farm. It is in the industrial centers where production has fallen off. And, of course, our critics will expect farmers to go right on producing to capacity so as to provide cheap food to help people through this new depression.



There's a PACK *of* SECURITY *in a* FARMERS MUTUAL POLICY!

AT CHRISTMAS TIME, OR ANY time, there's a pack of security in a Farmers Mutual insurance policy. Backed by a strong company with substantial reserves, each policy guarantees prompt payment of losses to the insured. And loss payments are made in full. The money is there in advance ready to help you rebuild.

Every property owner in buying insurance wants to know first that when he needs help most, he will get it. No insurance policy can wholly reimburse the property owner for the full amount of the loss from fire, lightning, tornado, or hail. But Farmers Mutual does offer full assurance that when fire or other catastrophe strikes, its helpful hand will be there to minimize the loss.

Don't let FIRE prevent it from being a Merry Christmas!

Christmas Greetings

Farmers Mutual makes it possible for you to carry all your insurance in a strong, state-wide company at a mutual rate. It's your own company, cooperative in its conception, organized not for profit, set up to return any savings to the policyholder in the form of lower rates or dividends.

Farmers Mutual cooperates with local township and county mutuals . . . reinsures their sound risks when requested . . . and to doubly protect the policyholder reinsures part of its larger risks with other strong companies.

For further information see the agent in Your Farm Bureau office.

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608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FIRE, WINDSTORM, TORNADO AND HAIL INSURANCE

Strength Through Organization

EVE[illegible] ID, st[illegible] is the l[illegible] in building a strong fence. And every farmer knows, too, that a corner post when braced and supported by other posts will stand up better against the strain and stress of daily wear and tear.

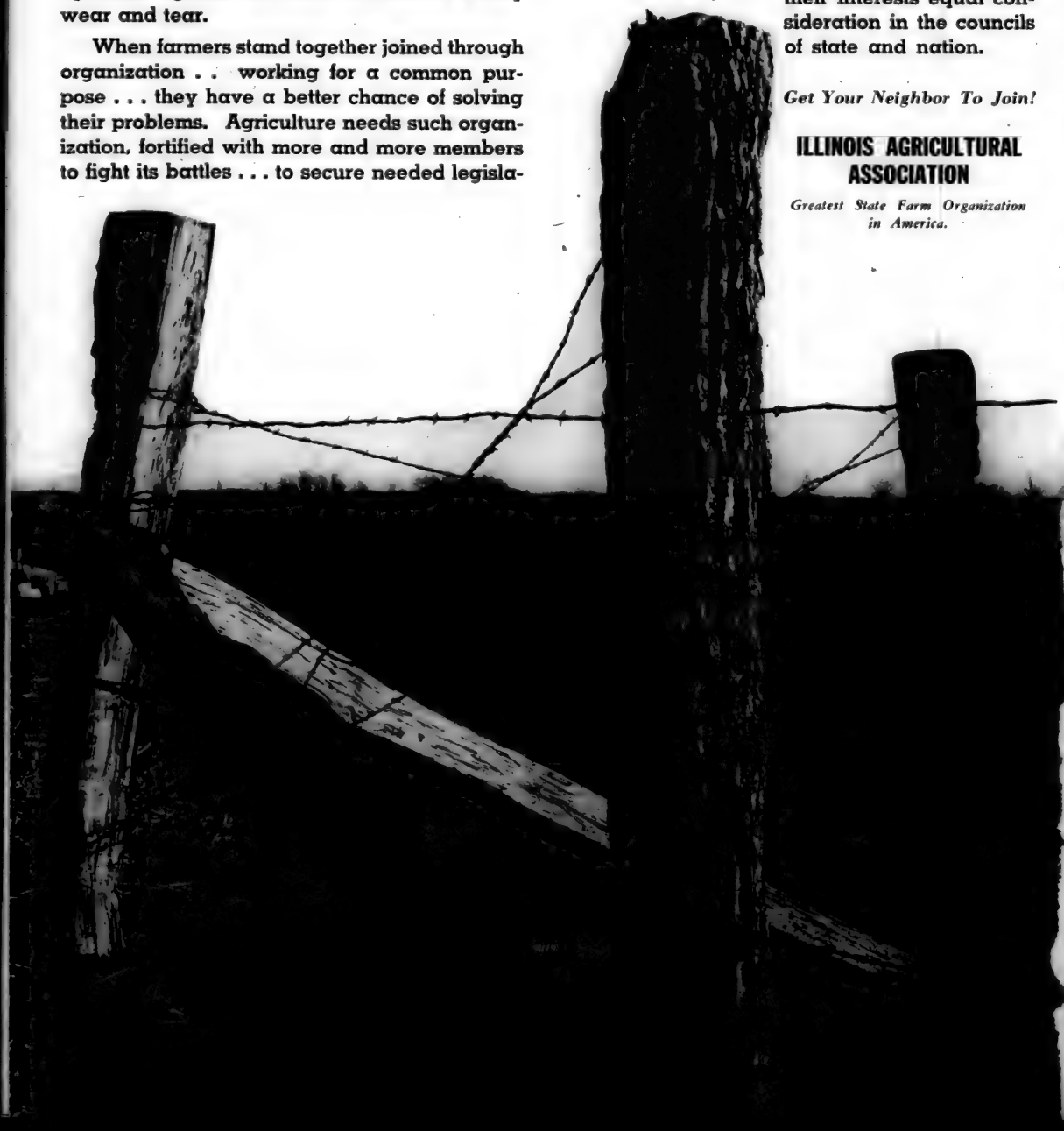
When farmers stand together joined through organization . . working for a common purpose . . . they have a better chance of solving their problems. Agriculture needs such organization, fortified with more and more members to fight its battles . . . to secure needed legislation . . . to resist the pull of forces that would drag it down to penury and decay.

Through organized effort farmers gain power and prestige . . . representation and respect . . . that assure their interests equal consideration in the councils of state and nation.

Get Your Neighbor To Join!

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

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n This Issue

I.A.A. Annual Meeting

The AAA of 1937
By Earl C. Smith

Farmers and the Anti-Trust Laws
By Robt. H. Jackson

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Farm News in Pictures

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January
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EXTRA

Farmers Mutual News

14 January 1, 1938 No. 1

START GUARANTEED RATES ON FIRE-WIND POLICIES

ABOLISH ASSESSMENTS IN NEW PLAN

fter the premium is paid on and windstorm policies un- the change in rates and cedure, there can be no fur- r assessments. When you e out a policy you will ow exactly the maximum t. But the **net** cost in the g run will be determined by e dividends the company y be able to pay out of sav- gs. The amount of fire and indstorm losses, and the cost operation will determine ow rapidly surplus can be cumulated out of which to ay dividends. Each policy- older can assist in cutting sses by preventing farm fires.

New Policy Contract

The new Insurance Code of Illi- ois, under which Farmers Mutual will operate after Jan. 1, requires that the policy form known as "New York Standard" be adopted. On all business issued at the new rates, the new policy contract will be used. This contract provides for a flat premium, no inspection fee, and no contingent liability.

The change to the new contract, requires that all policies now in force be rewritten. They cannot be renewed on the present basis. The renewals will be written from month to month as they fall due.

Five Year Policy Most Economical

The five-year term policy with premium paid in advance is the most economical way to buy insurance under the new plan. For example, in Northern Illinois, the rate on frame, wood shingle construction on the farm under the new plan is 75c per $100 for one year but only $2.25 for five years, and $1.50 for three years. If a five-year term policy is taken out and paid in five equal annual installments, the cost is only $2.70. These rates can be further reduced by the use of approved and certified lightning rods and fireproof roofing. There is a greater allowance for rods and fireproof roof under the new plan than under the old.

Cost No Higher

Thus if a policyholder takes advantage of the new plan, the cost will not be higher than under the old plan. Every effort will be made to carefully check each risk as to moral and other hazards. The Company expects to insure only preferred risks so as to reduce losses to a minimum. It also will hold down overhead to the lowest possible point.

From there on, it is up to policyholders to set the pace in low cost insurance. Constant attention to fire prevention means and methods by every member is the surest way to build up surpluses out of which dividends can be paid.

The final costs of insurance are determined by the cost of doing business. The largest single item of cost is the losses incurred, which

The New Plan

DUE to requirements of the Insurance Code passed by the last General Assembly certain changes in rates and procedure are made necessary in the conduct of the business of Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company. All companies other than local mutuals are required to belong to a licensed rating bureau recognized by the Insurance Commissioner of the state. Member companies are obliged to follow strictly the rates and rules of the bureau of which they are members.

The change will affect present policyholders as follows: (1) Fire and wind rates hereafter will be guaranteed — there can be no assessments and no extra charge for inspection fee. (2) All future policies will be written for terms of one, three and five years. Term policies issued for periods of more than one year are at a substantial reduction from multiples of the annual rate. (3) Fire rates will be the regular Inspection Bureau rates, but the company will still use its own rates for windstorm and hail risks. (4) The company will continue as a co-operative or mutual company. As soon as sufficient surplus has been accumulated and proper reserves have been set aside, a dividend may be paid returning to the assured any excess premium which the experience of the company shall warrant. Policies will be not only NON-ASSESSABLE but also PARTICIPATING. (5) The final cost of insurance will depend largely on the losses. Careful selection of risks and constant vigilance against fire will hold down losses to a minimum and pave the way for dividends. (6) All policies now in force must be rewritten since they cannot be renewed on the present contract basis.

The Company asks assistance of every Farm Bureau member and every policyholder in spreading accurate information and facts about the changes outlined above.

J. H. Kelker, Manager

Dividends To Our Policyholders Depend on Farm Fire Prevention

The fact that the minimum, guaranteed rates under the new plan, which are offered under the five-year term cash premium policy, are very little higher than present assessment rates, means that future savings must come from reducing farm fires.

Fire Prevention Will Reduce Cost

Preventing farm fires is all important in reducing losses and the cost of operating the company. Overhead is largely fixed. But fire losses, the chief expense item in a company insuring farm property, can be controlled with everyone doing his part.

So while the cold weather is with us, and the danger from overheated stoves and furnaces is great, check the chimney to see if the bricks are all secure. Protect wood that is exposed to hot stove pipes. Avoid using kerosene and other inflammable liquids if possible in starting

TO OPERATE UNDER STATE CODE JAN. 1st

Effective January 1, 1938, the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company will cease to write fire and wind insurance on the assessment basis and will adopt maximum, guaranteed rates on these classes of protection.

Although the rates on fire insurance will be the regular Inspection Bureau rates, the company will continue to use its own rates for windstorm and hail risks. There will be a slight change in windstorm rates due to the elimination of the policy fee, but the five year premium to members will be substantially the same as heretofore.

The change to standard rates for fire risks, which cannot be increased by assessment, made possible elimination of policy and inspection fees. While the new rate charged for fire protection on a one-year policy is higher than that under the old plan, the cost per year under the five-year term policy, payable in advance, is very little more than the cost under the old assessment schedule.

Policies will be written for terms of one, three, and five years. The rate for periods of more than one year are at a substantial reduction from multiples of the annual rate.

Change Retains Cooperative Plan

The cooperative, mutual setup of the company is retained under the new program. The policy will be to build up adequate reserves for the protection of the policyholders and the company. After the accumulation of sufficient surplus, after proper reserves have been set aside, the way will be opened for the payment of dividends, or a return of any excess premium which the experience of the company shall warrant. Policies issued by the company will be not only NON-ASSESSABLE but also PARTICIPATING. Thus the new plan follows closely that in force for some time among other cooperatives established by the Illinois Agricultural Association. The

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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GEORGE THIEM, Editor



"IT SEEMS to us that the future of the packing industry and in fact the welfare of the American livestock producer lies in reducing the cost of production for the two-fold purpose of supplying domestic consumers with the quantity of meat which they need to maintain their health and strength at prices they can afford to pay, and to enable us again to compete in foreign markets. With present livestock costs neither of these objectives can be attained."

So remarked Robert H. Cabell, president of Armour and Co. in delivering his recent annual report. Mr. Cabell would not have American farmers make less profit; "on the contrary we would like to see them make larger profits and we believe that if more study is given to the matter of cost and if the results of these studies are widely applied it will be possible for our livestock producers to increase their profits while reducing the price level of livestock," he continued. "A survey in one of our corn-belt states showed that hogs were being produced and marketed at costs ranging from $4 per cwt. to $14 per cwt."

Mr. Cabell's plea, of course, is for full capacity production of livestock on American farms which means much higher production of feed grains and forage, too. More livestock would give the packers greater volume, increased profits (assuming that they operate efficiently as the farmers are urged to do) more employment for labor, and lower price levels. And the catch in this program is the last mentioned, *lower price levels.*

Now low price levels for farm products may look desirable to the processor who has far greater control over his costs of operation and selling prices than has the livestock producer. And low prices would look all right to farmers, too, if the fixed charges and prices of things farmers buy were down on a level of fair exchange value. But — and this is a very large but — the farmer is surrounded by a wall of fixed artificial prices, protective tariffs, rates, fees, commissions, taxes, rents, interest, fixed wage scales, 40-hour weeks and what not. All of these things enter into the farmers' cost of production and all of them are largely beyond his control.

So when the livestock producers are urged to cut their costs of production and become more efficient so as to reap greater profits, they are up against the same problems as the packers; in fact they can understand the language of G. F. Swift, president of Swift and Co. who said in his report: "We had expected to make a much better showing than this but higher operating costs due to increased wages, higher livestock and other raw materials costs made satisfactory profit margins difficult." Farmers can't control many of their costs and even the best producers, in spite of all precautions, lose pigs, lambs and calves and feed crops from disease, drouth, floods, too cold or too hot weather, and the like.

This doesn't mean that there isn't plenty of room for reducing the cost of producing livestock on many farms. Illinois farmers have made notable progress in this direction through swine sanitation and better methods of feeding. It is doubtful if Polish or Argentine farmers are as efficient as the rank and file of American farmers. But to expect all hog growers to produce pork on the hoof at $4 a cwt. is asking the impossible. One top notch producer may do it one, two, or even three years — and then blooey, infection gets into his herd or flock, and the jig is up.

Farmers are willing to go ahead on a 12-hour day, seven-day week, 30-day month, and 365-day year, farming to capacity. But will industry and labor match his effort, submit to free and open competition with the world, let down the immigration bars to foreign labor, level the industrial tariff wall, break up industrial and labor monopolies, destroy arbitrary price fixing, and get down on a free for all level with agriculture? Don't all speak at once.—E. G. T.

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O'Neal and Smith Head A.F.B.F.

Convention Reflects Unity of American Agriculture on Major National Policies



EARL C. SMITH, LEFT, AND EDW. O'NEAL in a more serious moment.

AMERICAN agriculture is a widely diversified industry. Not only distance but sharp differences in history and environment separate the potato producers of Maine from the orange and lemon growers of California. The milk producers of New York and Vermont who buy most of their feed grains and concentrates have a different outlook than the corn and hog growers of Illinois and Iowa. The tobacco and cotton planters of Dixie know little of the day to day problems of the wheat growers and cattle raisers of the Great Plains.

But sharp as are these variations in historic background, in climate, human temperament, production and marketing problems, astonishing progress has been made toward breaking down sectional barriers. Substantial unity in solving the common problem of all — fair prices — has been achieved through the American Farm Bureau Federation.

It was a harmonious gathering representing all these and many other agricultural interests in America that reelected an Alabama cotton planter, Edward O'Neal, president, and an Illinois corn and livestock producer, Earl Smith, vice-president of the Federation in Chicago December 13-15.

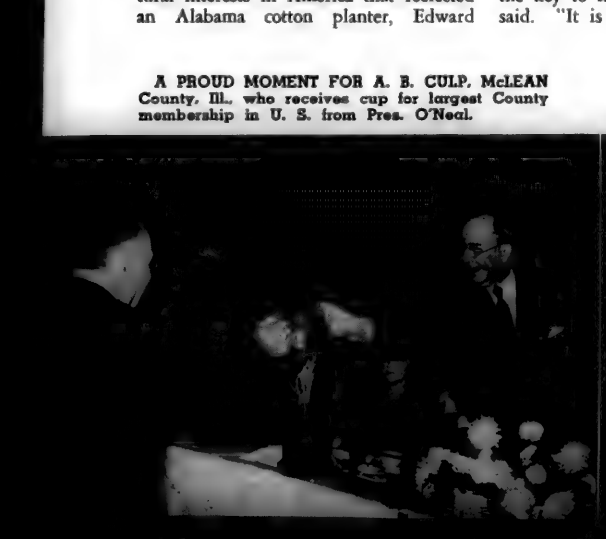
The convention this year was notable for several things. It stood firmly for parity farm prices despite the backing away from this goal by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace who heretofore has seen eye to eye with the Farm Bureau. The Secretary expressed his new goal in addressing the convention as "parity income for agriculture" even though prices are allowed to drop somewhat below parity. Mr. Wallace received a warm ovation from the convention when introduced by President O'Neal.

Speaking extemporaneously, as he said, "from the heart as one talks to his relatives," the Secretary in his rambling talk had no new message. But with characteristic honesty and sincerity he repeated his belief in the need for balanced production, balanced income and balanced prices between agriculture, industry, and labor. "Labor and capital hold the key to half the farm problem," he said. "It is a matter of grave concern that factories may work at 85 per cent capacity for a time, but within six months they may work at only 30 per cent of capacity. The workmen turned out cannot buy a normal volume of farm products."

The Secretary avoided mention of the disagreement between his Department and the Farm Bureau over cotton, wheat, and corn quotas in the pending farm bills and the protection, if any, against low prices offered farmers in the ever-normal granary program.

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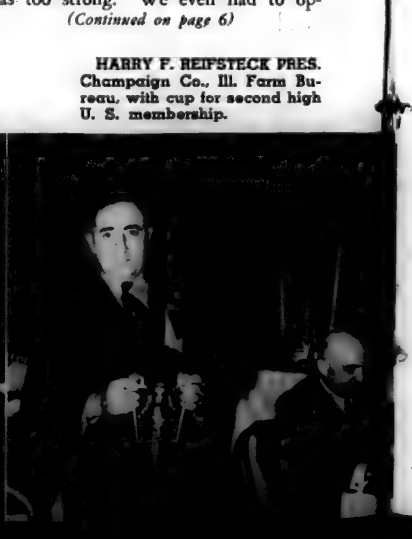
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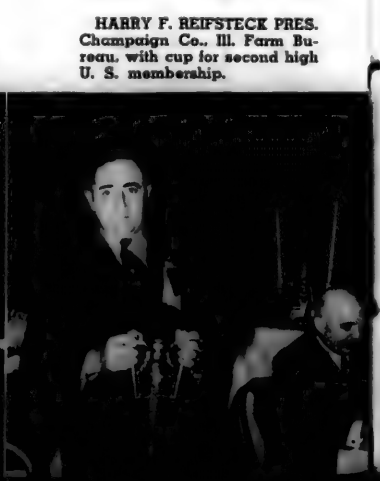
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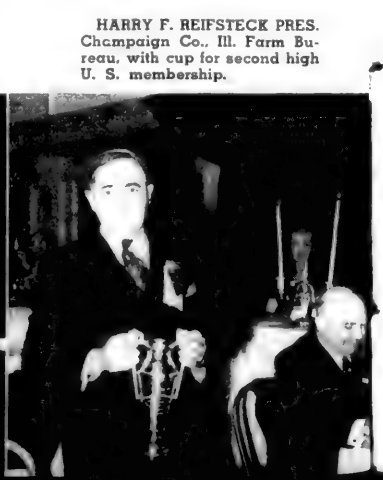
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AFBF Meeting

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The A.A.A. of 1937

By EARL C. SMITH*



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THE A.A.A. of 1937 pending in the Senate of the United States at this moment is a sincere effort to bring stability to America, to restore a balance between agriculture, industry and labor. We hear a lot about this, that and the other that is in the bill. That is just mechanism. The purpose is to restore balance, to remove the maladjustment as between these three great economic groups, and to which belongs directly or indirectly every citizen of America.

Throughout the years, and particularly since the turn of the century, artificial stimuli such as tariffs, corporate development and corporate agreements, combinations of every kind and character, monopolies, both within industry and labor that we heard something about last night, have resulted in maladjustment from the original intent of our forefathers when they founded this nation as a nation of free men, and wherein it was intended that initiative and frugality and right living should largely determine each individual's future.

We are hearing a lot about this bill constituting some 80 odd pages of literature or words. That is correct. But there is printed upon about 12 pages the fundamentals of this legislation. It has a purpose clause, which takes up considerable space, it has legislative findings prepared by attorneys so as to point out the legal reasoning, the legal structure upon which the act is founded, to assist lawyers in their reasoning, particularly during constitutional considerations. It has many, many pages that set forth consumers' safeguards and amendments that are necessary for the weaving of this particular structure into the soil Conservation Act so as to remove conflict as between them. But when you get right down to the real fundamentals of the bill, I think if you could properly interpret about 12 pages you could understand the bill and its workings and its intents and its purposes. If I believed that the A.A.A. of 1937 was as complex as some of our newspapers and political friends would have you believe, I certainly wouldn't have had the courage to stand here before you this morning with the brief preparation that I have been permitted to give, to my remarks.

First, may I say something about what is not in the bill, and particularly if there is a representative of the Chicago Tribune here. *It does not provide an economy of scarcity.* Rather, it definitely provides an economy of plenty.

And then the one most important feature in the bill — it gives to farmers something they have never enjoyed in this country, the opportunity through cooperation to control their own surplus supplies rather than, as in the past, to let them become the property of the speculators, resulting in widely fluctuating prices.

Now I submit to this audience that if the people who by the sweat of their brow and through the payment of the largest percentage of taxes in proportion to wealth that are paid by any other group in this nation, cannot be permitted to control their own surplus products, then something certainly is wrong in America. And that is the fundamental purpose of this legislation.

Secondly, to all of you folks from the wide areas of America who are interested in the Soil Conservation Act, the producers of other than these great basic export crops, the A.A.A. of 1937 does not change in any respect the effect of the Soil Conservation Act as related to all of these other crops. It does class what has been known as Class 1 payments under the Soil Conservation Act for the producers of corn, wheat and cotton, and did for a time as presented to the Senate by your organization provide similar treatment of rice. It substituted for Class 1 payments what are known as price adjustment payments that we will discuss a little later.

Now how does it provide control of surplus supplies? First, through a definite schedule of commodity loans. Secondly, through Congress providing for voluntary cooperation by farmers for the adjustment of production so as to keep surpluses from running away from us, breaking down, or, as Henry Wallace says, "overflowing the ever normal granary."

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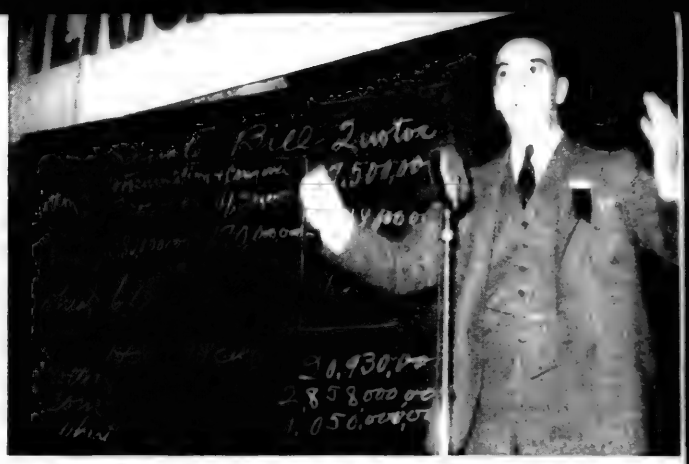
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wife and every child on a farm who knows anything about the history of co-operation realizes that unless there are ways and means to bring under control the contribution of non-cooperators to excess supplies, the result is a breakdown of the efforts of that great majority who have cooperated. And I submit to this Convention that if America is going to refuse to give to the vast majority of farmers who are cooperatively minded the opportunity to invoke upon the non-cooperator only the force of controlling excess supplies, then we might just as well forget thinking about stabilizing the price levels of farm products in this country for it cannot be done.

I do not know of any farmer who wants to reduce production, who will subscribe to an economy of scarcity, who will respond to dictatorship. But I think I know that through bitter experience the vast majority of farmers have learned that unless they are permitted, with the support of government, through cooperation to control their own excess supplies, there is little use to talk about cooperation.

I don't know of any farmer who really thinks who wants bonuses and bounties. But the farmer does want a price for that portion of his products that America needs to feed and clothe the people of this nation and for that portion of our supplies needed by foreign nations at fair prices. Farmers accept the responsibility of providing these supplies in ample amounts, but they have a right to, and I hope this Convention with a ringing note will set forth a refusal to compromise on their rights to control their own production and feed their products into the demands of the markets of America at a fair price.

Only Regiments Surplus

We hear that this Act regiments farmers. And I say again to this audience, and particularly to the newspapers, that there isn't anything from the first page to the last in this Act that authorizes anywhere, directly or indirectly, regimentation of farmers in this country or any farmer in this country. (Applause). But it does provide definitely for the regimentation of excess supplies of farm products by the farmers themselves — not by the Secretary of Agriculture. These quotas couldn't go into effect, even though the supplies are excessive and breaking prices. The Secretary has no authority to put these quotas into effect except after approval in a referendum by two-thirds of the producers interested in the commodity.

If I were to lay my finger on the weakest thing in this bill, it would be that very provision, requiring two-thirds. Why not 51%? The people who rule America today and have always ruled it

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have been selected by a majority vote. Why change that fundamental principle?

The Senate bill definitely provides that a uniform contract shall be presented to all the farmers of America who grow these great basic commodities for market, and wherein there is set forth in bold type, first, what is required of the farmer, and secondly, the obligation of the government.

Assures Equality

One of the most essential things that is set forth in this law is the way and means that the acreages shall be allotted to every farmer in the United States so as to assure equality of treatment between all of them. And if I know anything about the attitude of the farmers throughout America, I know that has been one of the most distasteful and unsatisfactory things connected with the Soil Conservation Act — entirely too much latitude given to administrators that has resulted in injustices due to some of the experiences of previous history of production. And if we are going to have anything like permanency in a law and we are going to think in terms of each farmer controlling his portion of excess supplies, we have got to get right back to the root of any law, of any applied law, and assure any farmer's right under the law to be protected in holding his rightful portion of the market as determined by his base acreage.

Now the consumer is in this bill, also. The farmers thus far have tried to be fair with all other groups in America. We realize of course the uncertainty of the weather, and no one is smart enough even in Washington to plan that. We don't have to read that in some metropolitan papers. I think the farmers have forgotten more about difficulties of the weather than some of our newspaper writers will ever know. (Applause). And, therefore, to safeguard America, we have provided for these surpluses under our control. And we have provided that should there be a shortage like we had in corn in 1936, and the price would get to be 10% in excess of parity level, that immediately the tariff on corn should be reduced so that corn could come into this country at a price only 10% above parity. It also provides that should the price get to be more than 10% below parity, there should be a corresponding increase in the tariff.

That was in the bill as presented to the Senate by your organization in the interest of stable prices, which would operate between the margin of 10% below parity and 10% above parity. Are we not interested as farmers in stable prices? And, may I ask, does not the consumer have more interest in stable prices than does the farmer? Why? I submit to you that when the price of hogs goes up on the Chicago market that the next day the price of pork loins and hams and bacon rises to the consumer. But I submit also that when the price of hogs decline, as it has been doing in recent weeks, at great loss to the farmer, it is weeks and sometimes months before that decline is reflected to the consumer. (Applause).

Safeguards Consumer

Another thing is provided to safeguard the consumer. These surpluses that are held back and are under commodity loans, again should the price go above parity, not 10% above, but above parity, the Secretary is specifically authorized to call those loans in a manner that would tend to stabilize the price around parity again in the interest of stable prices. We believe that represents the interest of both the farmers and the consumers.

In the case of corn, we are told by the Department of Agriculture that under present economic conditions — this was last summer — a crop of 2 billion 380 million bushels would find an outlet in the market substantially at parity prices.

(Continued on page 23)

Farmers and the Anti-Trust Laws

By ROBERT H. JACKSON,
Assistant Attorney General
of the United States*



The Goose and the Golden Egg

THE antitrust law is an American invention. Those interests which try to discredit all distasteful legislation by labeling it as "an alien influence" can not so characterize our laws against monopoly. If any trace of foreign influence can be found it is the influence of the English common law which had expressed abhorrence of monopoly and a policy to restrain it.

The antitrust laws perhaps more than any other public policy owe their existence to the insistence of the farmers. They first came into State legislation in the agricultural States as a result of farm support. They took their place in the national statute books in 1890 supported largely by the influence of the farm protest movement. They constituted a part of what was known as the "Granger Laws" and came to enactment as the result of the granger movement or "Populist" uprising which caused more jitters among conservatives of that day than the New Deal does today.

The philosophy of the antitrust laws was simple American philosophy. It was their doctrine that competition, left free of restraint, would be a sufficient regulator to assure fair prices and good service to the public. They were based on the theory that the government owed the duty of policing the economic system to see that no one interfered with its functioning as a system of free enterprize. They were intended to prevent the necessity ever arising for government control of prices or for government regulation of business life. They were not designed to get the government into business but they were designed to keep the government out of business.

In the 47 years that have passed since enactment of the Sherman Antitrust Law we have accumulated a great deal of experience with these laws. It was five years before the first test case reached the Supreme Court, and the industry involved was the sugar industry. The combination in question had acquired control of 98 per cent of the sugar refining business of the United States but the Supreme Court held that this had no influence upon interstate commerce. This sugar decision sweetened the path of the monopolists. During the very formative period of great industrial combinations it rendered the law a dead letter. So conservative a person as President Taft has said of the sugar decision: *"The effect of the decision in the Knight case upon the popular mind, and indeed upon Congress as well, was to discourage hope that the statute could be used to accomplish its manifest purpose and curb the great industrial trusts. * * * So strong was the impression made by the Knight case that both Mr. Olney and Mr. Cleveland concluded that the evil must be controlled through State legislation and not through a national statute, and they said so in their communications to Congress."*

It was not until the administration of Theodore Roosevelt that a vigorous effort to enforce the antitrust laws was made. Court decisions rendered them rather ineffectual. The International Harvester Company and the United States Steel Company were exonerated although they controlled very large parts of their respective industries, but the court laid down the doctrine that great size and great concentration of economic power were no offense under the law. This would have been strange doctrine to the grangers of 1890.

Under the administration of President Wilson, recognizing that the enforcement through the courts had not been satisfactory, Congress created the Federal Trade Commission, and passed the Clayton Act. By a series of interpretations, which it is not necessary here to detail, these laws were deprived of much of their effectiveness.

The farmers seemed to have felt that

(Continued on page 11)

"Either we must get rid of monopoly pegged prices or we must find controls which will peg other prices in relation to them."

* Excerpts from address before annual meeting, A.F.B.F. Chicago, Dec. 13, 1937.

Voice of the Members

Members are invited to express their opinions and to offer comments for publication in this column. Address Editor, I.A.A. RECORD, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

From Mr. Ihrig

I have just finished reading with more than ordinary interest your editorials entitled "Minority Control" and "Who Started This Thing, Anyway?", in the December RECORD.

Thru the years that I have followed your editorials, to me you have never come as close to incorporating an entire speech on one page as you have in the current issue.

I frankly believe that every Farm Bureau in the state should print in full the above mentioned articles to reimpress the membership with the fact that a simple and short explanation of the reason for fair farm legislation is more effective in defending the agrarian attitude than a detailed discussion of all that is involved.

M. Ray Ihrig
Golden, Adams County, Ill.

Another Ringer

Editor of The IAA Record:

Your Dec. number of the Record calls for another ringer to be chalked up on your score card.

It contains several articles, any one of which is well worth the "cost and carriage" of your splendid publication.

The splendid cooperation and team work shown in the article relating to the Stonington elevator "coop" shows that the road signs of the organization point to "success." Good judgment and square dealing shows a solid foundation as well as solid construction of this organization.

The RECORD of IAA grows better and better every day in every way. May it ever be thus, is the closing 1937 wish of yours truly, C. F. S. an appreciative reader and booster.

C. F. Spicer, Clinton,
Dewitt County, Ill.

Of special interest to me was your Dec. 1937 issue of the Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD. On page 27 is the picture of a cattle truck accident on route 66 near Chicago, Nov. 1, 1937, for I happened to be the owner of the cattle and also a passenger in the truck. I consider myself rather fortunate for coming out of the wreckage with only a broken leg and shoulder and minor bruises. I was taken to the Evangelical Hospital, but am home now getting along fine. I would like to secure a few pictures of the accident. Do you know who took the picture or where I could secure the negative? Would you please send me a few extra copies of the December number of the RECORD?

Thanking you for any services rendered, I am your Farm Bureau member,

Dave Sander,
Roanoke, Woodford County, Ill.

Fertilizer Plots

I notice your pictures and write-up of our plots on the W. A. Hunter farm in the Dec. RECORD, and have been receiving some inquiries about this. I am afraid I did not explain enough in detail to you the background of this fertilizer plot.

Some of the people who have been asking me about the fertilizer on this plot have misinterpreted what is back of the demonstration. This fertilizer was not applied on our regular untreated soils, but on the Hopkins Poorland farm which had received about five tons of limestone and approximately two and one-half tons of rock phosphate since 1905, and had grown three or four heavy crops of sweet clover. We do not find an increase for potash alone on fields that have not been limed and grown sweet clover, and I doubt if we will find an increase for potash very high without some phosphate.

Following are the exact results of this experiment, I just received these this week from Mr. Garrard. I now have them ready and can give them to anyone who wants them, and if you care to publish them it will be all right. We have some just as striking results on a farm of R. L. Murray near Centralia, but as yet I don't have the exact adjusted bushel yields figured out.

Fertilizer Treatment	Bus. Per Acre	Net Value Above Fertilizer Costs	Net Increase Due To Fertilizer	Cost of Fertilizer Per Acre
125 lbs. 0-8-24 in hill	54.80	$24.43	$14.30	$2.47
No fertilizer	22.14	10.13	.....	.....
125 lbs. 0-20-20	50.69	21.30	10.98	3.19
125 lbs. 0-20-0	33.09	14.25	3.75	1.62
125 lbs. 0-0-50	54.72	24.24	14.55	2.67
No fertilizer	22.92	10.88	.....	.....
Check plot Hopkins farm — no treatment, no lime or sw. clover	23.81	11.40	.....	.....

The number of stalks injured from root worm and chinch bugs might be interesting. The following table was made by Prof. Bigger of the University of Illinois, as of Oct. 11th.

Treatment	Number of Down Stalks From "Root-Worm Injury"	From "Chinch Bug Damage"	Total
No fertilizer	133	98	231
0-8-24	12	8	20
0-20-20	26	6	32
0-20-0	66	32	98
0-0-50	20	9	29
No fertilizer	89	108	197

It must be kept in mind in all of these plots, including the no fertilizer, mentioned above, this ground was sweet, and has grown good crops of sweet clover and has had 2½ tons of rock phosphate per acre.

Yours very truly,

FRED J. BLACKBURN,
Farm Adviser, Marion County

Soil Conservation

In reply to your article published in the November issue of the Record on the soil conservation work on the Welch & Grieve farms.

We appreciate very much your interest in this work and all of the articles you are publishing on soil conservation.

We have had several inquiries and considerable favorable comment from readers of the one article.

Realizing that our work is mainly of an educational nature, we keenly appreciate the fine cooperation the Illinois Agricultural Association is giving.

Burton E. King
Acting Superintendent
Camp SCS-3, Galva, Ill.

Cowpath

The Chicago Charter Jubilee Committee and Mayor Kelly unveiled a tablet at Clark and Monroe streets during Livestock Show week commemorating Chicago's million-dollar cowpath. The path, 10 by 177 feet, was provided for in the will of Willard Jones in 1844 when he sold portions of the surrounding property. A 21-story building has been built over part of the path but according to Jones' deed, it is still spacious enough to permit a load of hay to be driven through.

See Her Soar

Remember how out at Pasadena at the A.F.B.F. convention last December, the Iowa delegation drowned out all the other states with their I-O-W-A, I-O-W-A. Well, I didn't enjoy it a bit, and hope this Illinois verse of mine will take.

On a Farm Bureau excursion to Alaska last August, the Iowa people would get the I-O-W-A off at dinner and I would get up and send Illinois way down the long row of tables. Here it is:

"Illinois, grand and high,
Reaches farthest to the sky.
Seventy-two thousand and more
ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU *SEE-HER-SOAR.*"

Lloyd Z. Jones
Galva, Henry county, Illinois

Anti-Trust Laws

(Continued from page 9)

once a law was passed, a reform was accomplished. *The failure to keep sympathetic administration in charge of the law and most of all failure to demand a judiciary sympathetic with the needs of the people, instead of responsive to the desires of the trusts, have rendered the results of the laws disappointing.*

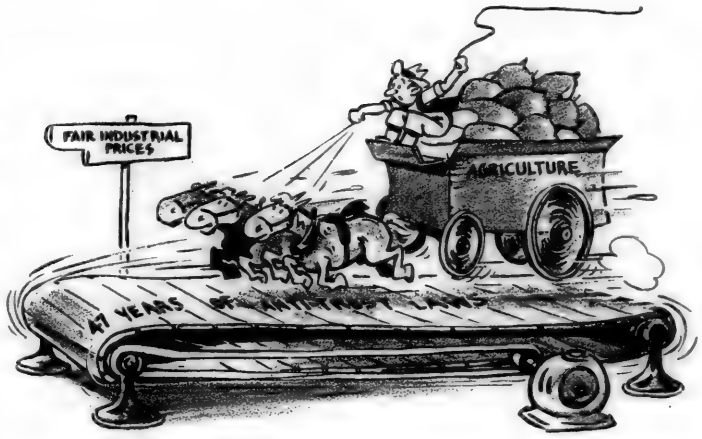
This failure to enforce the antitrust laws, and the restrictive interpretations placed upon them by the courts, permitted the development of the conditions which led to the experiment in industrial control known to history as the N.R.A. Had the Sherman Antitrust Law been effective to preserve competition and the Federal Trade Commission Act effective to prevent unfair competition much of the N.R.A. experiment would not have been necessary.

Meanwhile, our economy has been the subject of various dislocations by virtue of the competitive struggle for advantage and privilege at the hands of government. The great industries have insisted upon having tariff advantages of immeasurable value. These tariff advantages permitted them to charge high prices for their products. The farmers were obliged to pay the prices. The farmer has justly insisted upon some kind of benefit which would offset the benefit that he was obliged to pay to the great industrial interests. These benefits in turn had to be raised by taxes, and this has created no small part of the modern question of taxation about which industry now complains.

Farmers Invented It

Why did the farmers and the farm leaders invent the antitrust idea? Like most other influences it was born of sheer necessity. In the days of the granger uprising the farmer had begun to see himself surrounded by big business. As invention had tended to make farming a machine process, he found himself compelled to buy more utensils — and vastly more expensive utensils — from great industrial combinations. On the other hand he saw great combinations coming between himself and his consumers. He had once dealt pretty directly with the consumers of his products, or at least he was enabled to exercise his well known talent for bargaining with competing groups of buyers. At about this period of our history he found, however, that between himself and his consumers big business combinations were intervening.

The farmer had not yet learned to buy cooperatively or to sell cooperatively. The individual farmer felt a terrific disadvantage in bargaining with powerful combinations. He could not choose the time to sell his produce. He had to dispose of it in order to pay his taxes, or buy his winter clothing, or meet his machinery notes. He could not bargain as to price but received a proposition which he could take or leave. He became fearful of his ability to survive, hemmed in on both sides by industrial combinations whose power and resources overwhelmed him. The antitrust laws promised him relief. After 47 years what relief has he had?



No Bargaining Power

The simple fact is that the farmer, except to the extent that he buys or sells cooperatively, is in exactly the position today that the grangers of 1890 feared he would be.

Let us consider the farmer as an individual seller. When the farmer attempts to sell his produce he has no bargaining power that compares with that possessed by his only buyers. He finds a concentrated control and ownership of the only channels by which his produce may reach its ultimate market. Thirteen manufacturers bought 64 per cent of the 1934 tobacco crop; three manufacturers alone bought 46 per cent of the 1934 crop. I take it no one will doubt that when three buyers take 46 per cent of a crop those three are in a position to fix the price. They would be strange persons if they did not take advantage of the power they have. Thirteen companies bought 65 per cent of the commercial wheat crop in the fiscal year 1934 and 1935, and here again three of those companies bought 38 per cent of the commercial crop. Ten packers in 1934 bought 51 per cent of the cattle and calves and 37 per cent of the hogs. Thus big business has thrust itself between the producer and the consumer and is in a position to dictate terms to each.

Let us consider the farmer as a buyer of materials, supplies, machinery and equipment for production purposes. These purchases are business transactions. The machinery cost and the cost of fertilizer are important factors in the cost of production. I recall my grandmother's lamenting one day that farm machinery had ever been invented. It may not have been a progressive sentiment or sound economics. She said to me that when they had cut grass with a scythe, raked hay by hand and cradled the grain and threshed with a flail, they had been able to prosper better than after it became necessary to have farm machinery; that from the time they bought a horse mower she could not remember of ever being out of debt either for additional machinery or replacements. Maturities of machinery notes and interest were added to taxes, crop failures and pests as farm worries.

Here's Inequality

Based on prices paid and received by farmers and using the 1925 to 1929 average as 100 per cent, the prices received for all farm products fell in March of 1933 to 37 per cent of normal. Farm machinery, at its lowest, fell to 88 per cent, fertilizer to 72 per cent, building materials for the farm to 74 per cent, and equipment and supplies to 69 per cent. The fall in farm produce was double the fall in fertilizer, farm machinery and farm supplies. Further, by September of 1937 the index of prices received for all farm products had reached a recovery figure of 80 per cent. But farm machinery had kited to 102 per cent, building materials for the farm to 98 per cent, and equipment and supplies to 82 per cent. Those industries that recovered at the expense of the farmer recovered much faster than farm prices. Looking over the industries that enjoyed this advantage we find them to

(Continued on page 16)

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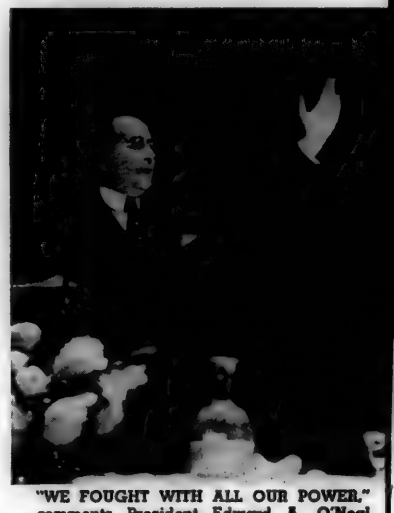
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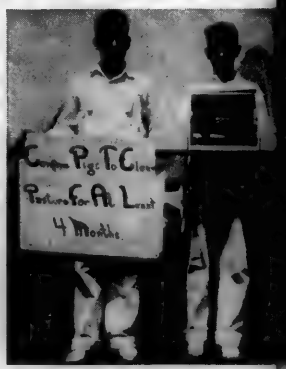
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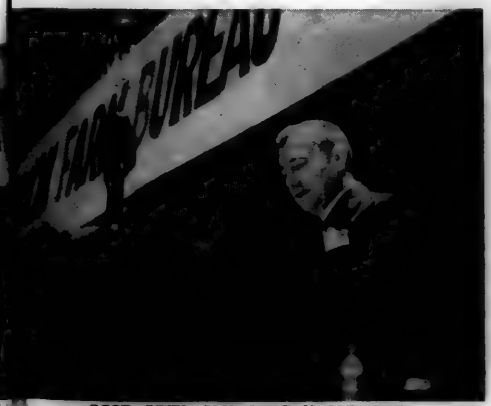
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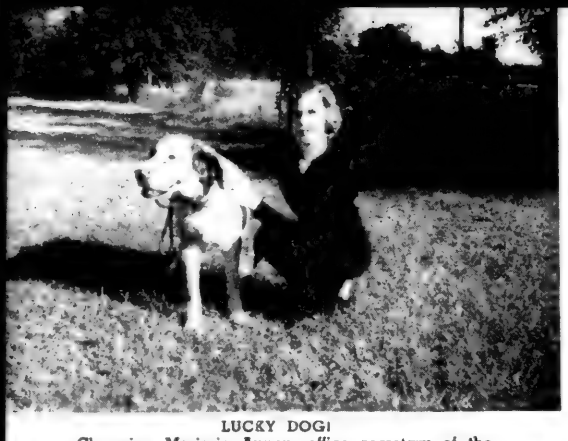
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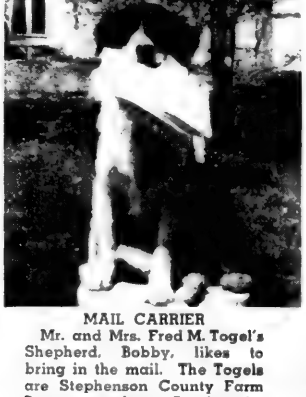
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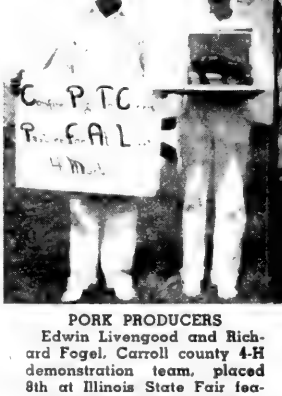
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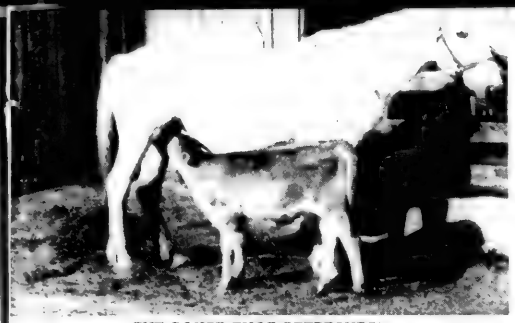
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A MONTHLY INCOME



E WHEN YOU RETIRE

COUNTRY LIFE'S LOW COST PARTICIPATING POLICIES MAKE IT EASY TO BUILD A COMFORTABLE ESTATE



COMPARE THESE MONEY SAVING RATES

RETIRE AT AGE SIXTY-FIVE

($10.000 Policy will produce the following income at Age 65)

Age	You Save Per Month	Monthly Income for Life
25	$15.88	$71.20
30	$18.83	$71.20
35	$22.95	$71.20
40	$29.12	$71.20
45	$37.88	$71.20

RETIRE IN TWENTY YEARS

($10.000 Policy will produce the following income after twenty years)

Age	You Save Per Month	Monthly Income for Life
25	$33.68	$48.70
30	$34.12	$52.90
35	$34.78	$58.00
40	$35.86	$64.10

BY THE stroke of a pen and a small initial payment you can create a comfortable estate and guarantee financial independence to your family at once. If you should suddenly pass on, the full amount of the policy is payable to your loved ones. And by regular, systematic savings invested in a COUNTRY LIFE policy, you build up cash values and a retirement fund that guarantees you a monthly income as long as you live. You can start your monthly income check at any age and in the amount suited to your needs.

Remember that Country Life is a participating company with low guaranteed rates that are further reduced by regular dividends after the first year. The fact that farmers as a group are preferred risks, that Country Life has broken all records for low mortality, low net cost, and rapid growth is your assurance that your investment in this company gives you maximum protection at minimum cost.

MAIL THIS COUPON

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608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET

CHICAGO • ILLINOIS

Country Life Insurance Company
608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

I am interested in getting the facts about your low cost retirement income policies. Please send me all the necessary information without obligation on my part.

My name is .....

Address ..... County .....

Anti-Trust Laws

(Continued from page 11)

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It has been estimated that of his total cash income, the farmer was obliged to expend 27 to 40% for food purchased in 1935 and 1936. Thus the great industries buy from the farmer and then sell back to him again, and he is at both ends of the transaction.

The disadvantage of being both a seller of raw materials and a buyer of the same processed materials is proven by studies of costs.

In the 1925-1929 period a typical working family of five was found to pay for farm products $411, of which $196 went to the farmer and $215 for transportation processing and distribution.

By 1933 the consumer paid only $45 less for the same supplies but the reduction to the farmer was $104. The loss to the farmer was double the saving to the consumer. Where the farmer was also a consumer he was held to high prices and allowed only low ones. His game was "heads I lose, tails I do not win."

Unbalancing Recovery

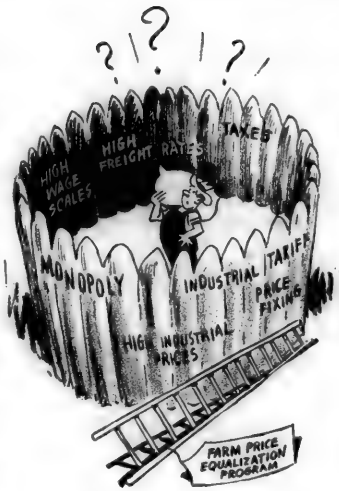
Not only had the antitrust laws proven inadequate to protect the farmer but the government found it necessary to intervene actively to save him from complete disaster by restoring the former parity of farm products with farm purchases. . .

For the past five years we have been slowly but steadily on the way to recovery. That recovery required a gradual and fairly well balanced restoration of price levels and of prosperity.

In the early part of 1937 it became apparent that certain of the great industries of the country had not been satisfied to accept a gradual, but sound, recovery but had started a venture in profiteering which was certain to throw our price structure out of balance. The President early called attention to this. When farm prices had recovered to 80 per cent of the 1925 to 1929 average, farm machinery had reached 102 per cent and building materials for the farm 98 per cent. It was obvious that somebody was unbalancing national recovery.

The President has indicated that he will propose a revision of the antitrust laws. Powerful interests will try to reduce the revision to an idle gesture, they will try to prevent any real price protection to the public and they will fight with might and main any effective laws stopping the growing concentration of wealth and industrial control.

It would not be possible or proper for me to try to anticipate the President's recommendations. But it is timely to impress you now with certain facts about the antitrust policy.



HE NEEDS A LADDER

Efforts to enforce, or efforts to improve, the antitrust laws do not indicate a hostility of government to business. Every antitrust case is an effort to protect some kind of business against some other kind of business. It may be small business struggling to maintain itself against big business. It may be fair competition fighting to save itself from unfair competition, but always there are business interests on both sides of the controversy. Farmers have been wise to look to controls rather than antitrust laws to relief.

Two Kinds

Furthermore, the antitrust laws are just as much in need of vigorous enforcement in a period of recession as in a period of rising prices. One of the worst evils of a depression is that prices do not fall in equal proportion. If they did so the fluctuation of price levels would cause much less injustice. But we find that when the day of recession comes we have two distinct kinds of prices. One is the rigid price that holds inflexible or with only a slight variation throughout a depression. It is associated with the industry subject to highly concentrated control. Those industries reduce the volume of output and maintain their prices. A reduction in the volume of output throws men out of work. The rigid price industries must bear a heavy load of responsibility for depression periods. The other kind of price is the flexible price, for farm commodities, textiles and some other prices that are not subject to controls and that move upward or downward with the ebb and flow of the economic tides. When a man has to buy in the rigid price market and sell in a flexible market, as the farmer does, he then knows what monopoly at its worst can do to him.

I regard the revision and re-enforcement of the anti-monopoly laws as a part — and a necessary part — of the national recovery program. I do not believe that we can have a stable economic structure that is half monopoly and half free competition. Either we must get rid of monopoly pegged prices or we must find controls which will peg other prices in relation to them. I, for one, do not want to see the government go into the price fixing business. Neither do I want to see the farmer and those who can not fix their prices starved out of business by those who are better organized.

Need Enforcement

Pending the enactment of new and better antitrust laws we will enforce those we have as well as the courts will let us. We will check manipulation of prices, keep competition free of restraints, stop the coercion of small business by big business and restrain unfair competition. Both the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice are pursuing a vigorous policy of enforcement.

The future of our antitrust laws will have great influence on the kind of life we are to lead on this continent. If they fail, then the free opportunity of humble men to engage in small but independent enterprise, must pass away. We are engaged in a struggle to keep from being a nation controlled by a couple of dozen corporations. That isn't Americanism as we have struggled to create it. That isn't Americanism as we stand ready to fight for it.

Faithful farm machinery usually has a faithful owner who will see that it is properly protected from ruinous weather when not in use.

The rate of increase of the population of the United States is slowing up. It is predicted by close students of these problems that within the next 10 to 20 years the popluation of the United States will cease to increase and will remain stationary or decline. This indicates that an increase in population cannot be relied upon to solve over-expansion of the production of particular farm commodities.

When washing dishes used for either raw or cooked fish, about two heaped teaspoons of baking soda added to the dish water will deodorize the dishes, dish water and dish cloth.

Sauerkraut or "acid cabbage," commonly thought of as a German dish, really originated in Asia.



MARKET TOPPERS
A few of Mark Plotner's lambs. They brought $9, were shipped East.

Successful Cooperation

• • • • •

The Peoria Producers Commission Association -- A Strong Link In A Strong Chain

By LARRY POTTER



W. R. HEMBROUGH
The telephone is an important aid to the manager in sending market information to producers; it contributes largely to orderly marketing.

IN THE days when the livestock commission business was looked upon by some as a sure way to wealth, farmers in all parts of the state were organizing shipping associations. Through these local co-ops they opened the way for less than carload producers to sell their livestock on terminal markets instead of to shippers or traders.

Those small co-ops served their purpose but they failed to give producers their rightful representation on terminal markets. Using the shipping co-ops as a springboard, organized livestock producers in Illinois and adjoining states under the leadership of the IAA and other State Farm Bureaus jumped into the livestock trade, set up cooperative commission agencies in the terminal markets. That was from 1921 to 1923.

One of the three commission cooperatives established in Illinois during that period was the Peoria Producers Commission Association. Organized stockmen in the area served by the Peoria market secured loans from Farm Bureaus in seven surrounding counties totaling $7,000, appointed C. E. Smith to manage the agency and W. R. Hembrough to sell livestock, launched the co-op on June 22, 1922.

Wilbur Hembrough succeeded C. E. Smith on Jan. 1, 1923. By June 22, 1923, the yearling co-op paid off its $7,000 debt, returned patronage dividends of 20 per cent to farmers who used the agency.

The next year the dividend rose to 30 per cent, hovered there until 1930 when it dropped to 25 per cent; it came back in 1931 to 30 per cent and hung there until a reduction in commission fees on the Peoria market in 1933 dropped it back to 25 per cent. The average patronage dividend rate for the 15 years is more than 26 per cent.

On December 7, after 15 years and six months of service, the Peoria Producers Commission Association was found to be filling a need, financially unblemished and ably managed. A credit to its management and patrons as well, is the fact that since its first year, the association has been doing business solely on its surplus funds.

The financial success of the Peoria Producers is due in large measure to the service it has given its patrons. Of the kind of service livestock producers and feeders have received, the case of Mark Plotner, Stark county, is typical.

Mark was on a spot. He had 2000 black-faced, Oregon lambs in his feedlot that were ready to market. They weighed around 85 pounds on the first of December. Mark's fed lambs, the most perishable product of the livestock industry, had reached their most perishable stage. If they got much heavier there was the danger that they would be classed as yearlings, a class that was bringing a dollar less per hundredweight.

Mark would have to sell in a few days but the market was temporarily weak. He could do one of two things — send the lambs to market and take a chance on hitting a steady trade, or he could hold them a day or two until the market showed a better tone.

Being an old hand at the game, and having full confidence in his own organization, Mark chose to wait. He had previously told Carl Herman, sheep salesman with the Peoria Producers, that his lambs would be ready to sell shortly after Dec. 1. Carl had promised to keep him

(Continued on page 20)

HAULS ARE SHORT
Little livestock is brought further than 75 miles — the shrink is negligible.



Anti-Trust Laws

(Continued from page 11)

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By 1933 the consumer paid only $45 less for the same supplies but the reduction to the farmer was $104. The loss to the farmer was double the saving to the consumer. Where the farmer was also a consumer he was held to high prices and allowed only low ones. His game was "heads I lose, tails I do not win."

Unbalancing Recovery

Not only had the antitrust laws proven inadequate to protect the farmer but the government found it necessary to intervene actively to save him from complete disaster by restoring the former parity of farm products with farm purchases. . .

For the past five years we have been slowly but steadily on the way to recovery. That recovery required a gradual and fairly well balanced restoration of price levels and of prosperity.

In the early part of 1937 it became apparent that certain of the great industries of the country had not been satisfied to accept a gradual, but sound, recovery but had started a venture in profiteering which was certain to throw our price structure out of balance. The President early called attention to this. When farm prices had recovered to 80 per cent of the 1925 to 1929 average, farm machinery had reached 102 per cent and building materials for the farm 98 per cent. It was obvious that somebody was unbalancing national recovery.

The President has indicated that he will propose a revision of the antitrust laws. Powerful interests will try to reduce the revision to an idle gesture, they will try to prevent any real price protection to the public and they will fight with might and main any effective laws stopping the growing concentration of wealth and industrial control.

It would not be possible or proper for me to try to anticipate the President's recommendations. But it is timely to impress you now with certain facts about the antitrust policy.



HE NEEDS A LADDER

Efforts to enforce, or efforts to improve, the antitrust laws do not indicate a hostility of government to business. Every antitrust case is an effort to protect some kind of business against some other kind of business. It may be small business struggling to maintain itself against big business. It may be fair competition fighting to save itself from unfair competition, but always there are business interests on both sides of the controversy. Farmers have been wise to look to controls rather than antitrust laws to relief.

Two Kinds

Furthermore, the antitrust laws are just as much in need of vigorous enforcement in a period of recession as in a period of rising prices. One of the worst evils of a depression is that prices do not fall in equal proportion. If they did so the fluctuation of price levels would cause much less injustice. But we find that when the day of recession comes we have two distinct kinds of prices. One is the rigid price that holds inflexible or with only a slight variation throughout a depression. It is associated with the industry subject to highly concentrated control. Those industries reduce the volume of output and maintain their prices. A reduction in the volume of output throws men out of work. The rigid price industries must bear a heavy load of responsibility for depression periods. The other kind of price is the flexible price, for farm commodities, textiles and some other prices that are not subject to controls and that move upward or downward with the ebb and flow of the economic tides. When a man has to buy in the rigid price market and sell in a flexible market, as the farmer does, he then knows what monopoly at its worst can do to him.

I regard the revision and re-enforcement of the anti-monopoly laws as a part — and a necessary part — of the national recovery program. I do not believe that we can have a stable economic structure that is half monopoly and half free competition. Either we must get rid of monopoly pegged prices or we must find controls which will peg other prices in relation to them. I, for one, do not want to see the government go into the price fixing business. Neither do I want to see the farmer and those who can not fix their prices starved out of business by those who are better organized.

Need Enforcement

Pending the enactment of new and better antitrust laws we will enforce those we have as well as the courts will let us. We will check manipulation of prices, keep competition free of restraints, stop the coercion of small business by big business and restrain unfair competition. Both the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice are pursuing a vigorous policy of enforcement.

The future of our antitrust laws will have great influence on the kind of life we are to lead on this continent. If they fail, then the free opportunity of humble men to engage in small but independent enterprise, must pass away. We are engaged in a struggle to keep from being a nation controlled by a couple of dozen corporations. That isn't Americanism as we have struggled to create it. That isn't Americanism as we stand ready to fight for it.

Faithful farm machinery usually has a faithful owner who will see that it is properly protected from ruinous weather when not in use.

The rate of increase of the population of the United States is slowing up. It is predicted by close students of these problems that within the next 10 to 20 years the popluation of the United States will cease to increase and will remain stationary or decline. This indicates that an increase in population cannot be relied upon to solve over-expansion of the production of particular farm commodities.

When washing dishes used for either raw or cooked fish, about two heaped teaspoons of baking soda added to the dish water will deodorize the dishes, dish water and dish cloth.

Sauerkraut or "acid cabbage," commonly thought of as a German dish, really originated in Asia.



MARKET TOPPERS
A few of Mark Plotner's lambs. They brought $9, were shipped East.

Successful Cooperation

• • • • •

The Peoria Producers Commission Association -- A Strong Link In A Strong Chain

By LARRY POTTER



W. R. HEMBROUGH
The telephone is an important aid to the manager in sending market information to producers; it contributes largely to orderly marketing.

IN THE days when the livestock commission business was looked upon by some as a sure way to wealth, farmers in all parts of the state were organizing shipping associations. Through these local co-ops they opened the way for less than carload producers to sell their livestock on terminal markets instead of to shippers or traders.

Those small co-ops served their purpose but they failed to give producers their rightful representation on terminal markets. Using the shipping co-ops as a springboard, organized livestock producers in Illinois and adjoining states under the leadership of the IAA and other State Farm Bureaus jumped into the livestock trade, set up cooperative commission agencies in the terminal markets. That was from 1921 to 1923.

One of the three commission cooperatives established in Illinois during that period was the Peoria Producers Commission Association. Organized stockmen in the area served by the Peoria market secured loans from Farm Bureaus in seven surrounding counties totaling $7,000, appointed C. E. Smith to manage the agency and W. R. Hembrough to sell livestock, launched the co-op on June 22, 1922.

Wilbur Hembrough succeeded C. E. Smith on Jan. 1, 1923. By June 22, 1923, the yearling co-op paid off its $7,000 debt, returned patronage dividends of 20 per cent to farmers who used the agency.

The next year the dividend rose to 30 per cent, hovered there until 1930 when it dropped to 25 per cent; it came back in 1931 to 30 per cent and hung there until a reduction in commission fees on the Peoria market in 1933 dropped it back to 25 per cent. The average patronage dividend rate for the 15 years is more than 26 per cent.

On December 7, after 15 years and six months of service, the Peoria Producers Commission Association was found to be filling a need, financially unblemished and ably managed. A credit to its management and patrons as well, is the fact that since its first year, the association has been doing business solely on its surplus funds.

The financial success of the Peoria Producers is due in large measure to the service it has given its patrons. Of the kind of service livestock producers and feeders have received, the case of Mark Plotner, Stark county, is typical.

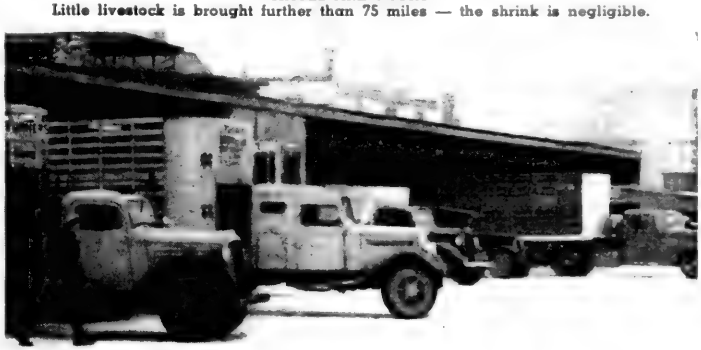
Mark was on a spot. He had 2000 black-faced, Oregon lambs in his feedlot that were ready to market. They weighed around 85 pounds on the first of December. Mark's fed lambs, the most perishable product of the livestock industry, had reached their most perishable stage. If they got much heavier there was the danger that they would be classed as yearlings, a class that was bringing a dollar less per hundredweight.

Mark would have to sell in a few days but the market was temporarily weak. He could do one of two things -- send the lambs to market and take a chance on hitting a steady trade, or he could hold them a day or two until the market showed a better tone.

Being an old hand at the game, and having full confidence in his own organization, Mark chose to wait. He had previously told Carl Herman, sheep salesman with the Peoria Producers, that his lambs would be ready to sell shortly after Dec. 1. Carl had promised to keep him

(Continued on page 20)

HAULS ARE SHORT
Little livestock is brought further than 75 miles — the shrink is negligible.





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"JUST HAPPEN"

MAKES THEM THAT WAY!

GROW MONEY-MAKING LAYERS THE BLUE SEAL WAY. Topnotch poultry keepers know that BLUE SEAL Chick Starter is the first step toward insuring poultry profits. They've learned that hens fed BLUE SEAL Chick Starter last spring as babies are the real money-makers now.

Smaller Death Losses

BLUE SEAL CHICK STARTER IS A FARM TESTED FEED. It promotes robust health . . . it is a balanced feed that protects your chicks against nutritional troubles . . . it builds up their resistance to diseases of all kinds. You'll raise more chicks the BLUE SEAL way.

BLUE SEAL Chick Starter contains the right variety and amounts of animal and vegetable proteins derived from quality sources to promote steady, uniform growth. It contains an abundance of vitamin G, the growth vitamin. It is rich in Vitamins A and D. These essential elements give BLUE SEAL Chick Starter its power to produce sturdy, vigorous birds with strong, bright yellow legs and straight breast bones . . . big pullets that will develop into hens capable of standing the punishment of continuous heavy egg production.

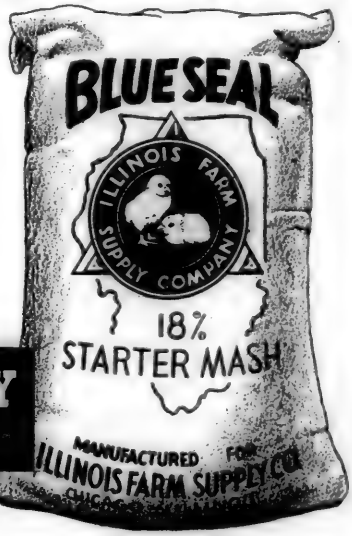
Simple To Feed

IF YOU WANT TO RAISE MORE BIG, THRIFTY, MONEY-making hens, follow the BLUE SEAL plan. Have BLUE SEAL Chick Starter on hand before the chicks arrive. Give it to them for their first feed. Feed them BLUE SEAL Chick Starter and water . . . nothing more . . . for the first six weeks. Two bags will feed 100 chicks during this critical period.

At six weeks mix BLUE SEAL Chick Starter and BLUE SEAL Growing Mash, 50-50. Gradually change to Growing Mash supplemented with hopper fed grain and hard grit. Follow this plan until the birds are mature. It costs little and it is assurance that your pullets will be productive.



Give your chicks a chance to make good. Feed BLUE SEAL Chick Starter; what happens to them during their first six weeks spells the difference between profit and loss when they are hens.



ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

Peoria Producers

(Continued from page 17)

informed as to market conditions.

It was Monday morning, Dec. 6 before Herman called Mark by long distance telephone. Carl told him the market was steady but the demand was weak. That was enough for Mark. He was ready to send the entire 2000 head to the Peoria yards. Carl restrained him, explained that the number of lambs the Peoria market could assimilate on a weak demand would be limited. Mark finally decided to send 500 head.

The next morning Carl Herman was busy before daylight studying the probable receipts report from other markets. He learned that there would be as many lambs on the other markets as there had been the day before.

At eight o'clock the report from the Chicago Producers Commission Association indicated a strong demand for choice lambs. To Herman that meant a steady price and an opportunity to help Mark Plotner, Adam McWilliams and other lamb feeders cash in their crop.

Herman got busy on the 'phone. One by one he called feeders who were holding finished lambs for a more active market. He gave each one information he had about the market and asked them if they planned to take advantage of it. As they indicated their intentions, Carl listed the number of head.

He had more than 2500 choice lambs to sell; a buyer had orders for 3000. It was a situation that led to a lively trade. Top in Peoria was $9.00, equalled the Chicago top on that class of lambs.

Mark Plotner's 1450 lambs were sold without sorting out a single head. Eastern buyers with orders to get uniform loads of choice lambs have learned that the best lambs often come to the Peoria market.

Feeders know that Peoria is a good place to sell fed lambs. Let Adam McWilliams of Stark county tell you what he thinks of his market and his marketing cooperative:

"The service we get from our Producers agency is just so good that we can't appreciate it. It was eight o'clock this morning before I got Herman's call that the market looked strong. By that time my lambs had eaten their usual morning feed. We loaded them right away, hauled them about 50 miles and I don't believe they shrank a pound."



SHEEPMAN HERMAN
"Runs of sheep swelled from 100 in 1932 to 3,000 now. Of the 100, none were lambs."

Contrasting his present way of selling his lambs, Adam continued: "If these lambs had been shipped to Chicago they would have been loaded on the cars last night and they wouldn't have been sold until today. The result is that I sold more pounds of lambs here than I could have sold there. And the price is the same at both yards."

The factor that has contributed most to making Peoria a sheep and lamb market has been the cooperative Peoria Feeder Company. This Co-op, a subsidiary of the Peoria Producers established ten years ago, is managed by D. H. Hirth. Its two purposes are to secure better outlets for livestock handled on the market and to supply feeders with replacement stock at minimum cost.

Another factor that has played a part in making Peoria the center of the central Illinois sheep trade is the fact that the Producers handle 54 per cent of all lambs that come to the market. With most of the sheep to sell and several buyers to bid for them, the Producers have somewhat more control over the price than they would if they handled less.

Billy Hill is the Producers' moving force in the hog department. Hill is well-known for his good humor and his ability to wangle that last quarter cent from prospective hog buyers. With nearly 30 per cent of all the hogs that come to the stockyards in his alleys to sell, Billy Hill is a constructive force on the market.

Billy is responsible, too, for much of the information that goes out to producers. He comes on the air over radio station WMBD at 6:25 every week day morning with estimated receipts and a brief summary of the livestock prices of the day before. At 12:25 P.M. he reports the day's trade.

Seven or eight hog buyers on the market handle the entire volume sold by 18 commission firms. Competition is supplied by four small local killers and representatives of one of the larger packers. The better grades of hogs and sheep are sold to be shipped East for slaughter.

Like all the other Producers agencies, the Peoria co-op is interested in helping 4-H Club members get off to a right start. Manager Hembrough believes that a boy should have a calf that will make him some money.

"Sell a boy a calf that will lose him money and that boy, nine chances in ten, will be through with livestock. There should be more stress laid on the profit end of 4-H Club work and less on champion calves," Hembrough declares.

His reasoning is profound. Are we not all boys at heart? None of us likes to make a bad bargain. Since 1923 when the first eleven Producers Commission Associations were set up, organized farmers have made fewer mistakes in their livestock enterprises. With a chain of co-ops in all the livestock markets from San Francisco to Buffalo, organized farmers have more information to guide their judgment than ever before.

The Peoria Producers is a strong link in a strong chain.

JUST LIKE A GIFT
— was the $73.94 plus that Salesman Carl Herman secured for Adam McWilliams (with check). Adam's lambs didn't shrink.



BILLY HILL AND BUYER
"He often gets that extra quarter-cent."



M. B. PLOTNER
"His 2000 lambs might have broken the market."



ANOTHER GREAT INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW TOPS OFF THE YEAR IN CHICAGO

Lined up above ready for Judge Ritchie are these Shorthorn steers in the 1000-1150 lb. class.



THE SIX HORSE TEAMS

Featuring the Clydesdales. First Anheuser-Busch; second Wilson & Company. A popular spectacle at the Night Show.



ALLEN SADORUS, LEFT, ABOVE, HIS DAD (Rock Island county, Illinois Farm Bureau member) and the Champion Shorthorn Steer in the Junior feeding contest.

Right (Center) is Homer Graber of Wisconsin and his grand champion Junior Contest Steer — A Hereford. Price $1.10 a lb. to Stevens Hotel, Chicago — a new record.

At extreme right is Jack Mahlstedt from a Henry County, Ill. Farm Bureau family, with his reserve champion Junior Angus Steer. Judge Alex Ritchie, manager British Royal Farms, is looking at the calf.





BELOW. THE CHAMPION 4-H CLUB CHINA barrow was a smooth typy porker from Oklahoma. Weight 315 lbs. Price $1.26 a lb. paid by Phillips 66.



BOYD MARYHEW OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY, TURKEY HILL 4-H CLUB, is the proud owner of this champion pen of Southdown lambs. His ewe lamb won first at the American Royal.



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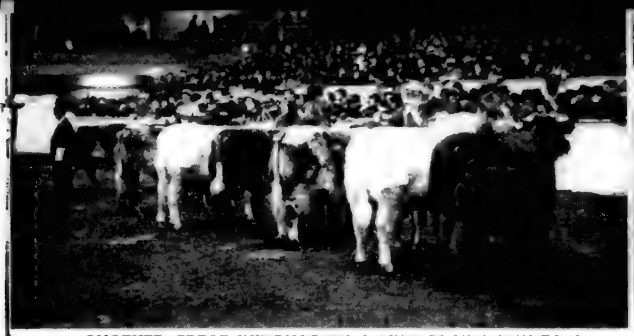
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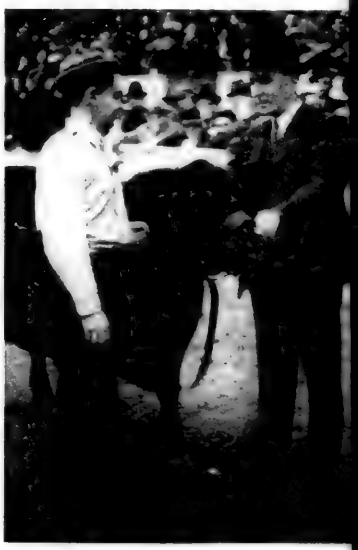


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Let's Make the Trucks Work for Us

THE abuses that have grown up with the rise of the trucking industry are less and not greater, from the farmers' viewpoint, than the abuses that used to exist at his local delivery point before his cooperative elevators were established.

It took something more than mere legislation to correct grain-marketing practices at the local point. It was necessary, before conditions were improved, for farmers to handle their own grain, through their own facilities. That is the shortest cut to remedying bad conditions of any type that are related to grain marketing. The farmer owns the grain, in the first instance, and he has merely to keep it in his own hands all the way to market by patronizing his own agencies, already set up and functioning effectively and efficiently.

Local cooperatives have never enjoyed 100 per cent control of the grain flowing to market, but they have been able to exert an influence for good out of all proportion to their size. And in weeding out abuses by commercial truckers, 100 per cent control, while desirable, is not imperative. Less than 100 per cent control will greatly modify the operations of those engaged in peddling by truck and those trucking for hire. In protecting his direct financial interests through the use of truck transportation under his cooperative control he will also protect himself and the public against abuses by commercial truckers. Cooperative competition is a potent corrective wherever it is applied. At Morris, Ill., last year, Farmers National was receiving 200,000 bushels of corn a week, all of which was trucked in by farmers for the account of their respective local cooperative elevator associations. The extreme distance from which corn was hauled in was 65 miles. If farmers and local cooperative elevators at a distance, as an illustration, made one to several cents a bushel by hauling corn to Morris, and could take back with them the supplies needed in their farming operations, purchased for them at a saving by their local cooperative, or the one at Morris, isn't it good business for farmers as individuals and for their elevators? If the movement of grain is, in some instances, past the cooperative elevator and directly to terminal or river point by truck, who can argue that either the grower or his local cooperative has been injured as a result when the grain is trucked by the farmer to the distant cooperative and sold in the name of his local cooperative? If in changing conditions, partly brought about by truck transportation, producers should find it advantageous to abandon a few cooperative elevators as being no longer essential, who is there to tell the farmer he can't do that or that he ought not to do that? If the farmer abandons the cooperative at his local point for a cooperative at a greater distance, and it pays him to do so, should he be prevented by state law, if that were constitutionally possible, from doing it? Readjustments are seldom pleasant and often quite painful. It will be painful, no doubt, to have to learn to live with trucks. But trucks are here to stay. Since the farmer owns not only trucks but grain and cooperative elevators, he should be more interested than anybody else to see that adjustments are made which will not work against him. For farmers to join with the grain trade and the railroads to achieve politically what can be achieved more satisfactorily through cooperatives, is to make a colossal mistake.

A $1.50 MAY SAVE $50.00



non-rusting *tamper proof*

A PREMIUM ANTI-FREEZE AT NO EXTRA COST

A DOLLAR and a half's worth of Blue Seal Anti-Freeze — or less — will protect the average car from freezing in zero weather. Why mess around draining your car at night and worrying through the day and still take chances of spending $25.00 or $50.00 for a new radiator and cylinder block?

Blue Seal Anti-Freeze is completely "ANHYDROUS" (without water). It is more dependable and economical than bargain-counter alcohol.

NON-RUSTING

Blue Seal protects your cooling system against rust and corrosion.

TAMPER PROOF

Blue Seal has a rich blue color which is your protection — it turns cloudy with the addition of even small amounts of water.

LASTS LONGER

Blue Seal is fortified to retard evaporation ("boiling off"). This assures you of longer and more dependable service.

SAVE MONEY

Blue Seal is sold in Illinois by
544 Salesmen on Blue and White Tank Trucks
82 Farmer-owned Super Servicenters
600 Authorized Blue Seal Dealers

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.
608 S. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO.

A.A.A. of 1937

By EARL C. SMITH

(Continued from page 8)

Normally we carry over 170 million bushels of corn. We tried to be fair enough with the consumer to raise the corn quota to 2 billion 500 million bu. before the marketing control program is invoked. But the Senate bill provides that the total shall be 2 billion 618 million bushels.

In the case of wheat, we have a market normally for food, export, seed and feed of 685 million bushels. And only if we had 847 million bushels could a referendum be called on wheat.

Now you see here we are providing definite surpluses. But that doesn't mean we couldn't have more in this country than these figures. It does mean, however, that we could ask the farmers of the country, "Are you ready to control those excesses?" We might have more.

Now, what is the House bill? We have heard a lot about the ever normal granary that has been sold to the farm people of this country. But I want to say to you it is not an ever normal granary that the House bill provides for, it is an abnormal granary before farmers are permitted to get into control of the surplus. The House bill provides for 20 million 900 thousand bales of cotton before the farmers could even have a voice in controlling their excess supplies, more than 3 million bales in excess of our normal market plus our carry-over. Now you cotton farmers had better do a lot of thinking before you subscribe to that figure in the House bill if you want control.

In the case of corn, instead of 2 billion 618 million bushels as in the Senate bill, it provides for 2 billion 858 million before the corn farmers can say whether or not they want to control their excess supplies.

May I pause just a moment to talk with you folks from the corn belt. This year we have witnessed a price decline that has been one of the most serious in history. How much corn did we have in this nation? According to the latest figures of the Department of Agriculture, the production of 1937 plus the carry-over was 2 billion 720 million bushels. Under this House bill it would require another 130 million bushels before the corn farmer could even have a chance to say whether or not he wanted to control the excess supply. Is that what you want? Some of us are told we are a little arbitrary or contrary or a little something else. My friends, the issue is this. The Senate bill will permit the farmers, if they want to, to get into control of excesses at reasonable levels. It doesn't stop volume. The House bill has subject matter in it but a mechanism that isn't worth a dime until the price has gone clear down below the carpet and the market has become demoralized. And that is what your organization objects do. It isn't stubbornness to attempt to represent your interests and permit farmers to get in control of their excess supplies before the prices are broken to these extremely low levels.

In the case of wheat you would have to get, Dr. Wolf (Kansas), up to 1 billion and 50 million bushels before the wheat farmers could even say whether they wanted to control their excess supplies. May I say another thing, that with these requirements and normal carry-overs, we have never had a shortage of cotton in the history of the nation, so we are told, we have never had a shortage of wheat. Now why, after all these years, in order to get control of surpluses, should farmers compromise and say, "We have got to have bigger supplies than we have ever had before we can control them?" It just doesn't make sense to some of us.

Now we have never had but one shortage of corn. And some of you farmers say, "Smith, have you forgotten 1934?" No, I haven't forgotten it. I lived in one of the worst drought areas of the corn belt in 1934. We didn't have a shortage of corn, we had a carry-over. We had a lot of low-grade wheat. But we had a shortage in 1936, the only one in history that was serious. But if we have a drought and don't grow anything, with this supply that is referred to in the House bill of 2 billion 858 million, it won't help us so much.

What about the cost? My, my! We hear so much about the cost. We never hear much about balanced budgets until we go down to Washington with a farm bill and then it becomes essential. And I want to submit to you, while I am not here to criticize any sincere effort to restore America, that we will make the greatest contribution to restoring America when we stabilize American agriculture on a permanent basis and it will be the most economic expenditure that has ever been asked of our Congress. (Applause).

What about cost? There isn't one word in this law about subsidy or bounty. It says this, that the Secretary can determine the amount of the ever normal granary but that marketing control goes into effect at those lower figures as provided in the Senate bill to keep the price from breaking. Now what, boiled down, does that mean? It means that farmers are willing to produce and provide everything America needs and can consume at a fair price, a reserve supply that is the equivalent of the decision and the pleasure of the Secretary representing the Federal Government. But it says that the cost of controlling that surplus reserve shall be borne by the Federal Government, all the folks. Now I submit in all fairness if the farmers are willing in the national interest to protect the consumer's interest as well as their own, to provide a surplus reserve supply of these great foods and fibre crops, should not the people who are protected by that production and carry-over pay the cost of keeping that carry-over from breaking the price of all the crop to all the producers in America? . . .

I say in closing that I hope you never in the history of America, and certainly not in this Convention, compromise the two fundamentals in this bill — (1) to bring agriculture into balance and keep it in balance with industry and labor; (2) ask only the American government as representing all the people to pay only the cost of controlling surplus reserves which are here only for the protection of all the people. (Applause as all stood up and sang "Illinois.")

Henry C. Allen

Rep. Henry C. Allen, 69, member of the legislature for many years from the 35th senatorial district was found dead in bed Dec. 17 at his farm home near Lyndon in Whiteside county. Always the picture of health and looking much younger than his years, Mr. Allen's sudden passing came as a shock to his family and friends.



Henry C. Allen

Mr. Allen operated a farm on the banks of the Rock River most of his life. He was a charter member of the Whiteside County Farm Bureau and served on the board of directors during its early years. After serving for a time on the county board of supervisors, he was elected to the legislature approximately 15 years ago.

Highly respected and a man of sound judgment, Mr. Allen could always be relied on to vote on the right side of public questions. He attended the Senate committee hearing in Springfield the latter part of October — could always be depended upon to represent the interests of agriculture — the dominant industry in his district. Mr. Allen is survived by Mrs. Allen, six sons and daughters and a number of grandchildren.

Bigger Yields Better Grain From Lime and Phosphate

"THIS was a poor farm when when I came on the place sixteen years ago. It had been corned and oated to death," said Lee A. Scherer who operates a 240 acre farm near Roanoke in Woodford County.

Today the entire farm has been limed and 1000 lbs. of rock phosphate per acre applied where tests showed it was lacking. Scherer strongly advises testing the ground before applying either fertilizer so that no mistakes will be made. He said, "My low ground doesn't need phosphate and my upland does need limestone."

The fact that limestone and phosphate pay well is proved by farm account records kept by Mr. Scherer in cooperation with the Farm Management Department of the State College of Agriculture for fourteen years. He found long ago that liming was necessary for good stands of sweet clover on his higher ground.

Speaking of small grain, he said, "I get bigger yields, better quality, it stands better and I know a lot of credit is due the phosphorous. One 42-acre field of oats threshed 86 bushels per acre this summer and I have a 30 acre field of corn that is husking out over 100 bushels per acre."

Records guide Lee Scherer also in his Holstein herd as he watches costs carefully through his dairy herd improvement association membership. He feeds according to production and markets whole milk cooperatively at Peoria. Last year his twelve cows averaged 350 pounds of butter fat.

Who's Who Among the Farm Advisers

CLINTON county, a tight clay area that produces a million bushels of wheat, a million dollars worth of milk, three-quarters of a million dollars of livestock, and a quarter million dollars worth of poultry and eggs each year, is one of Southern Illinois' top notch dairy counties. The Clinton County Farm Bureau and its three farm advisers, Chas. H. Rehling, W. A. Cope, and now C. E. Twigg have had a lot to do with the remarkable achievements of Clinton county farmers in soil improvement, crop yields, and livestock breeding.

Twigg was born 35 years ago near Paris, Edgar county, Illinois. He was raised on a general livestock and grain farm where he became intimately acquainted with the rudiments of farming.

After graduating from Paris high school he entered the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, in the class of '25. The year following his graduation he spent studying agricultural geology at the University. From that time his hobby has been soils, how they were formed and how to get the most from them.

During the next five years, vocational ag students of Equality high school in Gallatin county received the benefit of Twigg's studies in the field of agriculture.

By 1931, the Farm Bureau in Jefferson county was in need of a farm adviser. Twigg was well qualified for the position through the broad experiences he had had in nearby Gallatin county. He took the job and was there until he received the appointment to succeed W. A. Cope as farm adviser of Clinton county. He started his new work in July, 1935.

While in Jefferson county, Twigg increased the interest in 4-H Club work, got farmers to study their problems through farm accounts, championed the Leaming variety of corn. He had a finger in the pie that later became the Egyptian Service company. He helped organize the Producers Creamery of Carbondale.

In Clinton county Twigg found the opportunity he wanted to put his soils studies into play. For nearly twenty years the farmers he had come to serve had rapidly built up the nitrogen content of their soils with legumes. As a matter of fact, the county has 30,000 acres in soil building crops each year. Twigg discovered that the soil now contains more than enough nitrogen and is lacking in phosphorus.

This year, Twigg and several Farm Bureau members are experimenting with Trumbull wheat, a variety which has a stiff straw, in an effort to find a wheat that will not lodge even on Clinton county's best soil. Then too, Twigg is advising farmers to spread rock phosphate on their farms in order to increase yields and counteract the effects of too much nitrogen.

Good roads and automobiles have temporarily unbalanced the usual community interests in this county. One of the major problems of the energetic Clinton county adviser is to create renewed interest in community affairs. He has started a young people's group which is making strides in bringing folks together socially.

In Clinton county the Twigg family of two girls and four boys is considered medium-sized but Twigg claims to have the largest farm adviser's family in the state. Each member of the family including a niece who lives with them, has a Country Life insurance policy. There are ten policies in all.

The members of the Clinton County Farm Bureau like their adviser and are continually admonishing him to "slow down and take things easy once in a while." But the best way to get him off the problems of farming, they have found, is to pass him the information that the "big ones" are biting in the Kaskaskia river.—L.A.P.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that the regular Annual Meeting of the stockholders and members of Illinois Milk Producers' Association will be held in the Leland Hotel, in the City of Springfield, State of Illinois, on Tuesday, the 25th day of January, 1938 at 8:00 o'clock P.M. for the purpose of electing directors for the coming year; for receiving and, if approved, confirming reports of officers for the preceding year and of considering and, if approved, ratifying and confirming all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors of the corporation done and taken during the preceding year; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Only stockholders and members of record at the close of business on January 5, 1938, will be entitled to vote at the said meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, this 27th day of December, 1937.

Wilfred Shaw, Secretary.

Sixteen young folks in Pulaski-Alexander counties recently elected temporary officers, made trial plans for three monthly programs, became the 78th County Rural Youth Group in the state.

Uncle Ab says that loan sharks will get those who go in too deep.

"The vital need of agriculture today is not so much for men of greater natural ability as for men with the training, courage and sincerity to utilize fully the ability they already have in learning the facts of their work and applying them to best advantage to meet their particular need." — Prof. Wilber J. Fraser in his book, "Profitable Farming and Life Management."

Wayne Sidewell, former Ag teacher at Carlyle, Clinton county is the new county agricultural adviser in Jefferson county.

Associated Women of AFBF

Mrs. Elsie Mies Elected Vice-President at Annual Meeting

By NELL FLATT GOODMAN

MRS. ELSIE MIES, Urbana, organization chairman of Illinois Home Bureau Federation, was unanimously elected vice-president of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation when they met at their third annual convention at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago December 10, 11, and 12. The meeting preceded the annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Mrs. Henry W. Ahart, California was elected president.

Delegates from 33 states were present, representing the largest organization of women in America. Leaders in various fields and speakers of national prominence built their talks around the theme "Today's Challenge to Farm Women."

President Edward A. O'Neal, of the Farm Bureau welcomed the women and asked for more and continued co-operation toward achieving the goals of organized agriculture.

International president of Business and Professional Women, Lena Madesin Phillips, associate editor of a woman's magazine, asked that women concern themselves with more than information about gadgets. There are more fundamental things which it is women's job to understand and correct," she said, "If women on the land cannot restore our ideals — ideals that there is something more to life than making money — then America is in a sad plight indeed."

Of particular interest was the informal discussion of "Institutional Housekeeping" by Mrs. Marion Wyatt, chief housekeeper of the Hotel Sherman, who told how much help, soap, towels and dusting are necessary to maintain a smoothly running home of 1300 rooms for the traveling public.

Presenting the thought that 'wise consumption may be as important as production' in our agricultural situation, Dr. Louise Stanley, Bureau of Home Economics explained "What's Behind the Label." Women spend 85% of the national income, she said. Wiser spending is in order.

From the stern position of a judge of the juvenile court of Memphis, Tennessee, but looking very feminine, indeed, in an ivory white satin evening gown trimmed with rose colored sequins a corsage of red roses, and waving a distractingly cunning fan as she talked, Judge Camille J. Kelley completely captivated her audience while she discussed "Human Values." From the experiences in her juvenile court, she urged the women to help balance the behaviour budget, and to teach the children, as well as themselves, self control and obedience to order.

Interspersing the serious facts with many ludicrous fancies Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, talked of "Foods, Fads, Facts and Fancies." He suggested the farm surplus may have arisen because each individual now is taking 1000 less calories per day than they did previous to 1900. When the entire population of the United States, 125 million people, is considered, that would make some difference.

Two speakers, students of national and international affairs, Senator H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, and Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati, head of the city commission plan so successful there, discussed "Liberal Trends in Government" and "Farm Problems and Foreign Policies."

Assisting in making the convention a success were several Illinois women leaders. Mrs. J. V. Stevenson, state president, served on the committee for registration. On the resolutions committee was Mrs. J. V. Clifton, Mrs. Spencer Ewing, Mrs. Pearle Riefsteck, and Mrs. Homer Johnson assisted as ushers.



BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 1938

SITTING LEFT TO RIGHT: Mrs. Roy C. S. Weagly, Hagerstown, Maryland, secretary; Mrs. Elsie Mies, Champaign, Illinois, vice-president; Mrs. Henry Ahart, Lincoln, California, president; Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, Chicago, Illinois, administrative director.
STANDING LEFT TO RIGHT: Directors — Mrs. J. D. Giles, Selma, Alabama, southern region; Miss Elizabeth McDonald, Delhi, N. Y., eastern region; Mrs. Raymond Sayre, Ackworth, Iowa, central region; Mrs. Florence Bovett, Reno, Nevada, western region.

The Vermilion Service Company held its fifth annual meeting in Danville, December 16. The meeting was attended by 700 members of the Vermilion County Farm Bureau. C. H. Becker was speaker.

The management report, given by Leslie Miles, indicated that 83.75% of the company's business was done with Farm Bureau members and that the average dividend received per member was $20.71. President J. B. Ritter announced patronage dividend rates ranging from 8% to 16%. The total patronage dividend amounted to $18,332.22.

Despite ice and sleet 800 Fulton County members attended the eighth annual meeting of their service company on December 15.

President Harry L. Leeper announced the largest patronage dividend in the history of the company, an average of $24.60 per Farm Bureau member, a total of $25,200.

Manager Leslie Siehr reported that the company had increased its business in all lines. Total gain over last year's business was more than $47,000, a total of $230,000. Rates of dividends ranged from 10% to 25%.

One important feature of the meeting was the presentation of an $1100.00 dividend check payable to the road and bridge fund of Fulton county.

The county highway engineer and all members of the Road and Bridge Committee were present. They stated that the $1100 dividend would be used to build roads for Fulton County Farmers. C. H. Becker was the speaker. E. C. Mummert of Astoria was elected to the board of directors.

News and VIEWS

Otis Kercher, formerly farm adviser in Vermilion county visited the IAA office, International Week. He is supervisor of loans for the Farm Security Administration in Northern Indiana, resides on his farm at Goshen.

More than 86,000 IAA-Farm Bureau 1938 calendars were distributed among 89 County Farm Bureaus last month.

Nineteen County Service Companies that held their annual meetings during the two weeks from Dec. 6-18 declared patronage dividends to Farm Bureau members of $485,059.98 reports Larry Vork of Illinois Farm Supply Co.

Farm families (843 interviewed) in Dewitt, Logan, Macon, and Piatt counties, Ill. had an average annual income (money and "in kind") of $1746 during the year 1935-36 according to Dr. Louise Stanley of the U.S.D.A.

The United States is again exporting substantial quantities of corn — at the rate of 750,000 bu. per day recent news reports indicate.

Farm Supply NEWS

Bureau Service Company closed its fifth fiscal year on October 31. The annual meeting was held at Buda, Saturday, December 18. B. W. Rocke, president, announced the most successful year in the company's history.

Patronage dividends totaled $16,866.35, an average of $20.00 per member patron. Manager Lester Jacobs reported that 844 members had patronized the company during the year and that the net sales of $170,500.00 represented an increase of $45,000 over last year. C. H. Becker was the speaker.

The ninth annual meeting of DeWitt County Service Company was held with the Farm Bureau office at Clinton, December 16, with Fred E. Herndon, president of Illinois Farm Supply Company, as speaker.

The sum of $20,630.63, or an average of $30.20 per Farm Bureau member, was distributed to 623 members. Glenn R. Noonan, manager of the company, reported that a new record had been attained in sales and income, which was reflected in the largest distribution of earnings in the history of the company. Wayne Wisegarver of Weldon and Leo Walsh of Wapella were elected to the board of directors.

Twice the amount of the annual Farm Bureau dues was the average patronage dividend per member distributed at the eighth annual meeting of Woodford County Service Company, Eureka, December 18.

During the year sales increased 24 per cent, and net income 38.2 per cent, resulting in $28,000 for distribution to member patrons, Geo. M. Ludwig, manager, reported. Approximately 700 people attended. Rates of dividend ranged from 10 to 20 per cent.

The Merry Makers from Benson, and Dick Noe, Eureka Service Station manager, furnished the music. Geo. Haecher led the singing. L. R. Marchant was the speaker.

Five hundred stockholder patrons of Champaign County Service Company attended the seventh annual meeting in Urbana, December 16.

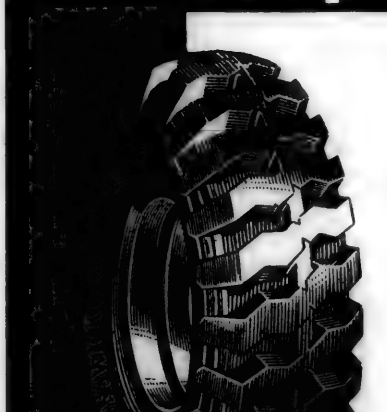
Manager R. G. Stewart stated that the net sales the past fiscal year amounted to $452,791.30, exclusive of taxes which were equivalent to approximately 20 per cent of the total gross sales. He reported further that 84.8 per cent of the Farm Bureau members patronized the company.

The sum of $58,340.35 was distributed as patronage dividends, an average of $34.12 per member. Forty-seven checks were for more than $100.00 each. The dividend rate was 15 per cent on rural sales and 10 per cent on station business.

During the seven years of operation the company has returned patronage dividends totaling $211,963.78, or 9½ times the total capital investment.

G. W. Bunting of Illinois Farm Supply Company spoke: N. P. Noble, manager of Swift & Company's new soy bean processing plant at Champaign, discussed the processing and use of soy bean products, and L. E. Gerde of Gillette Rubber Company, pointed out the advantage of Gillette tires on tractors.

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Rural Safety Topics

By C. M. SEAGRAVES, Safety Director

THE book "How to Win Friends" continues in its popularity. That's a good sign. However, besides winning friends, we should know how to keep them. One of the best ways to do this is to consider their feelings when they are passengers in our car. Friendship shouldn't be expected to survive needless risk of injury. If we just remembered how readily we push on the floor boards when we ride in a poorly driven car, perhaps we'd give our passengers less cause to apply the back-seat brakes. Folks aren't usually scared unless something scares them. If it's our driving, we're doing a bad job of it. We wonder how many friendships have been wrecked at the same time the car was.

And speaking of friends, reminds us that the horse is sometimes mentioned as man's best friend. Maybe so, but during the first eleven months this year, Illinois horses seriously injured nearly 300 persons and killed 30. A horse may just take this way to say "'morning" but when he puts a foot in somebody's stomach, the receiver's tongue is likely to fly out so far he gets a good look at his large intestine. The way most of us like to talk there's no reason for us to start behind a horse without first speaking to him. All parents realize, of course, that youngsters are frequently fatally injured while playing in the horse barn.

And speaking of barns . . . . did you ever notice the number of weary buildings in your county? Propped up here . . . . wired there . . . . braced some other place . . . . poor old things are bound to fall down soon. Maybe they'll injure a person; maybe an animal. Whether they do or not, they are either an eye-sore and should be wrecked, or they're an asset and should be repaired. Instead of a book full of resolutions why not start the New Year by repairing *one* building?

And speaking of repairing, reminds us of one Illinois farmer who last winter found that he'd have to build a new building instead of repair it. It all happened this way: Setting his lantern down in his henhouse, while he filled the automatic feeder, a leghorn chicken, with typical nervousness, flew into the light, knocking the lantern over and breaking it. The cork fell out of the filler cap . . . . the kerosene ran out on the straw . . . . the straw caught fire . . . . the henhouse burned to the ground . . . . and 200 chickens roasted alive. Now, we all agree the lantern shouldn't have had a cork in it, but what is more important — if it had been suspended from a wire stretched across the building, it wouldn't have been on the floor and the chicken wouldn't have knocked it over, the henhouse wouldn't have burned, and the hens would still, no doubt, be laying eggs.

A wire costs a nickel and a couple of nails. Its use might save a *barn* as well as a henhouse. By the way, where do you place *your* lantern?

"Scatter rugs," and bless them, how they live up to their name. No matter how dignified one may be, let one step unguardedly on one of these little articles of household furnishings and not only the dignity but in many cases the tailor-made molars are swallowed and contents of the pockets are effectively scattered.

Some wits of the home pet variety, find it nice clean sport to wax a floor, place two or three of these scatter rugs, or, as some folks call them, "throw" rugs, around and then wait for the guests to make a spine shortening landing. Occasions are not rare where folks so upset incur broken bones as well as irreparably stretched girdles.

Waxed floors, unless properly waxed (read the directions), are an unnecessary hazard in themselves. Add small unanchored rugs, and you have a situation as fraught with unpleasant possibilities as a mouse in a coffee pot.

Reports at present indicate that incorrect turning is one of the leading causes for rural highway accidents. Anyone contemplating a turn should move over to the side of the road toward which he expects to turn, at least 100 feet from the corner, after he has made certain that this movement will not interfere with straight through traffic. The proper arm signal should be clearly made during this time.

Following motorists have no way of knowing what a driver has in mind unless by his actions this driver shows clearly and in ample time what he expects to do. This business of swinging in one direction just before turning in another is fine on the basketball floor. On the highway, it shows that the fellow doing it is either just beginning to drive or has never really learned how. Every motorist is entitled to the courtesy of ample warning before any stop or turn is made by another car.

Night continues as the most hazardous time for highway travel. Besides more reasonable speeds, we need more attention given to our lights. Motorists should take their cars to the service station and have the headlight bulbs exchanged for new ones. At this same time the reflectors should be cleaned.

Headlight bulbs have a way of gradually decreasing in efficiency without the driver realizing it. At least once a year the bulbs should be thrown away and replaced with new ones. Motorists will be pleasantly surprised with their increased range of vision.

We no longer hear the thunderous horns that buses at one time used. The managements of large bus companies are interested in accident-prevention as much as any group in the country. It did not take them long to find out that horns which frightened people, instead of warning them, were conducive to accidents rather than to safety.

If motor car manufacturers would come to this realization, we would no longer have cars equipped with noise-making devices by which all motorists at one time or another have been frightened. When a motorist has been terrified by one of these boorish blasts his first reaction is anger . . . . good driving and indignation don't go together. Motor car manufacturers in their safety campaign would do well to give more consideration to this factor.

Frost on the walls of the poultry house may indicate that the house is not properly ventilated. Muslin curtains for the open front straw loft house will provide sufficient winter protection. Poultrymen using the open front house with muslin curtains and straw ceiling report very few birds having frosted combs and wattles during bitter cold weather.

The success or failure of the 1938 poultry crop will be established for many during the next few weeks. Breeders should be fed a complete ration to produce eggs that will give the chicks a good start. Then should follow the best-known methods of feeding and managing the young stock to prevent their becoming stunted early in life.

When the thermometer registers anywhere from 10 below to 10 above in winter, a cow will go without rather than drink ice water.

Farm Supply NEWS



JOS. G. KNAPP OF THE COOPERATIVE DIVISION, FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION, Points to Illinois Farm Supply Co. — one of nation's largest co-op. purchasing associations.

Large scale co-operative purchasing organizations save farmers of this country millions of dollars annually, says the Co-operative Division of the Farm Credit Administration.

There are 105 such associations (see map) which distribute more than 200 million dollars worth of supplies each year. One of the largest is Illinois Farm Supply Company which distributes more than $1,000,000 of supplies per month.

In 1936, 54 large scale cooperatives did $128,363,000 of business, returned patronage dividends of 2.6 per cent of sales. During the same time, Illinois Farm Supply Company returned 10.1 per cent of total sales to Farm Bureau patrons from nearly $11,000,000.00 of business.

"In five years the IFS has returned $3,589,172.99 to patrons. No other purchasing organization, with the exception of Fruit Growers Supply Company of California, can show a similar record of return to stockholders or patrons," says L. R. Marchant, manager.

Farm Bureau member patrons of Livingston Service Company, numbering 1,374, received patronage dividends on the past year's business averaging $31.26 each, more than twice their annual Farm Bureau dues. Seven per cent preferred stock dividends totaling $2,015.24, and $42,897.88 in patronage dividends were distributed at the annual meeting of the company, Pontiac, November 16.

Eighty-six per cent of the Farm Bureau members patronized the company and their purchases produced 87 per cent of the business. Manager E. C. Campbell reported remarkable gains in all lines during the year, lauded members for their loyal support.

The rates of dividends paid were 22 per cent on lubricating oils and greases, 20 per cent on Soyoil paint, tires, spark plugs, and other miscellaneous rural sales; 15 per cent on tank wagon sales of kerosene and gasoline, and 10 per cent on tractor fuels and burner oils; and 12 per cent on service station and dealer sales.

Fred E. Herndon, president of Illinois Farm Supply Company, was the principal speaker.

Whiteside Service Company distributed $21,118.44 in patronage dividends during its seventh annual meeting, Morrison, November 18. More than 750 Whiteside County Farm Bureau members were present.

Patronage dividends were distributed to 1,248 members who represented 98 per cent of the Farm Bureau membership. Dividend rates ranged from 11 per cent to 15 per cent, and the average check was $18.70.

The entire board of directors, with L. A. Abbott, president, was reelected. C. H. Becker of Illinois Farm Supply Company was the speaker.

The Twin County Service Company held its sixth annual meeting at Murphysboro on December 2, with a banner attendance. The Officers' and manager's reports revealed the best year in the history of the company.

A total of $7,386.62 was distributed among Farm Bureau members in the form of preferred stock and patronage dividends. Rates of patronage on rural sales were 14 per cent on lubricating oils and greases, 12 per cent on motor fuels, paint, tires, and miscellaneous products, 7 per cent on tank wagon sales of third grade gasoline, tractor distillate, and burner oils, and the same percentage on sales through dealers. L. R. Marchant was the speaker.

Fourteen hundred ninety-five dinners were served at the annual meeting of Henry-Stark Service Company in Kewanee, Monday, December 6, according to George F. Hayes, president of the company.

The company completed its ninth fiscal year with a most encouraging report for the stockholders.

In addition to the seven per cent preferred stock dividends of $1,882.25, the sum of $40,500 in patronage dividends was distributed at the meeting. This was compared to $16,000 in patronage dividends in 1935.

Manager Dale Wilson reported sales totaling $333,594.51, a gain of 27 per cent over the preceding year, and accounts receivable at 4.38 per cent of net sales. The patronage dividend on rural sales ranged from 13 per cent to 20 per cent; motor and burner fuels 13 per cent; Soy Oil paint, tires, and other miscellaneous merchandise 15 per cent; motor oils and grease 20 per cent; and 11 per cent was paid on service station and dealer sales.

Walter J. Finck of Wyoming succeeded R. J. Peterson of Toulon as director.

L. R. Marchant was the speaker and the Kewanee Swing Stylists, Cleo Leadley and Betty June McGrath, furnished the entertainment.

On October 31, 1937 Kankakee Service Company completed its fourth year as a member of Illinois Farm Supply Company. During that period the sales and net income of the company have more than doubled.

Substantial gains in business were made the past year with sales increasing 32.95 per cent and the net income 66.05 per cent, according to the report of manager Lyle Everist to the Farm Bureau members who attended the joint annual meeting of the Farm Bureau and service company, Kankakee, December 10. Dividends totaling $10,260.08 were distributed at the meeting.

Talmadge Defrees, vice-president of Illinois Agricultural Association, and Fred E. Herndon, president of Illinois Farm Supply Company, were the speakers.

Geo. Swaim, farm adviser, reported 288 new farm bureau members signed the past year.

H. W. Yohnka of Exline was elected to succeed Chas. W. Hennerberg as director of the company.

Six hundred Farm Bureau members ignored zero weather to attend the seventh annual meeting of Lee County Service Company, Amboy, December 11. G. W. Bunting was the speaker.

Charles N. Whitebread, manager, reported that $98,640.51 have been returned to Farm Bureau member patrons in patronage and preferred stock dividends during the past seven and one-half years. Sales for the year totaled $207,816.58, on which patronage dividends of $21,133.78 were declared. Approximately $11,000.00 of this amount was distributed at the meeting. The balance, $10,133.78, will be paid at a later date. The average dividend was $22.94.

One hundred per cent attendance at all directors' meetings during the year characterizes the interest of the board members. Earl Buck of Franklin Grove was elected to succeed Wesley J. Attig, retiring chairman of the board.

Gains of 29.3 per cent in sales, and 37.5 per cent in net income during the year were revealed in Manager J. D. Bunting's report

(Continued on page 30)







I.A.A. 4-H Club Banquet

"THE GREATEST THING YOU CAN DO IS LEARN TO think," President Earl C. Smith commented when he welcomed more than 250 Illinois 4-H Club winners to the annual IAA-4-H banquet, at the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, International Week. With Mr. Smith, left above, are Frank Gingrich, center, and Miss Lita Bane.

Harvey Schweitzer, right, DeKalb county responded to the president's welcome.

"Make your heads and hearts as healthy as your bodies," was Miss Bane's advice to the winners. She is Head of Home Economics Department, University of Illinois.

4-H'ERS AS FAR AS YOU CAN SEE
Or is that a mirror? It was in the Crystal Room with enough turkey, hats, balloons and laughter for everyone.

"4-H WILL SHINE TONIGHT"
Songmaster "Eddy" Pilchard in action. He also introduced the Boys' 4-H Winners.

BOND COUNTY'S PRIDE
IAA Vice-President Talmage DeFrees greets Violet Brewer, national cooking champion, Leah Willeford and Farm Adviser I. F. Green.







MR. AND MRS. J. H. LLOYD
All branches of agriculture were represented. Mr. Lloyd is Illinois' director of agriculture.

"HI TOOTS!"
"Snooky" Humphries and "Jerry." One voice serves both.

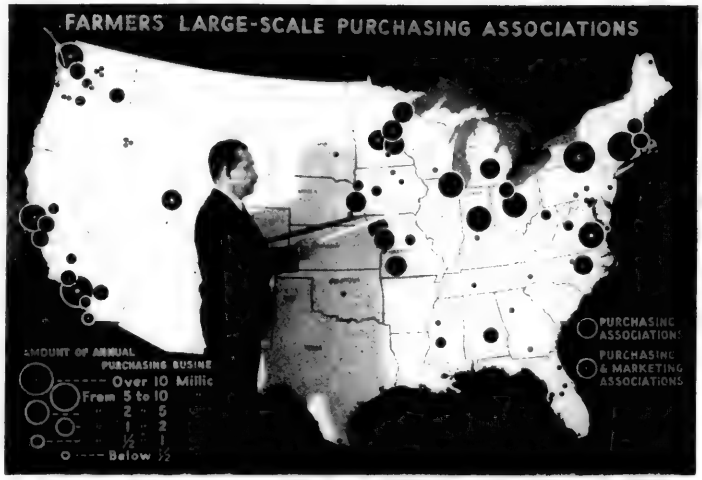
WINNER AND HOST
Pretty Frances Tustin, Lawrence county clothing winner and IAA Director Eugene Curtis.







Farm Supply NEWS



JOS. G. KNAPP OF THE COOPERATIVE DIVISION, FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION. Points to Illinois Farm Supply Co. — one of nation's largest co-op. purchasing associations.

Large scale co-operative purchasing organizations save farmers of this country millions of dollars annually, says the Co-operative Division of the Farm Credit Administration.

There are 105 such associations (see map) which distribute more than 200 million dollars worth of supplies each year. One of the largest is Illinois Farm Supply Company which distributes more than $1,000,000 of supplies per month.

In 1936, 54 large scale cooperatives did $128,363,000 of business, returned patronage dividends of 2.6 per cent of sales. During the same time, Illinois Farm Supply Company returned 10.1 per cent of total sales to Farm Bureau patrons from nearly $11,000,000.00 of business.

"In five years the IFS has returned $3,589,172.99 to patrons. No other purchasing organization, with the exception of Fruit Growers Supply Company of California, can show a similar record of return to stockholders or patrons," says L. R. Marchant, manager.

Farm Bureau member patrons of Livingston Service Company, numbering 1,374, received patronage dividends on the past year's business averaging $31.26 each, more than twice their annual Farm Bureau dues. Seven per cent preferred stock dividends totaling $2,015.24, and $42,897.88 in patronage dividends were distributed at the annual meeting of the company, Pontiac, November 16.

Eighty-six per cent of the Farm Bureau members patronized the company and their purchases produced 87 per cent of the business. Manager E. C. Campbell reported remarkable gains in all lines during the year, lauded members for their loyal support.

The rates of dividends paid were 22 per cent on lubricating oils and greases, 20 per cent on Soyoil paint, tires, spark plugs, and other miscellaneous rural sales; 15 per cent on tank wagon sales of kerosene and gasoline, and 10 per cent on tractor fuels and burner oils; and 12 per cent on service station and dealer sales.

Fred E. Herndon, president of Illinois Farm Supply Company, was the principal speaker.

Whiteside Service Company distributed $21,118.44 in patronage dividends during its seventh annual meeting, Morrison, November 18. More than 750 Whiteside County Farm Bureau members were present.

Patronage dividends were distributed to 1,248 members who represented 98 per cent of the Farm Bureau membership. Dividend rates ranged from 11 per cent to 15 per cent, and the average check was $18.70.

The entire board of directors, with L. A. Abbott, president, was reelected. C. H. Becker of Illinois Farm Supply Company was the speaker.

The Twin County Service Company held its sixth annual meeting at Murphysboro on December 2, with a banner attendance. The Officers' and manager's reports revealed the best year in the history of the company.

A total of $7,386.62 was distributed among Farm Bureau members in the form of preferred stock and patronage dividends. Rates of patronage on rural sales were 14 per cent on lubricating oils and greases, 12 per cent on motor fuels, paint, tires, and miscellaneous products, 7 per cent on tank wagon sales of third grade gasoline, tractor distillate, and burner oils, and the same percentage on sales through dealers. L. R. Marchant was the speaker.

Fourteen hundred ninety-five dinners were served at the annual meeting of Henry-Stark Service Company in Kewanee, Monday, December 6, according to George F. Hayes, president of the company.

The company completed its ninth fiscal year with a most encouraging report for the stockholders.

In addition to the seven per cent preferred stock dividends of $1,882.25, the sum of $40,500 in patronage dividends was distributed at the meeting. This was compared to $16,000 in patronage dividends in 1935.

Manager Dale Wilson reported sales totaling $333,594.51, a gain of 27 per cent over the preceding year, and accounts receivable at 4.38 per cent of net sales. The patronage dividend on rural sales ranged from 13 per cent to 20 per cent; motor and burner fuels 13 per cent; Soy Oil paint, tires, and other miscellaneous merchandise 15 per cent; motor oils and grease 20 per cent; and 11 per cent was paid on service station and dealer sales.

Walter J. Finck of Wyoming succeeded R. J. Peterson of Toulon as director.

L. R. Marchant was the speaker and the Kewanee Swing Stylists, Cleo Leadley and Betty June McGrath, furnished the entertainment.

On October 31, 1937 Kankakee Service Company completed its fourth year as a member of Illinois Farm Supply Company. During that period the sales and net income of the company have more than doubled.

Substantial gains in business were made the past year with sales increasing 32.95 per cent and the net income 66.05 per cent, according to the report of manager Lyle Everist to the Farm Bureau members who attended the joint annual meeting of the Farm Bureau and service company, Kankakee, December 10. Dividends totaling $10,260.08 were distributed at the meeting.

Talmadge Defrees, vice president of Illinois Agricultural Association, and Fred E. Herndon, president of Illinois Farm Supply Company, were the speakers.

Geo. Swaim, farm adviser, reported 288 new farm bureau members signed the past year.

H. W. Yohnka of Exline was elected to succeed Chas. W. Hennerberg as director of the company.

Six hundred Farm Bureau members ignored zero weather to attend the seventh annual meeting of Lee County Service Company, Amboy, December 11. G. W. Bunting was the speaker.

Charles N. Whitebread, manager, reported that $98,640.51 have been returned to Farm Bureau member patrons in patronage and preferred stock dividends during the past seven and one-half years. Sales for the year totaled $207,816.58, on which patronage dividends of $21,133.78 were declared. Approximately $11,000.00 of this amount was distributed at the meeting. The balance, $10,133.78, will be paid at a later date. The average dividend was $22.94.

One hundred per cent attendance at all directors' meetings during the year characterizes the interest of the board members. Earl Buck of Franklin Grove was elected to succeed Wesley J. Attig, retiring chairman of the board.

Gains of 29.3 per cent in sales, and 37.5 per cent in net income during the year were revealed in Manager J. D. Bunting's report

(Continued on page 30)



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"Snooky" Humphries and "Jerry." One voice serves both.



WINNER AND HOST
Pretty Frances Tustin, Lawrence county clothing winner and IAA Director Eugene Curtis.



Farm Supply News

(Continued from page 28)

at the annual meeting of the Iroquois Service Company, Watseka, December 11. Dividend checks averaging $30.85, were distributed to 1,040 Farm Bureau members.

Patronage rates were 18 per cent on motor oils and grease; 15 per cent on Soyoil paint; 13 per cent on other miscellaneous rural sales, service station, and dealer business; and 10 per cent on kerosene and distillate.

During the year the company collected $59,574.73 in state and federal taxes on net sales of $305,653.74.

Fred E. Herndon was principal speaker.

Eleven hundred and twenty-eight Farm Bureau members in Macon and Piatt counties shared in the $27,800 patronage melon divided by the Macon-Piatt Service Company annual meeting, Decatur, December 9, according to Secretary Jesse L. Beery. The average dividend was $18.93 per Farm Bureau member. An increase of 27 per cent in sales and 29 per cent in net income was reported by Manager Z. W Welch. Patronage dividend rates were 17 per cent on motor oil and paint; 15 per cent on gasoline, grease, tires, and other miscellaneous sales; 10 per cent on kerosene, tractor distillates, and burner oils; and 10 per cent on dealer and service station sales.

Wilbur James of Mansfield was elected as director to succeed his father, E. B. James, and Vernie Pistorius of Blue Mound was elected to replace Fred McCulley, retired. More than 700 persons attended the meeting.

Farm Bureau members in Morgan and Scott counties marked the twentieth annual meeting of Morgan County Farm Bureau and the tenth annual meeting of Morgan-Scott Service Company by dividing $30,920.01 in patronage dividends from the Service Company's past year's business, Jacksonville, December 8. The checks averaged $22.30 per member.

Dinner was served at five local churches to more than a thousand persons.

Farm Adviser Coolidge reported on Farm Bureau activities; Claude H. Jewsbury, manager of the Service Company, reported progress made by the company during the year. He announced that within recent months Blue Seal feeds have replaced the brand of feed formerly handled.

J. C. Spitler and L. R. Marchant were the speakers.

Daniel Dietrick of Concord and Guy Bender of Alexander were elected directors.

Logan-Mason Service Company distributed $20,000 in patronage dividends at its annual meeting, Lincoln, November 30. Manager Fred Lanterman reported increased business during the year.

The entire board of directors was re-elected. C. H. Becker was principal speaker.

Gains of 38.5 per cent in sales and 33.2 per cent in net income were reported at the fourth annual meeting of the Henderson Service Company by Manager Nesemeier, Biggsville, December 11. The total net income for the year is two and one-half times greater than the capital stock of the company.

At the close of the meeting, 446 Farm Bureau member patrons, 88 per cent of the total membership, received patronage dividend checks averaging $17.36. The total dividends amounted to $7,744.69.

W. B. Peterson, Illinois Farm Supply Company, showed the new slide film, "Eleven Years of Growth."

With a record of $157,726.04 net sales, for the year, the Madison Service Company closed its sixth annual meeting, Edwardsville, December 9, by cutting a melon of $21,860.70. Dividend payments averaged $25.90 per member patron. The rates of dividends on various products ranged as follows: lubricating oil 20 per cent; paint 18 per cent; gasoline and kerosene 14 per cent; miscellaneous 10 per cent; service stations 10 per cent; and distillate 5 per cent. Manager Livingston reported substantial gains in sales of all products handled.

The entire board of directors was re-elected.

C. H. Becker addressed the 350 members who attended the meeting.

Patronage dividends averaging $15.73 per member patron were distributed at the third annual meeting of the Green County Service Company (Cooperative), Monroe, Wisconsin, December 8th. At the close of the meeting 242 Farm Bureau patrons of the company received patronage dividends totalling $3,807.63.

Since the company has a joint management arrangement with Stephenson Service Company, A. O. Grossmann gave the management report. Roscoe Smith, R. J. Douglas, J. D. Hahlen, Fred Detwiller and C. E. Young were unanimously re-elected directors. The informative meeting was interspersed with native Swiss ballads by the Farm Bureau's ladies quartet.

Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel for the American Farm Bureau Federation was the principal speaker and W. B. Peterson represented the Illinois Farm Supply Company.

NEW KICK IN COLD WEATHER STARTING!



Free Cold Weather Check-up Service

IF YOUR present battery is not at "FULL CHARGE," you may go out some cold morning and find it too weak to turn the motor. Remember that any battery is only half as efficient at zero degrees as it is at eighty degrees; hence if your battery now is only half or three-quarters charged, it may fail you at the most inconvenient time.

Is your battery at full charge?
Does it need battery water?
Are the cables loose or corroded?

Drive in today for a free check-up service at any of our 82 Farmer-owned Super Servicenters.

We have an Amco Battery of proper specifications for your car. You will get long life and dependable service from an Amco. Amco Custom-Built Batteries are guaranteed and are built to outlast the guarantee placed upon them.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO. 608 So. Dearborn St CHICAGO

30 Years a Phosphate User and Still "Sold"

THIRTY years a user of rock phosphate and still "sold" on it is the history of Roy G. Wilcox of Kankakee County.

Relating an early experience in this work, Mr. Wilcox tells about his father-in-law coming over one morning to get five tons of phosphate and the spreader, saying "The darn stuff won't do any good anyway."

In cleaning the phosphate spreader, he made a wide turn in the field and next summer, the clover there was 8-10 inches higher than the rest. He called his father-in-law back to see the demonstration. When he came, he looked it over and said to Wilcox, "Well, that proves it!"

"This ground (brown silt loam with a little sand) responds well to rock phosphate," said Mr. Wilcox who spreads about a carload per year. His usual practice is to apply phosphate at the initial rate of 1000 lbs. per acre on corn stalk ground where clover is to be seeded the following spring. He likes barley as a nurse crop for alfalfa and makes a practice of top dressing it with phosphate. He has used commercial or mixed fertilizers too, but said, "They don't seem to pay out on this type of soil."

Roy Wilcox farms 520 acres of his own land, supervises several more farms and uses rock phosphate on all of them because he finds it pays. He has developed a workable plan of phosphate application with his tenants who bear a share of the cost as they, of course, benefit from the practice.

Kankakee County was the first Illinois county to erect phosphate storage bins. These were built under the direction of the late John Collier, Farm Adviser at that time. The reason for their construction was that phosphate often could not be satisfactorily obtained when wanted, and also the price was lower in the spring. The bins were cooperatively erected. For a time they performed a real service. Mr. Wilcox had charge of the bin at Herscher and sold rock phosphate in small quantities for years to many different farmers, saying "I can't recall any being dissatisfied and we had lots of repeat orders."

The Marketing section of the AAA held a hearing in South Holland, Cook county, Ill. Dec. 28 to consider a proposed agreement for onion set growers. The IAA and Cook County Farm Bureau have been active in getting the onion growers, shippers, and AAA officials together toward putting prices up above cost of production. This area produces 85 per cent of all the onion sets grown in the U. S.



JUDGING SOYBEANS
Illinois topped the entries at the International hay and grain show in Chicago.

Bought Oil to Stabilize Market

News reports from Madison, Wis. where the government is prosecuting 23 major oil companies for an alleged price-fixing conspiracy carried testimony by Harold Parsons, assistant to the president of the Tide Water Oil Company. Parsons testified that the company had purchased gasoline from small refiners in east Texas during the years that the government charges the major oil companies were engaged in a conspiracy to raise and fix midwestern gasoline prices.

"The company purchased the gasoline because it was required to supplement our stocks and because we believe that it was a good thing to endeavor to take gasoline from east Texas and help to stabilize the market," Parsons said.

Financial assistance in livestock feeding operations may be secured through the loan departments of Producers Commission Associations. The interest rate is 5 per cent. To obtain a loan, feeders must have previous feeding experience, enough feed on hand to complete the program and a reasonably balanced financial statement.

Producers' Creamery NEWS

In 1938, fiscal years of all Illinois Producers' Creameries will end September 30. The change was made to provide a means of comparing the activities of the nine creameries on an annual basis, which will give managers an opportunity to determine weaknesses and strong points in their programs of operations.

The Producers' Creamery of Mt. Sterling received 66,492 pounds of Grade A cream in 10 months of 1937 as compared to 53,876 pounds during the entire year 1936.

Says T. H. Hafer, manager of Producers' Creamery of Mt. Sterling, "A few years ago producers were paying from 12 to 14 cents per pound of butter to have their cream taken from their can at a cream station and put on the market in the form of butter. Now producers are having their cream picked up at the farm and marketed for about eight cents a pound for butter. Isn't that progress? What does it mean to you? It means about $10.00 per cow per year!"

Over a million pounds of butter were churned by the Farmers Creamery of Bloomington during ten months, December 1, 1936 to Sept. 30, 1937, according to President Harold Enns in his annual report presented Dec. 11, to 800 producers and their wives at the joint annual meeting of the creamery and the McLean County Milk Producers.

The president also reported a decrease in volume of cream but better prices, leaving the organization in the best financial condition of its five years. He pointed out that the company's current assets are 2½ times its current liabilities.

A six per cent dividend was declared on preferred stock and patronage dividends of eight-tenths of a cent to Farmers Creamery members and an additional two-tenths of a cent to members who are also Farm Bureau members. The dividends totaled $8,032.12.

Some Illinois farmers are losing 20 bushels an acre on all the land they have in corn because they use a variety of seed that doesn't yield high under their conditions ,says Prof. Geo. H. Dungan of the University of Illinois

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A Chicagoan exploring the jungles of South America, is said to have invented a weapon to protect him from injury by large animals which leap upon their prey. It is a six-foot curved knife which he fastens to his boot and holds upright in his hands. The blade splits the skull of any animal that jumps upon the wearer.

Cooking greens in an uncovered kettle helps to preserve their bright green color.

Each year about 3,500 people lose their lives in farm fires. Property loss amounts to about $100,000,000 annually.

IAA Annual Meeting

(Continued from page 5)

on Wednesday night for the entertainment of convention visitors.

Meeting Places

While the main sessions of the IAA convention will be held in the Armory which, reports indicate, has a capacity of 5000 or more, other meetings will be scheduled for the three hotels, Abraham Lincoln, St. Nicholas, and Leland, the Elks Club, the Knights of Columbus building, and the Centennial Building.

All available rooms in the hotels have been reserved, late reports from Springfield show. Many excellent rooms in private homes are available according to the Springfield Association of Commerce. Reservations should be made through the Association of Commerce.

Convention headquarters will be the Abraham Lincoln Hotel where voting delegates are to register and get their credentials promptly on arrival. Attractive badges carrying the IAA emblem in colors with space for the name of the wearer will be distributed to all convention visitors who register. Voting delegates will receive special ribbons.

There will be no special rail rates since the western roads have all been operating under reduced fares during the past several years. Members are advised to buy round trip tickets which make possible a substantial saving compared with one-way fares.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY will be held in the Elks Club Auditorium, Springfield, Illinois, on Wednesday, January 26, 1938, at 9:30 o'clock A.M. to elect three directors to succeed the directors whose terms then expire; to receive and if approved, confirm the report of the Board of Directors of the Company for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1937; to consider and if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of members of the Company and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, on December 20, 1937.

L. E. Lingenfelter, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL AUDITING ASSOCIATION

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members and shareholders of Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association will be held on Wednesday, the 26th day of January, 1938, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock A.M. in the Auditorium of the Centennial Building, Springfield, Illinois, to elect directors, receive, and if approved, confirm the report of the board of directors of the Association for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1937, and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members and shareholders of the Association; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, December 20, 1937.

Geo. E. Metzger, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU SERUM ASSOCIATION

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members and shareholders of Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association will be held on Wednesday, the 26th day of January, 1938, at the hour of 10 o'clock A.M. at the Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Springfield, Illinois, to elect directors, receive, and if approved, confirm the report of the board of directors of the association for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1937; and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the Association; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, December 20, 1937.

S. F. Russell, Secretary

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL HOLDING CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL HOLDING CO. will be held on Wednesday, the 26th day of JANUARY, 1938, at the hour of 11 o'clock A.M. in the Elks Club Auditorium, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, for the purpose of electing directors for the coming year; for receiving and, if approved, confirming the reports of officers for the preceding year and for considering and, if approved, ratifying and confirming all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the shareholders of the Company; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Only holders of the capital stock of record as of the close of business on January 6, 1938, will be entitled to vote at said meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, this 18th day of December, 1937.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL HOLDING CO.
E. E. Houghtby, Secretary

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on Wednesday, the 26th day of January, 1938, at the hour of 1 o'clock P.M. in the Elks Club Auditorium, Springfield, Illinois, to elect directors, receive, and if approved, confirm the report of the board of directors of the company for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1937, and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the company, and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, December 20, 1937.

E. E. Houghtby, Secretary.

Farm Supply NEWS

500 Farm Bureau members attended the Stephenson Service Company annual meeting at the Masonic Temple, Freeport, December 8. Messrs. Geiter, Scheffner and Yeoman, President, Secretary and Treasurer, respectively, reviewed the company's most successful year. They reported a 29% increase in business and a 40.4% gain in net income. Manager A. O. Grossmann praised the salesmen for their good work. Nine out of ten Farm Bureau members patronize the company. 947 Farm Bureau members received checks averaging $22.63. Total dividends distributed amounted to $21,499.11. Donald Kirkpatrick was the principal speaker. A slide film "Eleven Years of Growth" was shown by W. B. Peterson of Illinois Farm Supply Company.

Manager G. B. Clore of the St. Clair Service Company reported increases in the company's business of $288,000 at the company's seventh annual meeting, Belleville, December 10.

Patronage dividends of $39,882.39 were distributed at the close of the meeting. The average dividend per Farm Bureau member patron was $26.53.

John J. Glauber, Jr. of East St. Louis and J. J. Lortz of Freeburg were elected directors to succeed Fred W. Bergmann and T. L. Stookey.

The meeting was attended by 400 Farm Bureau members from St. Clair, Washington, and Clinton counties. C. H. Becker was the speaker.

Fourteen hundred and ten LaSalle County Farm Bureau members clipped patronage coupons of $29.07 each at a joint annual meeting of the Farm Bureau and supply company, Ottawa, December 16.

LaSalle County Farm Supply Company celebrated its tenth anniversary by distributing patronage dividend checks totaling $40,731.39, or a total of $260,213.11 during the ten year period. The sales of the company increased 25.5 per cent last year, according to Manager M. H. Comisky.

Reverend Oscar Johnson of St. Louis and L. R. Marchant were the speakers. The entire board of directors was reelected for another year.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING ILLINOIS PRODUCERS' CREAMERIES

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members and shareholders of ILLINOIS PRODUCERS' CREAMERIES will be held on Wednesday, the 26th day of January, 1938, at 1 o'clock P. M. in the ABRAHAM LINCOLN HOTEL, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, to elect directors, receive and if approve, confirm the report of the Board of Directors of the association for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1937, and to consider and if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members and shareholders of the association and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, December 23, 1937.

Wm. Bismark, Secretary.

ACRES OF DIAMONDS

• • • • •

Southern Illinois Soft Winter Wheat Flour is Famed The World Over

YOU have all heard the story of the Brazilian Shepherds who sold off their lands and went to the gold fields to seek their fortune. Returning penniless years later they found that the purchasers of their land had become wealthy through the discovery of diamonds on the land that they had considered worthless. The moral is — don't forget that distant pastures look the greenest but the best grass may grow around your own barn.

The farmers of Illinois grow the finest wheat in the world, namely, soft winter wheat and Illinois has many millers grinding this wheat especially in the southern part of the state. That soft wheat flour such as that produced from wheat grown on Illinois farms is the finest all-purpose family flour is no idle boast but a proven fact demonstrated by human experience extending over a hundred years.

Hot Biscuits Too

The incomparable bread made by our Illinois grandmothers and great grandmothers, which all have tried to imitate but none has equalled, was made from Illinois soft wheat flour. The delicious rolls and hot biscuits, which were chiefly responsible for the richly deserved reputation of our old south for good food, were made from "soft wheat flour." The bread, rolls and pastries of France which have an international reputation for unequalled flavor and quality are all made from soft wheat flour. Yet, despite these indisputable facts, a large proportion of our Illinois farmers who grow this wheat buy flour at a higher price which is made from wheat grown hundreds of miles from our own borders.

No matter how fine a product or a machine, it must be used correctly for satisfactory results. It requires less labor and less expensive ingredients to prepare any baked product from Soft Wheat Flour but there is a right and wrong way to use it. During the two or three Soft Wheat crop failures that have taken place during the past half century many Illinois housewives have become accustomed to the longer and more tedious methods employed in preparing and baking a stronger type of flour which are not satisfactory for Soft Wheat Flour such as is produced in Illinois.

Write for Cook Book

Through the cooperation of the Southern Illinois Millers Ass'n. and the National Soft Wheat Millers Ass'n. the methods and recipes employed by our grandmothers as well as new recipes have been developed, carefully studied and adapted to modern kitchen equipment. These recipes have been published in an attractive cookbook entitled, "101 Soft Wheat Flour Recipes," which may be had by sending 6 cents in stamps or coin to the Southern Illinois Millers Ass'n., Sparta, Ill. By securing and using this cookbook the housewives of Illinois cannot only help to build a needed market for an important product of their own state but secure more delectable food at less cost.

Learn the lustre of the diamonds from your own acres and find out for yourself that the green wheat fields, that add so much to the beauty of rural Illinois, after the golden harvest produces a product that few equal and none excels.

"DURING the last few months organized labor has repeatedly invited farmers' associations to meet in conference, and labor papers are trying hard to make it appear that our agricultural organizations are backing the demands of organized labor.

"Now the facts are that there is nothing in common between farmers and organized labor except the obligations of a common citizenship and their duty to serve society, not to throttle or exploit it. Some of the labor people are frank enough to admit that day by day and month by month the two interests are clearly opposed to each other, and yet when labor organizations have nearly reached the limit of public tolerance they invite the farmers to help them out. Have these labor people forgotten, or do they think the farmers forget that it is organized labor that has defeated a state constabulary law wherever it has been defeated? And yet such a constabulary affords the only protection possible to the farmer and his family. Under circumstances such as these could any invitation to cooperate be more graceless or more offensive?

"These two organized interests must go their separate ways. Each has its legitimate work to do alone, in and for itself, and each belongs in conference; but when that time comes the subject of the conference must be public service and welfare, not class advantage, and representatives of all interests must be present."—Eugene Davenport at IAA Annual Meeting, Jan. 14, 1920.

O'Neal and Taber At Farm and Home Week

Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, have accepted invitations to speak before the several thousand farmers, homemakers, rural leaders and others who will attend Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois, College of Agriculture, January 10 to 14.

In general the program has been keyed to the fact that the outlook for Illinois agriculture and farm family living during the coming year is one which places a premium on increasing the efficiency and lowering the costs of production.

General session speakers in the order of their appearance are Dr. Nathan Sinai, division of hygiene and public health, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Albert H. Lybyer, professor of history at the University of Illinois; J. B. Kincer, chief, division of climate and crop weather, U. S. Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C.; O. R. Johnson, chairman of the department of agricultural economics, University of Missouri, Columbia. Frank O. Kreager, prominent psychologist and educator who until recently was on the staff of Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge; Edward O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago; Mrs. Florence Fifer Bohrer, Bloomington, and Louis J. Taber, master of the national Grange, Columbus, O.

A bit of onion juice does a lot for cottage cheese.

Before butchering season arrives, investigate the freezer lockers facilities in your home town. Lockers are available in many communities now and meat, so stored, can be kept fresh for months.

If the locker has been in use for some time, a visit with the manager may save costly mistakes and waste since experience has shown that renters are prone to overload lockers.

EDITORIAL

Farm Bureau Policy*

IF ARTIFICIAL STIMULI AND CONTROLS ARE to continue for American business and American labor, equivalent stimuli and controls must be accorded to American agriculture. If, however, American business and American labor will relinquish the use of artificial instrumentalities and permit the restoration of free competition, organized American agriculture will no longer request the support and cooperation of federal government to restore a balance for agriculture with industry and labor. The battle (for fair farm prices) is not one of aggression. It is one of self-defense . . . or rightful repossession. . . . The Farm Bureau refuses additional emergency programs and its demand and drive for a sound, permanent and equitable program will be aggressively continued with increasing force until its objective is attained.

Farm Surplus Control

WE ENDORSE THE ESSENTIAL PROVISIONS of the AAA of 1937 as presented by the Federation to the House and Senate committees on agriculture on May 17, which offers the nation assurance of ample supplies of farm products, and affords farmers the opportunity to effectively control surplus reserve supplies and assures to each farmer his fair share of the current market at fair and reasonable prices. We assert that such provisions of law are essential to national welfare and, in their self interest, as well as the public interest, we invite the support of American business and American labor.

Marketing and Distribution

TO REDUCE THE SPREAD BETWEEN THE prices received by producers and paid by consumers of farm commodities and in order that producers may receive a fair share of the consumer's dollar, we recommend that speculation be eliminated; that transportation costs be reduced to the lowest possible amount; that improved marketing facilities be devised; that unnecessary services be eliminated; and that the use of marketing agreements and the provisions of Section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act be encouraged and cooperative effort promoted.

Monetary Policy

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR AGRICULTURE TO thrive under a monetary system which permits inflation and deflation in commodity prices. Farming is a hazardous occupation with long term investments and it cannot successfully operate under a monetary system with the following record:

From 1872 to 1896, basic commodity prices in the United States fell 55 per cent; from 1896 to 1914, rose 51 per cent; from 1914 to 1920, rose 136 per cent; from 1920 to 1921, fell 45 per cent; from 1921 to 1929 remained about stationery; from 1929 to 1932, fell 48 per cent; from 1932 to 1936 rose 58 per cent; and from April 1937 to December 1937 fell 17 per cent.

We urge the Congress of the United States to enact monetary legislation in line with President Roosevelt's statement to the London Economic Conference July 3, 1933 quoted as follows: "the United States seeks the kind of a dollar which a generation hence will have the same purchasing and debt paying power as the dollar we hope to attain in the near future." . . . In order to accomplish this Congress should establish and maintain a managed currency regulated on an index of basic commodity prices through a monetary authority which will have the power to reprice gold and regulate the gold content of the dollar.

Labor

WE RECOGNIZE THAT LABOR IS ENTITLED to reasonable hours, proper working conditions and a fair share of the national income. We have already demonstrated on behalf of organized farmers our fairness to all other groups by limiting our requests for governmental aid so as to stabilize farm price levels on a basis of parity with industrial prices and wages. . . . We oppose the enactment of legislation increasing further the disparity through shortening the hours of labor and raising wage rates, especially of those groups whose wage rates are above a parity level with farm prices thus adding unduly to the cost of distribution, until such time as farm prices are restored and maintained on a parity relationship with industrial prices and wages.

Relief

WE MAINTAIN THERE IS NO CONTINUING need for gigantic federal relief rolls and expenditures. Responsibility for relief should be turned back to the states and their respective sub-divisions at the earliest practicable date. The wage scale for those on relief should not be such as to make relief work a career but rather to encourage a return to private employment, even though not of a specially remunerative or desirable character. . . .

Monopoly

WE FAVOR LEGISLATION THAT WILL CONtrol industry and labor to the end that monopolistic practices not permitted under legal regulation shall be eliminated. We urge that federal and state laws legalizing resale price maintenance be repealed.

Rural Electrification

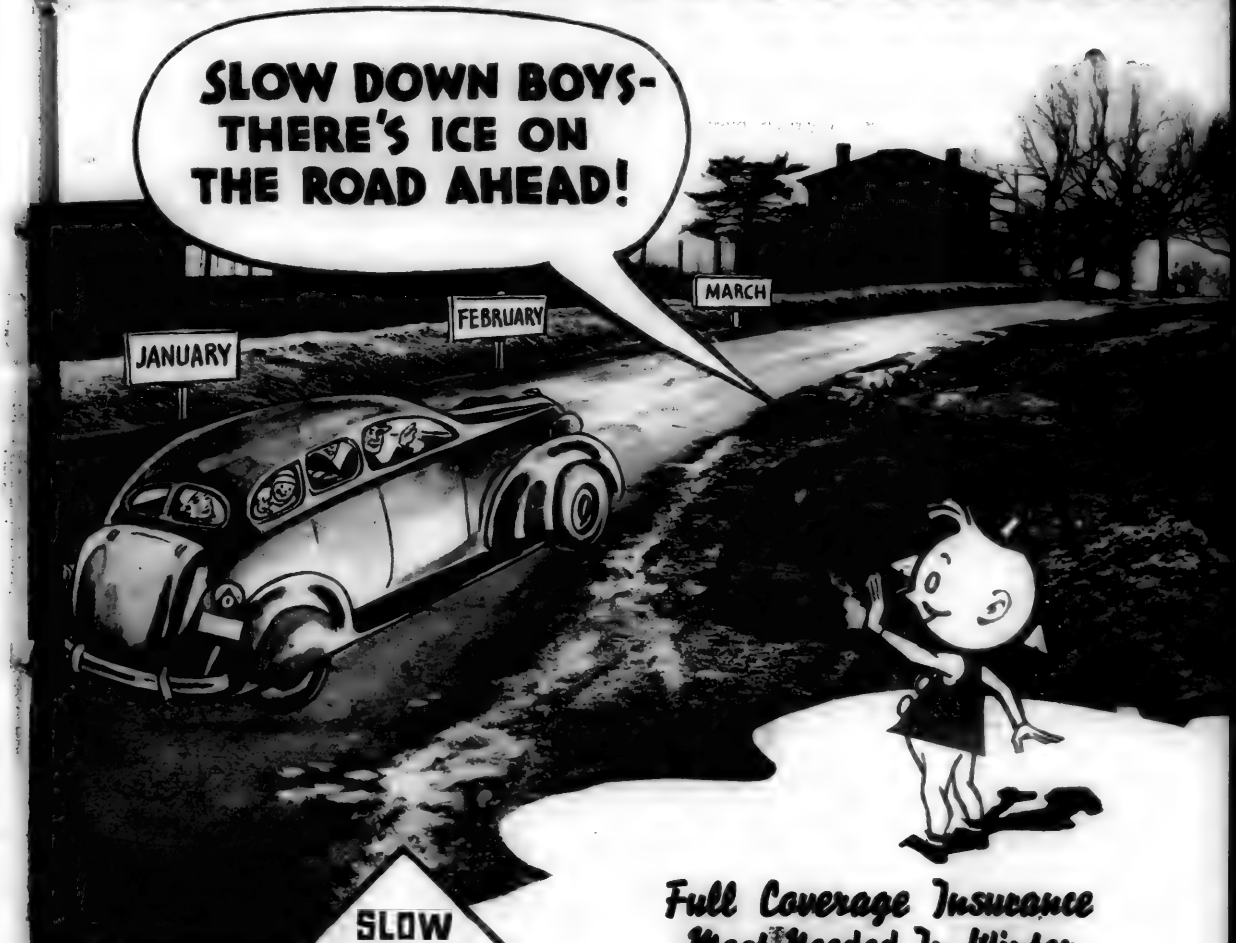
FARMERS HAVE UNDERTAKEN BY SIGNING membership agreements in local cooperatives to use the service afforded through the Rural Electrification Administration and to repay the Administration the investment in monthly payments for services plus amortization and interest, and therefore are entitled to have a definite voice in the development and operation of these enterprises. . . .

In order for these cooperatives to be successful, we believe they should be directed by capable men selected by the members in their respective communities; that they should operate in accord with general policies of the REA and that since REA was set up primarily as a lending agency, that they exercise only such veto power as is necessary to protect their investment. We also believe that federations of local projects should be permitted to provide efficient accounting, legal, engineering, and other professional services impracticable to be had by local projects, yet indispensable to successful operation. Unless such is provided, the success of these local cooperatives will be limited and their future jeopardized.

We believe that unless the present policy of the Administration is changed, unless boards of directors are permitted to operate and direct their projects along sound cooperative business lines, farmers would do well to refuse further allotments and loans.

* From resolutions adopted at annual convention of American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Dec. 13-15, 1937.

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WHEN wintry roads are slick with ice and snow . . . when danger of collision and accidental upset is greatest . . . then you need full coverage automobile insurance most. And then, too, slow, careful driving pays biggest dividends in personal safety, in time and money saved.

FOR YOUR PROTECTION drive carefully at all times . . . keep your speed on the safe side of fifty miles an hour. But in winter when you may meet a patch of slippery ice or snow almost any time, take double precautions. Reduce your speed! Play it safe! Prevent accidents! Do your part to maintain the IAA's record for low cost auto insurance.

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Semi-annually for a FULL COVERAGE POLICY on a new car in the low priced field, less as the car gets older. Small policy fee payable only once is extra. Protects you against public liability and property damage, fire and theft, and both forms (stationary and moving object) of collision.

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FOLKS ARE THAT WAY, TOO!

"GO OLD SPOT THE GRASS ALLUS LOOKED greener on t'other side o' the fence," remarked Uncle Eb. "And some folks are that way too. 'Stead o' paternizin' and stickin' to their own cooperative associations, they run off somewhere else, figgerin' they'll do better with strangers.

"Reminds me of the time Jim Wilson fell fer the new cream buyer that moved into our town. Everything went all right for a couple of weeks until the old fox had Jim and the rest of the new patrons comin' his way. Meantime we fellers who stuck to the co-op had been takin' samples and testin' some of the cream that went to the new place. About the third week, the buyer started cuttin' on the tests. When anybody complained he'd fix it up. Then one morning the new cream station was shut up tight. And that day a lot of cream checks started bouncin' back to the patrons.

"Well to make a long story short, Jim and all the rest came back to the co-op, again feelin' mighty sheepish. Ain't had any more trouble like that since. I allus figured that our Farm Bureau cooperative can git all the market affords for the stuff we have to sell. And I know we can depend on gettin' a square deal."

Through fostering cooperative marketing and organized purchasing your County Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association are getting better prices for farmers, saving money on needed farm supplies. You know it pays to be a member . . . SO . . . . . .

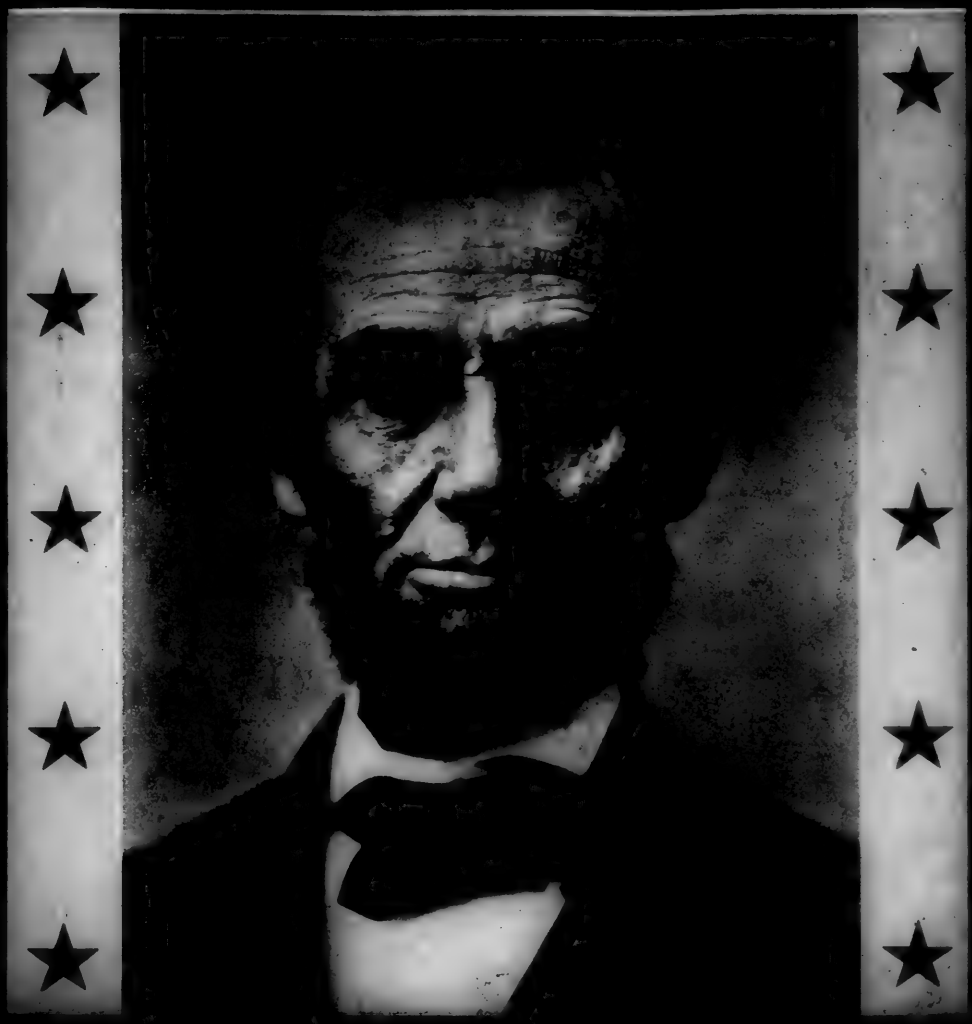
Get Your Neighbor to Join

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"The Largest State Farm Organization In America"

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

The Largest State Farm Organization In America

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION Record



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IN THE 1937 TEXAS SCHOOL EXPLOSION, 294 CHILDREN PERISHED. *Almost 10 TIMES as many* RURAL CHILDREN ALONE *were killed in* MOTOR ACCIDENTS!



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OVER *TWO-THIRDS* of FATAL ACCIDENTS HAPPEN *in* RURAL DISTRICTS *and* SMALL TOWNS!



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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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Editor and Advertising Director, E. G. Thiem; Assistant Director and Ass't. Editor, Lawrence A. Potter.

Illinois Agricultural Association

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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GEORGE THIEM, Editor



MICHIGAN BLVD. BRIDGE
Looking North, Chicago.

THE constitutionality of the Guffey-Vinson coal price-fixing act, press reports state, will be attacked by the State of Illinois to protect the Illinois coal industry. Governor Horner is reported as saying that the rules and prices fixed by the national bituminous coal commission are causing Illinois to lose its coal markets. The Peoria Association of Commerce charges that many of their industries have been developed because of low cost coal from nearby mines, and that under the arbitrary price-fixing schedule worked out by the coal commission, local coal prices are raised more than others. Their natural advantages are thus being swept away.

The motives behind this measure no doubt are worthy. It was enacted to raise the income of the coal miners who are in the low income group, to restore reasonable prices in a chaotic cut-throat market. Farmers, of course, have an interest in more and more workers, especially those in the low income groups, getting good yearly wages. The board of delegates at the recent IAA convention in Springfield so expressed themselves. But in these times, with 11,000,000 unemployed, the big problem is not so much one of boosting wages as it is to increase employment. It is imperative that we find jobs for heads of families — not the kind of jobs nor the pay necessarily all would like to have, but jobs to provide food and shelter. Raising the price of coal is bound to reduce consumption and result in fewer jobs; in fact reports show that thousands of Illinois miners have been and will be laid off because of reduced consumption and price advantages given to other coal mining areas.

The Guffey-Vinson coal act is another example of the many artificial measures that increase the cost of the things farmers buy. The recent conviction of the major oil companies for monopolistic practices in fixing the prices of gasoline and petroleum products is another current example. The industrial tariff has been an offender in this regard since George Washington's time. A thousand others might be mentioned.

Higher prices for coal means higher cost of production and higher prices for industrial products all along the line. And unfortunately this comes at a time when organized farmers have supported a program to increase agricultural production and maintain an abundance of farm supplies to protect city consumers against short crops and high food prices.

Farmers have a deep interest in boosting industrial production and employment because their home market is their best market. They have observed that farm prosperity and the full dinner pail in the industrial centers go hand in hand. In his clean cut analysis of farm and city interdependence, delivered at the recent IAA convention, Dr. Louis H. Bean asserted that "we need fully 100 per cent more industrial activity than we now have if unemployment is to disappear and farm prices and farm incomes restored."

Industry today needs to find ways and means of reducing industrial prices to put them on a parity level with reduced farm prices. By so doing farmers will buy vast quantities of industrial products and provide jobs for hundreds of thousands of city workers. Organized Illinois farmers are opposed to all artificial acts, such as arbitrary wage and hour legislation (except when applied to women and children) that tend to widen the existing disparity between farm and non-agricultural prices. For unless such disparities are removed this nation never can and never will have any permanent prosperity.—E.G.T.

4,000 Attend 23rd IAA Convention

Cold Weather Cuts Size of Crowd But Not Impromptu Hog Calling and Enthusiasm

A 40 DEGREE drop in temperature to the near zero mark cut the attendance sharply at the 23rd annual IAA convention in Springfield. In spite of the cold weather and slippery roads, a crowd estimated at 4,000 gathered for the session to hear Mayor LaGuardia of New York, Governor Horner, and H. Roe Bartle Thursday night in the shiny new state armory. The building was attractively decorated with flags for the occasion. It made an inspiring place to hold a convention.

The nationally renowned Mayor who won fame as a good government candidate by defeating the strong political machine, Tammany Hall, made a last-minute decision and advised President Smith that he would accept the invitation extended several weeks earlier.

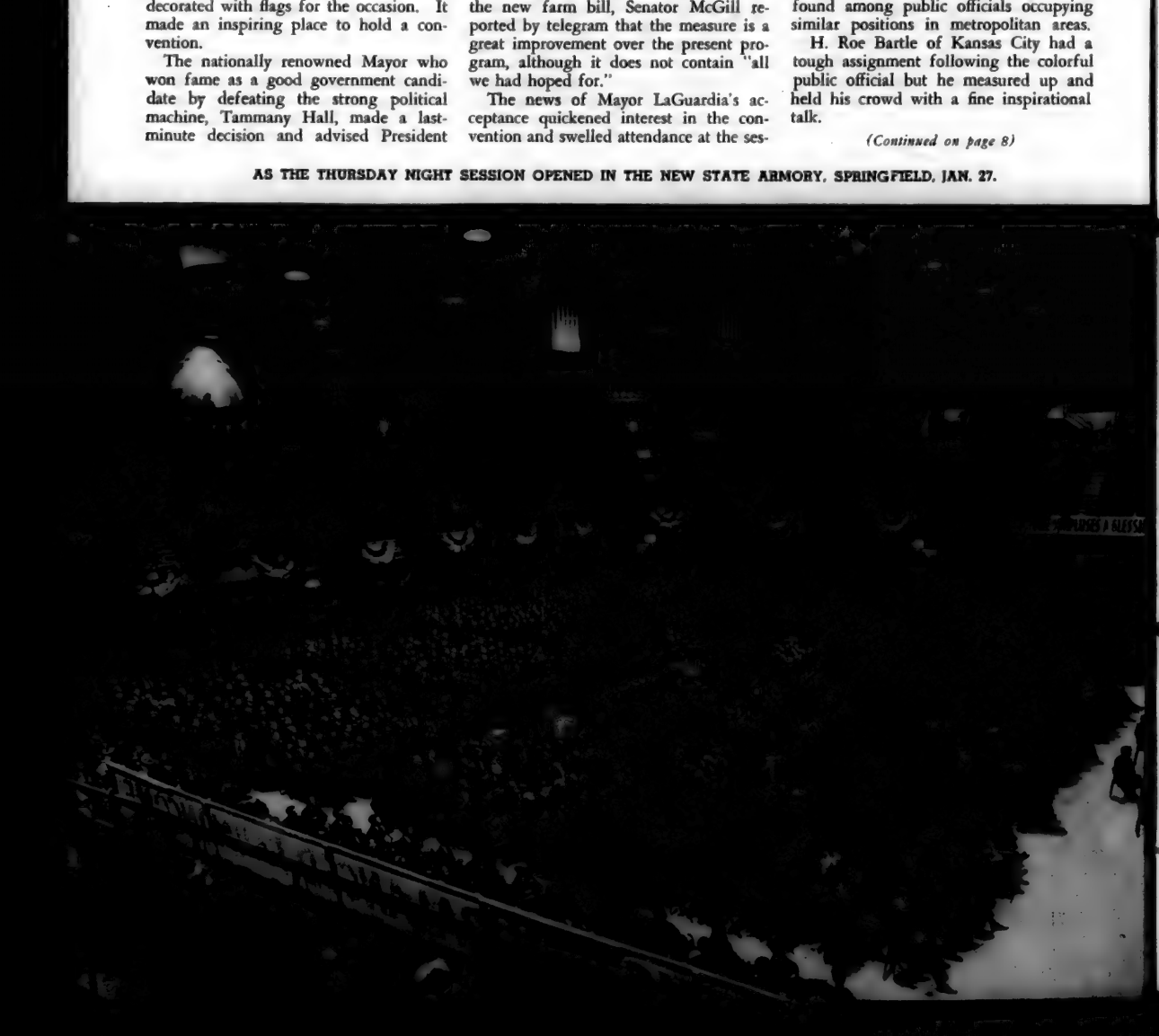
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(Continued on page 8)

AS THE THURSDAY NIGHT SESSION OPENED IN THE NEW STATE ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, JAN. 27.



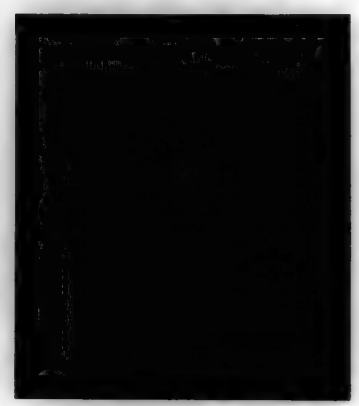
President Smith Keynotes Convention

"WHEN we adopt policies which will maintain farm commodity prices at fair levels, we will have found the key to national welfare, contentment and prosperity."

So keynoted President Earl C. Smith in his address to the 23rd annual IAA convention in Springfield, January 27. "Leaders of America," he said, "are now struggling to find ways out of what is termed a 'business recession.' A disease can be cured only through the removal of the cause. A business recession can be placed in reverse only by the removal of its cause. One, if not the chief cause of the business recession, was the sudden and serious break in farm commodity prices. If so why not remove the cause by placing farmers in a position whereby through co-operation they can secure and maintain control of surplus supplies of basic products of the soil. Only by so doing can the price level of that portion of the production needed to meet market demands bring satisfactory returns. Only through satisfactory prices for farm products can farm income be stabilized in fair balance with the income of others. Only by maintaining a fair balance can we have a reasonable degree of permanent prosperity for all. So long as we permit a system to exist that results in wide fluctuations of the values of the commodities that largely constitute new wealth, just that long will we have periods of business recession."

Mr. Smith challenged American industry and American labor to relinquish their controls over production, prices and wages to permit the restoration of free competition. He said: "If American business and American labor will relinquish the use of artificial instrumentalities and permit the restoration of free competition, organized American agriculture will no longer request the support and cooperation of the federal government in striving for its chief objectives: parity farm prices with a balance between agriculture, industry and labor.

"Our battle is not one of aggression," Mr. Smith continued, "it is one of self-defense, of rightful repossession. When completely organized agriculture will still be in the minority but it can be a very powerful minority in preserving American institutions that have proved their worth, in putting down special privilege, and in securing an equitable distribution of the national income.



PRESIDENT EARL C. SMITH
"Our battle is not one of aggression . . . it is one of self-defense."

"Since the turn of the century, both American business and organized American labor, with the sanction or the approval of government, have secured an ever-increasing portion of the national income without regard to the relative position of agriculture. We should not forget that maladjustment between agriculture and these groups has resulted in large part from federal laws, tariffs, corporate controls and agreements and labor monopolies or restrictions. Equitable readjustment must be effected at an early date if any reasonable degree of prosperity is to be assured and the essential principles of a democracy preserved.

"My judgment dictates that America's true interest would be better served through a larger output by industry and such reduction in the price of industrial products and the standards of pay for personal service as is necessary to bring the products of industry, the products of the farm and the personal service of workers into parity position.

"Knowing something of the tenaciousness of American industrial, business and labor leaders in holding to their present price and wage standards, I cannot become optimistic as to the possibilities of securing a true balance between agriculture, industry and labor in that direction."

Setting forth the policy of the organization on proposed increases in freight rates and wage and hour legislation, Mr. Smith asserted that organized farmers "must aggressively resist all efforts by others that will result in widening the present disparities between farm prices and other prices."

Referring to the proposed 15 per cent increase in freight rates, the full train crew bill and 70-car train limitation legislation, he said, "all of these things and others fall into the category that would widen present disparities rather than bring more closely into balance agriculture, industry and labor."

Mr. Smith cited the statements of government economists to the effect that if a 40 cent per hour minimum wage were applied to agriculture, only to the hours necessary for production and harvesting, the cost of producing corn would average around 98 cents per bushel; wheat $1.35 per bushel; cotton 22½ cents per lb., and so on. "While we in no way oppose fair wages for labor or the justice of investors receiving a reasonable return upon capital, it certainly appears that the very life blood of American agriculture depends upon the removal of the present maladjustment."

Mr. Smith gave four major causes for the present business recession which began last summer. Labor unrest, higher industrial prices, lower farm prices and congressional neglect, he said, constitute the major factor that changed America from a nation with faith, hope and confidence early in the year, to one of concern, fear and disappointment as we approached the close of 1937.

He asserted that the responsibility for the sharp drop in farm prices and business activity rests with the Agricultural Committees of the two Houses of Congress and in a lesser degree with the Congress as a whole.

"The failure of Congress to provide farmers with the opportunity to withhold from market and control impending surpluses of basic farm commodities, was followed by heavy declines in the price levels of cotton and corn." Mr. Smith contended that if the Congress had acted earlier in 1937 to pass legislation proposed at that time, a

Copies of Mr. Smith's complete printed address may be had free by writing Department of Information, IAA, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

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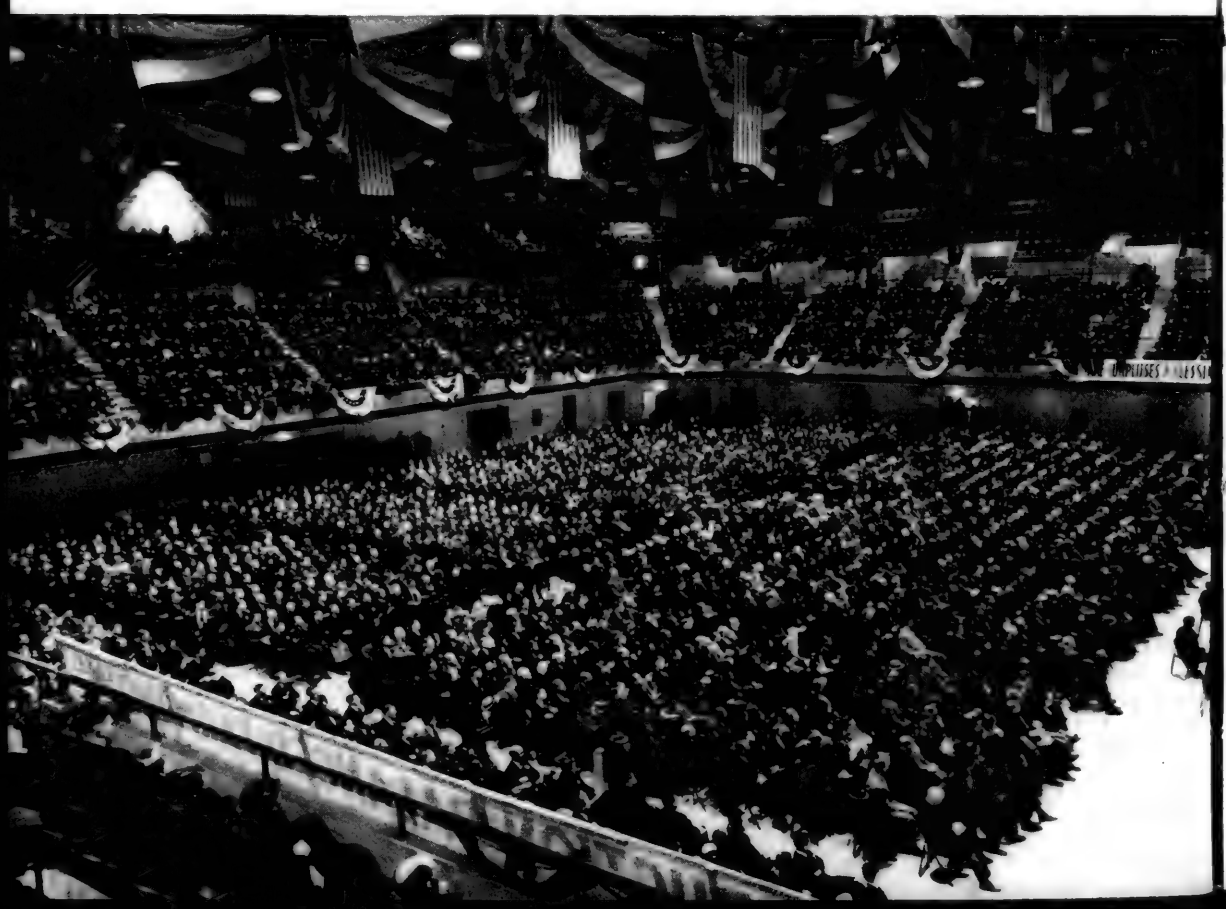
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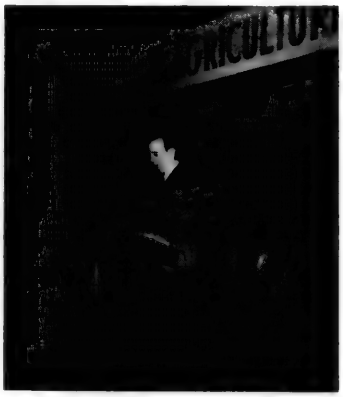
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So keynoted President Earl C. Smith in his address to the 23rd annual IAA convention in Springfield, January 27. "Leaders of America," he said, "are now struggling to find ways out of what is termed a 'business recession.' A disease can be cured only through the removal of the cause. A business recession can be placed in reverse only by the removal of its cause. One, if not the chief cause of the business recession, was the sudden and serious break in farm commodity prices. If so why not remove the cause by placing farmers in a position whereby through co-operation they can secure and maintain control of surplus supplies of basic products of the soil. Only by so doing can the price level of that portion of the production needed to meet market demands bring satisfactory returns. Only through satisfactory prices for farm products can farm income be stabilized in fair balance with the income of others. Only by maintaining a fair balance can we have a reasonable degree of permanent prosperity for all. So long as we permit a system to exist that results in wide fluctuations of the values of the commodities that largely constitute new wealth, just that long will we have periods of business recession."

Mr. Smith challenged American industry and American labor to relinquish their controls over production, prices and wages to permit the restoration of free competition. He said: "If American business and American labor will relinquish the use of artificial instrumentalities and permit the restoration of free competition, organized American agriculture will no longer request the support and cooperation of the federal government in striving for its chief objectives: parity farm prices with a balance between agriculture, industry and labor.

"Our battle is not one of aggression," Mr. Smith continued, "it is one of self-defense, of rightful repossession When completely organized agriculture will still be in the minority but it can be a very powerful minority in preserving American institutions that have proved their worth, in putting down special privilege, and in securing an equitable distribution of the national income.



PRESIDENT EARL C. SMITH
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"Since the turn of the century, both American business and organized American labor, with the sanction or the approval of government, have secured an ever-increasing portion of the national income without regard to the relative position of agriculture. We should not forget that maladjustment between agriculture and these groups has resulted in large part from federal laws, tariffs, corporate controls and agreements and labor monopolies or restrictions. Equitable readjustment must be effected at an early date if any reasonable degree of prosperity is to be assured and the essential principles of a democracy preserved.

"My judgment dictates that America's true interest would be better served through a larger output by industry and such reduction in the price of industrial products and the standards of pay for personal service as is necessary to bring the products of industry, the products of the farm and the personal service of workers into parity position

"Knowing something of the tenaciousness of American industrial, business and labor leaders in holding to their present price and wage standards, I cannot become optimistic as to the possibilities of securing a true balance between agriculture, industry and labor in that direction.

Setting forth the policy of the organization on proposed increases in freight rates and wage and hour legislation, Mr. Smith asserted that organized farmers "must aggressively resist all efforts by others that will result in widening the present disparities between farm prices and other prices."

Referring to the proposed 15 per cent increase in freight rates, the full train crew bill and 70-car train limitation legislation, he said, "all of these things and others fall into the category that would widen present disparities rather than bring more closely into balance agriculture, industry and labor."

Mr. Smith cited the statements of government economists to the effect that if a 40 cent per hour minimum wage were applied to agriculture, only to the hours necessary for production and harvesting, the cost of producing corn would average around 98 cents per bushel, wheat $1.35 per bushel; cotton 22½ cents per lb., and so on. "While we in no way oppose fair wages for labor or the justice of investors receiving a reasonable return upon capital, it certainly appears that the very life blood of American agriculture depends upon the removal of the present maladjustment."

Mr. Smith gave four major causes for the present business recession which began last summer. Labor unrest, higher industrial prices, lower farm prices and congressional neglect, he said, constitute the major factor that changed America from a nation with faith, hope and confidence early in the year, to one of concern, fear and disappointment as we approached the close of 1937.

He asserted that the responsibility for the sharp drop in farm prices and business activity rests with the Agricultural Committees of the two Houses of Congress and in a lesser degree with the Congress as a whole.

"The failure of Congress to provide farmers with the opportunity to withhold from market and control impending surpluses of basic farm commodities, was followed by heavy declines in the price levels of cotton and corn." Mr. Smith contended that if the Congress had acted earlier in 1937 to pass legislation proposed at that time, a

Copies of Mr. Smith's complete printed address may be had free by writing Department of Information, IAA, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

fair price balance between farm and non-agricultural commodities might have been largely maintained.

Defending proposed surplus control legislation known as the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1937, he said that "the provisions of the bill are directed toward the maintenance at all times of reasonable surplus supplies to basic farm commodities, under the control of cooperating farmers so as to remove, at least in large part, their otherwise bearish effect upon price levels; and adjustment in production of a commodity only to the extent necessary to keep surplus reserve supplies from becoming unduly large and unwieldy."

Farm Bureau representatives, the Secretary of Agriculture and the President of the United States, he reminded, repeatedly warned Congress what would happen if farm legislation to meet conditions that were developing were not enacted.

On the question of unemployment relief, Smith said: "I am firm in my belief that the most sound and effective solution will be found in placing responsibility for relief and its administration with the local units of government. There, and there only, can rightful determination be made as to those deserving assistance."

Measures sponsored or supported by the IAA, Mr. Smith reported, which were enacted during the last General Assembly provided: (1) that farm tractors and tractor drawn machinery shall be exempt from paying the state motor license fee; (2) for appropriation of $450,000 for 4H Club buildings at the state fair; and (3) that holders of cold storage lockers be exempted from reporting monthly to the state department of agriculture. The IAA successfully opposed a truck regulation bill which would have given the State Commerce Commission broad powers over all trucks which "we believe would drive small trucks off the highways and result in substantial increase in the cost of truck transportation."

The Association also successfully opposed regulatory bills of dubious character, one of which as originally drawn would have prevented farmers from painting their own buildings.

On the question of rural school consolidation, Mr. Smith said, "the Illinois Agricultural Association is not opposed, but rather looks kindly upon the consolidation of rural schools, when those affected in rural communities have reasonable opportunity to make the decision. Under previous proposals consolidation could be forced by urban majorities overriding rural minorities and in many cases would result in substantial increase in taxation upon rural property although due to road conditions regular attendance of rural children would be seriously interfered with, if not impossible.

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Summarizing the problems facing farmers, Mr. Smith concluded that "there must be no let down in the efforts of organized agriculture as we drive forward to secure and maintain a fair exchange value for the products of the farm with industrial products and the personal services of workers.

"Farmers will not win this economic battle and solve the general problems affecting agriculture through aloof individualism. I prize self-reliance and independence as highly as any farmer or other citizen but when matters of government and public policy are involved; when we encounter the broad general problems that arise beyond our line fences, questions that involve our markets, the price of farm products, the taxes we pay, tariffs and their effects, our attitude toward organized labor and organized industry, monopolies, transportation costs, unemployment and scores of others can we conceive of individual action on these? There is only one answer — NO.

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"When I came here the newspaper reporters asked me if I ever lived on a farm or knew anything about farming. I said, 'no, but I eat.'

"To a lot of people, it's a joke when anyone tries to learn something about the farmer's problem. This illustrates how the city and country have been kept apart.

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Then to illustrate how small a percentage of the consumer's dollar, the farmer gets, the mayor amidst roars of laughter and applause pulled a ham sandwich wrapped in oiled paper from his coat pocket.

"Let's see how much of your corn is in this sandwich in the form of ham," he laughingly said as he pulled off the top layer exposing two scraps of thin meat which he held aloft. The sandwich cost a dime. How much did you get out of it? A moment later he squeezed the two slices of bread into a small wad. "Not much wheat there," he said, "mostly air."



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"I don't believe in curtailment of production. I think we should have a surplus to guard us against a shortage, but in turn we in the city should guarantee you a fair price and prevent the surplus from ruining you.

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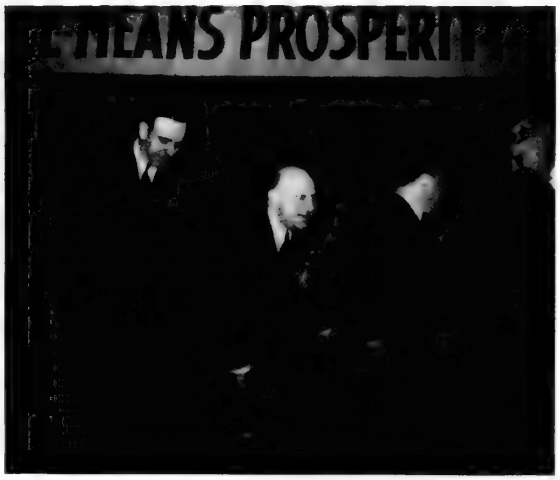
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successor to the late Jane Addams, and Mrs. W. L. McFarland. Miss Carr was in charge of settlement work among the poor people of New York City for many years.

"I noticed that you could use more paint and repairs on your buildings, also some modern, sanitary plumbing," he said. "I'm not running for any office. I have plenty to do to keep the enemy at bay in my own little town." (The mayor ran as a good government candidate against the Tammany Hall political organization.)

"The constitution is simple," he continued. "Only lawyers make it difficult. The AAA was named wrong. If it had been called the NDA — National Defense Act it would have been all right. The court would reason this way! In time of war soldiers must eat, but they can't eat unless there is food. If the farmer doesn't get a fair price he can't produce. Presto, it's Constitutional.

Worth Saving

"There is nothing more constitutional than the lives of the American people. There is nothing more important than the health and well being of the American people. This country is entitled to something better than 11 million people unemployed and on relief. Our country is worth saving and must be saved. We can and must have a greater spread of employment, better working and living conditions, and fair prices for farm products. We have all the resources we need, all the necessities we need to get it a!one and live in peace."

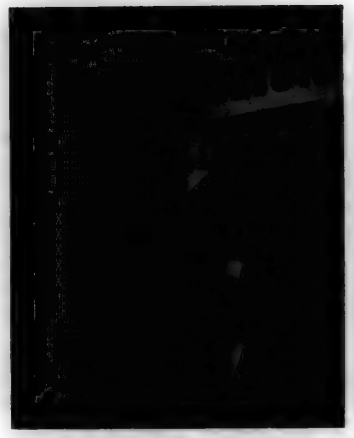
Mayor LaGuardia's acceptance of the invitation to address the convention was not received by President Smith until the eleventh hour. Early Wednesday afternoon the news came by telephone and arrangements were hastily made to put LaGuardia on Thursday night and Senator George McGill of Kansas on the Friday morning program. The senator was detained in Washington Thursday. He arrived in Chicago from Washington Friday A.M. too late to make connections with the train for Springfield and so returned to Washington without attending the convention.

4,000 At Convention

(Continued from page 4)

The meetings of the associated companies on Tuesday night and Wednesday were well attended. With more favorable roads and weather it is doubtful if the available assembly rooms would have held the crowds. As it was, all available hotel rooms were filled and some were quartered in private homes.

Excerpts from the scholarly address and report of President Earl C. Smith at the opening session Thursday A.M. will be found elsewhere.



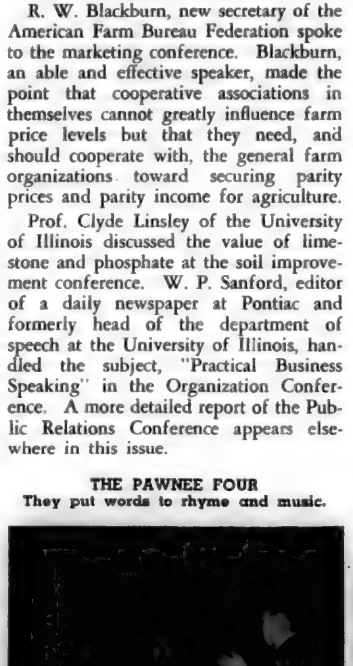
EDWARD A. O'NEAL
"A good speaker, he," said a stage hand.

The conferences held Thursday afternoon were well attended.

R. W. Blackburn, new secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation spoke to the marketing conference. Blackburn, an able and effective speaker, made the point that cooperative associations in themselves cannot greatly influence farm price levels but that they need, and should cooperate with, the general farm organizations toward securing parity prices and parity income for agriculture.

Prof. Clyde Linsley of the University of Illinois discussed the value of limestone and phosphate at the soil improvement conference. W. P. Sanford, editor of a daily newspaper at Pontiac and formerly head of the department of speech at the University of Illinois, handled the subject, "Practical Business Speaking" in the Organization Conference. A more detailed report of the Public Relations Conference appears elsewhere in this issue.

THE PAWNEE FOUR
They put words to rhyme and music.



In his militant address Friday morning, President Edward A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation stated that the farm bill likely to emerge from the conference committee in Congress will not insure economic parity for the farmer but that it should be a substantial improvement over the present soil conservation act.

The job of restoring the farmer to parity position, O'Neal said, could be done with $250,000,000 more than is available under the soil conservation act, but that much money is not in sight without imposing processing taxes on cotton, and possibly wheat.

Dr. Louis H. Bean had an excellent paper showing the influence of consumer income and employment on farm prices. His talk is reviewed briefly elsewhere. There were numerous requests for copies of his address.

Twenty-five Farm Bureau leaders and their state president, C. J. Thompson from Nebraska were interested spectators during the convention. President Smith presented the Nebraska delegation to the audience in the Armory Thursday night along with other guests who sat on the platform. Dr. O. O. Wolfe, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau Federation, was another visitor.

Secretaries Report

In his annual report the corporate secretary, Paul E. Mathias, outlined the accomplishments of the various departments during 1937 not otherwise reported and Field Secretary George E. Metzger reviewed organization and marketing achievements. Treasurer Robert A. Cowles presented the Association's financial report which showed income from membership dues of $330,804.81, other income $28,642.60, a total of $359,437.41. Excess of income over expense was $82,825.61. At the close of the year the Association had current assets of $536,183.48, total assets $664,475.79.

At the final business session Friday afternoon, delegates gave their blanket okeh to the report submitted by Chairman Talmage DeFrees of the Resolutions Committee. They debated the policy resolutions briefly and cleaned up the business at hand in short order.

Enthusiasm bubbled over both within and outside of convention halls as delegates vied for honors in impromptu hog calling contests. H. B. Austin and his Pawnee Four livened up the main IAA Sessions with poetic comment on the subject matter of speeches put to ryhme and music. A substantial attendance of women indicated their grown interest in public policy and business matters affecting agriculture. This is a good sign.

How I. A. A. Stands On Public Questions

Resolutions Adopted at 23rd Annual IAA Meeting Springfield, Jan. 28, 1938

AS AMERICAN citizens we are interested in the social, educational and economic opportunities of all groups. We would preserve the institutions which vouchsafe these opportunities. To neglect the problems of agriculture is to sap the foundations of these institutions.

No group in this country is less military minded than are American farmers. Farmers love peace. But at this moment organized American agriculure is on the march. Its man-power, its resources, its facilities, are marshalled to obtain equitable balance as between all groups, believing, as it does, that only through such mobilization will come the greater field of freedom and opportunity. Agricultural security and national well being demand that this balance be effected without delay and without compromise.

I. National Policy

We endorse the essential provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1937 as presented by representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation to the House and Senate Committees on Agriculture on May 17, 1937. This proposed legislation offers the Nation assurance of ample supplies of basic farm products; affords farmers the opportunity to effectively control surplus reserve supplies supported by adequate Federal loans based upon warehouse and trust receipts; assures farmers an opportunity to intelligently adjust production to the extent necessary to keep surplus reserve supplies from becoming unduly large and unwieldy and assures to each farmer his fair share of the current market at parity or near parity prices. Through a system of marketing quotas, this measure gives assurance to cooperating farmers that should excessive supplies occur within any year, each farmer producing a commodity for market, through the authority of a referendum by interested producers, would be required to withhold from market channels his equitable portion of the excess until total supplies are brought into balance with market demands and a reasonable reserve carryover.

We urge the continued efforts of the Association in support of these provisions of law until a well-rounded and effective National policy for agriculture embodying these essential provisions as a supplement to the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act is adopted by the Congress.

II. Tariffs

We reaffirm our position in support of a schedule of agricultural tariffs to fully protect the domestic market from competing imports that hold or force American prices below parity levels; reduction of excessive industrial tariffs to equalize the price levels of industrial and agricultural commodities; more aggressive efforts to develop new domestic and foreign outlets and markets for American grown farm products, with the continued use, for this purpose, of a substantial amount of import revenue; and State and Federal marketing agreements and orders to enable producers, with distributors or consumers, to stabilize the price level of any agricultural commodity.

III. Appreciation

We extend our appreciation to the members of the Illinois delegation in Congress for their expressed interest in and support of adequate and necessary farm commodity surplus control legislation as disclosed by their petition to the House Committee on Agriculture urging favorable action before adjournment of the last regular session of Congress.

IV. Illinois Congressmen

We particularly commend the members of the Illinois delegation in Congress who remained steadfast in their support of amendments to pending farm commodity surplus control legislation supported by the Illinois Agricultural Association and American Farm Bureau Federation, when under consideration by the House of Representatives during the last special session of Congress, and we deplore the action and vote of those members who responded to political machine domination and either withheld support from, or opposed, these amendments.

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We believe that a proper balance between the wages of organized labor, industrial prices and farm prices is essential to the permanent prosperity of all groups and to the security of America.

We recognize that labor is entitled to reasonable hours, proper working conditions and a fair share of the National income. We also recognize that farm prices are now at a wide disparity below industrial wage levels and industrial prices.

At least until such time as the existing disparity is removed, we will oppose the enactment of legislation increasing further the disparity through shortening the hours of labor and raising wage rates, especially of those groups whose wage standards are above parity level with farm prices.

VI. Boycotts

We deplore the encouragement of organized boycotts against farm products by certain labor groups, in particular because the standard of wages of such labor groups is substantially higher than the retail price of food as measured by their exchange value existing previous to the World War. Such activities are ill-advised, un-American and conducive to ill-will and misunderstanding between agriculture and labor, and will, if continued, be detrimental to labor, agriculture and the general public interest.

VII. Industrial Prices

We deplore the action of industry when it pyramids increases in wage rates into the price levels of industrial products. Such action is not conducive to the maintenance of present industrial output, decreases the opportunity for gainful employment and is generally adverse to National welfare.

VIII. Rural Electrification

The extension of high line electric service to farmers affords great possibilities for increasing the standard of living in the farm home and will provide an economical source of power. If the Association and County Farm Bureaus are to continue to support and sponsor rural electrification financed with Federal funds, the Boards of Directors of these projects must be given authority equal to the responsibility entailed by their sponsorship. These projects should operate within the general policies of the Rural Electrification Administration but so long as the loans are not in default, the Rural Electrification Administration should exercise only such supervisory authority as is necessary to protect its investment. If these projects are to be controlled, their policies dictated and their operating problems determined by the Rural Electrification Administration, then the membership of these projects should be so advised in order that there may be no misunderstanding as to the bureaucratic nature of this program and that the Boards of Directors may not be charged with responsibility which they have no authority to discharge. We believe that these local projects, through a state-wide federation, can effect many economies and provide engineering, auditing and other professional services of a calibre which the individual projects cannot afford.

IX. Roads

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In order to increase the mileage of secondary roads annually improved, we favor increasing the proportion both of Federal Aid Road funds and of State appropriations to match the same which are earmarked for this purpose.

We also favor liberalizing the present rigid Federal and State specifications for construction of secondary roads.

X. Bang's Disease

Reasonable annual Federal appropriations have been available to dairymen within the States for use in Federal-State cooperative programs for the voluntary elimination of cattle affected with Bang's disease. It appears probable that a continuation of annual Federal aid to any State may become dependent upon the State matching in whole or in part Federal funds available to such State and should such contingency arise, we urge that the State of Illinois be prepared to meet such a situation with the appropriation of adequate funds for indemnity to herd owners desiring to cooperate with such worthy programs.

successor to the late Jane Addams, and Mrs. W. L. McFarland. Miss Carr was in charge of settlement work among the poor people of New York City for many years.

"I noticed that you could use more paint and repairs on your buildings, also some modern, sanitary plumbing," he said. "I'm not running for any office. I have plenty to do to keep the enemy at bay in my own little town." (The mayor ran as a good government candidate against the Tammany Hall political organization.)

"The constitution is simple," he continued. "Only lawyers make it difficult. The AAA was named wrong. If it had been called the NDA — National Defense Act it would have been all right. The court would reason this way: In time of war soldiers must eat, but they can't eat unless there is food. If the farmer doesn't get a fair price he can't produce. Presto, it's Constitutional.

Worth Saving

"There is nothing more constitutional than the lives of the American people. There is nothing more important than the health and well being of the American people. This country is entitled to something better than 11 million people unemployed and on relief. Our country is worth saving and must be saved. We can and must have a greater spread of employment, better working and living conditions, and fair prices for farm products. We have all the resources we need, all the necessities we need to get it done and live in peace."

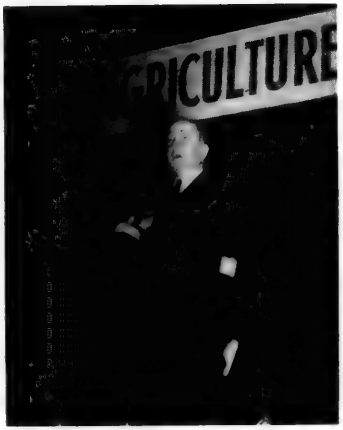
Mayor LaGuardia's acceptance of the invitation to address the convention was not received by President Smith until the eleventh hour. Early Wednesday afternoon the news came by telephone and arrangements were hastily made to put LaGuardia on Thursday night and Senator George McGill of Kansas on the Friday morning program. The senator was detained in Washington Thursday. He arrived in Chicago from Washington Friday A.M. too late to make connections with the train for Springfield and so returned to Washington without attending the convention.

4,000 At Convention

(Continued from page 1)

The meetings of the associated companies on Tuesday night and Wednesday were well attended. With more favorable roads and weather it is doubtful if the available assembly rooms would have held the crowds. As it was, all available hotel rooms were filled and some were quartered in private homes.

Excerpts from the scholarly address and report of President Earl C. Smith at the opening session Thursday A.M. will be found elsewhere.



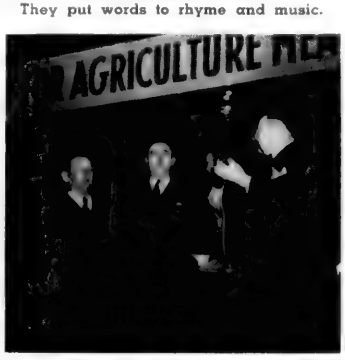
EDWARD A. O'NEAL
"A good speaker, he," said a stage hand.

The conferences held Thursday afternoon were well attended.

R. W. Blackburn, new secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation spoke to the marketing conference. Blackburn, an able and effective speaker, made the point that cooperative associations in themselves cannot greatly influence farm price levels but that they need, and should cooperate with, the general farm organizations toward securing parity prices and parity income for agriculture.

Prof. Clyde Linsley of the University of Illinois discussed the value of limestone and phosphate at the soil improvement conference. W. P. Sanford, editor of a daily newspaper at Pontiac and formerly head of the department of speech at the University of Illinois, handled the subject, "Practical Business Speaking" in the Organization Conference. A more detailed report of the Public Relations Conference appears elsewhere in this issue.

THE PAWNEE FOUR
They put words to rhyme and music.



In his militant address Friday morning, President Edward A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation stated that the farm bill likely to emerge from the conference committee in Congress will not insure economic parity for the farmer but that it should be a substantial improvement over the present soil conservation act.

The job of restoring the farmer to parity position, O'Neal said, could be done with $250,000,000 more than is available under the soil conservation act, but that much money is not in sight without imposing processing taxes on cotton, and possibly wheat.

Dr. Louis H. Bean had an excellent paper showing the influence of consumer income and employment on farm prices. His talk is reviewed briefly elsewhere. There were numerous requests for copies of his address.

Twenty-five Farm Bureau leaders and their state president, C. J. Thompson from Nebraska were interested spectators during the convention. President Smith presented the Nebraska delegation to the audience in the Armory Thursday night along with other guests who sat on the platform. Dr. O. O. Wolfe, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau Federation, was another visitor.

Secretaries Report

In his annual report the corporate secretary, Paul E. Mathias, outlined the accomplishments of the various departments during 1937 not otherwise reported and Field Secretary George E. Metzger reviewed organization and marketing achievements. Treasurer Robert A. Cowles presented the Association's financial report which showed income from membership dues of $330,804.81, other income $28,642.60, a total of $359,437.41. Excess of income over expense was $82,825.61. At the close of the year the Association had current assets of $536,183.48, total assets $664,475.79.

At the final business session Friday afternoon, delegates gave their blanket okeh to the report submitted by Chairman Talmage DeFrees of the Resolutions Committee. They debated the policy resolutions briefly and cleaned up the business at hand in short order.

Enthusiasm bubbled over both within and outside of convention halls as delegates vied for honors in impromptu hog calling contests. H. B. Austin and his Pawnee Four livened up the main IAA Sessions with poetic comment on the subject matter of speeches put to ryhme and music. A substantial attendance of women indicated their grown interest in public policy and business matters affecting agriculture. This is a good sign.

How I. A. A. Stands On Public Questions

Resolutions Adopted at 23rd Annual IAA Meeting Springfield, Jan. 28, 1938

AS AMERICAN citizens we are interested in the social, educational and economic opportunities of all groups. We would preserve the institutions which vouchsafe these opportunities. To neglect the problems of agriculture is to sap the foundations of these institutions.

No group in this country is less military minded than are American farmers. Farmers love peace. But at this moment organized American agriculure is on the march. Its man-power, its resources, its facilities, are marshalled to obtain equitable balance as between all groups, believing, as it does, that only through such mobilization will come the greater field of freedom and opportunity. Agricultural security and national well being demand that this balance be effected without delay and without compromise.

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We also favor liberalizing the present rigid Federal and State specifications for construction of secondary roads.

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Reasonable annual Federal appropriations have been available to dairymen within the States for use in Federal-State cooperative programs for the voluntary elimination of cattle affected with Bang's disease. It appears probable that a continuation of annual Federal aid to any State may become dependent upon the State matching in whole or in part Federal funds available to such State and should such contingency arise, we urge that the State of Illinois be prepared to meet such a situation with the appropriation of adequate funds for indemnity to herd owners desiring to cooperate with such worthy programs

RESOLUTIONS - Continued

XI. Truck Regulation

We reaffirm our previously declared policy on transportation and oppose any arbitrary regulation of any form of transportation which may limit or frustrate its inherent ability or natural advantages to serve the shipping or traveling public. In particular we oppose any intrastate regulation of trucks except for the purpose of conserving the highways and insuring the safety of traffic thereon. We further oppose any regulation of small trucks which may tend to deprive them of the use of the highways and thus to increase the costs of truck transportation.

We urge that Federal procedure in the regulation of railway rates be simplified and expedited in every reasonable way without placing an undue burden of costs upon any commodities or transportation agencies and without depriving any producing area of the natural advantages of its location.

XII. Relief

We reaffirm our previously declared policy in favor of requiring local communities to assume primary responsibility for financing and administering relief before they are permitted, on the basis only of demonstrated need therefor, to apply for any allocation of State relief funds. In order to increase such local responsibility, we favor increasing the minimum levy of relief taxes by local units as conditions permit.

We also reaffirm our previously declared policy in favor of transferring the allocation of State relief funds to a separate division in the State Department of Public Welfare, with only such powers of securing information and of exercising supervision over relief as are necessary to prevent either waste of funds or suffering and hardship by deserving citizens of the State.

XIII.

We reaffirm our previously declared policy in favor of amending the revenue article of the State Constitution by limiting the general taxes which may be levied on any property to not over one per cent of its fair cash value, except for payment of bonded indebtedness and interest thereon, and by giving the General Assembly the power to tax or to authorize the taxation of other sources of revenue in lieu of present property taxes.

We favor submission of such a measure to the people of the State as an amendment of the revenue article rather than as part of a costly general revision of the Constitution proposed by a State Constitutional Convention. Until the present revenue article is so amended, we regard it as unwise and futile, as it was in 1922, to submit to the people a new constitution dealing with several highly controversial matters such as revenue and representation in the General Assembly.

XIV.

We reaffirm our previously declared policy opposing any legislation tending to force consolidation of schools. In particular we oppose consolidation of schools or annexation of districts or territory by elections in which rural minorities are overridden by urban majorities.

We request the officers and directors of the Association to seek amendment or repeal, at the earliest opportunity, of legislation approved last June, permitting detachment of specified territory from a non-high school district and its attachment to an adjacent township or community high school district merely on the filing of two petitions therefor, one in each territory affected, if signed by a majority of the voters in each territory. Experience has already demonstrated that many voters sign such petitions against the best interests of the rural people and pupils affected.

XV.

We request the officers and directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association to investigate plans for Hospital Care Insurance, thus far generally restricted to urban communities, with reference to the extension and adaptation of such benefits to the rural population of Illinois.

XVI.

We request the officers and directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association to investigate the practicability of our organization extending its insurance services to provide for Health and Accident Insurance.

XVII.

The Association reaffirms its support of legislation for the licensing of drivers of motor vehicles and providing for the suspension of revocation of the licenses of those persons convicted of driving while intoxicated or of serious or repeated violation of highway rules and regulations. The increased motor revenues can easily defray the cost of these licenses and render any license fee unnecessary. Such legislation should be coupled with such changes in our State policy system as are necessary to insure adequate policing of our highways by a trained police force selected on a non-partisan merit basis.

XVIII.

The Fair Trade Act of Illinois, as passed by the Assembly at its Fifty-Ninth Session, has no justification in our economic system. It contravenes every rule of reason and vitiates the long established principle of law prohibiting unreasonable restraints of trade and illegal monopolies. This measure should be repealed at the next succeeding session of the General Assembly.

XIX.

The Association favors the enactment of reasonable milk sanitation legislation and regulations in order to safeguard the quality of milk delivered to consumers. However, any such legislation and regulations should stress the quality of the milk at the time it is delivered to the dealer or consumer rather than stress the equipment on the dairy farm. Consumers must be prepared to pay the reasonable increased costs which are necessary to produce this better quality milk.

XX.

Frequent reports from different areas of the State indicate a dangerous hazard to human life and livestock from rabies and from roving ownerless dogs. We recommend the strengthening and effective enforcement of existing laws to cope with this situation.

XXI.

Coal has been removed from thousands of acres of land in Illinois through strip mining operations. This property has been removed from taxation, the water tables have been lowered, the drainage has been impaired and these waste lands are left to become infested with noxious weeds and predatory animals. Thousands of additional acres are subject to strip mining. This is a matter of deep public concern and regulatory measures should be enacted without delay. We urge the Association to sponsor such legislation as in its opinion is best adapted to preserve these values for taxation and prevent this land from becoming entirely worthless.

XXII.

We deeply appreciate the fine hospitality and courtesy extended us throughout the convention by the Sangamon County Farm Bureau, the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, the Mayor, School Board, Press and the citizens of Springfield and are grateful for their contribution to the success of this annual meeting.

Hybrid Corn (offered from floor)

The Illinois Agricultural Association recognizes the intense interest of Illinois corn farmers in the problems connected with the production and distribution of hybrid seed corn and believes that there should be proper handling of inbred strains for the protection of such seed stocks; also that inbred lines as originally produced by our scientific educational institutions must be kept available at all times to Illinois farmers. It is urged, and recommendation is made accordingly, that appropriate steps be taken by the Association at an early date looking to the protection of the interests of farmers so that the sources of inbred strains and high producing seed stocks are made available at reasonable costs.

Associate Members

RESOLVED, that after February 1, 1938, no person shall be accepted as an Associate Member of the Illinois Agricultural Association and a County Farm Bureau unless such person has shown a genuine bona fide interest in agriculture and is not applying for membership primarily to obtain the benefit of some service offered by the Illinois Agricultural Association or the Farm Bureau, or by an associate company of either thereof. No application for associate membership shall be accepted and no service offered by the Association, a County Farm Bureau or any associate company of either thereof, shall be offered or made available to the applicant, until such application has been approved by the Board of Directors (or Executive Committee) of the County Farm Bureau involved.

Employment of Directors

RESOLVED, That Policy Resolution No. 5 be amended by adding thereto a new paragraph to read as follows:

And Further Resolved, That in the case of new employment on and after February 1, 1938, and in the case of existing employment on and after February 1, 1939, no person who is a member of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association or of a County Farm Bureau shall be employed by or continue to be an employee of any company affiliated with the Illinois Agricultural Association or a County Farm Bureau, except for temporary employment during the existence of an emergency.

A resolution authorizing the IAA board of directors to invest not more than $60,000 of the Association's funds in a grain marketing cooperative for Illinois farmers providing such investment shall not exceed the total paid-in capital furnished by the cooperative farmers elevators for such an enterprise was unanimously adopted.

Illinois Governor Speaks

"There Can Be No Prosperity Until Prosperity in Agriculture is Restored"

ON EXTENDING greetings to the Convention at the session in the new state armory Thursday night, January 27, Governor Henry Horner, beaming upon his large audience, expressed his interest in the farm problem, also took time to review the achievements of his administration.

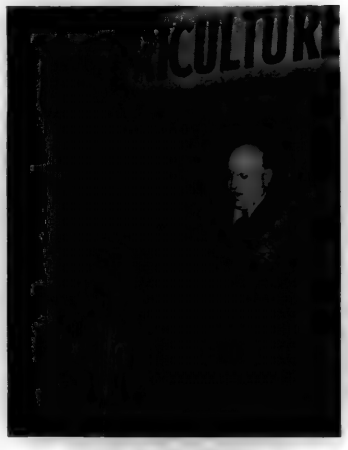
"I agree with President Roosevelt," he said, "that there can be no permanent prosperity in America until prosperity in agriculture is restored. During my term as governor it has been a pleasure to work with the vigorous, clear thinking leadership of the Illinois Agricultural Association."

"The retailers occupational tax ('you know the tax,' he smiled, 'the one that went to Uncle Henry') has made it possible for the State of Illinois to operate on the pay as you go basis. It is the chief reason why we are solvent today. Were it not for this a state tax on property of $1.50 to $2.00 per $100 valuation would be levied to raise the same revenue."

He referred to Illinois' farm cash income of $522,000,000 in 1937 which compares with $277,000,000 in 1933. He mentioned in sequence the work of his administration in providing 4-H club buildings and promotion at the state fair, the work of the state debt conciliation committee, the corn sealing program, reduction of utility rates by the Illinois Commerce Commission, his appointees in the Dept. of Agriculture, former director Walter W. McLaughlin and J. H. Lloyd, "who were selected from your ranks, both former farm advisers," the reduction in expenses of the state department of agriculture and co-operation with the Federal government in building farm to market roads.

Governor Horner paid high tribute to the work of the IAA and its leadership in the fight for agricultural adjustment and surplus control. During his remarks he tossed several bouquets to President Earl C. Smith, Dean H. W. Mumford of the College of Agriculture and State Director Hank Lloyd who sat on the platform.

Twelve oat selections from a Victoria-Richland cross grown at the Iowa Experiment Station last summer averaged 98 bu. an acre reports the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. One variety yielded 108 bu. The new strains are resistant to crown and stem rust and smut.



GOV. HENRY HORNER
"You know the tax."

News of Convention Spread Coast to Coast

Three telegraph operators seated at the press table in the State Armory at Springfield Thursday night, Jan. 27 wired the address of Mayor LaGuardia of New York to all parts of the country. A direct connection was made from the convention hall to the news rooms of the New York Herald Tribune and the New York Times. Both papers were represented as well as the Chicago Tribune, the Chicago News, the Associated Press, United Press, International News Service, the downstate papers from Springfield, Decatur, and Champaign, Prairie Farmer, the National Livestock Producer, and the Breeder's Gazette.



THE MAYOR SPOKE
"and the telegraph carried his message back home."

News and VIEWS

Uncle Ab says when you feel too old to do something, then is the time to do it.

Hog calling, as usual, broke out during several sessions, at night and early in the morning with such experts as Guy Bender and Ara Richardson leading the field.

Mayor LaGuardia wouldn't dine with the Governor at the mansion, he said, because he seldom eats before speaking in public. He called to pay his respects, however. Governor Horner gave the mayor several Indian arrowheads to take back home to his children for souvenirs.

"PARITY FOR AGRICULTURE WILL BRING PROSPERITY FOR ALL," "MAKE SURPLUSES A BLESSING BY PREVENTING PRICE WRECKING," and BALANCED PRODUCTION—BALANCED FARM INCOME—ESSENTIAL TO A BALANCED NATIONAL BUDGET" are the slogans that appeared on banners hung in the state armory during the convention.

All hotel rooms in Springfield were occupied during the three days of the IAA convention and a number of convention visitors stayed in private homes.

Extremely cold weather with the temperature hovering a little above the zero mark coupled with icy roads about Springfield the opening day of the convention cut attendance from many counties nearly in half.

The second extensive outbreak of tuberculosis in the dairy herd of the U. S. Government at Beltsville, Md., within two years is reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Of 336 animals tested on Dec. 17, 1937, exactly 44 reacted to the test. In January, 1936, of 378 head, 82 reacted. Post mortems revealed lesions in the neck glands and thoracic cavity indicating that the tuberculosis organisms entered through the mouth or nostrils. The facts "strongly suggest a malicious act" commented Dr. John R. Mohler and O. E. Reed, Bureau chiefs. The Beltsville herd has been accredited for 18 years.

RESOLUTIONS - Continued

XI. Truck Regulation

We reaffirm our previously declared policy on transportation and oppose any arbitrary regulation of any form of transportation which may limit or frustrate its inherent ability or natural advantages to serve the shipping or traveling public. In particular we oppose any intrastate regulation of trucks except for the purpose of conserving the highways and insuring the safety of traffic thereon. We further oppose any regulation of small trucks which may tend to deprive them of the use of the highways and thus to increase the costs of truck transportation.

We urge that Federal procedure in the regulation of railway rates be simplified and expedited in every reasonable way without placing an undue burden of costs upon any commodities or transportation agencies and without depriving any producing area of the natural advantages of its location.

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XIII.

We reaffirm our previously declared policy in favor of amending the revenue article of the State Constitution by limiting the general taxes which may be levied on any property to not over one per cent of its fair cash value, except for payment of bonded indebtedness and interest thereon, and by giving the General Assembly the power to tax or to authorize the taxation of other sources of revenue in lieu of present property taxes.

We favor submission of such a measure to the people of the State as an amendment of the revenue article rather than as part of a costly general revision of the Constitution proposed by a State Constitutional Convention. Until the present revenue article is so amended, we regard it as unwise and futile, as it was in 1922, to submit to the people a new constitution dealing with several highly controversial matters such as revenue and representation in the General Assembly.

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We request the officers and directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association to investigate the practicability of our organization extending its insurance services to provide for Health and Accident Insurance.

XVII.

The Association reaffirms its support of legislation for the licensing of drivers of motor vehicles and providing for the suspension of revocation of the licenses of those persons convicted of driving while intoxicated or of serious or repeated violation of highway rules and regulations. The increased motor revenues can easily defray the cost of these licenses and render any license fee unnecessary. Such legislation should be coupled with such changes in our State policy system as are necessary to insure adequate policing of our highways by a trained police force selected on a non-partisan merit basis.

XVIII.

The Fair Trade Act of Illinois, as passed by the Assembly at its Fifty-Ninth Session, has no justification in our economic system. It contravenes every rule of reason and vitiates the long established principle of law prohibiting unreasonable restraints of trade and illegal monopolies. This measure should be repealed at the next succeeding session of the General Assembly.

XIX.

The Association favors the enactment of reasonable milk sanitation legislation and regulations in order to safeguard the quality of milk delivered to consumers. However, any such legislation and regulations should stress the quality of the milk at the time it is delivered to the dealer or consumer rather than stress the equipment on the dairy farm. Consumers must be prepared to pay the reasonable increased costs which are necessary to produce this better quality milk.

XX.

Frequent reports from different areas of the State indicate a dangerous hazard to human life and livestock from rabies and from roving ownerless dogs. We recommend the strengthening and effective enforcement of existing laws to cope with this situation.

XXI.

Coal has been removed from thousands of acres of land in Illinois through strip mining operations. This property has been removed from taxation, the water tables have been lowered, the drainage has been impaired and these waste lands are left to become infested with noxious weeds and predatory animals. Thousands of additional acres are subject to strip mining. This is a matter of deep public concern and regulatory measures should be enacted without delay. We urge the Association to sponsor such legislation as in its opinion is best adapted to preserve these values for taxation and prevent this land from becoming entirely worthless.

XXII.

We deeply appreciate the fine hospitality and courtesy extended us throughout the convention by the Sangamon County Farm Bureau, the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, the Mayor, School Board, Press and the citizens of Springfield and are grateful for their contribution to the success of this annual meeting.

Hybrid Corn (offered from floor)

The Illinois Agricultural Association recognizes the intense interest of Illinois corn farmers in the problems connected with the production and distribution of hybrid seed corn and believes that there should be proper handling of inbred strains for the protection of such seed stocks; also that inbred lines as originally produced by our scientific educational institutions must be kept available at all times to Illinois farmers. It is urged, and recommendation is made accordingly, that appropriate steps be taken by the Association at an early date looking to the protection of the interests of farmers so that the sources of inbred strains and high producing seed stocks are made available at reasonable costs.

Associate Members

RESOLVED, that after February 1, 1938, no person shall be accepted as an Associate Member of the Illinois Agricultural Association and a County Farm Bureau unless such person has shown a genuine bona fide interest in agriculture and is not applying for membership primarily to obtain the benefit of some service offered by the Illinois Agricultural Association or the Farm Bureau, or by an associate company of either thereof. No application for associate membership shall be accepted and no service offered by the Association, a County Farm Bureau or any associate company of either thereof, shall be offered or made available to the applicant, until such application has been approved by the Board of Directors (or Executive Committee) of the County Farm Bureau involved.

Employment of Directors

RESOLVED, That Policy Resolution No. 5 be amended by adding thereto a new paragraph to read as follows:

And Further Resolved, That in the case of new employment on and after February 1, 1938, and in the case of existing employment on and after February 1, 1939, no person who is a member of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association or of a County Farm Bureau shall be employed by or continue to be an employee of any company affiliated with the Illinois Agricultural Association or a County Farm Bureau, except for temporary employment during the existence of an emergency.

A resolution authorizing the IAA board of directors to invest not more than $60,000 of the Association's funds in a grain marketing cooperative for Illinois farmers providing such investment shall not exceed the total paid-in capital furnished by the cooperative farmers elevators for such an enterprise was unanimously adopted.

Illinois Governor Speaks

"There Can Be No Prosperity Until Prosperity in Agriculture is Restored"

ON EXTENDING greetings to the Convention at the session in the new state armory Thursday night, January 27, Governor Henry Horner, beaming upon his large audience, expressed his interest in the farm problem, also took time to review the achievements of his administration.

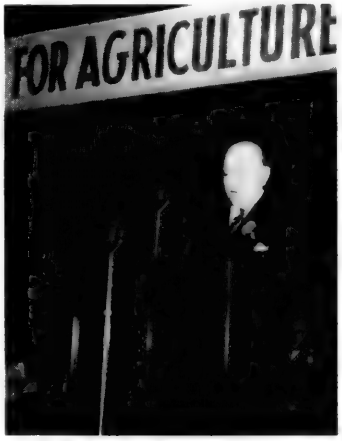
"I agree with President Roosevelt," he said, "that there can be no permanent prosperity in America until prosperity in agriculture is restored. During my term as governor it has been a pleasure to work with the vigorous, clear thinking leadership of the Illinois Agricultural Association."

"The retailers occupational tax ('you know the tax,' he smiled, 'the one that went to Uncle Henry') has made it possible for the State of Illinois to operate on the pay as you go basis. It is the chief reason why we are solvent today. Were it not for this a state tax on property of $1.50 to $2.00 per $100 valuation would be levied to raise the same revenue."

He referred to Illinois' farm cash income of $522,000,000 in 1937 which compares with $277,000,000 in 1933. He mentioned in sequence the work of his administration in providing 4-H club buildings and promotion at the state fair, the work of the state debt conciliation committee, the corn sealing program, reduction of utility rates by the Illinois Commerce Commission, his appointees in the Dept. of Agriculture, former director Walter W. McLaughlin and J. H. Lloyd, "who were selected from your ranks, both former farm advisers," the reduction in expenses of the state department of agriculture and co-operation with the Federal government in building farm to market roads.

Governor Horner paid high tribute to the work of the IAA and its leadership in the fight for agricultural adjustment and surplus control. During his remarks he tossed several bouquets to President Earl C. Smith, Dean H. W. Mumford of the College of Agriculture and State Director Hank Lloyd who sat on the platform.

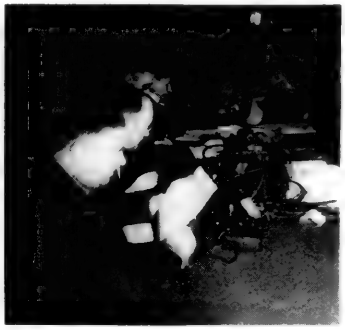
Twelve oat selections from a Victoria-Richland cross grown at the Iowa Experiment Station last summer averaged 98 bu. an acre reports the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. One variety yielded 108 bu. The new strains are resistant to crown and stem rust and smut.



GOV. HENRY HORNER
"You know the tax."

News of Convention Spread Coast to Coast

Three telegraph operators seated at the press table in the State Armory at Springfield Thursday night, Jan. 27 wired the address of Mayor LaGuardia of New York to all parts of the country. A direct connection was made from the convention hall to the news rooms of the New York Herald Tribune and the New York Times. Both papers were represented as well as the Chicago Tribune, the Chicago News, the Associated Press, United Press, International News Service, the downstate papers from Springfield, Decatur, and Champaign, Prairie Farmer, the National Livestock Producer, and the Breeder's Gazette.



THE MAYOR SPOKE
"and the telegraph carried his message back home."

News and VIEWS

Uncle Ab says when you feel too old to do something, then is the time to do it

Hog calling, as usual, broke out during several sessions, at night and early in the morning with such experts as Guy Bender and Ara Richardson leading the field

Mayor LaGuardia wouldn't dine with the Governor at the mansion, he said, because he seldom eats before speaking in public. He called to pay his respects, however. Governor Horner gave the mayor several Indian arrowheads to take back home to his children for souvenirs

"PARITY FOR AGRICULTURE WILL BRING PROSPERITY FOR ALL," "MAKE SURPLUSES A BLESSING BY PREVENTING PRICE WRECKING," and BALANCED PRODUCTION BALANCED FARM INCOME -ESSENTIAL TO A BALANCED NATIONAL BUDGET" are the slogans that appeared on banners hung in the state armory during the convention

All hotel rooms in Springfield were occupied during the three days of the IAA convention and a number of convention visitors stayed in private homes

Extremely cold weather with the temperature hovering a little above the zero mark coupled with icy roads about Springfield the opening day of the convention cut attendance from many counties nearly in half.

The second extensive outbreak of tuberculosis in the dairy herd of the U. S. Government at Beltsville, Md., within two years is reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Of 336 animals tested on Dec. 17, 1937, exactly 11 reacted to the test. In January, 1936, of 378 head, 82 reacted. Post mortems revealed lesions in the neck glands and thoracic cavity indicating that the tuberculosis organisms entered through the mouth or nostrils. The facts "strongly suggest a malicious act" commented Dr. John R. Mohler and O. E. Reed, Bureau chiefs. The Beltsville herd has been accredited for 18 years.

Hybrid Corn

By THE EDITOR



PLANT BREEDER LOUIE RUST
"The nubbins are the valuable inbreds."

A REVOLUTION is under way in the corn belt. Starting in the quiet atmosphere of the plant breeder's laboratory more than a decade ago, scientific information has been revealed which within the past few years has knocked the props from under many a thriving business only to create a new and greater one to take its place; an industry that has fired the imagination of scientist and layman alike, one that is absorbing more and more enthusiastic workers. Wherever farm people gather today you will hear them talking about this newcomer, telling their experiences, comparing notes, peering into the future, but with it all singing the praises of today's biggest farm discovery, hybrid corn.

A recent estimate that in 1938 one out of every two acres planted to corn in Illinois will be hybrid, gives you some idea of the tremendous strides the hybrid seed corn business has made within a few years. So rapid has been the new development and so quickly and universally have farmers accepted the obvious advantages of hybrid corn, that the demand for seed has exceeded the supply, that is, of the higher yielding varieties which, tests show, increase returns as much as 15 bu. an acre or more.

But all hybrid corn is not of equal value. Some hybrid seed yields no better than open-pollinated kinds. And so the old hoary monster, Greed, and his twin brother, Exploitation, have risen their ugly heads and there are persistent reports of inferior seed being sold to the unsuspecting farmer who is in no position to distinguish between the good and not so good.

While these reports of "no increase in yield from hybrid" are greatly in the minority, yet they come often enough to justify the warning "Let the buyer beware." The better hybrids are cheap at $8 or even $10 a bushel, but the poorer ones are expensive at these or lower prices. An investment in seed, as is true of any investment, must be judged by its certain return. Locally adapted varieties proved by records of performance should be purchased if possible.

The commercialization of the hybrid seed corn business in the corn belt has been spurred on by the opportunity for profit common to most budding industries. The year 1936-'37 was a profitable one for companies operating in areas where there was a corn crop. The outlook for the coming year, despite increased yields and lower seed prices, promises to be even better because of greater volume in sales and demand.



24 BUSHELS OF HYBRID FOR CONGRESSMAN ARENDS
L. C. Arends (left) of Melvin. Manager A. B. Schofield is the salesman.

Ford County Farm Bureau Members Enter The Field With Their Own Co-operative Hybrid Seed Company

Awake to the opportunity for a co-operative in this new field, Ford County Farm Bureau members through their Corn Growers' Association, have set up the Ford County Crop Improvement Association, a fully cooperative, non-profit enterprise, to produce top grade hybrid seen corn for farmers on a commercial basis.

Probably the first true cooperative in the country to enter the field, the Ford County association is fortunate in having the cooperation and counsel of the Estate of Hiram Sibley and its plant breeder Louie Rust who has been experimenting and developing hybrid corn since 1924. The cooperative also is fortunate in getting the use of the modern seed drier and storage facilities at Sibley. And last but not least, the Association has an able, enthusiastic manager, A. B. Schofield who has a real vision of the importance of his job and the opportunity to serve farmers. The best hybrids developed by Rust, and those traded for from the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Illinois Experiment Station at Urbana are now the property of Ford county farmers.

This year the Ford County Crop Improvement Association with headquarters at Melvin, Illinois, has more than 10,000 bushels of top notch,



IN THE WAREHOUSE AT SIBLEY
Conditioned Hybrid Seed is Piled from floor to roof.

hybrid seed for sale, the greater part of which is sold. Among its high-yielding varieties are Illinois Hybrids 960 and 582 which stood first and second in the performance tests at Cambridge, Henry and Dwight among 45 hybrids and open pollinated varieties in 1936. Although 1936 was a drought year, 960 averaged 59.8 bu. per acre at the three fields, while 582 averaged 58.7 bu.

Other excellent varieties are Illinois 753, 344, 543 a good yielder on lighter soils, and 570 and 172, two good early maturing varieties suitable for northern Illinois.

In the seed warehouse at Sibley, carefully guarded against freezing weather, are huge stacks of hybrid corn, dried, shelled, graded, and sacked ready for delivery. On each bag is stamped the Ford County Crop Improvement Association name, the certification trade mark of the Illinois Crop Improvement Association, the name of the variety and the name and location of the farm on which the seed was grown.

According to Manager Schofield no other large commercial hybrid seed grower is in a position to tag each bag of seed with the name and location of the farm where it was grown. Farmers like to get seed from fields in their own communities that they have seen developing during the summer and fall. This fact promises to have a profound influence on the future of the hybrid business and smart seedsmen are shaping their plans to cater to this desire.

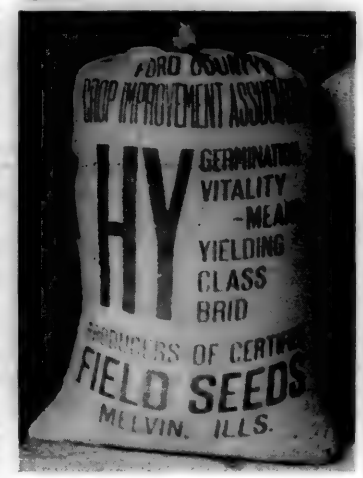
Although much has been written about hybrid seed corn, only casual inquiry reveals that comparatively few know anything about the long-drawn-out process of producing it. Inspired by the work of Jas. R. Holbert of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Bloomington, Rust began in 1924 to inbreed the best open pollinated seed corn that had been developed on the Sibley farms.

The plan followed by Rust is typical of that used by all corn breeders. Back in 1924 he shelled off half the kernels from some 550 selected seed ears and planted them in ear-to-row plots. The balance of the seed from each ear was carefully marked and saved. The 550 ears were selected from 1300 bushels of hand-picked seed ears.

In July and early August when the tassels and silks began to form, Rust and his helpers went into the corn breeding plots and placed paper bags over tassels and silks on all desirable stalks. The plants for bagging were carefully selected for vigorous growth, straightness, freedom from disease, number of ears, and similar qualities. After the pollen was deposited in the bag, it was placed on the silks produced on the same stalk. This process is called inbreeding because the ears are fertilized only by pollen produced on the same stalk.

Rust said that the first year they husked about 3,000 ears from the breeding plots. All were numbered so that they could be identified. The next year half the seed was shelled off each inbred ear again and planted in ear-to-row plots, bagged in midsummer. But the second year there were some astonishing results. Some of the corn plants didn't have any ears, others had smutty ears, still others had leaves of

ALL READY FOR DELIVERY
A bag of high-yielding Ford county hybrid.





IT'S CERTIFIED SEED
The Illinois Crop Improvement Ass'n. Label On Every Bag.

strange colors. Some had rotten ears. Many stalks went down at husking time or before.

But not all the stalks were bad; quite a few stood up well, had good ears born at the right heighth for husking, were free from smut and disease, and had good quality kernels. The ears from these stalks were carefully saved and labeled. If the tassels burned during the summer, the stalks were discarded.

"We kept inbreeding this way for five or six years," said Rust. "Then we started crossing. We gave the inbreds numbers and kept a careful record of their pedigrees, characteristics, and growing habits. Each year we had fewer inbreds than the year before. We kept weeding out the inferior stalks and their ears until we had only a few we thought were desirable.

"We also started to trade our best inbreds for those developed by other corn breeders. We got several good ones from Jimmy Holbert of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. He got most of us interested in the work. Our R98 line is the best inbred we developed in Ford county. And it took about 10 years to develop it. We crossed R98 with Hybrid A developed by Holbert which produced an outstanding single cross corn that stood up well and carried long, heavy ears."

The single crosses are made by planting two inbreds in rows side by side, usually three rows of one (the seed bearer) from which the tassels are removed, and one row of the other (the pollinator) in which the tassels are allowed to develop and fertilize the silks

on the seed-bearing rows.

Then the resulting ears taken from the female or seed-bearing rows of corn are crossed the same way with another single cross variety. This produces the double cross or hybrid corn which is sold commercially. For example, the popular, high-yielding Hybrid, Illinois 960, is a combination of four inbreds. These are inbred R4 crossed with inbred HY and this single cross is crossed with another single cross of inbreds 317 and 701. Thus the pedigree of Illinois 960 is written thus: (R4 x HY) by (317 x 701). In presenting such double cross pedigrees the female or seed bearing variety is given first, and the male or pollinator last.

The topnotch inbreds have been brought together in different combinations. It is this feature, the chance of hitting the combination that produces a winner that makes the plant breeder's work so fascinating.

As the science of breeding inbreds and crossing them unfolds, it is conceivable that hybrid corn will be developed that far exceeds anything we have today. The limiting factor, of course, is the fertility of the soil. But given a fertile soil with plenty of plant food available, enthusiasts are predicting that hybrids will be brought forth that consistently yield in excess of 100 bushels an acre.

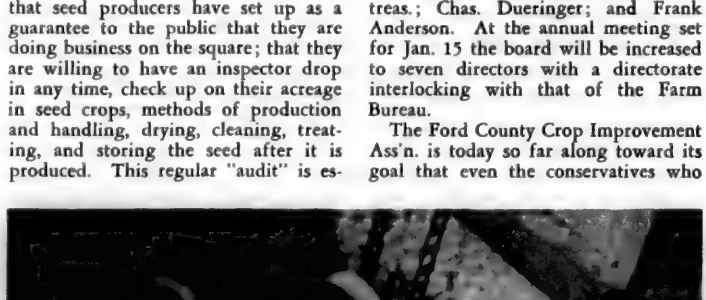
There is plenty of painstaking work in the production of hybrid seed corn. The price of $8 to $10 may look excessive, but it isn't all gravy. With greater volume this cost of production will come down — it dropped substantially this year — but hybrid never will be produced as cheaply as common or open-pollinated corn.

For instance, an important item of expense is the detasseling of the seed bearing stalks during the growing season. Boys are usually hired for this work. In July and early August a gang of boys is put into the field to pull off the tassels before they can possibly release any pollen. When pollen is allowed to fall from the rows that should be detasseled it will cut the yielding ability of the seed ears pollinated by such pollen from 25 to 30 per cent. But it will not affect the standing ability of the corn. So hybrid corn that stands well does not necessarily mean that a good job of detasseling has been done.

Right here is where a careless or unscrupulous seed company bent on quick profits rather than an enduring record of honest service can cut costs at the expense of a quality product.

"Several of the larger hybrid seed companies boast of the fact that they detassel their corn eight to ten times," said Manager Schofield of the Ford County Association. "Others boast of the fact that they detassel 10 to 15 times. We did not have a field this past summer that had not been detasseled at least 21 times and some as many as 30."

The Ford County cooperative along with the DeKalb Agricultural Association, Funk Bros. Seed Co., Columbiana Seed Co., Decatur Farm Management, Inc. Sibley Estate, and a host of others belong to the Illinois Crop Improvement Ass'n. This is a voluntary "audit" that seed producers have set up as a guarantee to the public that they are doing business on the square; that they are willing to have an inspector drop in any time, check up on their acreage in seed crops, methods of production and handling, drying, cleaning, treating, and storing the seed after it is produced. This regular "audit" is especially important to insure that detasseling is done properly in producing hybrid seed. Seed that is not certified by the Illinois Crop Improvement Ass'n. may be all right but a careful buyer will give preference to that carrying the Illinois Crop Improvement Association label.



A SEED GRADING MACHINE IN SIBLEY PLANT
All Seed is sorted, dried, shelled, graded, cleaned, treated and sacked.

The Ford County Improvement Association is distinctly a cooperative Farm Bureau enterprise. It has been set up in such a way that Farm Bureau members will get a differential dividend when earned and declared. It is being financed by preferred 6% cumulative stock. Of the 2500 shares ($10 par value) authorized, approximately $19,000 has been sold to some 500 stockholders. Farm Bureau members who are preferred shareholders hold the common stock of which 3000 shares are authorized. Each Farm Bureau member who buys one or more share of preferred gets two shares of common. The Ford County Farm Bureau votes all of the common stock not issued. Thus if the Farm Bureau has 1500 members who are preferred shareholders, the County Farm Bureau as an organization would not vote any common. If a member drops out or fails to pay his dues his common stock is cancelled, and he loses his opportunity to share in patronage dividends.

The organization at this writing is directed by five officers and directors, L. A. Barrow, president; Floyd Hevener, vice-president; Geo. Arends, sec'y-treas.; Chas. Dueringer; and Frank Anderson. At the annual meeting set for Jan. 15 the board will be increased to seven directors with a directorate interlocking with that of the Farm Bureau.

The Ford County Crop Improvement Ass'n. is today so far along toward its goal that even the conservatives who said it couldn't be done are today predicting success. The company has sold 7500 bushels of corn mostly at $8 a bu. Present indications point to net profits of at least $15,000 for the first year of operation although many believed the business would show a loss the first two years. About 25 per cent of the 1937 hybrid seed crop was sold outside the county.

All hybrid seed is grown under contract with farmers in Ford and adjoining counties. The cooperative furnishes the seed and does all the detasseling. The farmer cultivates and harvests the corn. The company pays the grower 50 per cent above the Chicago price, No. 2 basis for all corn suitable for seed. Throwout corn is paid for at the market price. The grower has the privilege of saying when he wants to sell. If he sells in January, the price is 50% above the average closing price for Chicago No. 2 corn during the month

(Continued on page 25)

Illinois

Producers Creameries

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 26: — Illinois Producers' Creameries have taken a step forward in the marketing of farm products by procuring, processing and merchandising butter under their own brand, IAA General Counsel Donald Kirkpatrick told the 500 stockholders who attended the annual meeting of the state co-op here today.

While he urged Farm Bureau members to patronize their own cooperatives, Kirkpatrick pointed out that the co-op must justify its position by selling the producer's goods to better advantage than other companies. A return of more than three quarters of the consumers dollar to producers is reason enough for dairymen to patronize their creameries, Mr. Kirkpatrick said.

J. B. Countiss, IPC sales manager, disclosed that about six and one-half million pounds or 10 per cent of all the creamery butter churned in the state in 1937 was produced by the eight Producers' Creameries. This butter was sold for more than $2,180,000 of which $1,663,000 or 76.3 per cent was returned to cream producers. No other commodity produced in the state returned a greater share of the consumers' dollar, he said.

The sales record was made by putting nothing less than 90 score butter in cartons, bearing the co-op brand name, by cutting costs through the operation of a central butter cutting plant in which tub butter is reduced to pound rolls, prints and quarter pound packages, and by reducing manufacturing and procurement costs.

Of the selling price of the butter produced by the co-op, nine per cent was used to pay manufacturing costs, 8.2 per cent for procurement of cream, 3.7 per cent for general administration and 2.8 per cent for sales costs.

General Manager F. A. Gougler unfolded plans for increasing the volume of cream handled by the co-op. during 1938. He proposed courses of study for salesmen that will increase their efficiency.

Harold Enns, Minier, vice-president of Illinois Producers' Creameries, reported that the nine creameries closed their fiscal years on September 30. He pointed out that the change was made to afford a basis for uniform comparisons of operations among the member creameries.



HOW MUCH SPREAD?
Manager Frank A. Gougler explains price differences brought about by co-operation.

Secretary William Bismark, Geneseo, reported changes in operations of the creameries and their central butter cutting plant in Chicago that brought about substantial savings to producer members.

One director was elected from each creamery district and one from the IAA. They are: Harry Gehring, Galesburg district; Claude Martin, Peoria; Harold Enns, Bloomington; O. P. Hamm, Champaign; J. C. Piper, Olney; Frank Easterly, Carbondale; Thad Loveless, Carlinville; Walter Scott, Mt. Sterling; Wm. Bismark, Moline, and E. Harris, IAA. Officers will be elected later.

Milk Producers

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 26: — More than 1,648,000,000 pounds of milk produced by 33,327 organized dairymen flowed to Illinois consumers' tables through cooperative channels last year, Wilfred Shaw, secretary of Illinois Milk Producers' Association, told stockholders in the annual meeting of the organization in the Leland Hotel here last night. The meeting, attended by 75 dairymen representing 20 of 22 cooperatives, was the first to be held in connection with the annual convention of the Illinois Agriculture Association here this week.

Milk handled by the state-wide network of marketing coops was valued at $37,509,220.33. The value was based on 3.5 per cent butterfat test instead of the higher actual test under which the milk was sold.

"The total membership of the organization at the close of 1937 consisted of 21 milk marketing cooperatives, 15 of which are bargaining agencies' associations. The other six are cooperative distributing companies," Shaw said.

A seventh distributing group was added during the meeting when the directors of the IMPA voted to accept an application for membership from the Producers' Dairy of Springfield, one of the oldest and largest cooperative milk distributing agencies in the state. The addition of the new member will materially improve the effectiveness of the state organization, Secretary Shaw believes.

Reporting the Association's greatest year of growth since it was founded six years ago, Shaw said, "During 1937 four milk bargaining cooperatives were accepted into membership, namely: Pure Milk Association, Chicago; Sanitary Milk Producers, St. Louis; Stephenson County Pure Milk Association, Freeport; and Canton Milk Producers, Canton.

"The affiliation of the Pure Milk Association of Chicago and the Sanitary Milk of St. Louis, two of the largest milk bargaining cooperatives in the middlewest, greatly strengthens the effectiveness of the IMPA."

The following dairymen were elected directors of the IMPA to serve during 1938:

Jesse Fidler, Canton Milk Producers; John F. McCabe, Champaign Co. Milk Producers; J. Cole Morton, Danville Producers Dairy; Ray H. Miller, Decatur Milk Association; Archie McIntosh, Decatur Producers Dairy; William O'Malley, DeKalb Milk Producers; Glen Tombaugh, Farmers Union Milk Association; Edwin Gumm, Galesburg Pure Milk Association; Howard Stephenson, Jacksonville Producers Dairy; Alex McPhedran, LaSalle-Peru Milk Producers; Marion Stubblefield, McLean Co. Milk Producers; W. E. Sawdey, Mid-West Dairymen's Company; Ryland Capron, Peoria Milk Producers; Joseph Stieglitz, Peoria Producers Dairy; James J. McCabe, Pontiac Milk Producers; Walter Mugge, Producers Dairy of Harrisburg; G. H. Ekhoff, Pure Milk Association; Albert Heckle, Quincy Coop. Milk Producers; A. E. Meyer, Quality Milk Association; Bliss E. Loy, Sanitary Milk Producers; Roy Long, Stephenson Co. Pure Milk and J. F. Greenwood, Springfield Producers Dairy.

In the absence of President Alex McPhedran, vice-president Ryland Capron presided.

In a conference this morning, Dr. R. W. Bartlett, University of Illinois, discussed ways and means for cutting costs of milk distribution and the outlook for dairymen. He pointed out that with a smaller than average number of cows in the state and with low feed costs, the future for dairymen appears bright.

F. R. Bachman, director of the Scioto County Co-op Milk Producers' Association, described cooperative milk marketing in Ohio. F. W. Whitmore, University of Illinois, discussed improved efficiency as a means of cutting production costs of milk.

Other discussions involved filled milk, the competition of milk and butterfat with soybean and cottonseed oils, consumer advertising and the policy of basing the price for class one milk on condensery prices.

DIRECTORS OF ILLINOIS PRODUCERS CREAMERIES
Standing, left to right: J. C. Piper, Olney district; William Bismark, Moline; Frank Easterly, Carbondale; Claude Martin, Peoria; Thad Loveless, Carlinville. Seated, left to right: Harold Enns, Bloomington; Ebb Harris, Lake county, IAA; Harry Gehring, Galesburg; and Walter Scott, Mt. Sterling.



on the seed-bearing rows.

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For instance, an important item of expense is the detasseling of the seed bearing stalks during the growing season. Boys are usually hired for this work. In July and early August a gang of boys is put into the field to pull off the tassels before they can possibly release any pollen. When pollen is allowed to fall from the rows that should be detasseled it will cut the yielding ability of the seed ears pollinated by such pollen from 25 to 30 per cent. But it will not affect the standing ability of the corn. So hybrid corn that stands well does not necessarily mean that a good job of detasseling has been done.

Right here is where a careless or unscrupulous seed company bent on quick profits rather than an enduring record of honest service can cut costs at the expense of a quality product.

"Several of the larger hybrid seed companies boast of the fact that they detassel their corn eight to ten times," said Manager Schofield of the Ford County Association. "Others boast of the fact that they detassel 10 to 15 times. We did not have a field this past summer that had not been detasseled at least 21 times and some as many as 30."

The Ford County cooperative along with the DeKalb Agricultural Association, Funk Bros. Seed Co., Columbiana Seed Co., Decatur Farm Management, Inc. Sibley Estate, and a host of others belong to the Illinois Crop Improvement Ass'n. This is a voluntary "audit" that seed producers have set up as a guarantee to the public that they are doing business on the square; that they are willing to have an inspector drop in any time, check up on their acreage in seed crops, methods of production and handling, drying, cleaning, treating, and storing the seed after it is produced. This regular "audit" is especially important to insure that detasseling is done properly in producing hybrid seed. Seed that is not certified by the Illinois Crop Improvement Ass'n. may be all right but a careful buyer will give preference to that carrying the Illinois Crop Improvement Association label.



A SEED GRADING MACHINE IN SIBLEY PLANT
All Seed is sorted, dried, shelled, graded, cleaned, treated and sacked.

The Ford County Improvement Association is distinctly a cooperative Farm Bureau enterprise. It has been set up in such a way that Farm Bureau members will get a differential dividend when earned and declared. It is being financed by preferred 6% cumulative stock. Of the 2500 shares ($10 par value) authorized, approximately $19,000 has been sold to some 500 stockholders. Farm Bureau members who are preferred shareholders hold the common stock of which 3000 shares are authorized. Each Farm Bureau member who buys one or more share of preferred gets two shares of common. The Ford County Farm Bureau votes all of the common stock not issued. Thus if the Farm Bureau has 1500 members who are preferred shareholders, the County Farm Bureau as an organization would not vote any common. If a member drops out or fails to pay his dues his common stock is cancelled, and he loses his opportunity to share in patronage dividends.

The organization at this writing is directed by five officers and directors, L. A. Barrow, president; Floyd Hevener, vice-president; Geo. Arends, sec'y-treas.; Chas. Dueringer; and Frank Anderson. At the annual meeting set for Jan. 15 the board will be increased to seven directors with a directorate interlocking with that of the Farm Bureau.

The Ford County Crop Improvement Ass'n. is today so far along toward its goal that even the conservatives who said it couldn't be done are today predicting success. The company has sold 7500 bushels of corn mostly at $8 a bu. Present indications point to net profits of at least $15,000 for the first year of operation although many believed the business would show a loss the first two years. About 25 per cent of the 1937 hybrid seed crop was sold outside the county.

All hybrid seed is grown under contract with farmers in Ford and adjoining counties. The cooperative furnishes the seed and does all the detasseling. The farmer cultivates and harvests the corn. The company pays the grower 50 per cent above the Chicago price, No. 2 basis for all corn suitable for seed. Throwout corn is paid for at the market price. The grower has the privilege of saying when he wants to sell. If he sells in January, the price is 50% above the average closing price for Chicago No. 2 corn during the month

(Continued on page 25)

Illinois

Producers Creameries

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 26: — Illinois Producers' Creameries have taken a step forward in the marketing of farm products by procuring, processing and merchandising butter under their own brand, IAA General Counsel Donald Kirkpatrick told the 500 stockholders who attended the annual meeting of the state co-op here today.

While he urged Farm Bureau members to patronize their own cooperatives, Kirkpatrick pointed out that the co-op must justify its position by selling the producer's goods to better advantage than other companies. A return of more than three quarters of the consumers dollar to producers is reason enough for dairymen to patronize their creameries, Mr. Kirkpatrick said.

J. B. Countiss, IPC sales manager, disclosed that about six and one-half million pounds or 10 per cent of all the creamery butter churned in the state in 1937 was produced by the eight Producers' Creameries. This butter was sold for more than $2,180,000 of which $1,663,000 or 76.3 per cent was returned to cream producers. No other commodity produced in the state returned a greater share of the consumers' dollar, he said.

The sales record was made by putting nothing less than 90 score butter in cartons, bearing the co-op brand name, by cutting costs through the operation of a central butter cutting plant in which tub butter is reduced to pound rolls, prints and quarter pound packages, and by reducing manufacturing and procurement costs.

Of the selling price of the butter produced by the co-op, nine per cent was used to pay manufacturing costs, 8.2 per cent for procurement of cream, 3.7 per cent for general administration and 2.8 per cent for sales costs.

General Manager F. A. Gougler unfolded plans for increasing the volume of cream handled by the co-op. during 1938. He proposed courses of study for salesmen that will increase their efficiency.

Harold Enns, Minier, vice-president of Illinois Producers' Creameries, reported that the nine creameries closed their fiscal years on September 30. He pointed out that the change was made to afford a basis for uniform comparisons of operations among the member creameries.

Secretary William Bismark, Geneseo, reported changes in operations of the creameries and their central butter cutting plant in Chicago that brought about substantial savings to producer members.

One director was elected from each creamery district and one from the IAA. They are: Harry Gehring, Galesburg district; Claude Martin, Peoria; Harold Enns, Bloomington; O. P. Hamm, Champaign; J. C. Piper, Olney; Frank Easterly, Carbondale; Thad Loveless, Carlinville; Walter Scott, Mt. Sterling; Wm. Bismark, Moline, and E. Harris, IAA. Officers will be elected later.



HOW MUCH SPREAD?
Manager Frank A. Gougler explains price differences brought about by co-operation.

Milk Producers

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 26: — More than 1,648,000,000 pounds of milk produced by 33,327 organized dairymen flowed to Illinois consumers' tables through cooperative channels last year, Wilfred Shaw, secretary of Illinois Milk Producers' Association, told stockholders in the annual meeting of the organization in the Leland Hotel here last night. The meeting, attended by 75 dairymen representing 20 of 22 cooperatives, was the first to be held in connection with the annual convention of the Illinois Agriculture Association here this week.

Milk handled by the state-wide network of marketing coops was valued at $37,509,220.53. The value was based on 3.5 per cent butterfat test instead of the higher actual test under which the milk was sold.

"The total membership of the organization at the close of 1937 consisted of 21 milk marketing cooperatives, 15 of which are bargaining agencies' associations. The other six are cooperative distributing companies," Shaw said.

A seventh distributing group was added during the meeting when the directors of the IMPA voted to accept an application for membership from the Producers' Dairy of Springfield, one of the oldest and largest cooperative milk distributing agencies in the state. The addition of the new member will materially improve the effectiveness of the state organization, Secretary Shaw believes.

Reporting the Association's greatest year of growth since it was founded six years ago, Shaw said, "During 1937 four milk bargaining cooperatives were accepted into membership, namely: Pure Milk Association, Chicago; Sanitary Milk Producers, St. Louis; Stephenson County Pure Milk Association, Freeport; and Canton Milk Producers, Canton.

The affiliation of the Pure Milk Association of Chicago and the Sanitary Milk of St. Louis, two of the largest milk bargaining cooperatives in the middlewest, greatly strengthens the effectiveness of the IMPA."

The following dairymen were elected directors of the IMPA to serve during 1938:

Jesse Fidler, Canton Milk Producers; John F. McCabe, Champaign Co. Milk Producers; J. Cole Morton, Danville Producers Dairy; Ray H. Miller, Decatur Milk Association; Archie McIntosh, Decatur Producers Dairy; William O'Malley, DeKalb Milk Producers; Glen Tombaugh, Farmers Union Milk Association; Edwin Gumm, Galesburg Pure Milk Association; Howard Stephenson, Jacksonville Producers Dairy; Alex McPhedran, LaSalle-Peru Milk Producers; Marion Stubblefield, McLean Co. Milk Producers; W. E. Sawdey, Mid-West Dairymen's Company; Ryland Capron, Peoria Milk Producers; Joseph Stieghtz, Peoria Producers Dairy; James J. McCabe, Pontiac Milk Producers; Walter Mugge, Producers Dairy of Harrisburg; G. H. Ekhoff, Pure Milk Association; Albert Heckle, Quincy Coop. Milk Producers; A. E. Meyer, Quality Milk Association; Bliss E. Loy, Sanitary Milk Producers; Roy Long, Stephenson Co. Pure Milk and J. F. Greenwood, Springfield Producers Dairy.

In the absence of President Alex McPhedran, vice-president Ryland Capron presided.

In a conference this morning, Dr. R. W. Bartlett, University of Illinois, discussed ways and means for cutting costs of milk distribution and the outlook for dairymen. He pointed out that with a smaller than average number of cows in the state and with low feed costs, the future for dairymen appears bright.

F. R. Bachman, director of the Scioto County Co-op Milk Producers' Association, described cooperative milk marketing in Ohio. F. W. Whitmore, University of Illinois, discussed improved efficiency as a means of cutting production costs of milk.

Other discussions involved filled milk, the competition of milk and butterfat with soybean and cottonseed oils, consumer advertising and the policy of basing the price for class one milk on condensery prices.

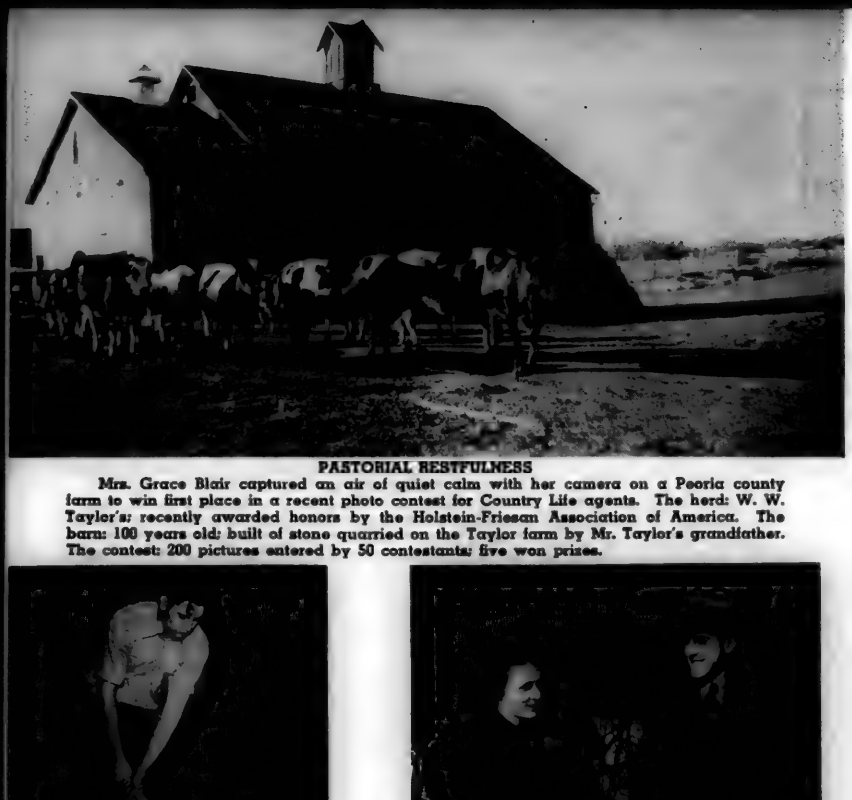
DIRECTORS OF ILLINOIS PRODUCERS CREAMERIES
Standing, left to right: J. C. Piper, Olney district; William Bismark, Moline; Frank Easterly, Carbondale; Claude Martin, Peoria; Thad Loveless, Carlinville. Seated, left to right: Harold Enns, Bloomington; Ebb Harris, Lake county, IAA; Harry Gehring, Galesburg; and Walter Scott, Mt. Sterling.



Farm Bureau News

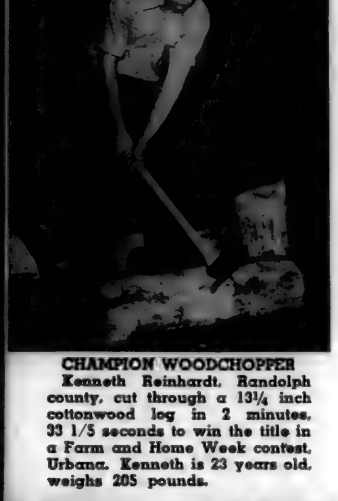
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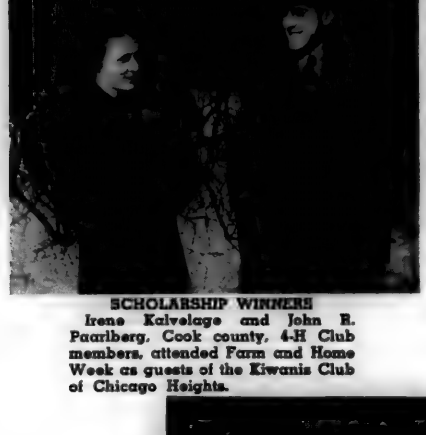
PASTORIAL RESTFULNESS

Mrs. Grace Blair captured an air of quiet calm with her camera on a Peoria county farm to win first place in a recent photo contest for Country Life agents. The herd: W. W. Taylor's; recently awarded honors by the Holstein-Friesan Association of America. The barn: 100 years old; built of stone quarried on the Taylor farm by Mr. Taylor's grandfather. The contest: 200 pictures entered by 50 contestants; five won prizes.



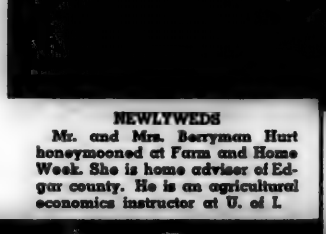
CHAMPION WOODCHOPPER

Kenneth Reinhardt, Randolph county, cut through a 13¼ inch cottonwood log in 2 minutes, 33 1/5 seconds to win the title in a Farm and Home Week contest, Urbana. Kenneth is 23 years old, weighs 205 pounds.



SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

Irene Kalvelage and John R. Paarlberg, Cook county, 4-H Club members, attended Farm and Home Week as guests of the Kiwanis Club of Chicago Heights.



NEWLYWEDS

Mr. and Mrs. Berryman Hurt honeymooned at Farm and Home Week. She is home adviser of Edgar county. He is an agricultural economics instructor at U. of I.



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"FIGURE GUARANTEED RATES THIS WAY"

J. H. "Jack" Kelker, manager of Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, explains the new rates on fire insurance policies to sales-wise agents during the Insurance Round-Up, Peoria, January 5 and 6.



NEW OFFICERS ILLINOIS FARM ADVISERS' ASSOCIATION

E. C. Secor, Randolph county, elected president of the Illinois Farm Advisers' Association during its annual meeting in January is seated between E. A. Bierbaum (left), Union county, secretary-treasurer, and J. E. Harris (right), Champaign county, vice-president. New directors standing left to right are: Hugh Triplett, Ford county; H. C. Gilkerson, Lake county; Wayne E. Gilbert, Stark county; I. R. Gilkey, Macon county; Edwin Bay, Sangamon county and H. C. Wheeler, Lawrence county.

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MOTHER'S HELPER

Donnie Leonard, aged 4 years, likes animals and should be a good livestock man when he gets a little older. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Leonard of Winnebago county. His grandfather is M. D. Watson. Prize picture by Mrs. Leonard.



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IAA Director Chester McCord held open house on his farm for Jasper County Farm Bureau directors, farm adviser, office secretary and their families. Fifteen big water melons and a five gallon can of ice cream was the dessert with softball and horseshoes in the afternoon.



BEST IN THE U.S.A.

F. W. Tieken, Ford county organization director, with trophies. The plaque and the cup are American Farm Bureau Federation awards for the most perfect community unit program in 1936 and '37.



TAX MAKER

Giant strip mining shovels like this one are at work in all parts of Illinois gobbling up productive farm lands, putting heavier taxes on land they leave.



HOME AT LAST!

It was a long day and the back seat of Dad's car was so comfortable that Paul and Joe Burkey couldn't keep the sand man away. They are sons of Lester Burkey, Jackson county. Prize photo by Mrs. Silas Leach.

Farm Bureau News

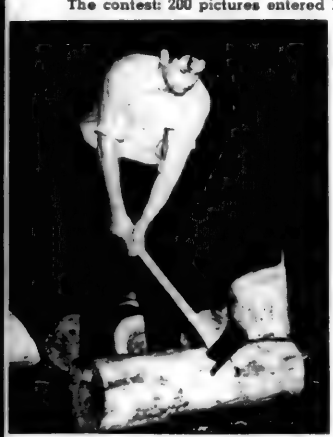
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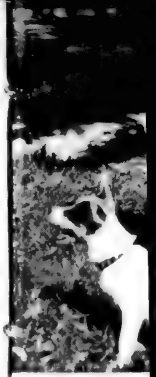
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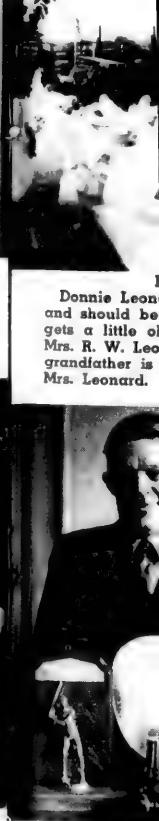
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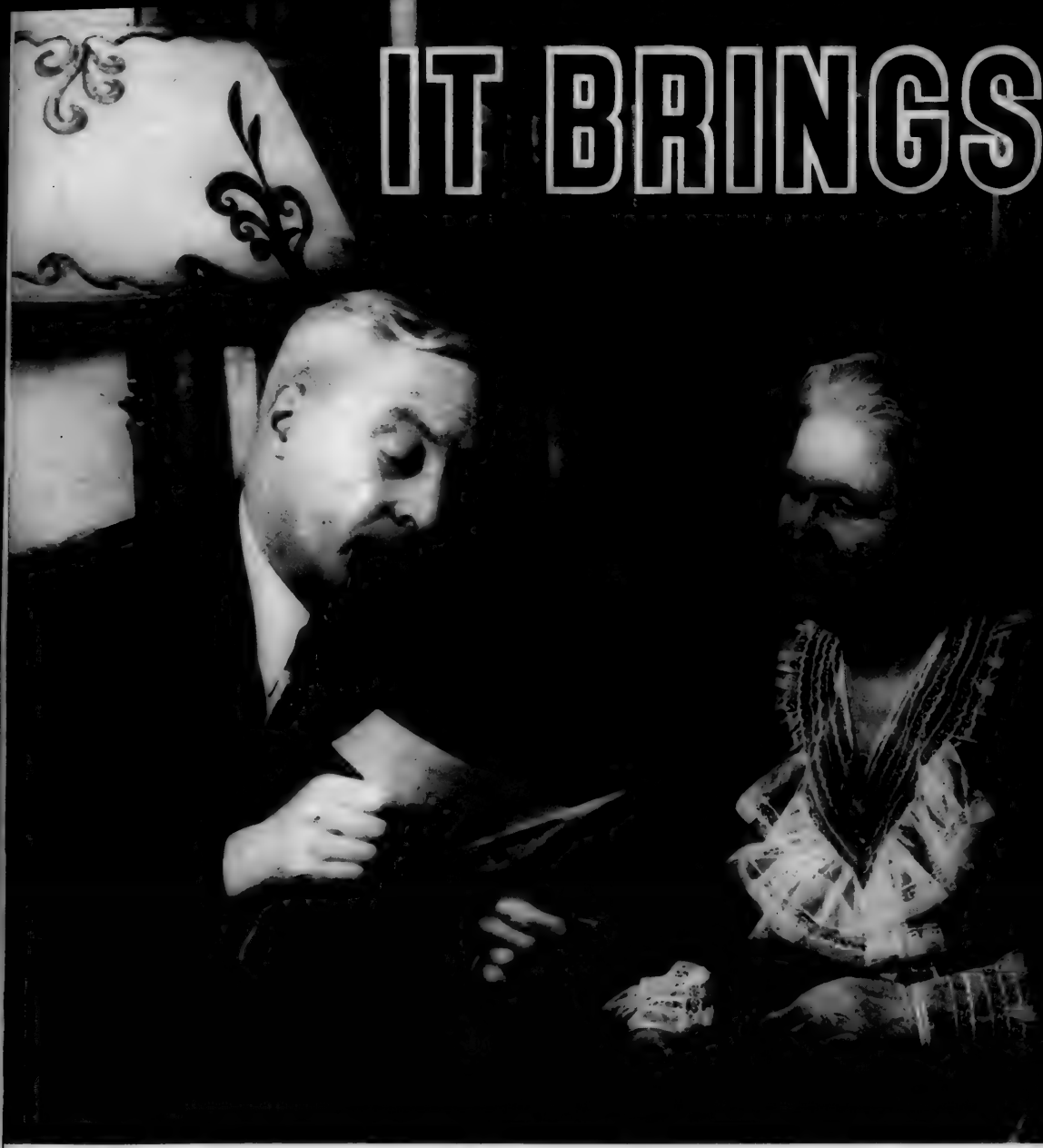
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IT BRINGS SO



THE certainty of a monthly income when you retire. This is the solid comfort that a Country Life policy brings you. Comfort through your younger earning years because you are looking ahead to financial security. Comfort as you grow older because the monthly income check will bring you the things you want.

In no other way, only through life insurance, can you instantly and safely create an estate. By the stroke of a pen you can guarantee that your loved ones will be cared for if you should suddenly pass on. A modest initial payment and your acceptance by the company immediately puts your insurance in force.

SOLID COMFORT

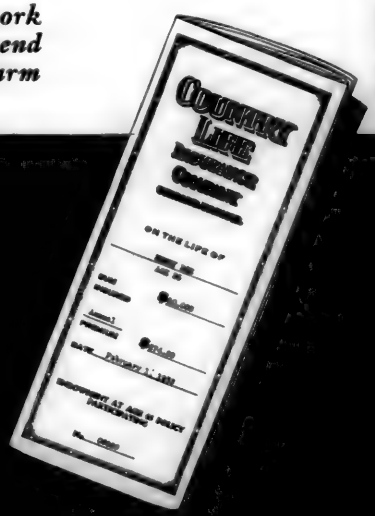
Country Life has estates to share with the living . . . payable in one lump sum or in monthly installments. It has a vast reservoir of funds to pay off mortgages on the farms and homes of its policyholders. Life insurance is a great benefactor that keeps homes together, guarantees freedom from want to mothers and children, provides for the education of boys and girls, brings peace and security to those of advancing age by guaranteeing an income for life.

Only husbands and fathers who have adequate life insurance know the feeling of well-being that its protection brings. Only those who are living a life of independence with an assured income know what solid comfort and freedom from worry life insurance holds in store.

A comfortable home, companionship, leisure, a hobby or two, good books, money for travel — all these and more when you retire. They can all be yours through the simple formula of a low cost Country Life insurance policy. You can start with any amount and add to it as your income warrants.

With each premium payment the cash value of your investment increases; each year you get nearer your goal of a paid-up policy when your savings plus interest start coming back to you.

Let a Country Life agent call and help you work out the plan best suited to you. He is a friend you can trust. Inquire at your County Farm Bureau office or write.



Public Relations Conference

Springfield, Ill., January 27: — Poor relief, school questions, taxation, strip mining, truck regulation, and a state drivers license law occupied the attention of Illinois farmers here this afternoon at the Public Relations Conference National legislation was considered in the general session Friday morning, Jan. 28.

A lively discussion on the question of state versus local control of public schools was launched by Harvey Adair of Chicago Heights, president of the Cook county Farm Bureau and a member of the Bloom Township high school board when he said: "We must work together and demand equal educational advantages for our farm boys and girls. The only way we can bring this about is through greater state aid with revenue obtained from sources other than the property tax. Illinois ranks 35th among the states in public school education. We should give some consideration to the proposal for a board that can assist in developing a better rural educational system in Illinois."

Henry Marshall, veteran farm leader from LaSalle county said that a state board of education might be a step forward if able members were selected. He feared, however, that it might become a political football.

A. J. Gilfillan, Iroquois county, said farmers shouldn't be required to pay taxes to educate farm boys and girls for the cities.

Mrs. J. V. Stevenson, LaSalle county, former president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation said that a more equitable base for taxation is necessary before there can be substantial improvement in rural schools.

Silas Hagen, Grundy county, was loudly applauded when he defended the one room country school and local autonomy in rural school matters. He said, "We don't want any state commission to tell us how to run our country schools. I am opposed to compulsory consolidation. Our social and community life is built around the local district school. Moreover our country school graduates generally rank as high if not higher than city pupils when they go on to high school and college. Let's stick to our own local school system until we're sure there is something better to replace it.

Paul E. Mathias, IAA corporate secretary explained that the policy thus far developed by the organization was not to oppose consolidation of country schools but to insist that the rural areas affected by consolidation be allowed to decide the question by ballot, that farmers were generally opposed to being forced into consolidated school districts by state law or a preponderant city vote.

Strip coal mining which leaves thousands of acres of choice farm lands piled up in unsightly ridges is an evil that is crying for state regulation, Ira Moats, of Knox county said. George Broman of Henry county advocated that strip coal mining be allowed to continue but that the state require the land to be leveled off, reforested and used to conserve rainfall. He believes that it is not such a great evil if properly handled.

George Trotter, Grundy county said, "Let's work for a severance tax on coal. The revenue will pay for leveling off the piles of earth and reforestation."

Indiana has solved the problem by requiring the strip mine operators to level off the land again, suggested another delegate. James Holderman, Grundy county said that in his locality half the farm land in one school district was destroyed by strip mines which means that the other half must bear the tax load. Carl Robinson, Jackson county said that in some sections operators are abandoning shaft coal mines because they can't compete with strip mines. About 2000 acres has been "turned over" in Jackson and Perry counties. The conference voted unanimously that the Association devote its energies to the enactment of regulatory legislation in the next session.

John C. Watson, Bert Vandervliet, G. W. Baxter, and C. M. Seagraves of the IAA Staff spoke. K. T. Smith of Greene county, chairman of the IAA legislative committee presided.

Farm Supply Conference

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 26: — Illinois farmers received $1,363,514.16 in patronage dividends last year resulting from cooperative purchasing of supplies through 64 county service companies it was revealed here today in a business conference of the Illinois Farm Supply Company which was attended by several hundred county service company directors, managers and employees.

"With the distribution of 1937 dividends, Illinois farmers have received more than six and one-half million dollars in patronage and preferred stock dividends through their cooperative purchasing agencies since Illinois Farm Supply Company was established in 1927," Manager L. R. Marchant declared.

The total net sales of the 64 companies this year set a new record well over the 13 million dollar mark. This exceeds the 1936 net by more than two million.

"The 64 county service companies affiliated with this movement, representing a capital stock investment of $1,094,450, operate 178 oil bulk storage plants and warehouses, 545 tank trucks, 82 company-owned and operated service stations and supply more than 600 dealer agencies."

Efficient handling of gasoline by affiliated service companies saved the state company more than $85,000 during the year. Shrinkages were reduced from 2.09 per cent in 1930 to 1.4 per cent in 1937, the manager disclosed.

President Fred E. Herndon pointed out that as the companies grow, the larger become the responsibilities of directors, managers and employees.

G. W. Bunting compared the efficiency of county companies by gross trading income in each of the commodities handled. L. C. Vork showed the proper ratio in financial structures and recommended the use of budgets in maintaining them.

In an afternoon session which was attended by employees and members, K. N.

TO LISTEN AND TO LEARN — FULL ATTENDANCE AT FARM SUPPLY CONFERENCE IN K. C. BUILDING, SPRINGFIELD, JAN. 26.



Merritt, sales manager of the Railway Express Company, New York, explained how his company gets better sales results through organization and education of employees.

Ray N. Ammon reported that 16 co-ops with 100 dealers are handling Blue Seal feeds in 44 counties. During the first year the company sold nearly $500,000 of feeds. He pointed out that the steady growth of the project during a period of full granaries and low grain prices indicates a sound development. In a few years the Illinois Farm Supply Company will be handling $5,000,000 of feeds annually he believes.

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Public Relations Conference

Springfield, Ill., January 27: — Poor relief, school questions, taxation, strip mining, truck regulation, and a state drivers license law occupied the attention of Illinois farmers here this afternoon at the Public Relations Conference. National legislation was considered in the general session Friday morning, Jan. 28.

A lively discussion on the question of state versus local control of public schools was launched by Harvey Adair of Chicago Heights, president of the Cook county Farm Bureau and a member of the Bloom Township high school board when he said: "We must work together and demand equal educational advantages for our farm boys and girls. The only way we can bring this about is through greater state aid with revenue obtained from sources other than the property tax. Illinois ranks 35th among the states in public school education. We should give some consideration to the proposal for a board that can assist in developing a better rural educational system in Illinois."

Henry Marshall, veteran farm leader from LaSalle county said that a state board of education might be a step forward if able members were selected. He feared, however, that it might become a political football.

A. J. Gilfillan, Iroquois county, said farmers shouldn't be required to pay taxes to educate farm boys and girls for the cities.

Mrs. J. V. Stevenson, LaSalle county, former president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation said that a more equitable base for taxation is necessary before there can be substantial improvement in rural schools.

Silas Hagen, Grundy county, was loudly applauded when he defended the one room country school and local autonomy in rural school matters. He said, "We don't want any state commission to tell us how to run our country schools. I am opposed to compulsory consolidation. Our social and community life is built around the local district school. Moreover our country school graduates generally rank as high if not higher than city pupils when they go on to high school and college. Let's stick to our own local school system until we're sure there is something better to replace it.

Paul E. Mathias, IAA corporate secretary explained that the policy thus far developed by the organization was not to oppose consolidation of country schools but to insist that the rural areas affected by consolidation be allowed to decide the question by ballot, that farmers were generally opposed to being forced into consolidated school districts by state law or a preponderant city vote.

Strip coal mining which leaves thousands of acres of choice farm lands piled up in unsightly ridges is an evil that is crying for state regulation, Ira Moats, of Knox county said. George Broman of Henry county advocated that strip coal mining be allowed to continue but that the state require the land to be leveled off, reforested and used to conserve rainfall. He believes that it is not such a great evil if properly handled.

George Trotter, Grundy county said, "Let's work for a severance tax on coal. The revenue will pay for leveling off the piles of earth and reforestation."

Indiana has solved the problem by requiring the strip mine operators to level off the land again, suggested another delegate. James Holderman, Grundy county said that in his locality half the farm land in one school district was destroyed by strip mines which means that the other half must bear the tax load. Carl Robinson, Jackson county said that in some sections operators are abandoning shaft coal mines because they can't compete with strip mines. About 2000 acres has been "turned over" in Jackson and Perry counties. The conference voted unanimously that the Association devote its energies to the enactment of regulatory legislation in the next session.

John C. Watson, Bert Vandervliet, G. W. Baxter, and C. M. Seagraves of the IAA Staff spoke. K. T. Smith of Greene county, chairman of the IAA legislative committee presided.

Farm Supply Conference

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 26: — Illinois farmers received $1,363,514.16 in patronage dividends last year resulting from cooperative purchasing of supplies through 64 county service companies it was revealed here today in a business conference of the Illinois Farm Supply Company which was attended by several hundred county service company directors, managers and employees.

"With the distribution of 1937 dividends, Illinois farmers have received more than six and one-half million dollars in patronage and preferred stock dividends through their cooperative purchasing agencies since Illinois Farm Supply Company was established in 1927," Manager L. R. Marchant declared.

The total net sales of the 64 companies this year set a new record well over the 13 million dollar mark. This exceeds the 1936 net by more than two million.

"The 64 county service companies affiliated with this movement, representing a capital stock investment of $1,094,450, operate 178 oil bulk storage plants and warehouses, 545 tank trucks, 82 company-owned and operated service stations and supply more than 600 dealer agencies."

Efficient handling of gasoline by affiliated service companies saved the state company more than $85,000 during the year. Shrinkages were reduced from 2.09 per cent in 1930 to 1.4 per cent in 1937, the manager disclosed.

President Fred E. Herndon pointed out that as the companies grow, the larger become the responsibilities of directors, managers and employees.

G. W. Bunting compared the efficiency of county companies by gross trading income in each of the commodities handled. L. C. Vork showed the proper ratio in financial structures and recommended the use of budgets in maintaining them.

In an afternoon session which was attended by employees and members, K. N.

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Farm Supply NEWS

During the ninth annual meeting of the Jersey County Farm Supply Company, Jerseyville, January 4, it was reported that 96 of every hundred members patronized the company. Checks averaging $39.93 each were distributed to 516 Farm Bureau member patrons.

Of every dollar of net income, 95.7 percent went back in the form of patronage or preferred stock dividends.

Fred Herndon attended the meeting.

The Greene County Service Company reported, at their annual meeting, Carrollton, January 8, that sales increased 19½ percent, net income increased 20.2 percent over last year. Total net income was $16,617.

Nine out of ten Farm Bureau members are patrons; 433 member patrons received dividend checks averaging $28.68 and totaling $12,996.03. Fred Herndon was principal speaker.

More than $1,416,000 of Service Brand products were sold in 7½ years by the Tazewell Service Company it was reported at the eighth annual meeting of the company, Tremont, January 19. Patronage dividends of $118,391.10 were distributed during that time. The 1937 dividend was $24,000. C. B. Oswald of Morton was elected director.

Charles M. Love, Milan, was elected director of the Rock Island Service company at the fourth annual meeting of the company, Moline, January 8. Four hundred twenty-seven member patrons received checks averaging $12.92 each. Manager Tesch reported a 33.4 per cent increase in sales while cash dividends increased 52.5 per cent over a year ago.

The Christian County Farmers Supply Company closed its eleventh fiscal year on November 30, 1937, with total net sales amounting to $161,652.16.

D. A. Mason, president, said that even though this was the company's most successful year, they hoped to make 1938 even a better one.

Manager J. J. Lanter reported increased sales along all lines. At the close of the meeting, he and the salesmen distributed 672 patronage dividend checks averaging $24.70 each. Dividend rates ranged from 10 to 20 per cent. L. E. Gerde of the Gillette Rubber Company, and C. H. Becker of Illinois Farm Supply Company were the speakers.

Sales of Lake-Cook Farm Company well exceeded the half million dollar mark in 1937, Manager Smith reported at the annual meeting in Des Plaines, January 15. More than 900 persons attended the meeting. Ray N. Ammon and L. R. Marchant of Illinois Farm Supply Company spoke.

Ebb Harris, president of the company, announced that patronage dividends on the past year's business, to be distributed among Farm Bureau members in Lake and Cook counties, totaled $45,000.00.

The eleventh annual meeting of Menard County Farmers Supply Company, attended by 200 stockholders, was held in the Farm Bureau building, Petersburg, December 20.

Patronage dividends of $10,612.25 were distributed to 576 Farm Bureau patrons; average — $18.42 per member. According to M. H. Colson, manager, the company serves 1,093 customers, 517 of which are non-members. W. B. Peterson was the principal speaker.

The joint annual meeting of Kendall Farmers Oil Company and Kendall County Farm Bureau was held in Yorkville Wednesday, December 29. More than 750 people attended.

C. H. Becker was speaker.

Arthur Rasmussen, Carl Shobert, and Gus Corneils were new members elected to the board of directors of Kendall Farmers Oil Company.

Dr. J. O. Christianson, director of University Farm School, St. Paul, Minnesota, addressed the 500 persons who attended the annual meeting of the Kane County Farm Bureau and Service Company, Geneva, Dec. 16.

Patronage dividends totaling $15,918.28 were distributed to 672 members. Rates of dividends were nine and thirteen per cent. Nearly 80 per cent of the Farm Bureau membership patronized the company during the year.

George C. Bates of the production credit Corporation of St. Louis addressed the annual meeting of stockholders of the Edgar County Service Company, Paris, January 18.

During the meeting 757 Edgar County Farm Bureau Members received $25,000 in patronage dividends. The average was $33.02 each. Dividends of 15 per cent on rural sales and 10 per cent on service station and dealer sales were reported by Manager Russell. L. R. Marchant spoke.

Farm Adviser Chas. E. "Chuck" Yale says that 1937 was a record breaking year for limestone spread in Lee County. He estimates that more than 40,000 tons were used.

NOTICE

Illinois Agricultural Association Election of Delegates

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of February and March, 1938, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During **February,** annual meeting will be held in **DeKalb, Douglas, Lake, Monroe, Will** and **Whiteside** Counties.

During **March** an annual meeting will be held in **Boone** County.

Feb. 1, 1938

(Sgd) Paul E. Mathias,
Corporate Secretary.

What the Members SAY

I have read with interest your editorial in the January RECORD. Have clipped out a paragraph as follows:

"But — and this is a very large but — the farmer is surrounded by a wall of fixed artificial prices, protective tariffs, rates, fees, commissions, taxes, rents, interest, fixed wage scales, 40-hour weeks and what not. All of these things enter into the farmers' cost of production and all of them are largely beyond his control."

The farmer's fundamental trouble is stated exactly here.

But please tell me why the farm organizations do not go to the root of things and try to get these very things corrected instead of asking for compensations and doles, etc.

The U. S. ought to be shipping farm products in quantities to Europe as we did before the war, and tariff walls should be lowered to allow international trade. Why don't the farm organizations go after this? Why not fight to correct the other things mentioned in your editorial?

W. A. Joy,
Bond county, Ill.

The American Economic System is saturated with corporations and organizations to control production, prices, wages, rates, and fees. Should the farmer attempt to overthrow this strongly entrenched system or strive to lift his prices up to the level of other groups? No farmer wants government payments. All he wants is a fair price.

—Editor

The board of directors and manager of Rich-Law Service Company reported a 15.7 percent increase in sales and a 37 percent increase in patronage dividends over last year at their seventh annual meeting, Lawrenceville, January 6.

Five Hundred Farm Bureau members were in attendance to review the past year's activities and chart a course for the coming year. Eight hundred seventy-four dividend checks were distributed, averaging $25.17 and totaling $22,000.00.

H. C. Condray from Crawford County was elected to the board of directors. Mr. Fred E. Herndon was principal speaker.

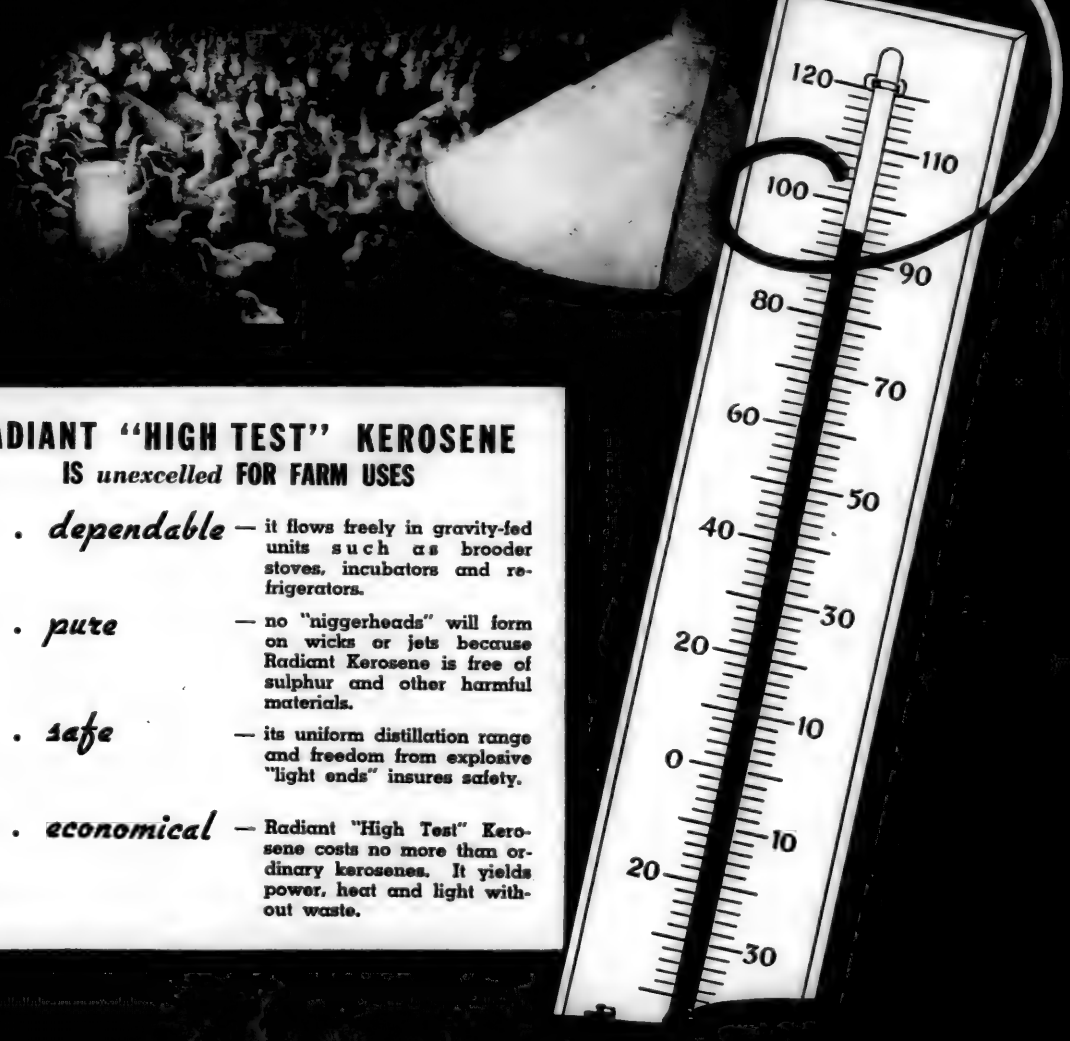
Histories of the McDonough County Farm Bureau and the McDonough Service Company were portrayed on the screen by slide films for the 1100 persons who attended the joint annual meeting of the organizations, Macomb, Jan. 19. It was the 20th annual meeting for the Farm Bureau, 7th for the Service Company.

Dividends of $17,223.34 were distributed to 737 Farm Bureau member patrons of the company. Checks averaged $22.92. During six years of operations the company returned $95,627.78 in cash dividends on a capital investment of $19,950.00.

Ralph Taylor and Marion Herzog were elected directors. Talmage DeFrees, vice-president of the IAA, was principal speaker.

H. R. Brunnemeyer, former adviser of JoDaviess County, estimates that 15 to 20 thousand tons of limestone were spread in that county. Other estimates are 35,000 tons for Winnebago County; Moultrie County, 3,000 tons; Washington County, 35,000 tons.

Radiant Life with Radiant Heat



RADIANT "HIGH TEST" KEROSENE
IS *unexcelled* FOR FARM USES

. . . ***dependable*** — it flows freely in gravity-fed units such as brooder stoves, incubators and refrigerators.

. . . ***pure*** — no "niggerheads" will form on wicks or jets because Radiant Kerosene is free of sulphur and other harmful materials.

. . . ***safe*** — its uniform distillation range and freedom from explosive "light ends" insures safety.

. . . ***economical*** — Radiant "High Test" Kerosene costs no more than ordinary kerosenes. It yields power, heat and light without waste.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY



SPECIAL HONOR WAS GIVEN TO ILLINOIS FARMERS WHO FOR TEN YEARS OR more have been keeping farm accounts. Part of the honored group, seated left to right are: John P. Hanna, Geneseo; E. D. Lawrence, Bloomington; M. L. Mosher, professor of farm management extension; J. V. Stevenson, Streator; and C. J. McCord, Newton. Standing, left to right are: M. File, Pocahontas; Kenneth Berry, Harrisburg; C. P. Mills, St. Joseph, and C. M. Smith, Eureka.

Farm and Home Week

By CAP MAST

"YOU'D have to be quintuplets to get around to all the sessions you'd like to attend," commented a Farm and Home Week visitor at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. And how well he spoke the truth can be verified by some 4000 Illinois farm folks who turned over the chores to mother, father, brother, sister, or the hired hand, while they took part in the Farm and Home Week programs, January 10-14.

Fully 300 separate sessions were included in the five day period of instruction and entertainment. "An attempt has been made to provide something of interest for every one attending," said R. R. Hudelson, assistant dean of the Agricultural College who was chairman of the committee on arrangements. Courses were so planned as to center on a particular subject on designated days, for the convenience of farmers whose interests were on one phase of farming. Monday was corn day; Monday and Tuesday, Illinois cooperative conference; Tuesday, horse day; Wednesday, beef cattle, hybrid corn, and farm accounts day; Thursday and Friday, rural electrification conference; Thursday, farm managers' day; and Friday, swine day.

If there was any doubt in the minds of Prof. H. C. M. Case, Head of the Agricultural Economics Department or any of his staff as to the interest that would be shown in the two-day cooperative conference, all fears were dispelled by the time the first session convened, for at that and practically all subsequent meetings, conference rooms were taxed to capacity with standing room only in many instances. The IAA was well represented in these conferences with Frank Gougler, Harrison Fahrnkopf, S. F. Russell, and Wilfred Shaw appearing on the programs.

Hybrid corn conferences continued to command a great deal of attention. Results of the 1937 performance tests announced by George H. Dungan, chief of crop production, showed that the five best hybrids outyielded the five best open-pollinated varieties by 12.5 bushels an acre. Thirty open-pollinated and 302 hybrids were tested on 21 fields in different sections of the state. It was estimated that probably 50 percent of Illinois corn acreage will be planted with hybrid seed this year.

Contestants in the ten-acre yield contest had a real race for top honors with Jake Berkes, DeKalb County, being awarded the championship over a record field of 39 entries. Gold medals were awarded by the Illinois Crop Improvement Association, sponsors of the contest, to 30 of the participants for producing more than 100 bushels of corn per acre.

Eight growers were awarded silver medals for producing between 90 and 100 bushels and only one received a bronze medal for producing between 80 and 90 bushels. Never before in the history of the event have more than four gold medals been awarded in one year.

Karl Wessbecker, a 17-year-old 4-H member of Logan County was made the "Corn King" of Illinois when his ten-ear sample was awarded the grand championship in the annual seed grain and utility corn show. His sample also scored highest in the junior classes of the show which gave him the additional title of "Corn Prince."

Illinois farmers who have cooperated with the University of Illinois in keeping farm accounts for a period of ten years or longer, were given special recognition during Farm and Home Week. Several of these men who have done an outstanding piece of work appeared on the Wednesday program. Included in this group were IAA directors C. M. Smith, 17th District, whose subject was "How I Used Farm Records to Build My Farm Business" and Chester McCord, 23rd District,

DR. H. C. M. CASE
He directed organization of the cooperative program.



DONALD KIRKPATRICK DELIVERED ED O'Neal's Farm and Home Week Address when O'Neal was detained in Washington.



H. P. RUSK, HEAD OF THE ANIMAL Husbandry Department, paid tribute to Illinois premier stockmen.



who spoke on "Making a Southeastern Illinois Farm Pay."

Illinois premier stockmen, numbering 30 whose animals won grand championship awards at State or National shows during the past year, were honor guests at the Stockmen's Banquet, Tuesday evening.

Subjects such as "Shall We Buy That Farm Now" and "What Can We Do About Tenancy Problems in Illinois" created a great deal of interest in the round table discussions and the Question Box hour of the agricultural economics program throughout the week.

In the rural electrification conference, G. W. Baxter, director of transportation department of the IAA, stated that 19.4 percent or 45,004 of the 231, 846 farms in Illinois are now served with electricity.

But not all the time was devoted to study.

Wednesday evening featured the Winter Festival, when Illinois farm folk made the George Huff Gymnasium fairly ring as they sang community songs, applauded the unique gymnastic program presented by university students, and participated in folk games of American neighbors.

Thursday night saw this same gymnasium converted into a theatre for the Annual Rural Music and Drama Tournament. A full evenings entertainment was provided by one-act plays, men's and mixed quartets, double quartets, ladies' trios, double trios, and a community orchestra.

General sessions with an outstanding speaker and a subject of interest to all Farm and Home Week visitors were on each days program. The weather, public health, world peace and the corn belt farmer were some of the topics discussed.

Donald Kirkpatrick, general counsel of the IAA and AFBF, addressed the Thursday general session in the absence of Edward A. O'Neal, president of the AFBF who was scheduled to speak on "The Farm Bureau of Today." Bringing the week's program to a close was the general session on Friday with Louis J. Taber, master National Grange as speaker.

Hybrid Corn

(Continued from page 14)

of December. Yields of hybrid corn this past season were up to 100 bu. an acre and more.

Blue prints are drawn for the Association's proposed new $25,000 seed house to be equipped with the latest machinery for drying, sorting, grading, cleaning, storing, treating, sacking, and storing hybrid seed corn. The site for the building has not yet been chosen. It is expected that the new bulding will be ready for next year's crop.

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Eleven hundred Peoria County Farm Bureau members participated in the ninth annual distribution of earnings by Peoria County Service Company, Peoria, December 21.

New all-time high marks in sales, income, and dividends were announced by Fred Pollock, manager. Patronage dividends totaled $28,500, or an average of $25.20 per member patron.

T. H. Wasson, president, expressed the appreciation of the board for the splendid increase in business. L. R. Marchant was the speaker.

C. R. Ford, nine years a director, retired. T. L. Maher of Brimfield succeeded him.



SPECIAL HONOR WAS GIVEN TO ILLINOIS FARMERS WHO FOR TEN YEARS OR more have been keeping farm accounts. Part of the honored group, seated left to right are: John P. Hanna, Geneseo; E. D. Lawrence, Bloomington; M. L. Mosher, professor of farm management extension; J. V. Stevenson, Streator; and C. J. McCord, Newton. Standing, left to right are: M. File, Pocahontas; Kenneth Berry, Harrisburg; C. P. Mills, St. Joseph, and C. M. Smith, Eureka.

Farm and Home Week

By CAP MAST

"YOU'D have to be quintuplets to get around to all the sessions you'd like to attend," commented a Farm and Home Week visitor at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. And how well he spoke the truth can be verified by some 4000 Illinois farm folks who turned over the chores to mother, father, brother, sister, or the hired hand, while they took part in the Farm and Home Week programs, January 10-14.

Fully 300 separate sessions were included in the five day period of instruction and entertainment. "An attempt has been made to provide something of interest for every one attending," said R. R. Hudelson, assistant dean of the Agricultural College who was chairman of the committee on arrangements. Courses were so planned as to center on a particular subject on designated days, for the convenience of farmers whose interests were on one phase of farming. Monday was corn day; Monday and Tuesday, Illinois cooperative conference; Tuesday, horse day; Wednesday, beef cattle, hybrid corn, and farm accounts day; Thursday and Friday, rural electrification conference; Thursday, farm managers' day; and Friday, swine day.

If there was any doubt in the minds of Prof. H. C. M. Case, Head of the Agricultural Economics Department or any of his staff as to the interest that would be shown in the two-day cooperative conference, all fears were dispelled by the time the first session convened, for at that and practically all subsequent meetings, conference rooms were taxed to capacity with standing room only in many instances. The IAA was well represented in these conferences with Frank Gougler, Harrison Fahrnkopf, S. F. Russell, and Wilfred Shaw appearing on the programs.

Hybrid corn conferences continued to command a great deal of attention. Results of the 1937 performance tests announced by George H. Dungan, chief of crop production, showed that the five best hybrids outyielded the five best open-pollinated varieties by 12.5 bushels an acre. Thirty open-pollinated and 302 hybrids were tested on 21 fields in different sections of the state. It was estimated that probably 50 percent of Illinois corn acreage will be planted with hybrid seed this year.

Contestants in the ten-acre yield contest had a real race for top honors with Jake Berkes, DeKalb County, being awarded the championship over a record field of 39 entries. Gold medals were awarded by the Illinois Crop Improvement Association, sponsors of the contest, to 30 of the participants for producing more than 100 bushels of corn per acre.

Eight growers were awarded silver medals for producing between 90 and 100 bushels and only one received a bronze medal for producing between 80 and 90 bushels. Never before in the history of the event have more than four gold medals been awarded in one year.

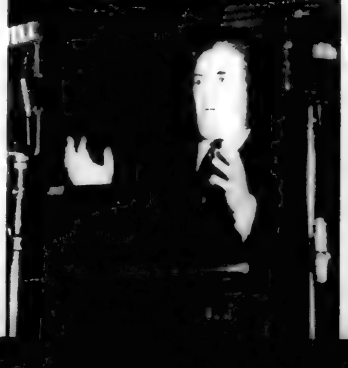
Karl Wessbecker, a 17-year-old 4-H member of Logan County was made the "Corn King" of Illinois when his ten-ear sample was awarded the grand championship in the annual seed grain and utility corn show. His sample also scored highest in the junior classes of the show which gave him the additional title of "Corn Prince."

Illinois farmers who have cooperated with the University of Illinois in keeping farm accounts for a period of ten years or longer, were given special recognition during Farm and Home Week. Several of these men who have done an outstanding piece of work appeared on the Wednesday program. Included in this group were IAA directors C. M. Smith, 17th District, whose subject was "How I Used Farm Records to Build My Farm Business" and Chester McCord, 23rd District,

DR. H. C. M. CASE
He directed organization of the cooperative program.



DONALD KIRKPATRICK DELIVERED ED O'Neal's Farm and Home Week Address when O'Neal was detained in Washington.



H. P. RUSK, HEAD OF THE ANIMAL Husbandry Department, paid tribute to Illinois premier stockmen.



who spoke on "Making a Southeastern Illinois Farm Pay."

Illinois premier stockmen, numbering 30 whose animals won grand championship awards at State or National shows during the past year, were honor guests at the Stockmen's Banquet, Tuesday evening.

Subjects such as "Shall We Buy That Farm Now" and "What Can We Do About Tenancy Problems in Illinois" created a great deal of interest in the round table discussions and the Question Box hour of the agricultural economics program throughout the week.

In the rural electrification conference, G. W. Baxter, director of transportation department of the IAA, stated that 19.4 percent or 45,004 of the 231, 846 farms in Illinois are now served with electricity.

But not all the time was devoted to study.

Wednesday evening featured the Winter Festival, when Illinois farm folk made the George Huff Gymnasium fairly ring as they sang community songs, applauded the unique gymnastic program presented by university students, and participated in folk games of American neighbors.

Thursday night saw this same gymnasium converted into a theatre for the Annual Rural Music and Drama Tournament. A full evenings entertainment was provided by one-act plays, men's and mixed quartets, double quartets, ladies' trios, double trios, and a community orchestra.

General sessions with an outstanding speaker and a subject of interest to all Farm and Home Week visitors were on each days program. The weather, public health, world peace and the corn belt farmer were some of the topics discussed.

Donald Kirkpatrick, general counsel of the IAA and AFBF, addressed the Thursday general session in the absence of Edward A. O'Neal, president of the AFBF who was scheduled to speak on "The Farm Bureau of Today." Bringing the week's program to a close was the general session on Friday with Louis J. Taber, master National Grange as speaker.

Hybrid Corn

(Continued from page 14)

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Farmers Mutual Has Best Year in History

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 26 — Geo. F. Tullock of Rockford, president of the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company reported to members at the 15th annual meeting here today total fire, windstorm and hail insurance in force of $174,695,541.00.

In the annual report submitted by Manager J. H. Kelker a marked improvement in fire loss experience during the year was noted. Income from premiums and policy fees totaled $625,089.45. Losses amounted to $195,899.92, commissions, adjustment, fire inspection and operating expense totaled $198,562.63 or a total expense of $394,462.55. Net above losses and expenses totaled $230,626.90 on the year's operations. Net income added to surplus $219,184.28. Assets at the close of the year were $733,265.05, and surplus $484,390.21.

During the year 1937 the company wrote the largest volume of growing crop hail insurance in its history or approximately $18,000,000.

To conform to the new insurance code for Illinois, the company on January 1, joined a licensed rating bureau and adopted standard rates on fire and windstorm insurance. Rates are now guaranteed on all except growing crop hail insurance. The contingency or assessment feature has been removed from all fire and wind insurance contracts.

Losses paid during the year were as follows: fire $151,124.70 (premium $291,086.95), windstorm loss $20,702.35 (premium $93,100.54), growing crop hail insurance $20,466.81 (premium $237,366.38).

Favorable weather conditions together with the company's continued campaign of fire prevention were cited by the management as the reason for unusually low losses.

A contest developed over the election of three directors to fill the vacancies created by the expiration of the terms of L. E. Lingenfelter, Ullin, Geo. Lenhart, Georgetown, and George F. Tullock, Rockford. The nominating committee brought in a report recommending the election of the same three directors. Albert Hayes, Chillicothe, E. E. Houghtby, Shabbona, and W. A. Dennis, Paris were nominated from the floor. At the election held in the afternoon Tullock, Hayes and Houghtby were chosen to fill the vacancies.

Resolutions (Contd.)

Selection of Delegates

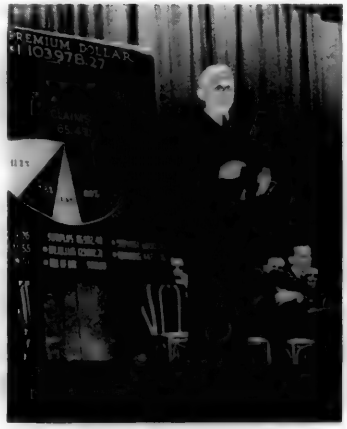
RESOLVED, that Sections 9 and 11 of Article I of the By-Laws of Illinois Agricultural Association be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 9. Delegates. The members of this Association in each county shall be represented in all meeting of the Association by voting delegates. The voting delegates from each county shall consist of the President of the County Farm Bureau in such county and one other voting delegate, together with one additional voting delegate for each five hundred (500) members in the county engaged in the production of agricultural products, or major fraction thereof. Voting delegates, other than the President of the County Farm Bureau, shall be elected from and by the members in good standing in such county engaged in the production of agricultural products, in connection with the annual meeting of the County Farm Bureau, except that the members present in such meeting may provide that such delegates shall be elected by the Board of Directors of the County Farm Bureau. Due notice of such election shall be given. The Vice-President of the County Farm Bureau shall serve as alternate for the President of the County Farm Bureau and alternates for the other delegates may be selected by the members or in such manner as the members may authorize. An officer of the County Farm Bureau shall furnish proper credentials to the delegates. The President of the County Farm Bureau shall serve as a delegate during his incumbency of such office and other voting delegates shall serve until the election and acceptance of their duly qualified successors.

The number of members engaged in the production of agricultural products in any county shall be determined by dividing the total number of dollars of membership dues (excluding dues of associate members) received from such county during the immediately preceding fiscal year of the Association by five, provided that in no case shall such number exceed the book membership of such county (excluding associate members), as recorded in the books of the Association at the close of such fiscal year.

Sec. 11. Voting by Delegates. The voting delegates from each county shall represent the members of the Association within such county and shall vote on all matters before the annual meeting or any special meeting of this Association including the election of directors and officers as herein provided. The delegates of any county shall be entitled to cast as many votes, jointly or divided equally between them, on any proposition including the election of directors and officers, as there are members engaged in the production of agricultural products in the county determined as provided in Section 9 hereof.

IAA Auto Insurance To Pay Greater Dividends



A. E. RICHARDSON

"The Company is in a strong financial condition."

A NEW dividend schedule to become effective April 1, 1938 with payment of a dividend of 10% on all auto insurance policies which have been in force continuously for 2½ years, and 20% on policies in force for a period of five years, was announced by President Earl C. Smith at the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co. held in the Elks Club Bldg., Springfield, Jan. 26.

This action, Mr. Smith explained, is predicated on the theory that as, if and when the premium on any kind of coverage or group of cars shall not be sufficient to provide and maintain the surplus at 75 per cent of the annual earned premium of the company, then the premium for such class or group shall be adjusted accordingly.

A careful study of the question as to the proper amount of surplus the company should maintain led to the conclusion by the directors and management that if the surplus of the company, aside from contingent reserves, was maintained at 75% of the annual earned premium, that amount would be adequate. Thus the average policyholder is required to contribute 20% of an annual premium for 2½ years and then 10% for 2½ years more. In five years he will have contributed 75% of the annual premium and thereafter he will receive a dividend of 20% of the premium.

The president's report revealed that accidents had gained in frequency from 18.8 of the policyholders in 1933 to 40% in 1937. Total premium written during the year was $1,186,367.50. Earned premium was $1,127,336.99 and total losses incurred were $734,699.48. The loss ratio for the company during the year was 65.2%. Operating expense was only 9.8% of earned premium which compares with 20 to 30% in the early days of the company.

At the close of the year there were 60,378 auto and truck policies in force, 2531 farmer employers liability policies, and 1705 4-H calf club policies. Assets totaled $1,684,993.20 and surplus $825,719.95.

Out of 24,197 claims filed during the year 1937, 23,875 were closed out by the end of the year. A reserve of $424,162 was set up to take care of claims not settled at Dec. 31, 1937.

Manager A. E. Richardson traced the 10 years history of the company citing the changes which had been brought about in motor cars, traffic conditions, speed of driving, number of accidents, laws affecting motorists, also the experience gained by the company in surveys to determine the cost of insurance in the different classifications and for cars of varying price range.

He asserted that "the policy of the board of directors in requiring proof of the adequacy of the loss reserve and a careful computation of the unearned premium reserve is one of the most important steps taken by them to assure the members of the Farm Bureau that the Company is in a strong financial condition."

Bond County Service Company returned $4,042.41 in preferred and patronage dividends at the annual meeting in Greenville, Dec. 18, following its first full year of operation.

Farmers Mutual Comes Out With New Fire—Windstorm Policy

Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company today announced a new fire and windstorm insurance policy with guaranteed rates, non-assessable, and participating.

The preliminary statement declares that under the new plan there is no contingent liability on the part of the policyholder as was true under the old plan, further there is no extra charge for inspection fee.

The new policy is hailed as an advance step to give greater protection to the policyholder. Rates are approximately the same as under the old assessment plan when bought on the five year advance payment basis.

Offers You . .

- ✓GUARANTEED RATES
- ✓NON-ASSESSABLE
- ✓LOW COST ON 5 YEAR BASIS
- ✓COOPERATIVE SETUP

NOW A BIGGER AND BETTER FIRE and windstorm insurance policy is available for Illinois farmers and Farm Bureau members . . . and all on a cooperative non-profit basis. The new policy is BIGGER AND BETTER because: (1) on the low cost five-year advance payment plan you pay practically the same as under the old assessment schedule BUT WITHOUT ANY CONTINGENT LIABILITY; (2) rates are guaranteed . . . there can't be any further assessment; (3) you still have a chance to share in dividends if a reduction in losses justifies such action.

For Further Details About The New Policy See the Agent in Your County Farm Bureau Office

Fire, Lightning, Windstorm, Cyclone, Tornado and Hail Policy

Expires Feb. 1, 1943

Property FARM

Amount, - - - - $5000.00

Premium, - - - - $150.00

No. 140823

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

•

ADDRESS ALL INQUIRIES TO HOME OFFICE AT 608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



READ YOUR POLICY

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE CO.

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Police Radio Aids In Controlling Rural Crime

• • • •

How You Can Help Your Police Officers Run Down Thieves and Other Law Breakers ----



THE END OF CRIME'S TRAIL
Tower-top view of the Pontiac State Penitentiary. The State Police radio tower near the prison walls stands as a symbol of justice and protection for law-abiding citizens — warning to criminals.

By F. ARTHUR CARNAHAM,
State Police Radio Operator, Pontiac

IT IS to the advantage of every citizen of Illinois, and especially farmers, that they realize we have one of the most up-to-date State Police Radio Systems now in operation. Simply knowing of its existence is not enough. They should utilize it.

The time element is extremely important in police work, and radio makes this time element, the shortest possible. Through radio, all Illinois State Police officers, and the greater majority of Sheriff's and City Police are notified immediately concerning a crime, whether it be a bank robbery or the theft of chickens, hogs, or cattle. This means that all of these law enforcing agencies will be on the lookout for the criminals from that time on.

An important point is definite information concerning the description of the criminals, car used, license, and direction of travel.

The procedure for notifying the radio system is varied depending upon the location of the crime. It will always be quickest to notify the nearest State Police Headquarters. They are located at Sterling, Elgin, Chicago, Blue Island, Joliet, Pontiac, Rock Island, Peoria, Springfield, Champaign, Collinsville, Effingham, and DuQuoin. The next best is to notify one of the city or county radio stations which are in direct contact with the State Radio system. Third best is to notify your local authorities, city or county. However, in doing this ALWAYS insist that they IMMEDIATELY notify the nearest State Police Radio Station.

The State Police are not trying to interfere with the local police in their duties, but are merely trying to co-operate with them to the fullest extent. Any city or county police system which fails to co-operate with the state system is simply denying the people of the community this great added protection, made possible by our present Governor Henry Horner.

It is hard for local police to cope with the modern criminal with his high-powered cars and trucks. They are often out of his jurisdiction before he has time to act. State police are not hampered with city and county boundary lines. Even state lines are eliminated with Radio on the job to broadcast the news of an escaping criminal across the line.

There are seven 1000 watt stations located throughout the state broadcasting on 1610 kilocycles, as follows: Chicago, northeast; Sterling, northwest; Pontiac, northcentral; Macomb, west; Springfield, the control station, central; Effingham, southcentral; and DuQuoin, south. Chicago, Springfield, and DuQuoin are open 24 hours daily. The other four stations operate from 8 AM to 10 or 12 PM and are subject to call at any time in case of an emergency.

Besides the Radio stations operated by the state there are several county and city stations which handle traffic directly with the State system. These include: Rockford City Police, LaSalle county Sheriff's office at Ottawa, DeWitt county Sheriff's office at Clinton, Macon county Sheriff's office at Decatur, Urbana City Police, and Peoria City Police. Undoubtedly others will be added from time to time. The System also has direct contact with all neighboring states, and through these states, with all others that have radio systems.

WEAPONS IN THE WAR AGAINST CRIME
Microphone, control console, transmitters and receivers are tools with which police fight modern criminals who roam rural highways in high-powered cars and trucks.



THE TOWER IS AN ANTENNA
The 329 foot steel tower rests on three porcelain insulators. They are the steel-banded objects between the steel-work and the concrete base and carry the tower's full weight.



"CALLING WQPP — CALLING WQPP!"
When call letters of the Pontiac station flash—another crime has been committed. Each of seven stations is equipped with sound proof, air-conditioned operating rooms for the protection of delicate radio instruments.



George Washington — Farmer

"FIRST in better farming, first in love of farm life and first to vision a nation grown from the soil." Such is the estimate of one author of George Washington as a farmer.

A visitor to Mt. Vernon in 1785 said that his host's "greatest pride is to be the first farmer in America. He is quite a Cincinnatus."

George Washington inherited an estate of 2600 acres in 1754 when his older brother Lawrence died. The tract was located in lower Virginia, described as "a high, dry and healthy country 300 miles by water from the sea." The history of Mt. Vernon begins in 1674 when Lord Culpepper conveyed to Nicholas Spencer and Lieutenant-Colonel John Washington 5,000 acres of land "situated and being within the said territory in the county of Stafford in the freshes of the Pottomocke River and . . . bounded betwixt two Creeks." John Washington's half was left to his son Lawrence, and, by Lawrence's will, it was left to his daughter Mildred. She sold it to the father of George, who, by his will, left it to his son Lawrence, with a reversion to George should Lawrence die without issue.

The original house was built about 1740, and the place was named Mount Vernon by Lawrence, in honor of Admiral Vernon, under whom he had served at Carthagena. After the death of Lawrence, the estate of 2600 acres came under Washington's management, and from 1754 it was his home, as it had been practically even in his brother's life.

Twice Washington materially enlarged the house at Mount Vernon, the first time in 1760 and the second in 1785, and a visitor reports, what his host must have told him, that "it's a pity he did not build a new one at once, for it cost him nearly as much to repair the old one."

George Washington by his own admission loved the farm. "Agriculture has ever been the favorite amusement of my life," he said. "The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better pleased I am with them; insomuch, that I can find nowhere so great satisfaction as in those innocent and useful pursuits."

On one occasion he said: "My countrymen are too much used to corn blades and corn shucks; and have too little knowledge of the profit of grass lands."

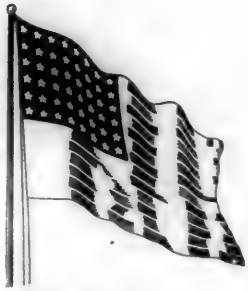
In that day destructive farming was the rule; soil conservation was unknown. Discussing the question further in 1791 he said: "The aim of the farmers in this country (if they can be called farmers) is, not to make the most they can from the land, which, is or has been cheap, but the most of the labour, which is dear; the consequence of which has been much ground has been scratched over and none cultivated or improved as it ought to have been; whereas a farmer in England, where land is dear, and labour cheap, finds it to his interest to improve and cultivate highly; that he may reap large crops from a small quantity of ground. That the last is the true, and the first an erroneous policy, I will readily grant; but it requires time to conquer bad habits, and hardly anything short of necessity is able to



accomplish it. That necessity is approaching by pretty rapid strides.

"A piece of land is cut down, and kept under constant cultivation, first in tobacco, and then in Indian corn (two very exhausting plants), until it will yield scarcely anything; a second piece is cleared, and treated in the same manner; and then a third and so on, until probably there is but little more to clear. When this happens, the owner finds himself reduced to the choice of one of three things — either to recover the land he has ruined, to accomplish which, he has perhaps neither the skill, the industry, nor the means; or to retire beyond the mountains; or to substitute quantity for quality, in order to raise something. The latter has been generally adopted, and, with the assistance of horses, he scratches over much ground, and seeds it, to very little purpose."

Like all other planters in lower Virginia in Colonial times, George Washington's crop was first tobacco, and more tobacco; but from the first this one-crop system displeased him, originally, per-



haps, because his land was not of the best quality for this crop; but more because of its effect on the soil, the special labor requirements, and the complications of its marketing. He was one of the first large planters to diversify his crops. Still, in 1759, he made 37,000 pounds of tobacco and in 1763 almost 90,000 pounds; but by 1773 it had fallen to 5,000 pounds, and it was never a main crop thereafter, though he continued to raise a small quantity down to 1789.

Wheat became his substitute as the chief crop; and, in spite of other plants, so remained. In 1769 he sold 6,246 bushels, but later he milled the wheat himself and sold the flour. Most of his flour went ultimately to the West Indies; and from it the greatest part of the farm revenue probably came. He experimented widely in its culture, tried various ways to prevent rust or the Hessian fly from spoiling the crop, tried various plows, and made a plow on his own plan. He also invented a barrel drill. He estimated the proper time to begin reaping and the progress of the cradlers, invested in threshing machines and had a threshing floor in his new round barn instead of outside as was the accepted custom.

Besides wheat he raised other grains — corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, which last was also plowed under as a fertilizer. But these were mainly for domestic consumption. Corn gave him much trouble, and his land, not being especially fertile, was not favorable for the crop. At times he had to purchase corn to make up the quantity necessary for the slaves' food allowance. The plantation was almost self-sustaining, for he cultivated hay crops of various varieties, including alfalfa which he called lucerne, and more common vegetables — roots

(Continued on page 31)

Police Radio Aids In Controlling Rural Crime

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How You Can Help Your Police Officers Run Down Thieves and Other Law Breakers ----



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IT IS to the advantage of every citizen of Illinois, and especially farmers, that they realize we have one of the most up-to-date State Police Radio Systems now in operation. Simply knowing of its existence is not enough. They should utilize it.

The time element is extremely important in police work, and radio makes this time element, the shortest possible. Through radio, all Illinois State Police officers, and the greater majority of Sheriff's and City Police are notified immediately concerning a crime, whether it be a bank robbery or the theft of chickens, hogs, or cattle. This means that all of these law enforcing agencies will be on the lookout for the criminals from that time on.

An important point is definite information concerning the description of the criminals, car used, license, and direction of travel.

The procedure for notifying the radio system is varied depending upon the location of the crime. It will always be quickest to notify the nearest State Police Headquarters. They are located at Sterling, Elgin, Chicago, Blue Island, Joliet, Pontiac, Rock Island, Peoria, Springfield, Champaign, Collinsville, Effingham, and DuQuoin. The next best is to notify one of the city or county radio stations which are in direct contact with the State Radio system. Third best is to notify your local authorities, city or county. However, in doing this ALWAYS insist that they IMMEDIATELY notify the nearest State Police Radio Station.

The State Police are not trying to interfere with the local police in their duties, but are merely trying to co-operate with them to the fullest extent. Any city or county police system which fails to co-operate with the state system is simply denying the people of the community this great added protection, made possible by our present Governor Henry Horner.

It is hard for local police to cope with the modern criminal with his high-powered cars and trucks. They are often out of his jurisdiction before he has time to act. State police are not hampered with city and county boundary lines. Even state lines are eliminated with Radio on the job to broadcast the news of an escaping criminal across the line.

There are seven 1000 watt stations located throughout the state broadcasting on 1610 kilocycles, as follows: Chicago, northeast; Sterling, northwest; Pontiac, northcentral; Macomb, west; Springfield, the control station, central; Effingham, southcentral; and DuQuoin, south. Chicago, Springfield, and DuQuoin are open 24 hours daily. The other four stations operate from 8 AM to 10 or 12 PM and are subject to call at any time in case of an emergency.

Besides the Radio stations operated by the state there are several county and city stations which handle traffic directly with the State system. These include: Rockford City Police, LaSalle county Sheriff's office at Ottawa, DeWitt county Sheriff's office at Clinton, Macon county Sheriff's office at Decatur, Urbana City Police, and Peoria City Police. Undoubtedly others will be added from time to time. The System also has direct contact with all neighboring states, and through these states, with all others that have radio systems.

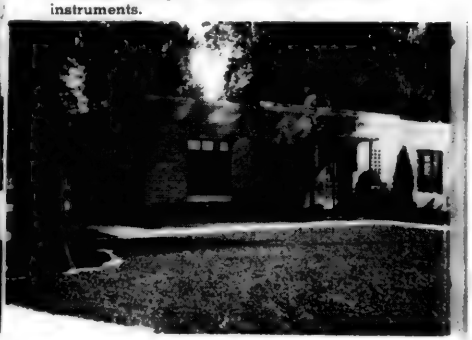
THE TOWER IS AN ANTENNA
The 329 foot steel tower rests on three porcelain insulators. They are the steel-banded objects between the steel-work and the concrete base and carry the tower's full weight.



WEAPONS IN THE WAR AGAINST CRIME
Microphone, control console, transmitters and receivers are tools with which police fight modern criminals who roam rural highways in high-powered cars and trucks.



"CALLING WQPP — CALLING WQPP!"
When call letters of the Pontiac station flash—another crime has been committed. Each of seven stations is equipped with sound proof, air-conditioned operating rooms for the protection of delicate radio instruments.



George Washington — Farmer

• • •

"FIRST in better farming, first in love of farm life and first to vision a nation grown from the soil." Such is the estimate of one author of George Washington as a farmer.

A visitor to Mt. Vernon in 1785 said that his host's "greatest pride is to be the first farmer in America. He is quite a Cincinnatus."

George Washington inherited an estate of 2600 acres in 1754 when his older brother Lawrence died. The tract was located in lower Virginia, described as "a high, dry and healthy country 300 miles by water from the sea." The history of Mt. Vernon begins in 1674 when Lord Culpepper conveyed to Nicholas Spencer and Lieutenant-Colonel John Washington 5,000 acres of land "situated and being within the said territory in the county of Stafford in the freshes of the Pottomocke River and . . . bounded betwixt two Creeks." John Washington's half was left to his son Lawrence, and, by Lawrence's will, it was left to his daughter Mildred. She sold it to the father of George, who, by his will, left it to his son Lawrence, with a reversion to George should Lawrence die without issue.

The original house was built about 1740, and the place was named Mount Vernon by Lawrence, in honor of Admiral Vernon, under whom he had served at Carthagena. After the death of Lawrence, the estate of 2600 acres came under Washington's management, and from 1754 it was his home, as it had been practically even in his brother's life.

Twice Washington materially enlarged the house at Mount Vernon, the first time in 1760 and the second in 1785, and a visitor reports, what his host must have told him, that "it's a pity he did not build a new one at once, for it cost him nearly as much to repair the old one."

George Washington by his own admission loved the farm. "Agriculture has ever been the favorite amusement of my life," he said. "The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better pleased I am with them; insomuch, that I can find nowhere so great satisfaction as in those innocent and useful pursuits."

On one occasion he said: "My countrymen are too much used to corn blades and corn shucks; and have too little knowledge of the profit of grass lands."

In that day destructive farming was the rule; soil conservation was unknown. Discussing the question further in 1791 he said: "The aim of the farmers in this country (if they can be called farmers) is, not to make the most they can from the land, which, is or has been cheap, but the most of the labour, which is dear; the consequence of which has been much ground has been scratched over and none cultivated or improved as it ought to have been; whereas a farmer in England, where land is dear, and labour cheap, finds it to his interest to improve and cultivate highly; that he may reap large crops from a small quantity of ground. That the last is the true, and the first an erroneous policy, I will readily grant; but it requires time to conquer bad habits, and hardly anything short of necessity is able to



accomplish it. That necessity is approaching by pretty rapid strides

"A piece of land is cut down, and kept under constant cultivation, first in tobacco, and then in Indian corn (two very exhausting plants), until it will yield scarcely anything; a second piece is cleared, and treated in the same manner; and then a third and so on, until probably there is but little more to clear. When this happens, the owner finds himself reduced to the choice of one of three things — either to recover the land he has ruined, to accomplish which, he has perhaps neither the skill, the industry, nor the means; or to retire beyond the mountains; or to substitute quantity for quality, in order to raise something. The latter has been generally adopted, and, with the assistance of horses, he scratches over much ground, and seeds it, to very little purpose."

Like all other planters in lower Virginia in Colonial times, George Washington's crop was first tobacco, and more tobacco; but from the first this one-crop system displeased him, originally, perhaps, because his land was not of the best quality for this crop; but more because of its effect on the soil, the special labor requirements, and the complications of its marketing. He was one of the first large planters to diversify his crops. Still, in 1759, he made 37,000 pounds of tobacco and in 1763 almost 90,000 pounds; but by 1773 it had fallen to 5,000 pounds, and it was never a main crop thereafter, though he continued to raise a small quantity down to 1789.



Wheat became his substitute as the chief crop; and, in spite of other plants, so remained. In 1769 he sold 6,246 bushels, but later he milled the wheat himself and sold the flour. Most of his flour went ultimately to the West Indies; and from it the greatest part of the farm revenue probably came. He experimented widely in its culture, tried various ways to prevent rust or the Hessian fly from spoiling the crop, tried various plows, and made a plow on his own plan. He also invented a barrel drill. He estimated the proper time to begin reaping and the progress of the cradlers, invested in threshing machines and had a threshing floor in his new round barn instead of outside as was the accepted custom.

Besides wheat he raised other grains - corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, which last was also plowed under as a fertilizer. But these were mainly for domestic consumption. Corn gave him much trouble, and his land, not being especially fertile, was not favorable for the crop. At times he had to purchase corn to make up the quantity necessary for the slaves' food allowance. The plantation was almost self-sustaining, for he cultivated hay crops of various varieties, including alfalfa which he called lucerne, and more common vegetables — roots

(Continued on page 57)



Abraham Lincoln

At the left is a heretofore unpublished picture of Abraham Lincoln. (A reprint of this picture suitable for framing will be sent on receipt of 20c in stamps.)

It is the artist's conception of how the President appeared after a trip behind the lines of the Union Army in Virginia early in the Civil War. The Union Army had met one discouraging defeat after another by General Lee, the Confederate commander. Finally President Lincoln relieved General Joseph Hooker of his command of the Army of the Potomac and gave it to General George G. Meade. General Meade later pursued Lee with such vigor that he forced the Confederates to turn and fight at Gettysburg. The battle resulted in a decisive victory for the Federal troops.

In this picture Lincoln is seen as a discouraged man. He had paused to rest in a cabin near the battle lines and was thinking over his tremendous responsibilities, wondering perhaps whether he had made a wise choice in putting Meade in command.

Auditing Association Meets

Springfield, Illinois, Jan. 26. — How 14 years of careful, systematic audits have contributed to the success of the cooperative movement among Illinois farmers was related here today to 500 directors and managers of cooperatives who attended the 15th annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association.

Manager Fred E. Ringham of Chicago reported that a total of 431 audits were completed for the 342 member cooperatives.

"Through the auditing service, farmers' investments in cooperative business ventures have been safeguarded, and information has been made available to managers and directors as a basis for planning budgets, formulating policies and controlling operating practices," Ringham said. "Such a service is essential for success under the complicated and highly-competitive conditions that confront business today."

Based on conservative estimates, the amount of business transacted by the companies audited by the Association last year totals at least fifty million dollars per year, Ringham reported. The Association has six full-time senior auditors assisted by extra auditors during the rush periods. Branch offices are maintained at Springfield, Galesburg and Champaign. Member organizations include County Farm Bureaus, County Home Bureaus, cooperative farmers' elevators, livestock marketing associations, cooperative creameries and milk producers' associations, farm supply companies, mutual insurance companies and others.

"The Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association has contributed much to the success of most of the successful farmers' co-operatives in the state," J. H. Lloyd, State Director of Agriculture said.

The Illinois Cooperative Act was amended in 1931 to permit the dissolution of cooperatives that failed to submit annual reports to the state department. There is need for another amendment which would

(Continued on page 33)

G. Washington

(Continued from page 29)

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The popular conception is that George Washington was primarily a planter. This is not true. He was an extensive livestock raiser for that time. The estate carried large herds of cattle, including the oxen that did the plowing, harrowing and other heavy work. A dairy was operated separately from the farms, but this barely furnished enough butter for home use. He had a very substantial flock of sheep and a great many hogs that were allowed to run at large in the woodland. In 1799 his manager valued his entire livestock at nearly $35,000.

It required approximately 300 people to operate Washington's estate, most of whom were slaves who were treated kindly by their master.

Washington believed in making the farm pay its way. He was practical. One of his standing orders to the farm manager was to "buy nothing you can make within yourselves." Most of the things the plantation could not produce were ordered yearly from Great Britain, and after the annual delivery of the bills, the estate could look for little outside help. Nearly everything was bought in yearly supplies. The system compelled each plantation to be a little world unto itself.

Washington was always land hungry. He added various tracts to the original estate until before his death he owned some 8,000 acres divided into five farms and woodlands. He also carried on fisheries, a ferry and a flour mill attached to his holdings.

Washington, the planter, was born to the single crop system of farming, tobacco. The rank growth of this plant soon exhausted the land and compelled abandonment of the worked lands and clearings of new fields to be in turn subjected to nature's ravages. Destructive farming was the rule; conservation was unknown.

Washington was far ahead of his time as a farmer. He recognized the national danger in continual soil depletion and abandonment. While he was practical, he was also interested in everything new in agriculture. His diaries are full of his experiments; tests of plowing and ditching; tests of a variety of seeds in various soils and combination of fertilizers; tests of treatment of seeds before planting. He was a horticulturist and was familiar with grafting on apple trees. He carried on breeding experiments with his livestock, and was interested in new inventions to lighten farm labor.

Most of Washington's interest in farming was developed after his service in the war, although at that time he deplored the necessity of being away from his plantation. While in the army he wrote: "To speak within bounds, ten thousand pounds (approximately $50,000) will not compensate the losses I might have avoided by being at home and attending a little to my own concerns."

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To a contemporary farmer he wrote: "I think with you that the life of the husbandman of all others is most delectable. It is honorable, it is amusing, and, with judicious management, it is profitable. To see plants rise from the earth and flourish by the superior skill and bounty of the laborer fills a contemplative mind with ideas which are more easy to be conceived than expressed."

George Washington corresponded a great deal with an English agricultural expert. He wrote numerous letters to Arthur Young, a well-known English countryman. In 1794 he said: "I know of no pursuit in which more real and important services can be rendered any country, than by improving its agriculture — its breeds of useful animals — and other branches of a husbandman's cares; nor can I conceive any plan more conducive to this end than the one you have introduced for bringing to view the actual state of them in all parts of the Kingdom.

"For the sake of humanity, it is devoutly to be wished, that the manly employment of agriculture, and the humanizing benefit of commerce, would supersede the waste of war, and the rage of conquest; that the swords might be turned into ploughshares, the spears into pruning hooks, and, as the Scriptures express it, 'the Nations learn war' no more."

While in that day farming was a scattered enterprise with many large undeveloped estates, Washington believed in organization of farmers. In 1797 he said: "I have endeavored both in a public and private character to encourage the establishment of Boards of Agriculture in this country, but hitherto in vain: . . . Since the first establishment of the National Board of Agriculture in Great Britain, I have considered it as one of the most valuable institutions of modern times, and conducted with so much ability and zeal as it appears to be under the auspices of Sir John Sinclair, must be productive of great advantages to the nation and to mankind in general."



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The Other Half of the Farm Problem

Dr. Louis H. Bean Shows Interdependence Between Farm and City — 100 Per Cent More Industrial Activity Needed, He Says

"THE Other Half of the Farm Problem," is to increase the purchasing power of the low income groups in the cities.

This is the message brought to the IAA convention January 28 under the above title by Dr. Louis H. Bean, economic adviser of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Dr. Bean's talk was a brilliant exposition, supported by statistical facts, of the interdependence between farm and city. His talk was a plea also that organized farmers and their leaders broaden their outlook and co-operate in plans for greater industrial production, lower industrial prices, and better wages for the underpaid and underprivileged laborer in the city who draws only from $35 to $75 per month on the average the year 'round.

Bean reviewed a recent survey which showed that families with incomes of only $450 to $850 a year spend $40 out of each $100 increase in income for food. Similarly an increase of $100 in the income of families who get only $850 to $1250 a year would add $25 to $30 in food expenditures.

Need Fuller Employment

"Every farm organization," Dr. Bean said, "could well afford to have its leaders devote a substantial part of their time not only to the problem of economic well being and security in the average farm home but also to the ways and means of getting more industrial production, fuller employment, more wage earnings, greater economic security for city wage earners. These are the two important parts of the farmers' problem — neither of which can be neglected."

The speaker expressed the view that there is a vast amount of under-consumption in America among the low income groups. Some effort has been made, he pointed out, by the AAA to distribute surplus farm products to those on relief without curtailing usual consumption, "but the funds available for this sound purpose are small compared with the amount of under-consumption that probably exists.

"I have already pointed out that as far as the unemployed without income are concerned, surplus farm production given away free will not increase consumption, for jobs and incomes are necessary to pay for the processing, transportation, and distribution costs which in the aggregate bulk larger than the farmers' price for the raw material. Increased consumption among the low income groups would help a great deal, but here too, the real need is for more income, which in turn depends on fuller employment and better wages . . . . Recent information collected for thousands of families shows that most families in city, village and farm now spend for food between 27 and 43 per cent of the money that goes for all living expenses. This constitutes the largest single item in the family budget."

Too Much Spread

Bean supported the contention of Mayor LaGuardia of New York the previous night that the farmer gets too small a percentage of the consumers' food dollar. For instance, the economist asserted, "a 10 cent loaf of bread has in it more than eight cents of costs other than the cost of wheat, and a dollar shirt has in it more than 80 cents of costs other than the cost of raw cotton . . . . The failure of many city people to understand these facts brought farmers a great deal of criticism . . . . Food costs in 1937, even with the advance in prices, took a smaller share of the average employed workers earnings than in 1929.

"In 1929 a typical food budget required 35 per cent of annual earnings, in 1937 only 30 per cent, and after paying for the food bill the average employed worker in 1937 had nearly as much money left for other living costs as he had in 1929 . . . . The average employed worker in 1937 really had a larger purchasing power in terms of goods and services than in 1929. The real difficulty was in the fact that in the first part of 1937 we still had over six to seven million people unemployed and on relief. These millions needed jobs a hundred times more than they needed cheap food.

"No one really benefits from low food prices that mean reduced farmer purchasing power for goods made by city workers. Many processors are inclined to oppose the basic principle of the ever-normal granary program. That basic principle is a more even flow of farm products through the hands of processors and to the markets at prices that would fluctuate much less than they have in the past.

"A proposal to regularize the supply of farm products immediately suggests the avoidance of large surpluses at low prices and this immediately raises opposition on the part of some people because we have been taught that large volume at low prices means greater consumption. Some times and for some commodities this is true. It is particularly true for industrial products but not for those farm products for which the annual consumption is by habit rather stable as it is in the case of wheat, cotton, potatoes, and other farm products.

"Processors are interested in large volume but the gains due to large volume are often offset by losses due to falling prices and reduced purchasing power of producers and other groups . . . . Over the past 15 years for example, the processors of cotton would have gained from greater stability in the price of cotton and the volume going to market. The reason is that cotton goods manufacturers tend to lose more when they process only five million bales than they gain when they process seven million bales; and they lose more when the price of cotton declines five cents per pound than they gain when the price rises five cents per pound.

Packers Would Benefit

"The meat packing industry also would benefit from more stable farm production and farm prices for they too, tend to lose more in years of a given price decline than they are able to make in a year of rising prices."

Bean expressed the opinion that this country needs fully 100 per cent more industrial activity if unemployment is to disappear and farm prices and farm incomes restored. The fact that we had parity prices for farm products early in 1937, he said, was due largely to the 1934 and 1936 droughts which resulted in small crops. "If we had had normal crops, parity prices even under the improved industrial conditions of early 1937 would not have been possible.

"Increased industrial production with

the benefit of lower production costs passed on to farmers in lower prices of the things they buy and in lower costs of living in the cities is therefore the realistic supplement to the farmers efforts to attain parity prices through the regularization of farm production."

The four broad sources of further progress toward parity farm income presented by Mr. Bean to make up the present deficit of $1,500,000,000 are: (1) Congressional appropriation which is not feasible; (2) restoration of our foreign markets, particularly for wheat, pork products, and cotton; (3) lowering of agricultural production costs; and (4) reducing the size of the farm population. If production costs are to be cut by lowering the prices of goods and services used in farm production an increase in industrial activity is a basic necessity. And if farm production costs are to be reduced by greater yields, more efficient feeding and more power machinery it would result in a still greater surplus of farm population. This would require more industrial activity, more jobs in the cities, so that both city unemployment and surplus farm labor may be absorbed.

Members of the Association may secure a copy of Dr. Bean's complete address by writing the Department of Information, IAA 608 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago.

TALENT NIGHT

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 26: — A variety show that would have been a credit to a Rudy Vallee was presented here tonight by a dozen Illinois farm youths before an audience of 1500 Farm Bureau folks who are attending the 23rd annual convention of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The program consisted of numbers by the Sangamon county 4-H Club orchestra; piano accordian solos by Harriett Reimer, Lake county and Glenn Martin, Livingston county; an oration, "New Frontiers," delivered by Alfred Ruwe, member of Future Farmers of America, Logan county; impersonations by Glade Faber, Bureau county; a one act play, "The Roar of a Twist," directed by Allie Gibson, presented by the Blair Farm Bureau Community Unit, Randolph county; a reading by Mary Emma Hansen, 4-H Club member, McDonough county.

Dr. William Dern, Cincinnati, Ohio, evoked roar after roar of laughter in spite of the fact that his subject was "It's No Laughing Matter" and did not crack a smile.

Frank F. Gingrich, IAA director of young peoples' activities and chairman of the talent night committee, was master of ceremonies. C. H. Becker, Illinois Farm Supply Company, ably conducted the crowd in several roof-raising songs. Others on the talent committee were C. M. Seagraves and Cap Mast, both with the IAA.

Talent Night, an innovation with the 23rd annual meeting of the IAA, was well received and many believe that it should be continued.



A NEW RACE — SKILLED DRIVERS!

The 16 finalists in the State Skilled Drivers contest are the outstanding few representing nearly 2000 rural young folks who entered 42 county contests. County winners vied for district honors in practical driving tests.

Auditing Association

(Continued from page 31)

allow strict enforcement of the Act, the agriculture director believes.

Officers of the Association are as follows: Jesse L. Beery, Cerro Gordo, president; R. H. Voorhees, Jerseyville, vice-president; George E. Metzger, Chicago, secretary; R. A. Cowles, Bloomington, treasurer; Paul W. Harker, Trivoli; W. J. Swayer, Gurnee; Burton Leamon, Olney. R. H. Voorhees and Paul W. Harker, whose terms transpired, were reelected.

Manager Fred E. Ringham who has been with the Association for the past 14 years will leave Feb. 1 to become Secretary of the St. Louis Bank for Cooperatives in the Farm Credit Administration.

The appointment of Clifford E. Strand, Chicago, certified public accountant, to succeed Mr. Ringham, was announced. Strand was born 36 years ago on a McKean county, Pennsylvania, farm. He received a bachelor of science degree in commerce from the University of Valparaiso, Indiana, in 1925. Since 1925 he has been a practicing C.P.A. in Chicago.

George Chapman Passes

George M. Chapman, 65, president of the White County Farm Bureau died at his home Thursday, January 20, 1938, after a brief illness. A familiar figure in Farm Bureau activities and a man to whom many went for advice, he will be missed by his associates.

In October, 1933 he was elected president of the White County Farm Bureau and until his resignation in 1936 ably handled the many duties required of him. Mr. Chapman was also on the Board of the Wabash Valley Service Company and served as treasurer for six years.

SKILLED DRIVERS

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 28: — An unassuming, slender farm youth, Stephen Paydon of Kendall county, was selected here today as the most skilled motor vehicle operator of more than 1800 rural young folks who competed earlier in 42 county contests sponsored by the IAA safety department.

County elimination contests were written examinations open to members of the local skilled drivers clubs. Points stressed in the quizzes were history of transportation, accident statistics, rules of the road, knowledge of accident causes, nomenclature of the automobile, functions of its principal parts and the social significance of the auto.

Winners of county contests entered congressional district driving tests supervised by Illinois Highway Maintenance Police. With a policeman at his side, each driver was instructed to start, stop, drive in traffic, turn around and park his car. The auto was also inspected. Each driver was graded on his performance, attitude and perfection of his vehicle.

The state contest for congressional district winners was a stiff written quiz. Champion Paydon's paper was the only perfect one. Other contestants were not scored.

Congressional district winners in the 1937 skilled drivers' contest were Clarence Aavang, McHenry county, 11th; Stephen Paydon, Kendall, 12th; Paul Virtue, Ogle, 13th; C. W. Ramsey, Mercer, 14th; Eugene Mittleberg, Adams, 15th; Betty French, Marshall-Putnam, 16th; Richard Dillion, Livingston, 17th; Willard Viall, Kankakee, 18th; Joe Durflinger, Macon, 19th; Ronald Gordley, Brown, 20th; Marjorie Williams, Macoupin, 21st; James Smith, Bond, 22nd; Norval D. Reeter, Fayette, 23rd; Howard Colclasure, Clay, 24th; Kathryn Maes, Jackson, 25th.

One person has said that the chicken is the most useful of all farm animals because "you can eat it before it is born and eat it after it is dead."

EDITORIAL

Ho Hum!

IN a leading editorial entitled "No More Gushers," the Saturday Evening Post (Dec. 4, '37) gives its official okeh to production control in the crude oil industry, made effective by the cooperation of government. Government oil proration, the Post emphasizes, is defensible because it conserves a valuable natural resource and produces more oil than would be the case with unrestricted competition.

So far so good. Every fair-minded person will subscribe to this theory. But the real reason oil proration laws were enacted was to prevent overproduction from wrecking the price level, the same object farmers have in mind in demanding surplus control legislation.

All the arguments advanced by the Post to defend control of production and price in the oil industry can be used to support production and marketing control in agriculture even to the point of conservation, for soil fertility is a valuable natural resource. Yet this publication has been most bitter in attacking the efforts of farmers to prevent cut-throat competition in producing basic farm crops from mining the soil and demoralizing farm prices.

By what mental gymnastics, the Post can justify oil proration and condemn farm crop adjustment is beyond comprehension. The inconsistency of this editorial and attitude is typical of many critics of crop surplus control. Production and price control in every other industry except agriculture seems to be considered good business practice. It's only wrong when farmers attempt it.

The Age Of Propaganda

GOING through some old files the other day, we ran across a folder full of literature and news clippings of propaganda agencies that have passed out of existence.

We were reminded that five years ago the so-called American Federation of Business sponsored largely by the grain trade and other middlemen groups were stumping the state in the hope of discrediting cooperative marketing and the Farm Bureau. This agency fizzled out like many of its predecessors and today appears to be dead and buried.

Another abortive effort to turn farmers against their best interests was made by the "Farmers' Independence Council," an offshoot of another has been, the Liberty League. The Council seems to have passed on, too.

It's an old trick for a trade group that wants to mould farmer opinion in the "right" channels, to create a paper organization with a misleading name and get someone with an R. F. D. address to front for it. Cooperation of the friendly newspaper is easily arranged, the propaganda mill starts grinding, and presently the air and the mails are full of words.

Farmers have seen many such organizations come and go. But there seems to be no end of them. This is an age of propaganda. At this moment a new one is probably emerging ready to battle for the rights and privileges — mostly privileges — of this, that, or the other established method or institution. The rank and file of business men are easy prey to propagandists and job seekers.

Next time you read of a new organization set up to "educate" the farmer and save him from regimentation or something equally as heinous, don't get excited. Take it easy. It won't last. They never do.

Those Processing Taxes

FOLLOWING a recent exhaustive study of processing taxes levied on farm products under the original Triple A act, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics concludes *"that there is little evidence to indicate that the processors of any of the commodities upon which the processing taxes were levied bore any appreciable proportion of these taxes, with the possible exception of certain corn and tobacco products.*

"In most cases," it was pointed out, "the evidence seems to be conclusive that the tax was passed on to consumers in the form of higher prices, or was taken from the price which otherwise would have been paid for the raw material, or was shifted partly in each of these directions."

The study shows that margins obtained by the processors increased either immediately before or at the time of the imposition of the taxes, by amounts about equivalent to or greater than the respective taxes, and decreased by like amounts upon removal of the taxes.

This conclusion by an impartial fact-finding agency which has been quoted and lauded on numerous occasions by opponents of crop adjustment is noteworthy. It supports the contentions of farmers who generally believe that the processors had no right to the processing taxes retained as a "wind-fall" by the Supreme Court decision.

Reduce The Industrial Tariff

COL. FRANK KNOX, editor of the *Chicago News* is to be warmly commended for his recent candid address at Cleveland advocating a retreat from the high industrial tariff. Tracing the history of the tariff movement and its influence in political life, Col. Knox said:

> *"This growing domination of government by powerful interests enabled them to enjoy a monopoly of the domestic market. This provoked resentment among the consuming class who complained they were compelled to pay excessive prices. This was paralleled by a growing sense of dissatisfaction among farmers over high tariff rates that provided an indirect subsidy to highly protected industries, increasing the cost of everything the farmer must buy, the while he was compelled to sell his surplus products in a free world market."*

The argument that a reduction of high industrial tariffs will deprive workmen of jobs does not hold water. On the contrary it will force the monopolists to find ways and means of lowering production costs and prices. The ultimate result will be greater consumer demand, larger production, and more employment for labor. It has been proved time and time again that low cost, large scale production results in greatest profits and highest wage scales. Henry Ford and the motor industry is an outstanding example, an industry that has developed in this country without protection.

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Deette & Mary A. Rolfe,
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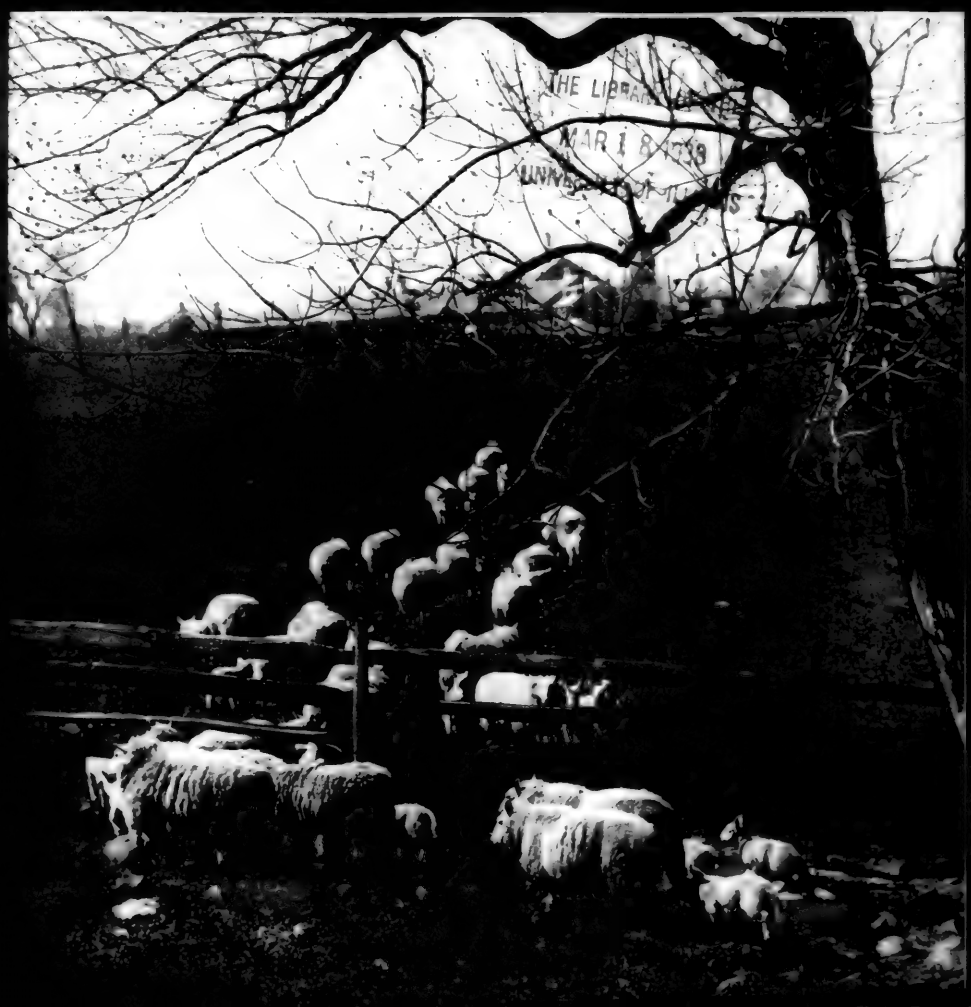
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EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 1938, AUTO and truck policyholders in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual whose insurance has been in force five years or more will receive an EXTRA TEN PER CENT dividend. This will bring the total dividend up to 20 per cent of the premium on this class of policies.

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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HARROWING and oats-sowing will be under way in Southern Illinois by the time this issue of the RECORD comes off the press. Farming under the new AAA of 1938 is not going to be a complicated job despite what opponents of surplus control and fair farm prices have to say about it. The new AAA is going to help us farm the way we ought to farm anyway. The act doesn't dictate or tell you how much of anything you shall plant. No farmer is required to operate his farm on a sound, soil maintenance basis unless he wants to. But if he does insist on doing his worst to pile up surpluses and wreck the price level, then he shouldn't expect to get a corn or wheat loan and share in parity payments to the same extent as a co-operator.

From Sterling, Ill. Manager Southwick of the National Reemployment Service is reported to have said: "in spite of the large number of idle men now on relief we have nearly twice as many farm jobs open as we have men to fill them. The jobs are all good ones in comfortable homes and in some instances tenant houses are avaliable for married men. Most men who are on relief don't want to leave the city for the farm."

From the Pastoral Helper, official paper of the Central Christian Church, Jacksonville this: "Central Christian Church office has received many requests for help from people willing to pay good wages and provide employment. At present we are unable to meet this demand. *No one seems to want to work.* We have called dozens of people and all in vain."

Yet Morgan County Relief Administration reported a case load on Feb. 1 of 1033 with 671 classed as employables.

Whether or not these news reports are accurate, most of us believe that there are too many able-bodied persons on relief who don't want to work for a living; that they are looking to relief as a career and will not work so long as they can eat without it. We were brought up in a home where work was glorified, where every child was taught to work if he expected to eat. There are no doubt a great many disabled and unemployable persons on relief, but there are others who should have practical rather than sentimental treatment. If it comes to a choice between starving and working, even a slacker will work.

The Resettlement Administration has the unenviable task of resettling many home-loving people in Williamson county, Ill. who don't want to be resettled. A substantial number of farmers in the western part of the county are irritated over the project there to dam Crab Orchard Creek, make a big lake, take over about three townships, reforest the land, stock the lake with fish, build cabins and make of it an extensive recreational center. Farm Bureau members there have asked the IAA, their state organization, to assist them in halting the project if possible or at least to get fair compensation for their farms and homes.

Much of the land in the area is of little value, but that in the bottoms where some 46 Farm Bureau members reside is said to be the best in

(Continued on page 7)

The AAA of 1938

A PROGRAM for agriculture to put the farmer on an even footing with organized and protected industry, and organized labor with their artificially high price and wage structures.

This fundamentally is the purpose of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which passed the House February 10 (263 to 135) and went through the Senate February 14 by a vote of 56 to 31. The act is now in effect.

The purpose clause of the Act says:

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to continue the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, for the purpose of conserving national resources, preventing the wasteful use of soil fertility, and of preserving, maintaining, and rebuilding the farm and ranch land resources in the national public interest; to accomplish these purposes through the encouragement of soil-building and soil-conserving crops and practices; to assist in the marketing of agricultural commodities for domestic consumption and for export; and to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, and rice to the extent necessary to provide an orderly, adequate, and balanced flow of such commodities in interstate and foreign commerce through storage of reserve supplies, loans, marketing quotas, assisting farmers to obtain, insofar as practicable, parity prices for such commodities and parity of income, and assisting consumers to obtain an adequate and steady supply of such commodities at fair prices."

Three Point Program

Stripped of its confusing details the long-awaited program provides: (1) a modified soil conservation program; (2) commodity loans which automatically go into effect when prices fall; and (3) surplus crop storage on the farm when surpluses threaten to smash fair price levels.

There will be no contract to sign in this program.

You either comply, which means you operate your farm according to generally accepted principles of soil conservation and good farm practice and receive the full benefits of the program, or you don't comply and receive lesser benefits. Compliance, and compliance alone, is the basis for loans at the full specified rates and for so-called parity payments.

As stated by President Earl C. Smith who was in Washington when the measure passed the House, "the bill gives definite assurance to farmers of the corn belt, that, determined by the extent of their cooperation, the price of corn can and will be stabilized at reasonable levels.

"To accomplish this, the bill definitely sets forth that each county in the commercial corn area is to receive an allocation of corn acreage in such proportion as the average acreage planted to corn in the previous ten years bears to the total acreage planted to corn in the commercial area.

Each Farm Gets Base

"Each farm is to receive an allocation of corn acreage in such proportion as the tillable acres on the farm bear to the total tillable acres in the county. This is to be modified only by type of soil, topography and crop rotation practice.

"Cooperating farmers are assured of a loan on corn which varies with the total annual production. For example, if the total bushelage of corn produced in 1938 does not exceed the normal requirement for domestic use and export, which at present is approximately 2,400,000,000 bu., and the price of corn on Nov. 15 is below 75 per cent of parity, a loan of 75 per cent of parity automatically would be in effect.

"On the other hand, if the total crop exceeds normal by not more than 10 per cent, a loan of 70 per cent of the parity price would become effective. As the supply rises, the amount of the loan is correspondingly reduced. Should the annual production of corn, including carryover, exceed 2,750,000,000 bu., the Secretary of Agriculture would immediately call for a referendum of corn growers in the commercial area, and unless opposed by one-third of the producers, marketing quotas would become operative.

"THE bill (AAA of 1938) which the President signed is not perfect. Legislation never is . . . . nevertheless, I would say it is the most constructive farm legislation which Congress has ever adopted. It has in it more of long time benefit to both farmers and consumers than any previous farm legislation. Amendments will be needed especially with respect to cotton and wheat, but on the whole, I am very happy that Congress after nearly a year should have given the farmers of the Nation this new charter to order their efforts in the interest of themselves and the general welfare."

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace in Radio Address Feb. 17.

"The effect of this provision would be to require each corn producer (whether a cooperator or non-cooperator) to hold on his farm his just percentage of the excess supply only. Loans would be in effect to non-cooperators on the basis of 60 per cent of the amount available to cooperators.

"In addition to the definite schedule of loans, a provision in the bill makes definite allocation of the total appropriation for administration of the program, to the five basic commodities mentioned in the bill, namely, corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco and rice. The amount allotted to corn is approximately equivalent to nine cents a bushel on the normal production of the normal acreage of corn in the corn belt.

"If the new bill were in operation today, and the annual production and carryover of corn were approximately normal, a loan schedule of 63 cents a bushel would be in effect. In addition, a cooperating farmer would get a payment of approximately nine cents a bushel on the normal production of his allotted acreage.

Corn Price Minimum 72c

"It is believed that this law will permit a program whereby cooperating farmers under the conditions mentioned, would be assured of a minimum of 72 cents a bushel for corn. Soil building practices are to be rewarded as heretofore.

"The provision covering wheat will operate similarly to that governing corn except that the loan schedule is more general in character, varying from 52 to 75 per cent of parity as determined by the Secretary of Agriculure when approved by the President.

"While several provisions of the Act are unsatisfactory and will undoubtedly require amendment, taken as a whole I believe the measure will insure a substantial improvement over the present soil conservation program, will constitute the basis for a sound, permanent national program, and is worthy of the active support and cooperation of farmers."

The bill favors the small farmer as against the big farmer. Soil conservation payments are to be increased on small farms from 10 to 40 per cent, and beginning with the calendar year 1939 no soil conservation payment for any year to any person shall exceed $10,000.

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(Continued on page 6)

What Cattle Feeders Think of the New AAA

By LARRY POTTER

IN the delicate economic balance of 1938, actions of one group of producers quickly influence the welfare of other groups. That is why, early in February while Congress was grooming the surplus crop control bill for passage, Illinois cattle feeders were eagerly studying the proposed act.

From the declaration of policy of the AAA of 1938 they learned: "It is . . . the policy of Congress to . . . regulate interstate and foreign commerce in cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco and rice to the extent necessary to provide an orderly, adequate, and balanced flow of such commodities in . . . commerce through storage of reserve supplies, loans, marketing quotas, assisting farmers to obtain . . . parity prices for such commodities and parity of income. . ."

How will the orderly, adequate, and balanced flow affect cattle feeders who buy corn? And what will stabilized corn prices mean to cattle feeders over a long period?

Carl M. Johnson, DeKalb county feeder, briefly summarized the general feeling of feeders with this comment: "Stabilized prices will keep the 'in and outers' out. They're the ones that ruin us."

Carl farms 460 acres of which 194 were in corn in 1937. He feeds all the grain he raises each year to approximately 125 steers and 80 purebred Polled Shorthorn cows.

Crop yields on the Johnson farm, the result of crop rotation plus 400 loads of feed lot manure each year, are unusually high. Carl's entry in the Illinois ten-acre corn growing contest produced 106 bushels per acre which is an index of the fertility of the entire farm.

On February 1, Carl bought 70 head of 700 pound "whitefaces" through the Chicago Producers Commission Association. He plans to feed them until early summer. He is a booster for the H. M. Conway market service published by the National Livestock Marketing Association and shapes his feeding plans according to Conway's market analysis.

Lee Mosher, who lives a mile or two south of Carl, looks at the probable effect of stable corn prices in much the same way that Carl does. Says he, "The new act will help. Cheap corn always makes cheap beef and that's not good for feeders."

Lee believes that there are not too many cattle on feed, and that the sudden drop in prices from August to December was brought about by fear.

"There were too many inexperienced feeders in the game who grew 'jittery' and shipped before their cattle were ready to sell. In my 30 years of feeding I have seen other times when 'in and outers' were in and got out too quickly for the good of the industry.

"If we were well enough organized to control the flow of beef to market, the drop would never have taken place," is Mosher's opinion.

The drop caught Lee with 50 head of feeders in his yards. He had bought the cattle in three bunches, most of them when the top was around $19.50 and the average was about $14. The first bunch, bought August 5, cost $9.60 per hundredweight; the second truckload cost $8.85 on August 25 and the last bunch came into the feedlot at $10 on September 18.

The 50 head were sorted in October and a few choice ones were sold at $13. They averaged 1000 pounds each. A truckload of "rough ends not worth feeding" longer, weighing 1200 pounds, were marketed in December at $8.90. The last to go weighed 1330 pounds and were sold, February 7, for $8.50.

The gain on the last two truckloads, fed largely on 1937 corn, cost eight cents per pound. Mosher takes it all with a smile. To him it is part of the game. His guiding philosophy in all cattle deals, "see a chance for profit — take it," didn't apply at any time.

Mosher is a tenant farmer. He rents 280 acres in two farms. He has lived on one for 20 years, the other he has farmed for 23 years. To comply with soil conservation requirements he reduced his corn acreage from 140 to 125 acres. He always feeds more corn than he raises.

Another Dekalb county feeder is E. E. Gallagher who owns his 200 acre farm. While he believes as Johnson and Mosher do about stabilized corn prices keeping grain farmers out of competition with feeders, Gallagher goes a step farther.

"Feeders need three and four cent margins with fairly cheap corn to make a fair profit feeding cattle. Twelve cent cattle and 75 cent corn would be about right. We can only hope to break even with 60 cent corn. On the other hand, 80 cent corn doesn't give much opportunity for profit when cattle are cheap."

(Continued on page 8)

CARL JOHNSON

"In and outers will be out." Larry Potter, left, takes a polite peek at Carl's records.





LEE MOSHER

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Carl M. Johnson, DeKalb county feeder, briefly summarized the general feeling of feeders with this comment: "Stabilized prices will keep the 'in and outers' out. They're the ones that ruin us."

Carl farms 460 acres of which 194 were in corn in 1937. He feeds all the grain he raises each year to approximately 125 steers and 80 purebred Polled Shorthorn cows.

Crop yields on the Johnson farm, the result of crop rotation plus 400 loads of feed lot manure each year, are unusually high. Carl's entry in the Illinois ten-acre corn growing contest produced 106 bushels per acre which is an index of the fertility of the entire farm.

On February 1, Carl bought 70 head of 700 pound "whitefaces" through the Chicago Producers Commission Association. He plans to feed them until early summer. He is a booster for the H. M. Conway market service published by the National Livestock Marketing Association and shapes his feeding plans according to Conway's market analysis.

Lee Mosher, who lives a mile or two south of Carl, looks at the probable effect of stable corn prices in much the same way that Carl does. Says he, "The new act will help. Cheap corn always makes cheap beef and that's not good for feeders."

Lee believes that there are not too many cattle on feed, and that the sudden drop in prices from August to December was brought about by fear.

"There were too many inexperienced feeders in the game who grew 'jittery' and shipped before their cattle were ready to sell. In my 30 years of feeding I have seen other times when 'in and outers' were in and got out too quickly for the good of the industry.

"If we were well enough organized to control the flow of beef to market, the drop would never have taken place," is Mosher's opinion.

The drop caught Lee with 50 head of feeders in his yards. He had bought the cattle in three bunches, most of them when the top was around $19.50 and the average was about $14. The first bunch, bought August 5, cost $9.60 per hundredweight; the second truckload cost $8.85 on August 25 and the last bunch came into the feedlot at $10 on September 18.

The 50 head were sorted in October and a few choice ones were sold at $13. They averaged 1000 pounds each. A truckload of "rough ends not worth feeding" longer, weighing 1200 pounds, were marketed in December at $8.90. The last to go weighed 1330 pounds and were sold, February 7, for $8.50.

The gain on the last two truckloads, fed largely on 1937 corn, cost eight cents per pound. Mosher takes it all with a smile. To him it is part of the game. His guiding philosophy in all cattle deals, "see a chance for profit — take it," didn't apply at any time.

Mosher is a tenant farmer. He rents 280 acres in two farms. He has lived on one for 20 years, the other he has farmed for 23 years. To comply with soil conservation requirements he reduced his corn acreage from 140 to 125 acres. He always feeds more corn than he raises.

Another Dekalb county feeder is E. E. Gallagher who owns his 200 acre farm. While he believes as Johnson and Mosher do about stabilized corn prices keeping grain farmers out of competition with feeders, Gallagher goes a step farther.

"Feeders need three and four cent margins with fairly cheap corn to make a fair profit feeding cattle. Twelve cent cattle and 75 cent corn would be about right. We can only hope to break even with 60 cent corn. On the other hand, 80 cent corn doesn't give much opportunity for profit when cattle are cheap."

(Continued on page 8)

CARL JOHNSON

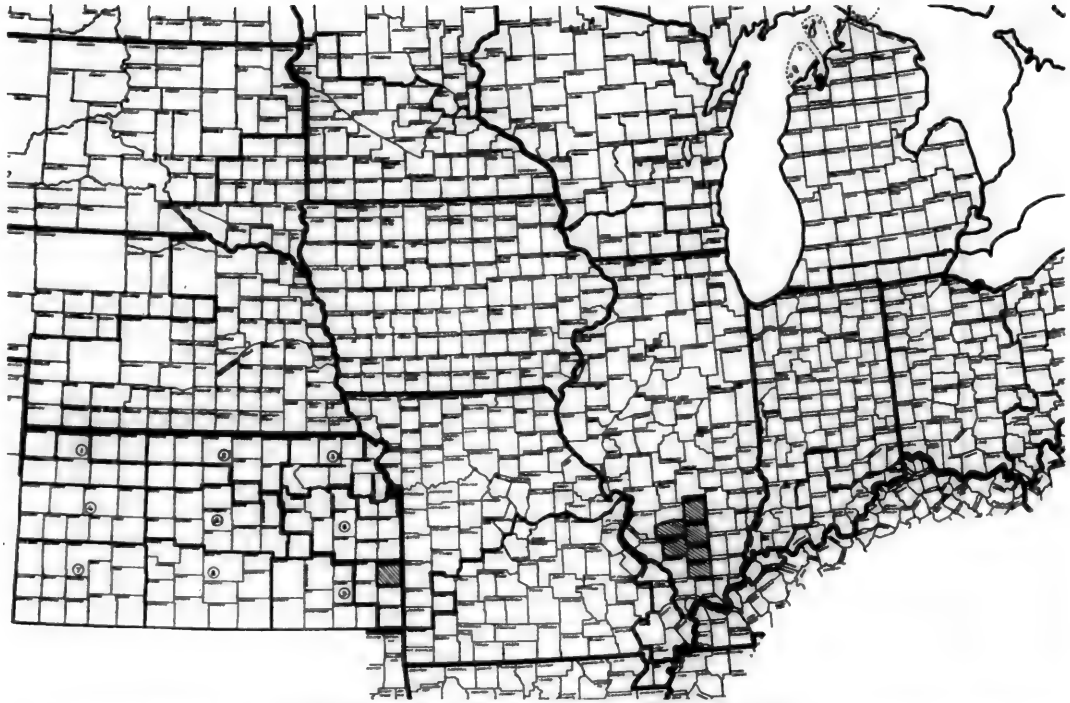
"In and outers will be out." Larry Potter, left, takes a polite peek at Carl's records.





LEE MOSHER

"Inexperienced feeders grew 'jittery' and got out."



COMMERCIAL CORN AREA — 1938 CONSERVATION PROGRAM*

Normal corn acreage for the commercial corn area is 51,339,161 acres; normal corn production (10 year average) is 1,600,885,748 bu.; production of corn in commercial corn area in 1937 was 1,638,894,652 bu. or approximately two-thirds of total U. S. production. Red cross section indicates counties not in commercial area.

The AAA of 1938---How It Will Operate On Illinois Farms

(Continued from page 4)

acreage and value of the different crops.

The bill defines the terms to be used as a guide to the administrators. For example: *"normal production"* means the normal yield for the farm or area times the number of acres in the crop. *"Normal supply"* of corn shall be a normal year's domestic consumption and exports plus seven per cent. *"Normal year's domestic consumption"* of corn and wheat is the yearly average quantity consumed in the United States during the 10 preceding years adjusted for abnormal conditions and trends. A five-year experience is used for cotton. The *"total supply"* of a commodity is the carryover plus the estimated production during the calendar year. The *"reserve supply level"* for corn is the normal year's domestic consumption and exports, plus 10 per cent.

Farm Marketing Quotas

Whenever, in any calendar year, the Secretary of Agriculture determines that the *"total supply"* of corn as of October 1 will exceed the *"normal supply"* by more than 10 per cent, marketing quotas shall be in effect in the commercial corn area. The Secretary then shall determine the acreage in the area which would make available for the marketing year, beginning October 1, a normal supply of corn. The percentage which the number of acres so determined is of the total number of acres allotted to corn shall be proclaimed and is referred to as the *"marketing percentage."* The *marketing percentage* is to be determined by August 15.

By Secret Ballot

Within 20 days of such determination the Secretary is directed to conduct a referendum by secret ballot by farmers who would be subject to such quotas. If more than one-third oppose, the quota can not become effective. The method of determining the number of bushels, if any, each farmer must hold on his farm, is set forth in the bill. The quotas are to be terminated when the actual production in any area, plus the amount stored under seal, is less than the normal production of the marketing percentage of farm acreage allotments. Any farmer who refuses to hold his fair share of the corn surplus on his farm when the marketing quota is in force shall be subject to a penalty of 15 cents per bushel of the excess so marketed.

The bill provides for piling up a 30 per cent surplus of wheat. The marketing quota is not to be invoked until the total supply exceeds normal domestic consumption and exports by more than 35 per cent. Here again a referendum is required, and if more than one-third of the producers oppose the quota it will be suspended. Similar provisions apply to cotton, tobacco, and rice.

Farmers to Control

Administration of the program in the township and county is to be controlled by farmers themselves. Hereafter only the state soil conservation committee will be appointed. County and local commit-

*The commercial corn area is confined to counties in which the 10 year average corn production is 430 bu. or more per farm and 4 bu. or more for each acre of farm land in county.

tees will be elected. In the township or local area, farmers who cooperate in the program shall elect annually a committee of not more than three members. They shall also elect annually a delegate to a county convention for the election of a county committee. At the county convention, annually, a county committee of three farmers shall be chosen. This committee shall select a secretary who may be the county agricultural adviser, or otherwise. If the county adviser is not selected he becomes ex officio a member of the county committee, but without the power to vote.

The state committee is to be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture and shall consist of from three to five farmers. The state Director of Extension shall be ex officio a member of the state committee.

If any farmer is dissatisfied with his allotment of corn, wheat or other basic crop, he can enter a complaint before a review committee composed of three farmers appointed by the Secretary. If the allotment by the Review Committee is not satisfactory, the farmer then may file a bill in equity in court.

When the government makes a commodity loan the corn, wheat or other crop in storage shall be the sole collateral.

Four Laboratories

The vocal minority who think the farm problem can be solved by grinding up corn stalks, straw, soybeans etc. into industrial products got some consideration too. The Secretary is authorized and directed to set up four regional research laboratories to develop new outlets and markets for farm products. A total of $4,000,000 annually is set aside for this purpose. The Department of Commerce also gets an appropriation of $1,000,000 a year to promote the sale of farm commodities abroad.

The Secretary of Agriculture (he ought to keep busy) is authorized to make complaints to the Interstate Commerce Commission with respect to rates, charges, tariffs and practices relating to the transportation of farm products.

The bill provides for setting up a federal crop insurance corporation for wheat with $100,000,000 of capital stock to begin operating on the 1939 crop.

Although the bill became effective 10 days after passage by the Senate, the crop loan provisions do not become effective until the 1938 crop is produced. The soil conservation provisions become effective at once.

While the program does not guarantee parity prices for basic farm commodities it does give assurance of reasonable stability of prices at levels somewhat below parity yet higher than the ruinous price levels farmers have experienced in the past. It remains to be seen whether farmers will cooperate with the program in such numbers as to make it workable and permanent.

A few examples will illustrate how the storage program will work. In all of the examples it is assumed that the farm corn acreage allotment is 100 acres, the marketing percentage 80 percent, the marketing percentage of the farm acreage allotment (80 percent times 100 acres) 80 acres, and the normal yield per acre 30 bushels.

Example A: If the acreage planted is 100 acres, no corn is used for silage and the yield is normal or better, the storage amount is the normal production of the acreage in excess of the marketing percentage of the farm acreage allotment, or 30 (normal yield) times 20 (acreage in excess), or 600 bushels.

Example B: If the acreage planted is 100 acres, 40 acres are used for silage and the yield is normal or better, the storage amount is also ascertained and will be the same as in example A.

Example C. — If the acreage planted is 100 acres, no corn is used for silage, and the actual yield is 20 bushels to the acre (less than normal), the storage amount will be the amount by which the actual production (100 acres times 20 bushels) or 2,000 bushels, exceeds the normal production of the marketing percentage of the farm-acreage allotment (30 bushels times 80 acres) or 2,400 bushels. Since 2,000 is less than 2,400, there is no storage amount.

Example D. — If the acreage planted is 100 acres, 30 acres of corn is used for silage, and the actual yield is 20 bushels (less than normal) the storage amount will be the same as in example C, where there was no storage amount.

Example E. — If the acreage planted is 100 acres, 90 acres of corn is used for silage, and the yield is normal, the storage amount will be the actual production of the acreage not used for silage (30 bushels times 10 acres), or 300 bushels.

Illinois Congressmen Give Bill 22 Votes

Illinois Congressmen gave 22 votes FOR the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. **Only three representatives voted AGAINST the measure,** namely Noah Mason, Oglesby, of the 12th district, Chauncey Reed, West Chicago, 11th district, and Ralph Church, Evanston, 10th district, all Republicans.

Those voting FOR the measure are: Arthur W. Mitchell, Raymond McKeough, Edw. A. Kelly, Harry P. Beam, Adolph J. Sabath, Thos. J. O'Brien, Leonard W. Schuetz, Leo Kocialkowski, Jas. McAndrews, all Democrats of Chicago.

Leo. E. Allen, Galena, 13th district, **Everett M. Dirksen,** Pekin, 16th district, **L. C. Arends,** Melvin, 17th district, Republicans.

Chester D. Thompson, Rock Island, 14th district, **Leslie L. Boyer,** Quincy, 15th district, **Jas. A. Meeks,** Danville, 18th district, **Hugh M. Rigney,** Arthur, 19th dist., **Scott Lucas,** Havana, 20th dist., **Frank W. Fries,** Carlinville, 21st dist., **Edwin M. Schaefer,** Belleville, 22nd dist., **Laurence F. Arnold,** Newton, 23rd dist., **Claude V. Parsons,** Golconda, 24th dist., **Kent E. Keller,** Ava, 25th dist., Democrats.

Neither of the congressmen-at-large, **Lewis M. Long** (D), Sandwich, and **E. V. Champion,** (D) Peoria, voted on the bill.

Referring to the opposition vote, President Earl C. Smith said: "I feel sure the opposition of these congressmen to the passage of this measure will be very disappointing to the farmers of their respective districts.

"This bill is designed to bring about a measure of stability in the prices of basic farm commodities which means more stable farm purchasing power a more rapid exchange of goods and services between city and farm, and increased employment for the city and industrial worker. The Chicago and downstate congressmen who voted for the measure are to be congratulated and deserving of favorable consideration by the voters of their respective districts."

Editor's Observations

(Continued from page 3)

the county. More than 200 farms comprising some 30,000 acres or about 25 per cent of the farm land in the county is involved. All of this area will be taken out of the taxpaying class, and at least one community high school, Carterville, would be deprived of considerable revenue. Government officials report that 5,000 acres have been purchased already, that 90 farm owners have refused to sign up. The project was boosted as a make-work program for an area which has a large population of unemployed coal miners.

Without passing on the merits of the project or whether another lake and park is of sufficient value to the public to justify forcing happy, homeloving people off of their land, the Association will insist that farm owners in the area be awarded adequate compensation based on fair appraisals of the property and the cost of re-establishing themselves on farms and in homes of equivalent value elsewhere. Information thus far revealed indicates that appraisal values on the better farms are much too low, also that they take no account of coal deposits and possible oil deposits under some farms. There can be no justified opposition to reforestation and flood control but any project is highly questionable if it condemns any substantial amount of choice farm lands where farmers are making a good living.—E.G.T.

Cattle Feeders and AAA

(Continued from page 5)

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Says Stockley, "As corn works higher, fewer cattle go on feed. I'd rather feed corn at a dollar a bushel than at 50 cents because I'd have less competition. If a man can get cost of production plus a small profit on corn he'll sell corn, not beef and he'll stay out of competition with farmers who regularly feed their grain."

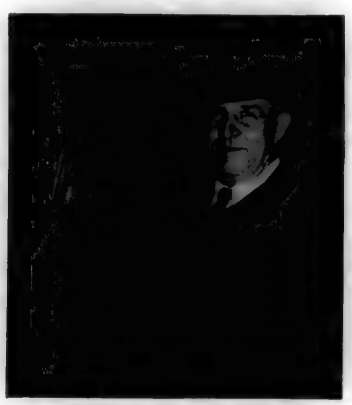
Thus Stockley agrees with the others that stabilized corn prices will give corn producers a cost-plus price and will leave the field clear for experienced feeders. Stockley maintains that the crop surplus control program would be worthless to him if it didn't compel producers of surplus corn to keep their surpluses under control on their farms.

Like most cattle feeders, Stockley will continue to manufacture beef even though the stabilization of corn prices may, at times, reduce his margin. The reason is that feeding has increased the fertility of his soil.

In 1914, Stockley bought 252 acres of black soil that had the life farmed out of it. Good yields then were 25 to 27 bushels of corn per acre. After 24 years of feeding all the grain the farm produces, yields of corn range from 75 to 100 bushels. This year, less than 140 acres produced nearly 14,000 bushels.

Another fertility yardstick, Will points out, is that during the first years he owned the land a carload of cattle and one of hogs would consume all the grain and forage he could raise. Now he regularly feeds four carloads of cattle and two of hogs on what the farm produces! He has managed to increase the size of his enterprise three times through improved soil fertility.

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Farm Bureau leaders from the major grain areas gave the program hearty approval in a meeting with Grain Corporation and IAA officials the previous day in the Pere Marquette Hotel.

The gist of the plan is to capitalize the Grain Corporation by the sale of some $125,000 of preferred 6% stock to cooperative member elevators, the IAA and County Farm Bureau. The IAA board of delegates recently authorized investment of IAA funds up to $60,000 providing a like amount is raised by the elevators. Many County Farm Bureaus also have indicated their interest in subscribing for stock.

Completion of the program is dependent upon the farmer elevator members pledging for a two year period to market at least 8,000 cars of grain and soybeans annually through the Corporation between July 1, 1938 and June 30, 1940. This is equivalent to about 12,000,000 bu., which amount the Company has handled thru Farmers National annually for many years.

Under the proposed program County Farm Bureaus would get more actively behind the member elevators, encourage more farmers to patronize and support them, and develop ways and means of increasing their volume of grain and supplies handled.

For this service, the County Farm Bureaus would receive no compensation but the Farm Bureau member patrons of member elevators would have an opportunity to share in excess savings of the Grain Corporation according to patronage. In other words there would be a differential in favor of Farm Bureau members who patronize the elevators since Farm Bureau investments, personnel and influence are to be used in making possible a sound and successful statewide marketing cooperative.

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Reporting for the management, Harrison Fahrnkopf, Manager disclosed that despite the 1936 drouth, the company handled 7993 carloads or 12,981,960 bu. of grain and soybeans in 1937. Of this amount, 1,846,339 bu. came from nonmembers which indicates that the cooperative made attractive bids frequently above what others offered. Corn volume

(Continued on page 11)



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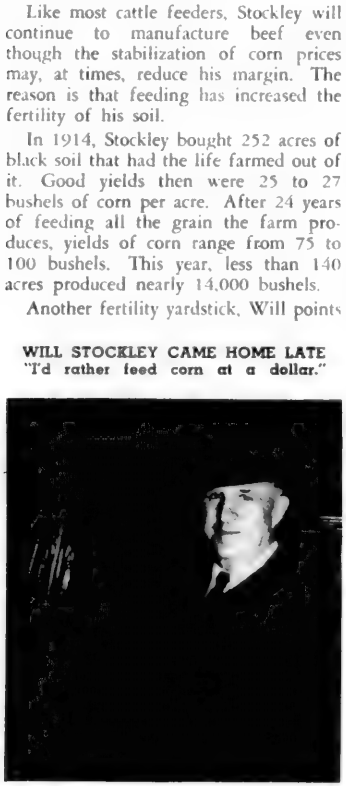
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BLUE SEAL

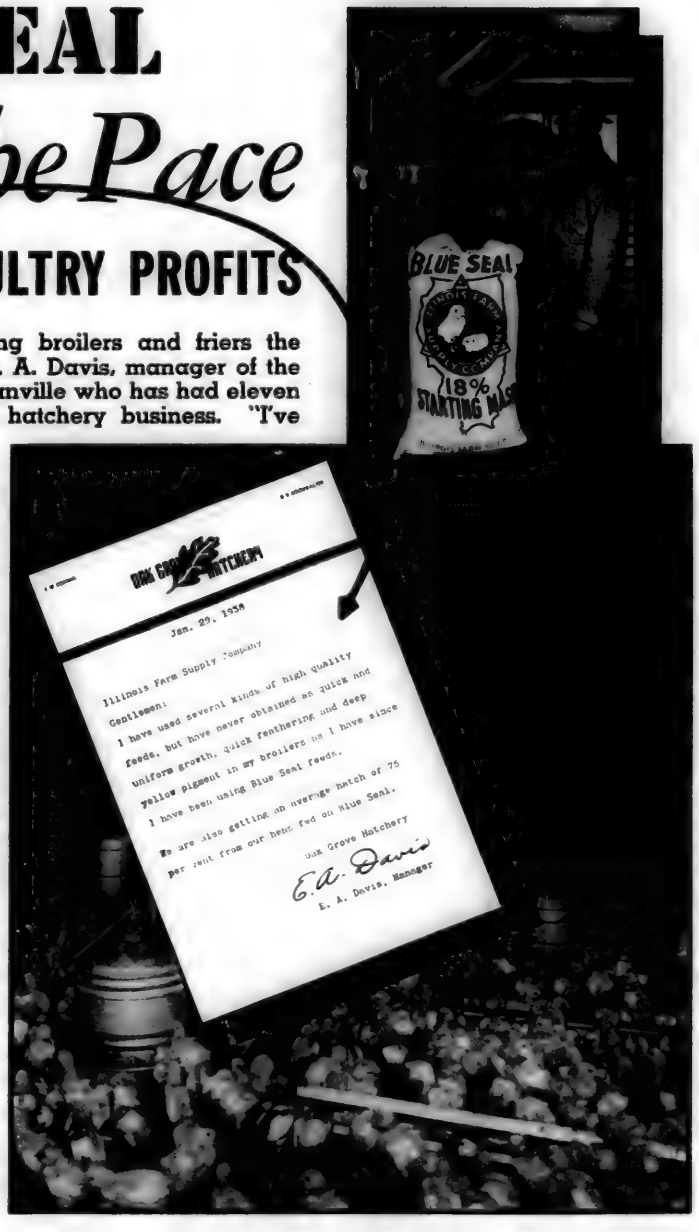
Sets the Pace

IN GREATER POULTRY PROFITS

"I'M growing money-making broilers and friers the BLUE SEAL way," says E. A. Davis, manager of the Oak Grove Hatchery of Danville who has had eleven years' experience in the hatchery business. "I've tried other feeding programs but like BLUE SEAL so well that all of our 10,000 chicks are now on BLUE SEAL Chick Starter. We hatch every week. Our best chicks come from our own laying flock which is fed on BLUE SEAL Laying Mash. As soon as the laying flock was switched to BLUE SEAL, both egg production and hatchability were increased. Cost of results is reasonable, too!"

FOR HEALTHY CHICKS

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608 S. DEARBORN ST. **CHICAGO, ILL.**

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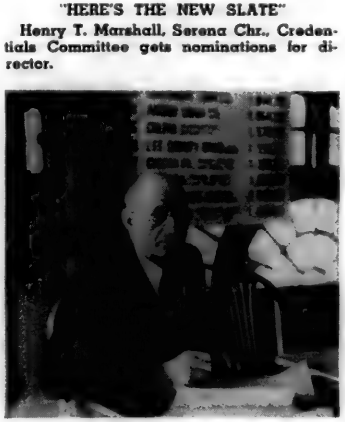
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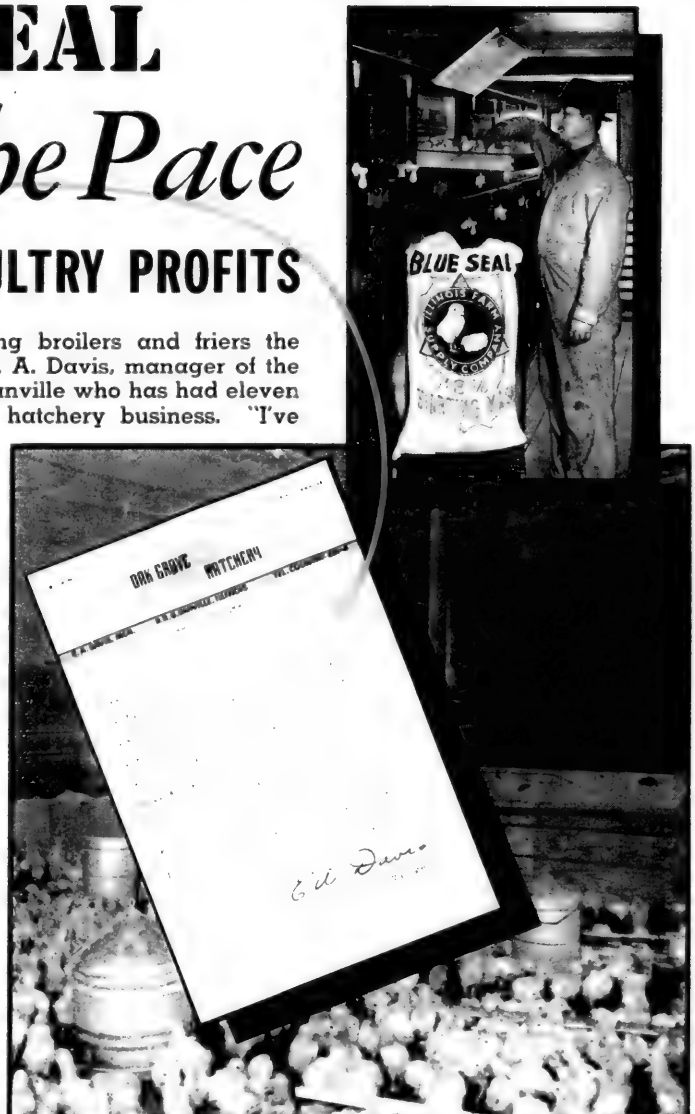
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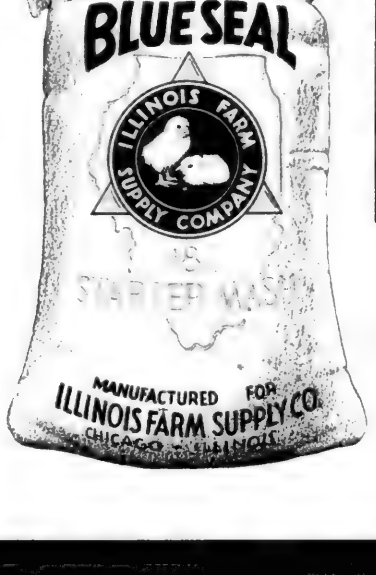
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In the early days of the dairy industry, when milk passed directly from producer to consumer, it was strictly local business. But with the introduction of condensed milk, evaporated milk, ice cream, powdered milk and other products, the scope of dairying and dairy marketing swelled to national proportions. Refrigeration and rapid transportation added to the demand for milk, increased the size of the industry and brought about a scramble for control of markets.

With about 40 million dollars worth of fluid milk going to market each year, it was quite natural that some of the larger dairy corporations should seek control of the larger Illinois markets.

Harmony between dealers and producers prevailed during the period of rapid expansion. But trouble started brewing in the low grain prices of 1920. Producers tried to cash in as much grain as possible by converting it into milk. Milk surpluses formed. Fluid milk prices tumbled. Condenseries could not sell their products and many were forced to close. Others bought milk on a butterfat basis, sold fat for buttermaking.

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With incomes hit by low prices that might have been raised through orderly marketing, militant Illinois dairymen organized. Their objectives were orderly marketing and increased prices through surplus control and a voice in the market.

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Producers in all parts of the state went into action. In the years, 1920 through 1937, 15 producers' bargaining cooperatives and seven distributing cooperatives were established on the major milk markets in the state. Most of these co-ops were set up under local leadership with assistance from County Farm Bureaus reinforced by IAA guidance. Farmers were determined to get their fair share of the consumer's milk dollar.

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What happened on the Peoria market was typical of organization work on other markets. Organization work started in 1925 under the guidance of the Peoria, Tazewell and Woodford County Farm Bureaus. Farm Advisers Wilfred Shaw, Ralph Arnett and H. A. deWerff were prime movers in the work. A. D. Lynch, IAA milk marketing director, was an organization adviser and worked hand in hand with producers.

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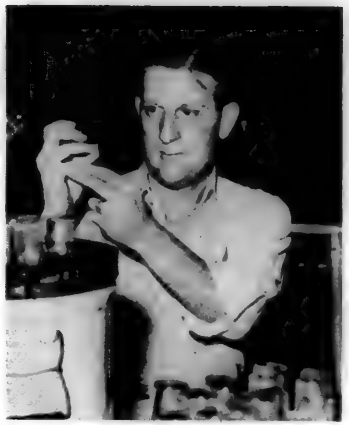
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Annual Livestock Marketing Meeting

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DISSATISFIED with recent livestock market trends and determined to end sweeping price swings in the future, 200 Illinois farmers braved a blizzard to attend the annual meeting of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, Peoria, February 19.

Delegates efforts were rewarded with a clean-cut explanation of the AAA of 1938 and its probable effect on the livestock industry by IAA President Earl C. Smith. Pinch-hitting for Sam H. Thompson of Quincy, who was unable to get to Peoria due to road conditions, Mr. Smith briefly traced the events that led up to the slump in cattle prices last fall.

Speaking of the probable effects of the newly enacted crop surplus control law on prices the president said, "instability in price levels of feed grains is the cause of price swings in livestock prices. When corn is selling at parity or around 80 cents and hogs are bringing eight cents or less, feeders will market them at 190 to 200 pounds instead of feeding longer. This will decrease pork production and produce better meat which will lead consumers to eat more of it."

Fair Treatment Assured

The new law is thoroughly democratic in administration. Farmers are assured fair treatment through local committees which they elect. If any producer is not satisfied with the performance of a local committee his case will be reviewed by a special committee which the secretary of agriculture is authorized to appoint, Mr. Smith said.

"Give producers of new wealth (that which comes from the soil) fair prices for their products and we will keep out the varied un-American movements that are creeping into society.

"We have heard a great deal about the 'poor little pigs' that were killed in 1933 and yet industries are guilty of mistreatment of employees. Within the last three weeks, many industries have swept ten per cent of their employees from their payrolls and have reduced the working time of thousands more. This need not have happened. With fair prices for the producers of basic wealth there will be a steady flow of the products of cities into farming regions and the mistreatment of employees will stop," President Smith concluded.

The morning program included an address by Daniel Smith, president of the marketing group, officers reports and a discussion of the services of the National Livestock Marketing Association by P. O. Wilson, secretary.

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Wool Marketing Gains

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Annual Livestock Marketing Meeting

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DISSATISFIED with recent livestock market trends and determined to end sweeping price swings in the future, 200 Illinois farmers braved a blizzard to attend the annual meeting of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, Peoria, February 19.

Delegates efforts were rewarded with a clean-cut explanation of the AAA of 1938 and its probable effect on the livestock industry by IAA President Earl C. Smith. Pinch-hitting for Sam H. Thompson of Quincy, who was unable to get to Peoria due to road conditions, Mr. Smith briefly traced the events that led up to the slump in cattle prices last fall.

Speaking of the probable effects of the newly enacted crop surplus control law on prices the president said, "instability in price levels of feed grains is the cause of price swings in livestock prices. When corn is selling at parity or around 80 cents and hogs are bringing eight cents or less, feeders will market them at 190 to 200 pounds instead of feeding longer. This will decrease pork production and produce better meat which will lead consumers to eat more of it."

Fair Treatment Assured

The new law is thoroughly democratic in administration. Farmers are assured fair treatment through local committees which they elect. If any producer is not satisfied with the performance of a local committee his case will be reviewed by a special committee which the secretary of agriculture is authorized to appoint, Mr. Smith said.

"Give producers of new wealth (that which comes from the soil) fair prices for their products and we will keep out the varied un-American movements that are creeping into society.

"We have heard a great deal about the 'poor little pigs' that were killed in 1933 and yet industries are guilty of mistreatment of employees. Within the last three weeks, many industries have swept ten per cent of their employees from their payrolls and have reduced the working time of thousands more. This need not have happened. With fair prices for the producers of basic wealth there will be a steady flow of the products of cities into farming regions and the mistreatment of employees will stop," President Smith concluded.

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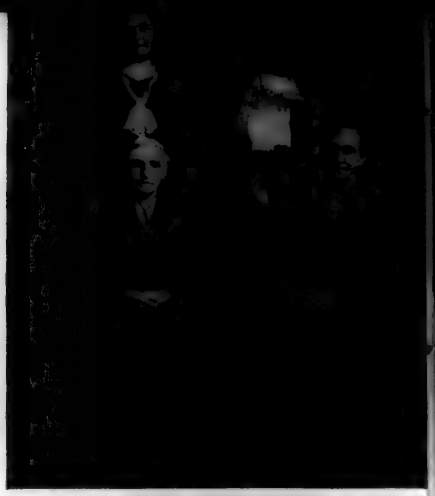
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KANE COUNTY "BOOM" BANQUET

"See 'em and ask 'em" was the slogan of 125 Farm Bureau boosters who started a two-day drive with a banquet in the Elburn Community Church, Feb. 15. Eighty-five new members signed Feb. 16 and 17, brought the year's total to 94, the total since Jan. 1, 1937, to 321. Speakers were IAA Vice-President Talmage DeFrees and O. D. Brissenden. Banquet specials — Prairie Farms butter and frozen locker plant beef.



FIVE GENERATIONS

Seated are Mrs. Joseph Buller, aged 89 and her daughter, Mrs. William Geers, 68. Standing are Mrs. Martin Voss, 46, Mrs. Edward Huelsmann, 24, and Baby Catherine Ann Huelsmann, aged 10 months. They all reside in Breese township, Clinton county. Prize picture sent in by Mr. Huelsmann.



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Ten boys did what one couldn't have. They built a snowman before the school bell rang one morning. Teacher took the picture. Victor Probst, Effingham county, the second boy kneeling on the left, sent it in for a prize.



FUTURE FARMER ORATOR

J. E. Hill, state supervisor of agricultural education, congratulates Alfred Ruwe, Logan county, who delivered an oration on the IAA Talent Night program, Springfield, Jan. 26. Alfred, state winner in the F.F.A. public speaking contest last year, is an active 4-H Club member and a freshman at the University of Illinois, College of Agriculture.



'COON CATCHERS

The season's take, 19 coon skins of which even the dogs are proud. Left to right: Ralph Schneider, Friends Diana, Gip and Jupe, and Gordon Dagley, all of White county. Prize photo.



A CLEAN SWEEP?

Bob Keller sweeps the Blackburn College dining hall floor every day but pretty Sybil Kleps, co-ed waitress, manages to keep at least one foot on the ground in spite of his sweeping ways. Prize snap-shot by Libby Bussell.



A WIRE-HAIRED "DUCHESS"

She's had her bath and is ready for a romp with Mistress. Georgia M. Kabel, Madison county, sent in this prize picture of her friend.

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RURAL YOUTH LEADERS

of Central Illinois met with the Hieronymus Club, Illinois State Normal University, Feb. 1, to study young folks' problems. Standing left to right: Raymond Thompson, McLean county, president of the Maize Grange, President R. W. Fairchild, I.S.N.U., Howard F. Sharp, LaSalle county, president of the Hieronymus Club. Seated: Paul Swearingen, DeWitt county, and George McNeely, president of Alpha Tau Alpha.





OFTEN HEARD — SELDOM SEEN

When you phone the IAA the first voice you hear is that of either Mary Issenhuth, left, or Mary Katherine Woods. They take the calls that come in on 17 trunk lines and switch them to the 67 telephones of the IAA and affiliated companies. They handle from 700 to 1000 calls per day, or 225,000 per year. In addition, these genial girls greet all callers at the IAA offices.



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V. J. Hedwick, Pike county, proudly posed the pair while Mrs. Hedwick snapped this prize photo.

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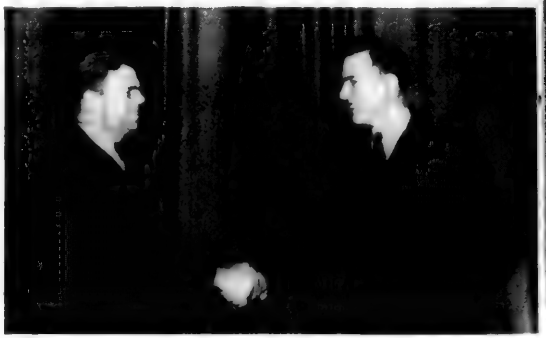
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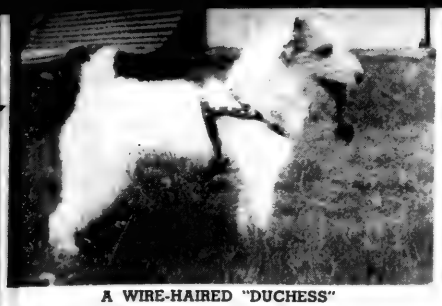


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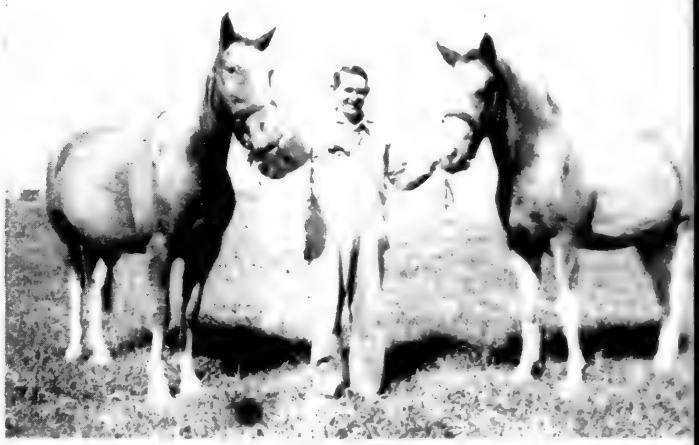
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RATES - ENDOWMENT IN 30 YEARS

Age	Annual	Semi-Annual	Quarterly
15	$25.11	$13.06	$6.65
20	25.46	13.24	6.75
25	26.00	13.52	6.89
30	26.71	13.89	7.08

This policy pays face amount to policyholder at end of 30 years. Pays face value of policy to beneficiary in event of death any time after going into force.

ut He Has a Guaranteed Income for Life!

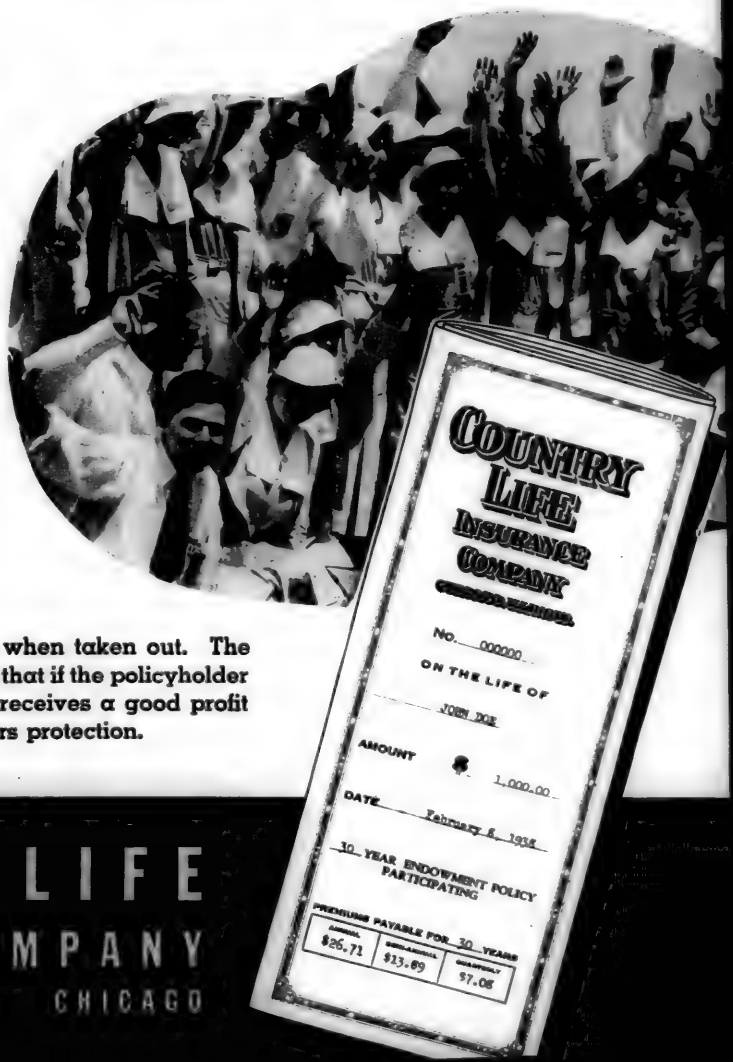
IT'S great to have leisure, to be able to do the things you want to do. It's a grand and glorious feeling to know that you can quit work with many active years ahead on a guaranteed income for life.

Well, why not? It isn't so hard as you might think. The important thing is to start young and build. Any young person can create a comfortable estate with legal reserve life insurance.

A NEW LOW COST POLICY FOR YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

Every boy or girl must face the problem of making a living and saving something for old age. "What kind of a savings account shall I use?" "What plan will best conserve principal and at the same time guarantee interest and protection to dependents?"

Country life has the answer to these questions. It has a new policy especially for young people . . . contains all the features of a good investment and more. This policy matures in 30 years regardless of age when taken out. The rate is reasonable, in fact so reasonable that if the policyholder keeps up his part of the obligation he receives a good profit on his investment in addition to 30 years protection.



COUNTRY LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
608 SO. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

Clifford Strand Is New Audit Manager

Clifford E. Strand, Chicago, certified public accountant, succeeded Fred E. Ringham as manager of the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association, February 1.

Born 36 years ago on a farm near Kane, McKean county, in mountainous northwest Pennsylvania, Mr. Strand left the farm in 1919 to study business at the University of Valparaiso in Indiana. He received a bachelor of science degree in commerce in 1923. Later he attended the Walton School of Commerce and Northwestern University, Chicago.

After spending an adventurous year in the Texas oil fields, Strand returned to his study of accounting and became a certified public accountant in 1925. For 12 years he has been auditing accounts under his own name in Chicago. In 1929 he was admitted to membership in the American Institute of Accountants. Strand is married and has a son age five.

Cattle Feeders

(Continued from page 8)

an eight cent margin," Birtwell recalls.

Like true cattlemen the country over, Galan came right back with 106 head of Texas Herefords weighing 395 pounds for which he paid $10.50. While the margin on these cattle is not likely to be wide enough for Galan to recoup his recent losses, he believes that with the cheap gains he has been able to put on them he will do better than break even.

Here again is an example of a large farm that has become so fertile through the use of crop rotation and feed lot manure that small grains readily lodge and corn is produced in abundance. Galan raises more than 200 acres of corn on the 480 acres and feeds more than he raises each year.

Harvey Norem, Farm Bureau director in Big Grove township, Kendall county, disagrees with other cattle feeders.

"I don't see that the crop surplus will make any difference to cattle feeders. As long as livestock numbers are not controlled we'll have swings in cattle prices and there will be those who will feed when prices are high.

"The new AAA is a step in the right direction. It will stabilize grain prices first but we'll have to do something to stabilize livestock prices later."

Harvey operates 835 acres of which 300 acres are planted to corn each year. He usually feeds all the grain he raises and sometimes buys more. His main enterprise is a dairy herd of 40 to 50 cows and his leading product is milk which is sold on the Chicago market through the Pure Milk Association.

He has been a steady feeder for eight years but he varies his feeding operations to fit the market conditions. Ordinarily Norem carries from 50 to 100 head but in 1937 he fed 138. He prefers yearlings weighing about 600 pounds. He starts feeding after the fall pasture and roughage has been cleaned up and sells in May. Harvey had 25 head of calves on full feed on February 10 that he plans to sell in three months.

Kendall County Farm Bureau president, Dana Cryder is a Polled Hereford breeder who feeds only the steers he raises.

"If the price of corn is stabilized it will be the best thing that has ever happened to cattlemen. Cheap corn has put everyone in the cattle feeding business. Some came out all right and some didn't. The hog feeders are facing the same market situation that the cattle feeders have had all winter," Cryder declares.

Dana is operating his mother's 320 acre farm. His normal corn acreage is 100 acres and he grows plenty of sweet clover and alfalfa to improve soil fertility and provide ample pasture and hay for his 35 cows and 200 or more pigs.

The 230 pigs Dana raised this year are cross-bred Berkshire and Chester White. He plans to have about 100 pigs farrow in the spring and 100 in the fall.

Does the 1938 AAA herald a new era of farm prosperity? Opinions of eight cattle feeders in three counties indicate that it does.

Producers' Creamery NEWS

The Farmers Creamery of Bloomington is leading other Producers' creameries in butter production with Peoria and Galesburg crowding each other for second place.

The Illinois Producers Creameries board met in the IAA offices Feb. 23. Harold Enns, Minier, was elected president, Harry Gehring, Altona, vice-president, William Bismark, Geneseo, secretary and R. A. Cowles, Bloomington, treasurer. Plans to increase butter production were discussed and a budget was adopted.

The story of how the best cream salesmen win is being written, week by week, by the salesmen themselves, reports Frank A. Gougler, general manager of Illinois Producers' Creameries.

"Each week every cream salesman is invited to write a 200 word letter answering a question related to some particular phase of our procurement problem. Each week the answers are judged and the best two are printed in a folder which is sent to our salesmen. By January 1939, each salesman will have a file of 104 answers to questions which arise in their daily contacts with cream producers," Gougler points out.

Best reasons why cooperatives pay all cream is worth, according to the Chicago standard butter price, were submitted by Lester Painter, Bloomington, and James W. Lauver, Galesburg. Honorable mention went to Everette Zerkle, Olney; Earl G. Palmer, Galesburg; H. S. Williams, Bloomington; and James Matternick, Mt. Sterling.

During the first annual meeting of the Ogle Service Company, Oregon, January 18, a patronage dividend of $6,216.74 was declared. Dividend rates ranged from 8 to 20 percent. In the six and one-half months prior to the closing of their fiscal year, November 30, total sales of the company amounted to $83,257.00.

What the Members SAY

Members are invited to express their opinions and to offer comments for publication in this column. Address Editor, IAA RECORD, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago. With more power to you.

Thank You!

Editor, IAA RECORD:

I have long been on the point of complimenting you on the wonderful job you are doing with the IAA RECORD.

The February issue did a lot for me in that I was not able to attend the state meeting and after all, I usually got more out of the meetings from the stenographic copies of the speeches than I did by listening to them. The "RECORD" is about the only publication with courage to advocate the farmers cause. After all, what a wonderful thing a free press is.

G. R. Morris,
Chadwick,
Carroll County, Ill.

Note: Mr. Morris is former president of the Carroll County Farm Bureau.

Hybrid Corn

"Your article on Hybrid Corn on page 12 of the February issue of the RECORD was of much interest to the people of this community. We would appreciate receiving mats of the pictures used in your article. Proper credit will be given when the article is published. I am a member of the Ford County Farm Bureau."

T. D. Thackeray, Editor
The Melvin Motor, Melvin, Ill.

Helps from Home Bureau

By NELL FLATT GOODMAN,
Home Editor

MRS. Walter Neal of Peoria county would like to have all the women connected with Home Bureau keep a chart for one day, listing the many ways in which they use Home Bureau. Beginning with the time they arise in the morning, list the suggestions they have received about personal appearance, preparation of meals, care of the family, laundry, sewing, reading, and so on, until at night when they sleep in a well-aired room on a bed and mattress made up according to Home Bureau recommendations. She believes the result would be surprising to the women themselves as well as to Extension workers.

"Perhaps they will find, as I have," said Mrs. Neal, mother of three teenage girls and one boy, and a busy farm wife, "the many, many ways in which Home Bureau is used. For example, at the meat canning demonstration, I learned to put a piece of bone in the center of the can. The bone helps to conduct the heat to the center. The solid meat is harder to get the heat through. I usually take the smallest ribs, cut them nearly the length of the can and push right down the center. Now, I never have any difficulty keeping even hamburger."

Mrs. Neal uses the glass top cans. She finds them economical and efficient. She knows just how to tighten the wire clasp at the top so they always make a firm seal.

Mrs. Neal is much interested in community affairs. She was brought up in a home where each member was expected to contribute something to community life, whether in school, church or club. If you didn't you were not fulfilling your obligations. Some time ago she was invited by the Farm Adviser to attend the adjustment conference held to plan for better rural homes. At the conference Mrs. Neal noticed that women from other counties who seemed to have the best understanding of the situation, who seemed to have the most poise and ability in presenting their problems and their suggestions belonged to their County Home Bureaus. Her curiosity as well as that of several other Peoria county women was aroused. They asked to know more about Home Bureau, its work, and whether they might have such an organization in their own county. As a result a Home Bureau was established in Peoria county in June, 1930. Mrs. Neal was elected the first county chairman.



"FROM GRANDMOTHER'S FURNITURE — A LOVE SEAT"

The Neals are proud of the many beautiful old pieces of furniture which they "brought down from the attic" of their 70 year old home. Above: Mrs. Neal and two of her three daughters.

"Of all the benefits I have received from Home Bureau," Mrs. Neal said, "I value most the friendships and contacts with other women of the county and state. Such contacts have much to do with contentment in rural homes. We talk about things we are all interested in and we discuss our problems with those who have similar problems. We meet with similar desires and aims."

Mrs. Neal found the laundry lesson especially helpful. Not convinced that boiling was necessary except for disinfectant purposes, she now dispenses with that bother as a result of the Home Bureau lesson. The clothes are soaked for five minutes in room-temperature water, then ten minutes in slightly warmer, good soapy suds. After these carefully timed preliminaries, the dirt will drop out easily and quickly with washing action from the most soiled garments. Then, with thorough rinsing, she feels that the clothes are scientifically clean.

With three girls for whom to sew, she found the lectures on style trends not only helpful but necessary. Valuable suggestions were given on how to change last year's dresses to this year's styles. New information about planning dresses and making seams, says Mrs. Neal revolutionized her sewing.

Perhaps the most practical lesson, the one from which I saved the most dollars and cents, was the one on refinishing furniture, Mrs. Neal confided. "We inherited practically all the furniture we have. Most of it has been refinished. From my grandmother's furniture came a little love seat. I happened to be local leader at the time — that is when one really profits most — and we used this love seat as a demonstration.

"We tore it down to the frame, tied the springs and replaced where needed. Mr. Neal helped of course. All the husbands were invited and were present at the demonstration. At that time we didn't want the expense of upholstering so we finished it up to the muslin cover. Soon after, along came the lesson on slip covers. I made one for the love seat. The whole piece cost $5.65. The slip cover itself cost $2.50."

To make an old wicker chair more modern, an old comfort was used to pad the arms and sides and then a slip cover was made. The result was

"The Meetings and Demonstrations Have Been a Constant Source of Helpful Information", Says Mrs. Walter Neal of Peoria County.

a comfortable, upholstered living room chair.

But not all the inherited furniture needed to be re-upholstered. From the attic of the 70 year old brick house the Neals brought down a chest of drawers. No one thought much about the wood. They hoped by removing the old paint it would make a more presentable chest for the bedroom. Now, after the refinishing (Mrs. Neal uses a commercial varnish remover) the walnut chest with ash insets is a piece of beauty and glows with that look of good wood rubbed and polished. A tall secretaire in the living room was similarly treated. Mrs. Neal says she used hot oil on this, the wood seemed so dry. This piece was particularly lovely in the high ceilinged room with its marble fireplace and long windows, looking out over the Illinois river.

As we stood admiring the view from these windows, with the beauty of ageless wood still in our minds, a touch of modernity was added to the picture as the streamlined train, "The Rocket" sounded its penetrating whistle and then slipped quietly and quickly through the valley between the house and the river.

But going back to learn of all the ways in which Home Bureau had helped, Mrs. Neal took us up the wide walnut stair. At the top stood an old meal chest now cleaned, rubbed and gleaming. It is used for storing winter clothing. After the lesson on wall finishing, Mrs. Neal painted a daughter's room ivory, then dipped a sponge in yellow and blue-green paints, dabbed it here and there and was rewarded with an attractive stipled effect.

A simple suggestion by the Home Adviser had helped to make the living room more livable as well as better looking. The door was removed between the living room and the dining room and the increased wall space gave room for piano and music cabinet. This permitted a better arrangement of all other furniture, also improved utilization of light for reading.

"The lessons on buying have made me a more intelligent consumer," said Mrs. Neal. "When one goes about reading the fine print on labels and talking about comparative grades and weights one gets more respectful attention from clerks and storekeepers. The same is true of all merchandise. The excellent lesson on rugs proved of great value to me when I recently selected my new living room rug from the dozens of 'bargains' shown to me.

"But what about the other side of the picture? I might confess that it cost me more than a year's dues when I allowed a high pressure salesman to sell me some expensive kitchenware. At a lesson a few weeks later I learned that ware of the type I had purchased was greatly overrated and worth only a fraction of its price. We 'live and learn' or perhaps we 'learn that we must learn more.'"

Electricity has been in the Neal home for several years. "We may not have the latest model car, but we do have an electric stove, refrigerator, washing machine, iron and sweeper. These things mean much to the family's comfort." she commented. "Home Bureau has such varied possibilities for any one who had no special training in Home Economics. The meetings and demonstrations have been a constant source of helpful information."

Who's Who *Among the Farm Advisers*

WHAT could be more apropos than the election of a practical dirt farmer who pioneered in Farm Bureau Organization to head state farm advisers?



E. C. Secor

Edmund C. Secor, Sparta, Randolph county, was elected president of the Illinois Farm Advisers' Association during its annual meeting, Urbana, January 12. J. E. Harris, Champaign county, is the new vice-president and E. A. Bierbaum, Union county, is secretary-treasurer.

President Secor was born on a Greene county farm. He graduated from Winona Academy, Winona, Indiana, in 1908 and from the University of Illinois in 1914. He farmed in partnership with his father until 1919 when he started farming for himself.

He called the meeting which resulted in the organization of the Greene County Farm Bureau, January 3, 1917. Secor signed the first 20 Farm Bureau members in Linder township. He was the first secretary of the organization, a position he held until his appointment as farm adviser in Randolph county in October 1923.

When the new adviser arrived he found the Farm Bureau badly in debt, morale and membership low. In 1927, the membership dues were raised from $10 to $15 per year. Since then the net membership has increased each year and on December 1, 1937, the membership stood at 822.

One of the most successful projects carried on by the Randolph County Farm Bureau under Secor's leadership has been the development of 15 community units which hold regular monthly meetings. Other thriving projects include a soil improvement program, 4-H Club development, rural youth organizations, the Randolph Service Company, and the Farm Bureau insurance services.

"Our community units were started in 1930 when each community was asked to form a committee to serve on a county organization committee. Seven communities responded. Mrs. Secor helped in setting up programs for five months for each unit. The programs included business discussions, entertainment and recreation. Now unit programs are formed by special unit committees," Adviser Secor says.

Edmund Secor married Alma Robinson of Alton, a Blackburn College graduate, on August 11, 1920. They have two sons, Edmund Clay, Jr., aged 16 years and Arthur Eugene, aged 13 years.

$5 FOR BEST LETTER

A CHECK for $5 will be given by the Illinois Home Bureau Federation for the best letter of not more than 350 words describing uses being made in and about the home of Home Bureau teachings. Letters must be mailed on or before March 31, 1938 to Mrs. W. G. Goodman, chairman contest committee, R. 2, Champaign, Ill. Letters will be judged on interest, value and importance of project, clarity of expression, neatness, accuracy of diction, etc.

Whiteside County Farm Bureau has cooperative cold storage lockers operating at Prophetstown, Sterling and Erie. A fourth unit will soon be in operation at Morrison.

Time of the Chicago Producers' broadcast over WLS on the trend of the livestock markets each Saturday has been changed. Tune in at 12:30 instead of 12:35.

Illinois 4-H Club members are planning to plant 21,700 trees in 1938.

Uncle Ab says the man who is going to start saving next month never does.

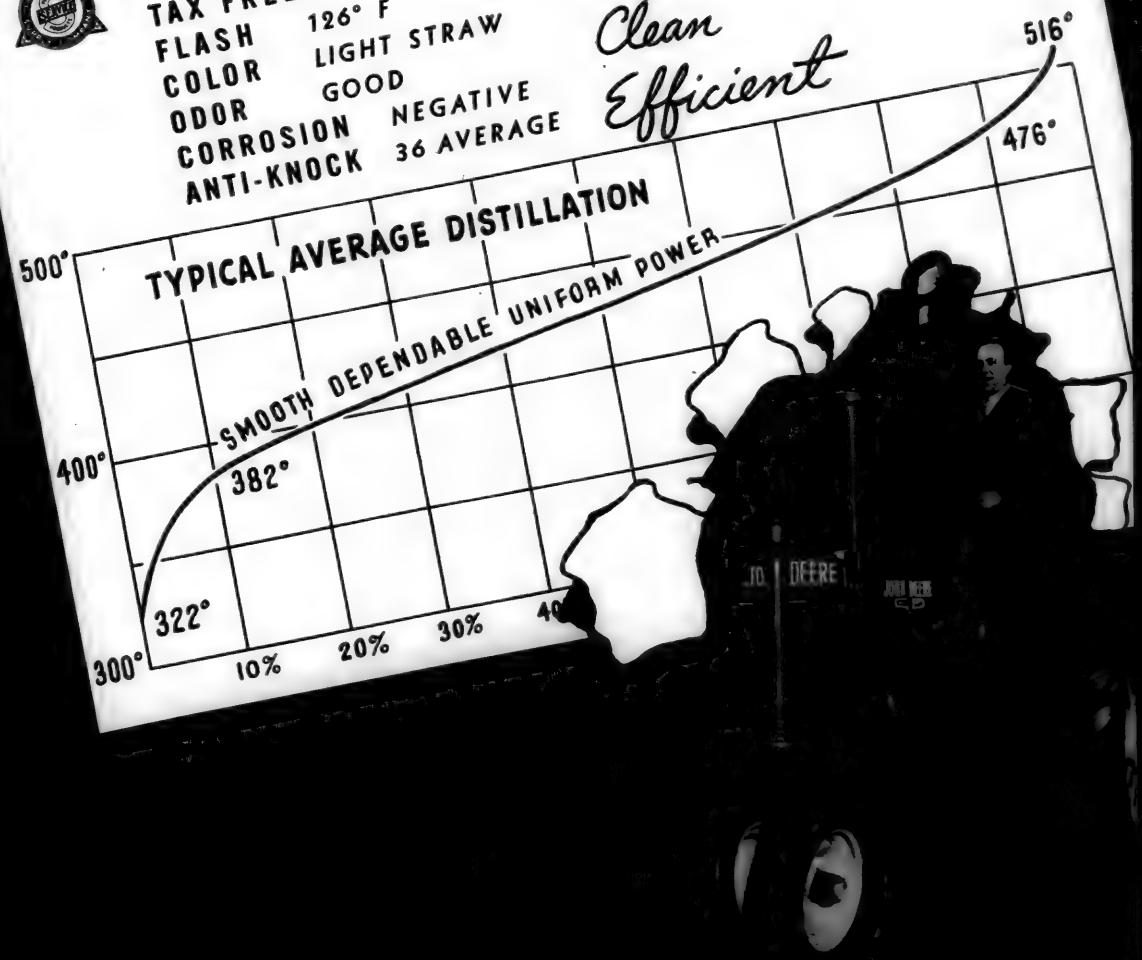
Good prices for inferior cattle make this a good time to cull beef herds. Cows and heifers of the long-legged, scrawny type can be marketed readily now thus improving the average merit of the herd, says E. T. Robbins, University of Illinois.

A NEW TRACTOR FUEL
"T40"

TESTED AND APPROVED QUALITIES

Economical
Safe
Clean
Efficient

TAX FREE	
FLASH	126° F
COLOR	LIGHT STRAW
ODOR	GOOD
CORROSION	NEGATIVE
ANTI-KNOCK	36 AVERAGE



ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 SO. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

There's A Kick in Milk -

(Continued from P. 13)

all distributors contracts, called a strike. Many of the producers kept their milk at home, others brought milk to the surplus plant where it was separated and the cream sold and some of the milk went to cheese plants. Milk in Peoria was scarce.

Two weeks later the second largest dairy in the city renewed its contract with the Producers.

In October, the Producers formed the Peoria Producers Dairy, bought a small plant and began to distribute milk. Later, a price war developed. Consumers were soon buying milk for six cents a quart delivered. The wholesale price dropped to four cents.

The entire Producers membership stuck loyally to their guns and took their losses unflinchingly. They had just begun to fight. And the fight to them meant taking less than a dollar a hundredweight for milk to establish their organization as a major factor on the market.

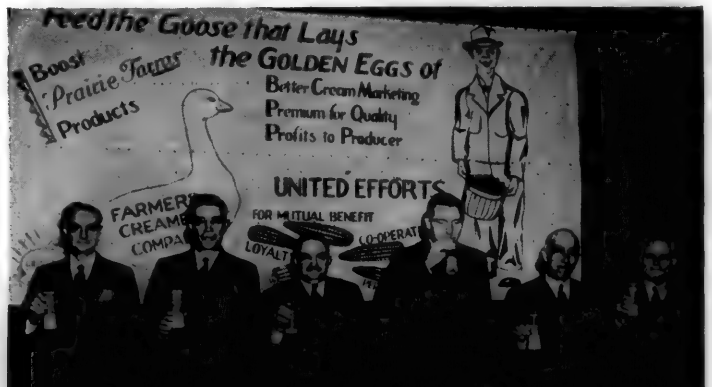
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The Producers came out of the strike with a paying retail business and the respect of distributors and consumers. Now the Peoria Producers Dairy is a thriving concern with 16 delivery trucks.

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The two Peoria dairy organizations are members of the Illinois Milk Producers Association, a state federation of milk marketing co-ops. It has 33,327 producer members who sold 1,648,599,861 pounds of milk for $37,509,220.33 between December 1, 1936 and November 30, 1937. The following are brief sketches of bargaining cooperatives, which are members of the IMPA.

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A TOAST TO SUCCESS!

More than 800 dairymen assembled, Bloomington, Dec. 11, for the joint annual dinner of the McLean County Milk Producers Association and the Farmers Creamery Company, to close a successful year. Left to right are J. Ben McReynolds, secretary of the creamery and treasurer of the Producers'; Harold Enns, creamery president; H. D. Allebach of Pennsylvania, speaker; Forrest C. Fairchild, manager of both organizations; Marion Stubblefield, Producers' president and Alex McPhedran, president, Illinois Milk Producers Association. The beverage — chocolate milk.

DeKalb Milk Producers Association. Organized and started operating Nov. 1925. Has 33 members all in DeKalb county. Sold 2,830,401 pounds of milk in 1937 worth $52,614.07. Officers and directors are: Wm. O'Malley, pres.; Floyd Webster, v-pres.; James Montavon, secy.-treas. and manager; Jos. Kientz, V. A. Peterson. Has protected market for members; protects consumers from inferior milk; works hand in hand with dealers to maintain quality and market.

McLean County Milk Producers, Bloomington. Organized 1924, started operations Dec. 1, 1927. Has 575 members mostly in McLean county. Sold 18,162,986 pounds of milk valued at $388,416.39 last year. Manager, Forrest C. Fairchild. Officers and directors: Marion G. Stubblefield, pres.; Wm. L. Mays, v-pres.; E. H. Orendorff, secy.; J. Ben McReynolds, treas.; Clarence Ropp, Merritt Hensley, F. D. Mason, George W. Pitts, Walter Risser. Recently gained contracts with dealers which allows Producers to settle monthly with members giving them all the same price instead of dealers paying producers directly.

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Pontiac Milk Producers Association. Organized Sept. 24-25, 1927. Has 33 members all in Livingston county. Sold 1,877,619 pounds of milk valued at $33,319.34 last year. Officers and directors: Mattie Nolan, pres.; Ray O. Husted, secy-treas. and manager; Albert Shafer, Clyde Schneeman. George Schopp, Delbert Ruff, James J. McCabe. Has assured producers of a steady market at a stipulated price.

Stephenson County Pure Milk Association, Freeport. Organized 1928. Has 64 members. Sold 6,008,968 pounds of milk valued at $106,254.86. Officers and directors are: T. T. Meck, pres.; Ed. Stukenberg, v-pres.; H H. Stahl, secy.; Roy C. Long, treas.; Dillman S. Gingrich, Orlo Brobst, Reuben Metz. Outstanding service to members: testing, sampling and supervision of weights; improving quality of milk; friendly relationship with dealers, and ability to use bargaining power to maintain fair prices.

Champaign County Milk Producers. Organized and started operations 1928. Serves 423 members in Champaign, Vermilion, Piatt and Ford counties. Handled 14,197,008, pounds of milk valued at $299,438.15 last year. Manager, Angus Taylor. Officers and directors: John F. McCabe, pres.; Vincent Esry, v-pres.; Walter C. Wood, secy-treas.; Howard F. Love, Dewey Prather.

Streator Milk Producers Association, Streator. Organized March 10, 1928. Serves 136 members in Livingston and LaSalle counties. Handled 4,503,853 pounds of milk last

(Continued on page 28)

Farm Supply NEWS

Sales of the Carroll Service Company in 1937 totalled $179,921, an increase of 11.4 per cent over the previous year, it was revealed at the eighth annual meeting, Mt. Carroll, Feb. 12. Net income increased 16.7 per cent; patronage dividends of $21,282.93 were paid to 719 member patrons. Charles Homberger was elected director.

George Scheef, former manager of the Schuyler-Brown Service Company, became manager of the Livingston Service Company, Feb. 1. He succeeds E. C. Campbell. Ralph O. Almgreen, assistant manager of the Peoria County Service Company, was appointed to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Scheef.

Two hundred-fifty Farm Bureau members of Clark County attended the third annual meeting of their service company, Marshall, January 19.

Manager Voelkel reported gains on all products. President Behner announced plans for a wider service and increased sales in 1938.

A total of 410 patronage dividend checks amounting to $5,080.00, were distributed. Dividends ranged from 6 to 13 percent.

C. H. Becker of Illinois Farm Supply Company was the speaker, and J. G. Dorward, presented the film strip "Illinois Farm Supply Company — Eleven Years of Amazing Growth." Officers and directors were re-elected.

More than 2,000 Farm Bureau members attended the annual meeting of Shelby-Effingham Service Company, Shelbyville, January 20. Three hundred or more were turned away at the door due to lack of standing room.

Patronage dividend rates ranged from 10 to 15 percent. A total of $30,450 was distributed at the close of the meeting. The average dividend per Farm Bureau member was $19.22. Manager Foley reported an increase of $13,000 over last year's business.

C. H. Becker represented Illinois Farm Supply Company and gave the address of the day. J. G. Dorward, field representative of Illinois Farm Supply Company for the Egyptian Division, presented the film strip "Illinois Farm Supply Company — Eleven Years of Amazing Growth." All directors were reelected and C. H. Buzzard was reelected president.

Fayette Service Company held its second annual meeting January 18, 1938. More than 300 Farm Bureau members and their families attended. President Harpster was enthusiastic about progress made and William Cole, manager, reported substantial gains all along the line.

At the close of the meeting 286 patronage dividend checks were distributed, totaling $4,187.00. C. H. Becker was the speaker and J. G. Dorward, field representative for the Egyptian Division, presented the film strip "Illinois Farm Supply Company — Eleven Years of Amazing Growth." All directors were reelected.

After one year of operation the marine terminal at Shawneetown has proved practical and profitable, Manager Morris Crandall reported to 2000 persons who attended the seventh annual meeting of the Wabash Valley Service Company, Grayville, Jan. 21.

Patronage dividends paid from the terminal earnings were as follows. Egyptian Service Company, $304.00; Fruit Belt Service Company, $446.80; Rich-Law Service Company, $549.60; Twin County Service Company, $186.00; Wabash Valley Service Company, $2,513.60. The terminal was operated only ten months of the year due to the flood.

Patronage dividends of $43,405.00 were distributed to 1,625 members of the Wabash Valley Service Company. George Gabel was elected director.

Randolph Service Company closed its seventh year Nov. 30, 1937; held its annual meeting, Chester, Jan. 22, 1938. It was reported to the 200 shareholders present that the total sales had exceeded $125,000. Patronage dividends of $13,060, or an average of $17.90 per member, were distributed. The company transacted 85 per cent of its business with Farm Bureau members; 96 per cent of the Farm Bureau members in the county were regular patrons of the company. Patronage dividend rates ranged from 11 to 14 per cent.

During the joint annual meeting of the Mercer County Farm Bureau and the Mercer Service Company, Aledo, Jan. 20, President C. H. Jackson reported a 19.2 per cent increase in sales of the service company as compared to a year ago. Patronage dividends of $7,175.00 were distributed.

The Fruit Belt Service Company held its fifth annual meeting, Vienna, January 21. Three hundred fifty Farm Bureau members and their families attended.

Net business increased $23,000 or 38 percent, while net income increased $3,100 or 86 percent, Manager Paul Fark reported.

At the close of the meeting $4,723.00 was distributed in the form of preferred and patronage dividends.

The Rock County Service Company of Janesville, Wisconsin, closed its first fiscal year after five months of operation, November 30. While the Rock County Service Company is not a member of Illinois Farm Supply Company, it has been using the buying and advisory services.

A ten percent patronage dividend, payable to all members in good standing, amounted to $1,082.12. Fred E. Herndon was the principal speaker. Three hundred-fifty members attended.

By proving 96 of the 1,001 dairy sires in the United States during 1937, Illinois ranks third among states, according to a U. S. Bureau of Dairy Industry report.



20 LIMESTONE TRUCKS IN THIS CARAVAN IN

Livingston county ready to haul "soil sugar" from quarry to field. About one-third of the trucks are equipped with spreaders.

The snapshots above were taken by John Spencer of the IAA two days before Christmas when the ground was frozen and fit for spreading limestone direct from heavy trucks equipped with spreading devices. The top view shows the back end of a truck with spreader all ready for action.

The operators of this quarry near Pontiac supplied last year 131,000 tons of limestone or about 10% of the 1,250,000 tons used in the state. All shipments from this quarry are by truck since they have no rail connection.

There's A Kick in Milk -

(Continued from P. 13)

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(Continued on page 28)

Farm Supply NEWS

Sales of the Carroll Service Company in 1937 totalled $179,921, an increase of 11.4 per cent over the previous year, it was revealed at the eighth annual meeting, Mt. Carroll, Feb. 12. Net income increased 16.7 per cent; patronage dividends of $21,282.93 were paid to 719 member patrons. Charles Homberger was elected director.

George Scheef, former manager of the Schuyler-Brown Service Company, became manager of the Livingston Service Company, Feb. 1. He succeeds E. C. Campbell. Ralph O. Almgreen, assistant manager of the Peoria County Service Company, was appointed to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Scheef.

Two hundred-fifty Farm Bureau members of Clark County attended the third annual meeting of their service company, Marshall, January 19.

Manager Voelkel reported gains on all products. President Behner announced plans for a wider service and increased sales in 1938.

A total of 410 patronage dividend checks amounting to $5,080.00, were distributed. Dividends ranged from 6 to 13 percent.

C. H. Becker of Illinois Farm Supply Company was the speaker, and J. G. Dorward, presented the film strip "Illinois Farm Supply Company — Eleven Years of Amazing Growth." Officers and directors were re-elected.

More than 2,000 Farm Bureau members attended the annual meeting of Shelby-Effingham Service Company, Shelbyville, January 20. Three hundred or more were turned away at the door due to lack of standing room.

Patronage dividend rates ranged from 10 to 15 percent. A total of $30,450 was distributed at the close of the meeting. The average dividend per Farm Bureau member was $19.22. Manager Foley reported an increase of $13,000 over last year's business.

C. H. Becker represented Illinois Farm Supply Company and gave the address of the day. J. G. Dorward, field representative of Illinois Farm Supply Company for the Egyptian Division, presented the film strip "Illinois Farm Supply Company — Eleven Years of Amazing Growth." All directors were reelected and C. H. Buzzard was reelected president.

Fayette Service Company held its second annual meeting January 18, 1938. More than 300 Farm Bureau members and their families attended. President Harpster was enthusiastic about progress made and William Cole, manager, reported substantial gains all along the line.

At the close of the meeting 286 patronage dividend checks were distributed, totaling $4,187.00. C. H. Becker was the speaker and J. G. Dorward, field representative for the Egyptian Division, presented the film strip "Illinois Farm Supply Company — Eleven Years of Amazing Growth." All directors were reelected.

After one year of operation the marine terminal at Shawneetown has proved practical and profitable, Manager Morris Crandall reported to 2000 persons who attended the seventh annual meeting of the Wabash Valley Service Company, Grayville, Jan. 21.

Patronage dividends paid from the terminal earnings were as follows: Egyptian Service Company, $504.00; Fruit Belt Service Company, $146.80; Rich-Law Service Company, $549.60; Twin County Service Company, $186.00; Wabash Valley Service Company, $2,515.60. The terminal was operated only ten months of the year due to the flood.

Patronage dividends of $15,105.00 were distributed to 1,625 members of the Wabash Valley Service Company. George Gabel was elected director.

Randolph Service Company closed its seventh year Nov. 30, 1937; held its annual meeting, Chester, Jan. 22, 1938. It was reported to the 200 shareholders present that the total sales had exceeded $125,000. Patronage dividends of $13,060, or an average of $17.90 per member, were distributed. The company transacted 85 per cent of its business with Farm Bureau members; 96 per cent of the Farm Bureau members in the county were regular patrons of the company. Patronage dividend rates ranged from 11 to 14 per cent.

During the joint annual meeting of the Mercer County Farm Bureau and the Mercer Service Company, Aledo, Jan. 20, President C. H. Jackson reported a 19.2 per cent increase in sales of the service company as compared to a year ago. Patronage dividends of $7,175.00 were distributed.

The Fruit Belt Service Company held its fifth annual meeting, Vienna, January 21. Three hundred fifty Farm Bureau members and their families attended.

Net business increased $25,000 or 38 percent, while net income increased $8,100 or 86 percent, Manager Paul Fark reported.

At the close of the meeting $4,723.00 was distributed in the form of preferred and patronage dividends.

The Rock County Service Company of Janesville, Wisconsin, closed its first fiscal year after five months of operation, November 30. While the Rock County Service Company is not a member of Illinois Farm Supply Company, it has been using the buying and advisory services.

A ten percent patronage dividend, payable to all members in good standing, amounted to $1,082.12. Fred E. Herndon was the principal speaker. Three hundred-fifty members attended.

By proving 96 of the 1,001 dairy sires in the United States during 1937, Illinois ranks third among states, according to a U. S. Bureau of Dairy Industry report.



20 LIMESTONE TRUCKS IN THIS CARAVAN IN

Livingston county ready to haul "soil sugar" from quarry to field. About one-third of the trucks are equipped with spreaders.

The snapshots above were taken by John Spencer of the IAA two days before Christmas when the ground was frozen and fit for spreading limestone direct from heavy trucks equipped with spreading devices. The top view shows the back end of a truck with spreader all ready for action.

The operators of this quarry near Pontiac supplied last year 131,000 tons of limestone or about 10% of the 1,250,000 tons used in the state. All shipments from this quarry are by truck since they have no rail connection.

SAVE FUELS

with the
BUILT-IN LEAK-PROOF GASKET



FREE INSPECTION SERVICE

Before you take your tractor to the field for spring work, ask your salesman who drives the Blue and White Service Company Truck to give you free spark plug inspection service. This includes adjusting the electrodes to the exact clearance for your make and model of tractor.

A clean properly adjusted spark plug of the correct type assures:

Easier starting
More power
Better idling
Fuel saving

Edison
SPARK PLUGS

Sold by 64 County Service Companies Affiliated with

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY
808 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois

Marketing quotas for cotton and flue-cured and dark types of tobacco, the first proclaimed under the AAA of 1938, set the cotton acreage allotment at 26,300,000, as compared to 34,383,000 acres planted in 1937. The flue-cured tobacco quota was fixed at 704,000,000 pounds and the dark type quota was set at 145,000,000 pounds. Quotas were announced Feb. 18.

Want to know which hybrid corn varieties have yielded highest in your section of the state? Send for Bulletin 429: "Illinois Corn Performance Tests" — Results for 1936 to University of Illinois, Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill. The 1937 tests are expected to be published shortly.

News and VIEWS

Permanent pastures occupy 55 per cent of the total land area in U. S.

More than 50,000, or approximately 22 per cent, of all farms in Illinois are of less than 50 acres each, according to the University of Illinois, college of agriculture.

Farm incomes and the price of milk fluctuate around the general price level, and the long-time outlook for a further rise in this level is favorable for dairymen, economists say.

Rough and careless handling of livestock in shipments to market causes damage which averages about 38 cents per head on cattle, seven cents on hogs and 2½ cents on sheep, says, R. C. Ashby, chief in livestock marketing, University of Illinois.

Exports of wheat and flour from July 1, 1937, to January 31, 1938, amounted to the equivalent of about 50,000,000 bushels of wheat, and went mainly to the Netherlands, Belgium and the United Kingdom. This was the largest export movement of wheat for that period since 1931-32.

The first referenda under the new Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 will be held on March 12 among the cotton farmers and producers of flue-cured, fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco. The outcome of the vote will determine whether marketing quotas will be applied to these commodities in 1938.

The Secretary of Agriculture has issued an order under the Commodity Exchange Act requiring a period of seven business days during which contracts for the future delivery of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, or flaxseed may be settled by the delivery of the actual cash commodity after trading has ceased in any given delivery month.

Armin J. "Brick" Rehling, teacher of agriculture in the Galesburg High school for 10 years began work January 24 as farm adviser in Henderson county. Rehling is a University of Illinois graduate, a brother of Charles H. Rehling (former Clinton county adviser) and Ed. Rehling of Monroe county.

"Foreign Trade" Subject at Des Moines Conference

"A WISE policy for the nation requires that the conditions under which those engaged in agriculture live and labor shall be just and fair, and that life on the farm should be attractive and adequately rewarded.

"In making duty reductions we are guided by two basic principles. First, we are opposed to prohibitive or embargo rates, which are ruinous to agriculture and to the nation as a whole. Second, we take every precaution to safeguard American producers from abnormal, unreasonable, or materially hurtful imports."

So spoke Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in a vigorous defense of his trade agreements policy at the Midwest Conference on Foreign Trade, Des Moines, Feb. 18-19.

"It has been charged that the trade agreements result merely in increased imports without any corresponding advantage for our exports," continued Hull. "In 1937, as compared with 1936, our imports increased by 661 million dollars; but our exports rose by 890 million dollars. Excluding sugar (imports of which are limited by quota), not as much as 5 per cent of our total agricultural imports last year consisted of trade-agreement items."



CORDELL HULL, SECRETARY OF STATE
"The unvarnished truth is . . . ."

Farm Income Double

"The unvarnished truth is that in spite of all the agitation about imports, cash farm income in the United States (excluding benefit payments) was half a billion dollars greater in 1937 than in 1936 and double what it was in 1932.

"It has been charged that our most-favored-nation policy, under which we grant to all countries not discriminating against our exports the reduced rates of duty which we grant in each trade agreement, is a case of 'giving away something for nothing.' It is nothing of the sort.

"We give other countries these concessions only if they give us like treatment as to concessions which they grant to third countries.

"The policy is designed to safeguard our export trade against severe discrimination to which it would certainly be subjected on a vast scale if we, ourselves, followed a policy of discrimination instead of treating all countries alike."

For two days the argument went 'round and 'round, pro and con, as farmers, farm leaders, editors, government officials, and professors looked at all angles of "The Farmers' Stake in Exports and Imports."

M. L. Wilson, Under-Secretary of Agriculture said "the essential problem of agriculture is the production of surpluses in excess of domestic consumption." He believes that agriculture will gain most by a recapture of export markets through a common sense trade agreement policy in conjunction with a readjustment downward of surplus crops based on a sound soil conservation policy.

Cards Always Stacked

Edward A. O'Neal of Alabama, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation declared that "until the reciprocal trade agreement program, nothing ever was done to give agriculture a square deal in tariff revision . . . . . the cards always have been stacked against the farmer when it comes to the tariff. And by the 'American market for the American farmer,' I most certainly do not mean a ton of protection for industry for every ounce given agriculture.

"The proposed agreement with the United Kingdom offers the largest opportunity yet presented to secure concessions for our agricultural exports in our largest potential market in return for concessions to the United Kingdom on her industrial products. This will offer a real test of whether industry is going to take a purely selfish attitude."

John Vesesky of Kansas, president of the National Farmers Union, added his support to revise the tariffs downward through a trade agreement policy.

Harper Sibley, chairman of the agricultural department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States praised the State Department for its progress in boosting foreign trade and good will among nations.

L. J. Taber, Ohio, master of the National Grange and Charles W. Holman, National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation both denounced the reciprocal trade agreements. Hull and Wilson had the support of a vast majority of those attending the conference.—Cap Mast.

Ransom Elevator Has Junior Farmers Dinner

Because their farmers' elevator has meant much to the community, the Farmers' Elevator Company of Ransom, LaSalle county, last year invited young stockholders and sons of stockholders to a Junior Farmers Banquet to acquaint them with the true, broad value of the institution.

More than 150 young farmers attended the second annual banquet, Feb. 16, in the Ransom Methodist Church. Edward Strobel, treasurer, who has been a director since the elevator group was organized 30 years ago, was the principal speaker.

Six Cent Margins

Mr. Strobel outlined the history of the organization. He spoke of the six cent margins that privately owned elevators were extracting from grain growers in the community 30 years ago. He pointed out that cooperative marketing had reduced margins and made grain worth from two to four cents more per bushel at Ransom every day for 30 years.

"When young farmers know that their elevator stock is worth many times its market value, they will think twice before they trade it for a second hand car," comments Harrison Fahrnkopf, manager of Illinois Grain Corporation, who attended the banquet.

Directors of the Ransom elevator are: Elgy Birtwell, president; A. J. Gahm, vice-president; E. E. Stevenson, secretary; Edward Strobel, treasurer; Mark Widman, A. E. Ryan, R. F. Porter. C. W. Wellman is manager.

Auto workers must organize as consumers as well as producers if they are to control prices and actually increase their standard of living, declares Homer Martin, president of the United Auto Workers of America. He says that rising prices immediately ate up the increased wages won by union organization.

Kick In Milk

(Continued from page 24)

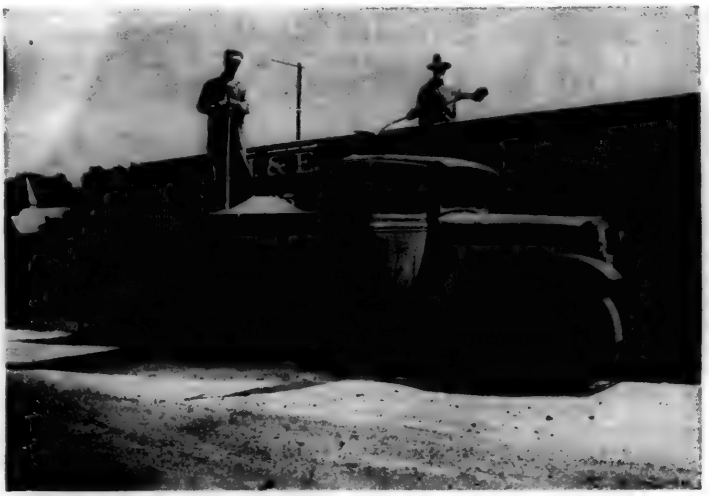
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Canton Milk Producers Association. Organized 1936. Last year 1,372,587 pounds of milk were handled. Serves 54 members in Fulton county. Manager, Burl McPheeters. Officers and directors: Jesse J. Fidler, pres.; Wm. Pollitt, v-pres.; T. C. Taylor, secy-treas.; Delbert Freeman, Arthur Abbott, Melvin Strode. President Jesse J. Fidler reports that in addition to gaining new markets for milk, members are getting about 25 cents per hundredweight more for their milk and a steady market has been provided.

With more lambs on feed than usual and poor consumer demand for meats, the spring seasonal advance in lamb prices is likely to be less than in 1937 says the U.S.D.A.

With shearing time near, Illinois wool growers face a weak market. Large supplies of wool are ready for mill consumption in all parts of the United States. There is little to indicate that the mills will use it during the first six months of 1938.

The Shelby County Rural Electric Cooperative has had its project for 279 miles of rural lines approved in Washington by the REA examining committee. The line would serve 823 customers already signed with prospects of 340 additional customers. The cooperative has applied for $295,000. No funds have been alloted. The Shelby County Farm Bureau is sponsor of the project. County chairman is V. N. Shutt.



STOP AT STOP SIGNS — SIGNAL FOR TURNS.

Rural Safety Topics

By C. M. SEAGRAVES

LAST YEAR DURING FEBRUary, 71 Illinois farmers or members of their families were injured, temporarily or permanently, in farm accidents . . . . five were killed. The causes . . . . horses, axes, infection, bulls, cows, tractors, butchering, falling trees.

WE RURAL DRIVERS, JUST LIKE city folks, have our faults, one of the biggest is that we don't use arm signals to tell following motorists what we intend to do. Traffic speed being what it is, all drivers, and especially *country* drivers, should give plain arm signals at least 100 feet down the road from the place that they intend to turn off. We should remember that the driver behind us is expecting that we will go straight ahead at the same speed we have been travelling until we warn him to the contrary.

LET'S PROTECT OURSELVES and other motorists by sticking our arms way out in plenty of time before we turn or stop, so that the other fellow will have ample time to change his speed. Stop lights, even when working, don't show up very well during daylight hours, and besides, the law says that we sould use arm signals before turning or stopping.

SOME DRIVERS HAVE A WAY of straddling the middle line when driving in rural communities. There argument is that if something happens, they have more distance in which to work out the solution than they would have if they were on their own side of the road.

Now there wouldn't be so many things happening in the first place if folks stayed on their own side of the road. For instance, if a driver once gets in the habit of taking the center of the pavement, he occasionally neglects to notice when he is topping a hill. Few things are more embarrassing than to go over the brow of a knoll and meet another motorist who similarly keeps to the middle of the road. Outside of saying "How're ya" just before the crash, there is little that can be done unless speeds are very moderate.

Passengers who do not care to wear windshield-frames for a lavaliere, are also uneasy when they find themselves at the mercy of a "black-line" driver. There are just two sides of a road. . . . the right and the wrong. A motorist, like a white collar, either is or he ain't. There's no such thing as *almost on the right side.*

PROBABLY NO GROUP OF people are exposed to such a variety of occupational accident hazards as are farmers. An endless array of mechanical equipment, livestock, adverse working conditions, long hours, exposure to weather, and a widely assorted list of tasks all make for accidents. It's a wise farmer indeed who carefully surveys each job before starting it and selects the *safe* way to perform it. Let's make farming one of the *safest* as well as one of the healthiest of occupations.

WHAT DOES YOUR YOUNGster know about driving? Have you spent as much as a 40-hour-week in showing him how to *carefully* drive a car? If he knew as much about your business as he knows about operating a car woud you turn the business over to him to manage?

Are you qualified to teach him or do you have accidents yourself? Who is really to blame if your son or daughter does have a smash-up that more careful training might have prevented?

Youngsters are expected to do few things as dangerous as driving, with so little training. It's all important that they *learn* to drive *correctly.* What about yours?

Uncle Henry

"HEY there, Uncle Henry, come here and have a look at this tractor . . . . not used much . . . . give you a real buy on her," said Charlie, the implement man.

"A real buy, eh?" responded Uncle Henry, casting a quick eye at the machine. "You mean this thing with tha open spokes, no fenders, an' the stove-lid seat? You know, Charlie, that there seat looks like the one I had on my first ridin' plow 30 years ago.



Uncle Henry

"'Course, I don't make tractors, I jest use 'em," continued Uncle Henry, "but I'll be danged if I c'n see why we're supposed t' buy tha same ole equipment years runnin'. Don't recken I'd buy a new car with an ole buggy seat on it. . . . . Still mebbe I would though. That's one trouble with us farmers . . . if a tool does its work, we buy it, an' we don't ask fer more. Guess its tha new paint gits us."

"Never heard you talk so much before, Uncle Henry. What's the matter?" interrupted Charlie.

"Well," continued the old gentleman. "You see, I got a radio, an' I read a bit. It beats all how much commotion folks are makin' 'bout safety on the highways. Good thing, too. Should of had it sooner. But its time us farmers did something about safety on the farm. Hear 'bout Bill Trum-

(Continued on page 33)

Kick In Milk

(Continued from page 24)

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Canton Milk Producers Association. Organized 1936. Last year 1,372,587 pounds of milk were handled. Serves 54 members in Fulton county. Manager, Burl McPheeters. Officers and directors: Jesse J. Fidler, pres.; Wm. Pollitt, v-pres.; T. C. Taylor, secy-treas.; Delbert Freeman, Arthur Abbott, Melvin Strode. President Jesse J. Fidler reports that in addition to gaining new markets for milk, members are getting about 25 cents per hundredweight more for their milk and a steady market has been provided.

With more lambs on feed than usual and poor consumer demand for meats, the spring seasonal advance in lamb prices is likely to be less than in 1937, says the U.S.D.A.

With shearing time near, Illinois wool growers face a weak market. Large supplies of wool are ready for mill consumption in all parts of the United States. There is little to indicate that the mills will use it during the first six months of 1938.

The Shelby County Rural Electric Cooperative has had its project for 279 miles of rural lines approved in Washington by the REA examining committee. The line would serve 823 customers already signed with prospects of 340 additional customers. The cooperative has applied for $295,000. No funds have been alloted. The Shelby County Farm Bureau is sponsor of the project. County chairman is V. N. Shutt.



STOP AT STOP SIGNS — SIGNAL FOR TURNS.

Rural Safety Topics

By C. M. SEAGRAVES

LAST YEAR DURING FEBRUary, 71 Illinois farmers or members of their families were injured, temporarily or permanently, in farm accidents . . . . five were killed. The causes . . . . horses, axes, infection, bulls, cows, tractors, butchering, falling trees.

WE RURAL DRIVERS, JUST LIKE city folks, have our faults, one of the biggest is that we don't use arm signals to tell following motorists what we intend to do. Traffic speed being what it is, all drivers, and especially *country* drivers, should give plain arm signals at least 100 feet down the road from the place that they intend to turn off. We should remember that the driver behind us is expecting that we will go straight ahead at the same speed we have been travelling until we warn him to the contrary.

LET'S PROTECT OURSELVES and other motorists by sticking our arms way out in plenty of time before we turn or stop, so that the other fellow will have ample time to change his speed Stop lights, even when working, don't show up very well during daylight hours, and besides, the law says that we sould use arm signals before turning or stopping.

SOME DRIVERS HAVE A WAY of straddling the middle line when driving in rural communities. There argument is that if something happens, they have more distance in which to work out the solution than they would have if they were on their own side of the road.

Now there wouldn't be so many things happening in the first place if folks stayed on their own side of the road. For instance, if a driver once gets in the habit of taking the center of the pavement, he occasionally neglects to notice when he is topping a hill. Few things are more embarrassing than to go over the brow of a knoll and meet another motorist who similarly keeps to the middle of the road. Outside of saying "How're ya" just before the crash, there is little that can be done unless speeds are very moderate.

Passengers who do not care to wear windshield-frames for a lavaliere, are also uneasy when they find themselves at the mercy of a "black-line" driver. There are just two sides of a road. . . . the right and the wrong. A motorist, like a white collar, either is or he ain't. There's no such thing as *almost on the right side*

PROBABLY NO GROUP OF people are exposed to such a variety of occupational accident hazards as are farmers. An endless array of mechanical equipment, livestock, adverse working conditions, long hours, exposure to weather, and a widely assorted list of tasks all make for accidents. It's a wise farmer indeed who carefully surveys each job before starting it and selects the *safe* way to perform it. Let's make farming one of the *safest* as well as one of the healthiest of occupations.

WHAT DOES YOUR YOUNGster know about driving? Have you spent as much as a 40-hour-week in showing him how to *carefully* drive a car? If he knew as much about your business as he knows about operating a car woud you turn the business over to him to manage?

Are you qualified to teach him or do you have accidents yourself? Who is really to blame if your son or daughter does have a smash-up that more careful training might have prevented?

Youngsters are expected to do few things as dangerous as driving, with so little training. It's all important that they *learn* to drive *correctly*. What about yours?

Uncle Henry

"HEY there, Uncle Henry, come here and have a look at this tractor . . . . not used much . . . . give you a real buy on her," said Charlie, the implement man.

"A real buy, eh?" responded Uncle Henry, casting a quick eye at the machine. "You mean this thing with tha open spokes, no fenders, an' the stove-lid seat? You know, Charlie, that there seat looks like the one I had on my first ridin' plow 30 years ago.



Uncle Henry

"Course, I don't make tractors, I jest use 'em," continued Uncle Henry, 'but I'll be danged if I c'n see why we're supposed t' buy tha same ole equipment years runnin'. Don't recken I'd buy a new car with an ole buggy seat on it. . . . . Still mebbe I would though. That's one trouble with us farmers . . . if a tool does its work, we buy it, an' we don't ask fer more. Guess its tha new paint gits us."

"Never heard you talk so much before, Uncle Henry. What's the matter?" interrupted Charlie.

"Well," continued the old gentleman. "You see, I got a radio, an' I read a bit. It beats all how much commotion folks are makin' 'bout safety on the highways. Good thing, too. Should of had it sooner. But its time us farmers did something about safety on the farm. Hear 'bout Bill Trum-

(Continued on page 33)

"IT'S AN EVEN COATING THAT MAKES IT LAST"





However heavy a zinc coating may be, it is not effective protection if it is not uniformly thick all around the wire. The life of the coating is no greater than that of the thin spots, as at the top of the sketch on the left.

Buy your Bethanized Fence from a Member farmers elevator.

The coating on Bethanized Fence can't help being uniform With older processes, which involve immersing wire in molten zinc, uniformity can be obtained only by constant vigilance. Not so with Bethanizing. It is the nature of the process to put on a perfectly even coating. The particles of zinc are carried to the wire by electricity, and the electricity naturally flows uniformly into all parts of the surface.

Exceedingly durable zinc in the Bethanized coating Bethanized fence doesn't rely only on the uniformity of the zinc armor for its durability. Scientists know that it is impurities in the zinc that causes ordinary coatings to weather away. The Bethanized coating is 99.99-per-cent-pure zinc all the way through.

Not even a feather crack for weather to get in Because the Bethanized coating is practically a part of the wire, it doesn't flake or peel in the fence-weaving operations. Run your fingers over the joints in a roll of Bethanized Fence. Notice how smooth the surface is, how there's not a trace of roughness to be discovered.

A tried-and-proved product While Bethanized Fence represents the last word in development of methods of applying zinc to wire, both the product and the process have been thoroughly tried and proved. Bethanized wire and the bethanizing process have stood the test of time in scores of applications.
All Bethanized Fence is woven of rust-resistant copper-bearing steel wire. It sells at the same price as ordinary fence.

These member companies sell Bethanized Fence

Farmers Cooperative Co. of Colfax, Colfax
Farmers Grain Company, Gibson City
Cazenovia Cooperative Company, Cazenovia
Graymont Cooperative Association, Graymont
Farmers Elevator Company, Chapin
Lee County Grain Association, Amboy
Scarboro Elevator Company, Scarboro
Greenville Equity Exchange, Greenville
Keyesport Cooperative Equity Exchange, Keyesport
Savoy Grain & Coal Company, Savoy
Farmers Grain Company of Dorans, Dorans
Alhambra Grain & Feed Company, Alhambra
Montgomery Coop. Grain & Supply Company, Butler
Summerfield Farmers Coop. Grain Company, Summerfield
Rushville Farmers Grain & Livestock Company, Rushville
Lane Cooperative Grain Company, Lane
Ferrin Cooperative Equity Exchange, Inc., Carlyle
Newark Farmers Grain Company, Newark
Millbrook Farmers Elevator Company, Millbrook
Marseilles Grain & Supply Company, Marseilles
Godfrey Elevator Company, Godfrey
Good Hope Cooperative Company, Good Hope
Farmers Cooperative Grain & Supply Co., Canton
Alta Farmers Cooperative Elevator Co., Alta
Mt. Sterling Farmers Cooperative Company, Mt. Sterling
Williamsfield Farmers Cooperative Association, Inc., Williamsfield
Sterling Rock Falls-Coop. Mktg. Ass'n., Sterling
Anchor Grain Co., Anchor

Some Thoughts on Soil Conservation

By DeWitt C. Wing*

IT IS overcoat weather here, but spring is beginning to warm the heart of every living thing in this part of the country. Ten days ago I heard the welcome music of frogs in a swampy, wooded place near College Park, Md. Their orchestra needed heat. I was there to attend a sheepmen's meeting at the University of Maryland, where my old University of Illinois classmate B. E. Carmichael announced the results of a useful and financially successful lamb feeding trial. He had bought the lambs in West Virginia, where I've seen some excellent hilly, grass and hay land for sheepraising. They were mostly good lambs, of mixed breeding.

Locally, the season is late. Spring was a little early in central Illinois when John McCarty and I sowed oats in Ford county on March 6 many years ago. Last weekend a group of us went down to Leonardtown, Md., 54 miles southeast of Washington. On the way, I did not notice that any spring field seeding had been done. Tobacco seed doubtless was sprouting — or maybe plants were growing — in beds under cloth covers seen on several tobacco farms beside the road. In central Missouri I used to burn a brush pile in the woods and sow tobacco seed in the ashes, mixed with earth spaded out of the spot, about the middle of February. Tobacco-growing neighbors told me that I allowed too many of the plants in my patch to bloom. Well, a healthy tobacco plant in bloom is a feast for the eyes.

Farms and Farming

Numerous badly washed and worn fields, farmed for several centuries, were conspicuous along parts of the winding road to Maryland's little town close to Chesapeake Bay. In Maryland, as in every state, there are many kinds of farms, many kinds of farmers, many kinds of farming, and many kinds of weather. Poor farms and poor people seem to go together in every farming community, and the going, for both, tends to change from bad to worse in most instances. One of my friends says that "the inefficient farmer is one of the millstones about the neck of agriculture." Inefficiency is of course a human characteristic of every industry. Occupational inefficiency among men seems to derive from the fact that most of them must work for other men, if they get work at all. Men who have achieved the ownership of real property tend to be efficient, and to become increasingly efficient in acquiring more property.

Getting back to Maryland, between Frederick and Hagerstown in that state lies as fertile, prosperous and lovely a valley as I have seen, and, for the most part, it is well farmed. I have seen no better farming in Lancaster Co., Pa. Owners take care of their farms and live in fair to good homes in this Maryland valley, and if there are farms for sale in it, some at least are probably farms that profligate heirs have mortgaged up to the limit and farmed by proxy for some time.

Floods Destroy

You say in the February issue of the RECORD that the recent flood "dramatically emphasizes the importance of terracing, strip cropping, reforestation, putting more rolling land in grass, building water reservoirs and thus reducing the volume and speed of water runoff."

In May, 1927, I was in and below New Orleans to see the Mississippi flood of that year at its worst stage. Flatboats loaded with colored people saved from drowning, parts of buildings and many dead, swollen animals afloat in the muddy river, snakes coiled round telephone wires and buzzards in the air made an unforgettable scene; but the scene, in terms of soil destruction in many states, was subtler and more significant.

A 1,000-acre farm in Wayne Co., Ill., had lost a small fortune, in terms of top soil, when I became financially interested in the farm in 1915. Four-Mile Creek and its little tributaries carried water and soil off the farm, emptying them into the Skillet Fork (a small stream), which discharged its fertile burden into the Wabash. From that Hoosier river, good soil from the Wayne county farm passed into the Ohio, then into the Mississippi and finally came to rest in the Gulf of Mexico.

Much of the surface of land that I farmed years ago in Missouri and Illinois lies on the floor of the gulf or in the beds of rivers. Our annual national loss of pay dirt, through water and wind erosion, runs into a dollar value that staggers the imagination. Fortunately, something at last is being done on a nation-wide scale to check this insidious destruction of the nation at its roots, and the results are justifying and paying for the job. If I now owned any part of that southern Illinois farm, I would be using some of the AAA soil-building practices included in the agricultural conservation program. I would be getting about four-fifths of the farm into grass and hay for the production of beef cattle bred and raised on the place. Wherever there is much erosion by wind or water, the nation needs an extension and systematic development of a pastoral agriculture, marketing meat, milk and wool made on grass and hay.

* * *

In 1821 my Massachusetts grandfather with his Virginia wife traveled westward in a covered wagon until they found their "promised land" in the woods of a central state. He and millions of other homeseekers and their later followers settled where self-choice, or advertising, or accident stopped them. They spread out, through their numerous children, and year after year ambitious young men and their wives, seeking homes of their own, bought farms somewhere or anywhere, and, with an old faith in new land, they built houses, barns and fences, plowed up prairies, cleared off trees, brush and stones, drained swamps, supported schools and churches and reared children. They literally spent themselves in a successful or disastrous fight to pay their debts with the fertility of their soil and the labor of their hands.

Mined the Soil

At harvest time nearly 50 years ago, 42 self-binders drawn by teams aggregating more than 200 horses could have been seen following one another around a 640-acre wheat field in North Dakota. Daring men, armed with plows, had opened up a new empire for wheat, to be followed later in war days by vast extensions of this cash crop into the old grass lands of the northwest. Several producers of the period were publicized as "wheat kings." In other regions there were "corn kings," as well as much older "cotton kings" and "tobacco kings." All of the "king" crops, produced by large or small growers, exacted annual tributes from the soil.

"Cattle kings" and "sheep kings" held sway in the ranch and range lands of the Great Plains and in the mountains, where big herds and flocks, along with the small holdings of other stockmen, overgrazed and steadily weakened native sods that for centuries had blanketed and held the soil against destructive winds. After the abused grass began to die out in extensive areas, the furies of the wind broke loose and produced "dust bowls," "dust storms" and a national problem. In other parts of the country, flood waters, rich

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* For many years Managing Editor of the old Breeder's Gazette, DCW is now Director of Farm Press Relations with the AAA at Washington.

in pay dirt, have steadily increased in volume and destructiveness.

America has used, wasted or destroyed three-fifths of its virgin timber and lumber. Our original forests covered about 822 million acres. More than two-thirds of this area has been culled, cut over or burned. In hilly land in particular, the loss of trees has had serious consequences to agriculture. According to the latest available figures, there are about 137 million acres of virgin timber (93 million of which are in the west), 112 million acres of culled and second-growth timber, large enough for sawing, and 81 million acres of devastated and practically waste land. The nation's normal annual wood bill includes about 40 billion feet of lumber, between 80 and 100 million crossties, 5½ million cords of pulpwood (about half of which is imported) and around 61 million cords of fuel wood.

It is reassuring to know that artificial and natural reforestation is under way in many regions where trees are needed to conserve, bind and build top soils. Public and private tree planting in the United States in 1936 was on a vastly larger scale than in any other year. Thousands of farm woodlots were begun in many of the leading agricultural states.

Although changes and adjustments in wood uses and in timber and lumber production will continue in an age of steel, concrete, glass and other materials, let us bear in mind that the functional value of trees to man, historically and now, can hardly be over-emphasized.

Cashed Fertility

During about 70 years in particular, preceding 1933, there was no widespread active consciousness of the soil as a basic, living resource which could be worn, weakened, soured, washed away, or blown loose and widely scattered. Many a farmer drew heavily on the fertility of his best fields in order to pay off a mortgage or buy more land. Everywhere in the nation it was the habit and the practice of both farmers and stockmen every year to produce to the limit on all suitable land that they controlled and could operate; and, having no organized bargaining power, they sold their products for whatever they could get. What happened, therefore, was that the nation's soil fertility was farmed out and cashed on a prodigal scale, and an enormous wash-off and loss of valuable top soil occurred.

In a Shakespearian drama, an old physician prays very simply and briefly in the presence of a tragedy, saying, "Forgive us all." All of us are parties to depleting and wasting the national birthright of soil fertility. The soil is the first national bank of America, and the people's withdrawals and waste of wealth from it are national debts that can gradually be paid back to the soil to the profit of every citizen.

Strengthen the Nation

All of us are interested in national policies that protect, conserve and increase the productivity of the soil. Such policies, supported by organized farmers, have been adopted, and they authorize flexible, regionalized programs under which farmers throughout the nation are increasing their income by acting together in working out sound, balanced systems of farming. In doing this job in their own interest, they are strengthening the nation at its roots. Power to their elbows is flowing through the cooperation of state agricultural institutions, the Department of Agriculture and other agencies of the government.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace said recently that "a permanent policy of conservation of soil resources has been laid down and a start has been made in applying it." Such a policy will improve the lot of the whole population. History makes clear the fact that the day by day welfare of what Lincoln called "the common people" is the best definition of national interest and the outstanding objective of government.

This Is "News"

A VIGOROUS defense of a program to maintain fair price levels for farm products by a metropolitan newspaper is "news." The Daily Times, fast-growing tabloid newspaper of Chicago, has this to say about the AAA of 1938:

"It is easy to foretell the anguished editorial wails of 'regimentation,' 'dictatorship' and other dire prophecies that will arise from certain conservative newspaper quarters as a result of the senate's passage Monday of the 'ever-normal granary' crop control bill. Nevertheless the bill is a completely logical development of the illogicality arising from a half-century's abuse of the protective tariff.

"For generations manufacturers have had artificially protected markets, artificially maintained prices, through the device of the protective tariff. Through that same period the farmer has paid high prices for protected manufactured products and been forced to sell his own produce on an unprotected market.

Manufacturers, in the main well-financed and operating upon a large scale, automatically have curtailed production whenever supply exceeded demand. They have, in brief, practiced an 'economy of scarcity.' The farmers, unorganized, each one dependent upon each year's crops for his living, have been unable to follow the same practice, with the result of frequently glutted markets and ruinously low prices.

"The ever-normal granary bill, therefore, is the attempt of agriculture to place itself as a unit upon a basis of economic equality with industry. . . . .

"Agriculture for many years has been confronted with economic anarchy. In 20 years the prices of farm products have run over a range of more than 1,000 per cent in many instances — in some cases as high as 2,500 per cent. In times of scarcity the consumer has been faced with prices outrageously high. In times of glut the farmer has had an income outrageously low.

"This, as the saying goes, is a condition, not a theory. Prattling of the inviolability of 'natural economic laws,' and 'supply and demand,' or expressions of horror about 'loss of foreign markets,' 'artificiality' and 'an economy of scarcity' won't cure it.

"It is perfectly natural for the people to seek to cure the condition by government action. That's what governments are for — to handle affairs that individuals can't handle themselves. To talk of 'dictatorships' or a 'czardom' in connection with the farm bill is inordinately silly. Any time more than one-third of the farmers raising any particular crop don't want it, there can be no marketing quotas imposed. And furthermore, if the farmers don't like the new bill, congress can and will repeal it in a hurry."

Cooperative health and hospital associations (similar to the one operating at the University of Illinois for students) are recommended by the Bureau of Cooperative Medicine, 5 E. 57th St., New York. A new pamphlet, "Cooperative Health Associations" is ready for distribution.

Ford County Sheriffs Apprehend Grain Thieves

THAT thieves and criminals as a class are a stupid lot who can be depended upon to leave trails behind them visible to an observant thief catcher was borne out again recently in Ford county, Illinois.

With the arrest and conviction of Phil and Earl Ellison, and Mac Houston, stealing of grain from farm cribs and granaries in Ford and adjoining counties last year was brought to an end. And the able detective work of Sheriff Harry Curtis and Deputy Harry Reehl uncovered the clue that led to apprehending the thieves.

Thefts of oats and corn by the truck load began around Roberts and Kempton in December, 1936 according to F. W. Tieken, Ford County Farm Bureau organization director. Grain prices were high and a load of corn was valuable property. The theives left tracks but that was all until one day the sheriffs noticed that red paint was left on the side of a crib. On closer inspection they picked up several splinters two or more inches in length that apparently came from the thieves' truck.

With the two splinters, the red paint, and a photo of the tread marks left by the truck as clues, the sheriffs started their search. Sheriff Curtis reported that he didn't realize there were so many red trucks until they began their check up.

After driving hundreds of miles, the sheriffs learned that a man who gave his name as Ellison Allison sold a load of coal from a red truck in Gillman, Ill. The sheriff remembered that a one-armed man named Phil Ellison had been sent to prison several years before for forgery. They didn't know he had been paroled.

Suspecting that this ex-convict might be the grain thief, they traced him to Covington, Ind., and laid in wait for him. Phil and Earl Ellison, both armed, were arrested as they were about to leave on another trip. The two splinters of wood the sheriffs had brought along, fit perfectly into the damaged part of the truck. When confronted with the evidence the thieves confessed. The third man, Mac Houston, was arrested several months later. The grain thieves were sentenced to 10 months in the state prison. Additional charges against them are pending in Livingston and McLean counties.

Sheriffs Curtis and Reehl also assisted in capturing alleged horse and cattle thieves in Ford, Champaign, Douglas and Moultrie counties. Oliver Whittley, Roy Hatfield, and Sylvester Jackson are being held in Moultrie county for trial. Two of the men are reported to be ex-convicts. Stolen horses were traced to Indianapolis and Detroit. The Ford county sheriffs also returned $1375 in cash secured from Jack Olson of Kempton, on the promise of returning $1500 profit in a short time.



SHERIFF HARRY CURTIS and Deputy Harry Reehl. "Patroling country roads, at night will reduce farm thefts."

Curtis and Reehl both are of the opinion that patrolling county roads at night would do much to reduce farm thefts. If farmers will watch parked cars, take license numbers and supply the information to the sheriffs office, they can do much to put down farm thefts. All livestock including hogs and chickens should be marked for later identification.

Annual Farm Bureau Baseball Meet Mar. 9

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Bureau baseball League will be held at the Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Springfield, Wednesday, March 9th announces President Ebb Harris of Lake county.

The baseball meeting will be a business session beginning at 10 AM sharp where reports will be heard, committees appointed, officers elected and plans made for opening the 1938 season. Nineteen teams competed in five divisions last year. Ogle county won the state championship, its first year in the League.

Uncle Henry

(Continued from page 29)

bull's boy last week? Crankin' his pa's tractor . . . . kicked an' broke his arm in two places . . . . same tractor a spell back kicked the fore teeth outen the hired man. I'd 'bout as soon start a buttin' match with a bull as I would to crank that machine o' Bill's. Say, Charlie, do tractors have t' kick? Ain't there no way fer them engineerin' fellers to fix it so's the crank can't fly in yore face even if tha engine backfires?"

"Well," remarked Charlie, "it seems you farmers will just have to be more careful, don't take any chances, keep your equipment in good shape, and watch out."

"That's good advice alright," said Uncle Henry, "an' we need it. We *do* use too much balin' wire when we should have right repairs made; we *do* put our hands in tha wrong places, work too long at a stretch, an' put younguns at work older heads should do. What I can't make out is why you figger good advice is goin' to make us farmers play safe. Where these tractors are made, they tell me, all kinds of guards and gadgets keep the workers from hurtin' themselves. Besides, they have bosses who'll make 'em be careful. Well why not put some of this protection on farm machinery, too. Folks 're pretty much alike. If you really don't want 'em to hurt themselves you got to keep 'em from it an no talk will take the place o' removin' the danger."

Sports Festival Meet In P. M. After Baseball

The annual Farm Bureau Baseball meeting at Springfield Mar. 9 will be adjourned shortly after noon to make way for an afternoon session on the Sports Festival program including baseball, softball, horseshoe pitching, track, trap and rifle shooting, horse pulling, hog calling, women's events, and others for the coming season.

The IAA board of directors authorized an appropriation for a 1938 program. President Smith appointed a committee of the board composed of Ebb Harris, A. O. Eckert, and Otto Steffey to represent the IAA and assist in developing the project. A committee from the IAA staff will submit a tentative program to the Springfield meeting. All County Farm Bureaus are urged to be represented.

Comfort, simplicity in fabric and fabric design, easy cleaning and long life are prime considerations in selecting dresses for school children.

EDITORIAL

The Assessor Catches Up

IN ONE area of Chicago, Hyde Park, personal property taxes this year will be increased 41 per cent says the Chicago Tribune.

"Intangibles jumped from $1,585,417 in 1936 to $20,526,617 for 1937," the Trib says, "an increase of 1,195 per cent. The increase may be ascribed to the fact that income tax returns were available this year for inspection by the county assessor's office."

The IAA has long insisted that owners of intangible property have not been paying their just share of the cost of local and state government. The farmers' lands, building, livestock, and machinery are listed item by item on the tax rolls but heretofore the stocks, bonds, and mortgages hidden away in vaults have largely escaped.

Now the tax assessor is catching up with the owners of intangible property. Strict enforcement of the tax laws of the state with all classes of property treated alike, is promised. Such enforcement will do more than all other efforts combined to bring about a constitutional revenue amendment and a more equitable taxing system for the state.

AAA and Farm Exports

SINCE the passage of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the city press has been full of immature criticisms of the new farm program. The old cries of "regimentation" and "control" are heard again as if these things are new to American life.

Nearly all of this ill-considered comment fails to take any account of the wide differences in the outlook for farm exports today compared to the situation existing before the war.

Even casual mention of present-day barriers to the sale of American pork, lard, wheat, cotton, fruits and vegetables abroad is generally omitted.

Shortly after his return from 11 European countries in 1936, where he conferred with leaders of foreign governments and trade, Chester C. Davis, then AAA administrator, said: "The European controls (over foreign imports) are amazing in their extent and authority. They include strict and unbeatable quotas; government monopolies in which all trade is centralized by law; licenses for every step of business operation; barter trades between nations with government allocation of business among private firms; compulsory production control; subsidies for production; licenses covering every individual transaction and the necessity of permission before exchange can be used for the buying of goods from abroad. In some countries an individual trader can export only if the government monopoly or bureau will give him permission. I hope we never have to adopt such a system here."

One may well ask why farmers have gone along with acreage adjustment? Why have they supported a surplus storage program? Is it because they enjoy the extra effort and bother entailed in carrying out these programs?

The answer is NO!

Farmers would rather throw caution to the winds and operate their farms to capacity. But they have learned by bitter experience that it is disastrous to keep piling up goods for which there is no profitable market. Whether exports are large or small, it is still true that world prices fix domestic prices on any of our products of which we produce a surplus. While there has been a slight gain recently in exports of farm products, the conditions described by Chester Davis two years ago still largely obtain.

American agriculture has lost a substantial part of its export market, but these markets were not lost because of any production control or price programs. Farm exports dropped BEFORE acreage adjustment was even considered. In fact, the decline began shortly after the world war when the United States had become a creditor rather than a debtor nation. This is an old story to informed persons. But it is ignored by opponents of the farm program.

The following figures clearly show what has happened and why agricultural adjustment is needed: —

EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES BY YEARS

	Corn 1000 bu.	Wheat 1000 bu.	Pork 1000 lbs.	Lard 1000 lbs.	Beef 1000 lbs.
1910-11	65,615	71,338	879,455	476,108	265,924
1914-15	50,668	335,702	1,106,180	475,532	394,991
1918-19	23,019	287,402	2,704,694	724,771	591,302
1922-23	179,490	224,900	1,794,880	952,642	194,912
1926-27	19,819	219,160	1,012,668	675,812	151,531
1929-30	10,281	153,245	1,138,588	787,160	102,080
1932-33*	8,775	41,211	686,462	560,299	74,000
1934-35	2,324	21,537	355,072	225,112	40,882

* Note that in 1932-33 when prices were exceedingly low and farm supplies reached new heights, exports were far below those of earlier years.

Many farm prices are too low today when compared with non-agricultural prices. The bumper crops of 1937 started the price depression which was immediately reflected in reduced farm buying power, lower consumption of industrial goods, and more unemployment.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 is an attempt to solve a troublesome problem. Its purpose is to stabilize prices of basic farm crops at fair levels. The cities will profit as much by the achievement of this goal as agriculture. Without money in the farmers' pockets to buy factory products there can be little employment or prosperity for the industrial worker.

Up and Down Together

CATTLE feeders are losing money and fluid milk producers are facing an increase in production and lower prices. The drastic drop in corn and small grain prices plus unemployment in the cities are held to be chiefly responsible.

"Prices of manufactured dairy products have declined sharply, mainly as the result of the pickup in milk production and slump in buying power among consumers," says the U. S. Department of Agriculture in a recent outlook report.

Corn and wheat growers took their cut early and the livestock and dairymen can't escape going the same route. Here is an object lesson proving the interdependence not only between farm and city but also between grain, livestock, dairy and other agricultural producers. Far sighted cattle feeders and dairymen realize that they have as much to gain from stabilized prices at fair levels for corn and feed grains as the grain producers themselves.

When the Wind Strikes



FARMERS MUTUAL WILL HELP YOU REBUILD





A STRONG COMPANY WITH LOW GUARANTEED RATES

When a severe windstorm or tornado rips into your farmstead or home, insurance can't protect you from bodily injury, but it can spare you from financial loss.

What the wind destroys, Farmers Mutual will help you rebuild. Low guaranteed rates, safety and security through ample reserves and reinsurance, and prompt, efficient settlement of claims are all available in this state-wide, legal reserve company.

Look out for windstorms and tornadoes this month. If one hits your farm will your insurance protect you against loss?





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FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE CO.

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET

EDITORIAL

The Assessor Catches Up

IN ONE area of Chicago, Hyde Park, personal property taxes this year will be increased 41 per cent says the Chicago Tribune.

"Intangibles jumped from $1,585,417 in 1936 to $20,526,617 for 1937," the Trib says, "an increase of 1,195 per cent. The increase may be ascribed to the fact that income tax returns were available this year for inspection by the county assessor's office."

The IAA has long insisted that owners of intangible property have not been paying their just share of the cost of local and state government. The farmers' lands, building, livestock, and machinery are listed item by item on the tax rolls but heretofore the stocks, bonds, and mortgages hidden away in vaults have largely escaped.

Now the tax assessor is catching up with the owners of intangible property. Strict enforcement of the tax laws of the state with all classes of property treated alike, is promised. Such enforcement will do more than all other efforts combined to bring about a constitutional revenue amendment and a more equitable taxing system for the state.

AAA and Farm Exports

SINCE the passage of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the city press has been full of immature criticisms of the new farm program. The old cries of "regimentation" and "control" are heard again as if these things are new to American life.

Nearly all of this ill-considered comment fails to take any account of the wide differences in the outlook for farm exports today compared to the situation existing before the war.

Even casual mention of present-day barriers to the sale of American pork, lard, wheat, cotton, fruits and vegetables abroad is generally omitted.

Shortly after his return from 11 European countries in 1936, where he conferred with leaders of foreign governments and trade, Chester C. Davis, then AAA administrator, said: "The European controls (over foreign imports) are amazing in their extent and authority. They include strict and unbeatable quotas; government monopolies in which all trade is centralized by law; licenses for every step of business operation; barter trades between nations with government allocation of business among private firms; compulsory production control; subsidies for production; licenses covering every individual transaction and the necessity of permission before exchange can be used for the buying of goods from abroad. In some countries an individual trader can export only if the government monopoly or bureau will give him permission. I hope we never have to adopt such a system here."

One may well ask why farmers have gone along with acreage adjustment? Why have they supported a surplus storage program? Is it because they enjoy the extra effort and bother entailed in carrying out these programs?

The answer is NO!

Farmers would rather throw caution to the winds and operate their farms to capacity. But they have learned by bitter experience that it is disastrous to keep piling up goods for which there is no profitable market. Whether exports are large or small, it is still true that world prices fix domestic prices on any of our products of which we produce a surplus. While there has been a slight gain recently in exports of farm products, the conditions described by Chester Davis two years ago still largely obtain.

American agriculture has lost a substantial part of its export market, but these markets were not lost because of any production control or price programs. Farm exports dropped BEFORE acreage adjustment was even considered. In fact, the decline began shortly after the world war when the United States had become a creditor rather than a debtor nation. This is an old story to informed persons. But it is ignored by opponents of the farm program.

The following figures clearly show what has happened and why agricultural adjustment is needed:

EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES BY YEARS

	Corn	Wheat	Pork	Lard	Beef
	1000 bu.	1000 bu.	1000 lbs	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.
1910-11	65,615	71,358	879,455	476,108	265,924
1914-15	50,668	335,702	1,106,180	475,532	394,991
1918-19	23,019	287,402	2,704,694	724,771	591,302
1922-23	179,490	224,900	1,794,880	952,642	194,912
1926-27	19,819	219,160	1,012,668	675,812	151,531
1929-30	10,281	153,245	1,138,588	787,160	102,080
1932-33*	8,775	41,211	686,462	560,299	74,000
1934-35	2,324	21,537	355,072	225,112	40,882

* Note that in 1932-33 when prices were exceedingly low and farm supplies reached new heights, exports were far below those of earlier years.

Many farm prices are too low today when compared with non-agricultural prices. The bumper crops of 1937 started the price depression which was immediately reflected in reduced farm buying power, lower consumption of industrial goods, and more unemployment.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 is an attempt to solve a troublesome problem. Its purpose is to stabilize prices of basic farm crops at fair levels. The cities will profit as much by the achievement of this goal as agriculture. Without money in the farmers' pockets to buy factory products there can be little employment or prosperity for the industrial worker.

Up and Down Together

CATTLE feeders are losing money and fluid milk producers are facing an increase in production and lower prices. The drastic drop in corn and small grain prices plus unemployment in the cities are held to be chiefly responsible.

"Prices of manufactured dairy products have declined sharply, mainly as the result of the pickup in milk production and slump in buying power among consumers," says the U. S. Department of Agriculture in a recent outlook report.

Corn and wheat growers took their cut early and the livestock and dairymen can't escape going the same route. Here is an object lesson proving the interdependence not only between farm and city but also between grain, livestock, dairy and other agricultural producers. Far sighted cattle feeders and dairymen realize that they have as much to gain from stabilized prices at fair levels for corn and feed grains as the grain producers themselves.

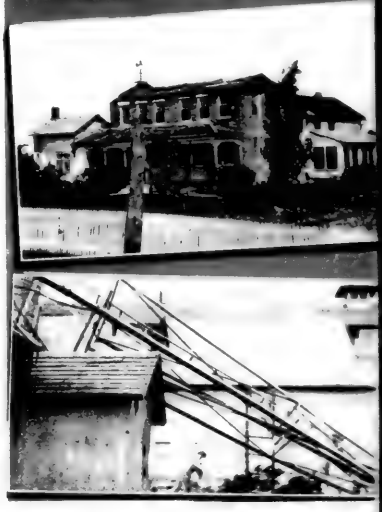
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FARMERS MUTUAL WILL HELP YOU REBUILD









A STRONG COMPANY WITH LOW GUARANTEED RATES

When a severe windstorm or tornado rips into your farmstead or home, insurance can't protect you from bodily injury, but it can spare you from financial loss.

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Look out for windstorms and tornadoes this month. If one hits your farm will your insurance protect you against loss?

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Harold W. Hannah,
R. 111, New Agr. Bldg.,
Urbana, Ill.
74-AA322-J1

The service program of the IAA and County Farm Bureaus "hits the spot," answers the vital, every day needs of active farmers who control and direct it.

This program is grounded in more efficient, lower cost production of quality farm products. It is aimed at stable fair prices for the farmer, which, experience shows, go hand in hand with maximum employment and prosperity in the cities.

The dividends that IAA-Farm Bureau Services pay in cash and savings each year are winning and holding a constantly growing and appreciative membership.

Get Your Neighbor To Join!

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION Record

In This Issue

Voting Records of Senators and Representatives

How the AAA of '38 Will Operate

How Much Is a Wife Worth?

Soil Conservation Committees At Springfield

Pure Milk and Chicago Producers Annual Meetings



April
1938

Arold W. Hannah,
R. 111, New Agr. Bldg.,
Urbana, Ill.
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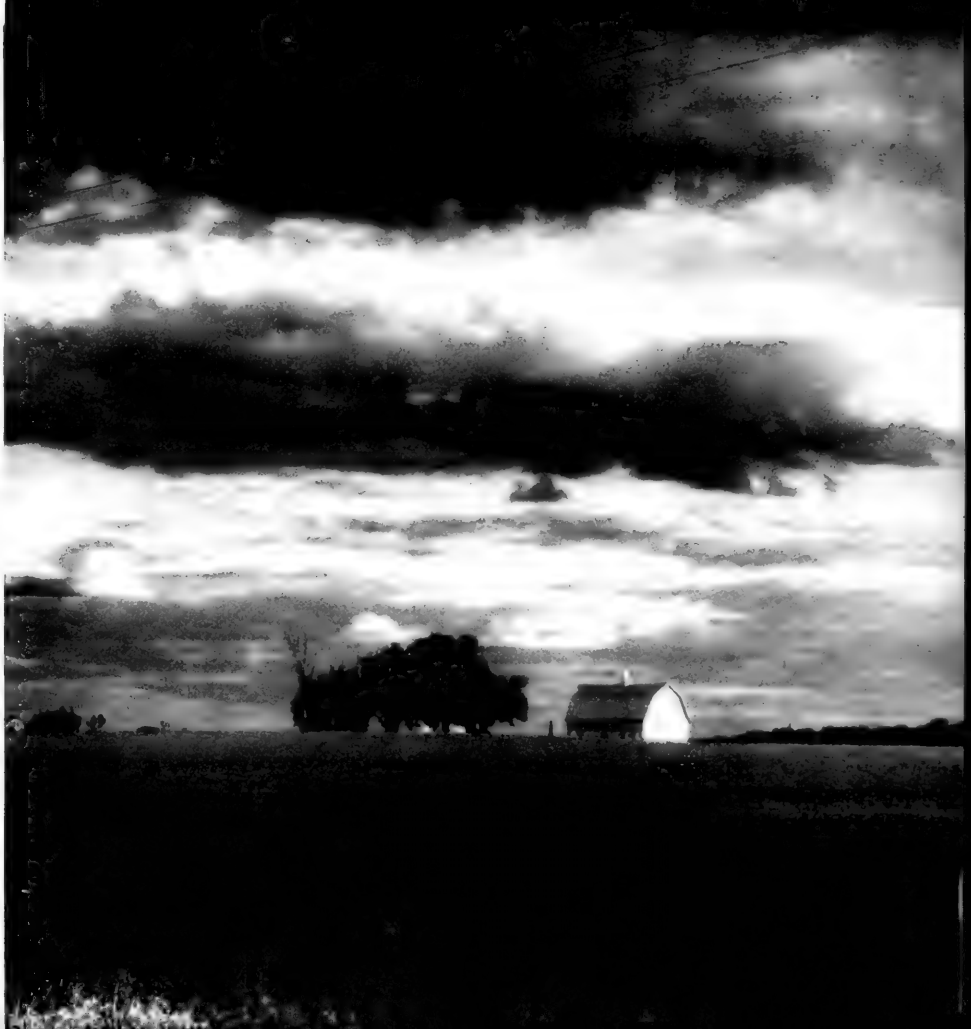
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WELL WORKING WINDSHIELD WIPER

CHECK LIGHTS — FRONT *and* BACK



ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

608 South Dearborn Street • • • Chicago, Illinois

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

APRIL 1938
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Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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GEORGE THIEM, Editor



"THE farmers in our township, I expect, will support the new soil conservation and crop adjustment act 90 per cent or more," commented an eastern Illinois farmer recently. He said that 300 men attended his township meeting where the plan was explained. Those attending the meeting seemed to be unanimous in wanting to cooperate. "We better support this program," he remarked dryly. "It isn't likely that Congress will keep such an act in force if we're not smart enough to make use of it."

At Ithaca, N. Y. two weeks ago, northeastern dirt farmers met with a group of industrialists, took off the gloves and bluntly demanded information on how the manufacturers controlled prices, reports the New York Times. A meat packer representative said that the consumer, not the processor, controlled prices. "If the consumer cannot or will not buy at a price above our cost, the manufacturer has to get out and find a price level that will move the stock," said Warren W. Shoemaker, vice-president of Armour and Co.

James W. Hook, president of the Geometric Tool Co. of New Haven, Conn. told a different story. He said, "while agricultural prices seemed to have no bottom, industrial prices did have a bottom. Industry had fixed costs and further, could stop its production, which the farmer could not do."

W. T. Nardin, vice-president of Pet Milk Co. of St. Louis was quoted as saying, "that industry could exert greater control over its prices than farmers, but when it reached a point below costs, it must take a drastic measure, discharging men."

"This point was emphasized by other speakers," comments the Times, "who said that both industry and the farmer adopted the same methods in principle, but that the process squeezed the farmer more, because he could not contract as rapidly nor as completely."

The AAA of 1938 is an attempt to help the farmer *contract* more effectively and orderly, exactly what the manufacturer does when he maintains prices above costs and reduces production. The government is supporting the program because it recognizes that farmers couldn't do what manufacturers are doing without legislation; that by keeping farm prices in balance with other prices, the entire country will benefit.

Farmers of the South gave the best answer to the cry of "dictatorship," and "regimentation." They indicated clearly that this is the farmers own program, not one imposed upon them. If the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 represents dictatorship and regimentation farmers want more of it. Ninety-two per cent of the cotton growers voting in the election approved a marketing quota. And the vote is all the more impressive because 1,500,000 of the estimated 2,000,000 cotton producers took part in the balloting.

Growers of dark and flue-cured tobacco showed equally good judgment. The dark tobacco growers voted more than 80 per cent for rigid and universal production control, and 86 per cent of the flue-cured tobacco growers put their Okeh on the program. Farmers are at least willing to give the plan a trial. They realize it is not perfect and may not get the results they hope for. But they reason that you can't solve a serious national problem without making an effort.

—E.G.T.

How Illinois Senators and Congressmen Voted on the AAA of 1938

National Legislation

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which passed the House Feb. 10, 1938 by a vote of 263 to 135, and the Senate Feb. 14 by a vote of 56 to 31, is the result of efforts launched by the American Farm Bureau Federation, with the Illinois Agricultural Association and other State Farm Bureaus cooperating, to enact a more permanent crop surplus control program.

Early in 1937 it was realized by the general farm organizations that the Soil Conservation Act of 1936 was not adequate to protect the producers of basic farm crops against heavy surpluses and ruinous prices. A general conference was had in Washington at the call of the Secretary of Agriculture, where principles of a permanent farm program were agreed upon.

The American Farm Bureau Federation assumed leadership in outlining the principles of a program which early in the spring of '37 were written into a bill. Hearings were had on this measure in midsummer when President O'Neal of the A. F. B. F., President Smith of the I. A. A. and others warned that prospective bumper crops, especially corn and cotton, demanded that congress give immediate attention to the enactment of an effective plan to prevent a collapse of prices.

At that time farm prices were comparatively high. Little heed was given to the warning and congress adjourned without taking action on the Pope-McGill bill, which contained the principles of legislation sponsored by the American Farm Bureau Federation. It was agreed both in the House and Senate, however, that when the congress convened, farm legislation would be the first order of business. Meantime, the Senate authorized a sub-committee of the Committee on Agriculture to hold hearings throughout the agricultural regions of the country to learn the sentiments of so-called dirt farmers on farm legislation.

One such hearing was held at Springfield, Ill. the latter part of October, 1937 where farmers of Illinois expressed overwhelming sentiment for the principles of the Pope-McGill bill. Similar sentiment was expressed at other hearings in the corn belt, northwest, and west.

At the special session of Congress called by President Roosevelt in November, 1937 the farm bill became the first order of business. Soon after convening, the House Committee on Agriculture recommended a bill which was not satisfactory to the American Farm Bureau Federation. The Senate Committee recommended the Pope-McGill bill with minor amendments which had the support of the Farm Bureau Federation. The bills which were quite dissimilar in their more important provisions but similar in their expressed purpose, were referred to a conference committee where differences were composed after lengthy consideration. A compromise was finally reached that in the main was satisfactory to Farm Bureau leaders.

During this period the Illinois Agricultural Association through its president and general counsel were active at Washington conferring with members of the conference committee and urging removal of objectionable provisions in the committee report and the inclusion of provisions to make it more workable and effective.

The I. A. A. made known its support of the conference bill to Illinois congressmen and 22 votes were secured for the bill from Illinois.

Only three representatives voted against the measure, namely, **Ralph Church**, Evanston, 10th district; **Chauncey Reed**, West Chicago, 11th district; and **Noah Mason**, Oglesby of the 12th district.

Those voting FOR the measure are: **Leo E. Allen**, Galena, 13th district; **Chester Thompson**, Rock Island, 14th district; **Lewis L. Boyer**, Quincy, 15th district; **Everett M. Dirksen**, Pekin, 16th district; **L. C. Arends**, Melvin, 17th district; **Jas. A. Meeks**, Danville, 18th district; **Hugh M. Rigney**, Arthur, 19th district; **Scott Lucas**, Havana, 20th district; **Frank W. Fries**, Carlinville, 21st district; **Edwin M. Schaefer**, Belleville, 22nd district; **Laurence F. Arnold**, Newton, 23rd district; **Claude V. Parsons**, Golconda, 24th district; **Kent E. Keller**, Ava, 25th district.

Also voting FOR the bill are: **Arthur W. Mitchell, Raymond McKeough, Edw. A. Kelly, Harry P. Beam, Adolph J. Sabath, Thos. J. O'Brien, Leonard W. Schuetz, Leo Kocialkowski, Jas. McAndrews,** all of Chicago.

Congressmen-at-large, Lewis M. Long, Sandwich, and E. V. Champion, Peoria, did not vote on the bill but were recorded as "general pairs."

Both United States Senators, **J. Hamilton Lewis** and **William H. Dieterich** voted FOR the bill.

Vote In The Primaries April 12

In line with its long-established policy authorized and directed by the board of delegates in annual convention, the Illinois Agricultural Association publishes herewith the voting records of members of the Illinois General Assembly, also the vote of Illinois Congressmen and senators on the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

Many of these legislators are candidates for office in the primaries on April 12. The Association urges its members to study carefully the information published in this issue of the RECORD and to actively support for nomination and election those representatives and senators, both in the State Legislature and Congress, who by their records have proved themselves worthy of the confidence of farmers.

It must be remembered that farm people represent only a minority of the population and that only through united thought and action at the polls, which places the interests of agriculture above parties and personalities, can farmers hope to maintain fair representation in lawmaking bodies.

Enjoy the RECORD

Manhattan, Illinois.
March 14, 1938.

We enjoy reading the Record and looking at the many pictures. With the present issue we (my father and myself) were especially interested and concerned about your fine article "What Cattle Feeders Think of the New AAA" because that meant us.

The opinions and experiences of the feeder-men visited were pertinent and much appreciated.

B. J. Baskerville and son
Will County, Ill.

Clinton County Farm Bureau will celebrate its 20th anniversary at Carlyle high school, April 20, with a pageant presented by 70 members of the county rural youth group, according to Farm Adviser C. E. Twigg.

The first Farm Bureau meeting in the county was held October 20, 1917. It was organized on November 24, 1917, with 410 members.

Moved; Jack Howlett, organization director for Fayette County Farm Bureau since June, 1937, to Iroquois County Farm Bureau, March 21.

Legislative Record Of Present Downstate Members Of Illinois Legislature On Important Measures Affecting Agriculture

IN ACCORDANCE with the action of the delegates at the 1936 annual meeting of Illinois Agricultural Association, the Board of Directors has authorized and directed the publication of the following statement together with the records of the members of the General Assembly as determined by their votes and general attitude on matters of important legislation directly affecting farmers as supported or opposed by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

In the August, 1937, issue of the RECORD, the Association published its report on measures of legislation of most interest to agriculture in the 1937 regular session of the Illinois General Assembly, stating the attitude of the Association on each and giving the voting record of all downstate members on three measures of outstanding importance.

The first column of the report tabulated on page 5 lists the number of regular sessions of the General Assembly during which the respective legislators have served.

The second column carries the legislative record of the legislators as determined by their votes on agricultural legislation during the last regular session, together with their general attitude on legislation supported or opposed by the Illinois Agricultural Association throughout their terms of service.

A member, to receive a rating of "EXCELLENT," must not only have a satisfactory voting record, but his general attitude throughout his legislative service must have been generally recognized as actively supporting the IAA's legislative program. To achieve an "EXCELLENT" record, a member must also have served more than one two-year legislative period and have taken a favorable position on highly controversial legislative proposals. First-term members, to secure a "VERY GOOD" rating, must have a satisfactory voting record and must have actively supported the Illinois Agricultural Association's legislative program. This rating is the highest given any member serving his first term.

In accordance with the direction given by the delegates of the Illinois Agricultural Association, members of the Association are advised that all members of the present General Assembly seeking reelection who are rated as "EXCELLENT" or "VERY GOOD" are entitled

(Continued on page 6)

Look Up The Records Of Your Senator And Representatives In The General Assembly

Members (By Senatorial Districts)	Number of Regular Sessions Served	Legislative Record On Important Measures Affecting Agriculture
7th District (Rural sections of Cook County and parts of Chicago)		
Sen. Baumrucker	2	Fair
Rep. Foster	4	Excellent
Rep. McGrath	4	Fair
Rep. Van Der Vries	2	Good
8th District (Boone, Lake, McHenry counties)		
Sen. Paddock	5	Excellent
Rep. Bolger	4	Good
Rep. Keller	1	Very good
Rep. Lyons	5	Very good
10th District (Ogle, Winnebago counties)		
Sen. Baker	10	Excellent
Rep. Edw. C. Hunter	1	Fair
Rep. David Hunter, Jr.	8	Very good
Rep. Wilson	3	Excellent
12th District (Carroll, JoDaviess, Stephenson counties)		
Sen. Laughlin	2	Excellent
Rep. Bingham	4	Excellent
Rep. C. D. Franz	8	Excellent
Rep. Stransky	1	Very good
14th District (Kane, Kendall counties)		
Sen. Benson	3	Very good
Rep. Friedland	1	Good
Rep. Peffers (deceased)		
Rep. Petit	5	Fair
16th District (Livingston, Marshall, Putnam, Woodford counties)		
Sen. Lantz	12	Excellent
Rep. Bruer	7	Excellent
Rep. C. M. Turner	11	Excellent
Rep. Vicars	2	Excellent
18th District (Peoria county)		
Sen. Madden	1	Good
Rep. Crowley	4	Poor
Rep. Gorman	2	Very good
Rep. Scott	3	Very good
20th District (Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee counties)		
Sen. Beckman	3	Very good
Rep. G. B. Allen	1	Very good
Rep. Alpiner	4	Good
Rep. Topping	2	Very good
22nd District (Edgar, Vermilion counties)		
Senator Hickman	3	Excellent
Rep. Breen	9	Poor
Rep. Sizemore	1	Very good
Rep. Speakman	1	Very good
24th District (Champaign, Moultrie, Piatt counties)		
Sen. Clifford	3	Good
Rep. Garman	1	Very good
Rep. Peters	2	Excellent
Rep. Sturdyvin	2	Fair
26th District (Ford, McLean counties)		
Sen. Sieberns	3	Excellent
Rep. Caton	1	Very good
Rep. Kalahar	3	Good
Rep. Russell	3	Very good

(Continued on next page)

Voting Record

(Continued from page 5)

to support by all members and friends of the Illinois Agricultural Association in the coming primary and general elections.

The records of members rated as "GOOD" are worthy of careful and kindly consideration in comparison with the qualifications of new candidates seeking office.

News and VIEWS

Herr Hitler's shotgun wedding was a big success but the neighbors are still talking.—Adv. Age.

Seventy-nine new Peoria County Farm Bureau members were signed by 79 workers in a one-day drive, March, 11.

Logan County Farm Bureau reports 62 members signed in a one-day drive, March 5. L. W. Lucas, leader of one of the five soliciting teams, and his solicitors were guests at a luncheon of the Mt. Pulaski Rotary Club.

Eighty-six members have been signed in Logan county in 1938. The county quota is 90 new members.

A. M. Ault, manager, Marshall-Putnam Oil Company, became a fieldman with Illinois Farm Supply Company, April 1. L. B. Cullen, Livingston county, is his successor.

One of the country's largest purebred dog shows was held, April 2 and 3, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, under auspices of the newly organized International Kennel Club of Chicago. In the future the Club will stress farm dog participation.

During February, Illinois Grain Corporation marketed 414 carloads of grain, or 675,094 bushels, as compared to 511 carloads, or 805,574 bushels a year ago. Logan county ranked first with 40 carloads, McLean was second with 28 and LaSalle was third with 24.

E. W. Tiedeman, St. Clair county, was re-elected president of the Sanitary Milk Producers of St. Louis and A. D. Lynch was re-elected secretary at the first meeting of the new board of directors, March 8.

LOOK UP THE RECORDS OF YOUR SENATOR AND REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Members (By Senatorial Districts)	Number of Regular Sessions Served	Legislative Record On Important Measures Affecting Agriculture
28th District (DeWitt, Logan, Macon counties)		
Sen. Williams (deceased)		
Rep. Dinneen	2	Excellent
Rep. Hubbard	2	Very good
Rep. McGaughey	1	Very good
30th District (Brown, Cass, Mason, Menard, Schuyler, Tazewell counties)		
Sen. Lohmann	8	Excellent
Rep. Allison	2	Excellent
Rep. Flowerree	1	Very good
Rep. Teel	7	Excellent
32nd District (Hancock, McDonough, Warren counties)		
Sen. Downing	2	Fair
Rep. Gross	1	Very good
Rep. Noper	1	Very good
Rep. Thomas	3	Excellent
33rd District (Henderson, Mercer, Rock Island counties)		
Sen. Harper	2	Good
Rep. Brennan	1	Very good
Rep. McCaskrin	9	Excellent
Rep. Ora Smith	1	Very good
34th District (Clark, Coles, Douglas counties)		
Sen. Thomas	1	Very good
Rep. Knapp	1	Good
Rep. McDonald	2	Good
Rep. J. M. Turner	2	Excellent
35 District (DeKalb, Lee, Whiteside counties)		
Sen. Dixon	3	Excellent
Rep. H. C. Allen (deceased)		
Rep. Collins	4	Excellent
Rep. White	1	Very good
36th District (Adams, Calhoun, Pike, Scott counties)		
Sen. Heckenkamp	3	Very good
Rep. Gibbs	1	Very good
Rep. Lenane	3	Very good
Rep. Scarborough	5	Excellent
37th District (Bureau, Henry, Stark counties)		
Sen. Gunning	4	Excellent
Rep. Knauf	2	Very good
Rep. Nowlan	2	Very good
Rep. Rennick	8	Very good
38th District (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Montgomery counties)		
Sen. Stuttle	3	Poor
Rep. Cross	3	Excellent
Rep. Manning	1	Good
Rep. Stewart	3	Very good
39th District (LaSalle county)		
Sen. Mason (elected congressman)		
Rep. Benson	9	Excellent
Rep. Hayne	2	Very good
Rep. Walsh	1	Very good
40th District (Christian, Cumberland, Fayette, Shelby counties)		
Sen. Fribley	2	Good
Rep. Easterday	2	Good
Rep. Lorton	3	Good
Rep. Sparks	7	Excellent
41st District (DuPage, Will counties)		
Sen. Barr	18	Very good
Rep. Lottie Holman O'Neill	7	Excellent
Rep. Perry	1	Good
Rep. Wood	2	Excellent
42nd District (Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Marion counties)		
Sen. Finn (deceased)		
Rep. Bauer	5	Excellent
Rep. Branson	7	Excellent
Rep. Lager	10	Excellent

(Continued on page 7)

How Much Is a Wife Worth?

A Young Moultrie County Farmer Speaks His Mind On Rural Electrification And The Male Sex In General

By JOHN G. WAGGONER

I HAVE just returned from the farmer rural electrification meeting held for those living in Whitley Township at Boling school. It was almost pathetic that not a farm wife was present. Surely then, this must be a community where "Men are men and women are drudges." I came away from this meeting soberly thinking, measuring and estimating our chances to get electricity in the country.

From statements made by the Farm Adviser and the speaker from the State Committee Office, it will be necessary for nearly every farmer to use about $5.00 worth of electricity a month. Also it will be necessary for nearly every farm to take it if we are to have electricity in the country.

Analyzing the obstacles in the path of this electrification movement we come first of all to the "old-timers" who have lived all their lives without electricity and see no need of changing their ways "at their age."

Next in line is the farmer himself with an even stronger argument. When electricity is brought to the farm, probably 80% of it is used at the house. Now as long as a man can get his wife to keep the lamps trimmed and filled; light them and blow them out for him; turn the light down if it gets too high to suit him; turn it up if its too low; wash the chimneys regularly and "fetch" the matches, why, no more use than he makes of a light he can get along mighty fine with the one he has. He doesn't do any sewing at night or on a cloudy day.

You can't call him dumb if his wife is willing to do the washing with a board and tub, a hand washing machine or even if he finally has to get her one of those noisy gasoline powered washing machines with its trail of grease and smoke, the finest example of the St. Vitus Dance to be found in modern life; he can still make himself a profit on his wife's labor. Under these circumstances, why should HE want electricity? No need to pay out good money, if by a little clever scheming he can cry, "WE CAN'T AFFORD IT!" and scare her into using old-fashioned ironing equipment.

Why should he spend $5.00 a month if he can get his wife to carry in buckets of water thru the snow by promising her a new pair of galoshes that will last a year or longer that cost only 98 cents?

He still has to take the heavy radio battery to town to get it charged but even now I understand the battery manufacturers are making a battery particularly designed for farm service so light that the farm wife can take care of that little task too.

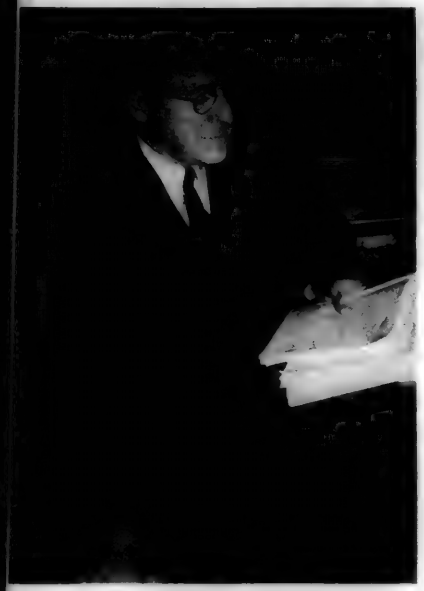
To me, it is no longer a question of "Can we get electricity" but one of "Do we want electricity." How we answer that question is of more importance to the people of this com-

(Continued on page 15)

LOOK UP THE RECORDS OF YOUR SENATOR AND REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Members (By Senatorial Districts)	Number of Regular Sessions Served	Legislative Record On Important Measures Affecting Agriculture
43rd District (Fulton, Knox counties)		
Sen. Ewing	6	Excellent
Rep. Cutler	6	Very good
Rep. J. E. Davis	1	Good
Rep. Simkins	2	Excellent
44th District (Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph, Washington counties)		
Sen. Crisenberry	2	Excellent
Rep. Brands	3	Very good
Rep. J. H. Davis	4	Excellent
Rep. Thornton	1	Good
45th District (Morgan, Sangamon counties)		
Sen. Searcy	8	Very good
Rep. Green	3	Excellent
Rep. Lawler	4	Excellent
Rep. A. P. O'Neill	1	Very good
46th District (Jasper, Jefferson, Richland, Wayne counties)		
Sen. Burgess	6	Excellent
Rep. Dale	1	Very good
Rep. Parker	4	Excellent
Rep. Swift	2	Good
47th District (Bond, Madison counties)		
Sen. Monroe	4	Poor
Rep. Harris	2	Very good
Rep. Schaefer O'Neill	3	Poor
Rep. Streeper	3	Very good
48th District (Crawford, Edwards, Gallatin, Hardin, Lawrence, Wabash, White counties)		
Sen. Woodard	2	Excellent
Rep. Hall (deceased)		
Rep. F. W. Lewis	5	Very good
Rep. Reavill	2	Excellent
49th District (St. Clair county)		
Sen. Menges	2	Very good
Rep. Emge	1	Very good
Rep. Holten	11	Excellent
Rep. Johnson	2	Excellent
50th District (Alexander, Franklin, Pulaski, Union, Williamson counties)		
Sen. Karraker	3	Very Good
Rep. L. E. Lewis	3	Excellent
Rep. McAlpin	1	Very good
Rep. Palmer	1	Very good
51st District (Hamilton, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline counties)		
Sen. Tuttle	4	Very good
Rep. Field	2	Excellent
Rep. Powell	2	Good
Rep. Randolph	2	Excellent

Here's How The New AAA Will Operate



LEE M. GENTRY, CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE
"That's in the law."

HOW will the AAA operate on my farm? What must I do to be assured of a corn loan next fall? What other benefits will I receive through complying with the law?

Will the program help me get the greatest return from my farm consistent with good soil management practices?

How can I compute my soil conservation and other payments under this new program?

These are some of the questions this article attempts to answer.

First, you'll need two figures. One is the soil depleting acreage allotment for your farm. The other is the corn acreage allotment. Both figures will be posted in your county agricultural conservation office and will be mailed to you on a post card as soon as available.

The state corn acreage allotment for 1938 was cut about 22 per cent below the 10-year average by Secretary Wallace. The reduction has been passed along to counties by the state committee, and your county committee has or soon will spread the county figures equitably over individual farms. *Allotments for farms are based on tillable acres, and the topography and type of soil, not necessarily on your past experience.*

Before you start figuring, don't overlook the fact that *any farmer who knowingly exceeds his corn acreage allotment will not be eligible for federal corn loans this fall.*

Overplanting of corn, however, will not bar you from payment for partial compliance if you have followed all the other rules.

Wheat acreage allotments will be announced this summer. Since most of the 1938 crop was sown by the time the law was passed, there will be no penalty for growing too much wheat this year.

You are eligible for the following payments if you cooperate:

First, 10 cents a bushel on normal production of corn grown on allotted acreage. Second, 12 cents a bushel on normal production of wheat grown on the allotted acreage. Third, $1.25 per acre, adjusted for productivity, for all soil depleting crops, except corn and wheat, grown on the allotted soil depleting acreage. Fourth, 50 cents for each acre of crop land, not included in total soil depleting allotment, on which certain soil conserving measures are practiced.

Payments Calculated

Assume, for example, that yours is a 160-acre farm of which 140 acres are crop land. You are notified that the total soil depleting allotment is 110 acres, that the corn acreage allotment is 50 acres.

To find the soil conserving acreage subtract the soil depleting allotment, 110 acres, from the total crop land, 140 acres. Result — 30 acres.

Assume that you have 50 acres of wheat, 30 of clover and you plan to put out 50 acres of corn, ten of soybeans. For illustration, place the normal corn yield at 35 bushels, the normal wheat yield at 30 bushels.

Figure your payment for full compliance this way:

50 acres (corn allotment) times 35 (bushel yield) times 10 cents (rate of payment) — total $175.

Suppose that your wheat allotment will be 40 acres when it is published in the summer. Wheat payment: 40 acres times 30 (yield) times 12 cents (rate) — total $144. You will not receive payment on nor will you be penalized for the ten acres you overplanted. The ten acres of wheat will be added to the ten acres of soybeans to complete the soil depleting total.

Figure the general soil depleting payment: 20 acres times $1.25 (rate) — total $25.

To get the soil conserving payment, multiply 30 acres (clover) times 50 cents (rate) — total $15.

Add the four payments.

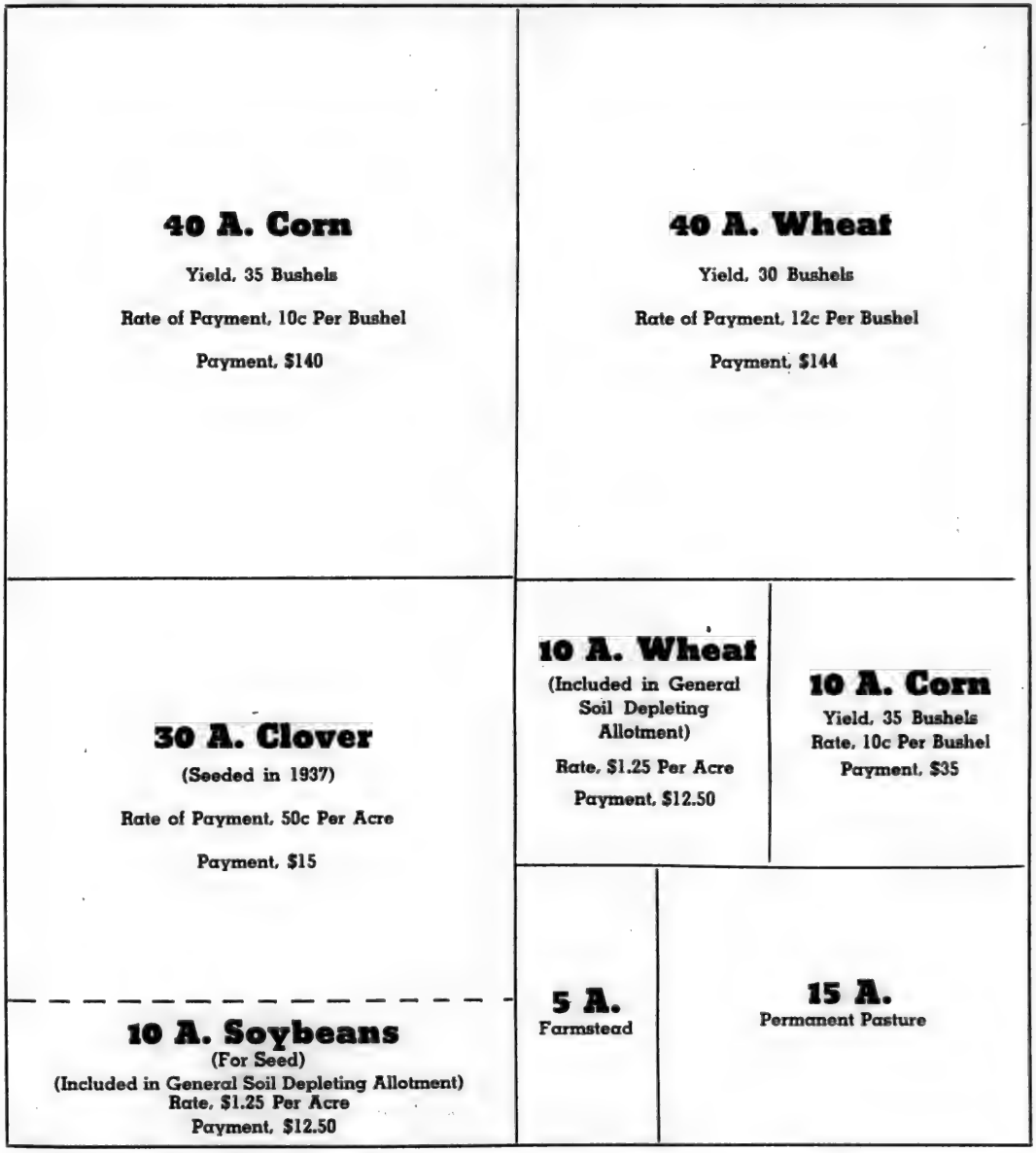
$175.00 Corn Allotment Payment
144.00 Wheat Allotment Payment

(Continued on page 30)

EAGER PUPILS
Soil conservation committeemen and farm advisers from 18 counties met, Champaign, March 4, to learn how the AAA of '38 will be applied.



Typical 160-Acre Farm In Full Compliance--1938



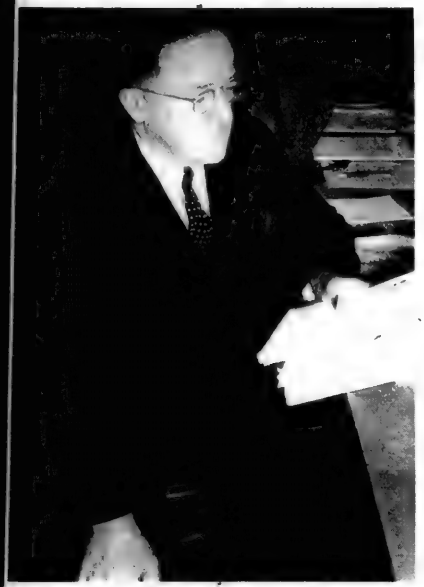
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40 Acres — Wheat
20 Acres — General Soil Depleting
30 Acres — Soil Conserving
Soil Building Goal, 10 Units

PAYMENTS

Corn	$175
Wheat	144
Soil Depleting	25
Soil Conserving	15
	$359 Total Payment

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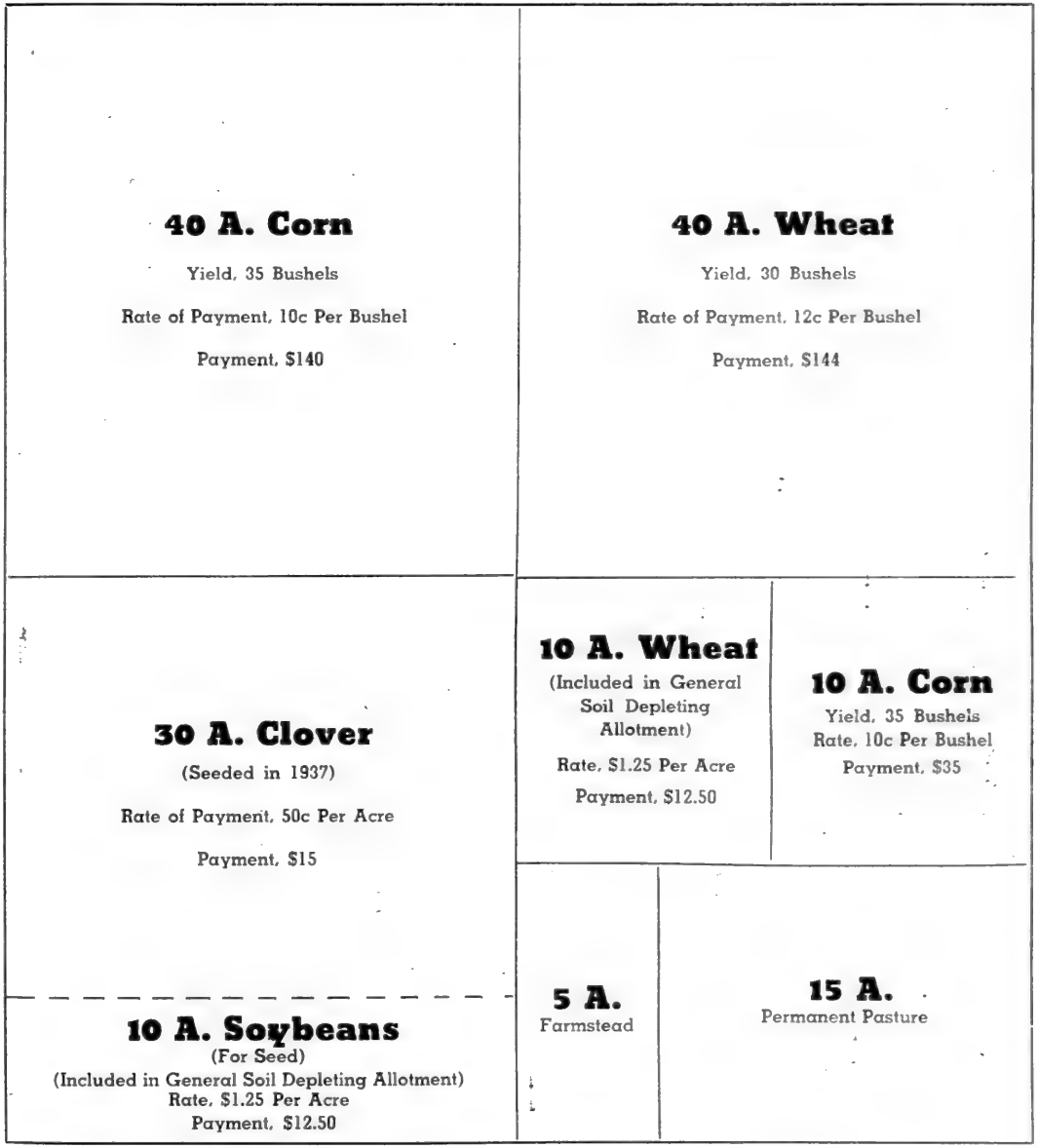
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Soil Committeemen 6000 Strong Meet at Springfield

BETWEEN 5,000 and 6,000 Illinois farmers who are in charge of administering the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 assembled at the State Armory in Springfield, March 19 to hear and take part in a discussion of the principles and details of the program.

These men, who were elected by their neighbors to the county and community soil conservation committees, met at the call of Lee M. Gentry of Ogle county, chairman of the State Soil Conservation Committee. With him on the platform were other members of the state committee, including S. E. Purvines of Sangamon county; John S. Bumgarner, Marshall county; John Bicket, Randolph county; and J. B. Andrews who represents the Agriculture Extension Service.

Guest speakers included Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association; Governor Henry Horner; J. H. Lloyd, State Director of Agriculture; Claude Wickard, AAA Administrator in the north central division. J. H. "Uncle Joe" Fulkerson, J. C. Spitler, and others were called on for brief remarks.

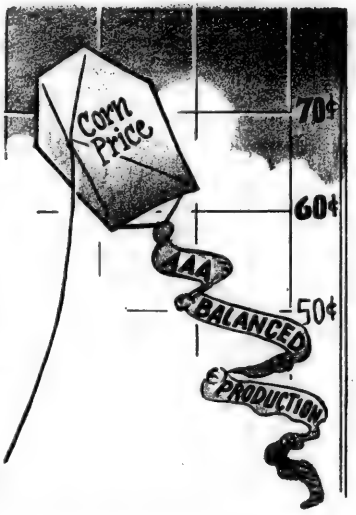
In opening his address Mr. Smith paid tribute to Ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden of Oregon who he called the outstanding champion during the twenties of effective farm legislation. Because Frank O. Lowden refused to compromise on this issue at Kansas City in 1928 he lost the support of influential groups at the National Republican Convention. This resulted later in the withdrawal of his name as a presidential candidate.

It was that early fight, Mr. Smith said, which culminated in the enactment of the Triple A Act of 1933, the Soil Conservation Act of 1936 and now the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

"It is now the responsibility of you men," he said, referring to the members of county and community committees, "to administer this program faithfully and honestly and thereby express our appreciation for the sacrifice made by Ex-Governor Lowden and others to secure an effective farm program."

Mr. Smith answered newspaper charges published in an editorial "A Famine Guaranteed" that the new farm bill was steamrollered through the House in four hours. "The fact is," he said, "that it required more than a year from the time 100 farm representatives met in Washington early in 1937 to develop a permanent program to help stabilize basic farm prices at fair levels."

To the charge that the nation would suffer from the surplus control program, Mr. Smith said: "What are the facts? The greatest slump in business and employment experienced during our times came in 1932 and early 1933 when our granaries and corn cribs were overflowing, when crop surpluses were piled up higher than at any time in history, and when farm prices were the lowest in 60 years. Business conditions did not begin



Unlimited Production Keeps the Corn Price Kite from Rising.

Balanced Production Through Cooperation With the New Agricultural Adjustment Act Will Bring About Fair, Stable Prices For Corn.



to improve until these surpluses were disposed of and farm prices rose.

"This new legislation is not a perfect law, but its basic purposes are right, Smith said. The Secretary of Agriculture under this law has much less authority and power than he had under the old Tripple A, charges of dictatorship to contrary not withstanding. It was not President Roosevelt who demanded this legislation. It was not Secretary Wallace. It was your own representatives who insisted on the inclusion of marketing quotas in the bill. And it is this provision which constitutes the basis for the charge of dictatorship and regimentation. Farmers wrote that section into the law — not public officials. And farmers themselves are going to determine by a majority vote, not a minority, whether or not this marketing quota provision goes into effect.

"The one thing I would criticize in the bill is the requirement of a two-thirds majority vote. Why not a simple majority — 51 per cent? That's the way all other public issues are decided.

"We are all on the spot. This is a crucial period. If we uphold this law and administer it fairly it should secure 90 per cent participation. We must treat every farmer fairly and give him fair and honest allotments. With such treatment nearly farmers will respond. All the fundamentals we have fought for are in this Act. Now it is a question of administration. This is a big responsibility, but I have every confidence in you and the farmers of this state in making this program succeed."

Governor Henry Horner the first speaker endorsed the new farm program and expressed the belief that it will succeed in its purpose of conserving the soil and giving the farmer fair prices for basic products. He praised the work of the State Department of Agriculture under Directors McLaughlin and Lloyd, complimented the farmers of Illinois on their fine leadership and reviewed the work of his administration in abolishing the state property tax, building more farm-to-market roads and adjusting farm debts.

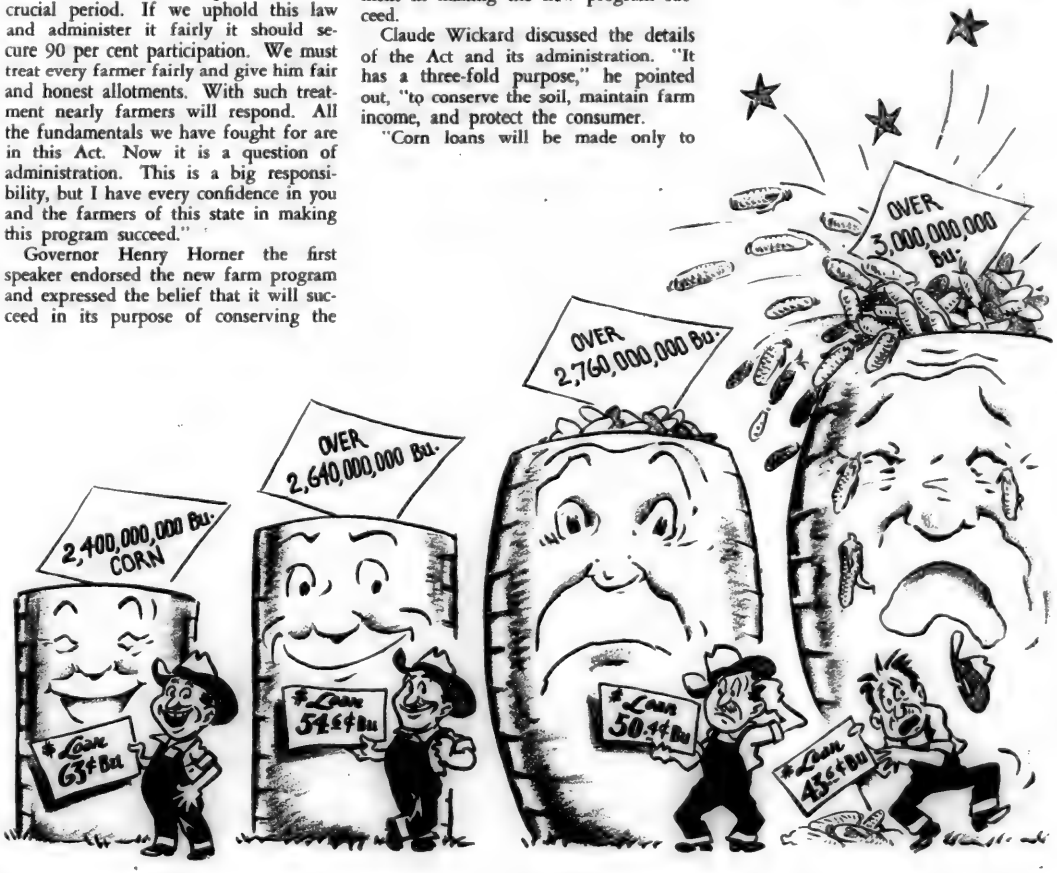
As the Production and Carryover of Corn Goes Up Beyond Normal Requirements the Amount of the Loan Goes Down. Thinking Farmers Say "Why Mine the Fertility From Our Soil to Produce Surpluses That Don't Bring Cost of Production?"

Director Lloyd reviewed the fight for the farm surplus control legislation and pledged the cooperation of his department in making the new program succeed.

Claude Wickard discussed the details of the Act and its administration. "It has a three-fold purpose," he pointed out, "to conserve the soil, maintain farm income, and protect the consumer.

"Corn loans will be made only to those who observe their allotments of corn acreage. The corn loan will apply only to the normal production of the base acreage of corn. If farmers of the corn belt fail to approve marketing quotas by a two-thirds majority when the question is submitted for vote then corn loans are automatically cancelled."

Marketing quotas, Wickard pointed out, means that each farmer will be asked to store under his control part of the surplus. This does not affect producers who have not contributed to pro-





WHEN 6000 SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEEMEN MET AT SPRINGFIELD, MAR. 19 AT CALL OF LEE M. GENTRY OF OREGON, CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE COMMITTEE

ducing a surplus. The market quota offers farmers a way to hold part of their crop for a future time when it will be needed. The government provides an opportunity through loans to prevent dumping surpluses at demoralized prices.

Chairman Gentry who handled the meeting ably and effectively, asked for questions about the program after brief remarks by Uncle Joe Fulkerson of Jerseyville, a former member of the State Committee, and J. C. Spitler, assistant director of Extension.

Gentry, Wickard, Smith and others took a hand in answering questions submitted from the floor.

"Will corn-belt farmers be subjected to competition from the South and other areas outside the corn belt?" popped up a leather lunged questioner far back in the balcony.

"Farmers who are not in the commercial corn area will be limited on their soil-depleting crops," answered Wickard. "In the South corn acreage can be expanded if the corn is needed on the farm, but it cannot be expanded if the corn is to be marketed. The fact is that corn yields in the South are low and it is almost impossible to store corn because of the weevil. There is less corn being grown in the South today than five years ago. That is the best answer to critics who charge that the corn-belt farmer is being sold out."

On the question of imports of Argentine corn, it was said that about 30,000,000 bushels of the 1937 corn crop have been exported; moreover that Argentine corn imports have dried up and only come in when the price is at parity or above. The policy of the government is to protect the American farmer against imports up to parity prices.

Mr. Gentry told the community committees to get information about crop acres on each farm the best way they can. He pointed out that farmers who don't cooperate in the program are not eligible for corn loans except when a market quota is voted and then only up to 60 per cent of the amount loaned to cooperators. Even then such loans to non-cooperators are limited to the amount placed in storage. He said that an average farm will have approximately 66 per cent of its crop acres in soil-depleting crops.

Soybeans for hay this year is classified as a non-depleting crop. But oats for hay is a depleting crop. The difficulty of determining whether oats are cut at the right time to prevent going to seed was a factor in this decision.

Wickard pointed out that penalties will be collected by direct suit just as in a federal income tax.

Uncle Ab says that the worst traitors to a country are those who plunge it into war.



THESE MEN ARE MEMBERS OF MORE THAN 1600 COMMUNITY COMMITTEES AND 99 COUNTY COMMITTEES. THEY WILL HAVE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ADMINISTERING THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT THIS YEAR IN ILLINOIS.

Advisory Committee To Serve This Year

Meetings of the several advisory committees composed of IAA directors and farm advisers were held in Chicago, Mar. 17. The committees appointed to serve this year are as follows:

FINANCE COMMITTEE — Talmage Defrees, Smithboro, chairman; E. Harris, Grayslake; Albert Hayes, Chillicothe.

ORGANIZATION - INFORMATION COMMITTEE — Otto Steffey, Stronghurst, chairman; Dwight Hart, Sharpsburg; August Eggerding, Red Bud; C. E. Twigg, Breese.

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BUSINESS SERVICE COMMITTEE — E. E. Houghtby, Shabbona, chairman; Chas. Marshall, Belknap; Chester McCord, Newton; Guy Husted, Virginia.

MARKETING COMMITTEE — Eugene Curtis, Champaign, chairman; A. O. Eckert, Belleville; M. Ray Ihrig, Golden; C. M. Smith, Eureka; Talmage Defrees, Smithboro; J. L. Stormont, Pontiac.

The Sports Festival advisory committee is as follows: E. Harris, Grayslake, A. O. Ekcert, Belleville, Otto Steffey, Stronghurst.

Moultrie Reports Gain in Co-op Sale Of Livestock

Moultrie county increased its percentage of livestock marketed cooperatively from 23 to 24 per cent, won the 9th district prize in the performance contest sponsored by the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association.

Runners-up were Douglas and Effingham counties with greater percentages sold cooperatively. They failed to gain, but held their 1936 records. The district is composed of 13 counties in south central Illinois.

Moultrie's success is attributed to county-wide publicity, feed lot tours and regular meetings of the county livestock marketing committee. C. O. Frederick, chairman of the livestock marketing committee for 1938, has announced a goal of 30 per cent of livestock marketed cooperatively. Other plans include greater use of publicity, regular meetings, market tours and grading demonstrations.

During 1937 the Sullivan and Bethany shipping associations were temporarily united to form the Moultrie County Shipping Association. W. H. Tammeus managed the association. The Association operates two trucks. The Lovington Shipping Association, managed by L. T. Anderson, operates one truck.



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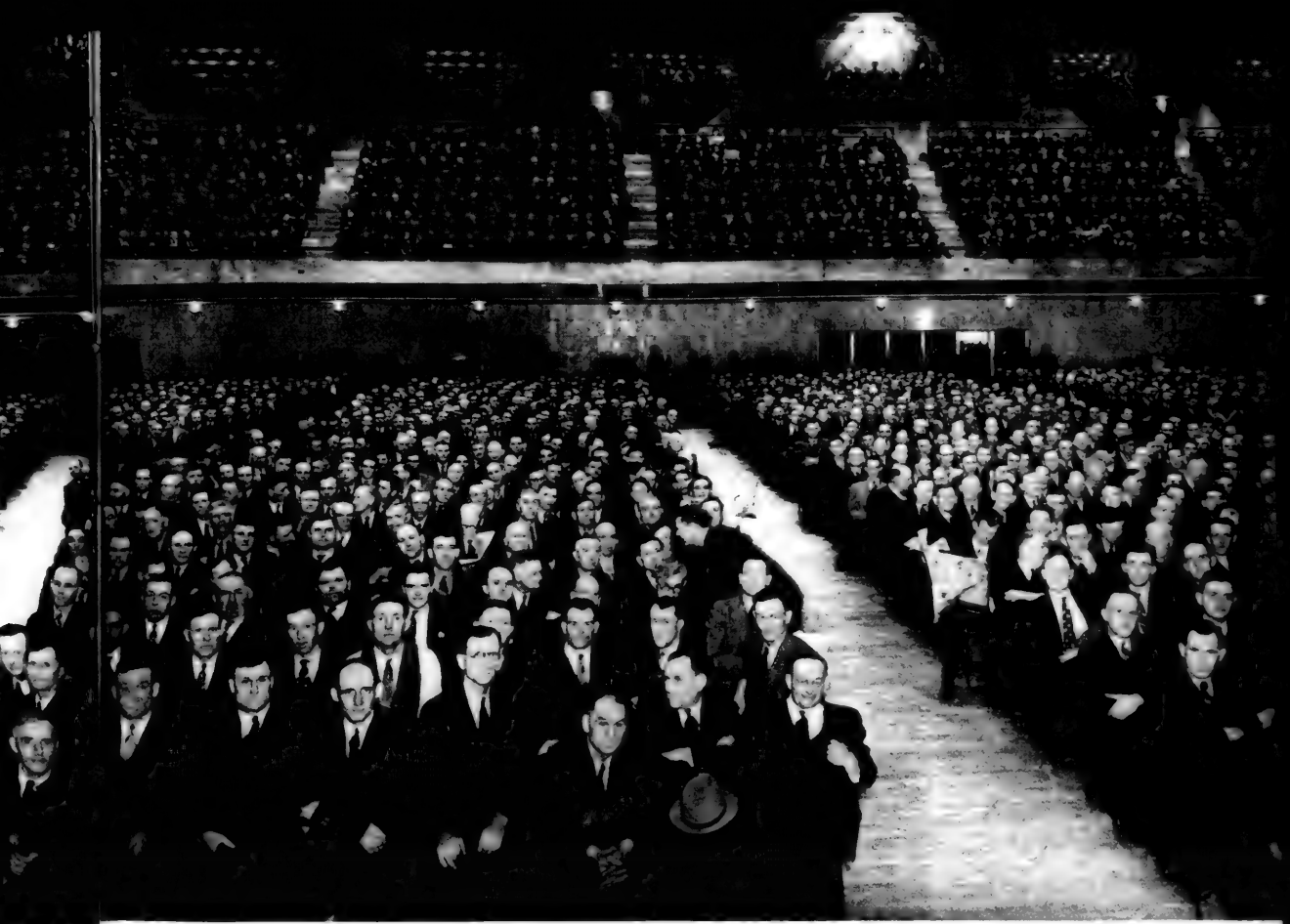
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BUSINESS SERVICE COMMITTEE — E. E. Houghtby, Shabbona, chairman; Chas. Marshall, Belknap; Chester McCord, Newton; Guy Husted, Virginia.

MARKETING COMMITTEE — Eugene Curtis, Champaign, chairman; A. O. Eckert, Belleville; M. Ray Ihrig, Golden; C. M. Smith, Eureka; Talmage Defrees, Smithboro; J. L. Stormont, Pontiac.

The Sports Festival advisory committee is as follows: E. Harris, Grayslake, A. O. Ekcert, Belleville, Otto Steffey, Stronghurst.

Moultrie Reports Gain in Co-op Sale Of Livestock

Moultrie county increased its percentage of livestock marketed cooperatively from 23 to 24 per cent, won the 9th district prize in the performance contest sponsored by the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association.

Runners-up were Douglas and Effingham counties with greater percentages sold cooperatively. They failed to gain, but held their 1936 records. The district is composed of 13 counties in south central Illinois.

Moultrie's success is attributed to county-wide publicity, feed lot tours and regular meetings of the county livestock marketing committee. C. O. Frederick, chairman of the livestock marketing committee for 1938, has announced a goal of 30 per cent of livestock marketed cooperatively. Other plans include greater use of publicity, regular meetings, market tours and grading demonstrations.

During 1937 the Sullivan and Bethany shipping associations were temporarily united to form the Moultrie County Shipping Association. W. H. Tammens managed the association. The Association operates two trucks. The Lovington Shipping Association, managed by I. T. Anderson, operates one truck.

NEW I. A. A. LIMESTONE PLAN MEETS WITH APPROVAL

The Agricultural Limestone Commission Plan is now in effect with over 25 producing companies that serve Illinois farmers.

Cooperating limestone companies will pay to the County Farm Bureau quarterly a commission of 10c per ton on all orders placed through the Farm Bureau, provided the order is paid for within 15 days from date of invoice.

To be sure of getting his refund the member should get an order, or purchase truck tickets from his Farm Bureau office which he will send to the limestone company.

The names of cooperating limestone companies with order blanks have been supplied County Farm Bureau offices.

Members will help strengthen organization by placing ALL their limestone orders thru the County Farm Bureau on both rail and truck shipments.

The plan is now in operation. Copies of orders for 1,380 tons were received at the IAA office in one day (March 16th).

The list of cooperating companies as of March 22, 1938 is as follows:

Anna Stone Company, Anna
Basic Metals Mining Company, Buder Building, St. Louis, Mo.
*R. W. Stieg, Garden Prairie, Ill.
Columbia Quarry Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Consumers Company, 111 W. Washington St., Chicago
Eldred Crushed Stone Co., Eldred
Federal Materials Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
France Stone Company, 2nd National Bank Bldg., Toledo, Ohio
*Walsh & Son, Cuba
*Ray Ellison, Carthage
*Sparrow Quarry, Dallas City
Lehigh Stone Co., Kankakee
Linwood Stone Products Co., Davenport, Iowa
Moulding Brownell Co., 165 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago
*Martin & McClure, Colchester
Fred R. McKenzie Quarry, Gladstone
Midwest Rock Products Co., Majestic Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Mississippi Lime & Material Co., Alton
Ohio & Indiana Stone Co., Illinois Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Pontiac Stone Co., Pontiac
Casper Stolle Co., E. St. Louis
*Andrew Rhodes, Kane
Lincoln Limestone Co., Joliet
Monmouth Stone Co., Monmouth
Dolese & Shepard Co., Chicago
Marblehead Lime Co., 160 N. LaSalle St., Chicago

* Indicates local quarries.

Beef Cow Herd Practical On Rolling Land

Beef cow herds kept to raise calves seem to be the most practical animals to graze much of the rolling permanent pasture land in Illinois, according to E. T. Robbins, livestock extension specialist, University of Illinois.

Many farmers who do not want to build up a dairy business can handle beef cows satisfactorily. However, they must produce good calves to be successful. This means the use of beef bulls of the best type.

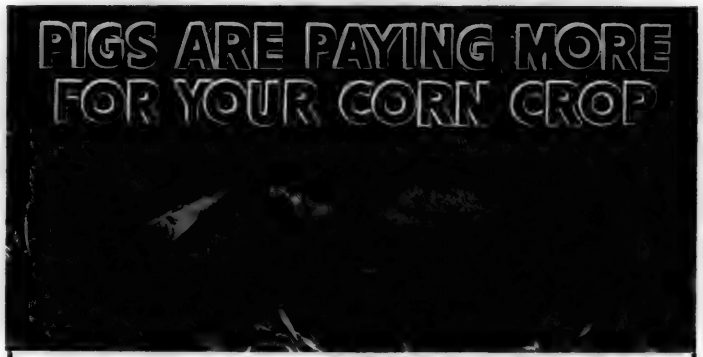
Beef cattle breeders generally have a correct appraisal of the type which the market demands. They raise bulls which are easy keepers, graze well and get fat at an early age. Farmers who regularly use sires of this type and keep their cows on roughage with very little grain usually make a good income from their cow herds according to Robbins.

The annual Midwest Farm Bureau Training School will be held at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, July 17 to 21.

Margaret Walbridge succeeded Mary Stansifer as home adviser in Adams county recently.

Margaret Lee Bines, recent U. of I. graduate, is the new home adviser in Fulton county. She succeeds Mrs. Maude Hine Nelson.

Contracts have been let by the AAA to photograph 38 Illinois counties from the air. Pictures representing 17,970 square miles will be used to check performance under Agricultural Conservation Programs.



Protect Them Against Cholera!

VACCINATE

WITH

FRESH, POTENT

FARM BUREAU

SERUM



SEE YOUR COUNTY FARM BUREAU

How Much is a Wife Worth?

(Continued from page 7)

munity than building Boulder Dam was to the entire great Southwest. What must our early ancestors think of us as they look back over the obstacles they overcame while settling this great fertile valley as compared to ours when we cry, "Electricity costs too much."

A statement was made by one of the speakers at the East Nelson Township meeting something like this: "If you people want electricity I'd stake my bottom dollar you could get it in less than 6 months."

If we are to have electricity in the country it is essentially necessary that landlords display a type of generosity broader than has been their policy in the past. While I have called it "generosity," in all reality it is wisdom. This is particularly true of the absentee landlord, and more so as affecting the hired man's tenant house. Better for us to face the facts now.

Five dollars is a lot of money to spend each month on a woman but if she were to say, "George, I'll let you use my egg money if we can have electricity," why "George" would just about run the wheels off the car getting to town to sign up and would cuss every other farmer, who held back, for being a blind, obstinate, contrary mule.

If Bessie were so say, "Henry, why don't we have lights in the barn first and put them in the house later?" Henry would get a wild look in his eye and wonder why HE hadn't thought of that.

Most any man would be willing to put in an electric water pressure system for his hogs without it entering his head that the same system could supply bath water at the house. The very farmer who is first to shout, "$5.00 a month is too high" is the very man who hires his crops trucked to the elevator while his horses eat their heads off and the wheels rot off the wagon (they put iron wheels on wagons now days to keep them from rotting out because you don't use them).

Requiring us to use $5.00 worth of electricity a month is really more of a blessing than a handicap. If we are going to have to pay for it anyhow, it's pretty certain we will use it. This amount of electricity will insure an ample supply for the average farm home. No husband is going to trail after his wife, pinching off the lights and thereby taking all the pleasure out of having electric lights. He will be figuring new ways to use HIS share of electricity and thereby make a profit from it. He will buy large light bulbs instead of buying the dimmest he can find. He will encourage his wife to use the radio while she does her work instead of just to get the market reports and listen to HIS program. A $5.00 electric bill is sorta' like castor oil — hard to take but good for us.

It has been said that the money we spend for kerosene, gasoline, wicks, chimneys, mantles, generators, air pumps, and repairs on lamps amounts to about $2.00 a month; that to operate a gasoline washing machine costs 50 cents; $1.00 for a radio; a gas engine to pump water, 50 cents and other miscellaneous expenses $1.00. In other words, we are paying for electricity, why not have it? I believe the man who said that is right!

Summing it all up, it is not a question of whether or not we can have electricity on the farm as it is,

"IS A WELL AND HAPPY FARM WIFE WORTH $5.00 A MONTH?"

Reader, what do you think? Put your ideas, regarding this great question, in a letter and mail it to IAA Record, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

P. S. Sympathizers please stand by to render assistance! I'll probably be called everything from a power company stooge to a traitor to my sex.—J.G.W.

Illinois Grain Corporation Plans Grain Market Service

Dissolution of Farmers National Puts Job Up To Each Regional, More Than $43,000 Subscribed By March 21 By Member Elevators.

ON the way toward organizing its own grain handling service for the cooperative farmers elevators in the state, the Illinois Grain Corporation reported that $43,100 in stock subcriptions had come in by March 21.

The Illinois Agricultural Association and County Farm Bureaus already had pledged to raise $60,000 when the elevators raise a like amount and agree to pledge a sufficient volume of grain to justify employment of competent personnel and lease of offices and facilities for a first class sales service.

The initial stock subscriptions which represents more than two-thirds the amount required from the elevators, came in within a short time following a series of six district meetings for elevator officials called by Grain Corporation directors in their respective districts.

The Grain Corporation has a membership of some 200 elevators in Illinois whose annual handlings amount to more than 38,000,000 bu. of grain annually. To maintain an efficient personnel with main office and branch offices to serve the state would require only about 12,000,000 bu. of grain annually. The Corporation has handled more than this amount each year including the years following the drouths of 1934 and 1936 when Farmers National did the actual marketing.

As this is written, a substantial number of elevators whose subscriptions have not been received are planning to come in and help launch the new sales program, reports show. The fact that the Illinois Grain Corporation has a clean record of successful operation from the moment it opened for business some eight years ago has inspired confidence among the members to go forward and take over their own marketing operations. Whatever facilities are needed will probably be leased and branch offices at stategic points in the principal grain producing areas are contemplated.

Arthur E. Burwash, newly elected president of Illinois Grain Corporation operates the 530 acre farm three miles south of Champaign he was born on Jan. 7, 1889. Corn, soybeans, wheat, sweet clover, alfalfa and hogs are the principal crops.



A. E. Burwash

Mr. Burwash has been an active member of the Champaign County Farm Bureau for many years. He is vice-president and director of the Savoy Grain and Coal Co., one of the early members of the Illinois Grain Corporation. He was the first president of the Champaign County Service Co. serving in that capacity for eight years.

Burwash attended the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois where he graduated in the Class of 1912. He is married and has one son, a junior in the ag college at Urbana.

FARM BUREAU NEWS In Pictures

$1 Send only clear, close up, natural, unusual photos. NO OTHERS ACCEPTED. Action pictures that tell a story preferred. Enclose stamps for return.



A LIVELY SPOT AT 4 P.M.

Armloads of letters, the product of 155 typewriters in IAA and associated company offices, are brought to the central mailing room each afternoon to be stamped and sealed in an automatic machine. Left to right are Eleanor Hart, Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, Urban Henderson, Country Life, Gladys Koglin, sorter, and Raymond Morrison, clerk. Mail to County Farm Bureaus is combined and sent to each office in large envelopes. Last year more than 1,200,000 pieces of mail were handled.



BEGINNERS

Leo Verne Mundhenke, aged 6, gets a lesson in horsebreaking while teaching Wally to lead. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Mundhenke, Christian county. Prize photo by Leo's mother.



DeKALB COUNTY'S PRIDE

Outstanding 4-H Club workers are, left to right, Morsch Leifheit, Harvey Schweitzer, Jr., Earl Pritchard, Alvin Bastian and Don Mosher.



RETIRED SUCCESSOR

Clyde Woolsey, for 7 years manager of the Tazewell Service Company, resigned March 15. W. G. Heinz, the new manager, was formerly manager of the JoDaviess Service Company.

LAYING OUT A FIELD FOR STRIP CROPPING

More land will be worked on contours in Illinois this year than ever before, soil conservationists say. This field on the Francis Holmes farm, Stephenson county, was cropped in contour strips last year.





A FUN-LOVING SCAMP

Although very young and blissfully unaware of his place in the world, this Rat Terrier pup is full of pep and mischief. Prize snapshot by Spencer Folgate, Stephenson county.



PASTURE DISASTER

Three young mares owned by Harry Austin, Effingham county, after an electrical storm, July 7. The IAA Division of Safety points out that the loss might have been prevented had the fence been grounded. A dollar to Mr. Austin for the mute reminder.



OUT FOR A THRILL

Collie likes to drive Duke but the only chance she has is when her master opens the gate and allows her to drive through. Prize photo by Mrs. Bernadette Cox, Stark county.



TASTES GOOD!

Jane Kimmel eating ice cream made from Jersey milk produced on the farm of Edward Malan, Perry county. Prize picture by Maurice E. Kimmel.



PAUL FOGLESONG

Farmed out by a major league baseball club, he preferred to do his own farming in DeKalb county. He pitched for his Farm Bureau team to a division championship last summer.

MARKETING PRIZE WINNERS

The Moultrie County Livestock Marketing Committee that won the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association Performance Prize in the 9th district. Front row, l. to r., G. C. Garrett, J. E. Righter, Charles Ekiss, chairman, C. O. Fredrick.

Second row: Francis Murphy, Harry Vandeveer, truckman, Bob Roney, truckman, Carl Heerdt.

Third row: W. H. Tammeus, manager Moultrie Shipping Association, L. T. Anderson, manager Lovington Shipping Association, Orville Buxton.





FOSTER MOTHER, A CAT

Donald Dall, Bond county, and his pet squirrel. He found it in a nest last August, gave it to a mother cat to raise. Prize snapshot.

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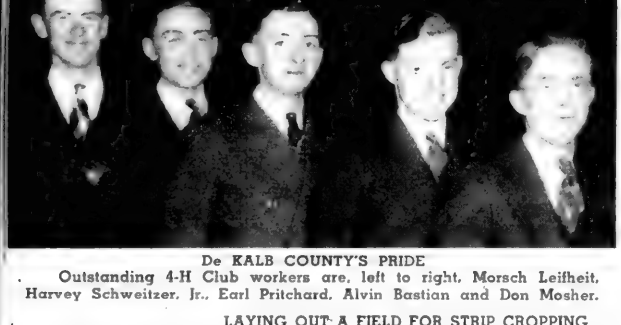
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Donald Dall, Bond county, and his pet squirrel. He found it in a nest last August, gave it to a mother cat to raise. Prize snapshot.



A NEW LOW COST POLICY

Provides PROTECTION, SAVINGS RETIREMENT INCOME

Go right ahead! Interview 100 men of age 40 or more whose opinions you respect. Put this question to them: "If you were a youth of 20 what sort of an investment plan would you adopt for your future?"

With astonishing regularity you'll get this kind of an answer: "If I had to do it over again I'd buy all the good life insurance I could pay for and keep adding more as my income increased."

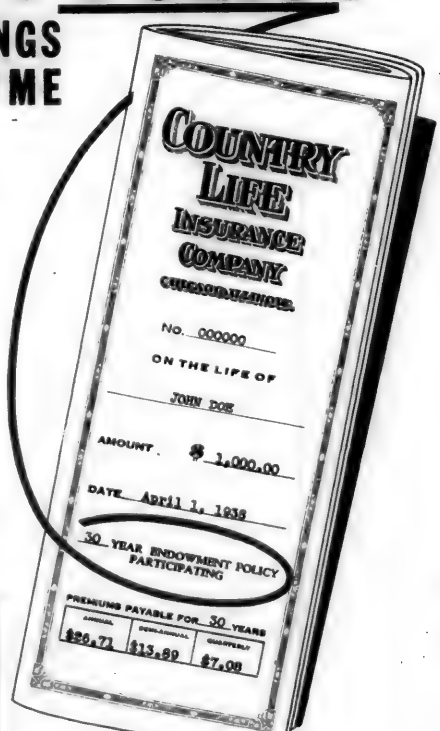
Why do investment-wise men of experience talk this way? Because they know something of the pitfalls of investment. They know how easy it is to lose. They know how difficult to acquire the habit of regular, systematic saving.

COUNTRY LIFE knows how important it is for young men and women to plan a financial program. That's why it added the new low-cost 30-year Endowment Policy.

Its low rates make it possible for young people to set up an estate early in life .... an estate that will mature in a short time .... one that will pay all accumulated savings plus interest to the policyholder himself, either in one lump sum or as a life-time income. Another valuable feature is that the full face value of the policy is guaranteed to the beneficiary if the insured passes on.

Any young person who starts a savings account with life insurance is getting a long start on the one who waits until he is older.

A PENNY POST CARD WILL BRING YOU INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THIS POLICY. ADDRESS DEPARTMENT A.

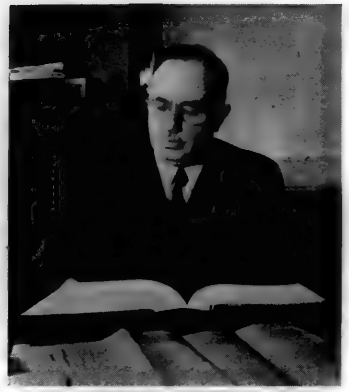


COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

608 So. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Country Life is Outstanding in Service, Quality and Price

By DAVE MIEHER



A. R. WRIGHT, ASSISTANT TREASURER, examining financial standings of companies and governmental units offering to sell securities. Each one must meet Country Life's high standard before they are considered for investment. Mr. Wright reports his findings to the investment committee of which he is a member. This is one of the services that protects all policyholders.

SERVICE was the original motive back of Country Life Insurance Company.

A careful study made by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association revealed that Illinois farmers were in need of a certain service that only a sound legal reserve life insurance company operating on a cost plan could provide. The result was Country Life Insurance Company set up in 1929 as a cooperative legal reserve company operating under the control and supervision of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Country Life Insurance Company, the farmers own company, has during the past nine years performed an invaluable service to Illinois farmers. Its rapid growth in volume, careful selection of risks and low operating costs have made possible protection at an unusually low cost. These same features make Country Life policies outstanding as an investment.

The placing of more than $115,000,000 of business on the books in the short span of nine years is a service to farmers the value of which is impossible to estimate. Many of the company's 80,000 policyholders would never have carried life insurance had it not been for the confidence they have in their own company. Many thousands of dollars have been paid out to beneficiaries who would have had no insurance if it had not been for the origin of Country Life.

During the past nine years the company has paid out $1,600,000 in death claims. This money has been used to pay off mortgages, educate children and provide widows with life-time incomes. The remaining $115,000,000 in force together with that which will be added in the future will as time goes on pay off a lot of mortgages, educate a lot of children and provide a lot of widows with life time incomes.

In addition Country Life will continue to pay large sums to living policyholders. The company has already paid to living policyholders $1,116,000 in the form of dividends, cash values and loans. When the endowment contracts start maturing the company will also be paying life time incomes to living policyholders.

The benefits to Country Life policyholders might well be divided into two classes. First, **protection** — which means money for income to dependents, money with which to pay off debts, inheritance tax and cost of settling estates. Second, **investment** — which makes possible the accumulation of funds for the policyholder's own future income. While such funds are being accumulated a reasonable rate of interest is being earned for the benefit of policyholders. In fact, it is difficult for the average individual to invest money and earn as much interest as he or she can through a Country Life investment program.

Why shouldn't farmers be enthusiastic about their own co-operative legal reserve guaranteed rate company when they know that in addition to superior service their company is unsurpassed in quality and price. Eighty thousand people have expressed their confidence by becoming policyholders. More than $6,500,000 has accrued to the benefit of policyholders to make possible the above mentioned services. These funds have been so carefully invested that not one penny has been lost of the principal belonging to policyholders and the required rate of interest has always been earned. This unusual record is the result of a competent investment committee whose duty it is to constantly watch and study investments.

The lower first cost of Country Life compared to the average participating life insurance premium has resulted in a savings in premium outlay to farmers of more than $2,300,000. Conservative management has made possible

(Continued on page 20, col. 3)

ALL APPLICATIONS ARE DOUBLE-CHECKED

Left to right are Dr. Boland, head of the medical department, John Logan, Mary Nolan and Richard Fox, actuaries. Each application is checked by two actuaries before policies are issued. Unusual applications are examined by Dr. Boland whose careful scrutiny of all applicants' medical records has been a factor in the company's outstanding record of low mortality.



Farm Supply NEWS

At the McLean County Service Company annual meeting, Bloomington, January 20, 2,640 persons, heard Manager George Curtiss report net sales for the year of $644,822.05, not including $91,000.00 in gasoline taxes and $17,000.00 occupational taxes.

The business consisted of 4,800,000 gallons of refined fuels, 91,362 gallons of oil, 75,918 pounds of grease, 13,654 gallons of Soyoil Paint, and $29,475.38 of other non-petroleum products. Patronage dividends totaling $84,000.00 were paid. Average patronage dividend check was $33.96.

George Clark and Frank Moberly were re-elected to the Board of Directors. Hassil E. Schenck, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau and G. W. Bunting were the speakers.

The Winnebago Service Company ninth annual meeting, Rockford, February 10, was attended by 400 Farm Bureau members. All directors were reelected. Manager Frey distributed $17,326.00 in patronage dividends. Rates ranged from 10% to 17%. The average amount paid per Farm Bureau member was $27.45. Fred Herndon was the speaker.

Coles-Douglas Supply Company, at its eleventh annual meeting, Villa Grove, February 23, distributed 1167 patronage dividend checks averaging $13.94 each. Dividend rates ranged from 8 to 14 per cent. The total amount was $21,888.00.

Three new directors elected are: Lester Ramp, Artie Johnson and Will W. Jones.

Three hundred eighty patronage dividend checks totaling $7,925.60 were distributed at the annual meeting of the Grundy Service Company, Feb. 19. Fred E. Herndon was the speaker. All directors were reelected.

The seventh annual meeting of Monroe Service Company was held jointly with the Farm Bureau at Waterloo, February 26. Patronage dividends of $14,198.60 were distributed to the 700 Farm Bureau members. Approximately 91% of the membership patronized the company during the year. O. D. Brissenden was the speaker. J. G. Dorward represented Illinois Farm Supply Co.

Housewives — when doing your spring housecleaning don't use tables, chairs or boxes for stepladders. Nearly 70 persons daily fall to their deaths.

Tariff reductions on American farm products have been granted by Czechoslavakia in return for similar concessions on American imports of shoes and other manufactured products.

U. S. sportsmen spent $11,000,000 in 1936 for state hunting licenses and federal duck stamps, says the U. S. D. A.

Records show that sweet clover pasture will carry 25 per cent more stock than any other legume except alfalfa.



ANOTHER REASON FOR COUNTRY LIFE'S LOW RATES

Jean Reeder and Office Manager John Weaver investigate an application. Evelyn Ansley, below, files the incoming cards. The cabinet contains cards which bear the state of health of more than a million persons. When a life insurance company refuses to issue a policy at standard rates a record of the applicant's health is sent to an insurance statistical company. The company sends a duplicate of the record to Country Life. Each incoming application is checked with this file to determine whether or not the prospective policyholder is insurable at standard rates. Most life insurance companies employ this system to prevent fraud.

Move Shawneetown To Avoid Floods

Shawneetown, 1,400 population, the oldest community in Illinois, is being moved to a new site three miles inland to avoid repeated floods from the Ohio river. It will be 25 to 50 feet above the crest of the disasterous 1937 flood.

The new town will be a model city. It will be the second time the community has been plotted by government surveyors under special act of congress in 1810. The only other city in the country so plotted is Washington, D. C.

The cost of moving the 500 Shawneetown families to the new 320-acre site will be shared by federal, state and county governments. The Works Progress Administration is providing $680,495, the Disaster Loan Corporation, $450,000 and the state of Illinois, $162,000.

Gallatin county will sell $20,000 of bonds to finance its share of a proposed new $62,000 court house. The town of Shawneetown will raise $15,000 to finance one-third of the cost of a new municipal building.

Owners of property in old Shawneetown will be credited with the sum of the 137 assessed valuation in buying new houses and lots.

U. S. farmers carry more than five billion dollars worth of mutual windstorm insurance. Of this amount, Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company has more than 70 million in force in Illinois.

On Christmas night, 1863, a group of Long Island truck farmers organized a cooperative, elected a sea captain as purchasing agent to buy Peruvian guano to fertilize their crops.

Exports of farm products increased 20 per cent, July through January, with wheat and corn leading, says the U. S. D. A.

Country Life

(Continued from page 19)

the low operating cost of $2.44 per thousand. Careful selection of risks and the fact that rural people are preferred risks is the reason for the company's excellent mortality experience of less than 30 per cent of the expected. All of these facts place Country Life in an enviable position when analyzed for quality and price.

The record accomplishment of Country Life Insurance Company is unequalled anywhere in the history of life insurance. The fact that farmers have built this company and operated it successfully for the benefit of policyholders during the hardest financial years in history is proof of their ability to operate their own business.

Home Bureau Health Hints

By NELL FLATT GOODMAN, Home Bureau Editor



Mrs. Russell and Collie

GOOD health is one of the first requisites for a happy useful life. Lessons in health education and the cause, prevention and cure if cummunicable disease, observation of the sick, feeding the family, and mental attitudes, long have been an important part in the program presented by the State Extension department and the Home Bureau.

Mrs. Russell Knox, Champaign county says that she has obtained much real help from Home Bureau in the daily life of her family, her husband and three growing sons.

"The preventive measures learned from Home Bureau have been most helpful," said Mrs. Knox. "I realized early that good health can and should be cultivated. Proper diet, rest and mental attitude can do so much to build up the resistance of an individual to the common diseases and ailments.

"For example, the actual chemical needs of an adolescent boy or girl, should be understood and diet provided accordingly. Plenty of calcium is necessary to provide for the tremendous growth and development at this time. More milk, lettuce, cabbage, eggs should be included in the diet. All this comes in the lessons on classification of foods and energy requirements."

Growing boys so often are neglected Mrs. Knox believes. Everyone talks about the amount they eat, not realizing how great is the demand of this period, and that the right kind of food is important.

"I try to see that my boys have the required variety. Then if they want more of one thing, such as bread and butter, they may have it."

Judging from her three boys, Mrs. Knox has followed carefully the lessons presented in building healthy bodies and minds. She believes these are dependent upon each other. Does one really have physical health without mental health, she asks or vice-versa?

Russell, Junior, was lately graduated from the State college of agriculture. In 4-H club work for 10 years, he has had projects in beef cattle, corn and swine. He has served on and coached fat stock judging teams and has been a group leader in the county for several years.

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(Continued on page 28)

Farm Supply NEWS

At the McLean County Service Company annual meeting, Bloomington, January 20, 2,640 persons, heard Manager George Curtiss report net sales for the year of $614,822.05, not including $91,000.00 in gasoline taxes and $17,000.00 occupational taxes.

The business consisted of 4,800,000 gallons of refined fuels, 91,362 gallons of oil, 75,918 pounds of grease, 13,654 gallons of Soyoil Paint, and $29,475.38 of other non-petroleum products. Patronage dividends totaling $84,000.00 were paid. Average patronage dividend check was $33.96.

George Clark and Frank Moberly were re-elected to the Board of Directors. Hassil E. Schenck, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau and G. W. Bunting were the speakers.

The Winnebago Service Company ninth annual meeting, Rockford, February 10, was attended by 400 Farm Bureau members. All directors were reelected. Manager Frey distributed $17,326.00 in patronage dividends. Rates ranged from 10% to 17%. The average amount paid per Farm Bureau member was $27.45. Fred Herndon was the speaker.

Coles-Douglas Supply Company, at its eleventh annual meeting, Villa Grove, February 23, distributed 1167 patronage dividend checks averaging $13.94 each. Dividend rates ranged from 8 to 11 per cent. The total amount was $21,888.00.

Three new directors elected are: Lester Ramp, Artie Johnson and Will W. Jones.

Three hundred eighty patronage dividend checks totaling $7,925.60 were distributed at the annual meeting of the Grundy Service Company, Feb. 19. Fred E. Herndon was the speaker. All directors were reelected.

The seventh annual meeting of Monroe Service Company was held jointly with the Farm Bureau at Waterloo, February 26. Patronage dividends of $14,198.60 were distributed to the 700 Farm Bureau members. Approximately 91% of the membership patronized the company during the year. O. D. Brissenden was the speaker. J. G. Dorward represented Illinois Farm Supply Co.

Housewives — when doing your spring housecleaning don't use tables, chairs or boxes for stepladders. Nearly 70 persons daily fall to their deaths.

Tariff reductions on American farm products have been granted by Czechoslavakia in return for similar concessions on American imports of shoes and other manufactured products.

U. S. sportsmen spent $11,000,000 in 1936 for state hunting licenses and federal duck stamps, says the U. S. D. A.

Records show that sweet clover pasture will carry 25 per cent more stock than any other legume except alfalfa.



ANOTHER REASON FOR COUNTRY LIFE'S LOW RATES

Jean Reeder and Office Manager John Weaver investigate an application. Evelyn Ansley, below, files the incoming cards. The cabinet contains cards which bear the state of health of more than a million persons. When a life insurance company refuses to issue a policy at standard rates a record of the applicant's health is sent to an insurance statistical company. The company sends a duplicate of the record to Country Life. Each incoming application is checked with this file to determine whether or not the prospective policyholder is insurable at standard rates. Most life insurance companies employ this system to prevent fraud.

Move Shawneetown To Avoid Floods

Shawneetown, 1,400 population, the oldest community in Illinois, is being moved to a new site three miles inland to avoid repeated floods from the Ohio river. It will be 25 to 50 feet above the crest of the disasterous 1937 flood.

The new town will be a model city. It will be the second time the community has been plotted by government surveyors under special act of congress in 1810. The only other city in the country so plotted is Washington, D. C.

The cost of moving the 500 Shawneetown families to the new 320-acre site will be shared by federal, state and county governments. The Works Progress Administration is providing $680,495, the Disaster Loan Corporation, $450,000 and the state of Illinois, $162,000.

Gallatin county will sell $20,000 of bonds to finance its share of a proposed new $62,000 court house. The town of Shawneetown will raise $15,000 to finance one-third of the cost of a new municipal building.

Owners of property in old Shawneetown will be credited with the sum of the 137 assessed valuation in buying new houses and lots.

U. S. farmers carry more than five billion dollars worth of mutual windstorm insurance. Of this amount, Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company has more than 70 million in force in Illinois.

On Christmas night, 1863, a group of Long Island truck farmers organized a cooperative, elected a sea captain as purchasing agent to buy Peruvian guano to fertilize their crops.

Exports of farm products increased 20 per cent, July through January, with wheat and corn leading, says the U. S. D. A.

Country Life

(Continued from page 19)

the low operating cost of $2.44 per thousand. Careful selection of risks and the fact that rural people are preferred risks is the reason for the company's excellent mortality experience of less than 30 per cent of the expected. All of these facts place Country Life in an enviable position when analyzed for quality and price.

The record accomplishment of Country Life Insurance Company is unequalled anywhere in the history of life insurance. The fact that farmers have built this company and operated it successfully for the benefit of policyholders during the hardest financial years in history is proof of their ability to operate their own business.

Home Bureau Health Hints

By NELL FLATT GOODMAN, Home Bureau Editor



Mrs. Russell and Collie

GOOD health is one of the first requisites for a happy useful life. Lessons in health education and the cause, prevention and cure if cummunicable disease, observation of the sick, feeding the family, and mental attitudes, long have been an important part in the program presented by the State Extension department and the Home Bureau.

Mrs. Russell Knox, Champaign county says that she has obtained much real help from Home Bureau in the daily life of her family, her husband and three growing sons.

"The preventive measures learned from Home Bureau have been most helpful," said Mrs. Knox. "I realized early that good health can and should be cultivated. Proper diet, rest and mental attitude can do so much to build up the resistance of an individual to the common diseases and ailments.

"For example, the actual chemical needs of an adolescent boy or girl, should be understood and diet provided accordingly. Plenty of calcium is necessary to provide for the tremendous growth and development at this time. More milk, lettuce, cabbage, eggs should be included in the diet. All this comes in the lessons on classification of foods and energy requirements."

Growing boys so often are neglected Mrs. Knox believes. Everyone talks about the amount they eat, not realizing how great is the demand of this period, and that the right kind of food is important.

"I try to see that my boys have the required variety. Then if they want more of one thing, such as bread and butter, they may have it."

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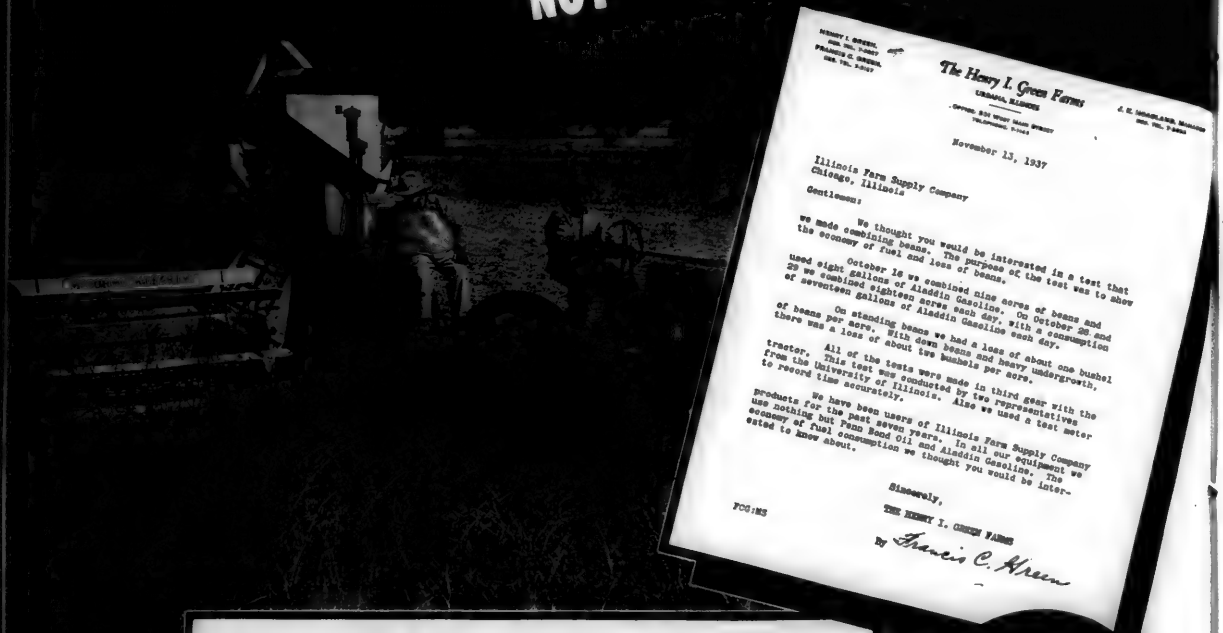
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IT'S THE COST OF WORK THAT COUNTS ...

NOT THE PRICE PER GALLON



The Henry I. Green Farms
URBANA, ILLINOIS

November 13, 1937

Illinois Farm Supply Company
Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:

We thought you would be interested in a test that we made combining beans. The purpose of the test was to show the economy of fuel and loss of beans.

October 16 we combined nine acres of beans and used eight gallons of Aladdin Gasoline. On October 20 and 23 we combined eighteen acres each day. With a consumption of seventeen gallons of Aladdin Gasoline each day.

On standing beans we had a loss of about one bushel of beans per acre. With down beans and heavy undergrowth, there was a loss of about two bushels per acre.

All of the tests were made in third gear with the tractor. This test was conducted by two representatives from the University of Illinois. Also we used a test meter to record time accurately.

We have been users of Illinois Farm Supply Company products for the past seven years. In all our equipment we use nothing but Penn Bond Oil and Aladdin Gasoline. The economy of fuel consumption we thought you would be interested to know about.

Sincerely,

THE HENRY I. GREEN FARMS

By Francis C. Green

FCG:MS

Magic Aladdin Gasoline Is Economical

When rain clouds are rising in the west — with a job of plowing, seeding or harvesting to finish — TIME — SPEED — and DEPENDABILITY are factors that skyrocket in value.

Perhaps MAGIC ALADDIN does cost a penny more than some low grade gasolines. An impartial study reveals that for a year's work of 700 work hours, 1.3 gallons per hour of a low grade gasoline were required, while 1.1 gallons of 70 octane gasoline did that same work at a saving of $6.50 for the year!

MAGIC ALADDIN has 72 OCTANE! It is tops in its field. That is why Francis Green and two out of every three customers PREFER Magic Aladdin!

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 SO. DEARBORN ST. . . . . CHICAGO





Magic Aladdin
GASOLINE

More Money For Less Livestock

Chicago Producers Annual Meeting Discloses Interesting Trends

By CAP MAST



"THAT'S THE WAY I'D DO IT."
said Max Cullen, of the National Livestock and Meat Board as he demonstrated the art of cutting meat into roasts, steaks, etc., with a minimum of time and effort.

IF the attendance at the 16th Annual Meeting of the Chicago Producers Commission Association can be used as a barometer for increased interest in cooperative livestock marketing, 1938 will see a big increase in the percentage of livestock marketed through cooperative channels.

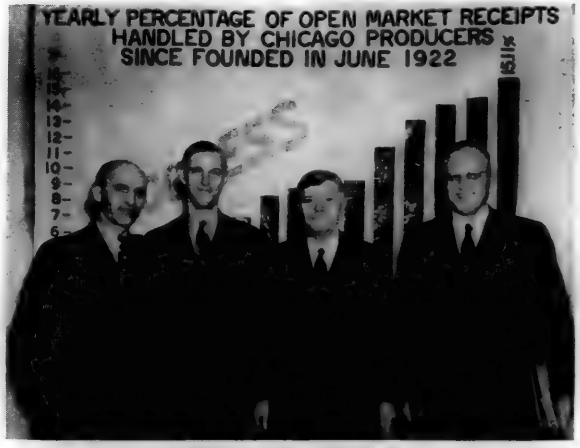
More than 600 stockmen taxed the capacity of quarters provided for the meeting in the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, March 8th. Walls of the meeting room were decorated with a variety of posters, evidences of the part played by organized producers in the recent campaign to get consumers to eat more meat, by pointing out that retail prices of meat have been greatly reduced.

There were also a series of charts on display portraying the growth of the Chicago Producers since its beginning in 1922, showing source of receipts and purchases, and depicting the average and total values of cars of livestock for the period 1934-1937 received by the Producers.

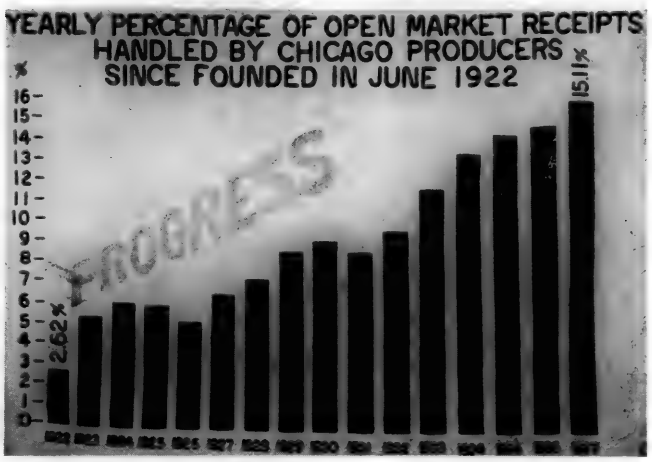
A meat cutting demonstration by Max Cullen of the National Livestock and Meat Board produced sheer amazement on the part of many in attendance who saw in a few short moments first a hind quarter, then a fore quarter of choice beef quickly and apparently "with the greatest of ease" transformed into cuts ready for the oven or frying pan.

This, together with a meat grading demonstration by representatives of the U. S. D. A. coming just as it did, before lunch, did its part in creating a keen appetite for the roast beef luncheon. Following a half hour entertainment by WLS Artists, H. H. Parke, Genoa, Illinois, was re-elected to serve District 1, and Chas. W. Martin, Jefferson, Iowa, District 8. Theo. Funk, Shirley, Ill., was elected Director from the 5th district. He succeeds Chas. W. Ewing, who resigned.

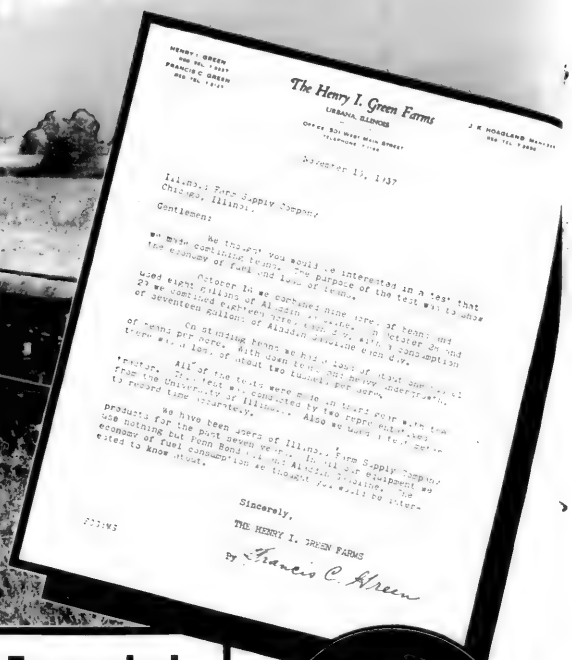
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OFFICERS AND MANAGER
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November 15, 1937

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October 14 we purchased nine tons of tonn and used eight gallons of Aladdin gasoline. On October 2nd we completed fourteen acres with 7 gallons consumption of seventeen gallons of Aladdin gasoline since dry.

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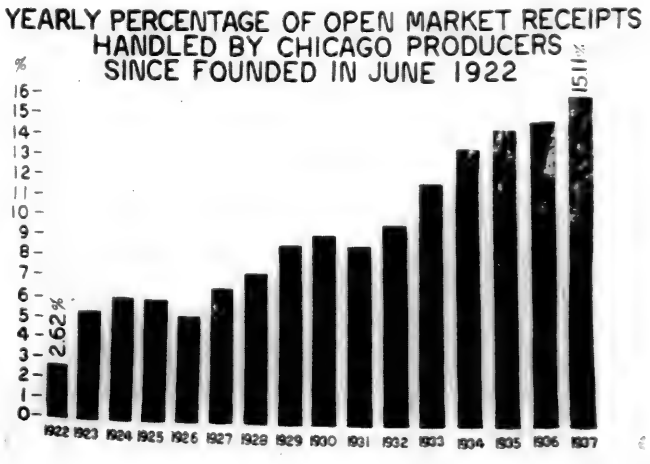
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hogs and sheep gives us a record for 1937 that we can all feel proud of," said President Henry H. Parke.

"The 18,413 cars of livestock valued at $34,596,131.79 represents 15.11 percent of the receipts sold on the Chicago market. This includes 10.29 percent of the cattle, 17 percent of the calves, 20.69 percent of the hogs and 21.56 percent of the sheep, more livestock than the next three largest firms combined. These increasing percentages mean greater bargaining power, greater control over the flow to market and better selling services."

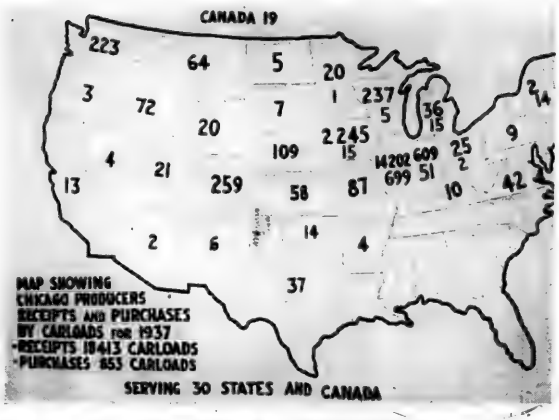
LaSalle County, Ill. again led in volume consigned to the Chicago Producers. It consigned 843 cars, DeKalb County 789, Henry 756, McLean 630 and Whiteside 617. Wabash County with a 17% increase, won the state prize for having the largest increase in percentage of livestock marketed cooperatively. Joe Daviess and Sangamon Counties tied for second place with each having a 4% increase.

"The field service work of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association under the direction of Sam Russell, and his assistants L. D. Hall and S. T. Simpson, in cooperation with the Marketing Committees of the Farm Bureaus," said Mr. Parke, "the work of Herman Aaberg in Iowa, the feed-lot tours, market tours, outlook meeting for feeders, community meetings, contact work with individual livestock producers, and tours and meetings with junior groups, all have made a large contribution to our success."

"In many Illinois counties," according to Mr. Parke," the livestock industry is of such importance as to justify a paid representative devoting his entire time to the production and marketing problems of livestock producers. I understand that Knox and Warren counties are making a start in this field."

"We have today on practically every important market on the country machinery for marketing livestock cooperatively," he continued. "These marketing organizations are large, strong, well-managed, and have a large following. They are doing a better job of marketing than was ever done before. They have volume and the bargaining power that goes with volume. However, future gains will be meager unless greater use is made of that volume. Prices move in the direction where there is the greatest strength. Large volume and greater strength in marketing will materialize only where there is a closer relationship between marketing units having similar marketing problems."

L. J. Quasey, transportation director, National Livestock Marketing Association, stressed the need for further and immediate development of farm to market roads.



"Illinois is one of the leading states in the development of a state system of improved roads, but notwithstanding all that has been done, nearly 80% of her farms are located on unimproved or only partially improved highways. Transportation begins at the farm and to the individual livestock producer it is the condition of the road from his farm to an improved all-weather road that is all important. If the intervening road to his farm is passable with difficulty, or not passable at all during certain seasons of the year, it results in a great disadvantage and economic loss. National and state Highway systems of roads are important, but there is grave danger that an undue amount of attention may be given to a national highway system and that local roads be neglected."

Mr. Quasey urged stockmen to be alert to the motor truck regulation which is being given consideration at this time. He said motor transportation should be protected against arbitrary and oppressive regulations not in the public interest.

Freight rates were also discussed by Quasey. "No competitive industry can work out its salvation by a price increasing policy alone, and the railroad industry is now, to a very considerable extent, in that class."

"Railroads," said Quasey, "must adjust themselves to the needs and circumstances of the times the same as any other business, because both the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Supreme Court have in a number of leading cases so appropriately stated:

"The public is entitled to demand that no more shall be exacted from it than the services rendered are reasonably worth, and this right takes precedence even over the right of the carrier to a fair return on its investment when the two rights cannot stand together."

D. L. Swanson, Chicago Producers Manager gave a detailed report of the Association's business for the past year. "Each class of livestock handled by the Chicago Producers showed an increase in percentage and for the first time we handled more than one out of every 10 head of cattle on the market; more than one out of every 6 head of calves and one out of every 5 head of hogs and sheep. . . . With the market as a whole showing a decrease of about 9% in total receipts, the Chicago Producers receipts dropped only 2%."

Although 28 states and Canada consigned livestock to the Chicago Producers in 1937, Illinois shipments accounted for 14,202 cars of the 18,413 total, or approximately ¾ of the receipts. Iowa was second with 2,245 cars and Indiana third with 609. Of the 18,413 cars handled, 6,084 arrived by rail, and approximately 12,329 by truck.

"In 1934 the Chicago Producers sold 19,074 cars of livestock for a gross of $18,439,835.13 — an average of $967.00 per car," Swanson said. "In 1935 we sold 15,406 cars for $24,937,982.73 — an average of $1618.00 per car. In 1936 we sold 18,815 cars for a total of $31,398,228.62 — an average of $1668.00 per car, and in 1937 we sold 18,413 cars with a total sales value of $34,596,-131.79 — an average of $1879.00 per car. Thus 661 cars less of live stock in 1937 than in 1934 brought over 80 per cent more which amounts to more than 16 million dollars."

"The average price of hogs at Chicago during the year was $10.02 per hundredweight as compared to $9.89 per hundredweight for the year 1936, and compared with the average of about $8.50 per hundredweight for the last four years."

Illinois livestock auctions of which there are approximately 140, came in for a sound spanking, by Prof. R. C. Ashby, University of Illinois. His conclusions were based on a joint study of Illinois auctions made by the University of Illinois and the Farm Credit Association.

(Continued on page 26)

Pure Milk Association 13th Annual Meeting

THIRTEEN years ago, a handful of right-thinking, determined milk producers in the Chicago fluid milk zone launched a new kind of cooperative milk producers association. They still had confidence in the principle of collective bargaining despite the fact that earlier efforts at cooperative milk marketing for one reason or another, had ended in one failure after another.

This new movement received its leadership from the Farm Bureau movement. It grew out of the bitter disputes among dairymen in the Chicago area during the middle '20s over the bovine tuberculin test which was supported by the Illinois Agricultural Association, the County Farm Bureaus, the U. S. and State Departments of Agriculture.

Suddenly the Chicago Board of Health clamped down on milk from herds not tested for tuberculosis and the Pure Milk Association came to the front as an organization of T. B. tested herd owners.

A Record of Service

On March 15, this comparatively young organization, the best yet developed for milk producers of the Chicago fluid milk zone, held its thirteenth annual meeting at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago. It could honestly point with pride to a record of service in securing for farmers, year in year out, price for milk substantially higher than prices paid not far distant in the cheese, condensery, and butterfat producing areas. It has established a laboratory and service to check weights and tests, watch credit rating of buyers, handle seasonal surpluses, take care of the unfortunate member who suddenly loses his market, and cooperates with the distributors in expanding the market for milk and cream.

Some 2500 dairymen who attended the meeting heard John P. Case, general manager, report that 1½ per cent less milk marketed during the year 1937 brought a total of $24,320,335, or approximately two million dollars more than the '36 production.

The price for all milk delivered by members averaged $2.104 per 100 lbs. for 3.5 per cent milk, which compares with $1.899 for '36 and $1.788 in 1935. This amounted to 56 cents over condensery price in '37, 41 cents over in '36. Average deliveries of milk per day by the Association were 3,077,000 pounds. Of this amount 95.8 per cent was base milk sold at the Class I price. In '35, 82 per cent was sold as base milk, and in '36, 94 per cent.

Mr. Case reported that the Association had an investment in surplus plants of $223,184.08 on December 31, 1937. The volume of milk handled through these plants last year was 51,269,143 pounds. The cheese plant at Elgin handled a total of 11,215,607 pounds of milk. Cheese sales from the Elgin plant during February this year were 40 per cent greater than the year previous. The Elgin plant is the only one equipped to manufacture milk into other products. The principal operations at the other surplus plants are cooling and separating.

At the business session of the board of delegates in the afternoon, the proposition to increase the check-off 1c per cwt., to equip the surplus plants for manufacturing other dairy products, failed to carry. Members apparently want more time to consider this proposition.

The Market Adjustment Fund, which is used to take care of producer members temporarily left without a market, handled a total of 124,714,110 pounds of milk last year, a daily average of more than 341,000 pounds at an average cost of 37 cents a hundred. Much of this milk was separated and sold as cream. Claims against the Fund through failure of dealers to pay producers totaled $17,174.66, which amount was paid to 156 producers. These claims would have been a loss to farmers were it not for the protection of the Adjustment Fund.

Simple Plan Needed

Manager Case pointed out that with a greater spread between condensery and Class I price, more money was required to handle milk under the milk Adjustment Fund during 1937 than during previous years. The Adjustment Fund is maintained by a special 5 cents per 100 lbs. check-off contributed by each member.

Due to the decline in fluid milk sales last year it was necessary to reduce the base of each member. "None of us like this reduction," said Case, "however it was necessary to meet a condition which we hope is just temporary, but which has not gotten any better as yet. Sales are still dropping off and manufactured prices are becoming more demoralized."

He called attention to the need of simplifying the basic plan of the Association, and to reshaping bases so that they will represent the production of producers at the time of year when milk is most in demand.

President G. H. Ekhoff of Grant Park, Illinois, in opening the afternoon session referred to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 as a "production control measure" similar in its purpose to the base plan of the Pure Milk Association.

"If properly managed this program will give us a larger return on our farm products and a bigger share of the consumer's dollar," he said. "As a result of this Act ten million farmers will benefit from more stable prices for their farm commodities and at the same time will protect the consuming public by an ever-normal granary and preserve our soil fertility for future use."

Financial Report

Treasurer E. E. Houghtby in presenting the financial statement reported total assets of the Association as of December 31, 1937, at $386,547.88, and total liabilities of $100,050.54, leaving a net worth of $286,497.34.

The income of the Association last year was $362,461.95. Operating expense amounted to $346,860.65, which includes an item of $106,429.73 for advertising. Most of this was spent through the Milk Foundation. After a provision of $4,000 for bad debts, the excess income over expense was $12,407.19. The Milk Adjustment Fund had a net worth of $239,643.84 at the close of last year.

After considerable debate about a resolution to prevent the manager of the Association serving also as a director it was decided to defer action until the next annual meeting.

Directors re-elected include E. E. Houghtby, Shabbona; John P. Case, Naperville; L. M. Mullooly, Clinton, Wis.; E. E. Powell, Kenosha, Wis.; and Walter E. Winn, Richmond. These men and the following constitute the directors: G. H. Ekhoff, Grant Park, president; Chas. W. Schmaling, Delavan, Wis., 1st vice-president; G. L. Morgan, Westville, Ind., 2nd vice-president; Ole Stalheim, Harvard, Illinois; W. J. Sawyer, Gurnee; O. H. Wennlund, Maple Park; H. C. Klett, Elwood, Illinois; Harry H. Meyer, Crown Point, Ind.; A. P. Brucker, Monterey, Ind.; and L. A. Markham, Janesville, Wis.

The modern women of today were complimented for their work in the promulgation and carrying out of the ideas of health in modern dairying methods by Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, president of the Chicago Board of Health, in his address before the women's luncheon. A large number of guests representing the Home departments of daily newspapers, farm papers, and others were introduced

(Continued on page 28)

Wool Cooperators Profit

Illinois wool growers who sold their wool cooperatively in the five year period (1932 to 1936) had average net returns of 2.4c per pound more than the average Illinois farm price. This is true in spite of the fact that during two years of the five, farm prices were falling.

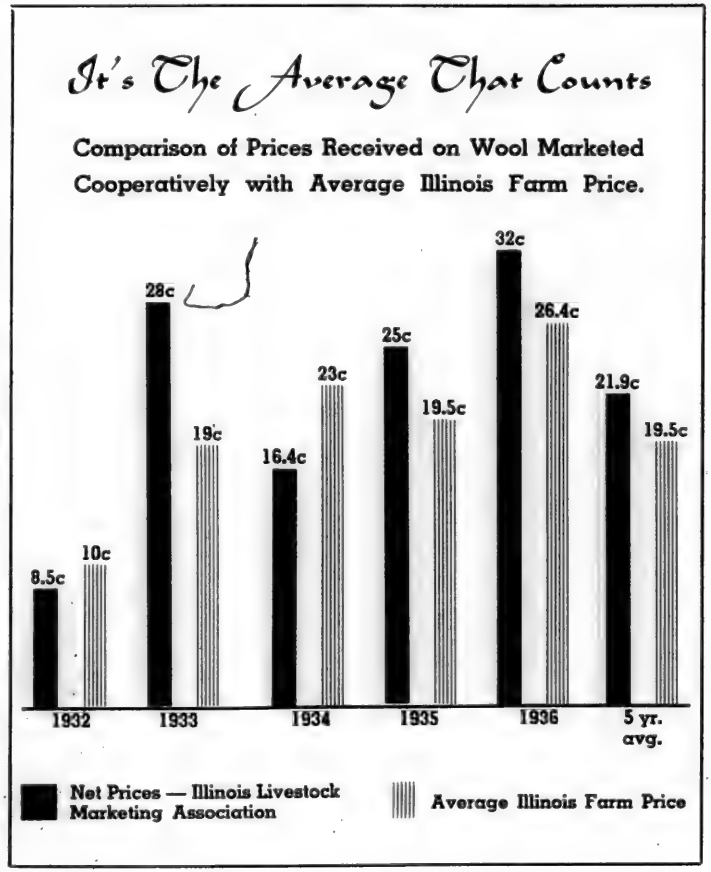
During a 15-year period members of the Pacific Wool Growers' Association secured more money for marketing cooperatively 11 years out of 15. The average net increase for the period was approximately three cents per pound per year.

No one can accurately predict what future prices are going to be. But we know this, that when wool prices are low, as they are today, there is a good chance for a stronger market later. Don't judge cooperative wool marketing by one year's price. *It's the average that counts.*

The cooperative wool marketing program sponsored by the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association supports price levels for everybody. Farmers who stick to the cooperative marketing program profit most in the long run. Moreover they help the fellow on the outside, too, because the cooperative provides competition, reduces the spread between local and terminal prices.

The only way Illinois wool growers can get the benefit of a federal loan representing 75 per cent of the parity price is through this cooperative wool marketing program. This loan is made without recourse. If the wool market goes down the grower is protected. At the same time the producer retains his interest in his wool until it is sold. If the final sale price justifies — which depends on the future market — a further final payment will be made.

If you want to pool your 1938 wool clip get in touch with your County Farm Bureau or notify the Illinois Live Stock Marketing Association, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.



Chicago Producers Meet

(Continued from page 24)

Professor Ashby told of interviews with stockmen, auctioneers and sale managers and quoted from many farmers letters received in the study.

"We say that Illinois has many auctions; they are handling a considerable volume of livestock but apparently little slaughter stock; they are trading centers rather than markets; selling charges are comparatively high; farmers are critical of the side-training, by-bidding and manipulation being carried on; auction trading increases the danger of disease; and the auctions, thus far, have tended to lower the quality of the state's livestock," Ashby concluded.

"The auction is often an expensive way of selling; it encourages trading rather than marketing; the seller carries the responsibility of protecting his sale — of being present to refuse the bid if it is too low; auctions have not contributed to the improvement of the livestock industry; and they increase decentralization of livestock selling.

"With the facilities already available to us, it does not appear that auctions will improve Illinois producers' outlet for slaughter livestock. Probably there is a place for a reasonable number of auctions as clearing houses for stock that is not ready for market, thin stuff, for breeding animals, and odds and ends — provided they are operated satisfactorily. . . . But to substitute a trading basis for a sound marketing system would seem to mean complete decentralization of livestock selling, a moving backward by possibly 50 years in our livestock marketing methods."

Henry Wieland, Sec'y-Treas. reported that total earned commission for 1937 amounted to $344,456.70, which exceeded 1936 by $10,725.88. Total expenses increased $24,688.58 which was chiefly made up of increased expenses in selling and yards costs and the Producers Feeder Dep't. Net income for the year was $17,090.00 or $4.96 on each $100 of total commission earned. The net worth of the Chicago Producers was stated as $247,815.27, an increase of $12,648.51 over 1936.

There will probably be 100 cold storage locker plants in operation in the state by Jan. 1, 1938, predicts the University of Illinois.

Alfalfa is probably the oldest known plant cultivated as food for domestic animals.

Uncle Ab says when folks seek publicity it's a sign that they haven't earned it.



It Pays to Pool Wool When Prices Are Low!

WOOL prices are low this spring. Much of last year's crop is still in storage. It looks like a buyer's market . . . less competition on the buying side . . . wider margins because wool prices have declined since last spring.

The wool marketing program available to you this year offers:

1. *A loan approximating 75 per cent of parity without recourse (If the market goes down the grower is fully protected).*
2. *The grower retains his beneficial interest in his wool until it is sold.*
3. *No production control is involved.*

The wool loan amount this spring has not been determined, but it should run from 15 to 18 cents a pound or more depending on grade and quality. Final returns made when wool is sold.

If you are interested in a cooperative wool marketing program see your county farm bureau, or

MAIL THE COUPON

Illinois Live Stock Marketing Ass'n,
608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

I am interested in pooling my wool. I want all the market affords for this year's clip. Please tell me more about the cooperative wool marketing plan for 1938.

Name .....

Address .....

County .....

Home Bureau

(Continued from page 21)

requirements and meal planning may be secured through the Home Economics Extension department as well as through the Home Bureau office. Energy requirements differ, as it is only reasonable, says Mrs. Knox, that the boy playing basketball needs more energy building food than the invalid in the wheel chair, yet both need proper nourishment.

"Speaking of basketball," Mrs. Knox commented, "why is it that only candy bars are offered to hungry boys and girls between halves? Why wouldn't apples be just as easy to sell and better? Or why couldn't the parent-teachers associations think of some way to provide baskets of wrapped sandwiches?"

The Knox household has a first aid kit ready for emergencies. The boys have learned to come to the house for treatment of scratches, cuts or burns. This covered glass jar contains several packages of assorted bandages, adhesive tape, mercurochrome and iodine, a healing salve for minor cuts, etc.

Another particular time when Mrs. Knox appreciated her Home Bureau health lessons was when her husband severely burned his arm with steam from the tractor. She used as suggested Butesin ointment which brought relief.

"Ordinarily a burn should be left uncovered," Mrs. Knox said. "To keep out dust and dirt we did have to keep this covered during the day, as Russell insisted on keeping on plowing. We removed the bandage at night however, and the burn healed rapidly."

Quiet and unassuming, but not retiring, Mrs. Knox listens attentively to any lecture on health. Months later, when a question arises, she surprises her friends by quoting exactly what has been said in such a lesson at a Home Bureau meeting.

"Home Bureau has provided for me the material I so wanted and needed to raise my family," she commented. "Few women escape meeting a nursing emergency at one time or another. Those lessons given by Miss Fannie Brooks and the ones on feeding my family have been invaluable to me. I cannot express what they have meant to me and my family."

A clean whisk broom dipped in a pan of water is an effective way to sprinkle clothes.

Before boiling an egg that has been preserved in water glass, prick a small hole through the large end of the shell. This prevents a bursting of the shell from the expanding air inside.

Apples, either baked or as applesauce, have a better flavor when cooked in a covered rather than an uncovered container.

Plans Brewing For 1938 Sports Festival



EBB HARRIS
"We're ready for another big year."

Plans are brewing for a greater Illinois Farm Bureau Sports Festival on the University of Illinois campus, September 2 and 3, says Chairman Ebb Harris of Grayslake.

When a representative group of nearly 100 gathered at Springfield, March 9, recommendations were made for the addition of an amateur talent festival with competition between counties for all-around excellence in playing musical instruments, singing, folk games, tap dancing and similar talents.

Other new contests suggested were wrestling and boxing exhibitions and skeet shoooting. Mrs. Clifton, president of the state Home Bureau Federation, recommended that bowling, quoits, shuffleboard, paddle tennis and clock golf be added to the list of events for women. All divisions in Farm Bureau baseball and softball and other leading sports were retained in the tentative list of events adopted by the conference.

Mr. Harris and Paul E. Mathias, IAA secretary, reported that the Association has again authorized financial support and backing for the project because of the widespread interest manifested during the past two years. Attendance of 30,000 persons both in '36 and '37, including some 3,000 contestants who took part last year, attracted nation-wide attention.

Dave Thompson, associate editor of Prairie Farmer, D. E. Lindstrom, of the University of Illinois, College of Agriculture and Mrs. Clifton of the Home Bureau Federation, all expressed the interest and pledged the support of their respective organizations toward making the 1938 festival another outstanding event.

A state festival committee will be appointed in the near future. The first meeting of the state committee is slated for late April, and will probably be held April 29.

Pure Milk Meeting

(Continued from page 25)

by Edward F. Cooke, publicity director.

The luncheon was followed by a style show and tea at the Auditorium Hotel.

Miss Dearing, stylist of the Simplicity League of Amateur Designers, New York, conducted a style clinic in which she said a woman can bring out her personality — her real inner self by the manner of her dress, and it need not be with expensive materials. In her clinic she explained how with tricks of illusion any figure, tall, medium or short — thin, medium or stout — may be dressed becomingly, all defects being hidden and good points emphasized.

Illinois produced ¼ of the nation's broom corn in 1937. 41,000 acres were planted to this specialty crop and the average yield per acre was 600 pounds.

More than two-thirds of the present timbered area of Illinois is subject to grazing which is contributing more than anything else to the present forest depletion in the state, it is pointed out by J. E. Davis, extension forester.

"Attending a sale is a luxury for those who cannot resist 'bargains' they don't need," was one of the many shopping guides which Mrs. Julia Cameron, research assistant, left with homemaker visitors to Farm and Home Week.

Self-feeding of sows in winter has proved satisfactory for Lyman Ross, Henderson county. His mixture includes half alfalfa and half grain with about 5 per cent of tankage added. Self-fed sows should get more alfalfa if they are getting too fat and less alfalfa if they are getting too thin.

Increasing the land value, returning an ample supply of fruit for home use and adding to the attractiveness of the farmstead are factors favoring the establishment and maintenance of a home orchard, says V. W. Kelley, specialist in horticulture, University of Illinois.

Rural Safety Topics

By C. M. SEAGRAVES

Last year in April, horses were the leading single cause of injuries to Illinois farmers. If our horses don't feel frisky this time of year, they should, and if they do, they kick. Solution: Keep the youngsters away from their heels and speak to each horse before starting to pass in back of him.

Incidentally, 156 injured and 12 dead farm folks would seem to be a rather costly way of starting our spring work, but that's the price we paid last April.

Lightning rods still suffer from the reputation they got 50 years ago when shysters went about selling poorly made and improperly installed rods at excessive prices. This was unfortunate, because many persons still look on lightning rods with distrust.

Maybe this accounts in part for the fact that each year lightning destroys approximately $20,000,000 worth of farm property in the United States alone. As a matter of fact, buildings equipped with rods, made and installed in accordance with Underwriters Laboratory specifications, are well over 90% effective. However, lightning rods, like any other equipment, must be maintained in the proper manner to insure their usefulness.

Traffic Officer to hesitant woman driver "Hey, lady, the light won't get any greener."

With housecleaning time here, home accidents are being reported in increasing numbers. This fact should not only create considerable interest on the part of the home-maker, but should also incite the man of the house to spend a little time and money in removing hazards. What with little Willie "skinning the cat" on the chandelier, Susan dipping into the pie dough, and baby jerking up his knees with the colic, Mother has no time to remember to be careful of that wobbly bottom step, or the edge of the linoleum that is torn and curls up, or the weak bannister, or the frayed electric cord.

Most men say "Home comes first." We also aver that the safety and well-being of those in our homes are our main concern. But are they? How many of us will drop everything to fix a fence to stop the hogs from getting out on the highway, but have put off for weeks the simple job of nailing up a handrail for the basement steps?

Most recently reported farm accidents indicate that the buzz saw is still in use around the state; that corn shellers are still pinching off fingers and whole hands. The trend, however, is starting toward tractor and livestock injuries. Falls, which are a constant farm hazard, are reported in increasing numbers during the spring of the year, largely because of the slippery footing caused by mud. Shortly after spring plowing really gets under way, reports will become plentiful telling of tractor operators falling off their equipment.

Many of these mishaps will be charged to causes other than the real one, which is fatigue. We can't get too tired and expect to keep our alertness. It just doesn't work.

Illinois corn production in '37 at 444,197,000 bushels was just about double the 1936 crop and ranked as the largest since the 1902 crop produced on a larger acreage. Cash income from corn in 1937 is estimated at $94,550,000, only slightly higher than the $94,050,000 for 1936.

Soybeans continued to grow in importance with a total of 2,151,000 acres planted in 1937 as compared to 1,887,000 in 1936.

Prices for the better grades of slaughter cattle will probably not decline much further during the next few months, says the U. S. D. A.

A Dynamic Force

I am a Farm Bureau member's daughter and my reasons for belonging to the organization have been many. The outstanding ones, however, I shall list.

My mother was not an expert seamstress, but after taking sewing in the 4-H Sewing Club, I was awarded second place on a dress at the Illinois State Fair.

We happen to live in a community where people visit; consequently my realm of acquaintances was limited to practically my own school district until the organization of our township unit. Now I feel personally acquainted with the people of the township and a great many of the county whom I have met at committee meetings and county rallies.

My parents were very much opposed to my going to public dance halls and, so, my social activities were very nicely taken care of at our local Farm Bureau unit. We have the second largest unit in the county, and, I am sure, the most interested young people's group. We play all sorts of old-fashioned party games and even have a square dance once in awhile. One evening I heard one mother remark that "Dad and I were tired, but the young folks wouldn't have missed, so we came too."

For three years I have been recreational leader and secretary for two years. It has brought the opportunity of leadership which I would have otherwise missed.

Lastly, I drive back and forth to school every day and the refund on our gasoline purchases have more than paid our Farm Bureau dues.

I, as a girl in my twenties, see the Farm Bureau as the influence that has helped to round out my life; and it is the dynamic force that will lead the youth of today to be prosperous farmers of tomorrow.

Ada Masterson
Sangamon county, Illinois

Uncle Henry

"I don't care if Dad and Mom are older. I get tired of always hearing, 'Watch out,' 'Not so fast,' 'Careful, now,' 'My, I was worried.' After all, I'm through high school; I'm not a kid anymore, and I've been driving a car for two years," complained Bob.



Uncle Henry

"Wal," said Uncle Henry, leaning back and eyeing a ring of smoke from his pipe, "They's a sight o' things I'd ruther talk on . . . but we cain't allus have our way, kin we, Bob?"

"Golly, no," exploded Bob.

"Reckon I bin steerin' a car 'round these parts long as the next one, an' it 'peers to me most folks go thru the same rigamarole in learnin'. First off we're scairt goggly-eyed. We'd ruther meet a tiger-lynkus than a truck on a gravel road.

"After a spell this wears off, an' we're kinder careful and realize we don't know everthing we ought about drivin'. Strikes me we're pretty durn good drivers at this stage o' the game. Then comes a day an' like a chick outta its shell, all our watchfulness leaves us and we git full o' notions . . . we act like that big motor wuz *us* . . . we're takin' the same sized chunk o' road as the governor, the banker or the states attorney. We're goin' places we ain't been afore, an' we're goin' faster.

"No wonder we git a foot over a trace now an' then. Some folks stay in that class . . . gittin' into trouble every little while. Most folks, though, go one step more . . . When we look back I wonder how in the world we lived so long drivin' the way we did."

"Reckon that's how yer paw and maw feel, Bob. They'd like to help you know the same things they do without-outten your spendin' the years it took them to find 'em out. It you'll listen to 'em, Bob, you'll find a pack o' short cuts ta things you'll be needin' to know. Drivin' and livin', too."

How AAA Will Operate

(Continued from page 8)

25.00 General Soil Depleting Pay't
15.00 Soil Conserving Payment

$359.00 Total Pay't for Full Compliance

The soil conserving payment is earned by completing ten soil building units which is the soil building goal for the farm. The soil building goal is the number of units of soil building practices equal to two-thirds of the number of soil conserving dollars computed for the farm.

Example: 2/3 of 15 (dollars in the soil conserving payment) or 10 units.

The following is a partial list of soil building units:

1. Each acre of the following shall be counted as one unit:
   A. Seeding Biennial legumes, perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or red top) or mixtures (other than a mixture consisting solely of timothy and red top) containing perennial grasses, perennial legumes, or biennial legumes. (Seeding 2 acres of timothy or red top also counts as one unit.)
   B. Seeding winter legumes, annual lespedeza or annual sweet clover.
2. Application of 2,000 pounds of ground limestone or its equivalent.
3. Application of 500 pounds of rock phosphate in connection with seeding perennial legumes or permanent pasture.
4. Application of 200 pounds of 50 per cent potash in connection with seeding perennial legumes or permanent pasture.
5. Reseeding depleted pastures with good seed of adapted pasture grasses or legumes — 10 pounds of seed.
6. Construction of 200 linear feet of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided.

There are numerous additional practices which, if followed, count toward reaching the soil-building goal. Your township or community committee can tell you about them.

Now suppose that you planted 60 acres of corn instead of the allotted 50, thus invoking a deduction. You would figure your payments the same as before with one more calculation.

The deduction for overplanting corn acreage allotments is five times the bushel rate of payment and is computed for overplanted acres only. Figure this way: 5 times 10 cents times 35 (yield) times 10 acres (excess) — total, $175. Subtract the deduction from the total payment: $359.00 less $175.00, equals $184.00 — the payment you will get if you plant ten acres more than your allotment.

Note, too, that you overplanted by 20 per cent and that the deduction cancels the corn acreage allotment payment. No matter what your real acreage is, when you overplant your corn allotment by 20 per cent the payment is wiped out. If you overplant by more than 20 per cent, the resulting deduction will be taken from your total payment.

Deductions will be made, too, for overplanting your general soil depleting allotment. The rate of this deduction is eight times the rate of payment on each acre overplanted.

Example: Assume that the 30 acres in your soil conserving acreage had been seeded to clover in 1937. Say that it was winter-killed. You elect to plant 30 acres to soybeans to harvest for seed, thus overplanting your soil depleting acreage allotment by 30 acres. Your deduction would be: 8 times $1.25 (varies with productivity) times 30 acres (excess) equals $300, deduction to be subtracted from your total payment. Total payment would then be $59.

You could avoid the deduction by using soybeans for hay or green manure crop which would put the crop in the non-depleting class.

If you are a tenant or landlord and share expenses and returns equally, payments will be equally divided. Tenants renting for cash will receive the total payment earned.

Farmers who operate small acreages will have their payments increased between 14 and 40 per cent according to a definite schedule that runs from an increase of 40 cents for the $1 payment to $14 for payments from $60 to $185.99.

A Court of Appeals

Any person who is not satisfied with any recommendation or determination of his county committee that affects his interests will have ample opportunity for a hearing of his grievances. Within 15 days after he receives notice of action by the committee that affects any farm in which he is interested, he may request the county committee in writing to reconsider.

The committee will reply to his request within 15 days after it has been received. If he is still not satisfied, he may forward the decision of the committee to the state soil conservation committee. He will receive the decision of that group in 30 days after filing his appeal.

If he is not satisfied with the decision of the State Committee, he can, in 15 days after the decision, request the Regional Director to review his case.

"IT'S A BIG JOB"
Says John Barry, Edgar County Soil Conservation Committee, as John Mattingly and Walter Clouse, township committeemen, report farm histories.

FARMS SURVEYED WHILE YOU WAIT
Emma Alice Scott of the Vermilion County Soil Conservation office measures the area of a farm with planimeter and an aerial photograph.





PART OF 15,000 TONS OF RAW HEMP AT DANVILLE
Farmers grow the crop, hauled it in, got nothing for it.

Hemp IS NO BONANZA

Growers Lose $215,000 in Amhempco Failure at Danville

LAST month as hemp growers in Vermilion, Iroquois and Champaign counties tried in vain to collect $215,000 owed them for their 1937 crop by the bankrupt Amhempco Corporation of Danville, farmers in Piatt county were investigating hemp as a possible cash crop.

First to warn prospective hemp growers of probable losses was Vermilion county's farm adviser, I. E. Parett. He had seen farmers grow three crops, get paid for two. He had seen the manufacture of a cotton substitute begin and fail when the price of cotton tobogganed from 14 to seven cents per pound.

When the movement to grow raw materials for industry on farms reached a peak in 1934, Ball Brothers of Muncie, Indiana, and W. and J. Sloan, New York City carpet makers, organized the Amhempco Corporation. Assets of the new company included the six-year-old, half million dollar plant and equipment of the defunct Cornstalks Products Company near Danville.

During 1934, corporation chemists experimented with various farm crops in an attempt to discover one that could be economically refined and profitably sold to makers of consumer goods. Since the factory was equipped to handle fiber crops for paper making, hemp was one of the crops studied.

The chemists announced later in the year that they had perfected processes for making a cotton substitute, plastics and paper pulp from hemp. They displayed samples to prove that it can be done.

Armed with laboratory samples and word pictures of a glowing future of the industry, company agents went to the country. They secured the aid of prominent farmers in the vicinity in their campaign to secure an adequate acreage of hemp.

In a period when other crops were bringing less than normal returns, hemp was a promising cash crop. Amhempco promised to pay $10 per ton for properly cured stalks on delivery. Yields, growers were told, would vary from two and one-half to three tons per acre.

In 1935, more than 900 acres of hemp was grown in the Danville area. While the crop was no bonanza, it paid better than oats. It required no cultivation, no threshing and no special machinery other than harvesters that were furnished by the company. In addition, hemp turned out to be a top-notch weed killer and fitted well into crop rotations.

With a bumper crop in 1935, prosperity smiled on the new industry. Contracts with the U. S. Navy, rug makers and building materials distributors assured success. The plant employed 60 to 80 persons regularly and all growers were paid.

The 1936 crop was not as large as the one before but growers got $15 per ton. The plant operated steadily turning out hemp fiber at a cost of 9½ cents a pound. With cotton selling for 12 cents a pound and above, there was, apparently, a margin of profit.

When the 1937 crop season came, the hemp processing plant seemed well established and more than 300 farmers planted a total of 1000 acres in the crop. In June both hemp and wheat crops gave promise of large returns. Then things began to happen. Rust ruined the wheat crop; it wasn't worth harvesting. Hemp prospects remained good until word got around that Amhempco had failed to pay its workers.

The cotton market was weak and the price dropped to ten cents. Contracts for hemp, fiber were cancelled. From July until most of the hemp was harvested in October, cotton continued its downward trend and Amhempco lost its fiber market.

In addition to their loss of market the hemp processors suffered two disastrous fires. The first occurred on October 31 and consumed one-quarter of the 1937 hemp crop, 6,000 tons valued at $52,000, which had been stacked near the Dixie highway in Iroquois county. The second fire, December 11, burned part of the factory, caused $500,000 damage.

Reported the Danville Commercial-News, "At one time there were seven fires in different parts of the plant, four

DECEMBER 11, SEVEN FIRES AT ONE TIME
Ruins of the hemp plant, a graveyard for $500,000.



How AAA Will Operate

(Continued from page 8)

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Note, too, that you overplanted by 20 per cent and that the deduction cancels the corn acreage allotment payment. No matter what your real acreage is, when you overplant your corn allotment by 20 per cent the payment is wiped out. If you overplant by more than 20 per cent, the resulting deduction will be taken from your total payment.

Deductions will be made, too, for overplanting your general soil depleting allotment. The rate of this deduction is eight times the rate of payment on each acre overplanted.

Example: Assume that the 30 acres in your soil conserving acreage had been seeded to clover in 1937. Say that it was winter-killed. You elect to plant 30 acres to soybeans to harvest for seed, thus overplanting your soil depleting acreage allotment by 30 acres. Your deduction would be: 8 times $1.25 (varies with productivity) times 30 acres (excess) equals $300, deduction to be subtracted from your total payment. Total payment would then be $59.

You could avoid the deduction by using soybeans for hay or green manure crop which would put the crop in the non-depleting class.

If you are a tenant or landlord and share expenses and returns equally, payments will be equally divided. Tenants renting for cash will receive the total payment earned.

Farmers who operate small acreages will have their payments increased between 14 and 40 per cent according to a definite schedule that runs from an increase of 40 cents for the $1 payment to $14 for payments from $60 to $185.99.

A Court of Appeals

Any person who is not satisfied with any recommendation or determination of his county committee that affects his interests will have ample opportunity for a hearing of his grievances. Within 15 days after he receives notice of action by the committee that affects any farm in which he is interested, he may request the county committee in writing to reconsider.

The committee will reply to his request within 15 days after it has been received. If he is still not satisfied, he may forward the decision of the committee to the state soil conservation committee. He will receive the decision of that group in 30 days after filing his appeal.

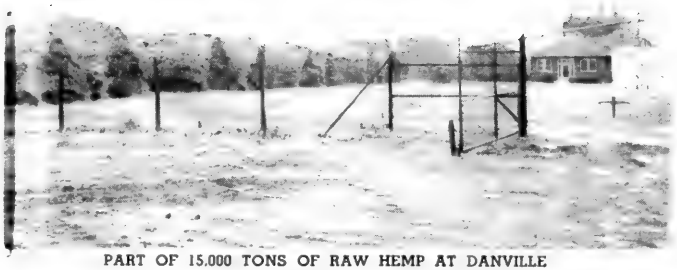
If he is not satisfied with the decision of the State Committee, he can, in 15 days after the decision, request the Regional Director to review his case.

"IT'S A BIG JOB"
Says John Barry, Edgar County Soil Conservation Committee, as John Mattingly and Walter Clouse, township committeemen, report farm histories.



FARMS SURVEYED WHILE YOU WAIT
Emma Alice Scott of the Vermilion County Soil Conservation office measures the area of a farm with planimeter and an aerial photograph.





PART OF 15,000 TONS OF RAW HEMP AT DANVILLE
Farmers grew the crop, hauled it in, got nothing for it.

Hemp IS NO BONANZA

Growers Lose $215,000 in Amhempco Failure at Danville

LAST month as hemp growers in Vermilion, Iroquois and Champaign counties tried in vain to collect $215,000 owed them for their 1937 crop by the bankrupt Amhempco Corporation of Danville, farmers in Piatt county were investigating hemp as a possible cash crop.

First to warn prospective hemp growers of probable losses was Vermilion county's farm adviser, I. E. Parett. He had seen farmers grow three crops, get paid for two. He had seen the manufacture of a cotton substitute begin and fail when the price of cotton tobogganed from 14 to seven cents per pound.

When the movement to grow raw materials for industry on farms reached a peak in 1934, Ball Brothers of Muncie, Indiana, and W. and J. Sloan, New York City carpet makers, organized the Amhempco Corporation. Assets of the new company included the six-year-old, half million dollar plant and equipment of the defunct Cornstalks Products Company near Danville.

During 1934, corporation chemists experimented with various farm crops in an attempt to discover one that could be economically refined and profitably sold to makers of consumer goods. Since the factory was equipped to handle fiber crops for paper making, hemp was one of the crops studied.

The chemists announced later in the year that they had perfected processes for making a cotton substitute, plastics and paper pulp from hemp. They displayed samples to prove that it can be done.

Armed with laboratory samples and word pictures of a glowing future of the industry, company agents went to the country. They secured the aid of prominent farmers in the vicinity in their campaign to secure an adequate acreage of hemp.

In a period when other crops were bringing less than normal returns, hemp was a promising cash crop. Amhempco promised to pay $10 per ton for properly cured stalks on delivery. Yields, growers were told, would vary from two and one-half to three tons per acre.

In 1935, more than 900 acres of hemp was grown in the Danville area. While the crop was no bonanza, it paid better than oats. It required no cultivation, no threshing and no special machinery other than harvesters that were furnished by the company. In addition, hemp turned out to be a top-notch weed killer and fitted well into crop rotations.

With a bumper crop in 1935, prosperity smiled on the new industry. Contracts with the U. S. Navy, rug makers and building materials distributors assured success. The plant employed 60 to 80 persons regularly and all growers were paid.

The 1936 crop was not as large as the one before but growers got $15 per ton. The plant operated steadily turning out hemp fiber at a cost of 9½ cents a pound. With cotton selling for 12 cents a pound and above, there was, apparently, a margin of profit.

When the 1937 crop season came, the hemp processing plant seemed well established and more than 300 farmers planted a total of 1000 acres in the crop. In June both hemp and wheat crops gave promise of large returns. Then things began to happen. Rust ruined the wheat crop; it wasn't worth harvesting. Hemp prospects remained good until word got around that Amhempco had failed to pay its workers.

The cotton market was weak and the price dropped to ten cents. Contracts for hemp fiber were cancelled. From July until most of the hemp was harvested in October, cotton continued its downward trend and Amhempco lost its fiber market.

In addition to their loss of market the hemp processors suffered two disastrous fires. The first occurred on October 31 and consumed one-quarter of the 1937 hemp crop, 6,000 tons valued at $52,000, which had been stacked near the Dixie highway in Iroquois county. The second fire, December 11, burned part of the factory, caused $500,000 damage.

Reported the Danville **Commercial-News**, "At one time there were seven fires in different parts of the plant, four

DECEMBER 11, SEVEN FIRES AT ONE TIME
Ruins of the hemp plant, a graveyard for $500,000.



of them being in ricks of hemp."

Even before the fires, creditors had asked the Amhempco Corporation to show reasons why it should be allowed to operate the plant. A hearing in the Federal Court at Danville was called for December 11. President William H. Ball was prepared to present a petition to permit the plant to be operated for the creditors' benefit.

As the hearing came to order the plant was burning. The president's petition was not presented, the corporation was judged bankrupt and a receiver appointed. Liabilities totaled $573,000 as compared to assets of doubtful value which include 15,000 tons of raw hemp and a partially destroyed plant.

Danville merchants complain that Christmas business in 1937 was subnormal. And is it little wonder. Three hundred farmers lost an average of $716 each in the hemp plant failure. In addition, wheat, one of the largest crops in the area, was a total loss because of rust damage.

The loss was felt by the Vermilion Service Company. Manager Lester Miles reports that many hemp growers cancelled orders for Soyoil paint and tires. Others asked for extensions of time in which to pay their fuel and oil bills.

One of the hard-hit growers was James Hart of Fairmount. In 1937 he had about 100 acres of wheat and 45 acres of hemp. The remaining 95 acres, planted to corn and soybeans, produced the total farm income for the year.

Jim had served the Amhempco Corporation as a fieldman for three years. He had persuaded his neighbors to grow the crop and had instructed them in its culture.

Now that the hemp company is broke and growers have a claim of $215,000 against the remaining assets, farmers appointed Jim Hart to a committee representing them in the bankruptcy proceedings.

Says he, "If anyone wants to process hemp we have about 15,000 tons, all cured and ready, that we will sell cheap."

There is little hope that creditors will get more than a small percentage of their claims. There is a rumor, however, that the hemp will be made into pulp for the manufacture of fine paper. Other folks say that the burned machines will be reconditioned and the stacked hemp will be processed and sold to satisfy claims.

The moral to this story is: Find out whether or not the backers of a new enterprise can be held financially responsible before you invest.—Larry Potter.

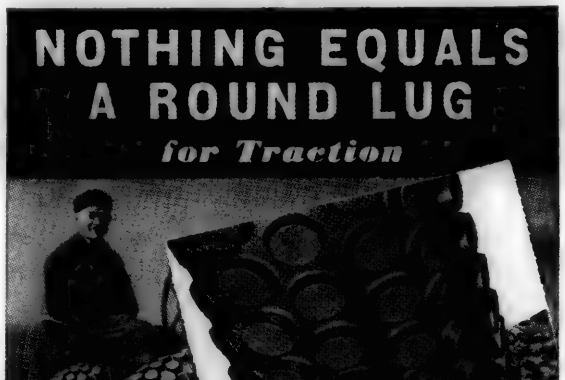
Ford County Soil Improvement Day

A COUNTY-WIDE Soil Improvement Day was held March 10th, at Melvin, sponsored by the Ford County Farm Bureau and the Soil Improvement Department of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Clyde M. Linsley, soil expert of the Univ. of Illinois was the principal speaker. He gave a film strip talk. Farm Adviser Triplett outlined the Ford county soils program, and several farmers gave results from the use of limestone, phosphate and legumes. John R. Spencer discussed the I.A.A.'s work on soil improvement. Adam Anderson, president of the Farm Bureau, was chairman of the meeting.

The luncheon at noon was furnished by the limestone and phosphate companies that serve Ford County. After lunch, the high school band entertained. Talks were made by Farmer Rusk of the Ruhm Company, Harry Eaton, of Midwest, Harry Bulger of Thomson Phosphate Companies. Dan Sanborn of Lehigh Stone Company and E. H. Bills of Moulding Brownell Company, Pontiac Stone Company was another of the cooperating limestone companies.

The round table discussion brought out much valuable experience and information. Ronald Stanford reported that the cost of top dressing alfalfa with 1000 lbs. of Rock Phosphate was more than repaid by the increase in two cuttings of hay. Meetings of this type will probably be held in other counties.

Ferns grow well in the home if given a light, well-drained soil and plenty of water. They thrive in partial shade.



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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY
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Loans For Farm Repairs Insured By the F.H.A.

RESTORATION of the Property Improvement Credit Plan and other changes in the recently amended National Housing Act should prove particularly interesting and helpful to farmers desiring to finance the cost of repairing, rebuilding or modernizing their homes, barns and other service buildings says the Federal Housing Administration.

New dwellings, garages, barns, silos, hog, poultry and milk houses and other such structures may also be built with loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration, this feature of the National Housing Act being a special opportunity for farmers desiring to improve their living conditions or increase the efficiency of their farm business.

"How to Modernize Your Farm Home," a booklet describing the National Housing Act, as it applies to farmers, is now available and free copies may be had by writing the Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C.

Under the Property Improvement Credit Plan, owners of farms or tenants having leases which will expire not less than six months afer the maturity date of the loan, may borrow up to $10,000 to be used exclusively for property improvements of a permanent character. Installation and purchase of equipment and machinery, such as cream separators, churns, and poultry batteries, are no longer eligible for insurance under Title I, but such permanent improvements as barn pens, feed bins, stalls, troughs, ventilating systems, water systems, electric wiring and silos, for example, are eligible.

Property improvement credit loans to farmers are repayable in monthly or seasonal payments from the sale of crops or livestock; but there must be at least one payment a year. Interest and other charges depend upon what arrangement can be made with the bank or other private lending agency granting the loan which is repaid in equal monthly installments.

For the first time under the Property Improvement Credit Plan new construction loans of two types may be insured up to $2500. These are called Class 2 loans, and apply to the building of new structures such as barns, garages, service buildings of various kinds — poultry, hog and milk houses — roadside markets, tourists' cabins, gasoline stations and various other industrial and commercial buildings. These loans may run for 5 years and are payable in equal monthly installments.

Class 3 loans, under Title I, apply to such new construction used wholly or in part for residential purposes. Certain property construction requirements as established by the Federal Housing Administration, must be complied with. These loans are also limited to $2500 in amount, but may run for a period of 10 years and are payable in equal monthly installments.

Whether or not security will be required for loans up to $2500 is a matter to be decided by the lending institution. Where loans exceed $2500 the taking of security is strongly urged by the Administration. And in the case of loans for the erection of Class 3 structures, collateral mortgage security must be furnished.

COTTON AND TOBACCO FARMERS WIN MARKETING QUOTAS

E. M. Upshaw, Fulton county, Ga., voted with nearly 2,000,000 southern farmers in 20 states in the first AAA referendum on marketing quotas, March 12. Percentages in favor of quotas: for cotton, 92.4; for dark tobacco, 81; for flue-cured tobacco, 86. Illinois cotton growers voted 238 to 20 for the quota. Of the 2,300,000 cotton growers eligible, about 1,500,000 voted. More than 300,000 tobacco growers of the 375,000 eligible, voted.



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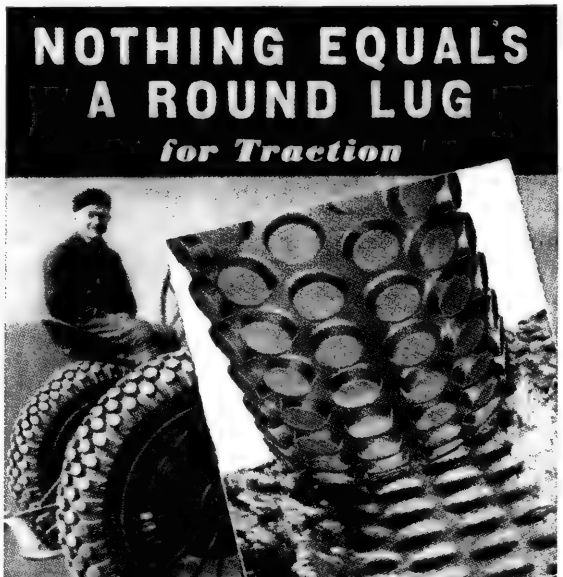
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EDITORIAL

The Open Season

WITH an election just around the corner, this is the open season for politics. And it will be strange indeed if the farm program is not caught in the political cross fire.

So take with a grain of salt the arguments shot back and forth in attempts to make political hay. The fact is that the present farm program is the result of a non-partisan effort launched 15 years ago by organized farmers. The Triple A Act of today was placed on the statutes by the votes of congressmen and senators in both major parties who realize that the welfare of the nation should be given precedence over political consideration.

How Much For Corn?

HOW much do you want for the 1938 crop of corn? Are you willing to take 30 cents a bushel for all you can raise or would you rather plant a somewhat smaller acreage and get 70 cents or more?

These are some of the questions every corn-belt farmer should ponder before taking seriously the advice of those opposed to the new crop adjustment program.

The opposition points to the opportunity for increasing production outside the commercial corn area. But it fails to point out the obstacles and checks to increased corn acreage in these sections. Remember that the non-commercial corn area is not well adapted to growing corn, that it must stay within soil depleting bases to benefit from the program, that it cannot secure corn loans, nor share in the benefits of the cotton, wheat and tobacco programs if corn acreage is expanded.

The RECORD doubts that there will be many farmers so foolish as to turn down this opportunity to stabilize corn prices, and thereby take much of the risk out of cattle and hog feeding. We know that no thinking farmers will be misled by the name-callers who take up the metropolitan press cry of "dictatorship" and "Regimentation." These names are used by persons who run out of valid objections to an effective farm program.

The AAA of 1938 is not a scarcity program. It provides for an abundance of basic farm crops, plenty to take care of all normal needs and leave a substantial surplus. But it does hold to the doctrine that farmers should control the surplus and maintain fair prices, that soil fertility is too valuable a natural resource to be mined at will. It insists that basic farm crops should not be piled up in utter disregard of domestic and foreign demand at fair prices.

No More Argentine Corn

WHERE are the loud speakers who a few months ago viewed with alarm the few boatloads of Argentine corn coming to our shores?

What has become of the argument that the soil conservation and domestic allotment program "sold out the United States farmer in favor of the foreign farmer?"

Like all untruthful propaganda, this has fallen to earth for want of factual support.

Quantities of Argentine corn, it is true, found a market here when the price was $1 and more following the 1936 drouth. But with corn cribs in this country bulging and the current farm price less than half that of last year, the Argentine trickle has dried up. Now Argentine has a drouth of its own to reckon with, a crop prospect of less than 50 per cent of the '37 yield. The chances are that part of the market which the Southern hemisphere usually supplies, will be buying our corn within the next year.

Similarly, America's 18 million bale cotton crop has hushed up the critics of cotton acreage adjustment. Cotton is cheap and plentiful but the cotton farmer this year is anything but prosperous.

Thinking farmers are not concerned about Argentine corn imports when the price is $1 or more a bu. But they are concerned, and rightly so, about getting present farm prices up to a fair exchange level. Such measures as have been taken, are directed at stabilizing prices at parity levels and of course protecting our prices against imports to the point necessary to maintain parity.

A Good Bill

THE recent enactment of the Wheeler-Lea bill to penalize false advertising of food, drugs, devices or cosmetics is a step in the right direction and one which farmers generally will applaud. Aimed primarily at the heavy traffic in prepared foods and patent medicines, the bill authorizes the Federal Trade Commission to administer the act and sets up heavy penalties ($5,000) for violations which result in injuries to health "or if such violation is with intent to defraud and mislead."

The public has been imposed upon too long by spurious claims of healing and health-giving powers for all kinds of bottled and packaged goods. Clean, moderate living and right thinking, most physicians know from experience, will do more for health than all the so-called remedies combined.

Who Gets the Spread?

THE producer got 6.9c of the 18c paid by the consumer for beef according to an analysis reported by Dr. Norton, University of Illinois agricultural economist.

The spread was divided as follows: retail 6.4c, wholesale 1.1c, processor 2.8c, marketing expense .8c, total spread 11.1c.

The problem is how to reduce the spread or cost of getting the product from the farm onto the consumer's table. Dr. Norton lists four ways to do it as follows:

1. Eliminate service.
2. Concentrate volume.
3. Improve business management.
4. Standardize the product.

The consumer is chiefly responsible for the increased cost of distribution. More and more service, greater convenience and ease of getting the food to the table have been demanded piling up one cost after another. Taxes and transportation are higher, of course, but labor is the big item that has widened the disparity and reduced the percentage of the consumers' dollar received by the producer.



Permit no smoking in or near the barns. Use safety matches.

Keep water pails and ladders handy.

Burn all trash and inflammable rubbish. Now is the time for a spring cleanup.

Don't store hay until it is properly cured. Guard against heating.

Never use or store gasoline indoors.

Install lightning rods and keep them in working order.

Keep gas engines and hot tractors away from hay and other easily ignited matter.

BUT if fire does start . . . BE INSURED!

See our agent in your County Farm Bureau office . . . ask him about our new guaranteed rate, participating policy.

Illinois Standard Fire Insurance Policy

Expires

Property

Amount $

Premium $

GUARANTEED RATES

No.

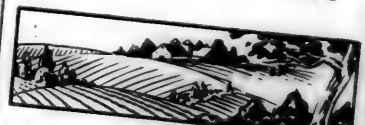
NO ASSESSMENTS

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

ADDRESS ALL INQUIRIES TO HOME OFFICE AT 608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

YOUR OWN COMPANY



READ YOUR POLICY

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE CO.

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



A Big Investment

Illinois farmers have an investment in lands, livestock, and buildings of approximately three and three-quarter billions of dollars. Agriculture is BIG BUSINESS . . . . a business primarily devoted to the production of new wealth . . . . a business on which the public depends for its food supply . . . . a business which annually controls the destiny of other business . . . . one on which national prosperity rises or falls.

So when thinking farmers show concern for the future of this business they do so conscious of the grave responsibility that rests upon them. When farm prices pay a fair return on the huge investment, the prosperity of agriculture is shared by everyone.

No thinking farmer will treat lightly his opportunity and responsibility to help maintain farm prices and farm buying power.

Get Your Neighbor to Join!

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

630.5
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no.2

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION Record

In This Issue

Bushels or Dollars?

The Choice Before Corn Belt Farmers

I.A.A. Policy on Poor Relief

Successful Cooperation

Landlord-Tenant Problem

and others

May
1938

Mrs. Sarah Ruckman,
305 N. Prairie,
Champaign, Ill.
10-2719-J1



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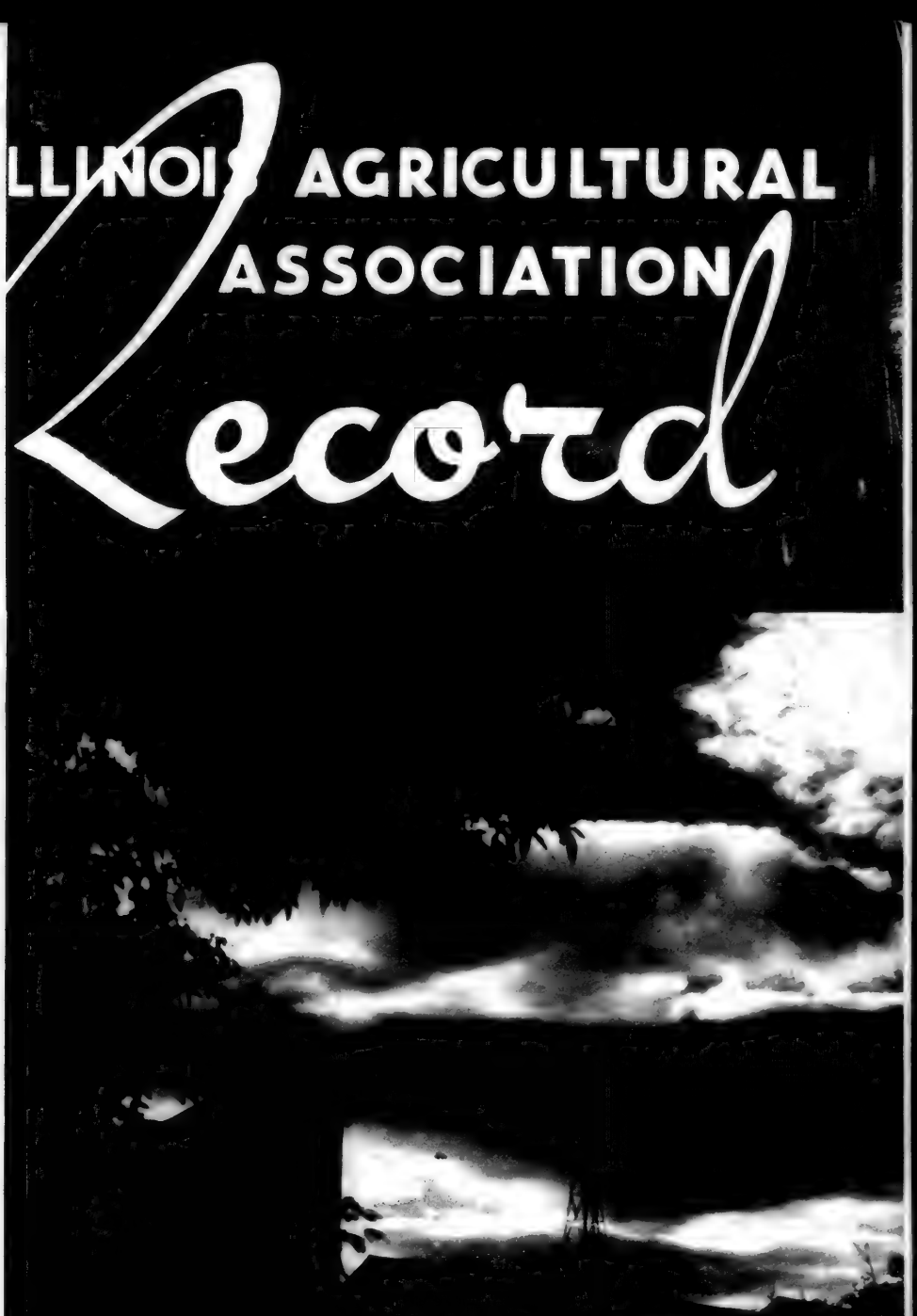
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Mrs. Sarah Buckman,
305 N. Prairie,
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Farm Hand Breaks Three Ribs in Fall

A—— B——, 60, farm hand empoyed by Mrs. J. B. Reed, E township fractured three ribs Friday when he slipped and fell from a low wheel wagon while working about

NEARLY CUT OFF LEG WHEN CUTTING WOOD

B—— accidentally cut with a serious accident Friday noon (clock) while cutting

FARMER CRUSHED BENEATH HAY WAGON

Injury on Farm Proves Fatal

Farm Hand Dies From Effect of Broken Rib

J—— R—— was taken to the St. Mary's hospital in G—— Friday morning by his attending physician, Dr. W. W. K——, suffering from a broken rib Monday morning

FARMER KILLED IN ACCIDENT

Loses Three Fingers in Corn Shredder

R H——, farmer residing near Palatine suffered the loss of three fingers of his right hand Monday when the hand became caught in a corn shredder he was operating. Rushed to the Community hospital at Palatine

CONDITION OF FARMER CRITICAL

R—— 1, 42, Severely Injured by Horses Near Home.

was in a critical condition

Falls Into Buzz Saw; Injury May Be Fatal

F—— S—— a farmer residing at Dundee was taken to pital last Sat fering from received wh buzz saw he home. He live, attend

TRACTOR RUNS OVER FARMER

59, living 3½

WELL KNOWN FARMER IS INJURED BY BULL

Ferguson, a well kno eno, in B Mrs. C. E. M county bull

YOUTH CUTS ARM ON BARBED WI

Fatally Hurt By Wood S

by Hildebr and Mrs. Henry

Who Pays?

IF YOUR FARM EMPLOYEE HAS AN ACCIDENT? . .

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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GEORGE THIEM, Editor



Opening Furrow For Contour Plowing in Stephenson County.

LATE winter and early spring rains again have washed thousands of tons of top soil from productive Illinois farms. On rolling lands, farmers with an eye to the future are studying and experimenting with contour farming and strip cropping. Such farming not only keeps the soil where it belongs but also conserves moisture, brings bigger crop yields and reduces production costs. Read what farmers say about it in the story on page 13.

Only three times since 1900 has annual production of corn in the United States fallen below two billion bushels. In 1901-'02 the crop totaled 1,716,000,000 bu. The other two low years were 1934 and 1936 when the corn belt had the worst droughts in history. In 1934 the corn yield fell to the record low of 1,461,123,000 bu. In 1936 it was 1,507,089,000 bu. These small crops were largely responsible for the good prices received for corn in '35 and '37. By holding down acreage this year and keeping the '38 corn crop down to about 2,400,000,000 bu. farmers can get more total dollars than they can for a much larger crop. History shows this to be true.

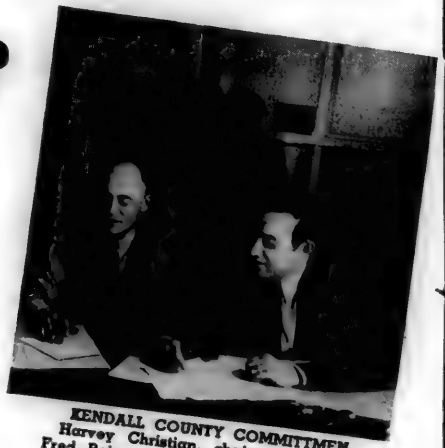
In 1935 the United States imported 43 million bushels of corn, in 1936 thirty-one million and in 1937, 86 million bushels. These imports were far above normal. They came about because of crop failure over much of the corn belt and high prices for corn. It's a different picture today. Imports of Argentine corn have been negligible since our bumper '37 crop of 2,644,995,000 bu. came in. During January and February this year, the U. S. imported only 79,540 bu., hardly a shirttail full, but we exported during these two months 29,393,104 bu. Who says corn belt farmers are losing their market to the Argentine?

Oscar Johnson, vice-president of the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation and formerly in charge of the cotton pool of the Commodity Credit Corporation is one of the best informed men in the country on cotton. In a recent hearing before the Senate Agricultural Committee he riddled the "foreign competition" propaganda that the AAA crop adjustment program is responsible for greatly stimulating cotton production abroad. Sketching in detail the history of cotton production in all the leading cotton producing nations, he stated that the increase in foreign cotton production in the last eight years, with the exception of one year, has not been out of line with the increase that has been going on for about 50 years. In 1932, he stated, there was the greatest foreign cotton production in history, a year before we had the AAA and when cotton here was selling at 5c a lb.

When you sift down the charges constantly being made in certain metropolitan newspapers and compare them with the facts, you learn to what ends editors will sometimes go in spreading false propaganda. We need vigorous, aggressive journalism critical of everything the government does. But such criticism should be constructive, and by all means it should be based on fact, not misinformation.—E.G.T.

Bushels or Dollars?

This Is the Problem Facing Corn Belt Farmers As Allotments Are Received



KENDALL COUNTY COMMITTEMEN
Harvey Christian, chairman, left, and Fred Reingardt, sec'y.



BUSY DAYS IN STARK COUNTY
Jas. A. Briggs, chairman, left, Wm. E. Hall and others look over the corn allotments.

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The necessary readjustments, no matter how severe, will be made by many as a matter of course. They realize that you can't let production run wild and still achieve price parity.

To others, a program which runs counter to custom, orthodox habits of thought, and plans for 1938, will seem too great an obstacle to hurdle.

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In McHenry county, for instance, Farm Adviser J. H. Brock points out in the Farm Bureau Bulletin, that the 1936 corn crop of 3,007,300 bu. was worth $3,113,100 while the much larger crop in 1937 of 3,900,000 bu. was worth only $2,003,000 on the farm, or $1,110,100 less.

One of the questions asked at township and county soil conservation meetings is, "Why was there such a sharp reduction in corn acreage?"

The law says that the acreage allotment for corn shall be that acreage which, based on the past 10 years' experience, will produce an amount of corn equal to the "reserve supply level." What is the reserve supply level? It's an amount equal to what we usually consume in this country plus exports plus 10 per cent. The allotment also took into consideration the abnormally large corn crop of 1937. On April 1 we still had left the tremendous carryover of 1,067,000,000 bu. of corn on farms, and another 40,000,000 bu. or so in commercial channels.

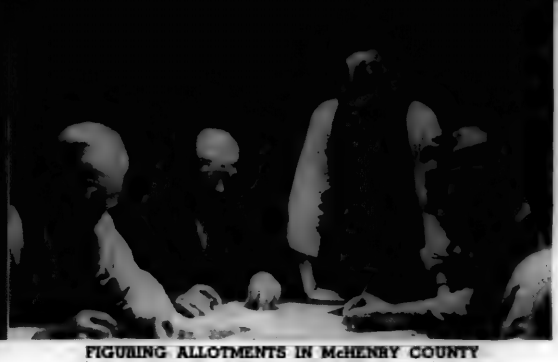
At a county-wide meeting of Kendall county farmers in Yorkville, April 19, State Soil Conservation Committeeman John Bumgarner pointed out that the normal corn carryover on April 1 for the United States was 793,000,000 bu. which means that this year we have the substantial amount of 274,000,000 in excess of normal. Add to this a heavy carryover of oats, substantial amounts of low grade wheat fit for nothing but livestock feed, and a reduced supply of livestock, and you see why corn acreage reduction is necessary if farmers are to avoid driving down the price to 35 cents a bu. or less next fall.

A tour through northern and western Illinois counties the latter part of April, disclosed that about half the counties had their individual corn allotments figured. The others expected to have them out within a few days. All county officials reported far more interest and greater attendance at meetings where the program was explained than in previous years.

In Kendall county, Chairman Harvey Christian and Sec'y. Fred Reingardt of the county committee reported an average attendance of 108 per meeting compared to 35 to 40 the past two years. At these meetings, Reingardt said, it appeared that 80 to 90 per cent would cooperate. After the allotments were



SAM DAVIS, left, and JOHN BUMGARNER in the Dupage County office, Wheaton. Davis is fieldman for the State Soil Conservation Committee of which Bumgarner is a member.



FIGURING ALLOTMENTS IN McHENRY COUNTY
Left to right: Earl Hughes, E. F. Kuecker, chairman county committee, J. H. Brock, farm adviser, Bert Bridges, secretary.

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Myron Haag was just leaving the Farm Bureau office at Yorkville with his corn and soil depleting allotments. "Am I going along with the program?" he repeated. "Yes, I am. I believe in it. I had 73 acres of corn last year on my 180 acre farm. This year my allotment is 57.6 A., the soil depleting 106.4 acres. Our farm is practically all tillable, black soil. I'll put about 15 acres in soybeans for hay. It's going to work out all right."

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Allotments were out in Stark county before mid-April. The corn acreage allotment there means a reduction of 21.75 per cent compared with last year. County Chairman Jas. A. Briggs said that a campaign of information and understanding was needed. He planned to call a county-wide meeting to discuss the reasons for acreage reduction.

"One of the biggest obstacles to the program is the share landlord," said Briggs. "Many are opposed to it. They insist on putting a big acreage in corn, and a tenant who wants to go along can't do much about it. Sometimes it's the other way around, the landlord wants to cooperate and the tenant opposes it. This program isn't perfect, we know. One of our problems is to get greater uniformity among the township committees on the No. 203 sheets where each farm is scored and graded for productivity, slope, and degree of erosion. But this is the farmer's own program. It's right in principle and our only chance to get fair prices."

Chas. E. Williams, secretary of the Tazewell County Committee said that 1,000 or more farmers attended the 17 meetings held there, double the attendance of any previous year. Tazewell's allotment of corn acreage, he said was 17.7 per cent below 1937. The committee was engaged in carefully checking the farm ratings by the township committees as to slope, soil productivity, and erosion.

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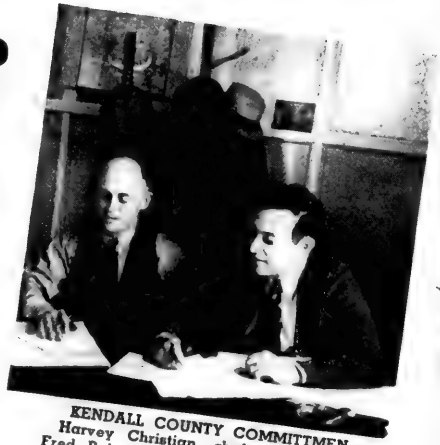


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BULGING CORN CRIBS IN ILLINOIS

Evidence of the tremendous carryover of corn this year are these temporary cribs along the paved road in Stark county.

The Choice Before Corn Belt Farmers

By Claude R. Wickard

Director, North Central Division
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

AS FARMERS in the middle west plant corn during the next few weeks, they will be making a choice between a corn acreage that will help to assure balanced supplies and incomes in grain and livestock farming and a corn acreage that may bring price-depressing surpluses and necessitate marketing quotas to protect farm incomes.

Every corn producer in the commercial corn area will have a corn acreage allotment. In many counties farmers have already received their corn and total soil-depleting acreage allotments. Every corn farmer who plants more than his allotment will be increasing the Corn Belt's chances for marketing quotas. Each one who holds his corn acreage within his allotment will be diminishing the area's chances for marketing quotas.

Marketing Quotas?

In this manner every corn producer in the commercial corn area is making a choice between a probable supply above the marketing quota level or a probable supply below that level when he plants his corn. A supply above the marketing quota level next fall would result in a referendum in the Corn Belt, and with a two-to-one favorable vote marketing quotas would go into effect on October 1. Farmers in the commercial area would have definite amounts of their crop to store with a 15 cents per bushel penalty for failure to store these amounts.

The Corn Belt could hardly be forced into marketing quotas except by its own excess corn acreage. If farmers generally do not exceed their acreage allotments, there will be no occasion for them to use marketing quotas unless yields are exceptionally high. Marketing quotas can be applied only when supplies are excessive, and then only by a two-thirds vote of producers in the corn belt.

Before Corn Belt farmers knew what the 1938 corn acreage allotments would be, they had indicated intentions to plant a corn acreage considerably larger than the allotments later established, according to the March 1 report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. With average yields the acreage indicated by this report would bring a supply next fall above the marketing quota level. The crop on this acreage with only slightly above average yields would reach nearly 2,500,000,000 bushels. With an anticipated carryover of 250,000,000 bushels to 360,000,000 bushels from the 1937 crop, the total supply would then exceed the marketing quota level of approximately 2,800,000,000 bushels.

Little probability is in sight for excess corn production outside the Corn Belt, according to the report on intentions to plant. The report indicates that corn acreage outside the commercial corn area will be somewhat below normal. But farmers in Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio indicated in the report that they intended to plant considerably above the acreage contained in the allotments which at the present time are being mailed to farmers by county committees. With average yields their indicated plantings would bring 188,000,000 bushels more than the acreage provided in the corn allotments. This would make the difference between a total supply next fall in excess of the marketing quota level and a supply well below the quota level.

Corn In South

Middle western farmers need have little fear of increased competition from the South if they familiarize themselves with facts. Compare the average yield of 15.3 bushels per acre of corn in the South with the average for the commercial corn area of 31.8 bushels per acre. Note the statistics of the past five years — while the South has shifted away from cotton, corn production in the South has not increased. Intentions report on corn plantings this year show the South's acreage this year will be about the same as in past years.

Other factors are important on this point too. Whenever the South shifts an acre of cropland out of cotton production, it is not competing more, but is actually competing less with Corn Belt farmers. Even if the cotton acreage were put into corn, which it is not, that would diminish competition from the South. The reason is this: an acre of cotton yields more cottonseed oil in competition with lard from the Corn Belt than an acre of corn in the South yields in the form of fats and oils. Furthermore, middle western farmers should consider the inability of the South to store its corn for livestock feed for more than a few months because of weevil.

The corn marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 are available primarily to alleviate the emergency conditions of price-depressing corn surpluses. Such surpluses can result from two main sources: excess corn acreage and exceptionally high yields. High yields can result in storage quotas for farmers, but the quotas and loans in the new Farm Act can make high yields advantageous to farmers and the entire Nation.

To Prevent Surplus

Price-depressing corn surpluses created by normal yields upon an excessive acreage are a different matter. The 1938 AAA Farm Program aims to prevent the accumulation of surpluses from excess acreage. With average yields and general participation by farmers the corn allotments established under the program will give a supply large enough for livestock feed, for exports, and for reserves twice the average size. Under these conditions, however, the supply would not exceed the marketing quota level and no quotas would be possible under present legislation. Ordinarily a supply below the marketing quota level would mean reasonably good prices to farmers for corn, hogs, and cattle.

There are admitted advantages of large corn yields, particularly with corn loans and marketing quotas available to help prevent them from causing a failure of farm income. Only through high corn

(Continued on page 11)

I. A. A. Policy on Poor Relief

By John C. Watson, Director, Department of Taxation and Statistics

THE policies of the Illinois Agricultural Association on relief of the poor have developed from observation and study of its problems in all parts of the State. From the first the Association has held that deserving persons, especially unemployables should be given some assistance. It has favored similar assistance for employables only so long as they are unemployed through no fault of their own.

Many city people assume that the problems of relief are so nearly alike in urban and rural communities that the centralized form of organization will function best in both. *The Association regards this as a fundamental error.* It recognizes that administration of relief in a great urban and industrial city like Chicago has difficult problems and requires more elaborate administration. In the city, people know few even of their own neighbors. They know even less about their financial condition and their willingness to work.

In the country, including the villages and smaller cities, people know their neighbors and much about their financial condition and willingness to work. They can supervise and administer relief in their own communities much more wisely than can be done by any centralized state or county board of public welfare, or by any outside administrator or social worker not acquainted with rural people or rural conditions.

The Association refuses to believe that relief of unemployment is a permanent problem. Nearly every community has always had many persons who are more or less unemployable, and has always had some employables who prefer relief to employment, persons who are willing to exist on a low standard without labor rather than work enough to earn a higher standard of living.

The Association fears that unwise methods of relief used in the depression have encouraged and greatly increased the number of such persons who regard public relief as a vested right relieving them of any obligation to seek or to accept employment at any reasonable wage. It is no kindness to such people to maintain them in idleness, with increasing loss of self-respect. The taxes used in maintaining them, much of which are paid by self-respecting people of no more earning ability, should be used in assisting the deserving or reduced for the benefit of taxpayers.

We were early convinced that the Federal Government would not and could not long continue its huge allocations to the States for direct relief. They were discontinued nearly two years ago. It is also convinced that the Federal Government must and should end work relief as early as possible. The State cannot replace the huge Federal funds thus made available for relief but must require the communities to assume more and more of the burden. The State itself should reduce its taxes for relief as rapidly as the counties and communities are able to assume the necessary burden.

Relief should be returned to the counties and communities, otherwise there is no hope of preventing relief of employables from becoming a permanent problem. We believe, therefore, that the counties and communities should reduce their own future relief burden by using every possible effort to eliminate all wasteful and improper practices in giving relief and by establishing and requiring efficient and economical administration.

Beginning in 1933, we have observed with growing concern the tendency of many counties and communities to throw as much of their burden of relief as possible on Federal and State governments. We noted the immediate reaction of counties and communities to the ease with which, at first, Federal loans against future allotments of Federal highway funds, and, later, outright grants of Federal funds for relief could be obtained by the State, for a time without any requirement of matching. Due to the availability of huge Federal funds for relief, many counties and communities rapidly reduced their own relief tax levies and increased their demands for what they conceived to be "their share" of Federal relief funds. They displayed the same attitude toward State relief funds.

In the regular session of 1933, the Illinois Agricultural Association sponsored and secured the passage of a series of bills, which were vetoed, to require tax levies of local relief units before they could be eligible for State relief funds. It was not until a special session in 1936 that bills sponsored by the Association embodying this sound principle were enacted and approved. Since they went into effect July 1, 1936, most relief units, both county and township, have made encouraging progress in taking care of their own relief. About one-half of all the townships are now assuming the entire cost of their own relief. Monroe county has used no outside funds since October, 1936. Lee and Menard counties have used none since July, 1937. Wabash county has used none since August, 1937. Many other townships and several other counties are now approaching this enviable record.

With more favorable economic conditions we may reasonably expect further increase in the ability of local relief units to carry their own relief load. As improved conditions permit, it may be necessary to empower them to levy higher local taxes. The Association believes that present legislation for local administration of relief, with good administration, and with only sufficient State or county supervision to prevent wasteful or parsimonious expenditure of relief funds, is the surest way, and probably the only way, of preventing relief of employables from becoming a permanent burden of the State itself.

Rattlesnakes

Land laid waste by strip coal mining operations in Randolph, Perry, and Jackson counties has been taken over by rattlesnakes and mosquitos according to farmers from that section. The land is an ideal hiding place for snakes because it is too rough even for hunters to tramp over.

More than 100 LaSalle county farmers defied the season's rush to attend a cattle grading demonstration and tour at the Union Stock Yards, April 20, sponsored by the Chicago Producers Commission Association.

When oak leaves are as large as squirrel's ears and you oil up your corn planter, remember that if you overplant your corn acreage allotment you will be ineligible for a federal corn loan this fall.





TWELVE YEARS OF SUPERIOR SERVICE

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Successful Cooperation

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By LARRY POTTER



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Gratified and surprised, they were back in town before noon for another supply of gasoline and kerosene. Thus, 12 years ago this month, the farmer-owned, co-operative Marshall-Putnam Oil Company launched operations.

Soon other groups of farmers were following the course charted by this first Illinois oil co-op. Now there are 64 in the state, all patterned after the first venture in Marshall and Putnam counties. In addition there is a state-wide purchasing organization, Illinois Farm Supply Company, to pool the buying power of nearly 100,000 farmers.

But there was more behind the M-P Oil Company than a couple of gaudy yellow trucks darting and bumping over rutted roads to bring fuel to keep farmers' tractors working. There was a need. There were men who knew that something must be done. There were men who dared to venture into new fields. Men with vision to lead the way, to pioneer.

In 1924, farmers needed money. The post-war deflation had forced prices and land values to new low levels. Farm folks cut expenses.

Unschooled and inexperienced in buying oil, tractor owners bought lubricants largely on a price basis. In fact, oil manufacturers didn't know lubrication requirements of tractors and farm machinery. There were no standard grades of motor oils or greases. They were called, simply, light, medium, heavy or extra heavy.

Oil salesmen swarmed over the country. They offered non-descript wares of doubtful value. To be sure, they had samples but the buyer had no assurance that he would get products like the samples. And since there were no yardsticks with which to measure quality, prices varied widely. Many farmers bought on a price basis and their machines wore out before they should.

About that time, too, many thought the Farm Bureau inadequate to cope with new problems. When the cry "Food Will Win the War!" was the motto for wheat and corn growers, County Farm Bureau's led the way to greater production.

But in 1924 there was need for curtailment of production. To pay $15 a year for dues in an organization that seemed incapable of coping with the farm problem was ridiculous.

Farm Adviser F. E. Fuller of the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau saw the trend. Something had to be done. He took his problem to Farm Bureau Director A. R. Wright at Varna.

Wright expressed the view that the Farm Bureau must do something to give members tangible returns in addition to its educational program. He knew that shipping associations retained the interest of livestock men through returning savings. Wright and Fuller recalled the enthusiasm with which George R. Wicker, a Minnesotan and manager of the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association, had described activities of farming purchasing cooperatives in his native state. Perhaps what the Farm Bureau needed was a co-op of this type to help solve its problems. Yes, that was it! An organ-

ization to buy petroleum products for members and refund the savings.

Further investigation revealed that such a co-op as they planned was functioning at Owatonna, Minnesota. Not only was this company paying substantial dividends on stock but was making handsome patronage returns as well.

The news kindled Fuller's enthusiasm. Although the state extension service frowned on farm advisers who encouraged commercial enterprises in county Farm Bureaus, he did what he could to bring about the organization of a buying co-operative as a needed service to the farmers of the county.

Convinced that Farm Bureau leaders should support the plan, Fuller lost no opportunity to talk about it.

Says he, "Corn sugar as a possible outlet for surplus corn had captured the fancy of most corn belt farmers. During the winter of 1924 and '25 we sweetened our oil meetings with corn sugar. Meetings were called ostensibly to discuss the new product but some way they always switched to oil."

To demonstrate the need for uniformly graded, quality oils, Fuller prepared two sample bottles. One he filled with a good grade of light oil; the other he filled with corn syrup thinned with water. At meetings he never missed an opportunity to display the bottles and to get opinions as to which contained the best oil. Invariably, even after testing the body of the two "oils" between their fingers, victims of his little joke would choose the syrup. Each time he exposed the ruse by inviting a taste test.

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"It went like hotcakes. In one day we sold more than $19,000 worth. The promise of an eight per cent return was attractive," Fecht recalls.

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(Continued on page 15)



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FOR COOLER KITCHENS
"Why not give our wives modern equipment?"

Would Have Electricity At Any Price

I HAVE just read your article on "How Much Is a Wife Worth?" I think you are on the right track. I want to say first that they had better not start a power line past my place. I would have the electricity at any price the company would have the nerve to ask.

I am a young farmer twenty-five years old — been married five years. I have put out four crops and only harvested one good one — that was in '37 — but I managed to live and pay for my equipment.

To show what I think of electric lights, I bought an old 32 volt generator and belted it up to a Cushman engine that I already had. I then bought some small light plant batteries, wired the house with the landlady's permission and we have lights, radio and electric washer. I made this light plant 18 months ago and we have been without lights only one night. My wife was raised in a small town and I feel that abundance of light and heat in any home makes for a happier life.

I suppose that I have been spoiled by now with our light plant, but a farmer who is in darkness just doesn't realize that he is standing in his own light when he says he cannot afford to pay $5 for electricity on his farm.

I say why not give our wives some of this modern equipment? We men have modern tractors, plows, discs, combines and mechanical corn pickers.

And yet I suppose there might be a few who say $5.00 a month is too much to pay for our wive's convenience even when we men would use more than half of it. And with rural electrification my only complaint is, it isn't getting close enough to me.

Granville White,
Hancock County, Illinois.

Wants Electricity

I have read your very interesting letter or article about "Is a Well and Happy Farm Wife Worth $5.00 a Month?" I would say she would be worth her weight in gold no matter how much she weighed.

But first of all that kind of a wife must enjoy electricity in her home and on the farm. We have been trying to figure out how we can get electricity through our country here.

I wish it would become a law compeling every landowner whether he rents his farm or not to have electricity. We own our own farm and the high line is within 2 or 3 miles of us. Must so many people or landowners sign up on a mile in order to get it installed on their places?

One rich old duffer that lived on a farm, then moved to town, then back on his farm again, said, "Why do people want electricity on a farm?" He is a neighbor of ours and one of the drawbacks to getting electricity. President Roosevelt wants us all to enjoy the modern conveniences especially in rural districts.

We have lived on our farm 20 years and are still burning kerosene and dragging a lantern out to our barns at nights. And we live in one of the richest counties of Illinois, if not the richest in the northern part of this state. I wish we could have some meetings to decide what we can get, and not what can't be done.

If Robert Ripley were here and we would tell him we wanted electricity he would say it can be done. But I guess someone has to start the ball rolling. I expect the problems here are the same as in lots of other communities.

Nothing ventured nothing gained. You asked for ideas. I don't know of any idea more important than what can we do to obtain electricity in this part of Ogle county.

I have been putting off ideas about buying irons, stoves, lamps and many other modern appliances hoping that we get electricity. I want a new electric iron not a new gasoline iron and would like to have water pumped into our house but not with a gasoline engine.

I don't know how much I as a wife would be worth if I had electricity in the home but I could say that my husband would be worth ten dollars a month more than he is now if he could enjoy electricity in his buildings where he does most of his work and also in the home.

I haven't any new ideas but I do know that our family and others near us would like electricity in our homes. I guess somebody has to get out an get the people together in the community.

Mrs. Henry Busker,
Ogle County, Illinois.

Every Issue Fine

I greatly enjoyed the March issue of the RECORD in which considerable space was given to the development and operation of milk selling organizations in the state. The RECORD has improved considerably in make-up, appearance and copy — and I am not referring particularly to the recent dairy copy. Every issue is fine.

A. D. Lynch, Secretary-Manager
Sanitary Milk Producers

New Manager

L. H. Nesemeier became manager of the Kendall County Oil Company and the Grundy Service Company, April 1. He succeeds E. D. Cooke. The companies have a joint management contract. Mr. Nesemeier was manager of the Henderson Service company for the past two years. Before that he was employed by the Carroll Service Company.



L. H. Nesemeier

With costs averaging one cent for 100 gallons, water pumping is about the cheapest service Illinois farmers receive from electrification, according to R. R. Parks, University of Illinois.

The hydro-pneumatic water system is the most popular in use on farms today. For the home a 250-gallon-an-hour pump usually supplies the needs, but the stockman likes to have a pump with a capacity of 350 gallons an hour supplemented by a small pressure tank."

1938 CORN AND SOIL DEPLETING ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS BY COUNTIES

County	Total soil depleting allotment	Corn allotment
Adams	194,887	68,240
Alexander	30,944	17,831
Bond	87,038	28,912
Boone	87,446	43,441
Brown	52,125	26,937
Bureau	270,749	163,885
Calhoun	30,667	16,835
Carroll	106,799	58,488
Cass	107,073	46,832
Champaign	409,582	204,548
Christian	256,068	100,698
Clark	84,328	47,745
Clay	68,957	42,324
Clinton	134,914	38,007
Coles	164,792	77,124
Cook	120,915	50,877
Crawford	70,243	39,781
Cumberland	70,508	38,863
DeKalb	233,858	125,187
DeWitt	147,077	77,770
Douglas	169,507	74,044
DuPage	73,646	33,586
Edgar	212,964	95,130
Edwards	48,144	22,787
Effingham	94,906	40,432
Fayette	133,632	61,403
Ford	201,106	105,257
Franklin	59,337	26,534
Fulton	213,396	103,520
Gallatin	65,499	37,817
Greene	125,630	64,459
Grundy	158,609	89,046
Hamilton	63,354	32,822
Hancock	202,406	85,338
Hardin	12,719	10,312
Henderson	102,344	57,320
Henry	258,859	152,675
Iroquois	440,774	226,475
Jackson	87,490	37,554
Jasper	83,495	47,513
Jefferson	83,781	43,084
Jersey	74,146	31,038
Jo Daviess	82,430	45,812
Johnson	28,219	22,243
Kane	152,137	81,068
Kankakee	241,730	122,929
Kendall	117,251	59,501
Knox	188,685	111,589
Lake	70,052	34,502
LaSalle	402,322	234,996
Lawrence	78,347	37,048
Lee	245,333	129,512
Livingston	438,713	233,772
Logan	241,835	114,830
McDonough	180,498	92,028
McHenry	153,239	85,116
McLean	458,249	257,386
Macon	220,110	104,219
Macoupin	201,762	78,387
Madison	175,809	56,321
Marion	91,156	40,095
Marshall	124,731	68,304
Mason	185,520	76,204
Massac	31,837	19,446
Menard	105,598	46,531
Mercer	137,349	91,261
Monroe	93,908	25,481
Montgomery	179,862	67,477
Morgan	176,909	79,865
Moultrie	131,415	56,147
Ogle	232,510	115,978
Peoria	149,608	80,638
Perry	81,906	24,687
Piatt	179,597	81,743
Pike	162,056	71,948
Pope	26,123	16,330
Pulaski	36,374	20,090
Putnam	44,806	24,806
Randolph	127,333	34,547
Richland	60,749	31,254
Rock Island	88,228	57,146
St. Clair	176,675	48,611
Saline	66,029	34,586
Sangamon	289,478	138,176
Schuyler	94,493	39,618
Scott	72,607	35,733
Shelby	205,967	101,465
Stark	93,745	54,833
Stephenson	143,515	72,277
Tazewell	218,825	106,068
Union	44,778	24,480
Vermilion	329,290	158,257
Wabash	57,346	25,567
Warren	166,270	105,192
Washington	161,048	33,237
Wayne	86,845	55,468
White	117,757	60,372
Whiteside	208,484	117,299
Will	262,635	125,292
Williamson	51,296	26,334
Winnebago	129,393	66,130
Woodford	181,660	95,655
State Total	14,964,239	7,348,396

Corn Belt Farmers

(Continued from page 6)

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(Continued on page 33)



FOR COOLER KITCHENS
"Why not give our wives modern equipment?"

Would Have Electricity At Any Price

I HAVE just read your article on "How Much Is a Wife Worth?" I think you are on the right track. I want to say first that they had better not start a power line past my place. I would have the electricity at any price the company would have the nerve to ask.

I am a young farmer twenty-five years old — been married five years. I have put out four crops and only harvested one good one — that was in '37 — but I managed to live and pay for my equipment.

To show what I think of electric lights, I bought an old 32 volt generator and belted it up to a Cushman engine that I already had. I then bought some small light plant batteries, wired the house with the landlady's permission and we have lights, radio and electric washer. I made this light plant 18 months ago and we have been without lights only one night. My wife was raised in a small town and I feel that abundance of light and heat in any home makes for a happier life.

I suppose that I have been spoiled by now with our light plant, but a farmer who is in darkness just doesn't realize that he is standing in his own light when he says he cannot afford to pay $5 for electricity on his farm.

I say why not give our wives some of this modern equipment? We men have modern tractors, plows, discs, combines and mechanical corn pickers.

And yet I suppose there might be a few who say $5.00 a month is too much to pay for our wive's convenience even when we men would use more than half of it. And with rural electrification my only complaint is, it isn't getting close enough to me.

Granville White,
Hancock County, Illinois.

Wants Electricity

I have read your very interesting letter or article about "Is a Well and Happy Farm Wife Worth $5.00 a Month?" I would say she would be worth her weight in gold no matter how much she weighed.

But first of all that kind of a wife must enjoy electricity in her home and on the farm. We have been trying to figure out how we can get electricity through our country here.

I wish it would become a law compeling every landowner whether he rents his farm or not to have electricity. We own our own farm and the high line is within 2 or 3 miles of us. Must so many people or landowners sign up on a mile in order to get it installed on their places?

One rich old duffer that lived on a farm, then moved to town, then back on his farm again, said, "Why do people want electricity on a farm?" He is a neighbor of ours and one of the drawbacks to getting electricity. President Roosevelt wants us all to enjoy the modern conveniences especially in rural districts.

We have lived on our farm 20 years and are still burning kerosene and dragging a lantern out to our barns at nights. And we live in one of the richest counties of Illinois, if not the richest in the northern part of this state. I wish we could have some meetings to decide what we can get, and not what can't be done.

If Robert Ripley were here and we would tell him we wanted electricity he would say it can be done. But I guess someone has to start the ball rolling. I expect the problems here are the same as in lots of other communities.

Nothing ventured nothing gained. You asked for ideas. I don't know of any idea more important than what can we do to obtain electricity in this part of Ogle county.

I have been putting off ideas about buying irons, stoves, lamps and many other modern appliances hoping that we get electricity. I want a new electric iron not a new gasoline iron and would like to have water pumped into our house but not with a gasoline engine.

I don't know how much I as a wife would be worth if I had electricity in the home but I could say that my husband would be worth ten dollars a month more than he is now if he could enjoy electricity in his buildings where he does most of his work and also in the home.

I haven't any new ideas but I do know that our family and others near us would like electricity in our homes. I guess somebody has to get out an get the people together in the community.

Mrs. Henry Busker,
Ogle County, Illinois.

Every Issue Fine

I greatly enjoyed the March issue of the RECORD in which considerable space was given to the development and operation of milk selling organizations in the state. The RECORD has improved considerably in make-up, appearance and copy — and I am not referring particularly to the recent dairy copy. Every issue is fine.

A. D. Lynch, Secretary-Manager
Sanitary Milk Producers

New Manager

L. H. Nesemeier became manager of the Kendall County Oil Company and the Grundy Service Company, April 1. He succeeds E. D. Cooke. The companies have a joint management contract. Mr. Nesemeier was manager of the Henderson Service company for the past two years. Before that he was employed by the Carroll Service Company.



L. H. Nesemeier

With costs averaging one cent for 100 gallons, water pumping is about the cheapest service Illinois farmers receive from electrification, according to R. R. Parks, University of Illinois.

The hydro-pneumatic water system is the most popular in use on farms today. For the home a 250-gallon-an-hour pump usually supplies the needs, but the stockman likes to have a pump with a capacity of 350 gallons an hour supplemented by a small pressure tank."

1938 CORN AND SOIL DEPLETING ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS BY COUNTIES

County	Total soil depleting allotment	Corn allotment
Adams	184,887	68,240
Alexander	30,944	17,831
Bond	87,039	28,912
Boone	87,446	43,441
Brown	52,125	26,937
Bureau	270,749	163,885
Calhoun	30,667	16,835
Carroll	106,799	58,488
Cass	107,073	46,832
Champaign	409,582	204,548
Christian	256,068	100,698
Clark	84,328	47,745
Clay	68,957	42,324
Clinton	134,914	38,007
Coles	164,792	77,124
Cook	120,915	50,877
Crawford	70,243	39,781
Cumberland	70,508	38,863
DeKalb	233,658	125,187
DeWitt	147,077	77,770
Douglas	169,507	74,044
DuPage	73,646	33,586
Edgar	212,964	95,130
Edwards	48,144	22,787
Effingham	94,906	40,432
Fayette	133,632	61,403
Ford	201,106	105,257
Franklin	59,337	26,534
Fulton	213,396	103,520
Gallatin	65,499	37,817
Greene	125,630	64,459
Grundy	158,609	89,046
Hamilton	63,354	32,822
Hancock	202,406	85,338
Hardin	12,719	10,312
Henderson	102,344	57,320
Henry	258,859	152,675
Iroquois	440,774	226,475
Jackson	87,490	37,554
Jasper	83,495	47,513
Jefferson	83,781	43,084
Jersey	74,146	31,038
Jo Daviess	82,430	45,812
Johnson	28,219	22,243
Kane	152,137	81,068
Kankakee	241,730	122,929
Kendall	117,251	59,501
Knox	188,685	111,589
Lake	70,052	34,502
LaSalle	402,322	234,996
Lawrence	78,347	37,048
Lee	245,333	129,512
Livingston	438,713	233,772
Logan	241,835	114,836
McDonough	180,498	92,028
McHenry	153,239	85,116
McLean	458,249	257,386
Macon	220,110	104,219
Macoupin	201,762	78,387
Madison	175,809	56,321
Marion	81,156	40,095
Marshall	124,731	68,304
Mason	185,520	76,204
Massac	31,837	19,446
Menard	105,598	46,531
Mercer	137,349	91,261
Monroe	93,908	25,481
Montgomery	179,862	67,477
Morgan	176,909	79,865
Moultrie	131,415	56,147
Ogle	232,510	115,978
Peoria	149,608	80,638
Perry	81,906	24,697
Piatt	179,597	81,743
Pike	162,056	71,948
Pope	26,123	16,330
Pulaski	36,374	20,090
Putnam	44,806	24,806
Randolph	127,333	34,547
Richland	60,749	31,254
Rock Island	88,228	57,146
St. Clair	176,675	48,611
Saline	66,029	34,586
Sangamon	289,478	138,176
Schuyler	94,493	39,619
Scott	72,607	35,733
Shelby	205,967	101,465
Stark	93,745	54,833
Stephenson	143,515	72,277
Tazewell	218,825	106,068
Union	44,778	24,480
Vermilion	329,290	158,257
Wabash	57,346	25,567
Warren	166,270	105,192
Washington	161,048	33,237
Wayne	86,845	55,468
White	117,757	60,372
Whiteside	208,484	117,299
Will	262,635	125,292
Williamson	51,296	26,334
Winnebago	129,393	66,130
Woodford	181,660	95,655
State Total	14,984,239	7,348,396

Corn Belt Farmers

(Continued from page 6)

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(Continued on page 33)



REBUILDING WITHIN 15 HOURS
On the Joe Hauter farm east of Morton, Tazewell county, next day after the tornado struck on March 30. Right, when a dog loses his home he still has to eat.



WM. INGOLD FARM NEAR MORTON
The family took to the cellar, escaped injury. All buildings wrecked. Tazewell county.





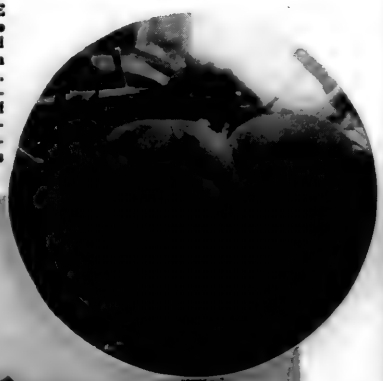


MENNO SCHWARZENTRAUB RESIDENCE
This attractive Tazewell County farm home was twisted from its foundation and wrecked. Several seriously injured.

MILDRED SCHWARZENTRAUB, 16 LOST HER LIFE IN the wreakage of the house above.

After the Tornado

JUST DRIVEN INTO THE barn, these horses had the roof lifted from over them and carried away. The team wasn't hurt. Picture by Geo. H. Ittner, Tazewell county adviser. Below: A glimpse of South Pekin a town of 1600-1700 persons where practically every one of 350 homes were destroyed.





Below, is another view at Ingold farm and brick schoolhouse (bottom) in South Pekin. Tornado struck about 5:00 P. M.



Crooked Farming is Good Farming

• • •

"You can tell a good farmer by the straightness of his corn rows."

FOREST A. FISHER, state director of soil conservation chuckled over this one as we drove westward to look over results of erosion control work on farms in northwestern Illinois. He picked the quotation from an experiment station bulletin.

"Just to show you how our ideas change," he said, "today we measure a good farmer in our work by the crookedness of his corn rows. Believe it or not, crooked farming is good farming. And we have plenty of practical demonstrations to prove it."



F. A. FISHER
"It's the Farmer's Biggest Problem"

BELOW, D. C. GOEKE
"I've seen the corn rows this full of water."



That's What Farmers Are Saying On Rolling Land Where Saving the Soil and Better Crops Go Hand in Hand

A little later near the village of Dakota, in Stephenson county, we found a man, Dave C. Goeke, a practical farmer of 60 or thereabouts, on an undulating 152 acre farm where fields and fences had been rearranged, where contour plowing and strip cropping had replaced the conventional way of doing things, and where there was real enthusiasm for this new way of conserving moisture, stopping gullies and sheet erosion, and saving the soil.

"How do I like this contour farming?", repeated Mr. Goeke. "Well I try to keep my mind open. I'm always willing to give a new idea a trial. It seemed like a lot of extra work at first but I wouldn't farm any other way now. I was always interested in stopping the ditches and this way of farming appealed to me.

"We have rearranged our farm from five to three fields, and two hog pastures. It may take a little longer to farm this way until we get better accustomed to it, but we more than make up for it in the increased yields. Besides it is saving our soil. I have been working on our ditches ever since 1902 (you can't find anything resembling a bad gully on this farm) and right over there was a ditch years ago that you could hide a horse in: I think that every dollar the government spends on erosion control work is worth $10 spent in other ways."

The rotation on the Goeke farm is corn — oats — and red clover with buffer strips of alfalfa and timothy in between the regular crops grown in strips around the hill rather than up and down over the hill.

"It takes less power to farm on the contour," commented Mr. Goeke. "You're on the level plowing, planting, and cultivating around the hill, and the

ELMER MOORHEAD FARM
Contour furrows are helping the grass to reclaim this gulley in a steep sloping permanent pasture.



DISTRICT SUPERVISOR W. T. "BILL" ANGLE
left, of Freeport, and Otto Nagel
"Since we started strip croping we haven't had any more mud washed over the sidewalk."



TYPICAL JO DAVIESS COUNTY TOPOGRAPHY
Strip cropping, terracing, and contour farming will save this good soil for future generations.





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rows are longer. As for drilled corn, it yields right up with checked corn. I have had drilled corn cleaner from weeds than that planted in check rows. If we do have a few weeds what of it. They help hold the soil."

Every corn row in contour farming forms a barrier against washing and erosion. And in strip cropping, the water soon hits a buffer strip or field of clover on its way down hill where it is slowed up if not stopped completely dumping its load of silt on the buffer strip. The 30 ft. buffer strips on the more rolling fields will be widened to 50 ft. Goeke will tell you that before he started contour farming, water from his fields poured across the road. "Very little water comes down off my fields now," he said.

On the A. R. Day farm north of Freeport, land which has been farmed in the regular way shows the effect of continuous erosion. This year, lime is being spread, plowing is being done on the contour, and a strip crop rotation of corn, oats, and timothy and clover is being started that promises to work wonders within a few years. Howard W. Turner, agronomist of the Freeport SCS camp reported that Mr. Dry and other farmers and farm owners in the county are showing enthusiasm for the new way of farming that controls sheet erosion and stops gulleying. Simon Julius, another farm owner said, "I'd rather have drilled corn than checked. It's better to have a few weeds in the corn rows and keep my soil."

1200 A. Strip Cropped

There are approximately 1200 acres in the Freeport area on which strip cropping will be followed this year.

On the Elmer Moorhead farm between Stockton and Mt. Carroll contour furrows in a permanent pasture with a 32 per cent slops were proving effective in stopping gulleying. Here a barren pasture was being restored to blue grass. The furrows were approximately 12 ft. apart blocked or closed at intervals of 50 ft. with small earth dams.

Otto Nagel, a Jo Daviess county dairyman, is strip cropping with a rotation of corn, oats, and clover with alfalfa buffer strips to take up the uneven pieces between the regular rotation crops. The crops are planted in 60 ft. strips of uniform width following the contour of the land.

"I used to have from two to three inches of mud over the sidewalk back of the house after every rain," said Otto. "It washed down from the fields above. Since we started strip cropping, we don't have any more mud in the back yard. The strips of alfalfa and clover, and the corn rows hold the soil up there where it belongs." All of the 235 acres he farms, 135 acres of his own and 100 acres rented ground, is farmed in this way.

Lloyd Durward in Ustick township, Whiteside county reports only 10 per cent as much damage from erosion since he started strip cropping his more rolling land.

To extend the erosion control demonstration work beyond the areas where soil conservation and CCC camps are located, State Supervisor Fisher says that plans are under way to designate farms in areas where there are no SCS camps. Twenty-nine such farms have been selected to date, and he expects to have between 35 and 40 in 10 counties by July 1. — Editor.



Loading out part of the 13,442 lbs. of wool marketed cooperatively by Livingston county growers last year. Left to right: Charles Lauritzen, Farm Bureau president; L. L. Stormont, farm adviser and Glenn Martin, wool pool manager.

MORE MONEY for WOOL

The Cooperative Way

DELIVER YOUR CLIP *Now---*

Get 13 Cents a Pound at Once, Enough to Equal 75% of Parity Price After Grading, the Balance Later When Wool is Sold.

The 1938 Marketing Plan includes 5 important features:

1. Loans based on pre-war wool prices, not on the present depressed market.
2. Growers not required to sign individual notes if wool is marketed through Illinois Livestock Marketing Association.
3. No production control involved.
4. The loans are non-recourse. (The grower is fully protected if the market goes down.)
5. The loans bear four per cent interest.

Amount of the field advance is 13 cents a pound for good native wool. More later when wool is graded and final returns will be made when the wool is sold.

Full details of the Plan are available in your County Farm Bureau office. Investigate today!

ILLINOIS LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION

608 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Farm and Home Hour

RADIO: NBC will broadcast latest findings on painting farm buildings on the Farm and Home hour, May 6. A dramatic sketch of the life of J. Sterling Morton, originator of Arbor Day and secretary of agriculture in President Cleveland's cabinet, will also be heard. One of the beauty spots in DuPage county is Morton's Arboretum composed of trees and shrubs from all parts of the world planted by Mr. Morton.

May 7, the Farm and Home hour will be devoted to 4-H Club music played by the U. S. Marine Band.

May 9, the Future Farmers of America program will be broadcast on Farm and Home hour.

New York State Farm Bureau activities will be broadcast on the NBC Farm and Home hour, May 14. This is the third of a series of programs about State Farm Bureaus. The initial program was presented by four members of the staff of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

M. P. Oil Co.

(Continued from page 9)

the Illinois Farm Supply Company was organized and began operations April 1, 1927, 11 months after the Marshall-Putnam Oil Company opened.

A. M. "Archie" Ault, the third manager of the M-P Oil Company, replaced Smith, October, 1935. Sales rose from $120,000 in 1935 to $171,000 in 1936 and to $208,000 in 1937.

On October 22, 1937 the Marshall-Putnam Oil Company declared a patronage refund totaling $27,125, the largest refund that has been paid in any one year.

Success came to the company, in the earlier years, through shrewd leadership that kept it united closely with the Farm Bureau. At least two of its directors must be members of the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau board and the Farm Bureau president, according to by-laws, must also serve in that capacity on the oil company board.

Success in later years has been traced to leadership plus sound management practises.

When Archie Ault resigned, April 1, to become a field representative for Illinois Farm Supply Company, L. B. Cullen succeeded him.

Cullen believes that a cooperative has no place unless it can supply goods that are superior to those available elsewhere. Also, he says, a co-op. must give the friendly service that its members have a right to expect.

Judged by Cullen's yardstick the Marshall-Putnam Oil Company, with a state cooperative to protect the quality of products it distributes and four of eight salesmen who have given patrons 12 years of friendly service, is successful. The $175,000 returned to patrons in 12 years, then, marks it as a co-op that has been super successful.

Fruit growers, like corn farmers, are giving greater attention to soil building and conservation. They are using more limestone and rock phosphate and are growing more legumes to be turned under, says Fruit & Vegetable Marketing Director Harry W. Day.

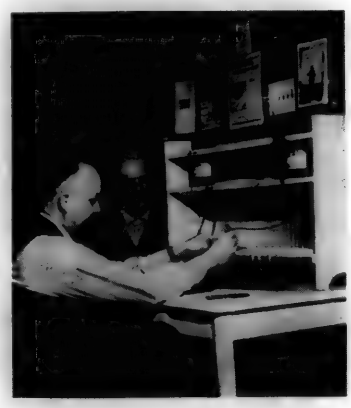
Cheese Committee

A committee of Jo Daviess county dairymen including Homer Curtis, Louis Dittman, Allen Finkenbinder, Otto Nagle, and R. R. Thompson were in the IAA offices April 11. They are working with J. B. Countiss of the IAA staff on a plan for improving quality and standardizing the output of 11 cooperative cheese factories in Jo Daviess county.

The Executive Committee of the Illinois Milk Producers Association met Friday, April 22nd in the Illinois Agricultural offices. This was the first meeting of this committee which is composed of Ryland Capron, Glen Tombaugh, Bliss Loy, Marion Stubblefield, Albert Heckle, G. H. Eckhoff, Edw. Gum.

CLIFF "LOVES" TO TEST SOIL

Farm Adviser C. S. Love has a soil testing laboratory in the basement of the Christian County Farm Bureau building. Soil testing can be done in minimum time due to a handy arrangement of testing fluid placed above the work table. During the last 60 days, Cliff has done a "land office business" for farmers seeking to avoid the loss of $25 clover seed because of sour land. Last year 6,000 tons of limestone and 400 tons of rock phosphate were used on Christian county soils.



IAA-Country Life On Radio

An experimental broadcast at 12:10 PM standard time Monday, Wednesday, and Friday over station WDZ, Tuscola was initiated by the Illinois Agricultural Association Monday, April 18. Cap Mast, field service director gave the opening talk followed by John Spencer on April 20. Dialogues featuring Farm Bureau members and Farm Bureau leaders in Douglas, Champaign, Vermilion, Edgar, Coles, Moultrie, Piatt, and other counties in that area will be broadcast during the next six months.

Country Life Insurance Co. has been broadcasting a short program "Rural Oddities," three times a week over station WMBD Peoria. This program comes on the air Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at *12:10 PM* central standard time.

Champaign County Has 26 Units

Rural electrification and disease prevention were topics of discussion at the regular monthly meeting of the Sydney Unit of the Champaign County Farm Bureau, April 11. This community unit is one of 26 that are active in the county, reports Assistant Farm Adviser Harold Templeton.

Vernon Green, superintendent of the Illini Electric Cooperative, was the first discussion leader. Dr. G. Howard Gowen and Harry L. Webster, Champaign-Urbana Health District, handled the subject of disease prevention.

Young folks supplied entertainment and refreshments and everyone joined in recreational stunts, dances and games. More than 200 persons attended.

When the Hensley Unit entertained the Philo, Somer and Mahomet units, Feb. 22, more than 350 persons attended. After talking over plans for 1938, they heard songs, readings, old time orchestra music and a dialogue. After refreshments, the group enjoyed some old fashioned dances.

The continued success of the Champaign county units is traceable to their well-balanced programs in which each person has a part.

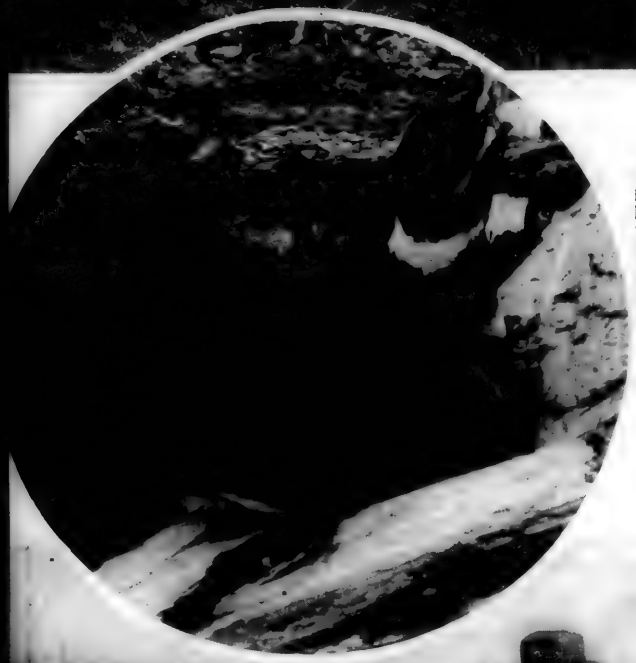
R. W. Blackburn, secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, will be the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, Carbondale, May 12.





APRIL SHOWERS BROUGHT ICE FLOWERS

Rain, cold and high winds combined to pull down hundreds of miles of telephone lines in central Illinois, April 6. The picture was taken on route 51 near LaSalle.



"THIS PICTURE WAS TAKEN (left above) to show how serious gullying is becoming in many of our fields," writes J. W. Whisenand, Peoria county farm adviser. This field now has an excellent stand of alfalfa sowed in oats a year ago. Yet the alfalfa wasn't enough to control serious gullying this spring.

MRS. KILDEER AT HOME

Her nest, containing four brown mottled eggs, was built in an open field.

FARM BUREAU NEWS in Pictures

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TO PUT MORE LIFT IN MORTGAGE LIFTERS

This was the aim of experiments by the U. of I Ag College. Results were disclosed to hog raisers during Swine Growers Day, March 31. Inspecting a cinder pen for litters are: (left to right) Harold Bruder, Champaign county; Uncle Joe Fulkerson, Jersey county; Sam Russell, IAA; and Leonard Kelley, McLean county.







BUTTER FOR SALE AND SHOW

More than 250 pounds of 92 score Prairie Farms butter and 100 dozen eggs are used each week by IAA folks and their families. RIGHT: When Dean H. W. Mumford, U. of I college of agriculture, visited open house at the University dairy manufacturers plant he found a life-size bust of himself carved out of a 50-pound block of butter by students.

ONCE OVER, IT'S ALL OVER

Elmer Williams, right, Stark county, and his pulverator plow which is pulled by a 15-30 tractor. The ground is ready to plant after one operation.







JOHN HAGEL, LEFT, PRINCEVILLE TOWNSHIP, reports signing 12 new Peoria County Farm Bureau members to County Organization Director D. T. Clancy. On March 11, 78 members were signed.

ROAST BEEF FOR DINNER

Alvin Anderson selecting a piece of frozen meat from his locker in the Kendall county cold storage plant in the Farm Bureau building, Yorkville.

CHESTER WHITE PONY

Franklin Carter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carter, Champaign county, rides his father's prize-winning Chester White part way to school. When Franklin cuts across the pasture the big hog is usually waiting for him. Prize photo.



KENDALL'S NEW HOME

In the basement, a 300-locker cold storage plant; first floor, offices of the Farm Bureau, Oil Company and insurance services. The entire upper floor is an auditorium.

JANICE JACOBS, AGED 2, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Neil Jacobs, Hancock county. Prize photo.

CHICAGO'S APRIL BLIZZARDS

Highway conditions at the City's southwest limits April 7.











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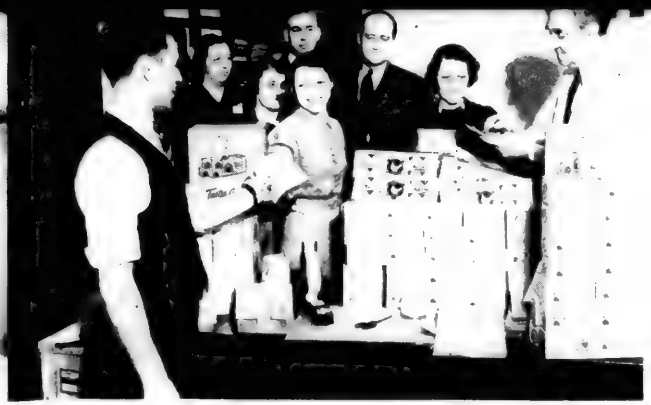
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2.	$20.63	$2.80	$18.03
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45	$15.50
25	$ 9.91
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45	$23.64
25	$12.36
35	$15.09
45	$19.75
25	$5.77
35	$6.96
45	$9.15
20	$13.24
25	$13.52
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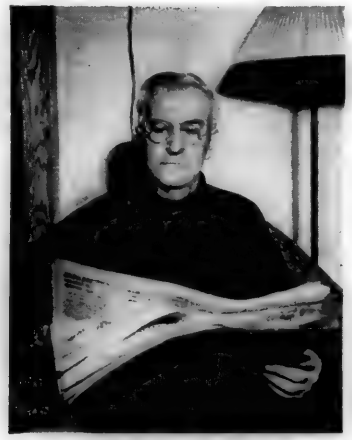
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Address ..... County .....

The Halcotts Have The System

By LARRY POTTER, Assistant Editor



CHARLES W. HALCOTT
Eighty-one years on the same farm.

"TOO bad that boy had to move," Old Ben, the village sage, told the group in the elevator office one day in March, 1932.

"His father just finished paying for the farm before he passed on. Then young Tommy had to mortgage the place to buy his brothers' and sisters' shares. And now the bank has foreclosed.

"I've seen that happen time and again. There'd ought to be a system . . . "

Yes, there should be a system. Some families have worked out their own system to prevent a disaster of this kind. The Halcott family in LaSalle county have one that works.

Guy and Bill Halcott are the fourth generation of a pioneer family to operate their 148-acre farm. Their great-grandfather, Thomas Halcott, came to Illinois from Greene county, New York, in 1844 and bought the land from a speculator. The next summer his family came to Chicago by boat. Thomas met them with an ox team and wagon.

There was a log house on the farm and a hard maple tree. Nearly 70 acres was too rolling to plow and the remainder of the farm was rich prairie soil that was often too wet to plow.

Thomas Halcott broke the tough sod and planted corn and wheat by hand. During the first years his only market was Chicago, 80 miles across country. Later a market developed at Lacon on the Illinois river.

Guy's father, Charles, was born in 1856. He recalls hauling grain to Ottawa and LaSalle to be shipped to consuming centers via the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Charles was a young man before railroads began to play an important part in the moving goods to and from farms.

When building materials could be handled inexpensively by rail, the Halcotts began to improve their farm buildings. They erected a two-family house to accommodate Charles' parents and his own growing family. In 1924 it was replaced by an eight-room modern, brick house.

Nearly fifty years ago a few strings of experimental tile were laid in an effort to make the land more productive. The experiment worked and more tile were laid. Since then there has not been a crop failure on the land. There are more than three miles of tile on the 148 acres and the 80 acres that Charles purchased in 1908.

Hundreds of other Illinois farms have similar histories. The Halcott place is an outstanding example of the way soil can be improved through continual family ownership and operation. Guy and Bill formed a partnership in 1913, shortly after their mother's death, and have operated the 228 acres ever since.

"When I was a boy I used to pick corn all day in that field over there to get twenty bushels," Guy explained pointing to a small knoll across the road from his house. "A year or so ago we harvested ninety bushels an acre from it."

The corn yield on the farm was well over 100 bushels per acre last year. Guy pointed out that many of their neighbors corn yielded as well and maintained that he and Bill were doing just an average job of farming.

Halcott brothers' high yields can be traced to their feed lot. They have fed cattle each year since they finished eighth grade at the nearby school. They always fed all the grain they and their father raised and bought an equal amount on which to finish their cattle.

About 25 years ago the Halcotts laid a concrete floor in the feed lot to "save the manure and make feeding easier." Materials didn't cost much and

Four Generations on the Same Farm Show the Benefits of Long Tenure

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Although the Halcott home is unpretentious it reflects the character of the business that made it possible. The house it equipped with electric lights, stove and refrigerator. It has a furnace, running water and a bathroom.

Some of the most handsome pieces of furniture in this up-to-date farm home are chairs and chests of drawers of solid walnut that belonged to Halcotts of the first and second generations. Thus, even the furniture indicates the permanancy of a family enterprise that will soon be 100 years old.

The farm buildings are sturdily constructed, well-kept and Soyoil painted, but similar buildings can be found on nearly any cattle feeder's place.

Members of the Halcott family have found that they can live better and be happiest by working together. Their record of family progress is a challange to many another Illinois farm family that would throw to the winds its stake in the soil in a gamble for better living elsewhere.



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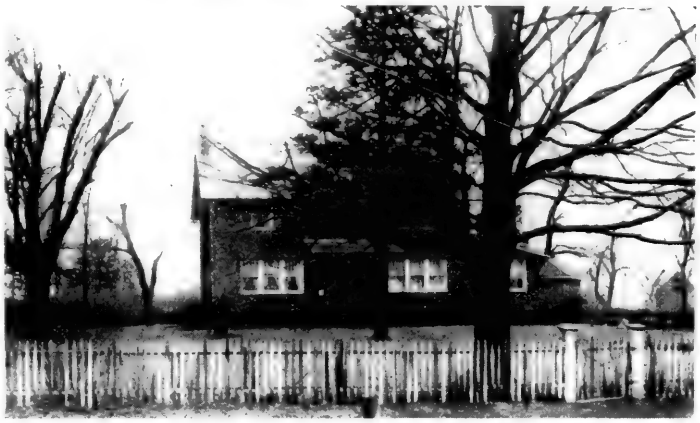
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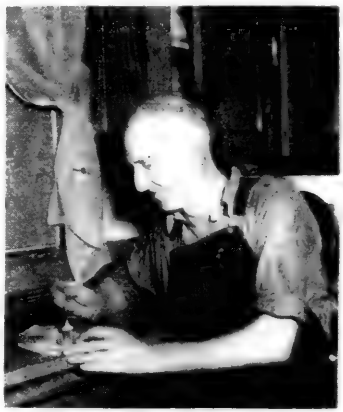
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See one of the above dealers, ask your local cooperative about Bethanized fence, or write

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The Landlord-Tenant Problem

By CAP MAST

MARCH 1 to many a farm family means moving day. To some it means moving to a better farm — to others a poorer one — to some a larger and to some a smaller. But to all it means new neighbors, new problems, and a great many readjustments.

Much has been said about tenancy during the past few years and no doubt tenancy as we in the corn belt know it, has had more than its share of unfavorable publicity. Happily, much earnest and sincere thought is being given the whole problem of farm tenancy by landlords and tenants as well as educational institutions, organized agriculture, and governmental agencies. Out of it all we may find an approach which will do much to remedy the annual "swapping" of Illinois farms.

The Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Illinois, has held a series of meetings where landlords and tenants were invited to attend and discuss their mutual problems.

It was at such a meeting in the Farm Bureau office at Ottawa recently, that Prof. H. C. M. Case, head of the Agricultural Economics Dept., explained that 42% of Illinois farms are tenant operated. Furthermore that in Illinois, Iowa, and South Dakota, if we add the land operated by tenants, to the amount mortgaged by land owners, only a one-third equity remains with the farmers who actually live on the land.

How would you answer the following question asked by Prof. Case. "Will the owner operated or tenant operated farms show the most profit?"

The LaSalle County group of landlords and tenants were about evenly divided in their opinions. Case said that farm account records show that owner-operated farms have larger gross incomes but tenant-operated farms show a larger net return.

Some reasons advanced for larger gross returns on owner-operated farms were (1) that tenant farms on an average have a larger percentage of the land in soil depleting crops; and (2) that yields were higher on owner-operated farms because of better systems of farming.

Here Are Some Practical Ways to Improve Landlord-Tenant Relations

And why the larger net returns on tenant farms? First of all, as a rule tenants are a younger group than owners and are putting in longer hours and in many instances trying to get enough money together to make a down payment on a farm.

"We find owners as a group are not applying themselves perhaps as much as they did when younger," said Case. "This is not a criticism, for they are taking a more active part in community life. Schools, churches, farm organizations, agricultural adjustment programs, etc., call upon them for time." He pointed out that records show owner-operators spend a little more for improvements. They may put up that barn or poultry house they've dreamed of or electrify the farm even though it costs more.

The subject of soil fertility was discussed as it applies to landlord-tenant relationship. According to Case, farmers began to realize about 20 years ago that yields might not hold up under the system of farming in use. The problem has been somewhat hidden because of better yielding varieties of crops, more advanced methods of tillage, improved machinery, and better control of insects. "And yet with all these improvements," he said, "yields in east central Illinois are going down. In Western Illinois (livestock area) the yields apparently are holding their own."

Emphasizing that we haven't given enough attention to the value of land productivity, Prof. Case asked if anyone thought a farm which produced 25 bushels of corn to an acre was half as good as one which produced 50 bushels.

This factor is one which should be taken into consideration when leases are made. Just because it is a common rule to have a 50/50 basis for division of grain is no reason for using such a plan on a farm which produces much less than average.

A difference of opinion was expressed on the subject of length of leases but it was generally agreed that merely a long term lease would not and could not bring about long tenure. It was also agreed that it would make for better systems of farming on tenant operated farms if tenants were notified earlier than is the general custom, as to whether or not they would have their farm another year.

One land owner stated that if a tenant knows when he puts in seeding that he will benefit from it, he will be able to plan ahead, have more livestock and take better care of the seeding.

Have you ever considered what effect the age of the landlord has on the ten-

WHEN BOTH LANDLORD AND TENANT TAKE AN ACTIVE INTEREST IN BETTER Farming and Improving Soil Fertility the Income of Each Will Go Up.





"It's chicken and dumplins' and raisin pie — but NO FLIES"

Every farm mother takes pride in her cooking. Louis' wife is featuring "flyless" dinners because she has discovered Blue Seal Fly and Insect Killer.

It's Safer for the children too. Blue Seal kills dangerous flies — yet it is harmless to people.

Blue Seal is just the thing to use around the kitchen — pantry — milkhouse, or any place where food is kept, because it is odorless, tasteless and stainless.

Get a can of Blue Seal today. It has extra value. It kills ants, roaches, fleas, lice, water bugs and any other household pest. It's easy to apply with the Blue Seal Household Sprayer.



Call Your Service Company Salesman Today!

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

As One Dairyman To Another —

Take a peek across the page for a "tip" on preventing another "check off."



The Rise of Sally Soybean

SALLY SOYBEAN, crafty Oriental, has wooed and won the favor of corn belt farmers. Until 1924 she succeeded in capturing only their imaginations. It was not until she offered to pay her share of the rent, interest and taxes that they took her home, introduced her to King Corn and the rest of the crop folk.

Since then her popularity has grown.

In 1914, Illinois farmers grew but 200 acres of soybeans for seed, 800 acres for hay. While seed for planting was scarce, there was little demand for it.

Then, in 1919, Sally appealed to farmers on a financial basis. The average Illinois price for the year was $4.66 a bushel. The acreage grown for seed jumped from 4,000 in 1920 to 17,000 in 1921. And the price toppled to $2.02. But Sally's admirers were true.

In the ten years from 1924 to 1933, soybean acreage in the U. S. more than doubled, swelled from 1.8 million acres to 3.8 million acres. In the next two years the U. S. acreage doubled again, reached seven million.

Farmers were learning how to grow the crop. This was reflected in increased production. The greatest increase was from 13 million bushels in 1933 to 44 million bushels in 1935. Yields rose from 11 bushels in 1924 to 17.5 bushels in 1937.

As the mighty tide of beans rolled into market channels, price suffered. From the U. S. average of $2.50 in 1924 it dropped to the depression low of 44 cents in 1932. It seemed that Sally had broken her promise to pay.

But Sally had won friends in other quarters. Food manufacturers, paint mixers, soap makers and drug chemists began to use soyoil in place of cottonseed and linseed oil. Farmers showed their appreciation of the interest others were taking in Sally by coating their buildings with Soyoil paints.

But Sally got her share of kicks, too. She was accused of making soft pork. Folks say she is a soil robber. But in spite of it all, Sally came back.

In 1935, prices climbed to more than a dollar a bushel. With the record crop of 44 million bushels in the same year, price lapsed to 79 cents. Then Sally came to her feet once more as the price advanced to $1.74 in May of 1937. The big 1937 crop once more tumbled prices to around 85c.

Outlook men say that 1938 will be a good year for Sally Soybean. Fewer acres will be planted for seed with the greatest reduction in Illinois. She will have less competition in the oil markets with a much reduced acreage of cotton, USDA experts say.

Come what may — hats off to Sally — she may yet become America's Number 1 food crop!

Tenancy Problem

(Continued from page 23)

ancy problem? In a study of 100 farms in east central Illinois, the average age of the landlords was a little over 60 years. It was pointed out that men of this age are prone to think of the farm as it was some 30 or 40 years ago when they were farming it and there was no fertility problem. Another point raised was that many landlords have heavy mortgages on the farms and cannot do what they would like.

With half of the farm owners over 60 years old many of whom are more concerned about current income than soil fertility, with many too far away either in years or miles to know the needs of the land, do we need some means of maintaining soil fertility such as England has?

Most of those attending the Ottawa meeting did not believe we have reached the point where such regulation is necessary. They did think, however, that a much happier relationship would exist between landlord and tenant if a better system of compensation could be worked out for improvements made by the tenant than in practice at the present time. They felt that in return for assuring the tenant more security of tenure and compensation for improvements, the landlord's property will be maintained and in many instances improved, and his income will be increased through better farming.

In closing, Professor Case pointed out that tenant farming can be good farming — just as good as owner-operated. "I know some tenants who would rather use their capital for operating capital and remain a tenant rather than buy a farm," he said.

Good tenancy is a necessary system of operating farms but it should not be used for exploitation of either human or land resources and to the extent that it does, it should be remedied.



LIKE ADDING ANOTHER COW TO YOUR HERD

In Fly Time

THAT flytime let-down is a "checkoff" you hate to pay. It benefits nobody. Perhaps another cow would help. But prevention is cheaper. Mrs. Cow will pay more for your grains and concentrates when pastures get short if she has plenty of water . . . good shade . . . and a spray with BLUE SEAL twice a day to keep flies away.

BLUE SEAL "knocks flies dead." Thousands of Illinois dairymen will tell you that — they used 51,777 gallons last season. It is easy to apply with a BLUE SEAL continuous sprayer. It is safe, clean and economical.

START now — a dead fly now means a million less in July. BLUE SEAL is reasonable in 5-gallon drums. Call your Service Company Salesman who drives a BLUE and White Tank Truck

Is your old sprayer in working order?

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

606 So. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.



MORE MONEY FOR

GRAIN

Lensberg A Real Co-op

Illinois Grain Corporation recently assisted the Lenzburg Farmers Cooperative Grain Company (St. Clair county) in reorganizing under the Illinois Agricultural Cooperative Act (1923).

Acting on authority given by written consent of shareholders, Chas. H. Schneider, president and Geo. E. Hanft, secretary, signed the new Articles of Incorporation prepared by the Legal Department of Illinois Grain Corporation. Jerome Prediger is manager of the Lenzburg Company.

Brimfield Grows

Brimfield Elevator Company (Peoria county) recently held a meeting to stimulate greater interest and to extend ownership more generally among the producers of the community.

The Peoria County Farm Bureau supported the movement by urging attendance of every Farm Bureau member of that community. Thirty-six shares of stock were pledged at the meeting.

A committee appointed for the purpose, immediately went out in the community and secured an additional pledge of sixty-eight shares, thus bringing in many new members. The company is a member of Illinois Grain Corporation. Clinton L. Day is president. The new manager recently employed is C. B. Kornmeyer.

Wheat Cleaning Co-op

Edwards and Wabash County Farm Bureaus are organizing a cooperative to operate a wheat cleaning machine. The Farm Bureaus are putting up the capital which it hopes to retire through cleaning fees over a four year period. Similar machines are in operation in Monroe, Randolph, Macoupin and other counties.

Stanley E. Hagen started work as sales manager of the Cooperative Grain and Supply Company of Serena, LaSalle county, April 18. He succeeds George Besore who resigned to become manager of the Williamsfield Farmers Cooperative Association in Knox county.

Wheat Crop Insurance

Bert Vandervliet represented the IAA at a meeting in Omaha, April 19 and 20, where the national wheat crop insurance program was discussed by Secretary Wallace and others. The plan will be administered by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. Locally the program will be administered largely by those in charge of the soil conservation program.

The plan is designed to cover all losses from unavoidable causes such as drought, flood, hail, wind, tornado, insect pests, and plant diseases. The first policies will cover the 1939 harvest. The premiums a farmer pays and crop loss settlements will be figured in terms of bushels of wheat. The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation will hold its reserves in actual wheat. The plan provides for a guarantee to the farmer against fluctuations in yield, not in price. Wheat crops may be insured for either 50% or 75% of the average yield. The cost of the insurance figured in terms of bushels will vary from approximately the market value of ½ to 2¾ bushels of wheat per acre, dependent upon the 10 year average yield of the individual farm and the county average where the farm is located.

LIVESTOCK

Think It Over

Who owns the livestock marketing facilities used by farmers today?

Ans. All but a small part are owned by private interests. Although farmers have paid many times over in the form of commissions and other expenses for the marketing system which they use, they own but a very small part of the machine. They have spent millions of dollars in transportation costs, yardage, feed and commission. More than $206,000,000 of livestock was marketed by Illinois farmers alone last year. The cooperative program offers them an opportunity to control the service for which they pay.

Why is the cooperative system of marketing livestock any better than the old way?

Ans. The more volume a seller controls, the more he has to say about the price. In the cooperative program the livestock producers build and manage their own marketing agencies. They have a voice in the determination of market receipts, marketing methods, marketing costs and marketing practices. All of these things affect the net price which the producer gets for his product, and the service he gets for his money. Private marketing agencies are primarily interested in their own income or net earnings. They get a commission regardless of the price the farmer receives.

Bushnell Producers

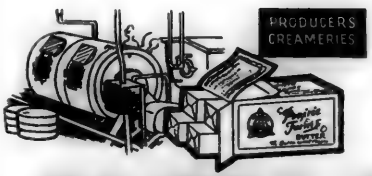
The Bushnell Producers Commission Association, McDonough county was recently incorporated under the state cooperative act of Illinois with the following directors; Harvey Herndon, Chas. J. Webb, Henry L. Combs, Fred E. Herndon, W. J. Edie, Wendell Stickle, Ralph E. Wilson, H. B. Smith, Walter Zettle. The new cooperative has applied to the Packers and Stockyards Administration for a license to operate as a marketing agency. They will be required also to post a bond.

Nearly 700 of the Illinois farmers who annually produce more than $50,000,000 worth of hogs attended Swine Growers Day at the U. of I. College of Agriculture, March 31. Latest results of experiments in handling sows and litters for maximum returns were discussed.

MILK

Rockford Dairymen

Eight hundred farmers and their wives attended the Mid-West Dairymens Company annual meeting at Rockford, March 22. Manager Langholf reported the Association sold 50,748,504 lbs. of milk for $956,141.40 last year. This was 4.93% less than was sold the year preceding. The average weighted price for 3.5% milk last





FARM PRODUCTS *The Co-operative Way*

year was $1.89 cents per cwt. compared with $1.80 in 1936. Directors for the coming year are: Oscar Nordfeldt, Hugh Mainland, president, Geo. Pepper, Edwin Holmes, Harry Barrick, W. A. Newman, secy.-treas., H. A. Stevens, vice-pres., A. E. Nelson, A. Hanson, R. M. Greenlee, Harold Crandall.

H. D. Allebach of the National Producers Committee on Evaporated Milk, and Wilfred Shaw, were the speakers.

The Kewanee Milk Producers Association have applied for membership in the Illinois Milk Producers Association. Officers and Directors are: Arthur J. Kuster, D. H. Radford, Harvey Bates, Ben Kirman, Wm. Pyle, Wm. Bailleu, Henry Linstrom, Frank Binns, Albert Owart, Walter W. Charlet, Charles T. Little.

E. W. Gaumnitz, Chief of the Dairy Division of the AAA, and T. G. Stitts who is head of the Dairy Division of the Farm Credit Administration visited the IAA offices on April 6. Mr. Gaumnitz is in charge of purchasing dairy products to stabilize prices.

Pres. E. W. Tiedeman, Sanitary Milk Producers of St. Louis, reports that the Association is now engaged in negotiations with the Teamsters' Union of the American Federation of Labor, relative to the transportation of milk of their members to the St. Louis market. Milk haulers transporting milk to the Peoria market are members of the Teamsters' and Chauffeurs' Union. Most of the other markets in the state have no union affiliated milk haulers.

CREAM

Forty new patrons sent cream and milk to the Producers Creamery of Moline during March, reports Manager Clifford G. Huppert. Every cream salesman added new patrons.

A sufficient number of new cream patrons have been secured in southeastern Rock Island county and northwestern Henry county to form a new cream route thus expanding the service of the Producers Creamery of Moline, according to Ken Shields, fieldman.

Mrs. Mollie Fleshner, Moultrie county, says, "I have been a lespedeza fan for eight years and have more lespedeza hay than I need for my own use. I wish every cream producer could learn more about growing this crop." She thinks it is the best hay for dairy cows. She is a patron of the Producers Creamery of Champaign.

Free Sediment

Sediment testing in cooperation with the state division of foods and dairies is a new service offered farmers by Illinois Producers Creameries, according to General Manager Frank A. Gougler. The cream is thoroughly mixed in the can as it comes to the plants. A two-ounce sample is filtered through a dollar-sized cotton pad. Sediment on the pads reveal the care with which each producer handles his cream. When the sediment test shows consistent lack of care a cream salesman or fieldman offers to help producers get cream of higher quality for which premium prices are paid.

Cream salesmen for the Producers Creamery of Champaign allege that it is a frequent practice of some competitors to raise the price of butterfat about two cents and to get it back by deducting from the weight and test.

9.3c More to Farmers

Cooperative cream marketing in Illinois has resulted in securing 9.3 cents more of the consumers' butter dollar for farmers in ten years, says Ted Hafer, manager of the Producers Creamery of Mt. Sterling. Ted compared 1928, '29 and '30 cream pool records with the present price schedule, found producers were getting 70.7 cents of the consumers' butter dollar then and 80 cents now.

Fruits and Vegetables

Apples Frost Damaged

E. D. McGuire, Jackson county member of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, reports considerable frost damage to Duchess, Winesap and Jonathan apples. Peaches on low ground, too, suffered. Arthur Foreman, Pike county, reports heavy bloom on Willow Twigs and Romes, uneven bloom on Jonathans. Chris Mast of the Adams County Shipping Association says that cold weather only slightly damaged the apple crop in the Quincy section.

Strawberry Crop Cut

The strawberry crop in Pulaski, Union, Jackson, Williamson, Johnson, and Massac counties was reduced 50 per cent by temperatures ranging from 26 to 30 degrees, April 1, 2, and 3, reports Harry W. Day, IAA director of fruit and vegetable marketing. Maturity of the crop will be delayed until May 10 to 15.

Frost reduced the Union county strawberry crop 50 per cent, according to Floyd Anderson, director of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange.

Karl Merkel, sales manager for Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange is at Hammond, Louisiana, shipping strawberries for the Merkel Bros. Company. He will be back with the Exchange in June.

Pays to Thin Peaches

"It takes 960 peaches, 1½ inches in diameter, to fill a standard bushel basket which can be filled with 90 three-inch peaches. Since larger peaches bring the best prices and size can be governed by thinning, it pays to thin your crop properly," says Logan Colp, Williamson county orchardist.

Otho's Fish Fry

Otho Snyder, cream salesman for Producers' Creamery of Champaign in Clark county, sponsored a fish fry at Nell's Restaurant, Marshall, Thursday evening, April 7. Members and their wives including 11 new patrons were invited.

In spite of a rainy, windy night, 31 of the 32 invited guests were there.

They were Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Stevensen, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Hamond, and Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Pence, Martinsville, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Gore, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hardway and children, Mr. and Mrs. Pearl Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. John Sullivan and Mr. and Mrs. Bill Curran, Marshall.

C. C. Burns, manager, told the group that cooperative marketing, cooperative purchasing, soil conservation, care of livestock and farm management are each a part of the program to improve farm living.

Otho expects to hold the next fish fry in Cumberland county for patrons who get a patron. "No patron — no fish," says he.

Carlinville Ready

As we go to press the Producers Creamery of Carlinville is putting on the finishing touches in its new plant. "By the end of next week we expect to have the dairy equipment placed, the ice machine installed and the butter cooler completed," wrote Manager F. A. Gourley. "We hope to start by May 2, if not before. We are looking forward to a good volume of cream on the opening day. Truck salesmen are now working on their routes."

C. W. Simpson Says

Producers in the Olney Producers Creamery district are urging the creamery to install a separator and roller dyer to process whole milk as well as cream. Sweet cream would be sold to the ice cream trade with dry milk as a by-product. If a sufficient volume of sweet cream is secured it will be churned separately to produce 93 score butter. Records show that farmers who sell whole milk or cream to a creamery get more for their products than those who sell to condenseries or cheese factories.

Byron McDuffee who has had one of the largest truck routes in Champaign county recently extended his route to include all of Douglas county.

Two hundred patrons who furnish the Farmers Creamery of Bloomington about 200,000 pounds of butterfat annually will send their cream to the Carlinville plant when it opens. Forrest "Doc" Fairchild, manager of the Farmers Creamery, is fearful that the change will result in the removal of the coveted "Largest Cooperative Creamery in the State of Illinois" sign from the Bloomington plant to some other Producers Creamery. "Doc" says that he will recruit 200 new patrons in time to save the sign.

Don't Let Cholera Get 'Em!



Protect Your Investment

VACCINATE YOUR PIGS

WITH

FRESH, POTENT

FARM BUREAU

SERUM



SEE YOUR COUNTY FARM BUREAU

Five Generations Live In One House

By NELL FLATT GOODMAN

Home Bureau Editor



THE OLD SEILER HOME
"Each generation has brought something new."

NOT only as a home, but as a precious heritage is the way Mr. and Mrs. Everett Seiler, Wabash county, regard their 100 year old house recently remodeled. Their twin sons subscribe to the same idea and show signs of carrying on the tradition.

Each successive generation has brought something new to the stalwart house set high upon a hill overlooking the Wabash river. Triumphant this house stands now, in spite of winds or weather, paying tribute to the thoroughness, energy, and enthusiasm which the pioneers built into their homes and brought to their farms in the early period of midwestern agriculture.

Frederick Christian Seiler and Anna Elizabeth Copp, his wife, of Westofen



MR. and MRS. EVERETT SEILER and their twin sons Robert and Frederick.

Palatinate, Germany, with their two sons and daughters emigrated to America in 1833, landing at New Orleans. They came up the river to Evansville, Indiana. In 1835 the family moved to Wabash county, Illinois, and bought a farm of 80 acres, all timber except 20 acres. A log cabin had been built previous to their coming, which they replaced with a frame house a few years later. This frame house is still a part of the house shown in the picture. The first consisted of five rooms, a story and a half high.

Timbers for the house were hewed by members of the family and the frame was raised with the help of neighbors. A sawmill from Evansville was brought to the farm and all the lumber sawed there. The interior was finished as was the custom at that time. A fireplace on which a huge backlog was rolled heated the living room. The second floor was reached by means of a ladder from a hall between the kitchen and living room.

The father, Frederick Christian Seiler, became a naturalized citizen in 1845. Before that in 1838 he helped to organize the Lutheran Evangelical Church of Mt. Carmel, serving as one of the first elders. He died, October 28, 1861 and his wife followed him December 17, 1866, on the farm on which they settled in 1835. Both are buried in Sand Hill Cemetery, Mt. Carmel.

The eldest son, Jacob, inherited the homestead. His mother continued to reside with him until her death. In 1846, he had married Ann Matilda Bahrn, of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. Jacob became a naturalized citizen in 1850. The farm was gradually increasing in acreage by the purchase of neighboring tracts.

In 1869 Jacob remodeled. The kitchen was torn away, four rooms were added and the entire house raised to two stories. A stairway replaced the old ladder. The hall separated the old and new parts. A small veranda was added over the porch. The lower porch was enclosed with lattice work very popular in those days. In the dining room was built another fireplace and a capacious cupboard reaching from the floor to the ceiling. Again, in 1882, Jacob Seiler further improved his home by installing a water system. The water was forced by the windmill into a reservoir tank in the kitchen. Before the windmill, water had been available through a 'sweep' and still later by the bucket and chain route.

The farm by this time consisted of more than a section, from which farms of 120 acres were deeded to the sons as they married and started homes for themselves. In 1889, the last 130 acres, the original homestead, were deeded to Jacob Ellsworth Seiler, the fourth son of the family, with a provision that he care for his parents as long as they lived. The house was then rearranged to care for the two families although the plan remained as in 1846. Jacob purchased 43 more acres of adjoining land making his farm now 173 acres.

In 1900, Jacob Ellsworth installed a hot water heating plant and an acetelyn gas lighting plant. A few years later, in keeping with the vogue of the time, a front porch was added. Although many new ideas were added with the years, little was torn away. Building always with an idea for permanence, those early planners saw to it that construction was sound.

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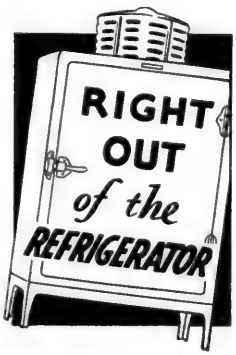
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Jacob and nephew of Jacob E., took over the management of the farm. In 1923, he purchased the farm from his aunt, the first transfer for a money consideration since 1833.

In 1916, he married Hazel Bronson of Farmland, Indiana. Their twin sons, Robert and Frederick, born in 1921, constitute the fifth generation of Seilers who have lived in this house. In 1930 the high line was built and the house and barn were wired for electric lights. This past year, Everett has re-roofed the house, covered the sides with asbestos shingles. The porch on the rear was refloored, and enclosed with windows for winter and screens for summer. The front porch was also screened. The partition between the dining room and the hall was removed making a lovely open stairway and also enlarging the dining-room. The old-fashioned cupboard has been replaced by a more modern buffet. In the near future the plan is to install a new water system and modern plumbing. The gasoline engine (which had taken the place of the windmill) will be replaced by an electric motor.

Each generation of Seilers has used the old house for the improvement of family and community. When the Sugar Creek school burned, Uncle Jacob Seiler, took the "whole kit and kaboodle" into his home and lessons were continued until another school house could be built. Mrs. J. O. Wood, his sister, of Mt. Carmel well remembers that at one time Jacob served as teacher of his own nine children and several of the neighbors children in his own home.

Today the Seiler home is used occasionally for Farm Bureau gatherings and 4-H club meetings. The boys are both interested in pig projects. They also have a milk route in town to keep them busy. With typical Seiler ingenuity a bottle washer has been rigged up using an old Daisy churn in which the paddles have been replaced with motor driven brushes.

Mrs. Seiler, in keeping with the family's tradition of progress, is active in organizing a county Home Bureau. From it she hopes to bring new ideas into her home.

"I shall be glad to have any suggestions from the Extension workers from the University," said Mrs. Seiler. "I am hoping that after a year's membership in Home Bureau, my home will reflect its teachings."

When more farmers regard their homes as a heritage, their farms as a privilege to be maintained and improved with each generation, American agriculture will regain its dignity as an occupation and a way of life. Then indeed will tenant farming cease to be a problem. Then, too, will this generation be able to feel that it has kept the faith with those early pioneers.



AN EVEN, THRIFTY BUNCH

Howard McDonald, Peoria county, raised these 104 pigs from 13 sows, sold them through the Peoria Producers a few weeks ago for $9.40 per cwt. Averaging 204 pounds, they were raised on clean land, fed ground oats, ear corn and Blue Seal 40 per cent supplement.

Tax Assessors Take Census

National production control and soil conservation programs are based on crop acreages of individual farms. To administer such programs fairly, accurate acreage figures must be available.

To treat each landowner and tenant fairly, county and township administrators must have accurate data for each farm. They need to have the right number of acres for each one. They must have the right number of crop acres and the exact number of acres planted to each crop.

The 60th Illinois General Assembly provided machinery for getting all the necessary information. An annual farm census of crop acreages and utilization of other farm land will be taken by assessors in all counties this season, according to A. J. Surratt, agricultural statistician for the state and federal departments of agriculture at Springfield.

Each year assessors will secure the answers to 29 questions pertaining to every farm in his township as a part of his regular duties. None of the questions deal with anything that may be used for taxation purposes.

The record books, when completed, will show the name of each farm operator, the total acres in each farm including both owned and rented land, the acreages harvested for the various crops, acreage in pasture, waste or idle land, and the acres of crop failure the year before.

Why all the bother? The records will help soil conservation workers but, what is more important, they will protect land operators in the future. They will assure fair administration of farm planning programs.

GEO. B. RANKIN DIES

His many friends over the state were shocked to learn that George B. Rankin, Coles county, assistant supt. of claims for the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, died April 11 in St. Joseph's hospital, Keokuk, Iowa, of a throat infection.

Mr. Rankin was born in Charleston, Ill., Nov. 16, 1891. He attended school there and was graduated from the Teachers College in 1914. After serving as principal of the high schools at Metcalf and Redmon, he moved to a farm north of Mattoon which he operated until 1935 when he went to Bloomington as adjuster for the auto insurance company. Last August he was transferred to Chicago.

In November 1914, Mr. Rankin married Anna Farrar of Coles county. She died last August as a result of an automobile accident in Chicago.

Surviving are two sons, George Rankin, Jr. of Atlanta, Georgia, a member of the U. S. Army Air Corps, and John Rankin.

Special Session

The legislative committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is planning to attend a proposed special session of the General Assembly which will probably be called early in May. Unemployment relief, a constitutional convention, federal housing in Chicago, state school board, and a drivers license law are among the subjects being considered for the call.

IAA office hours beginning Monday, April 25 are as follows: Monday to Friday inclusive, 8:45 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.; Saturdays 8:45 A. M. to 12:55 P. M. daylight saving time.

Rural Safety Topics

By C. M. SEAGRAVES

HORSES kick. Horses not only kick, they kick people. Some of the people are children, and some of the kicks are fatal. For this reason, few parents would willingly purchase a mean horse.

Glass breaks. It not only breaks, it cuts people. Some of the people are children, and some of the cuts are fatal. For this reason, few parents will buy a car not equipped with safety glass.

Gears mesh. Gears not only mesh, they mesh on fingers. Some of the fingers belong to parents. Some of the parents are killed. For this reason, parents hesitate to buy unguarded machinery. Yes! They do *not!*

Protect the children . . . . of course. Demand safety glass and 4-wheel brakes on automobiles . . . . certainly. Insist on gentle horses and dogs . . . . obviously. Insist on safe-guarded farm machinery? To date, NO!

Whoever heard of a farmer complaining because the tractor seat had no lazy-back? In fact, whoever heard of a farmer saying *anything* wasn't safe enough to buy; or lamenting the miserable, uncomfortable, antiquated, cheap and wholly unsatisfactory seats which have not been changed in their design within the memory of the average farmer . . . . that he buys on his driving plow, discs, cultivators, corn binders, in fact, on practically all of his farm machinery? Same old seats!

Whoever heard of a farmer refusing to purchase a tractor because of no fenders? Whoever heard of a farmer shying away from signing the promissory note because of unguarded gears and open chains? Wouldn't tolerate a mean bull but how about that power take-off with its unprotected shaft, ready to catch any loose clothing and whirr the wearer to his death?

An open cistern . . . . never! Someone might fall into it. But did you ever see a platform or shield around the seat on a riding disc so that the operator couldn't fall into *that?* Mother's washing machine wringer must have an automatic safety release but what about Dad's corn picker . . . . any way for him to shut off the mechanism if he gets his fingers caught? None! Of course, he shouldn't get his fingers caught, *but he does*, and he probably always will. Teach him a lesson? Is that it?

We could go on; maybe we will some time. Let's think about what we have already said. Why don't we feed soy beans to our hogs . . . . that's easy . . . . it makes soft pork and people won't buy soft pork. Why don't we let the chickens sit on the eggs a few days before we pick them up? That's simple . . . . it spoils the eggs; and customers won't buy them. Why don't we water our milk and increase its volume? The customers won't buy it.

Get the idea? *We* give the customer what *he* demands. That's all any customer ever gets. He never has, and he never will, get more than he has the courage to go after. The customer determines sales; sales determine profit. Profits are what stock holders demand.

Still with the idea? We're one of the biggest customer classes in the world. We have also been one of the most uncritical. We have purchased lightning rods of poor design and worse construction. We've been suckers for patent medicine and high-jump insurance schemes. We've been sold non-existent magazines and shoddy cloth. We've been the taxpaying goats since time immemorial. In short, we've been the world's best customer for what no one else would buy; the world's biggest victim for practices and abuses no one else would have tolerated.

Last year, 164 Illinois farm folks died in accidents on the farm; 21% of these deaths resulted from farm machinery injuries. Nearly all of these accidents were due to somebody's carelessness. Whose? (1) Our own, for careless acts in han-





Do You Have This Sticker on Your Car?

Tentative 1938 Safety Lane Schedule

	May
Lovington, Moultrie County	2
Sullivan, Moultrie County	3
Shelbyville, Shelby County	4-5
Paris, Edgar County	6-7
Marshall, Clark County	9
Casey, Clark County	10
Robinson, Crawford County	11-12
Newton, Jasper County	13-14
Flora, Clay County	16-17
Salem, Marion County	18
Centralia, Marion County	19
Fairfield, Wayne County	20-21
Lawrenceville, Lawrence County	23-24
Mt. Carmel, Wabash County	25-26
Albion, Edwards County	27-28
Carmi, White County	31-June 1

dling the equipment; (2) Ours for buying unguarded machinery; (3) The farm machinery manufacturer for selling his bread winner equipment *less safe* than it's possible to make it.

Whose blame is the greatest is of little moment . . . . what is of importance is the fact that our own attitude of carelessness in using mechanical equipment and our own timidity in demanding that farm equipment keep pace with the safety refinements found on other products offered the public are two costly weaknesses.

Condensed Buttermilk

The Producers' Creamery of Champaign sold 58,000 pounds of "Producers" condensed buttermilk in March, a record since the beginning of condensing operations last September. During this period much technical work has been done on improving the quality of the product, states Manager C. C. Burns.

Manager Frank Bott, Danville Producers Dairy, reported at the annual meeting held April 11, that 78.98% of the consumer's dollar received by the dairy was returned to producers for their milk during the past year.

Secretary A. D. Lynch of Sanitary Milk Producers, St. Louis, reports that during February $165.02 was paid in quarantine benefits to members whose milk was shut off because of contagious diseases. Benefits are paid amounting to 60% of the value of unsold milk. For the year 1937 a total of $610.22 was paid to 19 Sanitary Milk members under this service plan.

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Uncle Ab says you can improve the mind by exercise just as you can improve the muscles.

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Mrs. Walter E. Neal,
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STREAMLINED LIMER

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Corn Belt Farmers

(Continued from page 11)

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Cooperation in the AAA program for the Corn Belt will mean: (1) a definite conservation and adjustment payment from the AAA regardless of weather; (2) more acres in crops which maintain the fertility of the land and prevent wind and water erosion; (3) assurance of a corn loan at a definite rate on any amount of corn unless loans are prohibited by definite provisions of law.

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EDITORIAL

Take Your Choice

INDIVIDUAL corn and soil depleting acreage allotments are now in the hands of farmers. Reports indicate that in many instances the allotments presented a distinct shock to the owners and operators of farms. In such cases the sharp reductions no doubt were due to unusual situations in the county and on individual farms in '36 and '37, or where topography and soil justified a much higher percentage of the land in clover and grass.

No doubt some mistakes have been made in determining allotments due to the tremendous pressure under which committees have been forced to operate in recent weeks.

Where mistakes have been made, farmers have recourse by applying for a review of their allotments. Upon the diligence of review committees in giving every farm fair and equitable treatment hinges much of the success of the new program.

In many counties, perhaps in the majority, it appears that there will be general acceptance and observance of the allotments. In others the extent of participation will depend on making justifiable readjustments plus a county-wide campaign to promote better understanding. From all quarters come reports that some farmers are thinking in terms of acres, bushels, and ears of corn and not in dollars. Some have lost sight of the real reasons for acreage adjustment.

Let's think about the fundamentals of this program. Why was it enacted? First to bring about parity prices (today approximately 83 cents for corn) . . . to control crop surpluses through storage on the farm . . . to conserve soil fertility . . . to store unneeded bushels of corn, wheat and other crops in the soil in the form of plant food.

Seldom has there been so large a carryover of corn, estimated at 1,067,678,000 bushels on the farm April 1. This is a much greater than normal supply. On a recent trip through the Illinois grain belt we saw cribs, old and new, bulging with corn, thousands of bushels stored out on the land in temporary snow-fence cribs.

What would be the result if everyone put in as much corn as "he had planned to?" With average weather and no acreage reduction, 35 cent corn is a definite possibility. With wholehearted participation of farmers in the commercial corn area 70 cent corn (including price adjustment payments) is not only possible but probable.

Corn acreage allotments were figured this year to produce, with average weather, a normal crop. If we are really in earnest about wanting parity prices for corn, farmers as a whole must keep within the acreages designated for 1938. The choice offered every corn grower is to help price maintenance or to assist in wrecking the price level. With every farmer given his fair allotment, the choice should not be hard to make.

On Truck Regulation

TESTIMONY before the commission of the state legislature on motor vehicle and truck legislation is a reminder of a growing tendency to put the trucking business into a straight jacket which can mean only higher and higher transportation costs.

Regulation in the interest of public safety, and protection of the highways against overloaded trucks, the Illinois Agricultural Association recognizes as desirable and necessary. Rate regulation of the heavy line trucks may also be wise. But rate regulation of small truckers, particularly farm trucks, laws to control "back hauling," setting up new truck regulatory commissions, taxing and licensing by cities, counties and other taxing districts through which "outside" trucks pass, are all examples of unnecessary interference which farmers generally oppose.

The cost of getting farm products to market is a big item in agriculture. It may make the difference between a small profit and a loss. Because the railroads are facing constantly increasing costs through higher wages, increased taxes, loss of volume, and other causes, is no reason why truck rates should be raised by regulation, thus forcing farmers and other shippers to pay higher trucking charges than are necessary. The cure is to bring down the cost of short haul rail shipments to the level of truck costs, not the other way 'round. The public should be given the benefit of newer and cheaper methods of hauling freight.

Any interference with legitimate and honest trucking except to protect the pavements and for public safety will be opposed by organized farmers. Competition they believe will provide far more effective regulation of prices and service than laws and government agencies.

A Better Marketing System

THE sharp drop in butter and condensery milk prices, to be expected when consumer purchasing power shrinks, is pounding away at the foundations of fluid milk prices around the organized markets. The Chicago butter price has fallen from 39 cents in November to 26 cents a pound today. Condensery milk prices are down to $1.20. The spread between these prices and the Class I price on some markets is disproportionately large. The handwriting on the wall is plain.

The chief reason for the decline in dairy prices, says Dr. R. W. Bartlett, dairy economist of the University of Illinois, is the decline in factory payrolls. Last September the payroll level stood at 100 per cent of the '23-'25 average. Today it is around 73 per cent.

In periods like this the high cost of distribution falls on the farmer and his price level with crushing force. This is particularly true in the fluid milk business. The farmer gets approximately 4.8 cents out of the quart of milk that costs the housewife 13 cents at the doorstep. Obviously when the wage earner or unemployed workman can buy that quart of milk at the store for nine cents he will use more.

Low cost distribution through milk depots and stores is an accomplished fact on many markets and it is rapidly extending to others. That will be all to the good. More milk will be bought by the lower income groups and the producer will get a larger share of the consumer's dollar. It may be necessary for producers themselves to take a hand in cutting distribution costs such as dairymen are doing successfully at Danville. Lowering the price to the consumer in periods of unemployment and distress, while maintaining reasonable prices to the producer is a sound approach to a better marketing system.



HAIL INSURANCE COSTS ONLY $4 A THOUSAND *Now*

What if hailstones as large as hen's eggs come your way? What if your crops are beaten into the ground? You'll have no heartaches if you're protected with insurance at Money-Saving Rates in your own company. ¶ Only $4 per $1000 NOW will put your insurance in force. The balance of $16 is payable Oct. 1 after the crop is harvested. And in the meantime if hail should come along, destroy your corn, wheat, oats, barley, or soybeans you'll get a prompt cash settlement equal to the estimated damage. ¶ Hundreds of policyholders collected hail insurance last year. Many others suffered their own heavy losses. It may be your turn next. Don't let hail catch you napping. Write for our latest folder giving more details, or . . . . . .

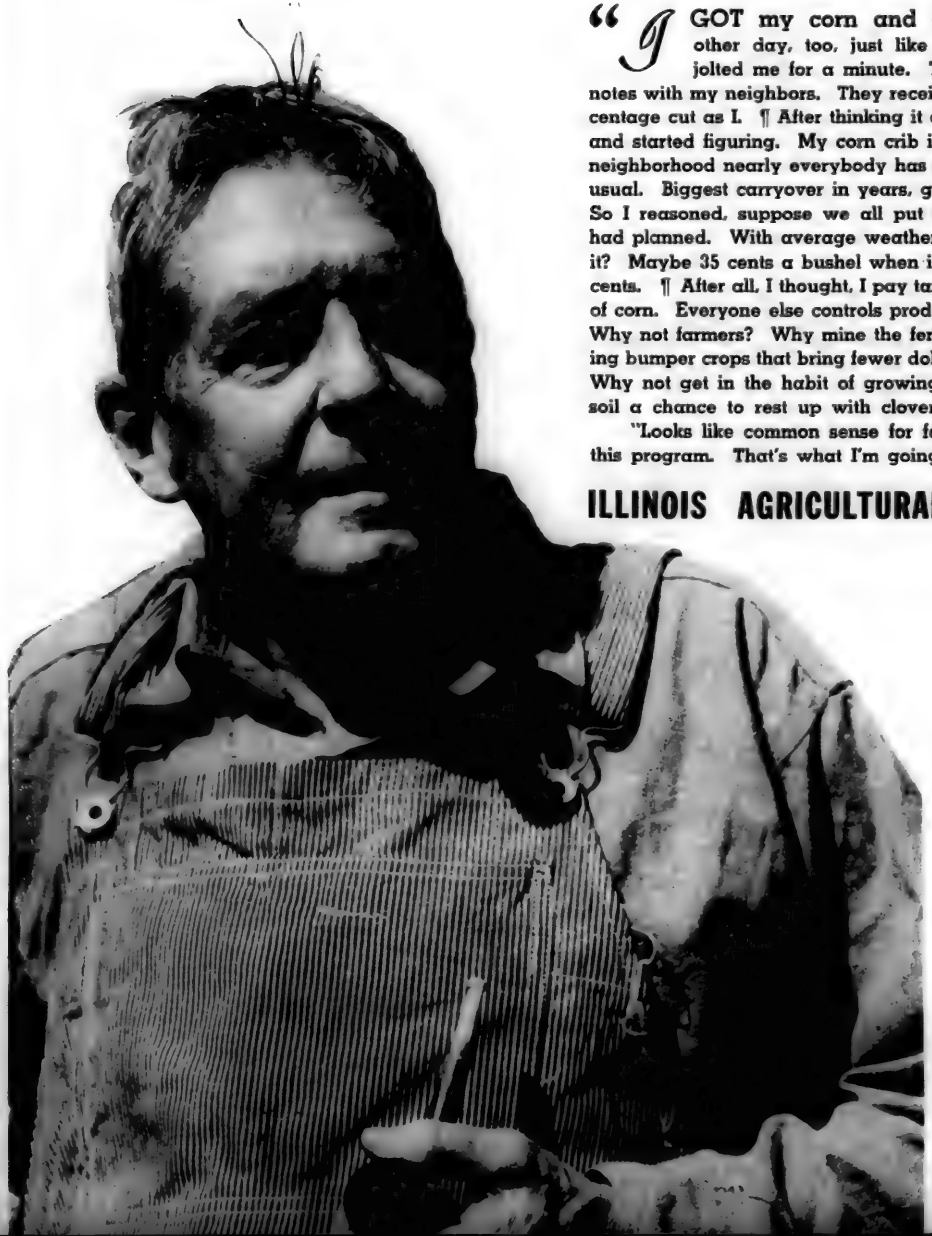
See the Agent in Your County Farm Bureau Office

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE CO.

608 South Dearborn Street Chicago, Illinois

"I PAY TAXES WITH DOLLARS

....NOT WITH EARS OF CORN"



"I GOT my corn and crop allotments the other day, too, just like other farmers. Sort of jolted me for a minute. Then I got to comparing notes with my neighbors. They received about the same percentage cut as I. ¶ After thinking it over, I got out my pencil and started figuring. My corn crib is still pretty full. In our neighborhood nearly everybody has more corn on hand than usual. Biggest carryover in years, government reports show. So I reasoned, suppose we all put in as much corn as we had planned. With average weather what would we get for it? Maybe 35 cents a bushel when it ought to bring 60 to 70 cents. ¶ After all, I thought, I pay taxes with dollars, not ears of corn. Everyone else controls production to keep prices up. Why not farmers? Why mine the fertility from our soil growing bumper crops that bring fewer dollars than a smaller crop? Why not get in the habit of growing less corn and give the soil a chance to rest up with clover and alfalfa?

"Looks like common sense for farmers to go along with this program. That's what I'm going to do."

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Get Your Neighbor to Join!

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION Record

In This Issue

The Problem Facing Farmers

What Makes Corn Prices?

"Let's Go" Say Grain Men

Mussolini Bought Their Holstein Bull

Successful Cooperation

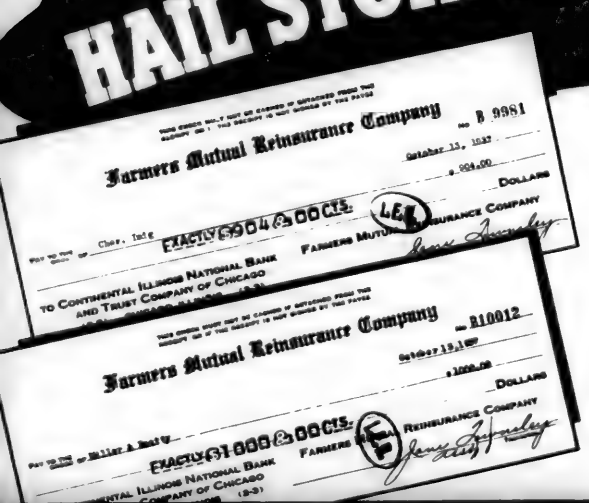
and others



June 1938



THIS POLICY WILL NOT SCARE HAIL STORMS—



No, a Farmers Mutual hail insurance policy will not scare hailstorms away from your growing crops, but it will prevent hail from scaring you. And only $4 per $1000 now will carry your insurance until Oct. 1 when the balance of $16 per $1000 is due. All you do when hail strikes is to call the company's adjuster for an appraisal of the damage and collect your check.

WILL YOU GET A CHECK . . .

this year if hail destroys your crop? Will you collect as did Chas. Imig, Miller and Beatty and hundreds of other Illinois farmers who were hailed out last year? Here's one risk you can avoid by the payment of only a few cents an acre now, the balance when your crop is matured and in the crib or bin. Pays actual damage up to face value of policy.

See the agent in your Farm Bureau office, or write

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

JUNE 1938
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Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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GEORGE THIEM, Editor



"Don't pay no attention to the sign—Alf just stuck it up there to keep the morning sun out of his bedroom."

"RURAL Youth on Relief" is the title of a new WPA study which reports that in October 1935 there were 625,000 young men and women on relief in rural communities. This number does not include CCC boys nor families being helped by WPA jobs and the Resettlement Administration. It means, we take it, that 625,000 young people were on the dole, able-bodied youth presumably, who could if they would or were forced to, work enough to earn their board and lodging.

Whether or not the government is doing these young folks a service by starting them out in life on a "handout" and the notion that they can eat without working is, to say the least, a debatable point. The idea of rural youth on relief, unknown in other days, seems revolting. When you look around and learn how many successful men and women have been "on their own" since the age of 15, 16 and 17, you wonder if all this is necessary.

Training and education at government expense to fit young men and women for useful employment can be defended. Such a program should be encouraged. But putting able-bodied young folks on relief, as we usually think of it, can have nothing but dire consequences. It sounds too much like encouraging young people to consider relief as a career.

One may argue that it's a different world today than it was 20, 30, or 40 years ago. So it is, but there were periods of depression then, too. There were years when factories were shut down, when farm products if saleable at all, brought little cash. But in such periods there was no state and federal relief and little local government relief. Men went from farm to farm and from house to house asking for work, something almost unheard of today. Neighbors and relatives shared with the less fortunate. In the larger cities charities supported by private funds aided many, and few, if any starved.

Today government relief is big business in America. Special sessions of state legislatures, much of the time of Congress are required to debate the question and find new ways of raising money. Where will it all end? Growing signs of impatience show that the tax-paying public is not satisfied to continue the present system indefinitely. How solve the problem and reduce the load?

Absolute control of relief and responsibility for raising funds should be placed on local taxing districts. Full publicity of relief rolls to prevent fraud is another step that should be considered. Taxpayers are entitled to know who the persons are they are helping support. For the able-bodied more drastic action than has yet been tried. There is a broad demand for willing and competent farm and domestic help that provides board and lodging and some cash.

So long as Uncle Sam and the state legislatures continue to pour out funds, there will be little progress made in solving the relief problem. The first step is to put relief on a local basis, let each community take care of its own. Only then will we start to work our way out of this serious and growing menace to independence, self-reliance and good citizenship.—E.G.T.

The Problem Facing Farmers

By Earl C. Smith, President
Illinois Agricultural Association

THE Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 is now in its early stages of administration.

This Act had its origin in the grain and cotton fields of the Middle West and South beginning in the middle twenties. The initial efforts of organized farmers were directed toward securing national legislation enabling them to maintain price levels for farm commodities on a fair exchange basis with industrial goods and American wage standards. These principles for the solution of the problem were embodied in the McNary Haugen bills of 1926-27-28.

During the debate on this legislation in congress, it became increasingly apparent that if farmers were to be successful in the stabilization of price levels of basic farm products on a fair exchange ratio, they must be permitted to gain effective control of the annual and seasonal surpluses of such commodities.

It is well known that crop surpluses can be much more economically and effectively controlled when stored on the farm than when allowed to enter the terminal warehouses. It is also apparent to thinking farmers that if surpluses are controlled in such manner by farmers, it becomes necessary later to adjust production to the extent necessary to permit orderly flow of such stored up surpluses into the market channels of the country.

This is exactly what the AAA of 1938 affords farmers an opportunity to accomplish. We shall see in the weeks and months immediately before us to what extent farmers are interested in putting business principles into the business of farming.

We all recognize the limitations of the program and its administration. The Act does not in every way represent the thought of the Illinois Agricultural Association. There are many details connected with its administration which appear to be too inflexible. These have resulted in many inequalities if not injustices in corn and soil depleting allotments of individual farms. However, I firmly believe that the fundamental principles of the program are sound, workable and defensible, and I believe farmers will be making a great mistake if they fail to do their utmost in making the program effective in controlling surpluses that now exist as well as at their source.

With the tremendous crop surpluses of wheat forecast for the coming harvest, the enormous carryover of corn reported on April 1 which can only result in large surpluses next fall if normal weather and normal acreage are experienced this summer, the question immediately before farmers is this:

"Shall we take advantage of our opportunities before it is too late and prevent these oncoming surpluses from seriously breaking price levels, then later move forward to correct any weaknesses and inequities in the present program; or shall we exaggerate these initial mistakes to the extent that we seek satisfaction in ignoring the act and its opportunities for securing and maintaining fair prices for basic farm products?"

For many year farmers have sought a federal statute giving them an opportunity on a cooperative basis to do what successful business and industry have long done — namely, to control production so as to balance supply with demand and thereby sustain price levels.

Should we forget that the farm problem is one of the most complex and difficult problems with which the Nation is confronted?

In appraising the AAA of 1938 and its weaknesses and limitations, let us not forget that many of its difficulties necessarily arise from the complexities of agriculture itself, an industry which involves some 30,000,000 people, 1,000,000,000 acres of land, one-half of which is tillable and upon which is grown 200 raw commodities, people of every race, religion, and political party, commodity peculiarities, historic sectional prejudices, peculiarities of markets, etc.

Should we forget that the administrative committees of farmers chosen and elected by the producers themselves have had a tremendous task in breaking down the county allotments to the individual farms because of the limitation of time and the hurriedly prepared regulations?

Should we be unduly critical because of all these circumstances, or should we be as helpful as possible in trying to make the Act effective?

No doubt, there are many cases where for one or more reasons, farmers will find it very difficult, if not impossible to fully comply with the program this year. But by giving compliance to the full extent that conditions will permit, and thus be in better position to work with those who have found it possible to fully cooperate this year, we will as farmers be in a much better position to seek and secure any changes in the law or its administration that is found in the light of experience to be necessary. Our goal is a workable program that will place farmers in a position to permanently and effectively control surpluses, make necessary adjustments in production, permit surpluses to flow into market channels without bearish influence upon price, or in other words to make the law of supply and demand operate so as to sustain fair price levels for farmers as has been accomplished by American business.

In appraising the Agricultural Adjustment Act, its purposes and its opportunities, I have confidence that a large majority of farmers will not only be fair but careful when making their decision and discharging their responsibility.

What Makes Corn Prices?

By JOHN C. WATSON

MANY Illinois farmers are asking why farm prices for their fine 1937 crop of corn fell to 40 cents or lower last November and since then have hardly risen as high as 50 cents. This violent change has slashed off about one-half of the exchange value of each bushel in paying for farm machinery and other industrial and consumers' products, and in paying taxes, interest and the cost of labor.

Prices of any farm product are determined by a combination of many influences of which the most important are the domestic supply, the foreign supply, and general economic conditions affecting the purchasing ability of consumers whether in this country or abroad.

The truth of the above statement has never had a better demonstration than it has had in prices of corn in the last eight years. In the face of the rapidly decreasing ability of consumers, both domestic and foreign, to purchase our corn, including meats and other products largely produced by corn, our farmers maintained and even increased their harvested acreage of corn during the first four years of the depression. They built up the largest surplus of corn in history in the period 1931 to 1934. All of this resulted in ruinous prices for corn, meat animals and dairy products, and in returns therefrom insufficient to meet such fixed costs as interest and taxes and to pay current debts. Many thousands of Illinois farmers lost their farms.

Before the Great War, an active demand from abroad took most of our surplus agricultural products. This market was largely destroyed when our country ceased to be a debtor nation. Exports were declining even before the depression. The low prices of our corn in 1931 to 1933 did not stimulate exports, which fell to a lower point than they had reached in many years. Foreign consumers were usually able to buy corn in other lands at even lower delivered cost than they could buy it here.

Imports of corn were reduced, but not entirely stopped by our low domestic prices even in 1931 to 1933. The tariff duty of 25 cents per bushel could not prevent imports for consumption on our coasts and especially on our Pacific Coast, where the price of corn was considerably increased by transportation and handling charges. It was not until 1935 to 1937 that imports of corn were greatly stimulated by high domestic prices due to the very short crops of 1934 and 1936 and by more favorable rates of exchange resulting from devaluation of our dollar.

Corn Exports Stimulated

The present low prices of corn and shortage of foreign supplies have again cut imports to small amounts. Shortage of 1937 crop supplies, especially in Argentina, expected to continue largely another year because of serious failure of the crop now maturing therein, has stimulated exports of corn from our 1937 crop far in excess of any years since 1921 and 1922. The total may reach or surpass 100,000,000 bushels in the present crop year. Such exports have probably had some effect not only in preventing further reduction in prices of corn, but also in the small increase in prices since November. But we still have a huge surplus unfavorably affecting our prices. Farmers should never forget the economic fact that without some method of controlling surpluses, their export value will also determine the price for which sales can be made for local consumption.

In the present so-called recession, history is trying to repeat itself. In the face of reduced purchasing power of consumers and a bountiful crop last year which has again piled up a huge surplus and brought prices far below parity, the opposition, mainly centered in the organized grain trade, some railroad officials, and most metropolitan newspapers, are urging that all restrictions on production be abandoned. Some farmers who may be justifiably dissatisfied with their corn allotments, are inclined to listen to them. Such farmers should remember what happened to them in 1931 to 1933. They should refuse to listen to the beneficiaries of unlimited production when they urge a policy which would largely destroy the ability of farmers to buy and thereby destroy also the market for industrial products and labor.



BEN H. PEGRAM OF LOGAN COUNTY, IN HIS CLOVER FIELD. Mr. Pegram is standing on the line where a limestone application ended. Clearly evident are the results on red clover, and an interesting fact is that this limestone was put in at the rate of 2 tons per acre about 15 years ago and still shows its influence.

Pegram believes strongly in limestone and rock phosphate and has been able to increase his crop yields markedly with this system of permanent soil fertility.

Get In and Help

The most discussed point having to do with the crop program in my community is inequalities in allotments. Two men with equal sized farms and similar in most ways are given different bases. I think this should be changed another year. I think it will be. It is rather late to do much about it this year, but I feel that if you and I do our duty and make our wants known to the right parties that suitable adjustments can and will be made. Complaining to your neighbor across the fence may be a little more convenient but it won't get us very far.

Joining up with organizations which spring up over night, that are full of radicalism, idle gossip and prejudice, etc. are a detriment to us all.

Some of us are inclined to get in a rut. Anything which crowds us out of that rut causes friction. Because we put the back forty in corn every so often, divide the sixty at a certain fence post for so many years we just don't want to make a change for no other reason than habit. Put that question up to yourself squarely. Sometimes a change does us good.

I don't think the program is perfect, but I do think it is pretty good and far the best at the present time. If it is not just what you want, get in and help fix it to suit yourself.

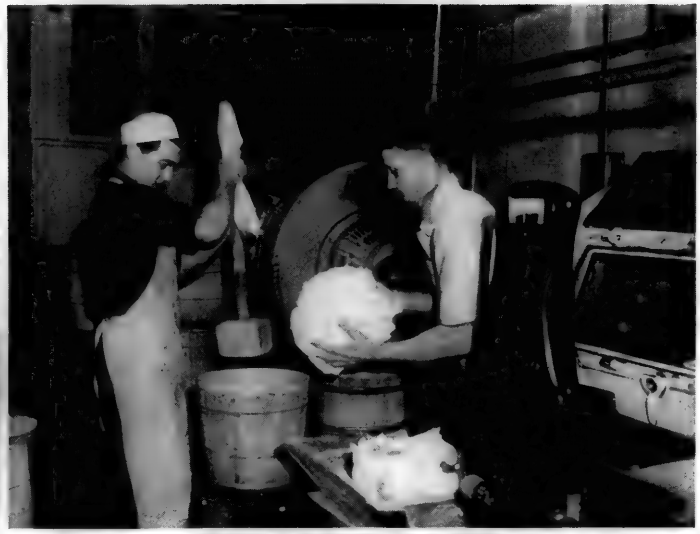
I urge all farmers to go along with the program. If you can't adapt it to your situation try and adapt yourself to it. It is a waste of time and words to say how badly we need it. Think more than twice before you help kill it. If this program is rejected to the extent that it becomes ineffective, I doubt if another one will be available anytime soon. If you have constructive criticism, OK. If you have destructive criticism, you are hurting yourself and the other fellow, too. If the plan doesn't just fit your style, try to remember, there are about six million other farmers for it to fit also.

Grover Dubson,
Douglas County, Ill.

(From WDZ radio talk)



JERSEYMAN D. M. STUTZMAN
"Separating is easy with electric power." His ten cows produce 20 gallons of cream each week.



TUBBING A CHURNING OF 92-SCORE
Louie McBurnie (with tamper) and Dick Stewart pack a 1000-pound churnful to be sent to the central butter cutting plant in Chicago. A tub holds 64 pounds.

Successful Cooperation

THE STORY OF THE FARMERS CREAMERY AT BLOOMINGTON

By LARRY POTTER

ASK Dave Stutzman, McLean county, why he breeds purebred Jerseys and he'll likely tell you — "To have cream for my coffee."

While Dave likes plenty of golden Boston coffee, he also fancies his Jerseys. And, if you were to pin him to it, he'd admit that he admires the cream checks he gets from the Farmers Creamery Company of Bloomington, too.

Not long ago, Dave tried to get more cash from his herd by selling whole milk. He and Mrs. Stutzman got along 15 days without cream in their favorite beverage. Their only consolation was the hope that their milk check would amount to more than cream checks had.

"When the milk check came we found that we had made as much selling cream in seven days as we got for milk in fifteen. That was enough for us. We had missed our coffee cream and the pigs missed their skim milk, too," Dave says.

The Stutzman herd consists of ten cows, all less than four years old, and 25 head of heifers and bulls. Older cows are sold to other breeders. Cream production averages 20 gallons per week and usually grades A.

When the McLean County Farm Bureau came into being in 1913 with Dave Thompson, now associate editor of Prairie Farmer, as farm adviser, Stutzman's landlord, Carl Roman, paid his tenant's dues. Both owner and operator profited by the investment.

In the 25 years that Stutzman has farmed Roman's 417 acres he has spread hundreds of tons of limestone and manure and has grown legumes every year. Land that was too poor to grow grass is now one of the most fertile farms in the community.

Another Farmers Creamery patron is A. L. Prosser who lives 11 miles southeast of Bloomington. He milks 19 head of high grade Holsteins from which he gets around 45 gallons of Grade A cream each week.

Prosser separates the milk as soon as it is taken from the cows. The cream is run directly into a can set in a cooling tank in a modern milk house. In three milkings Prosser gets a ten gallon can of cream. He takes such perfect care of his cream that it is always sweet and cool when it gets to the creamery.

As a producer of quality cream, Prosser is constantly urged by butterfat buyers to shun the cooperative creamery. He admits that he has dickered with many and sold to a few other buyers. But he has always returned to the Farmers Creamery. The reason, he says, is that his own marketing agency pays the most in the long run.

"When other creameries are short of fat they'll pay more but as soon as they have all the butter they need they'll go to skinning you," he says.

A. L. farms 309 acres which he bought in 1934. He feeds all his grain to the cows and 200 pigs. He claims that pigs thrive best when they have an ample supply of skim milk.

Before he bought his farm, when he lived nearer town, Prosser sold whole milk on the Bloomington market. He learned how to handle dairy products properly, experience that has stood him in good stead as a cream producer. He prefers his present mode of dairying to milk production.

Farmers, like Dave Stutzman and A.



PLANNING A NEW CREAM ROUTE

Fieldman C. N. Atwood, left, and Manager Forrest Fairchild study reports preparatory to putting on a new route in Macon county. Farmers Creamery trucks call at 1000 farms for cream twice each week.



PRESIDENT HAROLD ENNS

"Our greatest achievement was to increase the price of milk and butterfat."

NO. 1 AND SUCCESSOR

Right: Manager Fairchild points to the first Prairie Farms Butter delivery truck in Illinois. Right, below: Salesman removes part of one store's consignment from Old Number One's streamlined successor.

L. Prosser, who get much of their income from the sale of cream are careful sellers because they have more at stake than smaller producers. When they patronize one creamery year after year it indicates that the agency is doing a satisfactory marketing job.

It has been said that cooperatives have but one justification for their existence: To provide patrons with services or savings that they cannot get elsewhere. That the Farmers Creamery Company has done since it opened, February 9, 1933.

Its incorporators, largely dairymen seeking to raise milk prices and broaden their milk market, borrowed $10,000 from the McLean County Milk Producers Association and $10,000 from the McLean County Farm Bureau. The funds were used to equip a surplus milk plant and to provide operating capital.

When the plant was ready to take large quantities of surplus milk, lo, there was none. Private dairy operators who had, a short time before, refused to take any of the surplus had, surprisingly, found new outlets for it. Surprisingly, too, butterfat prices in Bloomington had suddenly jumped two cents as compared to the Chicago butter market.

But there was plenty of butterfat being produced in McLean and adjacent counties to warrant operating the surplus plant

(Continued on page 28)







JERSEYMAN D. M. STUTZMAN
"Separating is easy with electric power." His ten cows produce 20 gallons of cream each week.



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"When other creameries are short of fat they'll pay more but as soon as they have all the butter they need they'll go to skinning you," he says.

A. L. farms 309 acres which he bought in 1934. He feeds all his grain to the cows and 200 pigs. He claims that pigs thrive best when they have an ample supply of skim milk.

Before he bought his farm, when he lived nearer town, Prosser sold whole milk on the Bloomington market. He learned how to handle dairy products properly, experience that has stood him in good stead as a cream producer. He prefers his present mode of dairying to milk production.

Farmers, like Dave Stutzman and A.



PLANNING A NEW CREAM ROUTE

Fieldman C. N. Atwood, left, and Manager Forrest Fairchild study reports preparatory to putting on a new route in Macon county. Farmers Creamery trucks call at 1000 farms for cream twice each week.



PRESIDENT HAROLD ENNS

"Our greatest achievement was to increase the price of milk and butterfat."

NO. 1 AND SUCCESSOR

Right: Manager Fairchild points to the first Prairie Farms Butter delivery truck in Illinois. Right, below: Salesman removes part of one store's consignment from Old Number One's streamlined successor.

L. Prosser, who get much of their income from the sale of cream are careful sellers because they have more at stake than smaller producers. When they patronize one creamery year after year it indicates that the agency is doing a satisfactory marketing job.

It has been said that cooperatives have but one justification for their existence: To provide patrons with services or savings that they cannot get elsewhere. That the Farmers Creamery Company has done since it opened, February 9, 1933.

Its incorporators, largely dairymen seeking to raise milk prices and broaden their milk market, borrowed $10,000 from the McLean County Milk Producers Association and $10,000 from the McLean County Farm Bureau. The funds were used to equip a surplus milk plant and to provide operating capital.

When the plant was ready to take large quantities of surplus milk, lo, there was none. Private dairy operators who had, a short time before, refused to take any of the surplus had, surprisingly, found new outlets for it. Surprisingly, too, butterfat prices in Bloomington had suddenly jumped two cents as compared to the Chicago butter market.

But there was plenty of butterfat being produced in McLean and adjacent counties to warrant operating the surplus plant

(Continued on page 28)





Strip Cropping Controls Erosion

Conserving Water and Soil Brings Bigger Crop Yields



FRED KNOLL FARM NEAR FREEPORT, STEPHENSON county, Illinois. Grassed waterway between oats and corn. The hay crop is being taken off.

FARMING around the hill, strip cropping, leaving wide strips of grass for waterways, terracing, and building check dams in gulleys are methods up to date Illinois farmers are using to control soil erosion.

Contour farming and strip cropping on rolling land have the advantage of longer rows, the team or tractor is always on the level (not uphill and down hill), rainfall is checked from running down hill by corn rows and buffer strips, bigger crop yields result from conservation of moisture, and most important the valuable top soil is prevented from being washed down the slope through gulleys and sheet erosion.

Farmers who have tried strip cropping and contour farming realize its value and will not farm rolling land any other way. In Wisconsin and Minnesota practical farmers on hilly ground were saving their soil and getting bigger yields through strip cropping long before government soil conservation camps were established proving that this method is long past the experimental stage.

BELOW—JOHN MUELLER FARM, WINONA, MINNESOTA. The strips in the upper section of the picture, from the pasture draw to the road are alfalfa, barley, alfalfa, corn, red clover, and winter wheat. The road marks the boundary of the watershed.



BELOW—ALTERNATE STRIPS OF CORN AND SMALL grain, on the D. C. Goeke farm, Dakota, Stephenson county, Ill. Mr. Goeke is plowing one of the strips, preparing to seed wheat. He expressed satisfaction with contour strip cropping method of farming. Very little erosion occurred in this field last year.



FRANK JOHNSON FARM NEAR BARRY, PIKE COUNTY, Illinois. Grassed waterway in a field of contoured corn. The cooperator plowed it, sloped it in, fertilized it, seeded it in the fall, and reseeded last spring.



BELOW — FINKENBINDER & BRYSON FARMS NEAR Stockton, Jo Daviess county, Illinois. This field was stripped in the spring of 1937 and the buffers seeded to alfalfa and timothy. There will be a rotation of corn, oats, and red clover on the corn strips.



The Farm Problem and Banking

• • •

President Smith Discusses AAA Program In Address to Illinois Bankers

"THE Farm Problem as Related to Banking*," was the subject of an address by President Earl C. Smith of the I.A.A. before the 48th annual convention of the Illinois Bankers Association in Springfield, May 24.

Reviewing the early history of organized farmers efforts to secure surplus control and parity price legislation, he showed how solutions of the problem had been developed since the early '20s on a non-partisan basis; how neglect in solving the problem had largely contributed to the 10,808 bank failures from 1921-'33, how 2 billion dollars was lost by depositors; how Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board in the early '30s and Secretary of Agriculture Hyde were among the first to advocate crop curtailment and a plow-up campaign following the big surpluses of wheat and cotton in 1930-31; and how farmers themselves had largely dictated the principles of the program now being administered.

Mr. Smith conclusively answered opponents of the surplus control program who have used the epithets, "regimentation," "dictatorship," "economy of scarcity," and others in speaking of the AAA of 1938.

Inconsistent Talk

"Inconsistently, our opponents talk "economy of scarcity" in one breath and in the next charge that production in the non-commercial area will be greatly expanded so as to defeat the program," Smith said. "Well, let's look at the record. According to the best available statistics, corn production has actually declined in the South during the past five years during which we had crop adjustment programs. Moreover, in the wheat, cotton, tobacco and rice areas where some corn is produced mostly to feed horses and mules and livestock consumed on the farm, adjustment programs prevent cooperators from increasing corn acreage except for use on the farm. Keep in mind that corn production over most of the non-commercial area has been less profitable than other crops because of limitations of soil, climate and other conditions. Yields in this area are generally low. A sure way to prevent the cotton farmer from shifting to corn is to make it profitable for him to grow the crops he usually produces.

"We have been hearing a great deal about imports of Argentine corn and selling the American farmer down the river. What are the facts? It is true that this country imported some Argentine corn last year because of the short 1936 crop and abnormally high prices. But farmers generally were not complaining about imports, for corn was selling out in the livestock areas for $1.30 and more a bushel. Today we are exporting substantial quantities of corn because it is relatively cheap. Let's not overlook the fact that we have had only three corn crops in the country during the past 37 years of less than two billion bushels. And those three years were 1901, 1934, and 1936. Only one year of normal weather — in 1937 — resulted in a carry-over that was nearly 300 million bushels above normal on April 1.

"Some opponents of the Act would have you believe that the crop adjustment machinery is a political machine reaching out into the agricultural regions of the country. It is nothing of the kind. The Act specifically provides that the administrative authorities in the communities shall be selected by the producers in their respective areas. Every informed person knows that no question is raised as to political affiliation when these committees are being selected by farmers in rural meetings.



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"I got her from a mail-order house and it's the only place she'll lay her eggs!"

Here's the Problem

"As I see the agricultural problem confronting the country, it is resolved into this — "Shall American agriculture be forced to depend upon the law of supply and demand and its free operation, or shall the principles of American business, which in many cases, have been found quite successful, be made available to the greatest industry of all, that of farming? We all witness and most of us support laws that have resulted in placing nearly all lines of industry on an artificial basis. If not resulting from law, such artificial standards have been reached through corporate understanding and agreements that are recognized and condoned by law and Government.

"We all know that through the exercise of controls, understandings and agreements, labor is maintaining artificial standards, and in many cases indefensibly out of line with price levels of industrial or agricultural commodities. During the past year, for example, farm prices have declined 25 percent while city prices have fallen only 4 percent. Yet last year farmers produced 6 percent more total agricultural products than ever before in history. And what is the picture in industry? Industrial production has fallen off fully one-third.

"I stated eleven years ago to the bankers of Illinois that there was one of two courses open to American agriculture — one was to aggressively seek the repeal of all laws or understandings condoned by law that permitted others to maintain artificial standards. The other was to seek the assistance of Government to place agriculture on a basis of reasonable equality with business and labor. I have no reason to change that position.

"I do not know of any responsible leader of any farm organization who will not gladly agree to stay away from Washington and never again seek the

* Full copies of this address may be had free by writing Department of Information, I.A.A., 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

enactment of any law directed toward the improvement of agricultural conditions through interference with the law of supply and demand if and when industrial business and labor leaders of America will agree to the repeal of all laws that have resulted in artificial standards for others and the removal of the many monopolies of every kind and character that are known to exist. However, so long as ways and means are developed and maintained to keep industrial prices and the standard of wages far above that which would otherwise exist under the free operation of the law of supply and demand, American agriculture will have no other pleasure than to continue aggressively and I hope in a more determined manner, to seek the necessary assistance of Government to keep agriculture on a plane of equality with other groups.

Should We Ignore?

"I know of no group of citizens who have a wider influence in their respective communities, or who should better understand the serious effect upon price levels of farm products and farm values that results from excessive supplies, than do the bankers of this State and Nation. Should we ignore, or should we face the fact that on April 1 this year, government reports show, there was piled up on the farms of the Nation 1,067,000,000 bushels of corn and 40,000,000 bushels in terminal elevators. Keep in mind this is the result of only one year of normal weather without acreage adjustment. This is close to 300,000,000 bushels in excess of our normal carry-over and 600,000,000 bushels more than the previous year.

"I do not hesitate to predict that unless the acreage planted to corn this year is very materially reduced and normal weather conditions follow, that the price of this important grain will be reduced approximately 40% before late fall and the price is now only about two-thirds of its rightful exchange value.

"Every informed student of agriculture knows that the price of corn each year largely determines the volume and therefore, the price of hogs in succeeding periods, and they also know that the price of cattle is largely influenced by the price of hogs.

It is now being predicted by market analysists connected with the Board of Trade, as well as the Crop Reporting Service of the United States Department of Agriculture that unless adverse conditions occur between now and harvest, the wheat crop of the country will approximate 1,100,000,000 bushels. If this occurs, together with the carry-over of last year's crops, there will be enough wheat in the United States to meet all normal requirements of the country for two years. . . . .



AT PRODUCERS CREAMERY, CARBONDALE

Left, Mrs. Jesse Klein, Williamson county samples a sprig of wild onion which often gets into milk and cream this time of year. How to get the flavor out of butter is the creameryman's toughest problem.

Nineteen Rural young people from Williamson, Jackson, Union counties were on the tour arranged by Frank Gingrich of the IAA. The young folks above are sampling Prairie Farms butter. The Stringtown Clod Hoppers 5-piece orchestra furnished music at noon. Harry W. Day conducted a tour through the Fruit Exchange Building.

Look at the Facts

"With these conditions facing us and their probable effect if not controlled, I ask you, my friends, should we sit idly by and listen to the cries of the opposition and do nothing, or should we proceed aggressively despite such opposition, look facts squarely in the face, take advantage of our opportunities before it is too late and cooperate in securing the necessary adjustment which any soundly operated business would seek. Only by such cooperation can farmers feel assured that the surpluses already accumulated will find their way to market during the late summer, fall and winter, without serious effect upon the price levels of this basic grain.

"It is too late to do much about wheat since wheat was largely planted long before the enactment of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. However, should corn producers show a widespread interest in and cooperate with the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, I firmly believe it will be a comparatively easy matter to secure from Government the needed assistance for storing and controlling to a large extent, the oncoming surplus of wheat, and thus assist in maintaining higher price levels than would otherwise exist.

"If corn farmers, who in many cases are also wheat farmers, display indifference or opposition to the corn adjustment program, will the Government be justified in believing that wheat farmers would make the necessary adjustment in next year's wheat acreage so as to make feasible a substantial loan on this year's crop?"

Wheat Insurance

Wheat crop insurance sponsored by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation will be offered Illinois farmers at either 75 or 50 per cent of the average yield established for their farms.

Premiums payable in advance of the seeding of the 1939 crop will be payable in bushels of wheat or the cash equivalent of the wheat at the time premium is paid. Any losses, likewise, will be paid in wheat or its cash equivalent at the time the loss is paid.

Premium rates will vary depending on the county and individual farm. In Illinois the basic county loss figure per acre for 75 per cent insurance varies from .5 to .6 of a bushel in such counties as Morgan, Massac, Menard and McDonough up to 2.2 and 2.3 bushels in such counties as Cook, DuPage, Kane, Kendall and LaSalle. For 50 per cent insurance the basic county loss figure varies from .1 bu. per acre in Menard and Massac counties up to 1.4 bushels in Kendall county. In determining the premium rate for each farm the average county loss figure is used along with the six-year average loss for each farm. The two figures are averaged to get the figure rate.

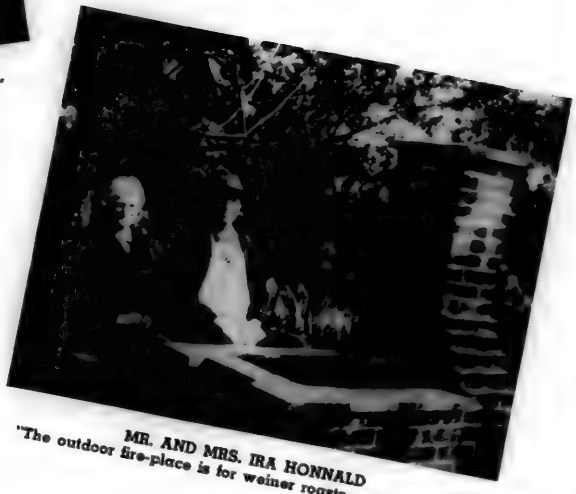
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Chas. M. Hunter, Abingdon, is supervisor of the wheat crop insurance program for Illinois.

From Kitchens to Iris to Peonies



MRS. IRA HONNALD IN HER FLOWER GARDEN
"One kind in a bed, concentrating the color, is prettier."



MR. AND MRS. IRA HONNALD
"The outdoor fire-place is for weiner roasts and steak frys."

Mostly About Mrs. Ira Honnald and Her Flowers

By NELL FLATT GOODMAN

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Instead of finding a "bit of heaven" we found a "great block of paradise."

She was down at the gate, chart in hand, studying and checking the varieties of blooms so radiant in the afternoon sunshine. And, one thought overwhelmed us. Where, where, had we been that we had missed all this beauty! And if you happen in, you will have the same thought.

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"One kind in a bed, concentrating the color, is prettier as I look down on them from the house," she explained. "Earlier there were beds of the large yellow tulips, pink, lavender, and now and then dark red."

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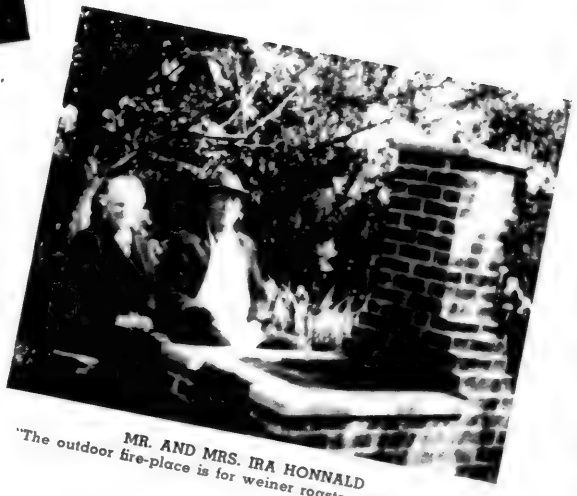
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THE HONNALD HOME
"The shrubs and border Mrs. Honnald designed herself."



THE YARD A BEAUTIFUL OUTDOOR ROOM
"Roses are the flowers I like best for the house."

nald says. A rabbit hops and nibbles unafraidly in and out from the bushes.

"But I do other things," Mrs. Honnald insists. "My hook rugs have been used as demonstrations at the Home Bureau meetings. They are my pleasure in the winter time."

One rug, made of her daughters old dresses, was a flower pattern. The border Mrs. Honnald designed herself. If she isn't designing plans for the flowers she is making designs in rugs!

Mrs. Honnald does all the edging, digging, weeding and planting herself. Mr. Honnald declares she won't even allow him to set a plant lest he put it in the ground up side down.

For suggestions to a beginner in flower raising, she offers only one.

"You have to love them. Then your back won't ache. They will repay all that you give them."

I carried the fragrance of those flowers eighty miles home, and the memory will remain of a pleasant afternoon and a gracious personality all the rest of my life. No wonder Home Bureau members plan to have their meetings at Mrs. Honnald's home in the summer time.

NOTICE
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given in connection with the annual meeting of the Ogle County Farm Bureau, to be held during the month of June, 1938, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of said County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

(Sgd) Paul E. Mathias,
Corporate Secretary.
Dated May 16, 1938

Limestone and Phosphate Pay Here

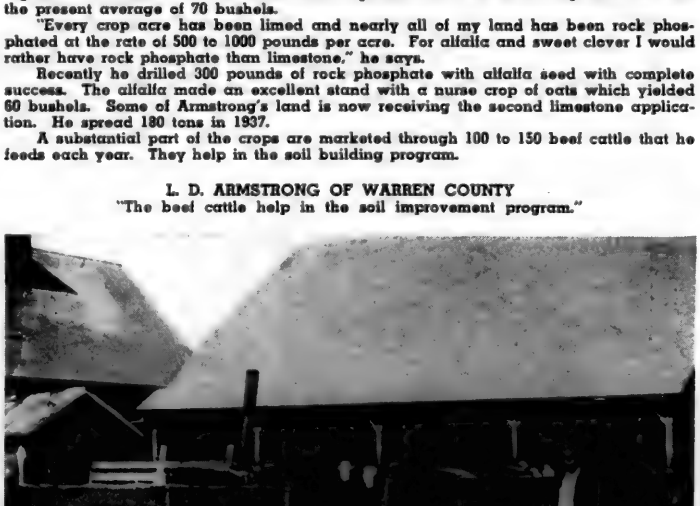
L. D. ARMSTRONG, who farms 325 acres in Warren county, bought a carload of limestone, the first in that part of the country, 15 years ago. While other folks derided him about graveling his farm and mixing soil and stone to make concrete, Armstrong went ahead with his soil improvement plan using limestone, rock phosphate and legumes. Idle chatter ceased when his corn yield rose 15 to 20 bushels per acre to near the present average of 70 bushels.

"Every crop acre has been limed and nearly all of my land has been rock phosphated at the rate of 500 to 1000 pounds per acre. For alfalfa and sweet clover I would rather have rock phosphate than limestone," he says.

Recently he drilled 300 pounds of rock phosphate with alfalfa seed with complete success. The alfalfa made an excellent stand with a nurse crop of oats which yielded 60 bushels. Some of Armstrong's land is now receiving the second limestone application. He spread 180 tons in 1937.

A substantial part of the crops are marketed through 100 to 150 beef cattle that he feeds each year. They help in the soil building program.

L. D. ARMSTRONG OF WARREN COUNTY
"The beef cattle help in the soil improvement program."



Members of the Pure Milk Association, effective May 6, are to receive approximately $1.74 per 100 lbs. for milk testing 3.5% butterfat F.O.B. country plants. This compares with $2.05 for cwt. for milk in April. The new base price is 53c over condensery price. Surplus will be 10c under condensery.

Rural Youth Day at the Producers' Creamery of Champaign was held Wednesday, May 18, 1938. Piatt County was represented by a group of sixteen, Shelby County five.

The program for the day began with a tour of the creamery. The young people witnessed receiving the cream, testing, pasteurizing, churning, cooling, refrigeration, and putting up Prairie Farms butter in the print room ready for the consumer.

"Let's Go!" Say Grain Men

Endorse Program At Illinois Grain Corporation Meeting, Bloomington.

NEARLY 300 farmers' grain elevator officials, directors, managers, and patrons meeting with Illinois Grain Corporation, IAA and County Farm Bureau representatives in Bloomington, May 23, voted almost unanimously to go forward in marketing grain under the program as finally adopted. The meeting was marked by enthusiasm and determination to start handling grain at the earliest possible date.

All that is necessary to initiate the marketing of grain under the name Illinois Grain Corporation is for member elevators to complete the subscription of capital stock which the IAA and County Farm Bureaus have agreed to match dollar for dollar up to $50,000.

Representatives of a large number of elevators and County Farm Bureaus stepped forward at the close of the meeting, signed contracts and paid or pledged cash subscriptions. As we go to press the response of elevators has been such that the corporation anticipates no difficulty in reaching its goal of $100,000 paid in capital, all furnished by farmers — through their organizations.

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THE HONNALD HOME
"The shrubs and border Mrs. Honnald designed herself."



THE YARD A BEAUTIFUL OUTDOOR ROOM
"Roses are the flowers I like best for the house."

nald says. A rabbit hops and nibbles unafraidly in and out from the bushes.

"But I do other things," Mrs. Honnald insists. "My hook rugs have been used as demonstrations at the Home Bureau meetings. They are my pleasure in the winter time."

One rug, made of her daughters old dresses, was a flower pattern. The border Mrs. Honnald designed herself. If she isn't designing plans for the flowers she is making designs in rugs!

Mrs. Honnald does all the edging, digging, weeding and planting herself. Mr. Honnald declares she won't even allow him to set a plant lest he put it in the ground up side down.

For suggestions to a beginner in flower raising, she offers only one.

"You have to love them. Then your back won't ache. They will repay all that you give them."

I carried the fragrance of those flowers eighty miles home, and the memory will remain of a pleasant afternoon and a gracious personality all the rest of my life. No wonder Home Bureau members plan to have their meetings at Mrs. Honnald's home in the summer time.

NOTICE
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given in connection with the annual meeting of the Ogle County Farm Bureau, to be held during the month of June, 1938, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of said County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

(Sgd) Paul E. Mathias,
Corporate Secretary.
Dated May 16, 1938

Limestone and Phosphate Pay Here

L. D. ARMSTRONG, who farms 325 acres in Warren county, bought a carload of limestone, the first in that part of the country, 15 years ago. While other folks derided him about graveling his farm and mixing soil and stone to make concrete, Armstrong went ahead with his soil improvement plan using limestone, rock phosphate and legumes. Idle chatter ceased when his corn yield rose 15 to 20 bushels per acre to near the present average of 70 bushels.

"Every crop acre has been limed and nearly all of my land has been rock phosphated at the rate of 500 to 1000 pounds per acre. For alfalfa and sweet clover I would rather have rock phosphate than limestone," he says.

Recently he drilled 300 pounds of rock phosphate with alfalfa seed with complete success. The alfalfa made an excellent stand with a nurse crop of oats which yielded 60 bushels. Some of Armstrong's land is now receiving the second limestone application. He spread 180 tons in 1937.

A substantial part of the crops are marketed through 100 to 150 beef cattle that he feeds each year. They help in the soil building program.

L. D. ARMSTRONG OF WARREN COUNTY
"The beef cattle help in the soil improvement program."



Members of the Pure Milk Association, effective May 6, are to receive approximately $1.74 per 100 lbs. for milk testing 3.5% butterfat F.O.B. country plants. This compares with $2.05 for cwt. for milk in April. The new base price is 53c over condensery price. Surplus will be 10c under condensery.

Rural Youth Day at the Producers' Creamery of Champaign was held Wednesday, May 18, 1938. Piatt County was represented by a group of sixteen, Shelby County five.

The program for the day began with a tour of the creamery. The young people witnessed receiving the cream, testing, pasteurizing, churning, cooling, refrigeration, and putting up Prairie Farms butter in the print room ready for the consumer.

"Let's Go!" Say Grain Men

Endorse Program At Illinois Grain Corporation Meeting, Bloomington.

NEARLY 300 farmers' grain elevator officials, directors, managers, and patrons meeting with Illinois Grain Corporation, IAA and County Farm Bureau representatives in Bloomington, May 23, voted almost unanimously to go forward in marketing grain under the program as finally adopted. The meeting was marked by enthusiasm and determination to start handling grain at the earliest possible date.

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By LOUIS D. HALL

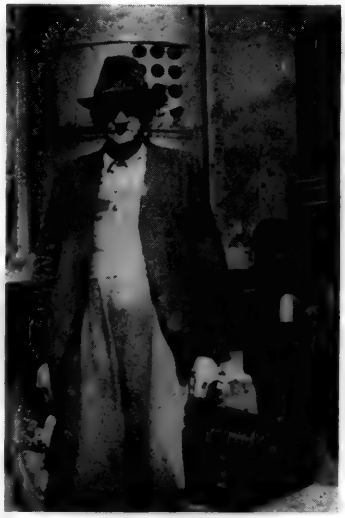
EVERYONE who listens in on Chicago market livestock broadcasts has heard the Dwight Shipping Association mentioned many times; for example Jim Clarke on the air for Chicago Producers, saying "Top on vealers was nine-fifty paid for select calves such as those we had today from the Dwight Shipping Association."

So you wonder who or what is back of this Dwight cooperative anyway, especially in these days when such local livestock marketing groups are pretty much out of the picture. And when you find out that this particular unit has forwarded livestock to Chicago every week without a miss for over eighteen years — brother, that is more than 940 consecutive weeks now — your curiosity mounts.

The folks around Dwight — Grundy and Livingston County farmers who make up this noteworthy marketing organization — will tell you there are two good reasons why they have stuck together. One is, they like "Hans" Hansen, the manager, for his careful, competent and courteous way of running the business. Another is that everyone likes Jim Neville, the truckman who picks up the animals at their farms and hauls them in to the Chicago Yards. Jim, in turn, gives due credit to his two faithful drivers, the Seaman brothers — John, who handles the big International "Semi" between Dwight and Chicago; and Dan, whose job is assembling the stock from the farms to the loading point. Watching these four cooperators at work on any Tuesday, busily locating, assembling, marking, billing and loading out their weekly consignment of cattle, calves, hogs and sheep to the Chicago Producers, is a striking object lesson in honest, capable, efficient and friendly service.

But that is only the beginning. So solicitous is Manager Hansen for the interests of his members that he personally accompanies each weekly shipment to market and sees to every detail of delivery and handling until the last calf or pig is sold and driven over the scales. Han's reputation among the yardmen and buyers for his conscientious conduct of all his operations and for the dependable grades of animals he consigns, is regularly reflected in the premium prices which his shipments command.

One of the Dwight Association's distinctions is that of never having a



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mixup among animals handled for different members — another result of extreme care in marking each shipper's stock by Hans himself with a pair of Chicago Producers special clipping shears. Likewise, the losses due to cripples or bruises in transit are kept down practically to the irreducible minimum.

A long story could be written about the benefits the Dwight Association brings to its members, both in the way of sales, saving and service. For example, there is the recent case of a cow for which one of the members had been offered $35 by a local buyer, and which sold for more than $63 net when shipped through the Association. The farm pick-up charge of 5 cents per hundredweight and the regularity and dependability of the weekly shipping service have been important factors, too, in making the Association a success.

Two of the wheel horses who deserve honorable mention in connection with the original organization and the continued activity of the Association are President Fred Zabel and Secretary William Hoffman. Both these men are successful feeders in the community. They have given unselfishly of their time and support throughout the years since the organization was launched. To their spirit of cooperation, together with the faithful service of the men who have carried on the actual work from week to week, goes the credit for making the Dwight Shipping Association an outstanding example among those that have survived the changing conditions of recent years.

Fruit Growers Hold Annual Meeting

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange was held in the Exchange Building at Carbondale on Thursday, May 12. The meeting was well attended by the membership and guests of the Exchange.

The morning session was devoted to regular business consisting of an address by President Talmage Defrees, presentation of the financial report, Field Secretary's report by Logan Colp, and the Manager's report by H. W. Day.

R. W. Blackburn, Secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation of Chicago was the principal speaker of the afternoon. He addressed the group on "Fundamentals of Cooperation." S. C. Chandler of the Natural History Survey gave a brief report on general insect conditions throughout the state. Officers elected for the ensuing year are: Talmage Defrees, Smithboro, president; R. B. Endicott, Villa Ridge, vice-president; Logan Colp, Carterville, secretary-treasurer. Directors elected for a term of three years are: Chester Boland, Paris; Harry Fulkerson, Grafton; Professor J. W. Lloyd, Urbana; Joe B. Hale, Salem; Fred Bierer, Jr., Murphysboro. Other directors whose terms have not expired are: W. L. Cope, Salem; John Gage, Mt. Vernon; Nelson Cummins, Dix; Floyd Anderson, Anna; L. L. Anderson, Summer Hill; Arthur Foreman, Pittsfield; and Alfred Kinsey, Centralia.

Soils become acid because the lime is used by crops and carried away in drainage water.

Farm Adviser Glenn Smith of Pope-Hardin Farm Bureau says 217 farmers applied 10,000 tons of limestone during 1937 in the two counties. The average application was 40 tons per farm.

An amount of calcium equivalent to 208 lbs. of limestone is removed from an acre of soil over a period of four years when average yields are obtained in a four-year rotation of corn, oats, wheat and clover.

"Corn ground is an ideal place to apply limestone, either before or after planting and before the corn is high enough to interfere with spreading," says S. M. Linsley, U. of I. Soils Extension specialist. "Limestone applied at this time has the advantage of a longer time to act before clover is seeded, and the cultivation of the corn mixes it thoroughly with the soil."



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GOOD FOR SOWS AND SOILS

Purebred Poland Chinas making the most of alfalfa that was sown last August on Dale Nelson's Peoria county farm. The photo was taken April 18. "This is one of the best fall stands we have," says Farm Adviser Whisenand.

EDGAR COUNTY RURAL YOUTH IN ACTION

You can't see the wheels turning in the two young craniums but Farm Adviser L. E. McKinzie, left, is visibly stirred by the proceedings.



"HANNA" — DISCOVERED BY TEST

Tester Frank Schultze of the St. Clair-Monroe-Randolph Dairy Herd Improvement Association found that this grade Holstein produced 9383 pounds of milk, 296.8 pounds of fat in 120 days. In four months she produced more milk and fat than the average Illinois cow can make in a year. Hanna is owned by Raymond Wittenborn, Randolph county. Prize picture.

FARM BUREAU

$1 Paid for clear, close up, natural, unusual pictures that tell a story preferred. En

RAYMOND MARKER

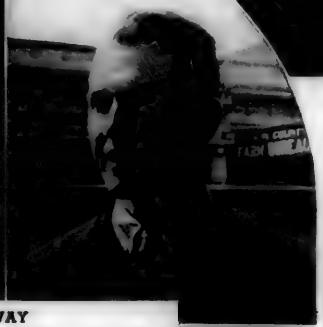
New county organization director in Mason county is a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Marker, Bath. He started work May 9. Ray was president of the Mason county Rural Youth group.



FARMER'S PAY WILL BE

Discussing probable compliance of crop allotments are, left to right: Lloyd G. Farm Bureau president, Earl C. Smith, Thomas, chairman of the county agricul indicate that many will observe corn



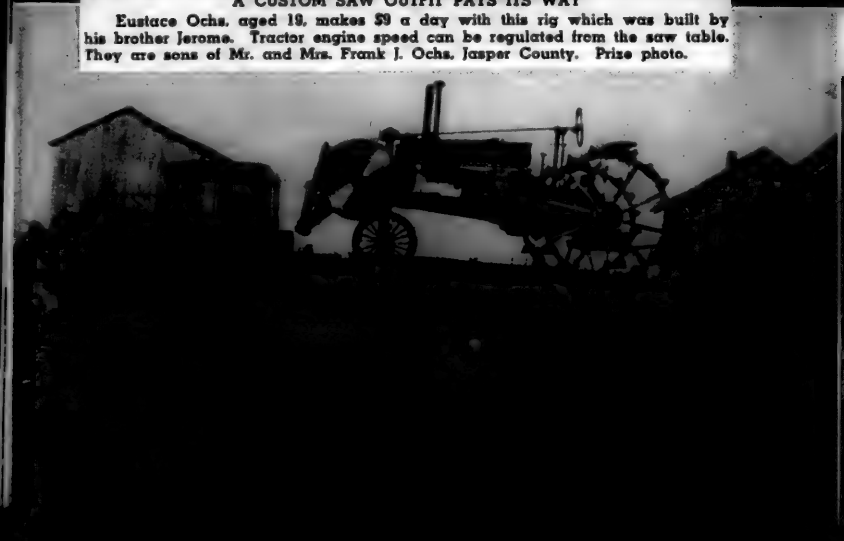


OLDEST FARM BUREAU BOOSTER?

Joseph Keiffer signs a Wabash County Farm Bureau membership as George C. Ewald, looks on. Booster Ewald who is 87, is a charter member.

A CUSTOM SAW OUTFIT PAYS ITS WAY

Eustace Ochs, aged 19, makes $9 a day with this rig which was built by his brother Jerome. Tractor engine speed can be regulated from the saw table. They are sons of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Ochs, Jasper County. Prize photo.







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Pretty Flavel S
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proudly holds
colt owned by
Spangler. Prize
ter, Beth.





ROLLS HIS OWN POWER

Mares and foals, Teddy and Dolly, owned by Lloyd Lilkemier of Stephenson county, held by Lloyd's hired hand. Many folks say that Dobbin is staging a comeback. A prize photo.



PASTURE WATER SUPPLY

An earth dam thrown across a ravine in this Brown county pasture checks erosion, furnishes water for a herd of Angus. Clouds indicate that the overflow tile near the top of the dam will soon be used.

NEWS IN PICTURES

photos. NO OTHERS ACCEPTED. Action close stamps for return.



RAISED BY THE AAA

McLean county farmers with the 1938 Rodman, farm adviser, Joash Stutsman, president of the IAA, and Floyd C. tural conservation committee. Smiles allotments.

WHITE SQUIRREL

Olney, Richland county, is the only place in the world where white squirrels abound. "Folks have made pets of them and they will eat out of your hand," says Leona Farris who sent in this prize snapshot.

TELLIN' THE WORLD

McHenry county Rural Youths broadcast their activities on WROK, Rockford, April 6. In the group are: Leta Clark, Francine Perenchio, Margaret DeHaan, Edson Bridges, John Schuet, Wilbur Kuecker, and Lyle Gibon.





TREATMENT FOR GREEN POSTS

A simple outfit for low-cost zinc chloride treatment developed at the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis. It's made of a rough rack and old inner tubes.

BEAUTIES

Pretty Flavel Spangler, office secretary of the Lee County Farm Bureau, proudly holds Wanda, 10-month-old colt owned by her father, Charles E. Spangler. Prize photo by Flavel's sister, Beth.







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Purebred Poland Chinas making the most of alfalfa that was sown last August on Dale Nelson's Peoria county farm. The photo was taken April 18. "This is one of the best fall stands we have," says Farm Adviser Whisenand.



"HANNA" — DISCOVERED BY TEST

Tester Frank Schultze of the St. Clair-Monroe-Randolph Dairy Herd Improvement Association found that this grade Holstein produced 9383 pounds of milk, 296.8 pounds of fat in 120 days. In four months she produced more milk and fat than the average Illinois cow can make in a year. Hanna is owned by Raymond Wittenborn, Randolph county. Prize picture.



Mares an
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Many folks
prize photo.

FARM BUREAU

$1 Paid for clear, close up, natural, unusual pictures that tell a story preferred. En

NEWS I

photos. NO O
close stamps fo

RAYMOND MARKER

New county organization director in Mason county is a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Marker, Bath. He started work May 9. Ray was president of the Mason county Rural Youth group.



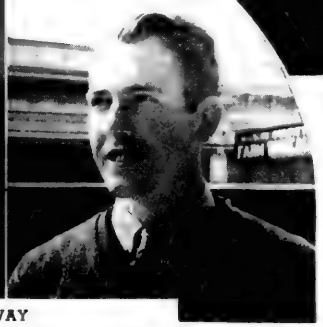


RAISED BY TH
McLean county
Rodman, farm a
president of the
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allotments.

EDGAR COUNTY RURAL YOUTH IN ACTION

You can't see the wheels turning in the two young craniums but Farm Adviser L. E. McKinzie, left, is visibly stirred by the proceedings.





FARMER'S PAY WILL BE

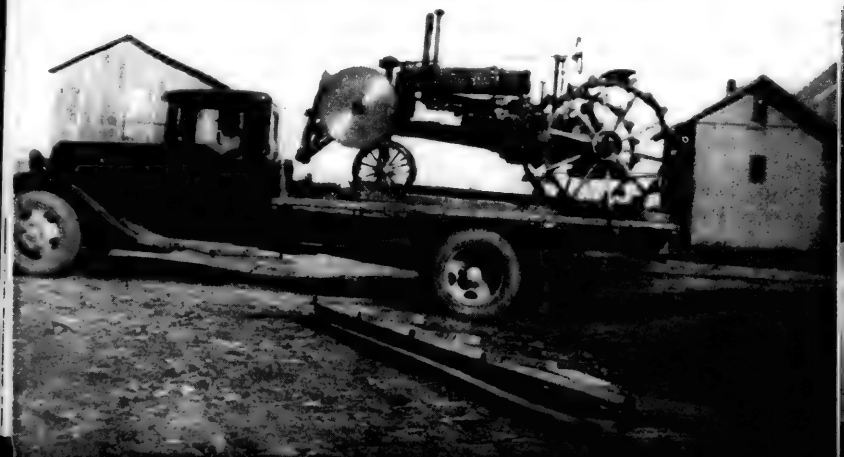
Discussing probable compliance of crop allotments are, left to right: Lloyd G. Farm Bureau president, Earl C. Smith, Thomas, chairman of the county agricul indicate that many will observe corn

OLDEST FARM BUREAU BOOSTER?

Joseph Keiffer signs a Wabash County Farm Bureau membership as George C. Ewald, looks on. Booster Ewald who is 87, is a charter member.

A CUSTOM SAW OUTFIT PAYS ITS WAY

Eustace Ochs, aged 19, makes $9 a day with this rig which was built by his brother Jerome. Tractor engine speed can be regulated from the saw table. They are sons of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Ochs, Jasper County. Prize photo.







; Pretty Flavel S
tary of the Lee
proudly holds
colt owned by
Spangler. Prize
ter, Beth.



ROLLS HIS OWN POWER

Mares and foals, Teddy and Dolly, owned by Lloyd Lilkemier of Stephenson county, held by Lloyd's hired hand. Many folks say that Dobbin is staging a comeback. A prize photo.



PASTURE WATER SUPPLY

An earth dam thrown across a ravine in this Brown county pasture checks erosion, furnishes water for a herd of Angus. Clouds indicate that the overflow tile near the top of the dam will soon be used.

NEWS IN PICTURES

photos. NO OTHERS ACCEPTED. Action close stamps for return.



RAISED BY THE AAA

McLean county farmers with the 1938 Rodman, farm adviser, Joash Stutzman, president of the IAA, and Floyd C. tural conservation committee. Smiles allotments.

WHITE SQUIRREL

Olney, Richland county, is the only place in the world where white squirrels abound. "Folks have made pets of them and they will eat out of your hand," says Leona Farris who sent in this prize snapshot.

TELLIN' THE WORLD

McHenry county Rural Youths broadcast their activities on WROK, Rockford, April 6. In the group are: Leta Clark, Francine Perenchio, Margaret DeHaan, Edson Bridges, John Schuet, Wilbur Kuecker, and Lyle Giben.





TREATMENT FOR GREEN POSTS

A simple outfit for low-cost zinc chloride treatment developed at the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis. It's made of a rough rack and old inner tubes.

BEAUTIES

Pretty Flavel Spangler, office secretary of the Lee County Farm Bureau, proudly holds Wanda, 10-month-old colt owned by her father, Charles E. Spangler. Prize photo by Flavel's sister, Beth.





"NOW I'VE GOT T

"They'll have money



LOW COST GUARANTEED RATES

Per $1000 Of Insurance

WHOLE LIFE PARTICIPATING

Age	Quarterly	Semi-Annual	Annual
25	$4.12	$ 8.08	$15.54
30	4.70	9.23	17.75
35	5.47	10.73	20.63
40	6.48	12.72	24.46
45	7.90	15.50	29.81
50	9.95	19.52	37.54

YES SIR! I've got things fixed. Sally and the children are going to have a home paid for and money besides, no matter what happens. My Country Life policy takes care of that. I feel good all over about it. That's why I'm telling you.

"The mortgage on this farm got to bothering me one night. What if I suddenly passed on, I thought? Stranger things than that have happened around here. I got to thinking, what would Sally and the kids do without me. Of course, there's always the relatives. But that's a makeshift arrangement, not fair to them nor to my family. I thought of all these things and a lot more.

"Well, to make a long story short, Ben Brown, the Country Life agent, came along next day. He showed me how I could take out a policy to cover the mortgage and leave some cash besides. By paying a small sum down, I put the policy into force immediately. Sounds almost like magic. Don't know of any other way you can create an estate at once, start a saving account, guarantee a home free of debt and cash besides to your dependents, build up a fund for retirement income, improve your credit at the bank, and put your worries at rest."

YOU CAN GET FIXED TOO!

Temporary or permanent mortgage protection is only one of th many uses of life insurance. Country Life has a standard polic to fit every need. A Country Life agent will be glad to study yo problem and help you without obligation. You will find him friend and considerate, one you can trust. Country Life is a legal reser mutual, cooperative in principle, unsurpassed in strength, secur low mortality and low cost.

Because Country Life policyholders are better than aver risks, (statistics show farmers live on the average 5 to 6 y longer than city people) the company has made life insur history in growth, low mortality, low overhead expense an cost.

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO

America's True Co-operative Life Insurance Company

OT THINGS FIXED!"...

money and a home . . . no matter what!"

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the bank, and put

TOO!

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ll be glad to study your
You will find him friendly
try life is a legal reserve
ssed in strength, security,

are better than average
the average 5 to 6 years
has made life insurance
overhead expense and low

MPANY
ance Company



MAIL THE COUPON *Get the Rates at your Age*

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO., 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago
Please send me without obligation life insurance rates at my age on the policy (or policies) checked herewith:

Ordinary Life ☐ Endowm't at 65 ☐ 20 Pay Life ☐
20 Yr. Endowm't ☐ Term to Age 65 ☐ 30 Yr. Endow't ☐

My Present Age is .....

Name .....

Address ..... **County** .....

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ABSOLUTELY UNIFORM 99.99% PURE ZINC CRACKPROOF

It's The Tried-And-Proved Electrical Fence Coating

Buy Bethanized Fence from a Member Elevator



It's the protective zinc coating that determines real fence value — for when the coating wears through, weather and rust quickly finish the job.

THE PROTECTIVE COATING ON BETHANIZED FENCE IS AS NEARLY PERFECT AS MODERN SCIENCE CAN DEVISE.

HERE ARE THE REASONS:

The Bethanized coating literally "grows" on the wire. It is put on by an electric current which deposits zinc — atom by atom — as the wire passes through a solution. Zinc particles, drawn by this steady current, are fastened tightly on all parts of the wire in equal number — making a perfectly uniform coating.

HERE ARE THE RESULTS:

1. NO THIN SPOTS TO GIVE RUST A START — There is not the slightest variation in the thickness of the Bethanized coating. All parts of the wire are protected by a smooth, rugged armor.

2. PROTECTED BY 99.99-PER-CENT-PURE ZINC — Tests have shown that it is impurities in a zinc coating that cause early weathering away. There are practically no impurities in a Bethanized coating, because the electricity deposits only pure zinc. A Bethanized coating is 99.99-per-cent-pure zinc, right down to the steel.

3. CRACK PROOF — The Bethanized coating is not weakened in any way when the wire is woven into fence. Crimping, twisting, bending can't faze it.

Though it embodies the latest features in fence coatings, Bethanized Fence has been tried-and-proved for two years in all conditions of weather. It is dependable.

All Bethanized Fence is woven of copper-bearing wire—a second line of defense at no extra cost.

Following are a few of our dealers . . . . ask your farmers elevator about Bethanized fence.

Farmers Cooperative Co. of Colfax, Colfax
Farmers Grain Company, Gibson City
Cazenovia Cooperative Company, Cazenovia
Farmers Elevator Company, Chapin
Lee County Grain Association, Amboy
Scarboro Elevator Company, Scarboro
Greenville Equity Exchange, Greenville
Keyesport Cooperative Equity Exchange, Keyesport
Savoy Grain & Coal Company, Savoy
Farmers Grain Company of Dorans, Dorans
Alhambra Grain & Feed Company, Alhambra
Montgomery Coop. Grain & Supply Co., Butler
Summerfield Farmers Coop. Grain Company, Summerfield
Rushville Farmers Grain & Livestock Co., Rushville
Lane Cooperative Grain Company, Lane
Ferrin Cooperative Equity Exchange, Inc., Carlyle
Newark Farmers Grain Company, Newark
Millbrook Farmers Elevator Company, Millbrook
Vermilion County Livestock Marketing Ass'n.
Godfrey Elevator Company, Godfrey
Good Hope Cooperative Company, Good Hope
Farmers Grain & Coal Company, Aledo
Alta Farmers Cooperative Elevator Co., Alta
Shirley Farmers Grain & Coal Company, Shirley
Williamsfield Farmers Cooperative Association, Inc., Williamsfield
Assumption Cooperative Grain Co., Assumption
Neponset Farmers Grain Elevator Co., Neponset
Putnam Grain Company, Putnam
Thawville Farmers Grain Company, Thawville
Farmers Elevator Company of Sciota, Sciota
Cooperative Grain & Supply Company, Serena
Sterling-Rock Falls Coop. Marketing Ass'n., Sterling
Anchor Grain Company, Anchor
Morgan-Scott Service Company, Jacksonville
Mid-State Supply Company, Peoria

The Farm's The Best

• • •

And Farm and Home Bureaus Help Make It Better, Says This Shelby County Couple



GENEVA FRY
Wants her sons to farm.

THE chap who said that the cities have for generations skimmed our farms of the cream of rural youth didn't know Marion and Geneva Fry of Shelby county. City life has never appealed to them and it never will. In the 11 years since they were married they have achieved a comfortable standard of living that can't be equaled in town.

Like thousands of other young Illinois farmers, Marion Fry rents the land he farms, 130 acres, from his father. All the comforts Marion and his wife and their sons, Eugene, aged 8, and Donald, aged 7, enjoy, they have earned.

Their home is a small white two-story frame house on an 80-acre farm. Unpretentious though it is, it offers opportunities for a heap of living.

Since March 1937, the Frys have had electric power. It pumps the water, washes clothes, lights the house and barn, runs the radio and, in the summer, it cooks meals. Marion says that without the cooperation of a neighbor who bore a fair share of the expense of building the extension from the high line, they couldn't have had these things.

Marion is a cooperator from 'way back. He sold his cream to the Producers Creamery of Champaign every week since it started. He likes the twice-a-week pick-up service and finds that the two small checks each week come in handy. And he knows that the weights and tests are honest.

He believes in organization.

"Every other industry is organized for its own good and farmers must be, too. The Farm Bureau gives the fellows who didn't study scientific farming all the information through the farm adviser."

Marion uses all the Farm Bureau services. His car is insured in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company. He is a Country Life policyholder and buys his fuels and lubricants from the Shelby-Effingham Service Company. All buildings are painted with Soyoil.

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Soil conservation and improved seed have made the Fry farms more productive. Some of the hybrid corn yielded 90 bushels last fall, a record for the farm.

Marion is an ardent conservationist having served on the Ridge township conservation committee since the beginning. He believes that the proper way to get a stand of alfalfa is to sow it in the late summer without a nurse crop and would follow that practice if he were farming for himself.

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THE FRY HOME
"An opportunity for a full life on the farm."



MARION FRY
An 100 per cent Farm Bureau Cooperator.



It's The Tried-And-Proved Electrical Fence Coating



It's the protective zinc coating that determines real fence value — for when the coating wears through, weather and rust quickly finish the job.

THE PROTECTIVE COATING ON BETHANIZED FENCE IS AS NEARLY PERFECT AS MODERN SCIENCE CAN DEVISE.

The Bethanized coating literally "grows" on the wire. It is put on by an electric current which deposits zinc — atom by atom — as the wire passes through a solution. Zinc particles, drawn by this steady current, are fastened tightly on all parts of the wire in equal number — making a perfectly uniform coating.

1. NO THIN SPOTS TO GIVE RUST A START — There is not the slightest variation in the thickness of the Bethanized coating. All parts of the wire are protected by a smooth, rugged armor.

2. PROTECTED BY 99.99-PER-CENT-PURE ZINC — Tests have shown that it is impurities in a zinc coating that cause early weathering away. There are practically no impurities in a Bethanized coating, because the electricity deposits only pure zinc. A Bethanized coating is 99.99-per-cent-pure zinc, right down to the steel.

3. CRACK PROOF — The Bethanized coating is not weakened in any way when the wire is woven into fence. Crimping, twisting, bending can't faze it.

Though it embodies the latest features in fence coatings, Bethanized Fence has been tried-and-proved for two years in all conditions of weather. It is dependable.

All Bethanized Fence is woven of copper-bearing wire—a second line of defense at no extra cost.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

606 S. DEARBORN . . . . . CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Following are a few of our dealers . . . . ask your farmers elevator about Bethanized fence.

Farmers Cooperative Co. of Colfax, Colfax
Farmers Grain Company, Gibson City
Cazenovia Cooperative Company, Cazenovia
Farmers Elevator Company, Chapin
Lee County Grain Association, Amboy
Scarboro Elevator Company, Scarboro
Greenville Equity Exchange, Greenville
Kevesport Cooperative Equity Exchange, Kevesport
Savoy Grain & Coal Company, Savoy
Farmers Grain Company of Dorans, Dorans
Alhambra Grain & Feed Company, Alhambra
Montgomery Coop. Grain & Supply Co., Butler
Summerfield Farmers Coop. Grain Company, Summerfield
Basalt Farmers Grain & Livestock Co., Basalt
Lane Cooperative Grain Company, Lane
Ferris Cooperative Equity Exchange, Inc., Carlyle
Newark Farmers Grain Company, Newark
Millbrook Farmers Elevator Company, Millbrook
Vermilion County Livestock Marketing Ass'n.
Godfrey Elevator Company, Godfrey
Good Hope Cooperative Company, Good Hope
Farmers Grain & Coal Company, Aledo
Alta Farmers Cooperative Elevator Co., Alta
Shirley Farmers Grain & Coal Company, Shirley
Williamsfield Farmers Cooperative Association Inc., Williamsfield
Assumption Cooperative Grain Co., Assumption
Neponset Farmers Grain Elevator Co., Neponset
Putnam Grain Company, Putnam
Thawville Farmers Grain Company, Thawville
Farmers Elevator Company of Sciota, Sciota
Cooperative Grain & Supply Company, Serena
Sterling-Rock Falls Coop. Marketing Ass'n., Sterling
Anchor Grain Company, Anchor
Morgan-Scott Service Company, Jacksonville
Mid State Supply Company, Peoria

The Farm's The Best

• • •

And Farm and Home Bureaus Help Make It Better, Says This Shelby County Couple



GENEVA FRY
Wants her sons to farm.

THE chap who said that the cities have for generations skimmed our farms of the cream of rural youth didn't know Marion and Geneva Fry of Shelby county. City life has never appealed to them and it never will. In the 11 years since they were married they have achieved a comfortable standard of living that can't be equaled in town.

Like thousands of other young Illinois farmers, Marion Fry rents the land he farms, 130 acres, from his father. All the comforts Marion and his wife and their sons, Eugene, aged 8, and Donald, aged 7, enjoy, they have earned.

Their home is a small white two-story frame house on an 80-acre farm. Unpretentious though it is, it offers opportunities for a heap of living.

Since March 1937, the Frys have had electric power. It pumps the water, washes clothes, lights the house and barn, runs the radio and, in the summer, it cooks meals. Marion says that without the cooperation of a neighbor who bore a fair share of the expense of building the extension from the high line, they couldn't have had these things.

Marion is a cooperator from way back. He sold his cream to the Producers Creamery of Champaign every week since it started. He likes the twice-a-week pick-up service and finds that the two small checks each week come in handy. And he knows that the weights and tests are honest.

He believes in organization

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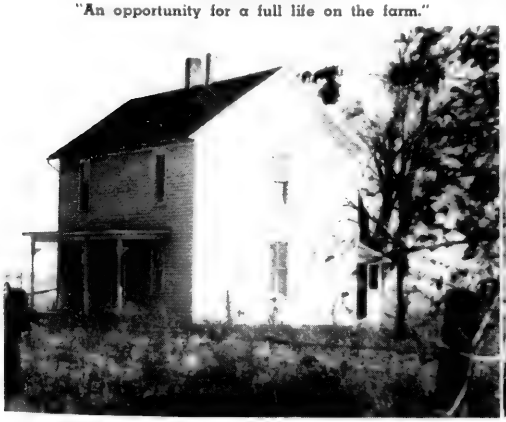
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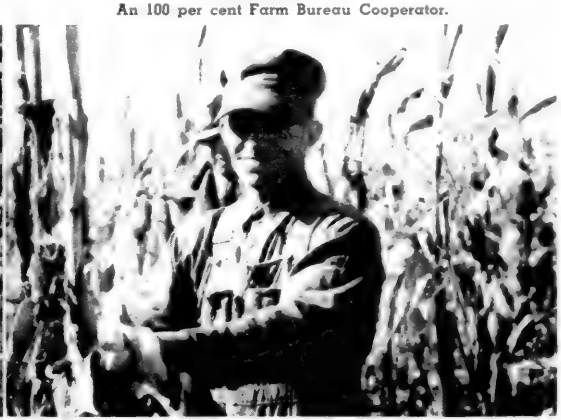
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Thirty-six young farmers from eight counties probed deeply into livestock marketing problems under the able tutelage of Henry Parke, president of the Chicago Producers Commission Association, Dave Swanson, Producers manager and Sam Russell, livestock marketing director of the IAA, during a tour of the Union Stock Yards, April 27.



RADIO SPEAKERS

Genevieve Bowyer, Betty Mitchell and Edgar Sterns broadcast via WEBQ, Harrisburg, April 6. Farm Adviser Dee Small is shown with them. They hail from Williamson county.





YOUTH LOOKS 'EM OVER

Above: 21 farm boys judge livestock at the Peoria yards, April 19. Four counties were represented. Left: At the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, 70 students from 14 counties perch at vantage points to make their placings in a judging contest.



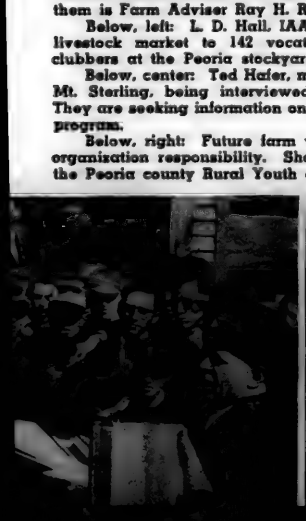
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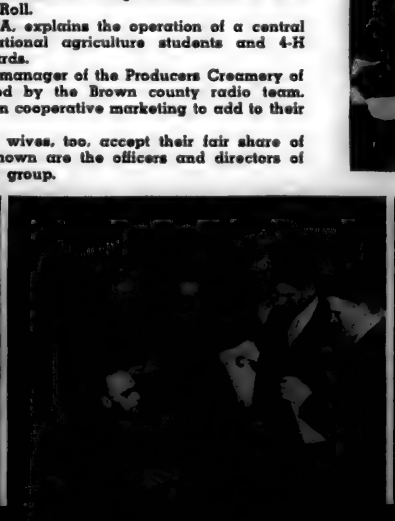
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Below, right: Future farm wives, too, accept their fair share of organization responsibility. Shown are the officers and directors of the Peoria county Rural Youth group.







Speaking of Hobbies —

You Should See the Zoo on Farm Bureau Member Mathers' Mason County Farm

IF you should stop at Dr. M. B. Mathers' Mason county farm someday and see a bear — don't try to pretend you haven't seen anything out of the ordinary. You will have seen a bear all right! In fact you will have seen two bears. And if it's a year or two from now before you pay your visit you will have seen a couple of bears and a cub or two thus making you feel like a modern Goldi-locks.

And if you should try to rationalize the bears by muttering, "I just *knew* I shouldn'ta taken that extra cup of coffee last night," . . . . forget it, because what you might say when you spied the doctor's newest pet, Josephine, simply wouldn't do to print.

Josephine was given Dr. Mathers early this spring. Her waist line was fit to draw the envy of many a matronly maiden because Josie had been fasting all winter. The folks who owned her were worried by her non-desire for food. That's why they brought her to the animal-loving veterinarian.

After she had laid around the Mathers' basement for a week or two looking like a piece of weathered stove wood, the doctor pried her mouth open and stuffed a handful of hamburger in it. As the weather settled and grew warm, Josephine unlimbered her many joints and barked like a dog for her minced steak.

You see, Josie is an alligator and as such she hibernates in cold weather.

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Trouble arose, however, when Papa glimpsed a camera pointed in his direction. Curious as a two-year-old child he approached, straight, flat muzzle extended, tongue ready to taste the lens.

The pair were born in a semi-wild state on a Wyoming game preserve. Under the kindly doctor's care they have become tame enough to be turned against the usual corn belt pasture fence although they stride about on stilt-like legs as long as the fence is tall.

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As the camera came in view two buffalo cows executed a neat end-run around a brush pile. With a deep-throated "C'm boss" or two from doctor they lowered their heads (as the camera person edged toward the fence) and nervously pretended to resume their grazing while the even more nervous photog tremblingly clicked his shutter.

"They get used to a voice. Clothing fools them but they will always quiet down at the sound of a familiar voice. All animals are the same," Dr. Mathers pointed out.

Most intelligent and mischievous of the pets are Jerry and his mate, a pair of monkeys. Most of the year they are kept indoors. It is only in fair weather when the temperature is above 80 and there is little wind blowing that they are allowed to play in their outdoor cage.

"Monkeys seem smart enough to talk. But they have no palate, zoologists say, and therefore can't form words. They do their share of chattering, though. And that young male there at the cellar window is wise enough to undo the latch once in a while and let himself out," the doctor said.

Prettiest of the lot are the English fallow deer. About as tall as a Shetland pony, they move silently about their paddock on slender cream-colored legs. Although tame, they are timid. Their body color is a creamy brown mottled with white spots.

A peacock is the gaudiest creature on the Mathers' farm. He and his mate came from Colorado Springs.

Other fowls are wild Canadian geese and a variety of wild ducks. They have a pond of their own south of the barn.

Fur-bearers on the farm include several specimens of rare, black raccoons, red foxes, and skunks. Dr. Mathers has enjoyed singular success in breeding and

(Continued on page 28)



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MORE MONEY FOR FA

GRAIN

Frank Haines, an officer in J. H. Dole & Co., grain commission merchants at Chicago for many years, has been employed as manager of Illinois Grain Corporation. Haines has been in the grain commission business in Chicago for more than 25 years, has held a membership in the Chicago Board of Trade since 1912. Mr. Haines is middle-aged and resides with his wife, son and daughter in Evanston.

Frank Anderson, floor man for the Farmers National Grain Corporation for many years, also has been employed by Illinois Grain Corporation, President Arthur E. Burwash announced. Mr. Anderson, one of the oldest floor men at the Chicago grain exchange in point of service, is well known to elevator managers and officials throughout Illinois.

Women Manage Elevators

And now women are demonstrating that they can manage grain elevators as well as homes and husbands. Anna M. Shields is the manager of the Shields Cooperative Elevator Company at Benson. Mrs. Shields operated as an individually owned company before assisting in reorganizing as a co-op.

Mrs. Elsie B. Hecken, wife of Henry B. Hecken, genial manager at Gibson City, manages the Guthrie Farmers Elevator Company, four or five miles away. Mr. and Mrs. Hecken have operated these two cooperatives for several years.

LIVESTOCK

Says Hans Heit Douglas County —

"I support cooperative livestock marketing because I feel that our firm works for my interest and tries to obtain the best price possible for my stock. When other firms sell hogs to packers without a price, merely at the price that our cooperatives, the Producers receive, I feel that the Producers sell lots of hogs for which the other fellow collects the commission. People selling to other firms have told me the above."

Proud of Our Co-ops

My reason for selling my livestock through the Producers is because it is our own set-up and that I know that I am dealing with my own people the whole way through and that I am guaranteed 100% satisfaction. I am really proud of our wonderful cooperatives.

I think we will be able to get more of the farmers livestock when they get better acquainted with the facts. They are being misled by dishonest stock traders. The way to get more business is to get some truckman that does not deal in livestock for his individual profit.

We spent several years in Williamson County trying to get a trucker that did not deal or buy and sell stock. Finally about two months ago we got such a man and a good honest one. He agreed and we put one of our producers' signs on his truck. So we are getting a lot more business.

A. M. Spitznass, Williamson county.

CREAM

When Hancock county doubled its volume of cream between March 1 and April 30, the Producers Creamery of Mt. Sterling celebrated. More than 275 patrons and their families attended the party at Mallard Hall, May 6, where Madam Oleomargarine was tried and sentenced to die.

The trial was enacted by members of the Mallard Community Club. Their lines were written by Rollo Ash, Producers fieldman, and others.

Cream volume in Hancock county swelled from 6800 pounds of fat in February to 11,275 in March and to 14,400 pounds in April. The May goal is 20,000 pounds. Other county teams in the Mt. Sterling district are striving to equal Hancock's record. Meanwhile, equipment at the plant is being taxed to handle the increase.

Manager Ted Hafer reports the volume during the first week in May was 2,000 pounds more than the first week in April.

"Here is a record of which we are proud. The five Gregory brothers — Aaron, George, Arthur, Irvin and Owen — are all Wayne county farmers. Each one sends his cream regularly to the Producers Creamery of Olney. They like the cooperative plan and are for it 100 per cent," says C. W. Simpson, PCO manager.

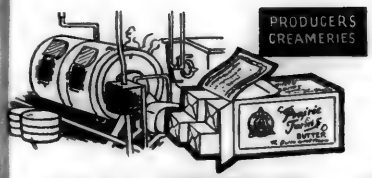
April volume of cream coming to the Producers Creamery of Olney from Richland county was up 26 per cent over the same month a year ago. Second highest percentages of gain were reported in Wabash and Edwards counties.

MILK

Three thousand people passed through the Producers Cooperative Dairy at Quincy during their recent open house, reports Mrs. Laura Johnston, manager. The plant has been entirely modernized and remodeled, and several thousand dollars worth of new equipment installed.

A special meeting of the 23 member cooperatives of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association will be held Friday, June 3 in the offices of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Three new directors will be elected, namely, H. W. Mainland, Rockford; O. H. Ryan, LaSalle-Peru and D. H. Radford, Kewanee. Mr. Mainland will replace W. E. Sawdey and Mr. Ryan will replace Alex McPhedran.

Milk price reductions have been made to members of the Pure Milk Association, Peoria Milk Producers Association, Sanitary Milk Producers Association, McLean County Milk Producers Association, Danville Producers Dairy and Decatur Milk Association, during the past month upon prices received for milk going into bottles. On several of these markets the reduction has come about through the decline in the price of condensed milk upon which the





FARM PRODUCTS *The Co-operative Way*

Class I prices are based. Retail prices were reduced only in Chicago and St. Louis.

Milk production in St. Louis area was 16% lower than in April 1937 and bottled milk sales 3.9% below April, 1937, according to Fred Shipley, Milk Market Administrator.

Milk prices have declined sharply due to the lowered butter and cheese markets. Producers supplying fluid milk markets, condenseries and cheese factories are all affected. Milk production is somewhat higher than a year ago and retail sales are lower in most of the larger Illinois markets.

The 1923 Filled Milk Act, upheld by the United States Supreme Court recently, prohibits the interstate shipment of filled milk. The largest manufacturer of this product is the Carolene Company of Litchfield, Illinois.

Nearly 20% more milk was evaporated in 1936 than in 1924 according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. A large part of the increased sales of condensed milk are at the expense of bottled sales.

Wisconsin's 1935 Oleo Law, recently upheld in the Court, provides a 15 cent per pound tax on butter substitutes, requires manufacturers to pay a $1000 license, wholesalers $500, and retailers $25.00.

The Illinois Milk Producers' Association recently purchased a film strip talkie machine with a series of programs for the use of members in promoting the sales of bottled milk.

Charles Alexander has been employed as manager of the Jacksonville Producers Dairy. Anderson, formerly an employee of the Quincy Cooperative Dairy is well fitted for his new post.

Archie McPhedran of Oglesby, former President of the LaSalle-Peru Milk Producers, and of the Illinois Milk Producers Association, is recovering from a serious illness which made necessary his resignation from both offices.

Marion Stubblefield, Bloomington, is out and around again after six weeks' confinment due to illness. Mr. Stubblefield is president of the McLean County Milk Producers and a member of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association board of directors.

A meeting of milk producers in Morgan County was recently called by the Farm Bureau to discuss the desirability of organizing a cooperative milk bargaining association of producers in that area.

Retail milk prices in St. Louis were lowered from 14 to 13 cents a quart in April.

I. C. ("Ike") Hochstasser recently has been employed as manager of the Champaign County Milk Producers Association. "Ike" is a graduate of the College of Agriculture and while there specialized in marketing. He has been field representative of the McLean County Milk Producers of Bloomington for several years and prior to that was employed by the St. Louis Milk Market Administrator, Fred Shipley.

FRUIT and VEGETABLE MARKETING



40 YR. OLD PEACH TREE

A peach orchard, given proper care, can be maintained for a long period in Illinois. This Elberta peach tree was planted by John Gage, Texico, Jefferson county in 1898. The tree bore 1½ bu. of fruit in 1937.

Fruit Crop Prospects

Prospects for the production of tree fruits in Illinois have declined in the past 30 days according to Harry Day, Director of the Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Department. The apple crop in Illinois looks as though it will be short due to unfavorable weather during bloom period. This condition appears to be general throughout southern and western Illinois. The Kieffer pear crop, particularly in the Centralia and Alma area is very short, and in many cases there are no pears. The crop that has the best prospect at this time is the peach crop. Peach trees are growing, foliage looks good, and the fruit on the trees is unusually large. The Illinois peach crop will not be large but should approximate that of last year. Frost as late as May 12, injured strawberries that were nearly ready to be harvested.

Severe frost and freezing in competing areas also reduced crop prospects. Reports from Michigan indicate that in the southwest part of the state freezing temperatures on May 11 and 12 completely wiped out strawberries, apples, peaches, pears, and cherries. With this condition Illinois fruits of good quality are expected to command favorable prices.

H. P. Sauer, Jackson county, says that the outlook in his apple orchard is very satisfactory for most varieties, with a promising showing of Winesaps.

William Clapp, Franklin county, says that in most peach orchards less thinning will be required to reduce the crop and improve quality on the trees. The outlook is excellent for a peach crop.

Harry Allen of the Fruit Exchange Supply Company reports that peach growers are becoming much concerned over appearance of Oriental fruit moth in orchards. The severity of infestation seems to vary with the locality. Codling moth also is a serious menace since the crop of apples will be short, which will make control difficult and expensive.

In 1931 Illinois had approximately 3,000,- 000 peach trees of bearing age, according to Logan Colp, secretary of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange. He states also that a recent census indicates that we now have only about 1,035,000 peach trees of bearing age.

Farmers Creamery

(Continued from page 7)

as a creamery. In December, 1932, officials of the McLean County Milk Producers Association staged a drive to inform fat producers that the creamery would soon be ready to serve them.

Since sufficient funds had been borrowed, prospective patrons were not asked to contribute money. Each one was, however, asked to subscribe for a share of preferred stock at $25 a share. Payments on the shares were to be made out of earnings or by a check-off of one cent on each pound of butterfat sold to the creamery. Ever try to buy stock in a privately owned corporation that way?

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(Continued from page 25)

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Rural Safety Topics

By C. M. SEAGRAVES

HEAT, hurry, and haying are hazardous. Considered separately, they are each dangerous items . . . . take them all at once and it's a fright. Yet when the hay-making season is with us, we're sure to have the other two. This explains in part why last year in Illinois, 240 farmers were more or less seriously injured and 7 were killed . . . . all of which makes expensive forage.

A study of the reports indicates that a considerable portion of these mishaps would have been avoided had the following safeguards been taken:

1. **Mowers.** Should be operated by experienced hands, using a gentle, well-seasoned team. Adjustments should be made only when the cutter bar is up and the machine is out of gear. Team should never be left unattended unless tied. Children should be kept entirely away from the hay field.

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(Continued from page 7)

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News and VIEWS

Miss Audra Swift and Frank F. Gingrich, director of young people's activities with the IAA, were married at the Tabernacle Christian Church, Franklin, Indiana, Saturday, May 21. Mrs. Gingrich recently resigned her position as recreational director of the Indiana Farm Bureau. The couple will be at home early in June at 1116 W. Washington Blvd., Oak Park.

Stores in the Olney district now receive their supplies of Prairie Farms butter directly from cream truck salesmen. Service was improved and expenses reduced when the butter sales truck was retired.

A rock phosphate company serving Illinois farmers reports that shipments during the first 3 months of 1938 were more than 15% larger as compared to the same period last year. Phosphate shipments slumped after March 28th, when increased freight rates went into effect, the report says.

On a recent trip into central Missouri, where there are no cooperative creameries, it was found that farmers are selling their butterfat at Lebanon, Missouri, for seventeen and nineteen cents a pound, according to quality, says C. C. Burns, Champaign. This is just another demonstration of what the Producers' Creamery is doing in this area. Price levels are bound to be raised where farmers enter the field of manufacturing their own butterfat into butter and getting all out of it that there is in it for the producer.

About seven and one-quarter million pounds of butterfat are produced in the Champaign Producers' Creamery district. Farmers, through their own cooperative creamery, have increased the price level approximately five cents a pound all over the district. Five cents on seven and one-quarter million pounds amounts to $361,250.00 annually. A check for this amount would make a nice present for producers in this territory.

Douglas County has added more new patrons to the Producers' Creamery of Champaign in the last six weeks than any other county in the district. Lowell Pitchford is now assisting Barney McDuffee in Douglas County on a Producers' Creamery truck.

Sixty-three per cent of the farmers in Marshall and Putnam counties are Farm Bureau members. Membership: 939.

Clothes baskets can be kept clean by lining them with washable material, such as oilcloth, muslin, or heavy paper.

Two Milking Scenes in Fly Time

A COW
A FLY
A TAIL
A SWISH
A SMEAR
A SWEAR





SAME COW
SAME FLY
SAME TAIL
NO SWISH
NO SMEAR
NO SWEAR*



Because

BLUE SEAL TWICE A DAY KEEPS FLIES AWAY

■ ■ ■

Get your supply from the salesman who drives the Blue and White Service Company tank truck.

Call him TODAY!

*Apologies to the Monroe County Hammer.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois

Every fifth farm in Illinois is represented by a membership in one of the 377 grain marketing co-ops.

Sponge and angel-food cakes should be baked in a slow oven so that the air which has been beaten into them has a chance to expand and lighten the cake before the eggs set and give the cake a shape.

Mrs. Rex Petticord of LaSalle county has a small slate in her kitchen on which notices, reminders and instructions are written for busy members of her family who come and go at different hours.

Premier Mussolini Bought Their Holstein Bull

The Story of Six Hancock County Farmers Who Wanted Better Cows

By LARRY POTTER



INKA'S FORMER OWNERS

Hancock County Holstein Breeders Ed and Al Whitcomb, Howard Perry, C. T. Myers and Emery Mapes make up the Adrian Holstein Company. Rollo Ash, the other member and first president, not present. Their motto — "Quality not quantity." Herds range from eight to 15 cows.

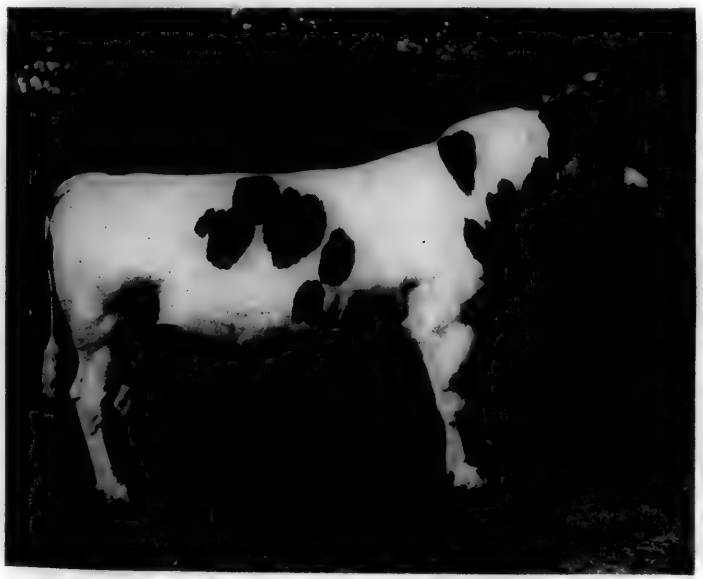
ABOUT two years ago, Premier Mussolini sent a delegation of dairy experts to the Netherlands to buy a herd of the highest producing Holstein-Friesian cows available. This was the first step in Il Duce's plan to improve Italian dairy herds through the use of sires bred from superstock by the Italian government.

Last summer the agents were commanded to buy a herd sire that would improve the production records of the daughters of the Premier's best Dutch cows. In Seattle, Washington, they discovered seven-year old Carnation Inka Sir Bessie, son of Carnation Ormsby Butter King, world's champion in both butter and milk. (Her record: 1752.5 lbs. of butter and 38,606.6 lbs. of milk in a year).

But the most fertile part of Inka's life had been spent on the farms of six Hancock county farmers. Inka had been well cared for during these years and had associated with only pure-bred, healthy corn belt cows whose usefulness consisted of producing butterfat and bearing Inka's calves.

CARNATION INKA SIR BESSIE, NOW IN ITALY

Eight-year-old son of Carnation Ormsby Butter King, world's champion with 1752.5 pounds of butter and 38,606 pounds of milk in a year. The Adrian Holstein company paid $1000 for him as a calf, sold him for $1200 last year. One of the best bulls of the breed, he heads Mussolini's herd. Most of his calves are owned by Hancock County Farm Bureau members.



Three of the six farmers, Rollo Ash, Ed Whitcomb and Charles Myers started their plan for herd improvement at least 12 years before Mussolini started one for Italy. Straight thinking led them to resolve that they would get better cows or get out of the butterfat business.

Roll Ash and Ed Whitcomb, neighbors, attended a farmer's short course and dairy day at Adrian during the winter of 1923-24.

"We came back from that meeting, just as we had done in other years, and kept right on milking our scrub cows without even experimenting with the better feeding methods explained during the short course," Ash recalls.

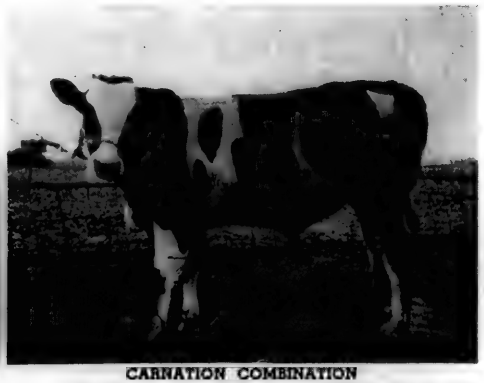
"Then I got to thinking about trying one of the rations. But before I changed, I thought some more. Finally, I concluded that the only way I could make better feeding pay was to get better cows first."

Roll talked it over with Ed. They agreed that better cows were needed but they couldn't hit upon a breed. Meanwhile, Charles Myers, their neighbor, became interested. The three sat down and figured it out.

First, they wanted plenty of skim milk for pigs because they all were swine producers. Next they wanted a breed of cows that would use much of the rough feed they always had on hand. Finally, they wanted cows that would bring a fair price as beef when their milking days were over.



ED WHITCOMB'S FARMSTEAD
"The most fertile part of Carnation Inka Sir Bessie's life was spent on Hancock county farms."



CARNATION COMBINATION
The next sire for the Company. Will his daughters produce more butterfat than Inka's? His pedigree indicates that they will.

With the help of C. S. Rhode, dairy extension specialist with the University of Illinois, they studied breeds. They decided that Holsteins would best suit their needs.

Through the secretary of the Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association they learned that the A. S. Benson herd near Grayslake was to be dispersed at auction. With the backing of Archie Booz, Adrian banker, Ed Whitcomb attended the sale, bought 11 heifers and three yearlings.

In need of a bull that would build their herds, the three newly initiated dairymen bought Illini Ona Longfield Ormsby from the University of Illinois on the advice of C. S. Rhode. The bull cost $200, served the three herds for three years.

During that time a few folks in Hancock county had been talking about their neighbors who had gone "high-hat and got into the full-blood cow game." Wisecrackers and unbelievers had seen plungers go bankrupt in the purebred livestock business in war times and they declared that Ash, Myers and Whitcomb would go broke, too.

"We formed the plan of buying a bull together because we were tired of feeding and milking unprofitable cows. I used a Babcock tester and a scales on those old scrubs and about the best they could do was 170 pounds of fat a year. I'll never milk that kind again," Ed declares.

Their plan had several merits. First, by pooling the funds that each man would pay for a bull they could get one sire that would improve their herds. Then, too, there would be only one bull to feed instead of three. Ed says that they save $200 a year on feed alone. A third point is that surplus purebred stock would bring higher prices than grades.

Assuming that each member of the bull ring would buy his own sire anyway, valuable breeders have cost these men nothing.

Ed's brother, Albert, Emery Mapes and Howard Perry, all farmers southeast of Adrian, saw that the plan would make money for them, too, if they were in it. The original three realized that with three more members in the bull ring they could buy better sires and keep them longer by trading with each other.

In 1927, the six breeders formed the Adrian Holstein Company. Members had small herds ranging from eight to fifteen cows. They are not, strictly speaking, dairymen but are corn and hog growers.

Woodmont Sir Echo Eclipse of Morrisville, New York, was the company's next sire. They bought him at 15 months of age for $350 plus $93 shipping costs. His daughters all produced more milk than their dams.

The third sire was King Jenny Wren Pontiac Prilly. He was purchased from Carnation Farms for $650 in 1929.

The company was now in a two-bull unit. One sire could serve the three breeders northwest of town for three years and the three southeast during the next three years.

Seeking a sire that would combine production with type, Ed Whitcomb made a thorough study of types and pedigrees. His study showed that one of the best sires of the breed was Matador Segis Ormsby. Following Ed's advise, the company bought Carnation Walker Ormsby Segis from Carnation Farms for $750.

"Walker was such a good bull that we kept him until he died. His grandsire was Matador Segis Ormsby and that is the breeding we are intensifying. Walker later became a proven sire," Ed says.

The fifth sire was Carnation Inka Sir Bessie the bull that is now in Italy. Sir Bessie's grandsire was also Matador





WHITCOMB AND SON, DAIRYMEN
Above: James Whitcomb, aged 9, does his share of farm work and milking. "Someday soon we'll be forced into a schedule of three milkings a day to save our cows' udders," says Ed Whitcomb, lower picture. Will Mussolini be required to do the same?

Segis Ormsby, sire of the world's champion cow, Carnation Ormsby Butter King. The six farmers paid $1,000 for Inka and sold him as a seven-year-old to Carnation Farms for $1,200 at the National Holstein Sale, Lake county, June 3, 1937.

Hancock county cow testing association records show that Inka's two-year-old daughters produce from 50 to 60 pounds of milk daily on two milkings. Three and four-year-old daughters are milking from 60 to more than 70 pounds daily.

"By next spring I may be forced to start milking three times a day to prevent injury to some of my cow's udders. But that'll mean bigger cream checks and that's what we started for in the beginning," Ed predicts.

Roll Ash, who helped start the Adrian Holstein Company, sold his herd in 1934 to become a field service man for the Producers Creamery of Mt. Sterling. The remaining five breeders are going it alone but it's easier now because their herds are paying well and they have reached the point where bulls of their own breeding are as good as any they can buy.

The company's sixth sire, Bonanza, is from a daughter of the University of Illinois bull. His dam is giving more than 700 pounds of butterfat a year on two milkings a day. Bonanza is sired by Inka.

The seventh sire for the five herds will be Carnation Combination. He will be a year old August 24. His dam is Carnation Princess Piebe and his sire is Inka The Great. Combination carries a double cross of Sir Inka May breeding. Sir Inka May has thirty 1000-pound fat producing daughters.

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R. S. Foster, Henderson county, Ill.

Cooperate and the Old Cows Will Be Easier To Milk

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The First Congregational Church,
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ED WHITCOMB'S FARMSTEAD
"The most fertile part of Carnation Inka Sir Bessie's life was spent on Hancock county farms."



CARNATION COMBINATION
The next sire for the Company. Will his daughters produce more butterfat than Inka's? His pedigree indicates that they will.

With the help of C. S. Rhode, dairy extension specialist with the University of Illinois, they studied breeds. They decided that Holsteins would best suit their needs.

Through the secretary of the Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association they learned that the A. S. Benson herd near Grayslake was to be dispersed at auction. With the backing of Archie Booz, Adrian banker, Ed Whitcomb attended the sale, bought 11 heifers and three yearlings.

In need of a bull that would build their herds, the three newly initiated dairymen bought Illini Ona Longfield Ormsby from the University of Illinois on the advice of C. S. Rhode. The bull cost $200, served the three herds for three years.

During that time a few folks in Hancock county had been talking about their neighbors who had gone "high hat and got into the full-blood cow game." Wisecrackers and unbelievers had seen plungers go bankrupt in the purebred livestock business in war times and they declared that Ash, Myers and Whitcomb would go broke, too.

"We formed the plan of buying a bull together because we were tired of feeding and milking unprofitable cows. I used a Babcock tester and a scales on those old scrubs and about the best they could do was 170 pounds of fat a year. I'll never milk that kind again," Ed declares.

Their plan had several merits. First, by pooling the funds that each man would pay for a bull they could get one sire that would improve their herds. Then, too, there would be only one bull to feed instead of three. Ed says that they save $200 a year on feed alone. A third point is that surplus purebred stock would bring higher prices than grades.

Assuming that each member of the bull ring would buy his own sire anyway, valuable breeders have cost these men nothing.

Ed's brother, Albert, Emery Mapes and Howard Perry, all farmers southeast of Adrian, saw that the plan would make money for them, too, if they were in it. The original three realized that with three more members in the bull ring they could buy better sires and keep them longer by trading with each other.

In 1927, the six breeders formed the Adrian Holstein Company. Members had small herds ranging from eight to fifteen cows. They are not, strictly speaking, dairymen but are corn and hog growers.

Woodmont Sir Echo Eclipse of Morrisville, New York, was the company's next sire. They bought him at 15 months of age for $350 plus $93 shipping costs. His daughters all produced more milk than their dams.

The third sire was King Jenny Wren Pontiac Prilly. He was purchased from Carnation Farms for $650 in 1929.

The company was now in a two-bull unit. One sire could serve the three breeders northwest of town for three years and the three southeast during the next three years.

Seeking a sire that would combine production with type, Ed Whitcomb made a thorough study of types and pedigrees. His study showed that one of the best sires of the breed was Matador Segis Ormsby. Following Ed's advise, the company bought Carnation Walker Ormsby Segis from Carnation Farms for $750.

"Walker was such a good bull that we kept him until he died. His grandsire was Matador Segis Ormsby and that is the breeding we are intensifying. Walker later became a proven sire," Ed says.

The fifth sire was Carnation Inka Sir Bessie the bull that is now in Italy. Sir Bessie's grandsire was also Matador





WHITCOMB AND SON, DAIRYMEN
Above: James Whitcomb, aged 9, does his share of farm work and milking. "Someday soon we'll be forced into a schedule of three milkings a day to save our cows' udders," says Ed Whitcomb, lower picture. Will Mussolini be required to do the same?

Segis Ormsby, sire of the world's champion cow, Carnation Ormsby Butter King. The six farmers paid $1,000 for Inka and sold him as a seven-year-old to Carnation Farms for $1,200 at the National Holstein Sale, Lake county, June 3, 1937.

Hancock county cow testing association records show that Inka's two-year-old daughters produce from 50 to 60 pounds of milk daily on two milkings. Three and four-year-old daughters are milking from 60 to more than 70 pounds daily.

"By next spring I may be forced to start milking three times a day to prevent injury to some of my cow's udders. But that'll mean bigger cream checks and that's what we started for in the beginning," Ed predicts.

Roll Ash, who helped start the Adrian Holstein Company, sold his herd in 1934 to become a field service man for the Producers Creamery of Mt. Sterling. The remaining five breeders are going it alone but it's easier now because their herds are paying well and they have reached the point where bulls of their own breeding are as good as any they can buy.

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EDITORIAL

Business Principles In Farming

CONSIDERING the criticism of the acreage adjustment program of American farmers coming from industrial centers, here is interesting reading from the May business review of the National City Bank of New York:

"A few industries, including tires and shoes, give evidence of having improved their position through curtailment, and are doing a little better. Cotton mills have cut operations further, but their sales increased sharply when it became clear to buyers that the piling up of goods on a weak market was to be stopped, and their margins have improved."

Putting business principles into the business of farming with the cooperation of government should least of all be criticised by business men. This is especially true when they stand to profit by the resulting improvement in farm buying power.

Stanley Is Back Again

STANLEY F. MORSE, the self-styled South Carolina cotton planter, farm manager, agricultural adviser to South American republics, recently read a prepared speech to the Union League Club of Chicago in which he attacked all efforts organized farmers have made since the middle twenties to control crop surpluses, adjust acreage and supplies of farm products, secure parity prices, and place agriculture on a sound business basis.

Morse said in his address that he had just come from Macomb. He spoke in complimentary terms of the so-called Corn Belt Liberty League and seemed to know a great deal about its purposes.

Stanley Morse will be remembered as the one-time secretary of the defunct Farmers Independence Council which propagandized across the corn belt in 1934-'36 and unsuccessfully attempted to divide farmers and turn them against the Agricultural Adjustment program then in operation. Farmers will recall that a congressional investigation disclosed that the Council had its origin in the East and was backed by the DuPonts, other eastern financial interests, and the Liberty League.

The address of Mr. Morse is causing farmers to wonder if the same forces are attempting to drag the non-political, non-partisan farm program into politics, to mislead and divide them in their efforts to control crop surpluses and to secure parity prices and parity income for agriculture.

Politics in the Farm Problem

IN an address before farmers and business men of McLean and adjoining counties on May 6, President Earl C. Smith showed conclusively that the solution of the farm surplus problem had been developed throughout the years on a non-partisan basis; that both Republicans and Democrats had pledged in the 1932 and 1936 conventions to assist farmers in controlling crop surpluses and securing fair prices; that Secretary of Agriculture Hyde and Alexander Legge, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board, both appointees of former President Hoover, had exhorted farmers to reduce their acreages in cotton, wheat, and other basic crops in 1930-'31-'32; and that today we have the paradox of a Democratic administration trying to make effective a program which the Republican Party promised in 1932.

Mr. Smith said further that "any man in political life who so grossly misrepresents the promise of his party to the farm people of the nation as to try to inject partisanship into the solution of this important problem is not entitled to the vote of a single, thinking citizen. . . . I never have been and am not now interested in the fortunes of a political party. I am interested in the fortunes of every statesman who can be developed within any political party, who puts his constituency and the sound solution of economic questions ahead of his own political ambitions."

These views clearly express the well-established policy of the Illinois Agricultural Association on this question. They should be kept in mind as we approach another season when voters are called upon to select their legislative representatives in state and nation.

Why Organization Counts

OFTEN farmers who are not members of the Farm Bureau maintain that they can get along "just as well" by themselves as in cooperation with their neighbors. They accordingly fail to join their own organization.

A moment's reflection will show that these men, often benefitting from the activities of organized agriculture, are actually deceiving themselves.

The present farm program, which experts have hailed as the first truly permanent agricultural policy to be written on the statute books, is expected to benefit all farmers. By judiciously controlling surpluses, and affording a way, when a surplus is produced, to bring about orderly marketing, it will tend to produce a stable price, relatively. Before, a year of a big crop inevitably resulted in glutted markets and in a sharp decline of price.

What then, is the position of the non-member farmer, if such benefits to agriculture are brought about? Isn't it that of the hitchhiker who hooks a ride on the car, no part of whose operating expense he pays?

Isn't the fact clear that ALL farmers benefit not only from this, but from other activities of the Farm Bureau and its state and national organizations?

Tick off on your fingers some of the things that the Farm Bureau has done which have helped agriculture. Isn't it true that in the main all farmers derive benefit, not just members?

Then suppose that those who are in the Farm Bureau took the position of those who are not, and decided that they could get along just as well without lending their personal support and membership. What kind of Farm Bureau, and what kind of influence at Springfield and Washington, would the farmers have?

When one studies the organizations of labor and of capital, he can't help drawing the conclusion that the farmers, too, need their organization. The general public can rest assured that the farmers' organization, probably more than any other, has no selfish group interest in mind, but that is working for the good of community, state, and nation.—*Pontiac News Review.*

TAKE IAA AUTO[illegible]RANCE SERVICE WITH YOU



Protects Anywhere in United States or Canada

Planning to take a vacation after harvest? Figuring on a trip to the Rockies, the North Woods, or Canada? Looking ahead to a visit with relatives in some distant state this summer?

Okeh! Go right ahead! Load the family in your trusty car and have a good time without a worry or care. YOUR IAA AUTO INSURANCE PROTECTION WILL GO WITH YOU.

Every month your company handles many claims of policyholders arising outside Illinois. We write policies only for Illinois Farm Bureau members, but the policy protects anywhere you go in the United States or Canada. Don't let anyone tell you differently.

EXTRA Service

Remember that IAA auto insurance gives you these EXTRA services and more in addition to regular coverage: (1) protects insured or his wife while driving a borrowed car; (2) protects while towing light trailer or farm implements behind your car; (3) protects you while car is driven by anyone of legal age with your permission; (4) pays actual value car when stolen or burned; (5) pays 10% dividends after 2½ years and 20% after five years in force.

"Prompt Action when badly needed"

Bishop Hill, Illinois
March 26, 1938

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co.
Chicago, Illinois.

My Dear Sir:

I want to take this method of thanking you for the prompt and efficient manner in which you handled my claim for damages when my car was wrecked at Hollywood, Florida, this winter.

As you may recall, my accident took place on Saturday afternoon, January 8, at about 2:30. I wired your Chicago office scarcely expecting to receive an answer until Monday. But your reply was in my hands in a few hours and the next morning your adjuster, Mr. S. O. Trimble, was out from Miami taking care of the matter. I further wish to compliment you on having such an able adjuster to handle your business there. The car was taken to Miami as extensive repairs had to be made. When the car was finished the next Friday, your check was already in the hands of the adjuster. I feel that this prompt action when I needed it badly should not go without further mention.

Again thanking you for such service. I shall be a booster for your automobile insurance.

Very truly yours,

Reynold Johnson

Only $10.95 Semi-Annually

FOR FULL COVERAGE POLICY ON NEW CARS WITH FOB PRICE UP TO $749



*Semi-annual partial coverage rates: Fire and Theft $1.85; Public Liability and Property Damage $4.30; Moving Object Collision $2.70; Stationary Object Collision $2.10.

See the agent in your County Farm Bureau office or write

J. J. Pieper,
1105 S. Race,
Urbana, Ill.
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Acme

U. S. Fleet in Battle Formation as seen from Flagship Pennsylvania off the Coast of Southern California

AGRICULTURE NEEDS ORGANIZATION TOO!

BATTLESHIPS are the nation's first-line of defense against attack and invasion. The U. S. Navy's well-organized fleet is needed to maintain our territorial integrity and the respect of other nations.

Agriculture needs effective organization, too, to protect its economic interests. Price-wrecking crop surpluses are not only wasteful but they impoverish farmers as well as the millions of factory workers and city people who depend on farm buying for their jobs.

Farmers must work together for acreage adjustment . . . crop surplus control . . . lower production costs . . . insect and disease control . . . fair taxes . . . equity in the tariff . . . for putting business principles into the business of farming . . . OR suffer the consequences.

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Ask Your Neighbor To Join!

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Largest State Farm Organization in America

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION Record

In This Issue

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Monopoly Prices and Depression

Farm Labor Scarce

and Others



July
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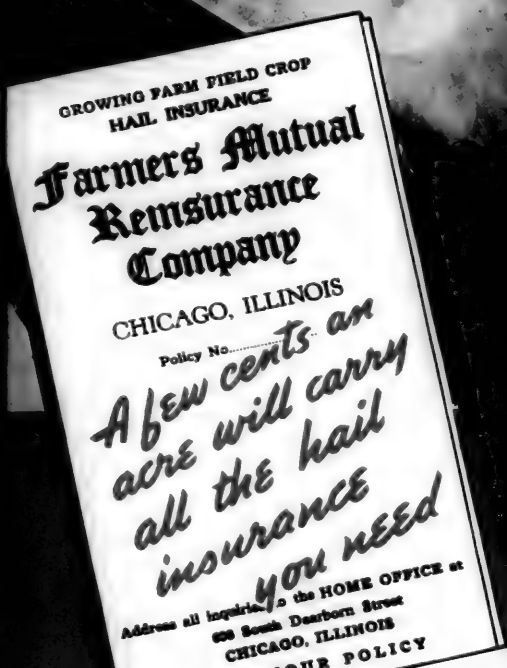
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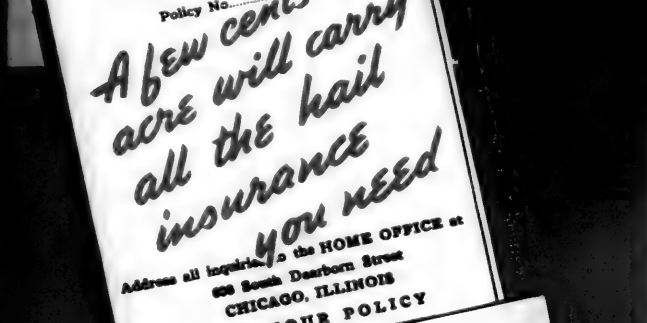


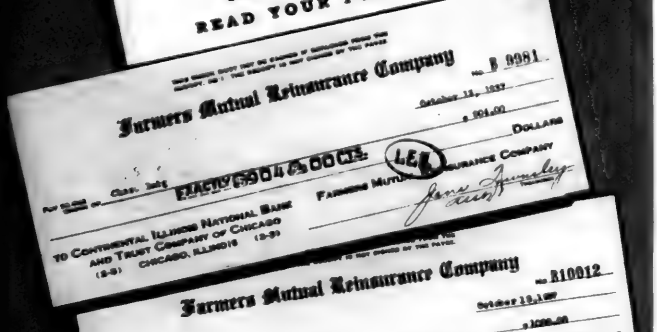
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HAIL DESTROYS CROPS TOO...









But You Don't Have to Lose!

What if a hailstorm does come along and ruin your crops? You don't have to lose. There's a way to reap harvest money in spite of hail. Hail insurance in your own company, at rates farmers can afford to pay makes it easy to get protection. You pay only $4 per $1000 of insurance when you take out the policy. Balance of $16 is due Oct. 1 after the crop is produced.

Our Check pays your Loss

When hail hits your insured crops, you don't have to worry about loss. Our check will take care of that and do it PROMPTLY. Some 80 losses have been reported already this season. Checks either have been mailed or soon will be. You can count on a fair adjustment according to the actual loss sustained.

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FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE CO.

608 South Dearborn Street Chicago, Illinois

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

JULY 1938
VOL. 16 NO. 7

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Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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Illinois Agr. Service Co.....Donald Kirkpatrick, Secy.
Ill. Farm Bureau Serum Ass'n.....S. F. Russell, Secy.
Illinois Farm Supply Co.....L. R. Marchant, Mgr.
Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange....H. W. Day, Mgr.
Ill. Grain Corporation.....Harrison Fahrnkopf, Mgr.
Ill. Livestock Marketing Ass'n.....Sam Russell, Mgr.
Illinois Milk Producers' Ass'n.....Wilfred Shaw, Mgr.
Illinois Producers' Creameries....F. A. Gougler, Mgr.
J. B. Countiss Sales Mgr.

GEORGE THIEM, Editor



CITY AND COUNTRY MEET
At the edge of the E. St. Louis industrial area in St. Clair and Madison counties.

THE farm mortgage debt of $7,254,821,000 is the lowest in 17 years according to a recent government report. This no doubt is due in part to foreclosures, downward debt adjustment, and farm transfers which started with the deflation beginning in 1930-'31. But it is also due to the lesson taught by the depression: get out of debt as quickly as possible.

Within recent years investors have become more wary, and wisely so, about buying property without having the cash or at least a substantial down payment. Interest that eats away day and night is like soil erosion and often goes hand in hand with it. It works stealthily, piling up more and more debt, and the man with a big interest payment to meet is often forced to plow up more of his land to grow and sell more corn, wheat and cotton. Conservation and a smaller acreage of soil depleting crops are apt to be the rule on farms that are free of debt.

Plenty of rain and favorable growing weather in the corn belt promises one of the heaviest crops of feed grains and forage on record. Good clover hay was bringing little more than the cost of bailing in Madison county recently.

A striking demonstration of the wisdom of moderate production is seen in today's livestock markets. Hogs have been selling lately above $9 a hundred pounds, not $4 or $5, because the supply is 30 per cent under the peak of a few years ago. Any way you figure it, 100 shoats averaging 200 lbs. each @ $9 per cwt. ($1800.00) is more business-like farming than marketing 140 shoats of the same weight at $5.00 per cwt. ($1400.00). The shorter supply of hogs likewise is helping the beef cattle and lamb market.

The favorable outlook for corn plus reasonably good prices for hogs promises to increase swine breeding. Off-setting this tendency will be the corn acreage adjustment program. It remains to be seen how much actual reduction in corn acreage there will be this year. If corn yields are normal and the price goes to 30c or 35c next fall, as some are predicting, a higher percentage of farmers will cooperate in acreage adjustment next year. Its human nature to lock the barn door after the horse is stolen.

The "analysis" of the Agricultural Adjustment Act by the National Industrial Conference Board, supported by big business, turns out to be an attack apparently influenced by metropolitan and political newspaper opinion. Listen to this one; "The new charter for Agriculture might as aptly be called a new charter for the Secretary of Agriculture, for the power to dictate and control the practices of each farmer in the United States is vested in him, practically without check." What nonsense. Back in the '20s the Conference Board reports had high standing because it put out facts on the agricultural situation and not opinion. It has definitely weakened its usefulness and the confidence of the public by this report.—E.G.T.

Farm Bureau Wins Tax Equalization



FARM BUREAU TAX COMMITTEE AND FARM ADVISER
Left to right, seated: E. C. Bardelmeier, Stanly Castle, Geo. C. Rinkel; standing, T. W. May, farm adviser.

The Story of Madison County Farmers Struggle For Tax Equality

DOWN in Madison county farmers are singing the praises of the Farm Bureau these days. For it is tax-paying time and rural property owners are reaping the fruits of more than two years' persistent effort by Farm Bureau members and their leaders to wipe out glaring inequalities in the tax burden.

To be specific, the Madison County Board of Review late last year cut farm land assessments a total of $3,608,655. It meant a saving — a very substantial saving which we presently shall see — to practically all the landowners of the county. The story of how all this was brought about comprises a shining and glorious chapter in the history of Farm Bureau achievement in Illinois.

Suppose you discovered one day that you had been paying taxes on an assessment approximating 75 per cent of the fair cash value of your land while your neighbors in the near-by cities and villages were getting by with an assessment of only 35 per cent; all this in spite of the fact that the state constitution provides specifically that all property within the state shall be taxed in proportion to its value.

The easy and natural thing to do would be to kick about it to your neighbor, your storekeeper, the elevator man and anyone else you happened to meet. And that's about as far as individual, unorganized complaint would get.



MISS FLORENCE JOHNSON
"Approximately 1000 property transfers were checked and compared with their assessed valuations."

But suppose you and your neighbors had organized, set up township and county committees, selected your leaders, fought shoulder to shoulder behind them, and won a great victory? You would probably feel like throwing your hats in the air and giving three rousing cheers.

This was and is the situation in Madison county today. The fact that Madison county is overwhelmingly industrial, with the city population out-numbering the farmers more than ten to one, makes the accomplishment of the Farm Bureau all the more notable.

If you ask T. W. May, the Madison county farm adviser, just who, in Madison county, should have the most credit for the successful conclusion of the tax fight, he will say: "Stanly Castle of Alton and his Tax Committee."

And if you ask Stanly Castle, he will tell you that it was the loyal support of the 22 township Farm Bureau tax committees and the entire Farm Bureau membership, along with the backing of the IAA, its president, Mr. Earl C. Smith, and its tax director, Mr. John C. Watson, that made everything possible.

"Our fight for tax equalization shows the value of organization," said Mr. Castle. "We couldn't have accomplished anything without it."

The average reduction in the assessed valuation in the county was 28 per cent and the cuts range from 10 to 41 per cent per township. Each township was given a different reduction so as to secure better equalization between townships and to give the reduction where it was justified and needed. A preliminary check-up among farm taxpayers, after tax bills were out, showed that the first 357 farmers to reply secured an average reduction in taxes of $19.83 per farm. On many farms the saving was several times

this amount, on others it was less. In several townships there were increases in tax rates which partially offset the cut in assessed valuations.

Since early 1935 when the Farm Bureau started its campaign for tax equalization hundreds of meetings were held, the services of a competent statistician, equivalent to six months' full time were required in gathering data from the county records, and more than $1,000 was spent by the Farm Bureau in carrying on its fight. During this time the personnel of the County Board of Review was changed and for the first time since anyone can remember, a farmer member was appointed by the county judge at the request of the Farm Bureau.

The Assessors

One disappointment followed another that first year. It was 1935, the year of the quadrennial reassessment. The township assessors had been advised of the situation by the Farm Bureau tax committee. A few made a conscientious effort to equalize according to the law. Other put down the old figures, thus perpetuating the gross inequities, and turned in their books.

There were practical difficulties facing the taxing officials. They had the problem of raising enough revenue to carry on the local and county governments. Any increase in city assessments — and that's where the votes were — would bring a storm of protest. There were other problems which only public officials can appreciate. Month after month dragged by. It appeared that the Farm Bureau, despite the preponderance of evidence it had gathered to back its claims, was bucking against a stone wall.

The Turning Point

"The turning point came after the State Tax Commission to which we finally appealed, suggested the appointment of a Fact-Finding Committee made up of Madison county taxpayers," said Mr. Castle. "Our Farm Bureau Tax Committee, with the help of Mr. Watson of the IAA, had previously presented the results of our study to the assessors and the county board of review. We had checked approximately one thousand transfers of farm and city property. We threw out all those which could be criticised. We actually used a little more than 400 sales in all the townships. Of these, 306 were city property and 96 rural. These records showed that the assessment of rural property for the year 1934 averaged 75.8 per cent of sales values compared with a county average of 35.7 per cent for city property.

"This information was brought before the county meeting of the township assessors in April, 1935. We appealed to the assessors to equalize and correct this indefensible situation. Later when the assessors turned in their books, moderate to substantial adjustments had been made in 11 of the 22 townships. One or two of these made large reductions in farm property assessments. In 11 townships practically no reductions were made. This brought the rural assessment average down to 59.9 per cent and the city assessment average down to 33.7 per cent. However, only one township had been brought down to the 40 per cent level on which the assessors had previously agreed."

Then followed numerous appearances of Mr. Castle, Mr. Watson, and Miss Florence T. Johnson, the statistician employed to tabulate the property sales figures, before the County Board of Review. No action was forthcoming. On the contrary, the Board of Review after giving legal notice restored most of the valuations which had been cut by the assessors so the Farm Bureau carried the matter to the State Tax Commission. The State Commission was unwilling to act upon the report of the Farm Bureau. The Commission felt that there were not enough usable sales to establish the alleged inequalities and afford them a basis for action. The Commission then suggested that a Fact-Finding Committee be set up to look into assessments and values of city and farm property and make recommendations as to what should be done.

Fact Finding Committee

On February 20, 1936, Chairman Leland met with the members of the Fact-Finding Committee in Edwardsville to organize and outline a plan of procedure. Nine men signified their willingness to serve on the committee. The nine include three bankers, three farmers, one secretary of a Building and Loan Association, the chairman of the Board of Review, and one newspaper publisher. H. U. Landon, secretary of the Edwardsville Loan Association, was elected chairman, and Frank Pike, cashier of the State Bank of St. Jacob, Secretary.

This committee began work at once and selected investigators to check the records of sales. The committee drafted its final report on May 21, 1936, all members of the committee except the chairman of the board of review being present and signing the report.

"The Fact-Finding Committee," said Castle, "backed up the findings of the Farm Bureau Tax Committee almost 100 per cent. Its report showed a county average of rural assessments of 59.44 per cent of fair cash value compared with urban assessments of only 35.84 per cent. This report was immediately transmitted to the State Tax Commission. The Fact-Finding Committee, likewise, outlined a plan for equalizing assessments township by township.

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(Continued on page 10)

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ADAMS COUNTY'S CHIEF GRAIN MART
The annex will speed unloading, make the co-op more serviceable.

Successful Cooperation

How the Ursa Farmers Cooperative Co. Helped Adams County Farmers Win Their Fight For Fair Prices

By LARRY POTTER

EARLY in May, Adams county farmers marked the end of an 18-year old fight for fair grain prices by breaking ground for a 15,000-bushel annex to the elevator owned and operated by the Ursa Farmers Cooperative Company. The event opened a new era in marketing, furnished a fitting close to the horse and buggy period.

In June, the company stepped squarely into the new marketing era, purchased stock in Illinois Grain Corporation and laid plans to sell grain cooperatively through the state-wide organization. Thus, in less than 60 days the Ursa co-op cleared the way, in two important steps, for more efficient grain marketing in Adams county.

"Trade goes to the elevator equipped to handle it. Our old plant was all right for horses and wagons but too much time is required to unload the big trucks that haul ear-corn in from twenty-five miles and farther," said Willis Seward, president.

Thus, following a battle that involved thousands of dollars, careful strategy and shrewd management, cooperative grain marketing in Adams county moved into the streamlined class of 1938.

The new structure will provide extra storage space, a new conveyor, a 10-bushel weigher and recleaner for shelled corn and special truck-type dumps to quickly handle the increasing volume. The added space will be rented to soybean processors who buy more beans than they can use when prices are low.

As the annual volume of grain handled by the cooperative climbs toward a half-million bushels, two veterans of the fair price scrap, Willis Seward and Henry Barnes, took time recently to review the steps their co-op has taken.

"We knew less about running an elevator than the average farmer does today," Secretary Barnes, Ursa banker, recalled. "There was a need for a cooperative elevator, we felt, because grain buyers around the county seemed to be taking more than a fair share of margin. If they had been taking a reasonable charge for handling grain, we couldn't have organized."

Foundation for the cooperative was laid in a series of meetings sponsored by the Adams County Farm Bureau under the guidance of Farm Adviser Frank Gougler. The Ursa Farmers Cooperative Company was finally organized, May 26, 1920, with LeRoy Grieser, president, John E. Frazier, vice-president, L. Frank Alison, secretary, A. B. Leeper, treasurer and William H. Striver, director.

To these men fell the task of selling stock and building an elevator. They received legal aid and organization advice from the IAA.

During the summer they sold 322 shares of the 500 authorized. Par value of the stock was $100. To assure stockholders that their company would always be a cooperative, holdings were limited to five shares per person.

A sturdy, 25,000-bushel, tile elevator was built. Although it was the finest structure of its kind in western Illinois, with spring rains the sheller pit filled with water. But that was a trifle compared to the events that were to follow in the fight for fair grain prices.

Disgruntled stockholders elected a new board on May 2, 1921. They drained the sheller pit and took steps to

MANAGER A. M. "DAD" WOODRUFF
For six years he has presided over weights and tests.



reduce margins from five cents a bushel to two and three cents.

Just as the farmers' company began to buy grain, competitors started a price war. R. E. Laycock, the co-op manager, was instructed to handle grain at cost — break even, the directors told him.

The situation was critical. Farmers took their grain where they could get the most for it while stockholders grumbled.

"We handled grain at cost but even at that we couldn't compete on a price basis with the other buyer. Some thought we were licked. We realized though, that it was a fight to the finish. Either the other elevator had to go or we would have to quit," Willis Seward, president, says.

The battle went on year after year. The competing elevator changed hands twice. The farmers' company borrowed money from time to time on which to operate its business. By the time competition decided to run on a business-like basis, the Ursa Farmers' Cooperative Company was $18,500 in the hole.

Thus, five years after it was organized, the co-op was in a precarious financial position. Strangely enough, the stockholders who were dissatisfied in the beginning were now content. Although they had received no dividends they had had full benefit of the price war. In that way they had been paid more than their stock had cost.

"The entire debt of $18,500 was paid off in broken doses over several years. We didn't fret much about it. The volume of grain was growing and that gave us confidence in the future.

"In 1930 we reorganized to come under provisions of the Capper-Volstead cooperative act. We borrowed $7000 from the Federal Farm Board to run the business," Henry Barnes recounted.

HENRY BARNES
"We paid the debt in broken doses."





WILLIS SEWARD
"The white elephant was put to work."

At that time the surplus was distributed in common stock at $50 par value. The stock was later reduced to $25 par to permit borrowing of operating capital from the Bank for Cooperatives of St. Louis.

As the volume of grain swelled, profits accumulated. In 1932, the bottom of the depression, a dividend of six per cent was declared. The performance was repeated each year until 1937 when a two per cent cumulative dividend was paid for 1933, '34, '35 and '36. The 1937 dividend was eight per cent.

Now, with 271 shares of preferred stock at $100 par value and 272 shares of common at $25 par value and no debt, the Ursa Farmers' Cooperative Company is taking its place as the major grain market in Adams county. Henry Barnes says that for several years the Ursa elevator has set grain prices for the county.

On May 10, ear-corn was bringing 49 cents. The farmers' elevator was getting 50 cents for it loaded on cars. The company's margin was one cent plus the usual overrun gained in shelling. Shelled corn was being handled on a two-cent margin which made the price to farmers 48 cents.

Private elevators in the territory were paying 48 cents for shelled corn, too, but they were charging one and two cents for shelling ear-corn. The overrun was clear profit.

There is no competitor of the farmers' company in Ursa now. Yet grain growers for miles around have faith in the cooperative way. After an 18-year struggle for fair prices farmers know that competition is not necessary to keep their company in line.

With the new building the streamlining will be complete.

Marketing Quota Referendum

To the Editor:

Many items are appearing in the daily and weekly papers and in the farm publications about the 1938 farm program. In the IAA Bulletins and the Farm Bureau monthlies only one side of this much-agitated question is ever given. We hear a lot about an anticipated marketing quota referendum for corn and how it will be conducted; whether it will apply to the 1938 corn crop (as far as keeping some of the corn off the market this fall) or just to the 1939 crop. We all know that these past referendums in the corn belt have been one-sided, both in the manner of their conduct and in their result, although only a small percent of the farmers ever participated. If a quota referendum for the corn belt is decided on this fall by the Agricultural Dept. under Mr. Wallace, there is only one fair and impartial way to hold it — and that is, conduct it like any other general election. Have a voting place in each township; have the polls open from, say, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.; have one clerk, and three judges (at least one of which shall be a known opponent of the present program, if one such can be found in each township, and from the general conversation board, there are plenty of them) and none of these election officials to have had any connection whatever as a committeeman, alternate, or county director in the present program. Also, to avoid any "stuffing of the ballot box," allow only *one vote* to each farm. The first right to vote for a farm should be given the owner of such farm; if he does not care to vote, then allow the renter of that farm to vote, but a renter to have only one vote, regardless of the number of owners he rents from. Likewise, an owner, (if he votes for his farm) should have only one vote regardless of the number of farms he owns, and the vote must be cast in person. Why such restriction? Many owners farm their own farms, and if all owners and renters were allowed to vote, the owner who farms his own farm would be placed under an unfair handicap. If anyone has a fairer and better way to hold such referendum, the undersigned would like to hear about it.

A. E. Potts, Eureka,
Editor, Woodford County Journal
Member of Woodford County
Farm Bureau.

[So far as we know past AAA referendums have been conducted fairly and honestly. The percentage of farmers voting in recent AAA referendums compares favorably with the percentage of eligible voters who vote in the general elections. —Editor.]

A county federation of girls' 4-H Clubs was organized in Peoria county, June 11, according to Christie C. Hepler, home adviser. Officers will work with an adult county committee to clear ideas submitted by the two representatives from each club. Officers of the federation are: Lois Barrett, president; Vivian DuMars, vice-president; Gertrude Shissler, secretary-treasurer and Evelyn Perkins, reporter.

FARM BUREAU
News in Pictures

$1 Paid for clear, close up, natural, unusual photos. NO OTHERS ACCEPTED. Action pictures that tell a story preferred. Negatives not wanted. Enclose stamps for return.



BEATING THE RAIN WITH MOLASSES-ALFALFA SILAGE

Lloyd Decker, Livingston county, fills his silo with freshly mown alfalfa mixed with 60 pounds of black-strap to the ton. A valve on the end of the hose from the barrel to the cutter controls the flow of molasses on the forage. The mixture makes a palatable silage that gives milk a deeper color and better flavor.



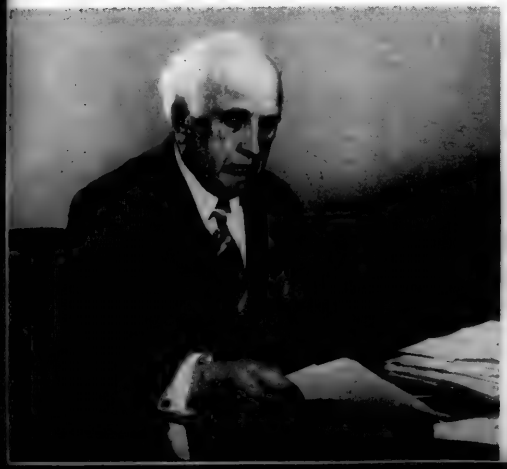
ILLINOIS' OUTSTANDING 4-H CLUB MEMBERS

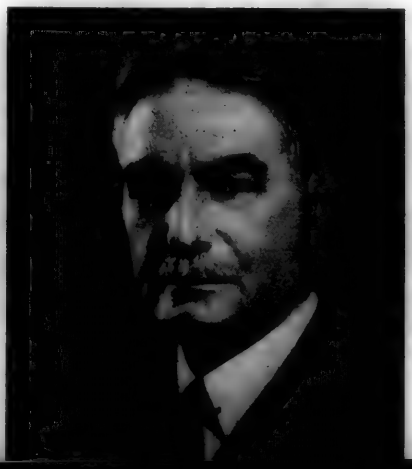
Left to right: Donald Mosher, DeKalb county; Helen Wolf, Fulton; Harold Reusch, JoDaviess; Helen Bitterman, Will, and E. I. Pilchard, U. of I. 4-H specialist. The quartet went to the National 4-H Club Camp at Washington, D. C., the third week in June, as delegates from Illinois.



CAPONIZING DEMONSTRATION

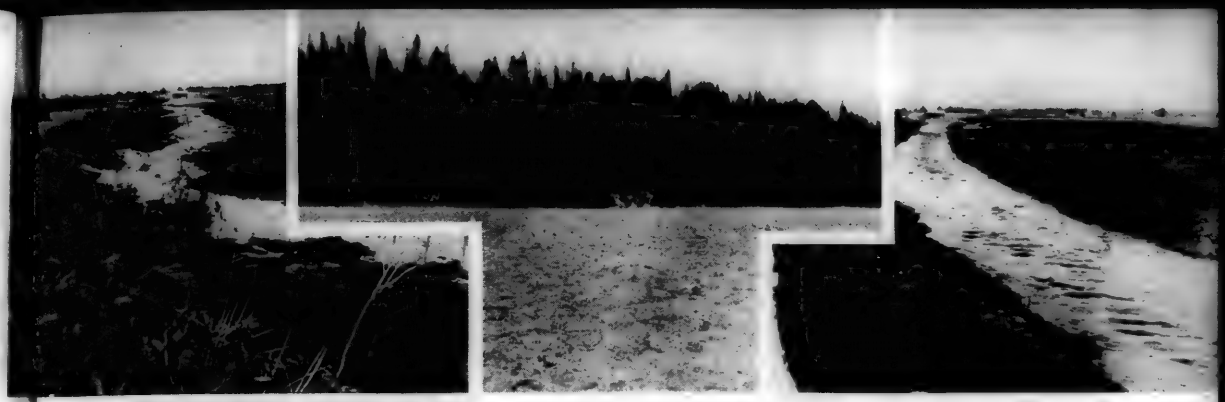
H. M. Scott, U. of I. poultry husbandman, shows Cook county 4-H Club members how to perform the operation. Left to right: Scott, Robert DeBaer, Richard Bahne, George Bencke, David Paarlberg, and Donald Adair.





HERBERT W. MUMFORD

The late Dean of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, who died May 31 as a result of injuries received in an auto accident on May 14, is succeeded by Prof. Joseph Cullen Blair, left, noted horticulturist. Dean Blair was appointed by the university board of trustees to head the college, June 9. He is also director of the agricultural experiment station and director of the extension service in agriculture and home economics.



HALF-TON OF DYNAMITE — PRESTO! — A DITCH

Above: The main ditch of the Rock River drainage system on the Fred Shoemaker farm, Henry county, just before 1000 pounds of explosive was set off. Center, above: BOOM! Two thousand cubic yards of dirt looking for a place to land. It shot 100 feet upward. Right, above: Five minutes later water was flowing through the ditch which is two feet deep, 10 to 12 feet wide. Prize photos by Dick Crabb.



FIGHTING OLD MAN EROSION

Each of these Schuyler county 4-H Club members set out 500 black locust trees on their home farms this spring, reports Farm Adviser Ray T. Nichols. Left to right: Eugene Serrott, Frieda Sowers, Lois Huffman, James Moore, Verlin Huffman, Junior Gust, and Leon Huffman. Prize picture by Mr. Nichols.

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SOYBEANS AND CORN FOR BELGIUM

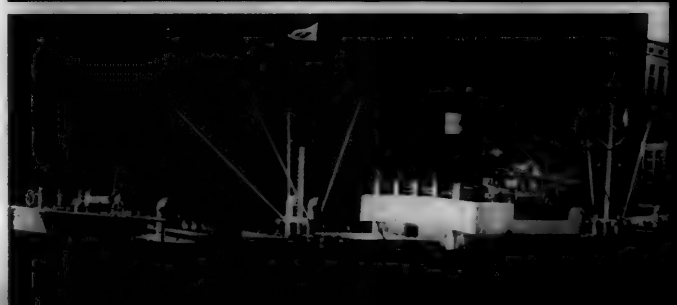
The S. S. Prins Maurits of Rotterdam, the first Dutch ship ever to arrive in Chicago sailed for Antwerp, June 8, with a cargo of 1,200 tons of soybean oil meal and 600 tons of corn gluten feed. The picture at left, with the Board of Trade building in the distance, shows the feed being loaded by steam winches at the rate of 3600 pounds per minute. Shipping direct from Chicago saves $5 per ton in freight. Two more Dutch ships are expected in July. The Prins Maurits brought coal from Wales to Toronto, required a month to cross from Holland to Chicago.





ILLINOIS' NEW CROP

A producing oil well near Olney, Richland county. New wells were recently brought in. One company has 160 producers, has taken 4,500,000 barrels of oil. Prize photo by Ruth V. Bloss.



FARM BUREAU
News in Pictures

$1 Paid for clear, close up, natural, unusual photos. NO OTHERS ACCEPTED. Action pictures that tell a story preferred. Negatives not wanted. Enclose stamps for return.



BEATING THE RAIN WITH MOLASSES-ALFALFA SILAGE

Lloyd Decker, Livingston county, fills his silo with freshly mown alfalfa mixed with 60 pounds of black-strap to the ton. A valve on the end of the hose from the barrel to the cutter controls the flow of molasses on the forage. The mixture makes a palatable silage that gives milk a deeper color and better flavor.



ILLINOIS' OUTSTANDING 4-H CLUB MEMBERS

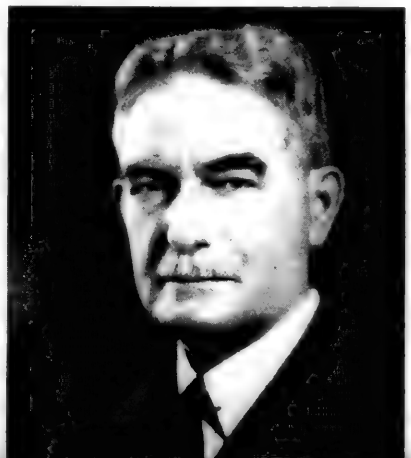
Left to right: Donald Mosher, DeKalb county; Helen Wolf, Fulton; Harold Reusch, JoDaviess; Helen Bitterman, Will, and E. I. Pilchard, U. of I. 4-H specialist. The quartet went to the National 4-H Club Camp at Washington, D. C., the third week in June, as delegates from Illinois.



CAPONIZING DEMONSTRATION

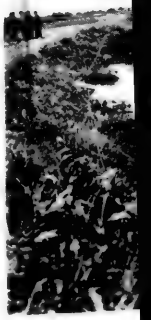
H. M. Scott, U. of I. poultry husbandman, shows Cook county 4-H Club members how to perform the operation. Left to right: Scott, Robert DeBaer, Richard Bahne, George Bencke, David Paarlberg, and Donald Adair.





HERBERT W. MUMFORD

The late Dean of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, who died May 31 as a result of injuries received in an auto accident on May 14, is succeeded by Prof. Joseph Cullen Blair, left, noted horticulturist. Dean Blair was appointed by the university board of trustees to head the college, June 9. He is also director of the agricultural experiment station and director of the extension service in agriculture and home economics.



HALF-TO

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HALF-TON OF DYNAMITE — PRESTO! — A DITCH

Above: The main ditch of the Rock River drainage system on the Fred Shoemaker farm, Henry county, just before 1000 pounds of explosive was set off. Center, above: BOOM! Two thousand cubic yards of dirt looking for a place to land. It shot 100 feet upward. Right, above: Five minutes later water was flowing through the ditch which is two feet deep, 10 to 12 feet wide. Prize photos by Dick Crabb.



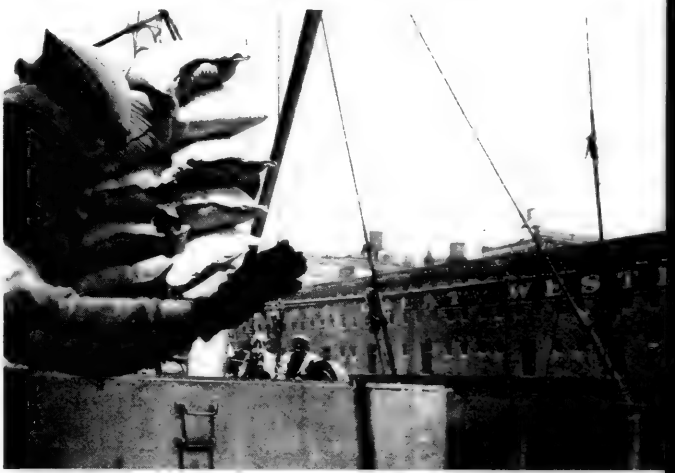
FIGHTING OLD MAN EROSION

Each of these Schuyler county 4-H Club members set out 500 black locust trees on their home farms this spring, reports Farm Adviser Ray T. Nichols. Left to right: Eugene Serrott, Frieda Sowers, Lois Huffman, James Moore, Verlin Huffman, Junior Gust, and Leon Huffman. Prize picture by Mr. Nichols.

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SOYBEANS AND CORN FOR BELGIUM

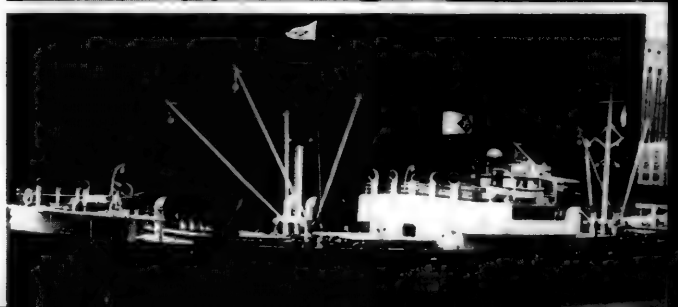
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Farm Bureau Wins Tax Fight

(Continued from page 5)

Tax Commission to modify its decision. We put the matter squarely up to our Farm Bureau members. They told us to go ahead and fight. To show that they meant it, 331 signed an agreement to bear the costs of court action. We went so far as to employ a local attorney. Before any call was made for funds 101 Farm Bureau members made donations of $5 to $25 each. All this money was later refunded.

"In the meantime we laid the whole matter, with a transcript of the record, before Mr. Earl C. Smith, president of the IAA. Further conferences were held with the Tax Commission following which the Commission conferred with the Board of Review, which announced that an adjustment of $3,500,000 would be made in farm land assessments. The actual figure exceeded this amount.

"The adjustments in each township finally made, adhered closely to the reports of the Fact-Finding Committee and the Farm Bureau Tax Committee."

The County Board of Review, composed of Gus Haller, chairman; John H. Schafer, the new farmer member; and Orville L. Hodge, finally performed ably a most difficult task. It was necessary, of course, to see that tax revenues in each township as well as in the county, were sufficient to carry on local government. Throughout this period there was much unemployment in the cities and villages, and as Mr. Schafer expressed it: "the law is plain and uniformity must be the rule in levying property taxes, but farmers must not forget that a home owner in town, without a job, is less able to pay taxes than farmers who get income from their property even though it is reduced in times of low prices."

Among the townships Olive and Leef received the largest reductions in farm land valuations at 41 and 37 per cent respectively. Omphghent township received the smallest reduction at 10 per cent. A substantial number of townships received reductions of more than 30 per cent.

To bring about an equitable assessment the Farm Bureau Tax Committee and the Board of Review studied the productivity and soil types of each township and made a sincere effort to adjust valuations in line with the facts.

Today the average assessment and valuation of farm lands in Madison county, according to Mr. Castle, is about 48 per cent — still somewhat higher than assessments of city property. It was agreed that this would be left to stand until the next quadrennial reassessment in 1939.

"We are more than pleased with the tax reduction we got," said Edwin Rethmeier who resides on his uncle's farm in Edwardsville township. "My uncle saved $126 on three farms."

Herman Schaefer, a neighbor, got a reduction of $26.95 on his 126 acre farm. "We are mighty grateful to the Farm Bureau for this tax reduction." said Schaefer, "but it is not right for the nonmembers to get the benefit of what the Farm Bureau has done."

"Thanks to Stanly Castle and the Farm Bureau, our tax saving is $63.04," reported August Schaeper of Olive township. This is on a 236 acre farm.

Otto F. Henke of the same township reported a cut of $71.25 on 1937 taxes compared with 1936, on 278 acres.

As a result of the successful conclusion of the tax equalization fight, many nonmembers have come in voluntarily and joined the Farm Bureau.

The fact that farmers of the county were aroused at numerous township meetings as well as in several county-wide meetings; that the township committees appealed to their local assessors and that the county committee and its chairman, Stanly Castle, refused to quit despite obstacles and numerous disappointments were responsible for the final outcome.

"It could not have been done without the loyal support of the entire county membership and our state organization," Mr. Castle said. "The township tax committees and all the members deserve the credit for what has been accomplished."

Just now the Farm Bureau is continuing its checks of farm lands and city property sales recorded since April 1, 1937 in preparation for the quadrennial assessment in 1939. This work will be continued until Apr. 1, 1939 when the information will be made available to the township assessors in an effort to secure whatever additional equalization of assessments seems justified.



RadioNews

If you live in Eastern Illinois, tune in the IAA's noon farm program Monday, Wednesday, Friday at 12:10 P.M. over station WDZ, Tuscola, (1020 kilocycles.) This is a test program to check on the efficiency and listener interest of the smaller local stations. Write to IAA RECORD, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago and tell us what you think of this program.

WDZ, TUSCOLA (1020)

CALL OF THE IAA
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
12:10 - 12:15

FARM FORUM
Monday, through Friday
6:30 - 7:00

Markets	DAILY	8:30	10:00	11:30
		9:00	10:30	12:00
		9:30	11:00	12:30
				1:00

Complete weather report — 11:55 - 12:00

KMOX, ST. LOUIS (1090)

New farm service program heard from 5:30 to 7:00 A.M. daily. "The new program, representing the most comprehensive farm period ever undertaken by a St. Louis radio station, is especially designed for the rural listeners of Missouri, Illinois and northeastern Arkansas," says Charley Stookey, director. Stookey who works his own farm in St. Clair county, Ill. seventeen miles from the KMOX studio, is a graduate of the University of Illinois Ag college with nine years experience in radio.



Charley Stookey

Market, crop and weather reports and information from Farm Bureaus is supplemented by regular reports from a score of KMOX correspondents. Stookey also presents a daily farm feature and frequently goes out in the field himself to get a particularly good one. Harry Flannery, France Laux and others give daily features. Pappy Cheshire and his hill-billy band provide music.

STATION WLS, CHICAGO (870)

(Time given is central standard time)
DAILY — EXC. SUNDAY

5:30 AM—Chicago Livestock estimates
6:10 AM—Chicago, St. Louis & Indianapolis Livestock estimates
8:15 AM—Livestock RECEIPTS and hog flash
11:05 AM—Poultry & Dressed Veal Market
12:30 AM—Butter & Egg — fruit & Veg. Market. Also Closing Butter & Egg Market during Dinnerbell at approximately 12:05
10:00-10:05 and
12:35-12:45—Jim Poole — Livestock Markets direct from Stockyards (exc. Sat.)
Sat. 11:50—Weekly Livestock Market Review by Dave Swanson
12:50-12:57—Closing Grain Market Summary —F. C. Bisson (exc. Sat.)
Closing Grain Market Summary —F. C. Bisson 11:45 Sat.
11:45 to 12:15—Dinnerbell program — Daily (exc. Sat. & Sun.)
12:30 PM—Check Stafford-crop reports

(To be continued)

SUMMER SAVINGS!



$1.65 Complete
A $1.90 Value





BLUE SEAL FLY SPRAY is formulated to effectively kill and control flies around all livestock in barns or pasture. Triple killing strength is provided by extra concentration of pyrethreum, orthodi-chlorobenzine and Lethane 384. Special offer — one gallon of Blue Seal Fly Spray and a quart-size Blue Seal Continuous Sprayer — a $1.90 value — at this attractive summer combination price only **$1.65 complete.**

BLUE SEAL FLY KILLER — death to flies, roaches, water bugs, ants, and other household insect pests. It is odorless — safe to use around home, dairy, milkhouse, creamery, restaurant, in fact any place where food is kept. Harmless to man or beast. One-quart can of Blue Seal Fly Killer and a household continuous Sprayer —

Only $1.00 complete.

25 lb. pail of LUCO LUBRICANT and a Blue Seal Harvester Gun only $6.95

Luco Lubricant assures safe lubrication for all modern farm machines — combines, pick-up balers, binders, and hay tools. Luco is a high viscosity oil compounded with an aluminate base. Its "stringiness" enables it to stay on any job where shocks and strains hammer bearings, gears, or chains.

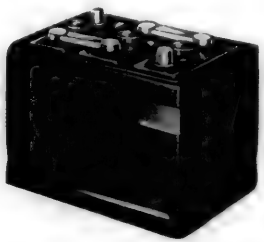
The Blue Seal Harvester Gun is sturdily built — is self-filling, holds 16 ounces of grease, comes equipped with a hydraulic coupler that securely grips all types of fittings.

A $9.00 combination for only **$6.95**



A 75c Roof Brush — **FREE** — with each 30 or 50 gallon drum of I.F.S. Roof Coating.

STOP LEAKS AND LOSSES I. F. S. Roof Coatings revive old roofs for an average cost of ¾c per square foot. Two types are available. Metal Roof type stops rust, seals broken seams, and fills nail holes in METAL ROOFS only. The other kind brings new life to cracked and dried out COMPOSITION ROOFS. Both contain highest quality asphaltum and other waterproofing materials that assure long-time wear and protection. I. F. S. Roof Coating in 50-gallon drums at this low price of 50c per gallon — and a ROOF BRUSH **FREE.**



AMCO CUSTOM BUILT BATTERIES give long and dependable service. They are built to outlast the **guarantee** placed upon them. A **heavy duty** 13 plate — 120 ampere hour Amco battery — in every way equal to others selling for $7.95 — for **as low as** **$6.00**



EDISON SPARK PLUGS Edisons alone have the built-in **Leak-Proof Gasket.** We can supply an Edison Plug correctly engineered to satisfy the "heat range" requirements of any Tractor, Truck, or Car. **Edison Green Line** at 50c and **Orange Line** at 65c per plug.



SEE ME!

FOR THESE SUMMER SAVINGS--I DRIVE A BLUE AND WHITE SERVICE COMPANY TRUCK



MORE MONEY FOR FA

GRAIN

Illinois Grain Corporation is now an active grain marketing agency. Admitted to the Chicago market a few weeks ago and the St. Louis market just last week, arrangements are now pending for operation on the Peoria market. Your cooperative is an active going concern.

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"The prevailing price was usually from ¼c to 1c more per lb. in localities where the Exchange had active members than in other sections," said Manager Charlton.

LIVESTOCK

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A packer buyer on the Bushnell market stated that since the Producers started operations hogs cost him 12c per cwt. more on the average than before the Producers started.

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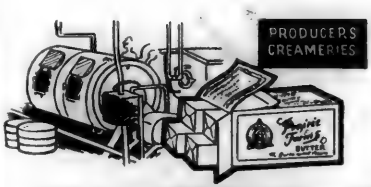
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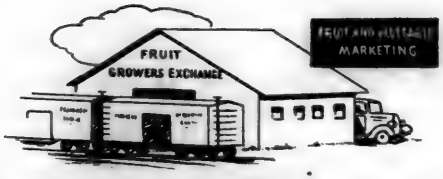
Bloomington

Red Long, truck salesman for the Farmers Creamery of Bloomington, recently picked up such a big load of cream that he exceeded the legal load limit and was fined $7.

Said Manager Forrest "Doc" Fairchild, "We will pay fines and buy trucks, but we will not allow any other member of Illinois Producers Creameries to take our sign, 'The Largest Cooperative Creamery in Illinois,' either legitimately or otherwise."

The Bloomington creamery bought five new trucks in June to replace old





FARM PRODUCTS *The Co-operative Way*

ones and to care for increasing business. More than 140,000 pounds of butter were made by the plant in May.



FLETCHER GOURLEY
Manager of the new Producers Creamery at Carlinville.

May volume handled by the Producers Creamery of Mt. Sterling increased 23 per cent more than April.

MILK

George Anderson, fieldman for the Rockford Milk Producers Association, sailed recently for a two months' visit with his parents who reside in Denmark. Upon his return in August he will resume his work with the Mid-West Dairymen's Association, according to Delos Langholf, manager.

Milk producers and dealers of the Rockford area recently inaugurated a radio program over WROK to advertise milk. The program will be on the air from 9:30 to 9:45 a.m. six days a week during a full year. One-half of the expense is borne by the Mid-West Dairymen's Company and the other half by the milk dealers who buy their milk of the producers' organization.

A. D. Lynch, secretary-manager of Sanitary Milk Producers, reports that the St. Louis Dairy Council and the St. Louis Health Department sponsored a banquet and program at the Statler Hotel, St. Louis, on June 15th to celebrate the inauguration of Grade A pasteurized milk in St. Louis, under the U. S. Public Health Service Milk Ordinance.

A revision of the present milk marketing agreement for the Quad City market is under consideration by the organized producers and dealers in that area, according to C. W. Huppert, Moline, manager of the Quality Milk Association. The revised agreement is to conform with the revised AAA licensing law. The present AAA milk marketing agreement has been in satisfactory operation on other markets for several years.

Seventy-two members of the McLean County Milk Producers advisory committee met last month in the Farm Bureau building for dinner, which was served by the ladies of the Money Creek Home Bureau. Directors and Manager Forest Fairchild reported on Association business. The group voted for individual producer ownership of milk cans instead of relying upon dealer owned milk cans for their milk shipments as they have in the past years.

Milk production in Illinois during the past month has continued at higher than normal levels, reports John Case, manager of Pure Milk Association, Chicago. The average production per head for the 12,500 Pure Milk Association members May 25th of each year is as follows: 1938, 423; 1937, 412; 1936, 350; 1935, 369; 1934, 355. Milk production in the U. S. was four per cent higher on June 1 than it was a year ago.

FRUIT and VEGETABLE MARKETING

Fruit Crop Prospects

Practically all fruits in the state have matured approximately two weeks earlier than usual, says Harry W. Day, director of the fruit and vegetable marketing department. It appears that the Elberta peach crop in the extreme southern part of Illinois including Carbondale, Anna and other points will be ready for harvest around the 20th to 25th of July, and in the Centralia area about August 1. This is fully two weeks earlier than normal.

A summary of growers' reports indicate that the crop has been reduced about 50 percent in the extreme southern part of the area, while in the Centralia district most orchards will have 65 to 100 per cent of a crop. The total peach production for the entire state is likely to equal the 1937 crop, Day said.

The Illinois apple crop is reported to be 65 to 75 per cent less than normal. The amount of crop in the individual orchards varies considerably. Talmage Defrees, Bond county, reports about one third of a crop on Ben Davis, a few Grimes, very few Jonathans.

O. V. Cummins, Jefferson county, reports a crop of approximatey three cars of Duchess, four cars of Jonathans, two cars of Red Delicious, two cars of Romes, one car of Grimes and one car of Winesaps. In Western Illinois, Arthur Foreman in Pike county reports a light crop of Romes, Willows and Grimes and a lesser crop of the other varieties.

Les Anderson, Pike county, reports a part crop of Willows and Ben Davis with very light crop of Grimes, Jonathans and Black Twigs, and only a few Red or Golden Delicious. On the other hand Rising Springs orchard in Pike county reports crop of approximately 6,000 bushels, mostly Golden Delicious, Red Delicious, and some Jonathans and Romes.



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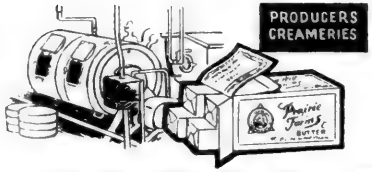
CREAM

Bloomington

Red Long, truck salesman for the Farmers Creamery of Bloomington, recently picked up such a big load of cream that he exceeded the legal load limit and was fined $7.

Said Manager Forrest "Doc" Fairchild, "We will pay fines and buy trucks, but we will not allow any other member of Illinois Producers Creameries to take our sign, 'The Largest Cooperative Creamery in Illinois,' either legitimately or otherwise."

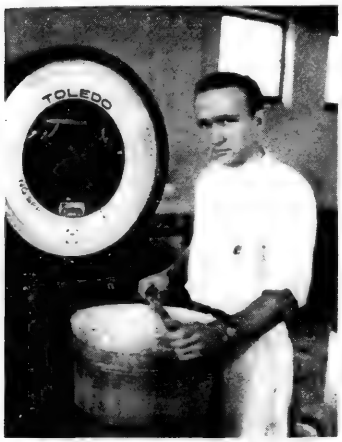
The Bloomington creamery bought five new trucks in June to replace old





FARM PRODUCTS *The Co-operative Way*

ones and to care for increasing business. More than 140,000 pounds of butter were made by the plant in May.



FLETCHER GOURLEY
Manager of the new Producers Creamery at Carlinville.

May volume handled by the Producers Creamery of Mt. Sterling increased 23 per cent more than April.

MILK

George Anderson, fieldman for the Rockford Milk Producers Association, sailed recently for a two months' visit with his parents who reside in Denmark. Upon his return in August he will resume his work with the Mid-West Dairymen's Association, according to Delos Langholf, manager.

Milk producers and dealers of the Rockford area recently inaugurated a radio program over WROK to advertise milk. The program will be on the air from 9:30 to 9:45 a.m. six days a week during a full year. One-half of the expense is borne by the Mid-West Dairymen's Company and the other half by the milk dealers who buy their milk of the producers' organization.

A. D. Lynch, secretary-manager of Sanitary Milk Producers, reports that the St. Louis Dairy Council and the St. Louis Health Department sponsored a banquet and program at the Statler Hotel, St. Louis, on June 15th to celebrate the inauguration of Grade A pasteurized milk in St. Louis, under the U. S. Public Health Service Milk Ordinance.

A revision of the present milk marketing agreement for the Quad City market is under consideration by the organized producers and dealers in that area, according to C. W. Huppert, Moline, manager of the Quality Milk Association. The revised agreement is to conform with the revised AAA licensing law. The present AAA milk marketing agreement has been in satisfactory operation on other markets for several years.

Seventy-two members of the McLean County Milk Producers advisory committee met last month in the Farm Bureau building for dinner, which was served by the ladies of the Money Creek Home Bureau. Directors and Manager Forest Fairchild reported on Association business. The group voted for individual producer ownership of milk cans instead of relying upon dealer owned milk cans for their milk shipments as they have in the past years.

Milk production in Illinois during the past month has continued at higher than normal levels, reports John Case, manager of Pure Milk Association, Chicago. The average production per head for the 12,500 Pure Milk Association members May 25th of each year is as follows: 1938, 423; 1937, 412; 1936, 350; 1935, 369; 1934, 355. Milk production in the U. S. was four per cent higher on June 1 than it was a year ago.

FRUIT and VEGETABLE MARKETING

Fruit Crop Prospects

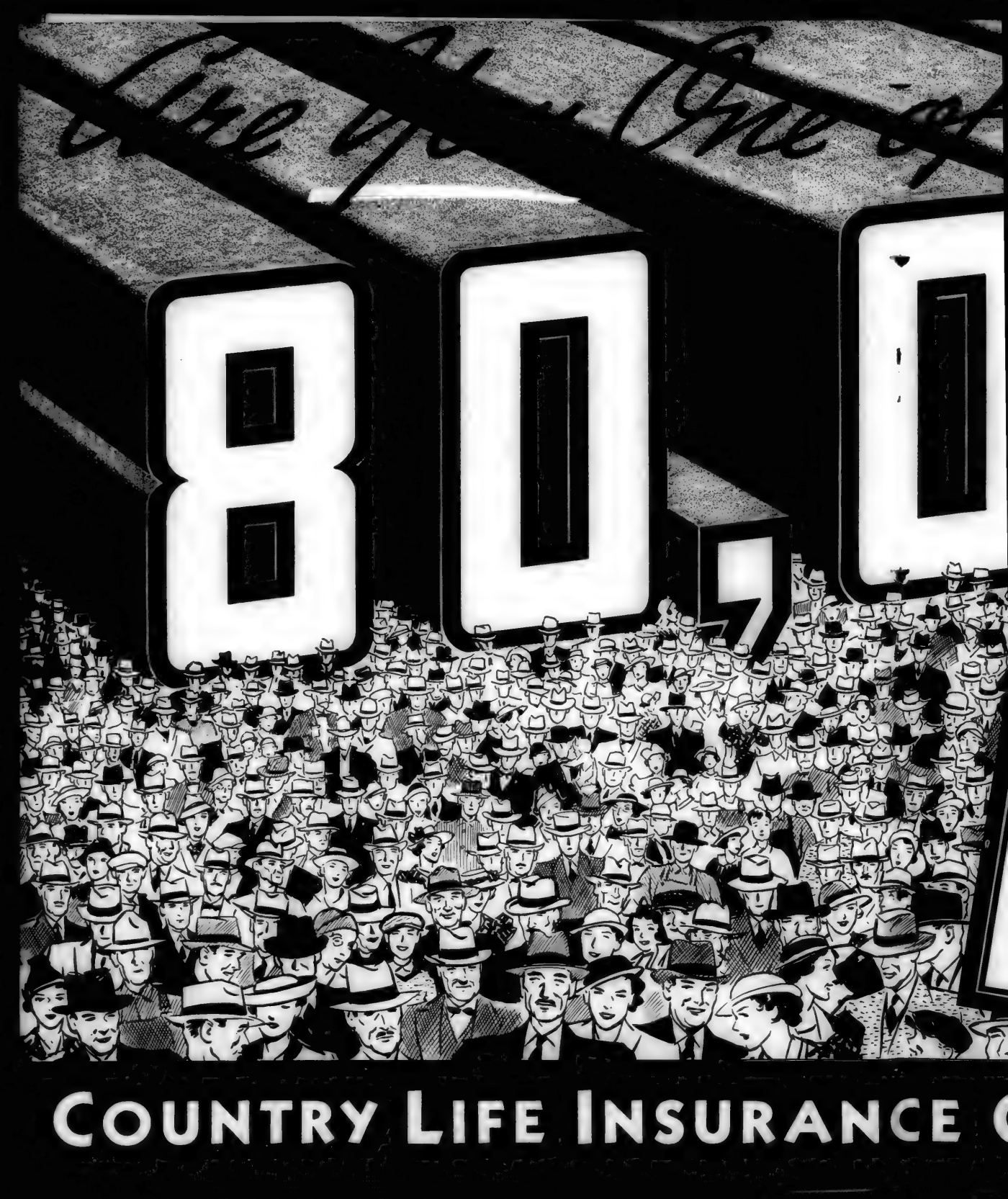
Practically all fruits in the state have matured approximately two weeks earlier than usual, says Harry W. Day, director of the fruit and vegetable marketing department. It appears that the Elberta peach crop in the extreme southern part of Illinois including Carbondale, Anna and other points will be ready for harvest around the 20th to 25th of July, and in the Centralia area about August 1. This is fully two weeks earlier than normal.

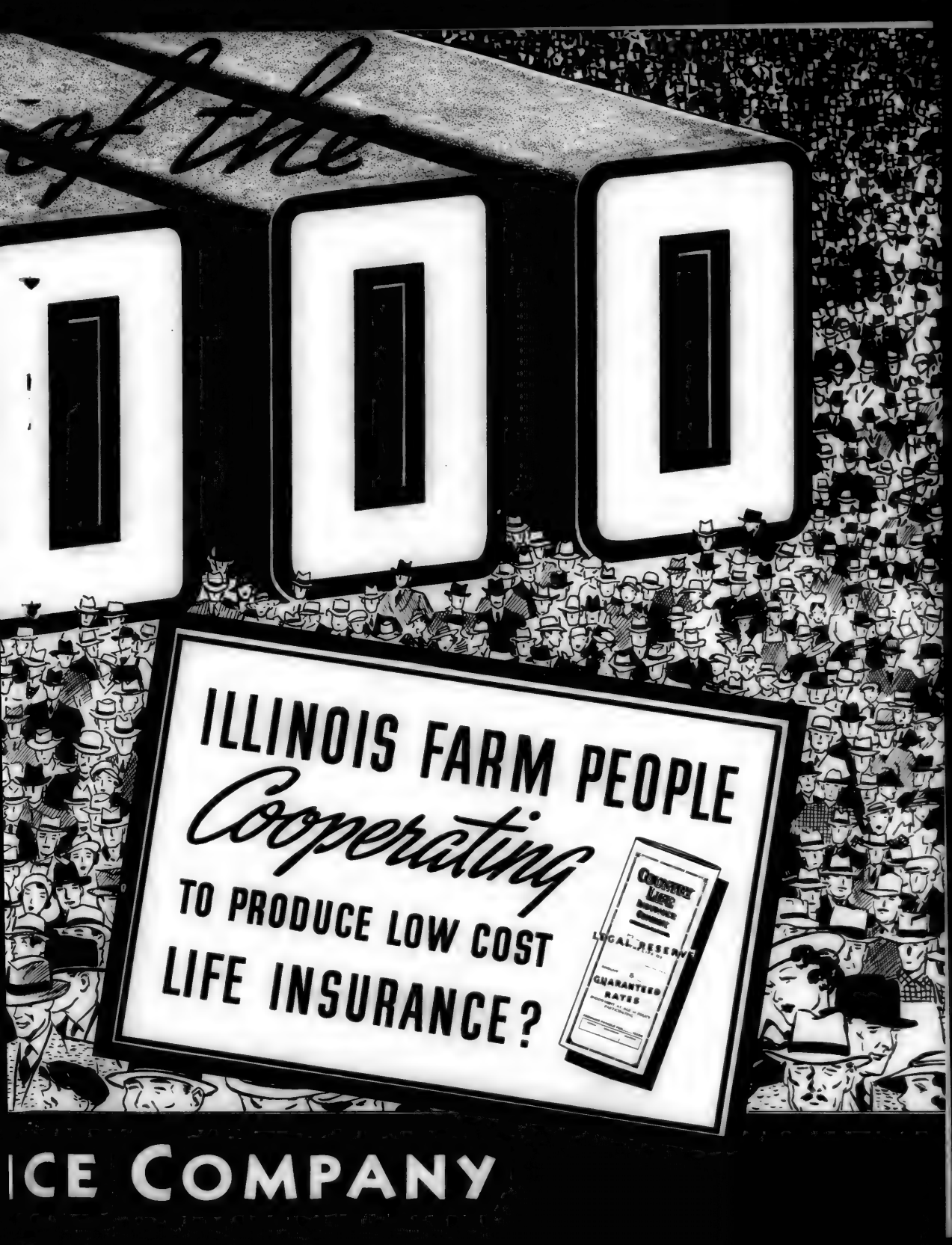
A summary of growers' reports indicate that the crop has been reduced about 50 percent in the extreme southern part of the area, while in the Centralia district most orchards will have 65 to 100 per cent of a crop. The total peach production for the entire state is likely to equal the 1937 crop, Day said.

The Illinois apple crop is reported to be 65 to 75 per cent less than normal. The amount of crop in the individual orchards varies considerably. Talmage Defrees, Bond county, reports about one third of a crop on Ben Davis, a few Grimes, very few Jonathans.

O. V. Cummins, Jefferson county, reports a crop of approximatey three cars of Duchess, four cars of Jonathans, two cars of Red Delicious, two cars of Romes, one car of Grimes and one car of Winesaps. In Western Illinois, Arthur Foreman in Pike county reports a light crop of Romes, Willows and Grimes and a lesser crop of the other varieties.

Les Anderson, Pike county, reports a part crop of Willows and Ben Davis with very light crop of Grimes, Jonathans and Black Twigs, and only a few Red or Golden Delicious. On the other hand Rising Springs orchard in Pike county reports crop of approximately 6,000 bushels, mostly Golden Delicious, Red Delicious, and some Jonathans and Romes.


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ILLINOIS FARM PEOPLE
Cooperating
TO PRODUCE LOW COST
LIFE INSURANCE?
LEGAL RESERVE
GUARANTEED
RATES

ICE COMPANY

Dean Mumford

ILLINOIS agriculture lost a courageous leader and a sincere friend in the recent death of Dean Herbert W. Mumford of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

Dean Mumford was modest and retiring, a deep thinker, wise counsellor and a good judge of human nature as well as livestock. Since 1922, when he became Dean after serving the College as chief of animal husbandry since 1901, Dean Mumford proved himself an able executive and administrator. Under his leadership the college, experiment station and extension service were strengthened and made more effective in serving the farmers of Illinois.

Just prior to his appointment to succeed Dean Davenport at the state college, Mumford served for a short time as the first director of livestock marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association. He served on the committee of 15 which drew up the plans for the Producers livestock commission associations. Earlier, as a professor, he had made a thorough study of livestock marketing at the terminals and had drawn up a classification of market grades of livestock which was adopted on most markets. Dean Mumford was generally credited with outlining the setup of the Producers Commission companies and getting them under way at E. St. Louis and Chicago.

He studied livestock conditions abroad in his earlier years, was in Germany in 1928 as a member of the American Study Commission for German Agriculture, was drafted as a member of a commission to assist in their agricultural and educational problems by the Mexican government in 1930.

Dean Mumford is survived by Mrs. Mumford and four sons and daughters, Curtis, Herbert Jr., Virginia, and Mary. Jimmy, another son, died as a young lad of high school age.

Prof. J. C. Blair Is Ag College Dean

Prof. Joseph Cullen Blair, head of the department of horticulture of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, for the past 38 years was appointed to succeed the late Dean H. W. Mumford by the board of trustees.

"My principal job, as I see it, will be to carry out the policies that already have been established for and by the university," Prof. Blair said when notified.

As the new chief executive of the college, the noted horticulturist will be dean of the agricultural college, director of the agricultural experiment station and director of the extension service in agriculture and home economics.

"I regard the appointment as an honor," Prof. Blair said. "I regard it, too, as an opportunity to serve the excellent staff that has been here through the years. As far as I am concerned, they will get every consideration which maturity of judgment and seasoned experience can give them.

"At best this is only a temporary move,

(Continued on page 19)



The pigs shown above are healthy and thrifty, immunized against cholera with fresh, potent serum and virus.

Right: These shoats have the cholera. They were not vaccinated.

MAKE SURE YOUR PIGS WILL GO TO MARKET-- VACCINATE!

USE FRESH, POTENT FARM BUREAU SERUM



SEE YOUR COUNTY FARM BUREAU

Sports Festival Rules Ready

Farm Bureaus And Home Bureaus Plan County-Wide Sports Festival And Picnics For July And August

Rules for all contests are now in the hands of County Farm Advisers and Home Advisers. Committees for County Sports Festivals and picnics will be supplied on request. — Editor

LAST year's dub — this year's champ, and vice versa! That's the way it goes at the big Illinois Farm Bureau Sports Festival. With nearly 3,000 participants in 50 contests of strength and skill, anything can happen — and it frequently does!

But dub or champ — the state Farm Olympics on the campus of the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, September 2 and 3, is a good place to forget your cares. There'll be lots of action, excitement, thrills, color and fun. Plan now to attend. Don't miss it!

If you want a chance to represent your county in one or more events, see your farm adviser. He has all the details.

The third annual Farm Sports Festival boasts nine new events. These are skeet shooting and bait casting for outdoorsmen, boxing and wrestling exhibitions for fans of the squared circle, four new games of grace and skill for girls and women, a prize for the oldest Home Bureau member in attendance and a contest for musicians who specialize in novelties. Events that failed in popularity have been discarded.

Baseball, that for 14 years has been the most popular Farm Bureau sport, is going in full swing. Twenty-four teams in six divisions of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League are busy week-ends measuring each other for divisional championships.

Divisional winners will play a tournament at the Festival for state honors. While Ogle county, 1937 champs, are still in the running, other teams are out for their scalps.

Softball teams are reported in strenuous training. Ford county is the defending champion in the Adult County League division. Peoria copped both the All-County titles and Farm Bureau members over 35 last year and is expected to be out to retain them. Henry and DeKalb, winners of the Boys 4-H and Girls Division, respectively, will try to hold their titles.

The track program has been rearranged to make it more attractive to contestants. Boys 15 and under will compete in 50 and 100-yard dashes and in the high and broad jumps. Boys 16 and older will run the 100-yard dash, the 880 yard run and will compete in the high jump, broad jump, pole vault, shot-put and half mile relay.

Events for girls 16 and under are a 75-yard dash and the high jump. Older girls will compete in the broad jump as well as in the high jump and the dash.

Horseshoes, singles and doubles, are limited to men only. Gaylord Peterson, Marshall-Putnam county, is the defending titleholder in the singles. Floyd and Harry Torbet, DeWitt county, hold the doubles title.

Most difficult title to defend is the tug o'war championship which was won by the Rahn family of Douglas county. Much depends on the condition of the ground. Beefy teams seem to have an advantage when the soil is hard. There is a five-dollar forfeit fee in this contest and entries must be in by August 27.

Trap shooting was so popular last year that the committee decided to add skeet shooting to the program this year. Skeet is simply a game played with shotguns and clay targets. Anyone can play it with any kind of a double-barreled shotgun. The beginner has just as much fun as the veteran.

If you like to shoot clay birds and want to enter the skeet shoot, you can get full information by writing to The National Skeet Shooting Association, 275 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.

Trap shooting, too, will be continued with Ed Cooper of Vermilion county defending his title. While Miss Carmaline Cuddy of Greene county was the only woman to fire last year, the contest is open both to men and women this year.

For those who prefer the small-bore to the shotgun, there will be rifle shooting for men and women in the singles division and for five-man county teams. The range is in the Armory. Rifles shall be of .22 Cal., rim-fire, equipped with any sights, says the rule-book.

Enthusiasm is running high for the new program of women's events. Dart throwing, popular at county picnics and festivals last summer, is the only game retained in the new schedule.

Chair quoits, paddle tennis, shuffle board and clock golf, all games of skill that can be played with homemade equipment, will attract many entries. The rule-book now in the hands of home advisers and recreational chairmen contains rules and tips for playing the games and making the equipment.

Special events include swimming, checkers (for men only this time), bait casting, hog calling, educational tours, largest Farm Bureau family, oldest Farm Bureau member, oldest Home Bureau member, a horse pulling demonstration and boxing and wrestling exhibition.

The St. Louis Cardinals and their Mississippi Mud-Cat novelty band, will have nothing on Farm Bureau baseball and softball teams that play in the Festival tournaments. Many counties will have novelty and square dance bands, square dance teams, folk dance teams. In addition, there will be a contest for individual music specialty and novelty entertainers. Entries in the Folk Festival and Music events must be in the IAA offices not later than Saturday, August 27.

The same system of scoring counties on participation honors that operated a year ago will be used. The state has been divided into three scoring districts based on distance from Urbana. Counties will be awarded points on the basis of both participation and winnings.

Color will be added to the great state Farm Bureau two-day picnic with special

(Continued on page 24)

A POPULAR SPORT

Dart throwing drew many contestants in the second Festival. It's a simple, exciting game that requires a keen eye and steady nerves.





CLOCK GOLF'S FUN!

and no special equipment is needed. Thirteen bricks, or stakes, a golf ball and a golf club and you can make a game that the whole family can enjoy.



For the past five years, I have been using Soyoil Paint on my farm buildings, and have had excellent results from its use.

Clarence Watson



1938 marks five years' protection for Soyoil Paint on my farm buildings and city property. I can recommend very highly the use of Soyoil Paint for protection and wearing qualities.

Lee S. White



ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 S. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO

BLAIR IS NEW DEAN

(Continued from page 16)

tiding over the interim between the former administration and the subsequent one, which must quickly come into existence." Dean Blair will automatically be retired September 1, 1939. By that time he will have reached the university retirement age of 68 and will have completed more than 43 years service to the University and State.

He was born on a farm in Colchester county, Nova Scotia. His father was a successful farmer and stock raiser, and Joseph assisted him in farm operations until he was nineteen years of age, when he went to Massachusetts. At the age of 12, he plowed his first 14 acres of land, and before he was 18 years old, he had broken three teams of oxen to work at plowing, carting, and other farm operations.

He attended the Provincial College of Agriculture, at Truro, Nova Scotia, from 1888 to 1890, and was instructor in chemistry and botany at the same institution during 1890 to 1892. After visiting the New England states, he entered Cornell University as a special student in chemistry in April, 1892. He completed his work at Cornell in June, 1896, having majored in chemistry, entomology and horticulture.

In July, 1896, he came to the University of Illinois as instructor in horticulture and four years later he was made head of the newly created Department ot Horticulture.

In addition to his professional, instructional and research work at the university, Prof. Blair has had time to give considerable constructive help to religious activities on the campus. He was instrumental in launching the project for the development of the Wesley Foundation, the Methodist religious center at the University. For 36 years he has been a member of the university Y.M.C.A. board, chairman in 1933-1934.

Shortly after coming to Illinois, he purchased a 220-acre fruit farm near Kimmundy, in Marion county, and in addition to his work at the university, was a practical, successful orchardist for many years. The Prof. Blairs have three sons and a daughter, all living away from home.

A reconditioner for cream carrying onion and other objectionable odors was installed in the Producers Creamery of Carbondale late in June, reports Manager Harold Brackett.

The machine, one of the first of its kind, heats the cream quickly to 210 degrees F. under pressure. Suction removes the odors. The result: less low grade cream.

Miller Goes With FCA at St. Louis

Ray E. Miller, director of livestock marketing for the IAA until last fall when he went to the Omaha Livestock Producers as manager, has accepted an appointment as secretary of the Production Credit Bank at St. Louis, Mo. He will take up his new work in the Farm Credit Administration as soon as his sucessor has been appointed at Omaha.



Ray Miller

Mr. Miller is the second man from the IAA to go with the Farm Credit Administration recently. Fred Ringham, former manager of the IAA auditing service for cooperatives became secretary of the Bank for Cooperatives at St. Louis more than a year ago. Chas. A. Stewart who succeeded the late Dean H. W. Mumford of Urbana as director of livestock marketing for the IAA in 1922 is now a deputy administrator of Farm Credit Administration at Washington.

W. S. Brock, who for many years was in the Horticultural Department of the Univeraity of Illinois, later engaged in fruit and vegetable marketing, was recently elevated from secretary to president of the Production Credit Bank.

Early peaches, principally Red Bird and Mayflower varieties, are now being shipped from Southern Illinois. Other crops coming on within the next few weeks are early apples, cucumbers, beans, tomatoes and sweet corn.



News and VIEWS

Milk drying equipment in the Producers Creamery of Olney plant is now handling about 10,000 pounds of fluid milk daily, reports Manager C. W. Simpson.

More than a carload of butter was churned during the first week of operation at the Producers Creamery of Carlinville. The volume of cream is increasing despite the fact that competitive prices were increased from two to six cents when the plant opened, May 14, says Manager Fletcher A. Gourley.

According to Illinois Producers Creameries' Sales Manager Countiss, sales of Prairie Farms butter swelled 11 per cent in May as compared to the same month a year ago. "Quality does it!" he declares.

The 90-score butter price on the Chicago market vaulted two cents a pound in 10 days following the organization of a national cooperative butter buying and selling agency, June 7. Jack Countiss, IPC sales manager, credits the increase to the establishment of the co-op.

Illinois Producers Creameries is a member of the association which is composed of eight regional dairy products sales co-ops. Harold Enns, of Tazewell county, president of IPC, is the director from this state.

Purpose of the agency is to stabilize butter and other dairy products' prices through buying on the open market when prices are low. The products will be fed back on the market when violent price advances are indicated by decreasing production.

Ace Egelston, fieldman for the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange at Anna, reports growing conditions good for annual crops. He says the Exchange will have considerable tonnage for growers in that area this year.

Dr. Pautler's orchard, Monroe county, will produce no peaches and pears this year due to the cold weather conditions early in the season, it is reported.

Fay Tourtellott, a cooperative creamery supervisor for 12 years in Minnesota, was recently employed as plant manager of the Mt. Sterling Producers Creamery. He reduced costs and churned 13,649 pounds more butter in May than in April at an increased cost of only $4.94.

Save the Top Soil

Here's How Illinois Farmers Are Doing It



EDWARDSVILLE, MADISON COUNTY

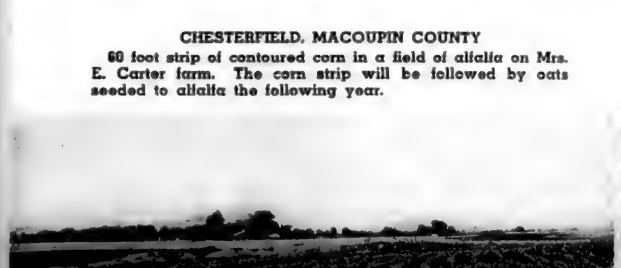
Erosion the result of continuous cultivation of slopes on the L. Bloemke farm. Soil is Elco silt loam. The average slope is 20 per cent.

Heavy rains the latter part of May and early June throughout Illinois again resulted in washing thousands of tons of valuable top soil down hill into streams, ponds, and low, level areas. Short, light colored stands of small grains on hill sides during June offer mute testimony to the ravages of soil erosion. Some loss from erosion is unavoidable but most of it can be prevented by better farming practices such as many farmers have been following for years.

On this page are illustrations of gullying, sheet erosion, and methods farmers are using in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service to combat the worst scourge of rich undulating and rolling farm lands. "Save the surface and you save all" is just as good a slogan for farmers as it is for paint manufacturers. More grass land, contour planting, buffer strips, intelligent crop rotation, and leaving wide strips of grass for waterways are all being practiced by farmers who believe in leaving the farm as good or better than they found it. Soil erosion is farm enemy No. 1. Let's treat it so.

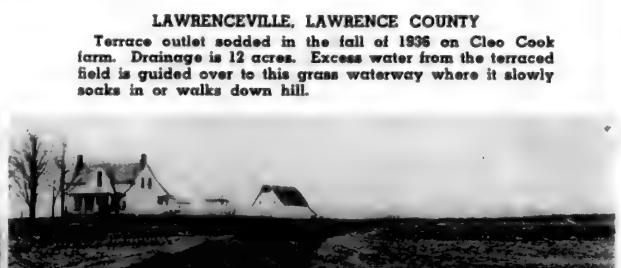
CHESTERFIELD, MACOUPIN COUNTY

60 foot strip of contoured corn in a field of alfalfa on Mrs. E. Carter farm. The corn strip will be followed by oats seeded to alfalfa the following year.



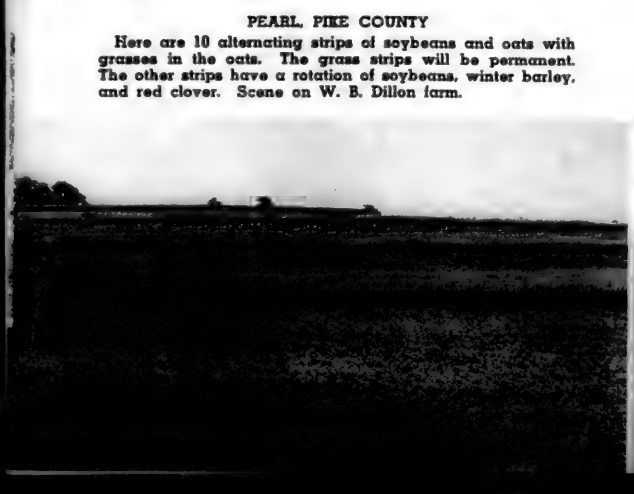
LAWRENCEVILLE, LAWRENCE COUNTY

Terrace outlet sodded in the fall of 1936 on Cleo Cook farm. Drainage is 12 acres. Excess water from the terraced field is guided over to this grass waterway where it slowly soaks in or walks down hill.



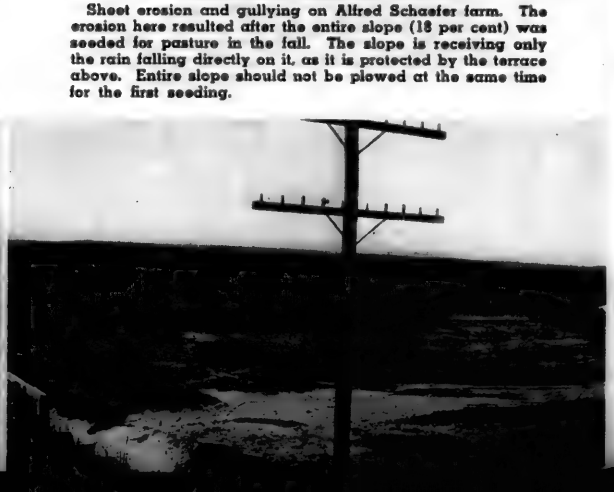
PEARL, PIKE COUNTY

Here are 10 alternating strips of soybeans and oats with grasses in the oats. The grass strips will be permanent. The other strips have a rotation of soybeans, winter barley, and red clover. Scene on W. B. Dillon farm.



EDWARDSVILLE, MADISON COUNTY

Sheet erosion and gullying on Alfred Schaefer farm. The erosion here resulted after the entire slope (18 per cent) was seeded for pasture in the fall. The slope is receiving only the rain falling directly on it, as it is protected by the terrace above. Entire slope should not be plowed at the same time for the first seeding.



Making Housework Easier

By NELL FLATT GOODMAN

WHAT she will have for supper tonight doesn't worry Mrs. Harry Bower of McLean county. She had that planned several days ago.

As Home Bureau leader in a county with a membership of nearly 1500, Mrs. Bower realizes she must plan in advance if her home work is not to be neglected. With a carefully considered schedule of what is to be done each day of the week, she finds that family life, housework, garden work, Home Bureau affairs move along comfortably, easily, and not too hurriedly.

For some people, managing an eight room house, raising 300 chickens, tending a garden and a larger-sized truck patch, doing their own sewing, canning 300 or 400 quarts of fruit and several hundred quarts of meat, leading a 4-H club, besides being county chairman, would be a huge undertaking. Life could easily get into a muddle. Mrs. Bower says it is easier now for her than it was 15 years ago because she has learned a little more system.

"Last Saturday, I knew two weeks in advance the schedule to be followed. Usually one week is enough. Certainly every woman should be a day ahead. All Home Bureau management lessons bring out that point.

"Monday morning is laundry day, she said. Seldom do I allow anything to interfere with that. Ironing is more flexible. It may be done Tuesday or later. Baking is never done on the spur of the moment. I try to look ahead, have plenty for over Sunday, then Monday, wash day, there isn't a scramble for something to eat."

Asked for a sample of one day's schedule she cited a recent Monday.

"Until 9:30, it was work in the garden. Then the laundry. By 12, dinner for husband and hired man. In the afternoon, dentist; and then to Home Bureau office to consult with Miss Brian, the home adviser."

Mrs. Bower suggests that housewives simplify their work in every way possible. "Why bake an elaborate cake for a steak



MRS. HARRY BOWER
"Getting up early helps too." Here Mrs. Bower is in the Home Bureau office checking reports.

fry, when a simple one-egg, freshly baked one will go just 'like hot cakes'?" A pad with an attached pencil hangs in her kitchen, and it isn't there only to complete the color scheme. She actually jots down things she needs. When she goes to the grocery store she knows what she wants.

Remember how your mother used to tell you to pick up your things before you went to bed? Mrs. Bower really does that.

"Its half the battle in keeping order," Mrs. Bower says, "I pick up in the living room always before going to bed. I don't have a maid to do it before I get up so I do it at night. And another thing, pick up pins and scraps after sewing. Don't think any time is saved by going away and leaving it for some other time.

"Getting up early helps too. For example this morning when I left home at 7 o'clock, all the house was in order, the lunch prepared and several extras for the evening meal."

With other members of a committee, Mrs. Bower had driven some 60 miles that morning in Home Bureau work.

McLean county Home Bureau is famous for its variety of projects. The latest of these to which Mrs. Bower, as well as Miss Clara Brian, dean of Illinois Home Advisers, point with pride is their county cook book. The point of interest in this particular cook book is that Home Bureau women have not bothered the merchants of Bloomington and other towns for advertising. There is no advertising in the book. Miss Brian believes the book should sell and pay for itself. Favorite recipes of home economics leaders, Miss Bevier and Miss Bane are listed. Other prominent women included in the recipe lists are Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, Mrs. Dwight Morrow, and many others. According to Mrs. Bower, each unit will be given 25 percent for selling the books and the county will derive no profit until 2000 copies have been sold.

"Home Bureau in this county could not accomplish so much if its projects were not so carefully planned," Mrs. Bower said. "The same is true in any home. Any woman can accomplish more if she works with a plan. Just try it and see."

Third annual conference of Home Bureau leaders will be held in the Woman's Building, State Fair Grounds, Springfield, July 19 to 22. Mrs. John Clifton, Milford, state president, will be in charge.

Talks by Mrs. C. H. Casberg, Urbana, "Legislation Concerning Rural Schools;" Mrs. Lottie Holman O'Neil, "Tracing a Bill through the Legislature;" Father George M. Link, "Nature Appreciation;" a pilgrimage to New Salem and picnic are some of the features on the program.

Mrs. R. E. Milligan, Ivesdale, will be in charge of recreation.

Mrs. Elsie Mies, state organization chairman, reports four new Home Bureau organizations in five counties which include St. Clair, Wabash-Edwards, Douglas and Moultrie.

Easy payment plans are not always wise, according to Miss Gladys Ward, extension specialist in home management, U. of I. Before choosing between paying cash and buying on time, the family should ask itself these questions: How much can we save by paying cash? What additional goods or services can we buy with the cash saved? Will it be cheaper and easier for the family to buy on the installment plan than to wait long enough to save the cash price asked? Is the family income adequate and stable to carry the burden of installments? Are there other debts that have a prior claim on the family income?

No Drudgery Here

Modernizing The Kitchen Pays In Time Saved And Comfort

By NELL FLATT GOODMAN

CAN you find your flash light in the dark? Where in the world was that screw driver put!

"Everything in its place and a place for everything," describes the kitchen of Mrs. R. L. Fox, of Ford County. And, "everything" takes in not only pots and pans and dishes, but a screw driver, a flashlight, dustrags and kneepads, as well. Whatever it is, there is a place for it.

As a result of the Kitchen Clinic sponsored by the Ford county Home Bureau, Mr. and Mrs. Fox have lately completed one of the most modern and attractive kitchens to be found in any home. Most of the work was done by Mr. Fox, with the assistance of one carpenter. Mrs. Fox gave suggestions based on 30 years' experience as a housewife, looking for a place to put things.

The outward effect, that is, what you see as you enter the room is most pleasing. Papered in a cream background with kitchen designs carrying a touch of blue and apricot; cream-colored shades at the windows and apricot oilsilk curtains finished with white ball fringe; linoleum of cream to tan background with the same touches of color; two blue chairs, a blue breakfast table with white doily and a vase of roses; a white electric stove, refrigerator, sink, and steel cabinets; all this would bring forth oh's and ah's from the most hardened kitchen inspector.

But sometimes the bloom on a peach isn't as good as the meat inside. It is the "innards" of this kitchen that bring joy to an orderly mind.

The Fox kitchen wasn't always so modern. The steps taken to modernize it are interesting. First the old coal range was removed and replaced by an electric one. Where the coal and cobs used to stand a small cabinet was put. In it are kept the skillets and in the drawer above, the pot holders. Where the range boiler had been, a broom closet was built in.

Have you ever wondered what to do with dusting and cleaning rags, so as not to have them all chucked in the closet in a pile? Mrs. Fox has hung on the door of this closet a shoe bag which holds all of them, including a pair of knee pads. These pads made of some old coat material, measure about 7½ by 8 inches. Two strips of elastic are fastened on the back as the handle on a scrub brush. The worker simply steps into these, one elastic to go above the knee and one below, whenever any knee work is to be done. No bother about lugging around a kneeling rug. The pads are always there.

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Modernizing The Kitchen Pays In Time Saved And Comfort

By NELL FLATT GOODMAN

CAN you find your flash light in the dark? Where in the world was that screw driver put!

Everything in its place and a place for everything," describes the kitchen of Mrs. R. L. Fox, of Ford County. And, "everything" takes in not only pots and pans and dishes, but a screw driver, a flashlight, dustrags and kneepads, as well Whatever it is, there is a place for it.

As a result of the Kitchen Clinic sponsored by the Ford county Home Bureau, Mr. and Mrs. Fox have lately completed one of the most modern and attractive kitchens to be found in any home. Most of the work was done by Mr. Fox, with the assistance of one carpenter. Mrs. Fox gave suggestions based on 30 years experience as a housewife, looking for a place to put things.

The outward effect, that is, what you see as you enter the room is most pleasing. Papered in a cream background with kitchen designs carrying a touch of blue and apricot; cream-colored shades at the windows and apricot oilsilk curtains finished with white ball fringe; linoleum of cream to tan background with the same touches of color; two blue chairs, a blue breakfast table with white doily and a vase of roses; a white electric stove, refrigerator, sink, and steel cabinets; all this would bring forth oh's and ah's from the most hardened kitchen inspector.

But sometimes the bloom on a peach isn't as good as the meat inside. It is the "innards" of this kitchen that bring joy to an orderly mind.

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Answering the question, "Will this reserve result in a large stock of grain which will depress the market?" he said: "It is important that you see the vital differences between the insurance reserve and stocks of grain such as existed in Farm Board days. First, you have noted that the policy specifically states that both premiums and loss payments are 'at the market.' There can be no overbidding the market. When the Corporation buys wheat to cover the cash equivalents paid in, that wheat will be bought at the market price. Consequently, no barriers or interference are set up to obstruct the free flow of wheat into mills, export, and to other points.

"What of the effect of the supply itself, held in government hands? The simple arithmetic of the wheat surplus proposition is that if more wheat is produced than mills and exporters consume, there will be some wheat left over. That will be carryover. It will exist whether there is crop insurance or not. All that crop insurance does is to earmark 50 to 100 million bushels of the carry-over for the specific purpose of meeting future crop losses of insured farmers. Under the crop insurance law that reserve is carefully protected, and cannot be a speculative element in the market. In its automatic operation it takes in wheat from farmers and moves it out to them again. These wheat stocks can be built up only as premiums are paid in; they can be sold only as crop losses require them to be sold. It is not left to the whim or fancy of some government official to say when they will be sold. A sole exception to the rule is that wheat may be sold to prevent deterioration, or to change the position of grain. In both cases, the same amount of wheat must be replaced immediately."

One of the greatest barriers to crop insurance has been the lack of actual yield history on individual farms, Green said. Before we could insure yields, we had to be able to measure the risks accurately. That is a basic principle of insurance, and one of the contributing reasons of the failure of early crop insurance attempts can be traced to guesswork on the amount of the premium necessary. But today we don't need to rely on guesswork. Through the operation of the Triple-A programs we have actual yield data on a majority of the wheat farms in the country. Instead of wide rate zones, the premiums in each case are fixed directly on the actual risk record of the farm insured, blended with the actual risk record of the county in which the farm is located. The advantages of this are apparent, as it gives weight to both the farming ability of the individual, and yet smooths out the differences between farms due to accidental causes, such as fire, hail or insect damage. It also means that the high-risk man pays in proportion to his risk, and cannot ride on the shoulders of the low-risk man."

If you are interested in wheat crop insurance send a penny post card to your county soil conservation committee or, better, ask about it the next time you stop at your County Farm Bureau office.



THIS 4-H CLUB RYTHM BAND OF Peoria county are likely prospects for competition at the Farm Sports Festival. Leader, Mrs. Roy Timmons. Left to right — back row: Myrna Parr, Ethel Richmond, Roberta Brooks, Lois Parr, Ruth Parr, Eleanor Armfield, Mary Lou Carpenter and Rebecca Harper. Front row: Annie Moletti, Ruth Lowe and Marietta Bledsoe. Photo by Christie C. Helper, home adviser.

AMERICAN FARMERS

One of the highest honors that can come to a high school ag student was awarded to nine boys nominated for the degree of "American Farmer" by the Illinois chapter of Future Farmers of America recently at the University of Illinois. Winners will be honored at the national F.F.A. convention this fall in Kansas City. Five Illinois' nominees shown in this picture are, left to right, Gerald Parr, Logan county; Warren Friedrichs, Whiteside; Carl Stoner, Ogle; John Gehlbach, Logan, and Melvin Janssen, Woodford. Edwin Brannan, Cass; E. K. Thompson, Franklin; Benton Literland, Lawrence, and Lowell Johnson, Champaign also were nominated.



The Edgar County Growers Association, an organization of strawberry producers, finished its season with approximately 10,000 cases. The Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange handled the sales. Chester Boland, secretary of the Edgar county group, reports that the growers are well pleased with the results secured in spite of the fact that weather condition and frosts earlier in the season reduced the crop one third.

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If 50 per cent of the wheat growers participate we may have as much as 100,000,000 bushels in the reserve to cover 1939 crop losses Green said. The wheat crop insurance plan enables the grower to pay for his losses from all kinds of hazards with small annual installments in the form of wheat. Under a recent amendment to the Crop Insurance Act, growers may pay the premium for two years in advance which may mean even larger reserves.

Answering the question, "Will this reserve result in a large stock of grain which will depress the market?" he said: "It is important that you see the vital differences between the insurance reserve and stocks of grain such as existed in Farm Board days. First, you have noted that the policy specifically states that both premiums and loss payments are 'at the market.' There can be no overbidding the market. When the Corporation buys wheat to cover the cash equivalents paid in, that wheat will be bought at the market price. Consequently, no barriers or interference are set up to obstruct the free flow of wheat into mills, export, and to other points.

"What of the effect of the supply itself, held in government hands? The simple arithmetic of the wheat surplus proposition is that if more wheat is produced than mills and exporters consume, there will be some wheat left over. That will be carryover. It will exist whether there is crop insurance or not. All that crop insurance does is to earmark 50 to 100 million bushels of the carry-over for the specific purpose of meeting future crop losses of insured farmers. Under the crop insurance law that reserve is carefully protected, and cannot be a speculative element in the market. In its automatic operation it takes in wheat from farmers and moves it out to them again. These wheat stocks can be built up only as premiums are paid in; they can be sold only as crop losses require them to be sold. It is not left to the whim or fancy of some government official to say when they will be sold. A sole exception to the rule is that wheat may be sold to prevent deterioration, or to change the position of grain. In both cases, the same amount of wheat must be replaced immediately."

One of the greatest barriers to crop insurance has been the lack of actual yield history on individual farms, Green said. Before we could insure yields, we had to be able to measure the risks accurately. That is a basic principle of insurance, and one of the contributing reasons of the failure of early crop insurance attempts can be traced to guesswork on the amount of the premium necessary. But today we don't need to rely on guesswork. Through the operation of the Triple-A programs we have actual yield data on a majority of the wheat farms in the country. Instead of wide rate zones, the premiums in each case are fixed directly on the actual risk record of the farm insured, blended with the actual risk record of the county in which the farm is located. The advantages of this are apparent, as it gives weight to both the farming ability of the individual, and yet smooths out the differences between farms due to accidental causes, such as fire, hail or insect damage. It also means that the high-risk man pays in proportion to his risk, and cannot ride on the shoulders of the low-risk man."

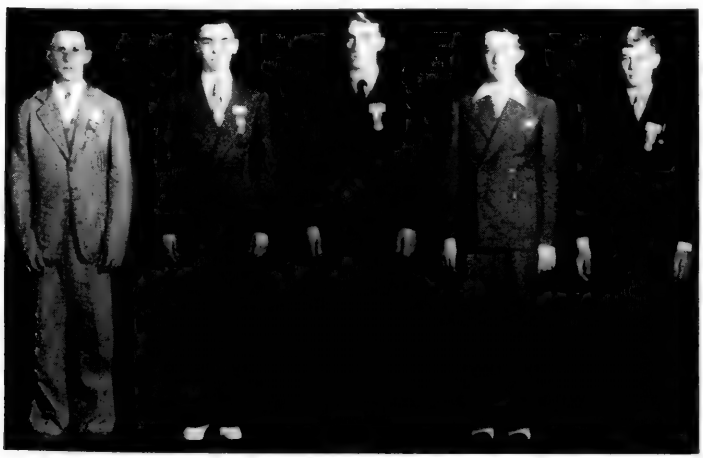
If you are interested in wheat crop insurance send a penny post card to your county soil conservation committee or, better, ask about it the next time you stop at your County Farm Bureau office.



THIS 4-H CLUB RYTHM BAND OF Peoria county are likely prospects for competition at the Farm Sports Festival. Leader, Mrs. Roy Timmons. Left to right — back row: Myrna Parr, Ethel Richmond, Roberta Brooks, Lois Parr, Ruth Parr, Eleanor Armfield, Mary Lou Carpenter and Rebecca Harper. Front row: Annie Moletti, Ruth Lowe and Marietta Bledsoe. Photo by Christie C. Helper, home adviser.

AMERICAN FARMERS

One of the highest honors that can come to a high school ag student was awarded to nine boys nominated for the degree of "American Farmer" by the Illinois chapter of Future Farmers of America recently at the University of Illinois. Winners will be honored at the national F.F.A. convention this fall in Kansas City. Five Illinois' nominees shown in this picture are, left to right, Gerald Parr, Logan county; Warren Friedrichs, Whiteside; Carl Stoner, Ogle; John Gehlbach, Logan, and Melvin Janssen, Woodford. Edwin Brannan, Cass; E. K. Thompson, Franklin; Benton Literland, Lawrence, and Lowell Johnson, Champaign also were nominated.



The Edgar County Growers Association, an organization of strawberry producers, finished its season with approximately 10,000 cases. The Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange handled the sales. Chester Boland, secretary of the Edgar county group, reports that the growers are well pleased with the results secured in spite of the fact that weather condition and frosts earlier in the season reduced the crop one third.

EDITORIAL

Monopoly Prices And Depression

ASIDE from the need for practicing a good crop rotation system to conserve soil fertility, the chief reason for adjusting acreage and controlling crop surpluses is to maintain farm prices in substantial adjustment with city prices. If by some magic, industrial and city workers could be kept busy producing goods and services at the same rate farmers generally produce so that city and farm production and prices would go up and down the scale together, depressions would be short-lived if we had them at all.

But we know that the greatest inequality exists in the way farm and city prices behave in periods of economic change. For example, farm prices have fallen 30 per cent during the past year, whereas city prices fell only about 5 per cent. Industrial production, during this period, dropped off about one-third but farm production of 55 leading crops in 1937 was 6 per cent greater than ever before.

That the rigid price structure of industry is maintained largely by partial monopoly and control was clearly stated by Prof. Frank A. Fetter, professor emeritus of political science, Princeton University, at the recent meeting of the Academy of Political Science.

"No one with knowledge of present conditions seriously denies that fair competition has been gradually weakened in the last three-quarters of a century," said Prof. Fetter, "and monopoly control over prices, wages and markets has been greatly enlarged."

A current illustration supporting this statement is the news that General Foods Corporation is planning to experiment with more rigid price control by fixing a minimum resale price in the state of Ohio on four packaged articles, under the Miller-Tydings Act.

Many businesses and skilled labor have achieved what the Miller-Tydings Act provides for without law. It has been done by organizing trade "institutes" and associations and by tacit agreements and understandings. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act has been no effective deterrent to price-fixing and no one in America believes it has.

Dr. L. J. Norton of the University of Illinois farm economics division, recognizing the inflexible price structure of industry, suggests that farmers do these things to combat them: (1) quit buying items that are too high in terms of farm prices; (2) resist pressure from other groups in their efforts to get government assistance in price-fixing; (3) encourage more flexible price policies for industrial products and services; (4) support efforts to reduce trade barriers and encourage more international trade. These are all commendable suggestions.

Farmers are, and have been, taking care of the first suggestion pretty effectively. Slack farm buying is one of the primary causes of industrial unemployment today. The others have been for years a part of the legislative program of the American Farm Bureau Federation. And through organization farmers are getting results.

Progress is being made in putting monopolies on the defensive. A beginning has been made in lowering industrial tariffs and restoring foreign trade. And farm prices are being being raised through crop loans and a more sensible production program; a program which recognizes the folly of mining the soil to grow surpluses that nobody wants except at price levels ruinous to the farmer.

Making Farming A Business

RECENT reports show that the last of Illinois' 1937 apple crop, placed in storage in the fall, have been closed out at 75 cents a bu. After paying transportation, commission charges and 25 cents storage, the grower netted less than 50 cents a bu. The cost of baskets, liners, picking, spraying, fertilizing, say nothing about taxes, the labor of the farm operator and interest on the mortgage, were such that the more apples picked and placed in storage, the greater the loss.

"I could have saved money by letting my apples rot in the orchard," said one grower.

"When you can't get at least $2.00 a case for my strawberries," commented a Southern Illinois producer recently to his local cooperative manager, "just let me know and I'll let the strawberries stay on the vines. I can't hire labor, pay for boxes and make anything unless we get $2 a case or more."

These instances emphasize again that farming is a business and to make a profit must be operated in a business-like way. They show, too, that agriculture is surrounded by an iron chain of fixed prices and costs which must be paid whether or not the producer has anything left for himself.

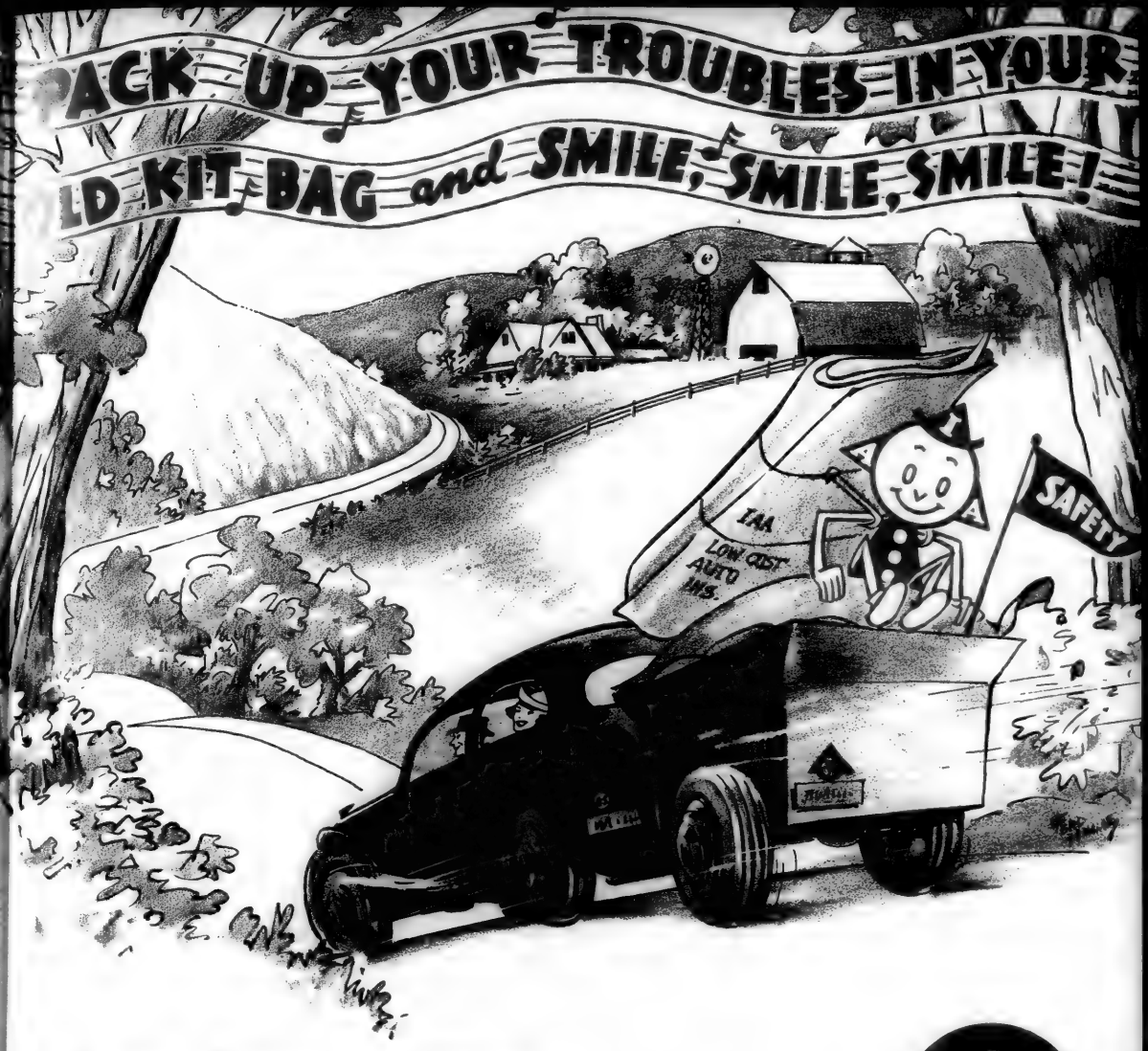
This year strawberries made a little money because the crop was below normal. Peaches and apples will produce crops averaging only 25 to 50 per cent of normal this year so prices should be such as to yield a profit. What a crazy state of affairs when the grower is bankrupted for producing plenty. The thinking man has learned that it's better to sell 30 bushels and make a profit than to market 50 and lose on the whole lot.

Farm Laborers Scarce

"THE WPA has about ruined us farmers so far as getting seasonal help is concerned," commented a Madison county Farm Bureau member recently. "I offered $35 a month with board and washing," he said, and couldn't get any takers. One man I hired for a short time last year would come only on days when he wasn't on a WPA job. They like the short hours and easy work on the government projects."

This is no unusual case. There are many like it. In an adjoining state last week a farmer offered $2.50 a day, dinner, and transportation to and from the farm. WPA employees weren't interested. The farm operator thereupon invested in a hay loader, decided to get along without the extra hand.

How many able-bodied persons are there on relief who could get a living wage in private employment if they would? Why not disband WPA workers and relief for able men in rural sections when farm work is at its peak? How much longer are taxpayers going to take the rap for idle workers who are jobless often because they insist on unreasonable wage scales which few can afford to pay?



Enjoy Peace of Mind on Your Vacation This Summer

What a comfortable feeling . . . to know that no matter where you travel in the United States or Canada this summer, your IAA auto insurance will protect you. Maybe you'll be climbing the Rocky Mountains on that trip after harvest. Maybe you'll be going back East, up North on a fishing trip, or just over in the next state to visit friends and relatives. Wherever you go, you can pack up your troubles and enjoy peace of mind. For if you have an accident, your company will be on the job to get your car repaired, pay legal fees, courts' costs, and medical and hospital bills.

The long arm of your company reaches out with a friendly hand to every policyholder in need. Its low-cost insurance is suited to the special requirements of the farm family. Writing policies only for Farm Bureau members, the company has a preferred class of risks who practice safe driving because they know that holding down losses makes possible low-cost insurance.

See the Agent in Your County Farm Bureau Office for Information.



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LOOKING AHEAD . . . . . to WHAT?

WHAT is ahead for the boy who wants to farm? Probably a surer living, certainly lots of hard work, undoubtedly more independence than he will find in most other occupations, definitely many problems and disappointments, but by no means certain success.

Farming has many hazards . . . but the risk of sudden and drastic price declines overshadows all others. The farmer may work hard and farm efficiently, yet the precipitous drop in the price level can over-night greatly reduce if not entirely wipe out his income and capital.

The Farm Bureau recognizes as the greatest problem facing farmers that of stabilizing farm prices and farm income. The present agricultural program is supported by thinking organized farmers, not as something perfect and beyond improvement, but as the best plan evolved out of many differences of opinion to meet the complexities of an industry spread over 48 states and 6,000,000 farms.

Every farmer owes it to himself as well as to the generations of farmers to come to give his active support in behalf of this sincere effort to make farming a better business and the farm a better place to live.

Ask Your Neighbor To Join!

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION Record

In This Issue

Next Year's AAA Program

Shall We Fix Farm Prices?

The Special Sessions of the General Assembly

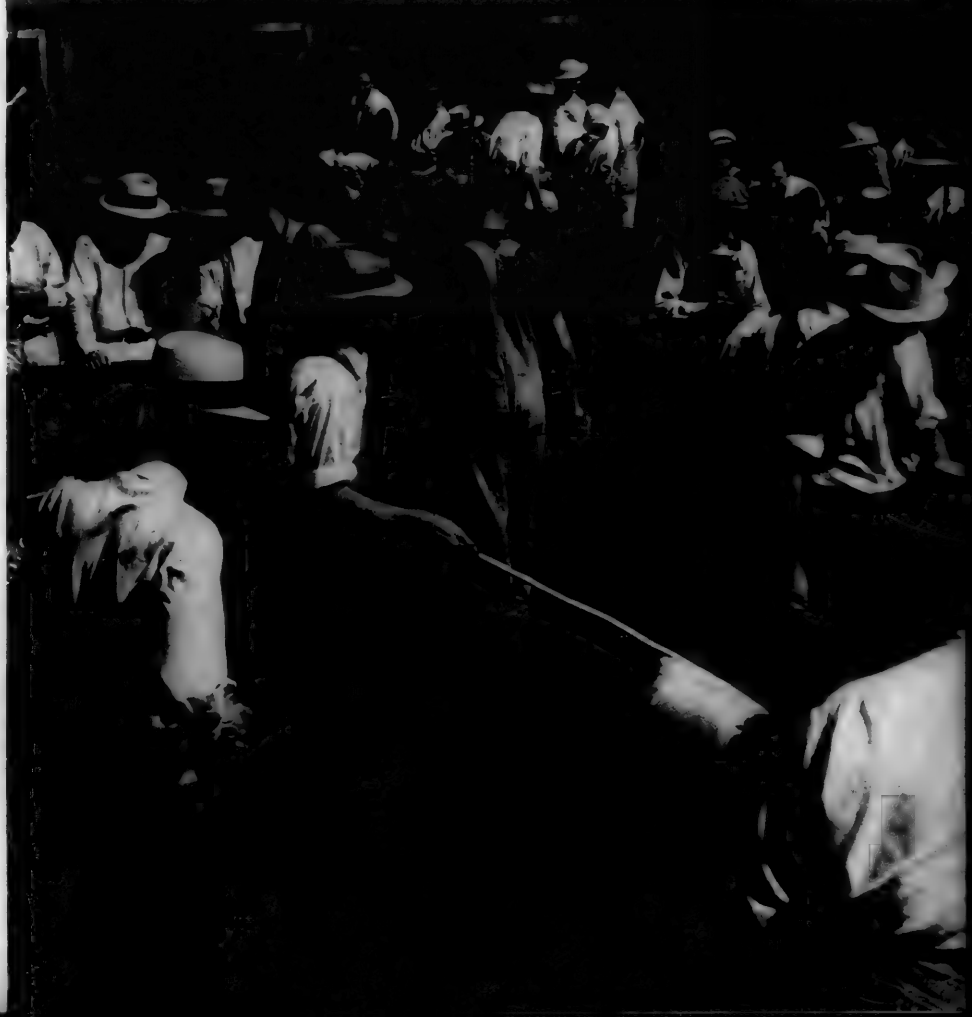
Is Cooperation the Answer?

Farm Sports Festival Just Ahead

and Others



August 1938



F. J. KEILHOLZ,
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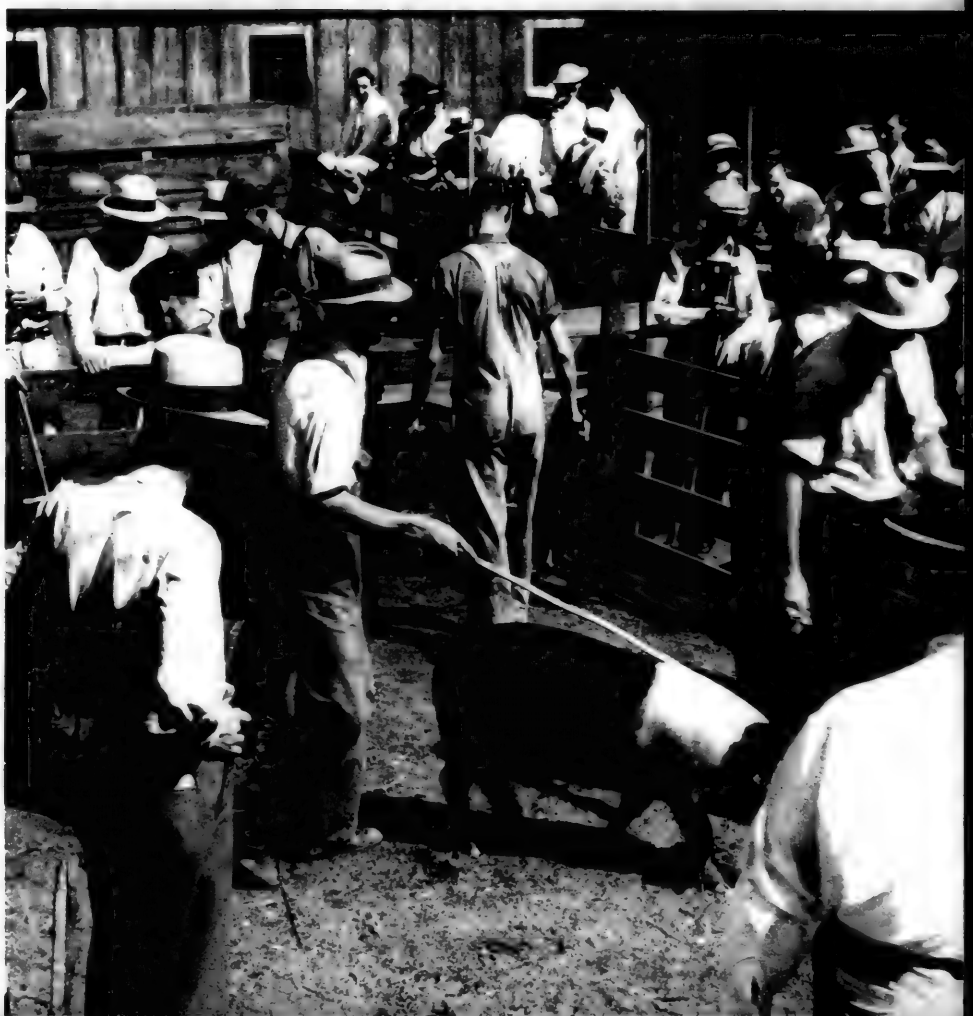
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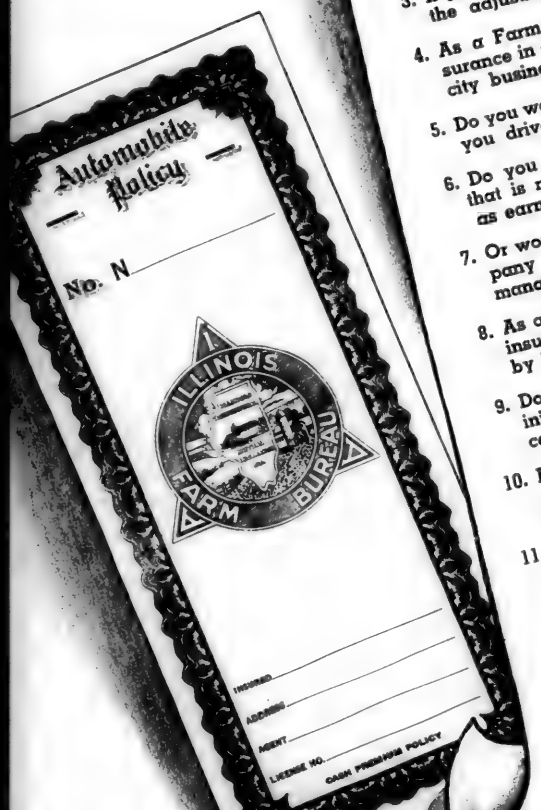


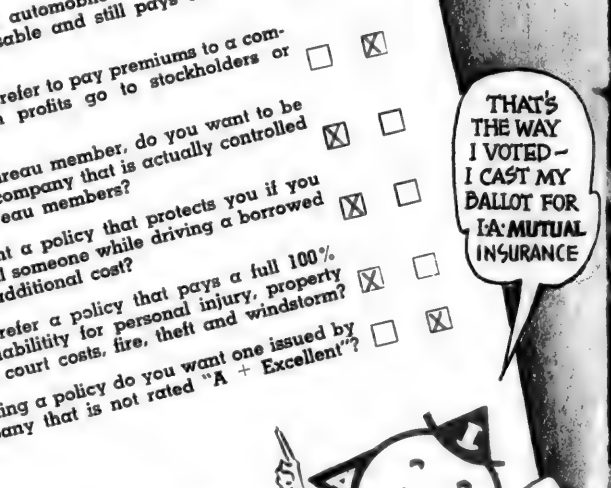
August
1938

HOW WOULD YOU VOTE on your Auto Policy?

BALLOT

	YES	NO
1. Should your auto policy protect anyone (of legal driving age) you authorize to drive your car?	☒	☐
2. Would you like to have your auto insurance in a company that has more than half of its assets in surplus?	☒	☐
3. If you have an accident, would you like to have the adjustment made by persons you know?	☒	☐
4. As a Farm Bureau member, do you want insurance in a company that specializes in writing city business?	☐	☒
5. Do you want a policy that protects you wherever you drive in the United States or Canada?	☒	☐
6. Do you want an automobile insurance policy that is non-assessable and still pays dividends as earned?	☒	☐
7. Or would you prefer to pay premiums to a company in which profits go to stockholders or management?	☐	☒
8. As a Farm Bureau member, do you want to be insured in a company that is actually controlled by Farm Bureau members?	☒	☐
9. Do you want a policy that protects you if you injure or kill someone while driving a borrowed car at no additional cost?	☒	☐
10. Do you prefer a policy that pays a full 100% of your liability for personal injury, property damage, court costs, fire, theft and windstorm?	☒	☐
11. In selecting a policy do you want one issued by a company that is not rated "A + Excellent"?	☐	☒







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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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STATE FAIR TIME

THE old adage, "A half loaf is better than no bread," apparently has no standing with an alarming number of today's citizens. Rather than take a 25 per cent reduction in wages, say recent news dispatches, 1600 workmen employed by the Ringling-Barnum and Bailey circus, went on strike. Unable to pay the $60.00 plus room and board minimum wage scale demanded by the Union, the management headed the circus prematurely to winter quarters in Florida.

The attitude of an increasing number seems to be, "Why work? The government will take care of us." The honest, deserving, able-bodied unemployed, all fair-minded persons concede, should have such minimum aid as is required to keep going until subsistence can be gained through private employment. But the majority who work for a living are getting tired of supporting those who won't work except for a wage scale which no one seems willing or able to pay.

To what extent a benevolent relief program, which fails to distinguish between the deserving and undeserving, retards reemployment and recovery, is a matter that needs serious study. No decent citizen wants to see labor exploited and abused. But when the pendulum swings the other way, when organized workmen abuse their power and attempt to dictate to their employer, if not possess his property, then the situation is equally obnoxious.

Part of the blame for present conditions can be laid at the door of unfair and unreasonable employers. These are the ones who in the past have failed to divide up a fair share of the profits equitably among the rank and file of workmen. There are thousands of honest employers in this country who never have had any labor troubles. This doesn't say that all who have had are guilty of exploitation. Irresponsible agitators sometimes pick on the just as well as the unjust. But workers who insist on throttling an industry by unreasonable demands — killing the goose that lays the golden egg — deserve no relief and no WPA jobs.

Just how individual farm acreage allotments should be arrived at, is an issue over which there will be some lively debate this fall and winter. "Stick to history on each farm and compel every man to reduce below his customary corn and wheat acreage to get a payment," says one school of thought. "Forget history and put every farm on a sound soil-conserving crop rotation system" says another. There are good arguments pro and con. The story on page four sheds some light on the question. How do you feel about it?

Farm Bureau Day at the Illinois State Fair, Springfield, will be Friday, August 19. A committee of the IAA staff has arranged an interesting and attractive exhibit. Beautiful photographic enlargements with suitable wording will illustrate the varied service program carried on for the benefit of members. The IAA tent in approximately the same location as in former years will provide a convenient and restful spot for members and their friends to meet and visit. Paste the dates Aug. 13-20 in your hat and plan to attend.—E.G.T.

Next Year's AAA Program

How to Strengthen Weaknesses In Administration of the Present Act Being Studied

PLUGGING the holes in the 1938 agricultural adjustment program was the subject of a spirited discussion at the Midwest Farm Bureau Training School, Lafayette, Indiana, July 21.

With President Earl C. Smith, of the IAA presiding, Claude Wickard, director of the north central division of the AAA, answered questions and outlined some of the problems now being given serious study for next year.

"One thing we're going to have to do, and that is get the acreage allotments out on time," said Wickard. He intimated that there would have been substantially more compliance, had the allotments been out a month earlier.

"Another thing we hope to do is to simplify the program," he continued. Wickard said that the differences and peculiarities in crop production between sections of the country were largely responsible for the multiplicity of rulings. These rulings are the result of never-ending demands from local committees, farmers, and others for clarification of details, he said. He held out little hope that a general farm program applicable to little and big farms, owner and tenant operated farms, and one fair alike to the grain, livestock, dairy, wheat, and fruit and vegetable farmer could be written in a few words and on a single sheet of paper.

A Big Problem

"One of the biggest problems we are up against," said Wickard, "is to bring about the adjustment in acreage necessary to make the plan effective with the funds at our disposal.

"It would be easy to get a much higher percentage of compliance — up to 90 per cent or more — if we made it simple for all to go along. Our recent survey has shown that where farmers are required to make only a slight adjustment in their cropping plans, we get about 90 per cent compliance. But where farmers have a high soil depleting history and must make more drastic adjustments to comply for the payments we get only about 40 per cent compliance.

"It is hard to get these farmers with high history to go along, yet we need their compliance to control crop surpluses. Our survey showed that farmers in this group had to make a substantially higher adjusment to qualify for soil conservation payments.

"We realize that the men who have been following a sound soil conservation program as recommended by the state agricultural college have a just complaint when their neighbors who have been robbing the soil are given a higher corn or wheat allotment in line with their high history.

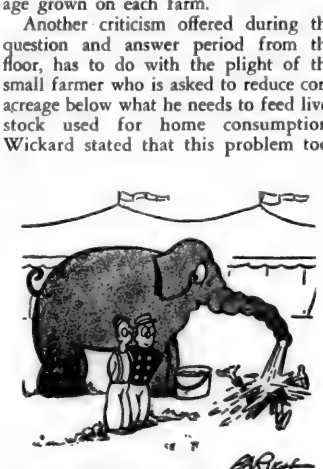
"But what would be the result if we spent all our money, gave it to the low history farmers for making no change in their cropping plans, and came to the end of the year without any substantial downward adjustment in acreage? How long would such a program hold up? What would our critics say then? After all this is a crop adjustment program and we have tried to develop our rules to get results, insisting that every man make some contribution to the adjustment to be eligible for payments."

At conferences of leaders charged with administration of the program in the states and counties, Wickard said that there was little hope expressed that it would be possible to get very far away from the history of crop acreage on each farm and have a successful program.

Compromise Two Views

He admitted that the object of a present study by Department of Agriculture research men is to work out a better compromise between those who insist that the soil-robbing farmers make all the adjustment and others who believe that payments should be made entirely on the basis of per acre downward adjustment from the customary corn and wheat acreage grown on each farm.

Another criticism offered during the question and answer period from the floor, has to do with the plight of the small farmer who is asked to reduce corn acreage below what he needs to feed livestock used for home consumption. Wickard stated that this problem too, was being given consideration for next year's program; that there was sentiment expressed in favor of letting a small farmer produce all the corn he needs for home consumption, and making it possible for him to earn his benefit payments by such soil improving practices as liming, terracing, pasture improvements, and so on.



"I bet that's the kid who fed him marbles for peanuts five years ago."

Shall We Fix Farm Prices?

WHY not have the government fix minimum prices for farm products and do away with all the bother of acreage adjustment, measuring compliance, commodity loans, surplus storage, township and county committees, benefit and parity payments, etc.?

This question tossed into the hopper for discussion at the Midwest Farm Bureau Training School, at Purdue University July 18-21 produced some lively comment.

"This plan has been given no serious thought, thus far, by responsible leaders," replied H. R. Tolley, AAA Administrator, "because this country is a democracy. We have heard something about dictatorship and regimentation. We haven't had any of that up to date. Our programs thus far have been absolutely voluntary. But if minimum price fixing were invoked, that would be real dictatorship and regimentation." It would be necessary to license all buyers of farm products, Tolley explained. Enforcement of such a law would be a tremendous problem in a country as large as the United States.

Who Will Buy?

It's one thing to fix minimum prices and it's another to get buyers for your commodities at the prices fixed, suggested President Earl Smith. If we fixed minimum prices for corn, cotton and wheat, the demand for fixing the price of hogs, cattle, sheep, poultry, fruits and vegetables and other products would follow. Then how could you get buyers for all your livestock and other perishable products when ready for market if they didn't choose to pay the price demanded?

Price fixing, Tolley explained, is not a new thing in the world but it would lead away from democracy and into regimentation and dictatorship. He discounted the idea that it would be possible for farmers to organize and effectively fix minimum prices on their products as manufacturers are doing on monopoly goods. Agriculture is so widespread, so easy for anyone with a little capital to get into, that price-fixing, it was generally agreed, would break down.

AAA Puts Business Principles Into Farming - Smith

THE Agricultural Adjustment Act, the most vital legislation affecting agriculture today, was characterized by Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association as "an opportunity afforded farmers to put business principles into the business of farming," in remarks before the Mid-West Farm Bureau Training School at Lafayette, Indiana, July 21.

There has been too much talk about crop production control and not enough about surplus control, Mr. Smith said. The chief purpose of the Act is to prevent surpluses already accumulated from wrecking fair price levels.

"Our efforts in controlling crop surpluses are prompted solely from the standpoint of national welfare. As a group farmers normally represent about half of the buying power of the country. We know from experience that when the income of this great consuming group is out of balance and below what it ought to be, when the exchange value of farm products is abnormally low, then there is lack of buying among rural people, with resulting unemployment and industrial stagnation in the cities.

"We hear from the opposition that there is no over-production, that the trouble is under-consumption. I agree with this thought, particularly as applied to industrial products. There is a potential demand in rural America for all the fine furniture, electrical appliances, sanitary plumbing, modern farm implements and machinery, building materials, fence, radios, and other goods the factories can turn out. But farm products don't "buy" enough of these manufactured commodities in exchange. That is the reason why more are not consumed."

Mr. Smith said it was the responsibility of the farm organizations and their leadership who had secured enactment of the adjustment act to correct its mistakes and weaknesses and secure the best possible administration of the legislation.

"We expect to have a frank conference in the not too distant future," he said, "to check up and try to plug the holes which administration of the act has uncovered."

Making the AAA Work

The difficulty of developing a farm program suitable to all sections of the country was related recently by a district AAA administrator who visited the northern peninsula of Michigan.

"Up there I was struck by the tremendous acreage of prairie and timothy hay," he said, "and the small acreage of soil-depleting crops. So at a local meeting, I asked the farmers what they were going to do with all the hay."

" 'You ought to know,' one man spoke up, 'you've been getting us to grow more of it.'

"This farmer seriously suggested a plow-up campaign to get rid of the surplus hay. Up there hay is selling for $1 a ton. There's practically no market for it. We're going to have to do something about that another year."

Tolley On the AAA

THE Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 offers the best means farmers thus far have had for obtaining equality for agriculture. It enables farmers to contribute to the country at large that balance and stability which are so necessary to general prosperity, Howard R. Tolley, administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act told delegates attending the Midwest Farm Bureau Training School, Lafayette, Ind. July 18-21.

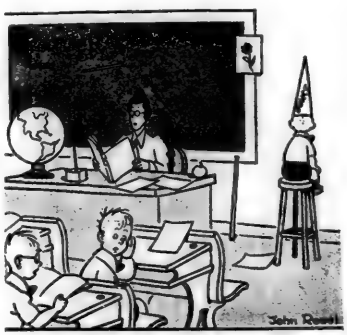
Explaining the provision of the AAA, as well as the entire farm program, he said that purchases of crop surpluses through the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation was one of the most significant steps taken by government to bridge the gap between unmarketable farm surpluses on the one hand and hungry people on the other.

Referring to criticisms of the program, particularly by metropolitan and political newspapers, Tolley said that the 100,000,000 bu. of Argentine corn imported into this country a year or so ago, was the result of efforts to make up a shortage of 700,000,000 bu. of corn due to the 1936 drought. That year the corn crop was less than 1,500,000,000 bu., or approximately 700,000,000 bu. short of normal requirements and production, he said.

Thus far, the United States has exported close to 100,000,000 bu. of the 1937 corn crop largely because of the relatively low price here, the short Argentine crop and favorable world markets.

The charge that this country had imported more than 200,000,000 bu. of wheat for domestic consumption from Canada during the past five years, is another falsehood and misrepresentation Tolley said. Such stories were published in newspapers in the northwest by opponents of the AAA, he explained. When they reached Washington the facts were checked and it was disclosed that imports amounted to only 135 million bushels of all kinds of wheat during this period and that half of this quantity was imported in bond for milling here and export. The wheat imported only for milling, then exported, did not affect the home market. During the past five years, the facts showed, only 74,000,000 bu. of wheat were imported for human consumption, which amount was less than had been imported the previous five years despite the short crops of 1934-35-36.

Another name for surpluses, Tolley said, is inventories. The piling up of industrial inventories in 1937 he believes, was one of the major reasons for the new depression. A surplus of $5,000,000 of manufactured goods which couldn't be moved at profitable prices, tied up a great deal of money and led to the cessation of industrial activity all along the line.



"He's taking the rap for his father's homework again!"

A preliminary checkup reveals that AAA compliance in the corn belt states is varying from 45% to 75%. Illinois is expected to come through with approximately 55% compliance. Iowa and Indiana are expected to be about the same, possibly a little higher, South Dakota and Minnesota seem to be leading in percentage of cooperators.

We estimate that approximately two corn growers out of every three in the corn belt are cooperating in the corn acreage adjustment program, says Claude Wickard, AAA administrator for the north central division.

The only way farmers can be sure of maintaining a farm parity price program is to secure a high percentage of participation in such program.

SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE SIXTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

By THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

THE first Special Session met on May 20 and the second on June 23. Both adjourned sine die in the early morning of July 1. While they dealt with a number of highly controversial problems, comparatively few important measures were enacted.

Both Special Sessions were called primarily for the purpose of providing additional revenues for relief, particularly in the City of Chicago. The Governor recommended, and the General Assembly promptly passed, legislation continuing the tax of 3% on public utility services and providing for payment of the proceeds of the tax to the State Relief Fund, and legislation appropriating an additional $4,500,000 from state funds to be expended at the rate of $500,000 monthly. This appropriation increased the state's contribution for relief to $3,500,000 per month for the nine months, May to January, inclusive.

Opposition Developed

The Governor had further recommended the enactment of legislation to enable communities to raise additional revenues for relief or to divert or borrow from their other funds for this purpose. Opposition to this recommendation quickly developed and the General Assembly turned its attention to an attempt to discover what further state funds might be available for relief.

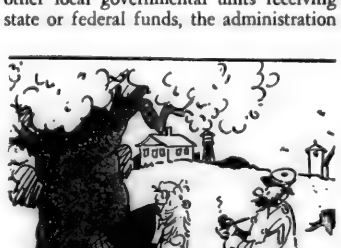
Several hearings were held at which representatives of the state offices and departments appeared and gave conflicting testimony as to the state revenues available or likely to be available for further appropriations. Representatives of the faction seeking additional state funds and of the faction favoring legislation enabling local communities to provide additional funds continued to argue about the ability of the state and local communities to provide further funds and to introduce new proposals to June 15, upon which date all measures which would enable local units to raise additional funds for relief were tabled.

About this date there were rumors of and newspaper references to conferences between the Governor of the state and the Mayor of the City of Chicago, with their advisers and legislative representatives, looking toward some agreed program of legislation. Later it was reported that an agreement had been reached which at least in part contemplated the calling of a second session for the purpose of appropriating additional state funds for relief, and of appropriating state funds for the construction of additional state buildings; the enactment of a drivers' license law, the license to be issued by the Secretary of State and the enforcement to be by the highway police of the Department of Public Works and Buildings; the enactment of legislation authorizing the City of Chicago to divert a portion of its gasoline tax money for relief purposes and the enactment of H. B. 67 restoring in a large measure authority over the administration of relief to the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission.

While the Association has no definite knowledge of any agreement or agreed program, a second Special Session was called to convene June 23, and in a little more than a week thereafter the legislature had appropriated state funds for relief, had appropriated additional state funds for state buildings, had enacted the drivers' license legislation, had authorized the City of Chicago to divert gasoline tax funds for relief, and had enacted H. B. 67 restoring authority to the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission.

Relief Legislation

The Association unsuccessfully opposed the legislation restoring a large measure of authority over the administration of relief to the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission. This legislation (H. B. 67) provides that in townships and other local governmental units receiving state or federal funds, the administration of relief shall be subject to the supervision of the Commission and "relief administered by such units shall be in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Commission." If any such governmental unit fails to comply with the rules and regulations of the Commission, then further state or federal funds or aid must be withheld until the unit does comply with such rules and regulations.



"Just as soon as the government starts paying those old age pensions I'm going back to college and complete my senior year!

Local Control Best

The Association does not doubt that in some, perhaps many, localities, under the present methods of administering relief, there has been waste, inefficiency and opportunity for fraud. However, it remembers the complaints made when relief was administered directly by the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission. It believes that the present system of local responsibility for financing as well as administering relief is in most respects superior to the former centralized system under the Relief Commission. In the conviction that the people of local units know their own people and their own problems better than any centralized authority can, the Association has been willing to grant the state or other centralized administration only such supervisory authority as will suffice to correct manifest injustice in denying relief and to prevent waste or fraud or the use of relief for political purposes.

The Association is particularly opposed to granting to the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission authority to fix or prescribe standards of relief. In many cases such standards as prescribed by the Commission have given the recipients more than they were able or willing to work to earn and more than many others paying taxes to provide for relief have been able to earn. Such standards of relief, in the opinion of the Association, rob recipients of their self-respect and tend to induce pauperism by taking away the last incentive of such persons to provide for themselves. Such standards appear to be the surest way of perpetuating and intensifying the problems of relief and unemployment and of creating a permanent class of able-bodied paupers likely to include not only the present adults in such families but also their children after them.

The Association questions the necessity for doubling the percentage of relief funds available for costs of administration. The legislation enacted in the Gen-

eral Assembly increases the portion of total relief funds permitted to be used for administration from 5% to 10% outside of Chicago and from 8% to 10% in Chicago. Representatives of the township supervisors who are charged with administration of relief did not believe so great an increase necessary.

The Special Sessions also appropriated a total of $7,300,000 from state funds for relief purposes, increasing the state's contribution beginning in July, 1938 to $3,900,000 per month. While the Association did not have sufficiently definite information as to relief needs to warrant active opposition to these appropriations, it did, however, question the need of large additional appropriations for relief, especially in the season of the year when jobs are most numerous and the needs of the unemployed are least. If, as often charged, the relief rolls include many cases of persons fraudulently receiving relief or persons who refuse to accept employment at fair wages or if they accept, who refuse to give fair service, then it would seem that effective measures first should have been devised to remove such persons from relief rolls and that if this had been done, there would have been little, if any, need of additional funds to take care of unemployables and the deserving unemployed.

The "Agreed" Program

In discussing provisions of certain of the bills included in the "agreed program" with members of the legislature and particularly the relief bills, your legislative representatives repeatedly met with statements to the effect that there might be merit to the IAA's position, but that the bill was included in the agreed program and the member had promised to support it without change. As was true when the state offices and the majority of both houses of the legislature were of the opposite political faith, the Association questions the propriety of pledges by members of the General Assembly of either party to support a bill or legislation merely because it has been agreed upon by the Governor of the state and the Mayor of the City of Chicago or any other officers, and regardless of the merit of the legislation. The Association holds that members of the General Assembly should exercise independent judgment and should refuse to pledge their support for any measure until they are fully informed concerning it.

It is unfortunate too that in special sessions careful committee consideration is not given to all measures and there is not the same opportunity to discuss and present information concerning proposed measures as in the regular session of the Legislature.

Diversion of Gasoline Tax

As a part of the "agreed program," legislation was enacted authorizing the



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"You with the long white beard—you've next."

City of Chicago to divert $2,500,000 of the gasoline tax monies allotted to it for street purposes, for relief in that city. The legislation, as introduced and in the form it passed the House, in the opinion of the Association and of many legislators, would have endangered Illinois' allocations of federal funds for highway purposes. The federal statute requires not to exceed one-third of the total federal funds to be withheld from states which divert motor vehicle tax revenues in excess of the amount being diverted in June, 1934. This legislation was amended in the Senate to provide that the amount diverted for relief should be replaced from a now authorized diversion for school purposes, that the school diversion should terminate in 1941 and that in the event federal funds were withheld because of this diversion for relief purposes, that the state allocation of gasoline taxes to Chicago should be reduced by the same amount. It would appear that with this amendment federal highway allocations are not in danger. The Association opposed the legislation in its original form and was active in securing the amendment but did not oppose the legislation in its amended form.

Drivers' License Legislation

Legislation was enacted requiring operators of motor vehicles, after May 1, 1939, to have a drivers license. This license is to be issued without examination to present drivers unless the application discloses some handicap or impairment which leads the Secretary of State to believe that the qualifications of the applicant are questionable and that an examination should be had. The license is for a three year period and the fee is 50c except for persons under 18 years of age when their application is accompanied by the application of a parent, guardian or other person in which case the fee is 25c. The legislation provides that the Secretary of State shall issue the licenses and that the Department of Public Works and Buildings shall enforce the Act. $300,000 was appropriated to the Secretary of State and $100,000 to the Department of Public Works and Buildings for administration of the Act. Licenses may be revoked by courts of record for certain offenses such as driving while intoxicated, conviction of three charges of speeding or reckless driving, manslaughter with a motor vehicle, etc.

Resolutions adopted by the delegates to the annual meetings of the IAA favor a simple drivers' license law without fees. The legislation conforms fairly well to the IAA resolutions except for the requirement of the license fee.

Financial Responsibility Law

A bill providing for the suspension of the driver's license of any person who fails to pay a judgment for damages to persons or property within thirty days, after the judgment becomes final, until such person has secured public liability and property damage insurance, was also enacted. This legislation is commonly referred to as a financial responsibility law. It does not apply until after there has been one accident and a judgment again the operator and is to be distinguished from compulsory insurance legislation. Inasmuch as the voting delegates had not considered this legislation, the IAA took no position upon it.

State School Board

A bill to establish a state school board was introduced early in the first Special Session. The board would have consisted of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and eight other members appointed by the Governor. The appointed members would have had staggered terms, one term ending each year after which the term of office would be eight years. Members were to receive no compensation but were to be reimbursed for all necessary expenses. The bill proposed to give this board power to prescribe standards for a minimum program of education, including but not limited to the salaries of teachers, length of class day and school year, building standards and conditions, educational equipment and transportation of pupils. The bill further authorized the state board to withhold state funds from any school district failing to comply with the minimum standards fixed by the state board or failing to submit a sworn budget within the first quarter of each fiscal year.

This state school bill was supported by officials, legislators and organizations whose primary purpose was to force consolidation of schools, especially country schools. Most of its supporters assumed that the consolidation of such schools would reduce the average cost for country pupils and would also reduce the school tax levies on country property. This conclusion has been disproved in most of the consolidated school districts in Illinois. Consolidation usually has increased the taxes on country property, partly because of the cost of new or additional school facilities, including school busses

(Continued on page 19)



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Let's Have A Picnic

By NELL FLATT GOODMAN,
Home Bureau Editor

THREE large rocks and a sheet of tin will serve very well for outdoor cooking, says Mrs. Raymond Norton, of Piatt county. The lack of a well-built fireplace needn't stop any one from having a picnic. She knows, too, because with Mr. Norton and their group of friends they have tried it many times.

In their sheet of tin, they made a hole at the side for the smoke to escape. They use long handled skillets for the hamburg, steak, or bacon and egg meals. Yes, the smoke sometimes blows back in their faces, but what is a picnic without a bit of smoke?

A message to come to a Farm Bureau, neighborhood, or 4-H club picnic finds Mrs. Norton prepared and ready. In a good-sized paper shopping bag she keeps a supply of paper plates, cups, napkins, and eating utensils. A large picnic basket, kept conveniently near, may be filled with the necessary food. Several small towels are set aside especially for use on these occasions. Whether it is a dressy picnic, or an impromptu get-together, these supplies are ready and may be picked up on a minute's notice.

Like most men, Mr. Norton prefers fried chicken for the main dish at picnics. For many years Mrs. Norton raised around a thousand chickens for family use and to sell through the Farmers Market. The farm account books show that as many as a thousand chickens have been dressed and sold from the farm in a year. This year, however, since Baby Donna Rae Norton came to live with them, Papa and Mama Norton are arranging to get along with a mere four hundred fries.

For their neighborhood get-togethers, the family which has butchered recently or has fresh meat in cold storage takes that part of the picnic; the others furnish the buns, pickles, coffee, etc. By taking turns this isn't a hardship for any one. Mrs. Norton finds convenient, too, the canned tenderloin mixed with pickles, egg, and mayonaise for sandwiches. If there is time, chicken and noodles, cooked and carried in the pressure cooker to hold the heat, is another speciality. A cake safe, or carrier, keeps deserts fresh and apart from other foods.



MRS. RAYMOND NORTON
"You can't beat a big freezer of homemade ice cream."

"With a chocolate cake, or a batch of cookies, under that lid, I feel more comfortable and ready to go," Mrs. Norton confessed. "I don't like that feeling that I have nothing to take to a picnic."

"'Snowballs,' a desert which can be made the day before, are easy to make," Mrs. Norton said. "They are good for Home Bureau all-day meetings. These require vanilla wafers, whipped cream and cocoanut. Whip the cream very stiff, sweeten to taste, and flavor. Spread thickly over one wafer, top with another, spread cream again, and still the third wafer. Cover all with the whipped cream. Roll in the cocoanut, and let stand in the icebox over night."

Molded chicken salad, which is diced chicken, cooked mayonnaise, celery and pimento, mixed in gelatine, is another dish Mrs. Norton says is easily handled and may be made the night before. For luncheons this may be made attractive by using individual molds and garnishing with rose radishes, olives or fan pickles.

Mrs. Norton has led food clubs of 4-H girls for several years. They studied meal planning, specializing on breakfasts, lunches and picnics. Each year the girls planned and prepared meals with the mothers as guests.

"If you are planning for girls," Mrs. Norton said, "you can't beat a big freezer of homemade ice cream. They like that best of all. For our own family I use the electric refrigerator ice cream because it is simpler. The recipes included with the refrigerator are very satisfactory. I have been adding fresh peaches lately. Speaking of ice cream, if you want to be prepared when youngsters come, keep a supply of ice cream cones. They are certain to please."

PRIZE CONTEST

If you had five dollars a month to dress up or furbish your home, how would you spend it? Would you invest the whole sixty dollars for one item or would you divide it up among the various rooms in the home?

The Home Department of the Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD is offering prizes for the best letter of 300 words on this subject. Any one from a Farm Bureau or Home Bureau family is eligible. Tell your story in as few words as you wish, but use no more than 300 words. The first prize, $5.00, second $2.50.

On this page is published a letter from an Illinois farm woman who had only $1 a month for the home which may give you some ideas.

Now sit down and write your letter, start it this way —

"If I'd five dollars a month to spend to make my home more attractive, I'd spend it ————"

Go ahead and tell just how you would spend it, to the last penny. It will take you only a few minutes and you may be the lucky one.

Brightened the Home With $1 a Month

"Every month during the year 1937, I squeezed one dollar from a budget on which I used a magnifying glass before I'd the courage to call it a budget. And I spent every last penny on home furbishing.

"Home furbishing? That's garnishing and brightening up the home so that you and your family will want to rush back every chance you get and stay as long as you can. It's garnishing the home in the same way that you decorate a platter of fried ham with parsley or a bowl of colorless potato salad with a dash of bright red pimento. You can live without these furbishes, but life isn't nearly so interesting.

"The first month I tried my plan was January. I began on the kitchen. The walls and ceiling were painted a neutral grey white, the wood work, ivory. Not a speck of color, just a cold cheerless room. Even the linoleum, because of frequent scrubbing, had lost what little color it once had. I sat down by the kitchen table and looked about me. One dollar? What could I do with so small a sum?

"I've a little corner cupboard in my kitchen that I've always liked. I stepped into the pantry and brought out a pitcher of Mexican pottery which a friend gave me last summer. This I set on one of the cupboard shelves, stepped back and studied the effect. The rich orange, red-brown and tan shades, splashed

(Continued on page 10)

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"Snowballs," a desert which can be made the day before, are easy to make," Mrs. Norton said. "They are good for Home Bureau all-day meetings. These require vanilla wafers, whipped cream and cocoanut. Whip the cream very stiff, sweeten to taste, and flavor. Spread thickly over one wafer, top with another, spread cream again, and still the third wafer. Cover all with the whipped cream. Roll in the cocoanut, and let stand in the icebox over night."

Molded chicken salad, which is diced chicken, cooked mayonnaise, celery and pimento, mixed in gelatine, is another dish Mrs. Norton says is easily handled and may be made the night before. For luncheons this may be made attractive by using individual molds and garnishing with rose radishes, olives or fan pickles.

Mrs. Norton has led food clubs of 4-H girls for several years. They studied meal planning, specializing on breakfasts, lunches and picnics. Each year the girls planned and prepared meals with the mothers as guests.

"If you are planning for girls," Mrs. Norton said, "you can't beat a big freezer of homemade ice cream. They like that best of all. For our own family I use the electric refrigerator ice cream because it is simpler. The recipes included with the refrigerator are very satisfactory. I have been adding fresh peaches lately. Speaking of ice cream, if you want to be prepared when youngsters come, keep a supply of ice cream cones. They are certain to please."

PRIZE CONTEST

If you had five dollars a month to dress up or furbish your home, how would you spend it? Would you invest the whole sixty dollars for one item or would you divide it up among the various rooms in the home?

The Home Department of the Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD is offering prizes for the best letter of 300 words on this subject. Any one from a Farm Bureau or Home Bureau family is eligible. Tell your story in as few words as you wish, but use no more than 300 words. The first prize, $5.00, second $2.50.

On this page is published a letter from an Illinois farm woman who had only $1 a month for the home which may give you some ideas.

Now sit down and write your letter, start it this way —

"If I'd five dollars a month to spend to make my home more attractive, I'd spend it ————"

Go ahead and tell just how you would spend it, to the last penny. It will take you only a few minutes and you may be the lucky one.

Brightened the Home With $1 a Month

Every month during the year 1937, I squeezed one dollar from a budget on which I used a magnifying glass before I'd the courage to call it a budget. And I spent every last penny on home furbishing.

Home furbishing? That's garnishing and brightening up the home so that you and your family will want to rush back every chance you get and stay as long as you can. It's garnishing the home in the same way that you decorate a platter of fried ham with parsley or a bowl of colorless potato salad with a dash of bright red pimento. You can live without these furbishes, but life isn't nearly so interesting.

The first month I tried my plan was January. I began on the kitchen. The walls and ceiling were painted a neutral grey white, the wood work, ivory. Not a speck of color, just a cold cheerless room. Even the linoleum, because of frequent scrubbing, had lost what little color it once had. I sat down by the kitchen table and looked about me. One dollar? What could I do with so small a sum?

I've a little corner cupboard in my kitchen that I've always liked. I stepped into the pantry and brought out a pitcher of Mexican pottery which a friend gave me last summer. This I set on one of the cupboard shelves, stepped back and studied the effect. The rich orange, red-brown and tan shades, splashed

(Continued on page 10)

News and VIEWS

Cass County Farm Bureau will celebrate its 20th anniversary, Virginia, August 9, in connection with its annual picnic. Earl C. Smith, president of the IAA will be the principal speaker.

Wayne County Farm Bureau membership is up. A membership drive, June 29, filled the yearly quota, the first time the Wayne county quota has been filled in half a year.

$1 a Month

(Continued from page 9)

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"The rich shades in the Mexican pitcher, I decided, would be the color scheme for my kitchen; the accent, a touch of green. The warm colors — red — brown, orange and tan shades — just right for the cold northern exposure.

"My first purchase was enamel — tiny ten cent cans of green, ivory, dark red-brown, black and a larger thirty-five cent can of tan. Seventy-five cents! Twenty-five to go.

"I gave the linoleum rug a coat of tan. On the following morning, I took small pieces of sponge and splotched the solid background of tan with black, ivory, brown, and green. Ivory and black set off the colors amazingly. Then the wooden curtain poles over the double windows were enameled red-brown; the rings, green. The kitchen stool and garbage pail received a coat of brown with black and ivory trims. The corner cupboard responded to a narrow trim of brown and black. The rack that hangs by the kitchen stove, and takes care of all lids, was touched up with green.

"The remaining twenty-five cents went for oil cloth. Five cents bought one yard of green oil cloth shelving, six inches wide, which covered the small shelf over the sink. A left over scrap transformed the unsightly cleansing powder can.

"Twenty cents bought almost a yard of oil cloth (46" wide) in the new color combinations of brown and orange on cream. From this I made chair pads, holders for pot lifters, and tie backs for my crisp, cream colored curtains. I used these figured designs as my walls are solid colors.

"All of this for one dollar! My family hardly knew the kitchen. And did they love it! I saw a million other possibilities and it was hard to leave the kitchen once I was started. But I stuck to my program and moved on to the living room. But that's another story.

"I fudged on the dollar only twice. Once when I took a small corner of the sponge which is used to clean the automobile. I needed this to splotch the linoleum. My husband never missed. Again when I sneaked the tiniest bit of turpentine when I was on the homeward stretch, trying to make every drop of enamel count. The paint brushes, of course, didn't count. They were all salvaged from a discarded lot. I cleaned and soaked them for two days.



GRIND UP OLD LIMESTONE HOUSE

Workmen grinding up a 100-year old limestone house on farm of Richard A. Seuring, Ogle county, Baileyville, Illinois, preparatory to spreading it back on the soil. The new modern home is also shown.

Lauterbach Is New Pure Milk Manager

Arthur H. Lauterbach of Philadelphia has been appointed general manager of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago. He succeeds John F. Case who will devote all his time to the operation of his dairy and livestock farm in DuPage county, Ill.

Mr. Lauterbach has been manager for the past three years of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, the dairy farmers' coperative in the Philadelphia market.

Prior to his affiliation with the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Lauterbach was Chief of the Dairy Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and before that was general manager of the National Cheese Producers' Federation with headquarters at Plymouth, Wisconsin.

Mr. Lauterbach was born and reared on a farm near LaCrosse, Wisconsin. His education included the Wisconsin Business University, night classes of the University of Minnesota Division and special courses at the Y.M.C.A. From 1910 to 1918 he was accountant and office manager of the Soo Railway at Minneapolis. From 1918 to 1927 he operated his own farm at Monticello, Minnesota, and participated in the organization of local cooperative creameries, cooperative elevators and farmers' livestock shipping association. He also assisted in the organization of Land O' Lakes Creameries, and in 1927 was appointed manager of the poultry and egg division.

Big Corn Yields Follow Farm Soil Treatment

John Bruch, Cedar Point, Illinois, who had the honor of entertaining the LaSalle County Corn Husking Contest, last fall on his excellent 320 acre farm, believes in making good land better. The top record that day of 41.492 bushels of corn by the county champion Donley Martin, was due in part to the wonderful field of corn on this farm.

The Bruch farm has been completely limed and the contest field was manured and rock phosphated at the customary rate of 1,000 pounds per acre. The corn ripened exceptionally well and had a beautiful lustre for which Mr. Bruch gives credit to the phosphate.

That soil treatment pays is proven again on this farm by the yield on a 10-acre plot in the state corn yield contest. Planted to hybrid, it officially shucked out 1,236 bushels of No. 2 corn. This field has been in clover, was manured and phosphated and planted 3' 4" check.

Mr. Bruch harvested close to 25,000 bushels of corn from 256 acres last year. He has a medium sized dairy herd and markets whole milk.

The McHenry County Farm Bureau, McHenry County Home Bureau, Lotus Production Credit Association, Woodstock National Farm Loan Association and McHenry County Agricultural Conseravtion Association, all tenants of the Woodstock Odd Fellows building since June 1, held open house, July 11.

THE BETHANIZED COATING IS [redacted]



Buy yours from the nearest Association Member

The Bethanized coating is deposited electrically, atom by atom, as the wire passes through a solution. Since the current flows absolutely evenly into all parts of the wire, this process builds up a coating that can't help but be perfectly uniform.

Here's what this means to you:

1. No thin spots to give rust a start. There aren't any chinks in the Bethanized coating. All parts of the fence are protected by the same smooth, even zinc armor.

2. Crackproof coating. Crimping, twisting, bending don't faze the Bethanized coating. You can actually crush Bethanized wire flat back on itself without harming the tight zinc armor.

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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

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MORE MONEY FOR

GRAIN

Shareholders of Kerrick Grain Company, McLean county, voted to reorganize under the Illinois Agricultural Cooperatives Act in a recent special meeting. Roy C. Bates, manager, is secretary of the company and A. C. Lanz is president.

Illinois Grain Corporation opened a sub-branch office at Jacksonville, Morgan county, July 5, with J. E. Pacatte as manager. IGC members in this territory are actively supporting cooperative marketing as is shown by the consisently large volumes of grain being handled cooperatively, says Harrison Fahrnkopf, director of grain marketing with the IAA.

Relationship problems of Illinois Grain Corporation and members were discussed at a recent meeting of IGC member-company managers with Frank Haines, manager and Chicago floorman, F. M. (Andy) Anderson, at Mendota.

To Florida early in July went A. B. Scheeler, manager at Graymount, Livingston county, and Jerrold Potter, former manager at Putman. Left at home for two weeks were problems of grain elevator management.

LIVESTOCK

I support cooperative livestock marketing because I like the feeling of the protection it affords, says August Reichert, Jr. of Pulaski county. I know that when I ship a load of livestock I will receive exactly what the market allows for that day. The fact that I am supporting a cooperative that is alert in protecting my interests, and one that counteracts collective buying of livestock, also appeals to me.

Farmers who do not support cooperative livestock marketing have never given it much serious thought or have never had a thorough explanation of the objectives. There is often also a natural hesitancy to make a change. A man who for years has sold thru private agencies develops a habit that may be difficult to change. If he has been the recipient of personal back-slapping and numerous gifts, the habit lingers longer.

Brings the Best Returns

I am a firm believer in cooperative marketing because in this system of marketing the farmer follows his own product clear through the marketing stage.

Today, marketing is just as important as producing and by selling through our own marketing setup we are assured of a more direct and efficient system of marketing. Our cooperative agencies are always endeavoring to improve the marketing practices and methods of handling livestock and have made many changes in the system to the benefit of the producers.

All farmers can ever expect to get for their products is the fair share of what the consumer can afford to pay and by selling a large volume through their own agency they will get the greatest returns.

It seems to me the reason more farmers do not ship to the cooperative agencies is because they dislike to break away from firms which have been friendly to them. Also they do not understand the objectives and setup of the co-ops.

Many firms play up to the vanity of their customers, and who doesn't like a little praise? This is likely to make some shippers feel that they are favored friends of the firm and tends to strengthen the connection with the firm.

Many farmers do not realize that the co-op is set up as a service organization and not merely for profit to a few.

Continued satisfactory and efficient service will eventually reach a majority of the producers.

A. J. Entwhistle, Whiteside county.

MILK

"Our association, we believe, is the oldest in Illinois in continuous operation," says James Montavon, secretary-treasurer of the DeKalb Milk Producers' Association. Organized in June, 1924, DeKalb was one of the first to join the Illinois Milk Producers' Association. At the recent annual meeting, Wm. O' Malley was reelected president; James Montavon, secretary-treasurer; and Joe Kintz, a director to succeed himself.

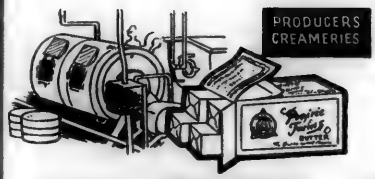
C. G. Huppert, manager of Quality Milk Association, Moline, reports that members in a special meeting, July 2, voted to cooperate with dealers in financing a Dairy Council to advertise milk and milk products in the Quad-Cities. The association will spend up to one cent per hundredweight of milk sold. Chas. F. Deysenroth, Milk Foundation of Chicago addressed the meeting.

Manager and directors of the seven cooperative dairies that are members of the Illinois Milk Producers' held an all-day conference in Springfield, July 22.

A threatened strike of all dairy plant workers and route men at Peoria, resulting from denial by plant operators to increase wages, failed to materialize July 1, reports Ryland Capron, president of the Producers' Dairy.

R. D. McPheeters, Moultrie county, has been employed as manager of the Decatur Producers Dairy, succeeding Floyd Worman, who resigned to accept a position with a feed concern.

Four hundred and fifty members of the Mid-West Dairymen's Company attended a special meeting, June 30, in Rockford to discuss milk prices and suggested changes. Milk production in June was five per cent lower than in May which was the highest of any May on record.





FARM PRODUCTS *The Co-operative Way*

Sales of the Jacksonville Producers Dairy increased 84.7 per cent last year, according to reports made at the annual stockholders' meeting, June 30, in the Morgan County Farm Bureau offices by Irwin Aufdenkamp, president; Chas. Alexander, manager; and Chas. Williamson, treasurer.

Third week in June, 6,000 physicians attending the American Medical Association convention, San Francisco, voted to restore the privilege of using their seal of acceptance on butter of suitable standards. The privilege had been revoked two years before. Action of the doctors was brought about through requests of creamery and milk associations throughout the U. S. Furthermore, the A.M.A. council on foods promised to watch butter substitute advertising lest consumers be misled concerning comparative nutritional values of butter and oleomargarine.

To Illinois farmers in May went highest milk prices in the U. S. Members of Sanitary Milk Producers, St. Louis got $1.58 per cwt. F.O.B. country plants. To members of Pure milk, Chicago, $1.54, weighted average. Dairymen's League members, New York, $1.26; Twin City Milk Producers, St. Paul, $1.43; Michigan Milk Producers of Detroit, $1.65 for base and $1.26 for surplus; New England Milk Producers, Boston, $1.28.

CREAM

Nearly 8,000 pounds of whole milk is being handled daily by the Producers Creamery of Olney. The skim milk is dried and the cream used to increase the volume of high grade butter, writes C. W. Simpson, manager.

Steak and Beans

Cream route salesman for the Farmers Creamery of Bloomington recently chose up sides, vied for the most new patrons. The team captained by Fieldman C. N. Atwood was first to score a win. To them went a steak dinner. To the losers, a plate of beans and a view of the steaks as they disappeared.

"The beans must have been particularly energy-giving for the next month found our boys on the bean-side with Manager Forrest Fairchild's gang enjoying the steak," Atwood alibis.

Leaders in the contests were Bill McFarland, Livingston county; Art Kumler, McLean; Burnett DeGrush, Grundy; and Fred Lawler, DeWitt.

Colorful posters of a picnic scene, urging folks to eat more Prairie Farms butter for better health next winter, appeared in all leading stores in the Bloomington creamery territory in July.

When the Producers Creamery of Carlinville began operations early in May, it took a large share of the Bloomington Creamery's territory and volume. When Manager Fairchild of The Farmers Creamery of Bloomington balanced his books for June he found that the lost butterfat volume had been made up and increased by 300 pounds.

Member creameries of Illinois Producers Creameries have approximately 5000 stores, restaurants, and other retail outlets for Prairie Farms butter in Illinois. Approximately one-half of all Prairie Farms butter is sold in the communities where produced.

Illinois Producers Creameries made a profit of approximately $24,000 from an investment of $4,000 the first year it operated the butter cutting and printing plant in Chicago.

FRUITS and VEGETABLES

Illinois peaches are being harvested earlier this year than usual. The Elberta crop in the Centralia area will be available until about August 20. Folks who plan to can Illinois peaches should not wait too long for their Supplies. Fruit of good size and excellent quality has been available since July 25 in the extreme southern part of the state.

Troy Bilbrey, Franklin county, installed a new peach sizing machine and brush to handle his 1938 crop of about 10,000 bushels of Elbertas. Other growers, following the program of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange for improved packing and grading, are using more tub bushel baskets for peaches this year than ever before. Many installed better packing and grading equipment. The nationally famous ILLINI brand of the Exchange goes on only the best pack of fruit.

Peach harvesting and marketing problems were discussed in a series of growers' conferences sponsored by the state agricultural extension service and southern Illinois County Farm Bureaus. Meetings were held at Anna, Union county, July 13, at New Burnside, Johnson county, July 14 and at Centralia, Marion county, July 15.

Speakers were F. H. Simpson, Flora, Prof. M. J. Dorsey, R. L. Munn and H. W. Newell of the University and Harry W. Day, manager of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange.

R. B. Endicott, Pulaski county, says that peach production in Alexander and Pulaski counties is declining. Reasons: Reduced acreage and lack of care of trees. The 1938 crop which matured in that section about July 25, was estimated at 50 per cent normal.

Albert Landreth and Witt Venerable of Alto Pass, Union county, report that peaches there matured about July 25. Quality was excellent.

Harry Allen, Fruit Exchange Supply Company, says the Jackson county peach crop is spotted, averaging 50 per cent normal. Quality generally was good as harvest started on July 25.



"Behold a sower w
some seeds fell by
voured them . . .
thorns sprung up, a
ground, and brough
sixty fold, some thi

TODAY'S savings invested in legal r
participating life insurance is like th
sown on good ground. It returns the i
truly a hundred fold in satisfaction, hap
and that feeling of safety and security.

You plan early in the year for your
of grain. You prepare the earth, use th

HERE'S HOW YOU

How much do you need or want when
Maybe $75 or $100. It's easy to make a s
toward a sure goal of financial independe
regular quarterly, semi-annual or annua
job. Country Life Insurance Company w

Just mail the coupon below. Without
copy of our valuable booklet "Insurance

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mortality, and low cost together with its en
it a top notch company in the life insura

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...ed Today

...ORROW'S SECURITY

"Behold a sower went forth to sow; And when he sowed, some seeds fell by the wayside, and the fowls came and devoured them . . . . . And some fell among thorns; and the thorns sprung up, and choked them; But others fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit, some an hundred fold, some sixty fold, some thirty fold."—Matthew 13.

invested in legal reserve. insurance is like the seed ...und. It returns the investor in satisfaction, happiness, ...afety and security.

the year for your harvest ...re the earth, use the best of seed. You put no faith in volunteer crops, sown and nurtured by chance.

Why not plan as carefully for the harvest of your lifetime? Why not make certain that when your working days are over you will reap an assured future from the planting of your life's accomplishments? Sow the seed today for your harvest of old age security.

...HOW YOU CAN DO IT.

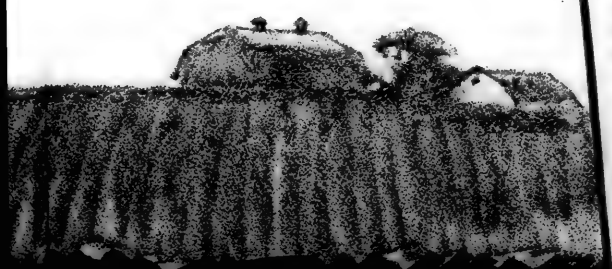
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$50 $75 $100 $200

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P. S. Please send me your FREE booklet, "Insurance Facts Stranger than Fiction."





PLOTTING FOR FUN

Illinois Farm Bureau Sports Festival executive committee plans exciting events for the big two-day Festival, Champaign-Urbana, September 2-3. Left to right are Mike Seagraves; George Thiem; Margaret Styve, recording secretary; Frank Gingrich, secretary; Eb Harris, chairman and Paul E. Mathias, all of the IAA and George Biggar of Prairie Farmer-WLS. Missing was D. E. Lindstrom, University of Illinois.

IAA MOVIES IN THE MAKING

Ralph Phillips, Action Film Company, "shoots" John Watson and Bert Vandervliet of the taxation department. The film will depict work of the IAA and County Farm Bureaus. C. L. Mast, Jr., IAA field service man, hopes to have the talkie ready for distribution early this fall.



4-H CLUB CAMPERS

Camp Leaders Warren Mynard, left, Knox county, and Wayne Gilbert, Stark county farm adviser, solve a knotty problem at the 4-H camp, Shanbena, June 18-22. "Ninety-seven boys from 11 counties had three great days there," says Peoria County Farm Adviser Whisenand who sent in the picture.



ORGANIZATION PAYS —

say John and David, when Dad does all the pushing. They are sons of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene P. Murray. He is a U. of I. grad and is serving his fourth term on the Carroll County Farm Bureau board. The entire family are Country Life policyholders. Prize snapshot by Mrs. Murray.



OLDEST HIRED MAN?

Frances E. Davis, year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Irwin Davis, Jersey county, with 84-year-old Jack Rice. Frances is the third generation of Davises he has served. Prize photo by Mrs. Davis.

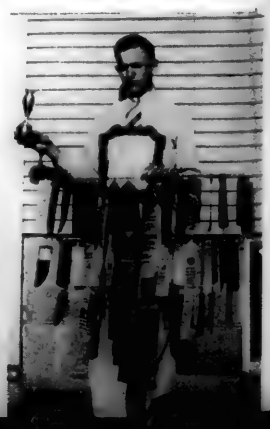
TO MADISON COUNTY FARM OWNERS, A $3,500,000 TAX "BREAK"

The Madison county board of review, left to right: John H. Schafer; Wallacy Simpson; Gus Haller, chairman; Orville L. Hodge and J. E. Simpson, learned farm assessments were too high, called for a downward revaluation of more than $3,500,000, reduced farm taxes.



2-YEARS' WINNINGS

Burnell Henert, Lee county, and 34 ribbons won with three 4-H Club projects.





HOUND FANCIER

Darrel J. Smith, aged five, takes an early interest in animals. Now it's dogs but later it will be other livestock. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Smith, Scott county. Prize photo.

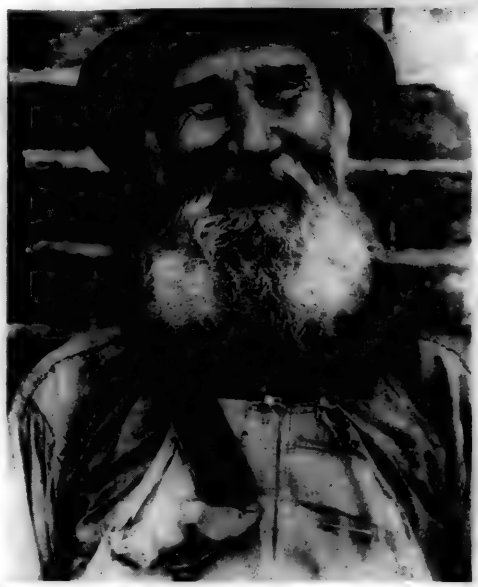


ARLENE JANE AND DARLENE JEAN

Prize picture of 4-year-old twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Schmidt, Macoupin county. Their pet goose is curious about the ducklings.

Farm Bureau News in Pictures

$1 Paid for clear, close up, natural, unusual photos. NO OTHERS ACCEPTED. Action pictures that tell a story preferred. Negatives not wanted. Enclose stamps for return.



HEARD HIS FUNERAL SERMON

Felix Bush Breazale, 74-year-old Tennessee farmer, made his coffin from a walnut tree in his backyard, attended his funeral June 28. He wanted to hear what the preacher would say about him. The sermon pleased him.



3,492 HEADLIGHTS IN 3 DAYS

That's the number Ray Martzluf tested when the IAA Safety Lane made a three-day stand in Peoria, July 13-15. If the Lane hasn't been in your county yet, it will be. Watch for it.





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These contrasting pictures were made near Dalhart, Texas, in July. While both water and forage for cattle are shown in the picture above, on the George Phillips ranch, the desolate picture at right shows the results of 7 years of drought on upland soils. Thousands of dry land farmers have abandoned their homes — others are holding on aided by the government soil conservation program.





PLOTTING FOR FUN

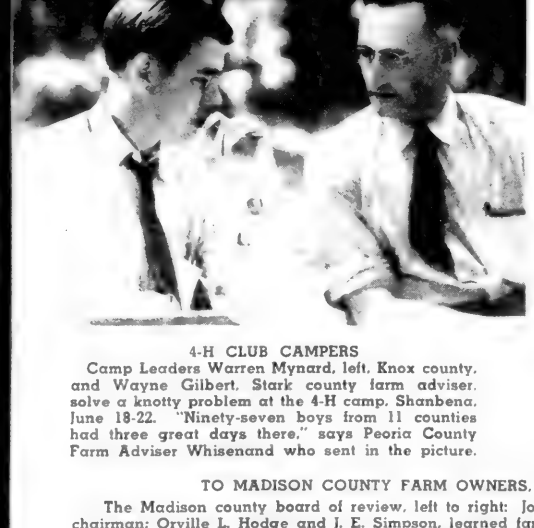
Illinois Farm Bureau Sports Festival executive committee plans exciting events for the big two-day Festival, Champaign-Urbana, September 2-3. Left to right are Mike Seagraves; George Thiem; Margaret Styve, recording secretary; Frank Gingrich, secretary; Eb Harris, chairman and Paul E. Mathias, all of the IAA and George Biggar of Prairie Farmer-WLS. Missing was D. E. Lindstrom, University of Illinois.



Darrel J. S
in animals,
livestock.
Smith, Scott

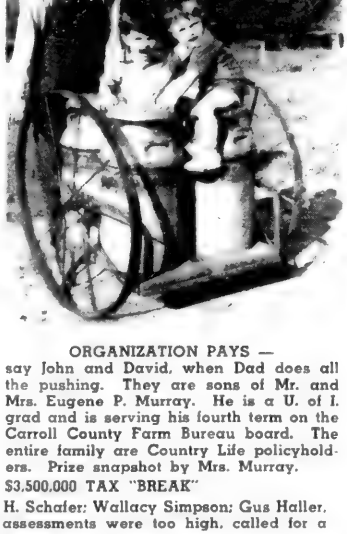
IAA MOVIES IN THE MAKING

Ralph Phillips, Action Film Company, "shoots" John Watson and Bert Vandervliet of the taxation department. The film will depict work of the IAA and County Farm Bureaus. C. L. Mast, Jr., IAA field service man, hopes to have the talkie ready for distribution early this fall.



4-H CLUB CAMPERS

Camp Leaders Warren Mynard, left, Knox county, and Wayne Gilbert, Stark county farm adviser, solve a knotty problem at the 4-H camp, Shanbena, June 18-22. "Ninety-seven boys from 11 counties had three great days there," says Peoria County Farm Adviser Whisenand who sent in the picture.



ORGANIZATION PAYS —

say John and David, when Dad does all the pushing. They are sons of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene P. Murray. He is a U. of I. grad and is serving his fourth term on the Carroll County Farm Bureau board. The entire family are Country Life policyholders. Prize snapshot by Mrs. Murray.

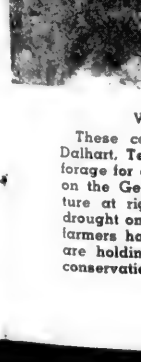


OLDEST HIRED MAN?

Frances E. Davis, year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Irwin Davis, Jersey county, with 84-year-old Jack Rice. Frances is the third generation of Davises he has served. Prize photo by Mrs. Davis.

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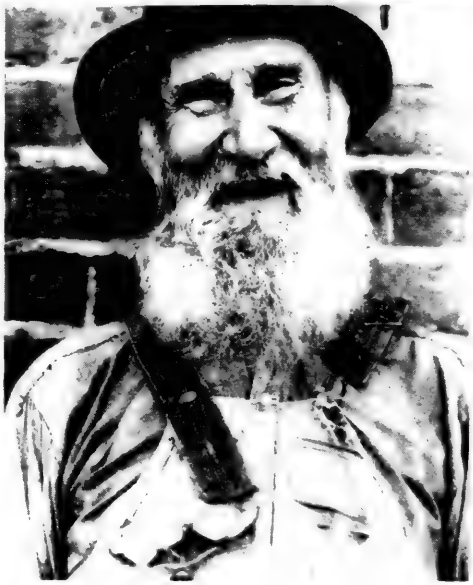


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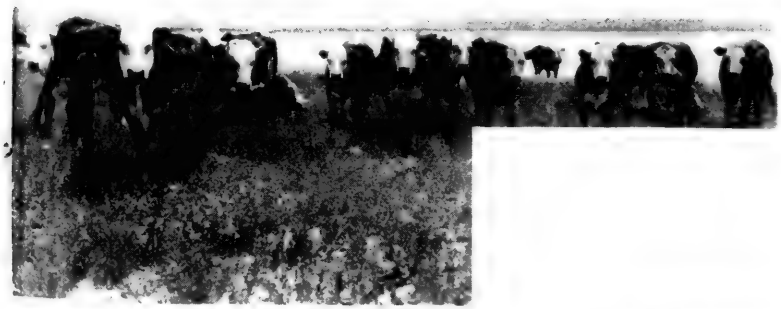
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Farm Supply NEWS



Harry Schnittker

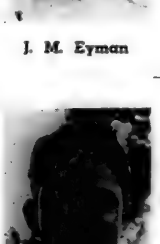
New manager of the Randolph Service Company is Harry Schnittker. He succeeded M. H. Voss July 1. Manager Schnittker was manager of warehouse and service station for the Macoupin Service Company, Carlinville.

Elbert Bills of Bureau county became manager of Macoupin Cooperative, Inc. July 1. The Company handles Blue Seal Feeds, seeds, anti-hog cholera serum and virus, livestock equipment and hybrid seed corn.



J. M. Eyman

J. M. Eyman, recently employed as manager of the Vermilion Service Company, was former manager of the Adams Service Company and, before that, of the Henderson Service Company.



M. H. Voss

H. M. Voss who succeeded M. J. Eyman in Adams county managed the Randolph Service Company since May, 1935. Prior to that he was employed by the Madison Service Company at Edwardsville.

The Will County Farm Bureau recently purchased the two-story brick building (66 x 125') it has occupied for 18 years: cost $25,000. The building is within a block of the main street in Joliet. The building will be remodeled. The installation of a cold storage locker plant is being considered. Rentals from the bus company and other tenants in the building more than carry interest, taxes, and principal payments. The Will-Dupage Service Co., the National Farm Loan Ass'n., the Production Credit Association, Pure Milk Ass'n (Joliet local), the Joliet Management Service all have headquarters in the building.

Sixty-five Fulton county cattle feeders visited the feedlots of Oscar Linn, W. G. Evans, Ira Ashby, Elmer Porter, M. D. Howell, Lee Cassidy and A. Bartholomew, July 1. The tour, conducted by W. H. Brown, was attended by L. D. Hall, Illinois Livestock Marketing Association fieldman, E. T. Robbins, U. of I., Carl Herman, Peoria Producers Commission Association, and H. B. Duke, Chicago Producers Commission Association.

Richland County Farm Bureau has a cooperative arrangement with the Livestock Shipping Association there to deliver agricultural limestone to farmers.

Paint Your Home

Buy SOYOIL Now!



for BEAUTY DURABILITY PROTECTION

SOYOIL beauty, protection and durability are known to more than 48,000 Illinois users. One of these warm summer days soon, some fortunate SOYOIL user will open the 1,000,000th gallon of SOYOIL and what a delightful surprise will greet him

Be careful when lifting the lid from all SOYOIL paint containers — Watch for the Surprise! For further details see your salesman who drives the blue and white service truck.

Notice

Illinois Agricultural Association Election of Delegates

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meeting of the **Ford County Farm Bureau**, to be held during the month of August, 1938, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of said County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau, and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

(Sgd) Paul E. Mathias,
Corporate Secretary.

Dated July 5, 1938

Sixtieth General Assembly

(Continued from page 7)

and their operation, and partly because a portion of the cost of education has been transferred from city and village property to country property. The Illinois Agricultural Association, in line with resolutions adopted by the delegates to the annual meetings, opposed the state school board bill. This bill was defeated in the Senate.

The Association favors the voluntary consolidation of schools wherever feasible. However, the Association has long held that until a much larger mileage of country roads is so improved as to permit all-weather transportation and until the taxing system has been equitably revised, compulsory consolidation of schools would be impossible in most counties and would be unfair to country people throughout the state. The Association further believes that the parents of the children involved and the local school officials are in a better position to determine local school questions than is a state board meeting in Springfield.

State High School Fund

The General Assembly passed a bill appropriating one million dollars and establishing a temporary board of state officers and heads of departments to administer this fund, for assistance to high schools and non-high school districts unable on their own resources to levy sufficient taxes to meet their reasonable needs. By this Act, with which the Illinois Agricultural Association, by resolutions, is in accord, the state for the first time assists needy high school districts for the same purpose which the state has long had in providing special quota aid for needy elementary schools.

Constitutional Convention

The calling of a constitutional convention, a subject included in the call of the special session by the Governor, was considered but failed to receive the necessary two-thirds majority. The proposal was to submit the question of calling a constitutional question to a referendum at the fall elections. The Illinois Agricultural Association has considered such a referendum and such a convention as futile and a needless expenditure of money. It is of the opinion that any constitution submitted would fail of adoption by the people because of disagreement upon legislative reapportionment and the provisions of the Revenue Article.

Sport Festival Coming Sept. 2-3

(Continued from page 8)

the world over. Gingrich's cards showed a lively interest in this sport. The square dance contest at the Festival is one of the most popular.

A fellow on the radio the other night said he could make music out of most anything. He did, too. Played a tune on a girl's toe nail. Sounded nice. Some folks are like that. They can make music come out of a jug or most any old thing. There'll be a contest for them at the big Festival to see which one or which band can make the sweetest music out the sorriest kind of instruments.

Square dance bands, too, will have their chance to fiddle each other down.

Another thing folks like is shooting. There'll be plenty of that what with trap shooting, skeet shooting and rifle shooting. Although the rifle matches are the only ones with a special class for women, there's nothing to keep them from entering the other shooting matches. The men will probably take the prizes but suppose a woman did win either the trap or skeet shoot, wouldn't that be something?

Come to think of it, there was a sprightly miss from Greene county, Caraline Cuddy, who shot in the trap shoot last year. She showed up some of the men and it was her first match at that.

In Skeet shooting you use a double-barrelled shot gun of any bore, and clay targets. You shoot on a special field or course laid out in a half-moon shape on which there are eight shooting stations 31 feet apart.

But there's more to the state Festival than games. Take the Friday night show in the Memorial Stadium, for example. The program calls for a chorus of singers from all over the state, five hundred or more of them. Folk'll get to see Illinois' best square dance and folk dance teams in action and hear top-flight novelty and square dance bands. Then, too, there'll be boxing and wrestling exhibitions. Have you ever wondered what other folks see in these sports? Well, see for yourself. And there'll be experts to tell you the fine points as well.

Radio Talent

Musicians from three radio stations will be on hand with their best. WLS, the Prairie Farmer station, Chicago, WDZ, Tuscola, and WMBD, Peoria, will be represented.

At the swimming meet, slated for Saturday morning, George Lowe, captain of the 1938 University of Illinois swimming team will demonstrate the various ways that experts swim. If you want to see the closest thing to a human seal, see this exhibition. And Eli Elias, also a varsity man, will go through all the dives. Many of them from the high board.

Radio stations WLS, KMOX, WILL and WDZ and others have arranged to broadcast from the Festival. Who'll be the champ hog caller that will have a chance to call hogs all over Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and other states? You won't want to miss that!

Camera fans will have their inning this year. Cash prizes are being offered for the most interesting picture taken at the big two-day affair. No matter what kind of a camera you have, bring it to the Festival. You may win a prize. See the announcement and rules elsewhere in this issue of the RECORD.

The Farm Bureau Baseball league will furnish plenty of sport for fans.

The League plans to run a two-day tournament in which eight games will be played on two diamonds. Six teams will be in it. Only one can come out state champs. Will it be your favorite team?

Fishermen, too, will have their spot on the program in the bait casting contest. It's the one contest that's open to all. Any number from a county can enter.

(Continued on page 25)

Beg Your Pardon

A. E. Potts, Woodford county, who contributed a letter to the July issue of the RECORD, reports that he sold the Woodford County Journal, Eureka, Mar. 1, 1937 and has had no connection with the paper since that time. The title added to his signature, "Editor Woodford County Journal" was in error.

Hold That Soil!

Winnebago County Farmers Learn How To Keep the Top Soil Where it Will do Them the Most Good.



KEEPERS OF THE SOIL

H. M. Christian, Soil Conservation Service, left, and H. R. "Hank" Brunnemeyer, Winnebago county farm adviser, stand behind a terrace, look over a 200-acre field on C. E. Swenson's farm that was almost valueless when the CCC crews started to work. Working together, these men teach soil erosion control.



TO THE FUTURE. A SMILE

Strip crops and terraces will keep our soil where it will do us the most good, say Dick Washington, above, and Eldon Vehmeier, below.



Old MacDonald HAD a farm, E-I-E-I-O!
And on this farm he had some raindrops, E-I-E-I-O!
With a raindrop here and a raindrop there, Here a drop, there a drop, everywhere a raindrop
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WHEN he had little rills, then he had big gullies, then he had CCC boys. With terraces here and strip crops there. Green grass here, trees growing there. Now — Old MacDonald *has* a farm with profit crops here, profit crops there, here a crop there a crop, everywhere a profit crop. — So sing the CCC boys of the Durand Soil Conservation Camp Number Nine in Winnebago county.

The task of planning ways and means for keeping Old MacDonald's farm, or anyone's farm, at home in Winnebago county falls directly on the shoulders of three men, H. M. Christian, camp agronomist, Camp Superintendent Binyon and Conservationist Dickenson. Too, they direct the activities of more than 160 CCC boys.

Working with these men of the Soil Conservation Service are officers of the Winnebago County Soil Conservation Association and Farm Adviser H. R. Brunnemeyer. The job of this team is to demonstrate, by actual examples, how all farmers can apply soil erosion control methods to their farms.

When 25 Winnebago and Stephenson county farmers recently visited farms on which the CCC crews had operated, they saw profit crops, and good ones, too. They learned that farming on the level saves production costs as well as soil.

On the farm of F. A. Patterson and son near Durand, the visitors saw a hundred-acre ridge planted to corn, oats, rye and sweet clover in horseshoe-shaped strips. They saw two rows of drilled corn, almost a mile and a quarter long, wreathing the hill. While the corn plants were not growing in a straight row, they were all the same distance above sea level.

"The long rows require less time to cultivate. Last year we handled this field with at least 60 fewer tractor hours than for any previous year when the ridge was laid out in square fields," Almon Patterson, the son, told the group.

The elder Patterson pointed out that their neighbor across the fence benefits

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Five crow boys sang their version of an old song. While CCC boys help check soil erosion, camp life checks human erosion, gives sons of destitute families a new outlook on life.





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"No soil off their hill."



LAYER-CAKE FARMING
Saves time, soil and trouble.

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"Before we started strip cropping, each heavy rain covered several acres of our own pasture with soil. Sometimes a foot or more of soil would wash over the grass. But after the strips were in, you could pick up all the silt in a double wagon box that came off the hill following a rain. No soil is washed down now that the crops are growing," F. A. Patterson explained.

Although strip cropping baffled them when they first set out to plow and plant in the spring of 1937, it wasn't difficult. They followed Agronomist Christian's instruction and by the end of the first season they were experts in handling strip crops. One of the main aims, they learned, was to have dead furrows and back furrows lie on the contours in such a way as to act as terraces.

As the plan matures, the Pattersons will sow more of the ridge to buffer strips of sweet clover and alfalfa. Many of the point rows of corn will be eliminated with these permanent seedings. That will further simplify all operations and cut costs still more.

Just across the line in Stephenson county, Eldon Vehmeier is farming on the level for the first time. This year the rough part of his farm is planted to strips of corn and oats seeded to clover. Next year he will leave a part of the clover for buffer strips.

"Two-row horse-drawn cultivators work fine on curved rows. The operator steers the wheels around the turns while the horses walk between the rows. The long rows save time because there are fewer ends on which to turn. Then, too, horses that don't follow rows well are content to walk between curving rows without stepping on corn," Eldon said.

As a young farmer, Vehmeier is concerned about his future. If he permits every rain during his life-time to take tons of fertility from his steep fields to the valley below, his future won't be worth a plugged nickel. Isn't that reason enough for following a water control plan?

Richard Washington, youthful Pecatonica township farmer, didn't lose sleep over the heavy summer gully-washers that grubbed out some of his neighbors' corn. The rain that fell on his sidehills did just as he wanted it to do — soak into the soil. His CCC-built terraces caught and held most of the water. The surplus flowed gradually to the terrace outlets and walked down the hill without picking up soil.

Dick's farm is divided into four parts according to soil types and land use. About five acres of badly gullied timber soil has been reforested. An area of steep timber soil and marshy creek bottom is sown to permanent pasture. Rolling crop land south of the creek has been terraced and will be used to grow pasture rotated with small grain. The less rolling land north of the creek will carry a regular crop rotation planted in strips.

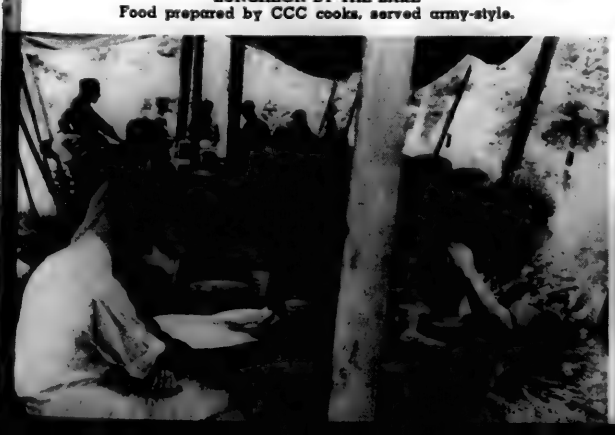
"My program of erosion control paid for itself a hundred-fold this summer. Both seed and soil remained in place through our heaviest rains. As this farm lays, it could be profitably operated in no other way," Dick Washington declared.

A. R. Fritz, near Durand, has done what thousands of rough-land farmers can do — make a private lake for fish and waterfowl. Although Fritz's small lake has been stocked with bass and other fish for several years, he permits no fishing. The fish are there to keep mosquitos and other insects under control.

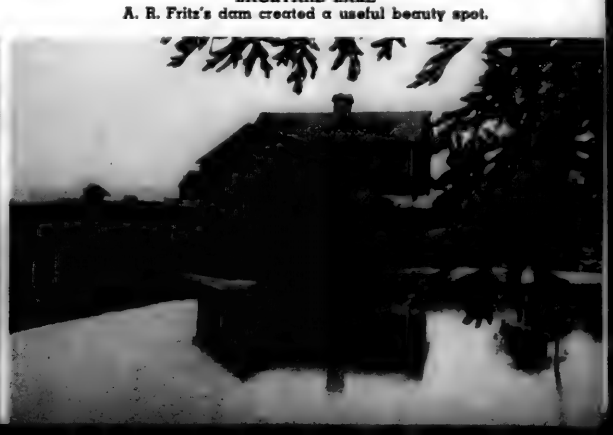
The lake, formed by an earth dam

(Continued on page 25)

LUNCHEON BY THE LAKE
Food prepared by CCC cooks, served army-style.



BACKYARD LAKE
A. R. Fritz's dam created a useful beauty spot.



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Winnebago County Farmers Learn How To Keep the Top Soil Where it Will do Them the Most Good.



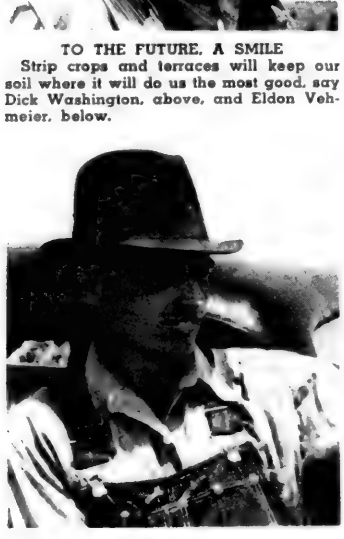
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Dick's farm is divided into four parts according to soil types and land use. About five acres of badly gullied timber soil has been reforested. An area of steep timber soil and marshy creek bottom is sown to permanent pasture. Rolling crop land south of the creek has been terraced and will be used to grow pasture rotated with small grain. The less rolling land north of the creek will carry a regular crop rotation planted in strips.

"My program of erosion control paid for itself a hundred-fold this summer. Both seed and soil remained in place through our heaviest rains. As this farm lays, it could be profitably operated in no other way," Dick Washington declared.

A. R. Fritz, near Durand, has done what thousands of rough-land farmers can do — make a private lake for fish and waterfowl. Although Fritz's small lake has been stocked with bass and other fish for several years, he permits no fishing. The fish are there to keep mosquitos and other insects under control.

The lake, formed by an earth dam

(Continued on page 25)

LUNCHEON BY THE LAKE
Food prepared by CCC cooks, served army-style.



BACKYARD LAKE
A. R. Fritz's dam created a useful beauty spot.





WARREN MOFFETT
"The third generation"

Three Quarters of a Century of Good Farming

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MANY a livestock lover, dreaming about his ideal livestock farm no doubt has painted a mind picture of rich bluegrass pastures beside a flowing stream, a glistening lake and perhaps a waterfall for good measure; a patch of timber where blooded cattle and sheep can browse and rest protected from the blazing, midsummer sun; fertile fields where growing corn and alfalfa assure a bountiful supply of roughage and fattening feeds; and a beautiful white house set like a pearl 'midst a shady lawn, stately oaks and maples far from the noise and dust of passing motorists.

Conserved the Soil

Near Modesto in northern Macoupin county, on the historic stage route from Chicago to Alton, you will find such a picturesque old homestead where Warren Moffett, his wife and their two sons, Bobbie and Jimmy are carrying on the family tradition of good farming, better livestock and good living.

One generation can't develop a farm with such beautiful surroundings and high state of fertility as the Moffett homestead. Warren is the third generation, and while he is doing his part, his father and grandfather before him knew how to handle land and conserve its rich resources for the generations to come.

"How do you happen to have this fine lake here, that waterfall, these great, splendid trees and such wonderful bluegrass?"

"This earth dam," Warren replied, pointing to a bank of earth all but obscured by grass and trees, "is 75 years old. It was built by my grandfather, to provide water for the cattle. About 400 acres drain into this pond."

Seventy-five years later, we are learning to do the same thing — with no better workmanship than this — to control erosion, conserve run-off, and provide water for stock. At one corner of the pond is a concrete spill-way, still in perfect condition, where the surplus rainfall runs down through the timber and on its way to the sea.

Lake Is Silted

In 75 years, Warren observed, the pond has accummulated five to six feet of silt on its bottom despite the fact that the water runs over blue grass pasture before it enters the lake. Back in the woods where I first caught sight of Moffett with his purebred Corriedale and Hampshire sheep, I was greeted by a hearty, "How're George, haven't seen you since we were in Animal Husbandry 5 together at Urbana in 1916." Happy memories of 20 years ago returned and the thought came that the love of good livestock, its care and management instilled by the agricultural colleges do bear fruit. A moment later we paused beside the huge stump of an old white oak tree. Cut in 1936 it is estimated that this tree was 285 yrs. old, or a foot through, when George Washington was born.

There are 30 acres of fine old timber, more than 75 acres of permanent pasture, upwards of 150 acres of cultivated land on the 290 acre Moffett farm. Lamb feeding, breeding stock, market hogs, a small dairy herd, and Mrs. Moffett's thrifty flock of White Rock hens provide the principal source of income.

"We feed out the lambs from our flock of 150 ewes," Warren said, "also several decks of western lambs each year. We generally put them on the market fat at 60 to 70 lbs. The earliest ones go before Easter, about 50 per cent before July 1, and the balance go in the fall. Elsewhere we learned that Warren Moffett consistently tops the market on his lambs and hogs, is rated one of the top notch livestock breeders and feeders in western Illinois.

Hog raising is carried on with purebred Hampshire sows, the swine sanitation way, of course. Approximately 200 market hogs a year from 12 to 15 sows is the rule. And these thrifty, belted pigs are ready for shipment weighing 210 to 225 lbs. at six months of age. Rotated alfalfa and alsike pastures to destroy worm eggs and parasites, shelled corn, tankage or meat scrap, and soybean oilmeal in self-feeders, put on gains at maximum speed. The shoats are ready for shipment before the heavy price-breaking runs start in October and November.

Thrifty Hampshires

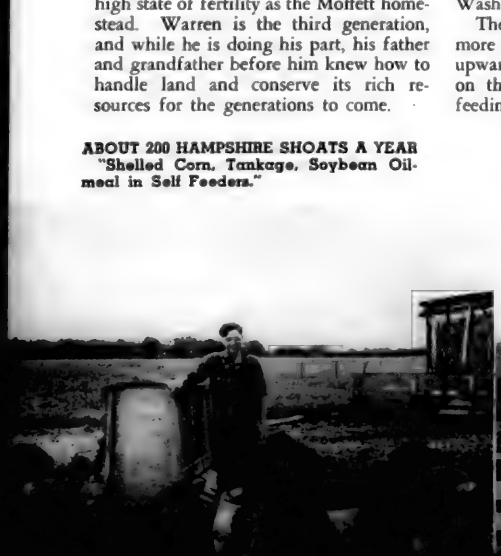
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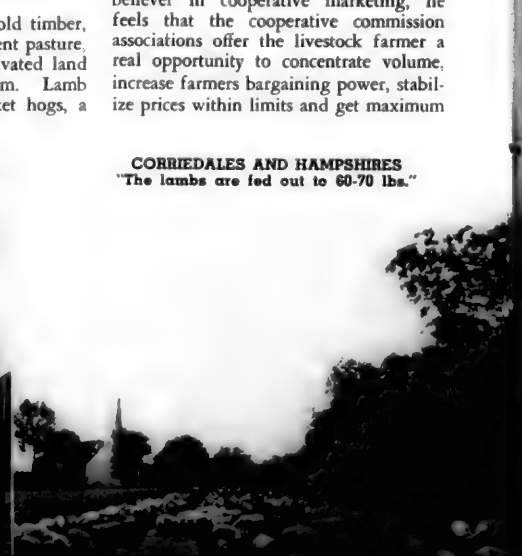
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Back from the road with plenty of shade.



THE POND
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How will the Agricultural Adjustment program affect the livestock farmer? There is a good deal of quiet wonderment about this question. Warren Moffett thinks that it will result in more livestock, that the administration of the AAA needs to be improved so as to wipe out inequities, and abolish what he believes is discrimination against farm operators who have been carrying on a soil conserving crop rotation system leaving substantial acreages in grass and meadow.

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More Than 50%

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Rural Safety Topics

By C. M. SEAGRAVES

Nature's Artillery

Last month, a Richland county farmer was killed instantly while engaged in plowing. He was struck by lightning.

In Mercer county, lightning stunned 5 young men, killed a hog and struck down 6 horses on one farm.

Leaning against a fence, a Vermilion county youth was severely shocked when lightning struck the wire and passed through his body.

In other words, lightning is dangerous.

When it strikes with the effect noted above . . . . we all hear about it. What we don't always read of is its most frequent prank . . lightning is the number one cause of farm fires.

The Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company reports that last year 40% of all claims received were the result of lightning fires.

There are no complete and authoritative data on property losses from lightning and estimates vary from $9,000,000 to $20,000,000 as the annual loss. About 90% of this loss falls on farm folks. And yet there are few causes of farm fires against which such effective protection is available.

Electrical engineers tell us that as storm clouds roll along, they gather up a tremendous quantity of electricity. At the same time directly under the cloud another charge is building up on the ground. As the tension becomes greater, the ground charge attempts to reach the cloud by mounting trees, barn, roof, silos, or any point of elevation. When the power is great enough to bridge the gap between the two electrical bodies . . . . we have the mighty flash of lightning, with which we are all familiar.

Inasmuch as nothing can be done to prevent lightning, the only alternative is to provide a path for the discharge to enter or leave the earth without passing through any wood, brick or concrete part of our farm buildings. The answer, of course, is lightning rods, properly constructed, installed and maintained.

It's unfortunate that years ago unscrupulous salesmen traveled through most of the country marketing substandard rods, because, as a result, many people still feel that rods are of no value.

Fire marshall reports from Iowa, however, indicate differently. In that state during a five-year period, it was found that for every protected building destroyed by lightning, there were 29 unprotected buildings destroyed and there was no checking to ascertain whether those protected had standard or inferior equipment!

Protection of Buildings

There are certain fundamental principles which should be observed in installing a system of lightning conductors.

1. All points of a building most likely to be struck by lightning should be provided with rods. The rod points should be high enough above the structure to obviate danger of fire from the flash. One rod placed at the highest point of a building is usually not sufficent to protect the building.

2. The conductors from the rod points should be arranged to offer the least possible obstruction to the passage of a stroke between the point and the ground. The most direct path is generally the best and there should be no sharp bends or loops for the lightning to jump across. From each point there should be at least two widely separated paths to the ground for the lightning to follow. Insulation of the conductor from the building is not necessary.

3. Grounding of the conductors should be thorough and permanent. If a water pipe enters the building, at least one conductor should be connected to it at a point just outside the foundation wall. If the ground is moist clay or other soil of similar character as to electrical conductivity, the conductor can be driven into the ground for a depth of at least ten feet to make the ground connection. Where the soil is largely sand, gravel or stones, thus liable to be dry in the summer, more extensive artificial ground connections are necessary. The ground connections should be distributed about the outside of the building.

4. Since a lightning conductor system as a general rule is expected to remain in working condition for long periods with little attention, the mechanical construction should be strong and the materials used such as are not readily subject to rust or corrosion (copper, for instance, being one of the most desirable materials for this purpose).

These four essential factors are required in any system of lightning rod protection. There are, also, other important factors. The purchaser is advised to deal only with responsible concerns specializing in lightning protection equipment and to specify Underwriters' Laboratories' Master Label as evidence of installation in accordance with the Code for Protection Against Lightning.

Lightning rods would have prevented this loss.



Protection of Life

The observance of the following rules will prevent many deaths and injuries from lightning:

Do not go out of doors or remain out during thunderstorms unless it is absolutely necessary. Stay inside of a building where it is dry, preferably near the center of a room.

If there is any choice of shelter, choose in the following order:

1. Large metal or metal frame buildings.
2. Dwellings or other buildings which are provided with lightning rods.
3. Large unprotected buildings.
4. Small unprotected buildings.

During thunderstorms avoid the immediate vicinity of:

Electric light circuits.
Lightning conductors and downspouts.
Screened doors and windows.
Stoves and fireplaces.
Telephones or any metal that projects through the walls or roof of the building.

If remaining out of doors is unavoidable, keep away from:

Isolated trees, wire fences, hill tops and wide open spaces or small sheds and shelters if in an exposed location.

Farm Sports Festival

(Continued from page 19)

Farm Advisers and officials are urged to get in it. Get out your rod and reel and practice a little. You don't need a pond or river for the contest will be held on dry land. If you can cast a plug 60 feet with fair accuracy you stand a chance to win and, anyway, it'll be lots of fun to try.

The quietest contest of the whole event is the battle over the checkerboard. It takes the utmost skill and concentration but its more exciting than any of the other sports to those who like head work.

To get the most out of the festival, get in it. Surely there is one in the whole list of farm sports that you like. Enter it at your county festival. See your farm adviser right away and get the rules. Practice a little at home and go out to win.

George Broman Dies

George Broman, Henry county, director of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association died of a heart attack July 17, at the age of 59 years. One of the organizers of the Henry County Farm Bureau, he served as president from 1929 to 1933, was director in 1919, and again from 1922 to 1928. Mr. Broman was also a director and treasurer of the Henry-Stark Service Company.

Hold That Soil

(Continued from page 21)

thrown across a ravine with tractors and "tumblebugs," is spring-fed. It is deep enough for boating or swimming. But most importantly, it controls flood waters.

Located near the farm buildings, the lake adds to the attractiveness of the Fritz home. It is flanked with an eight-acre timbered tract that has been planted to berry and seed shrubs to furnish feed for quails and pheasants.

In addition to conserving water, game and fish, Fritz is terracing 110 acres of rolling crop land as his farm operations and business permits.

While the group was visiting other farms, the CCC camp blacksmith and his helpers erected a rough dining table and benches in the shade of the timber. They made a tent over the table with a tarpaulin. CCC cooks served a special luncheon for the guests in this picturesque spot on the lake shore.

C. E. Swenson's farm lies a few miles north of Rockford on one of the most easily erodible soils, sandy prairie loam. It presents a serious problem in erosion control.

When Mr. Swenson who is a mechanical engineer, bought the farm a few years ago it was in a badly run-down condition. He started at once to restore the fertility. Six tons of limestone and 1000 pounds of rock phosphate per acre were applied. One of the more rolling fields was sown to alfalfa after it had been thoroughly fallowed.

Just as the young plants were getting started, a heavy rain fell. The field was washed so full of rills and gullies that it was impossible to harvest the crop. Engineer Swenson sought aid at the Soil Conservation Camp.

CCC crews rushed to the rescue of a farm that was fast disappearing down the hill. They leveled it off, staked out terraces and plotted outlets to care for the surplus water. Terraces were speedily thrown across the hill with a whirlwind terracer. Waterways were quickly sodded over. When the rains came again, the soil was safe.

Much of the soil that had been so copiously supplied with soil-sweetening limestone is now sour. The limestone, having dissolved, was carried away with the water. Another application must be made before alfalfa will grow again.

The newly terraced field was planted to corn this spring. Instead of planting on the contour, Swenson checked the crop in just as though the ridges were not there. Result is that the corn is uneven and somewhat weedy. Cultivators have not been developed that will go over terraces and still do a satisfactory job. But Swenson is applying his engineering skill to an experimental cultivator which he hopes will operate well on terraced fields.

The farms visited on the tour were scattered over the country. Each was a demonstration of what farmers can do to prevent losses due to soil erosion. While the examples have served their purpose, the Winnebago County Soil Conservation Association is planning work for this summer and fall along new lines. Instead of scattered farms, they intend to develop erosion control over a single watershed.

Watershed control will benefit a greater number of farmers. Measures applied to one farm nearly always effect adjacent ones. By fitting erosion prevention to a watershed results will be more satisfactory and each farm in the project will get the maximum benefit.

Those who attended the out-of-door luncheon on A. R. Fritz's farm learned from Bruce Clark, assistant state coordinator of the federal soil conservation service, that Illinois has a law which enables farmers to form cooperative soil conservation districts. These districts are similar in many respects to drainage districts.

Just as drainage districts are set up to handle drainage along a single water course, conservation districts are established to control run-off water from one watershed. To set up a district, any 25 or more owners of land lying in the proposed district, who own at least ten per cent of the land, must file a petition with the state soil conservation district board. The board then holds a hearing in the district at which any landowner or land occupier may express his opinion on the advisability of establishing a district.

If the state board finds it advisable to create a conservation district, it calls a referendum. Then if a majority of all landowners in the proposed district vote to create it, the district can be organized.

Looking at the broad aspects of soil conservation it may be truly called a program of national defense. Not necessarily a defense against a foreign power, but a defense against poverty, unemployment and bankruptcy of the nation.

With the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Soil Conservation Service to point the way and organized agriculture to lead, Illinois farmers are on their way to better farming and better living through soil erosion control.

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Inasmuch as nothing can be done to prevent lightning, the only alternative is to provide a path for the discharge to enter or leave the earth without passing through any wood, brick or concrete part of our farm buildings. The answer, of course, is lightning rods, properly constructed, installed and maintained.

It's unfortunate that years ago unscrupulous salesmen traveled through most of the country marketing substandard rods, because, as a result, many people still feel that rods are of no value.

Fire marshall reports from Iowa, however, indicate differently. In that state during a five-year period, it was found that for every **protected** building destroyed by lightning, there were 29 **unprotected** buildings destroyed and there was no checking to ascertain whether those protected had standard or inferior equipment!

Protection of Buildings

There are certain fundamental principles which should be observed in installing a system of lightning conductors.

1. All points of a building most likely to be struck by lightning should be provided with rods. The rod points should be high enough above the structure to obviate danger of fire from the flash. One rod placed at the highest point of a building is usually not sufficent to protect the building.

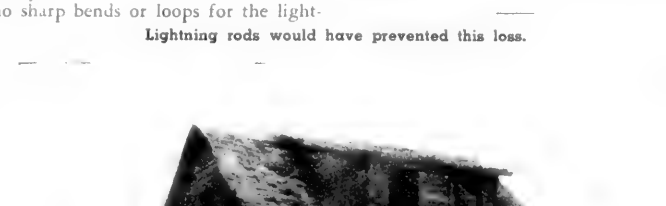
2. The conductors from the rod points should be arranged to offer the least possible obstruction to the passage of a stroke between the point and the ground. The most direct path is generally the best and there should be no sharp bends or loops for the lightning to jump across. From each point there should be at least two widely separated paths to the ground for the lightning to follow. Insulation of the conductor from the building is not necessary.

3. Grounding of the conductors should be thorough and permanent. If a water pipe enters the building, at least one conductor should be connected to it at a point just outside the foundation wall. If the ground is moist clay or other soil of similar character as to electrical conductivity, the conductor can be driven into the ground for a depth of at least ten feet to make the ground connection. Where the soil is largely sand, gravel or stones, thus liable to be dry in the summer, more extensive artificial ground connections are necessary. The ground connections should be distributed about the outside of the building.

4. Since a lightning conductor system as a general rule is expected to remain in working condition for long periods with little attention, the mechanical construction should be strong and the materials used such as are not readily subject to rust or corrosion (copper, for instance, being one of the most desirable materials for this purpose).

These four essential factors are required in any system of lightning rod protection. There are, also, other important factors. The purchaser is advised to deal only with responsible concerns specializing in lightning protection equipment and to specify Underwriters' Laboratories' Master Label as evidence of installation in accordance with the Code for Protection Against Lightning.

Lightning rods would have prevented this loss.



Protection of Life

The observance of the following rules will prevent many deaths and injuries from lightning:

Do not go out of doors or remain out during thunderstorms unless it is absolutely necessary. Stay inside of a building where it is dry, preferably near the center of a room.

If there is any choice of shelter, choose in the following order:

1. Large metal or metal frame buildings.
2. Dwellings or other buildings which are provided with lightning rods.
3. Large unprotected buildings.
4. Small unprotected buildings.

During thunderstorms avoid the immediate vicinity of:

Electric light circuits.
Lightning conductors and downspouts.
Screened doors and windows.
Stoves and fireplaces.
Telephones or any metal that projects through the walls or roof of the building.

If remaining out of doors is unavoidable, keep away from:

Isolated trees, wire fences, hill tops and wide open spaces or small sheds and shelters if in an exposed location.

Farm Sports Festival

(Continued from page 10)

Farm Advisers and officials are urged to get in it. Get out your rod and reel and practice a little. You don't need a pond or river for the contest will be held on dry land. If you can cast a plug 60 feet with fair accuracy you stand a chance to win and, anyway, it'll be lots of fun to try.

The quietest contest of the whole event is the battle over the checkerboard. It takes the utmost skill and concentration but its more exciting than any of the other sports to those who like head work.

To get the most out of the festival, get in it. Surely there is one in the whole list of farm sports that you like. Enter it at your county festival. See your farm adviser right away and get the rules. Practice a little at home and go out to win.

George Broman Dies

George Broman, Henry county, director of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association died of a heart attack July 17, at the age of 59 years. One of the organizers of the Henry County Farm Bureau, he served as president from 1929 to 1933, was director in 1919, and again from 1922 to 1928. Mr. Broman was also a director and treasurer of the Henry-Stark Service Company.

Hold That Soil

(Continued from page 21)

thrown across a ravine with tractors and "tumblebugs," is spring-fed. It is deep enough for boating or swimming. But most importantly, it controls flood waters.

Located near the farm buildings, the lake adds to the attractiveness of the Fritz home. It is flanked with an eight-acre timbered tract that has been planted to berry and seed shrubs to furnish feed for quails and pheasants.

In addition to conserving water, game and fish, Fritz is terracing 110 acres of rolling crop land as his farm operations and business permits.

While the group was visiting other farms, the CCC camp blacksmith and his helpers erected a rough dining table and benches in the shade of the timber. They made a tent over the table with a tarpaulin. CCC cooks served a special luncheon for the guests in this picturesque spot on the lake shore.

C. E. Swenson's farm lies a few miles north of Rockford on one of the most easily erodible soils, sandy prairie loam. It presents a serious problem in erosion control.

When Mr. Swenson who is a mechanical engineer, bought the farm a few years ago it was in a badly run-down condition. He started at once to restore the fertility. Six tons of limestone and 1000 pounds of rock phosphate per acre were applied. One of the more rolling fields was sown to alfalfa after it had been thoroughly fallowed.

Just as the young plants were getting started, a heavy rain fell. The field was washed so full of rills and gullies that it was impossible to harvest the crop. Engineer Swenson sought aid at the Soil Conservation Camp.

CCC crews rushed to the rescue of a farm that was fast disappearing down the hill. They leveled it off, staked out terraces and plotted outlets to care for the surplus water. Terraces were speedily thrown across the hill with a whirlwind terracer. Waterways were quickly sodded over. When the rains came again, the soil was safe.

Much of the soil that had been so copiously supplied with soil-sweetening limestone is now sour. The limestone, having dissolved, was carried away with the water. Another application must be made before alfalfa will grow again.

The newly terraced field was planted to corn this spring. Instead of planting on the contour, Swenson checked the crop in just as though the ridges were not there. Result is that the corn is uneven and somewhat weedy. Cultivators have not been developed that will go over terraces and still do a satisfactory job. But Swenson is applying his engineering skill to an experimental cultivator which he hopes will operate well on terraced fields.

The farms visited on the tour were scattered over the country. Each was a demonstration of what farmers can do to prevent losses due to soil erosion. While the examples have served their purpose, the Winnebago County Soil Conservation Association is planning work for this summer and fall along new lines. Instead of scattered farms, they intend to develop erosion control over a single watershed.

Watershed control will benefit a greater number of farmers. Measures applied to one farm nearly always effect adjacent ones. By fitting erosion prevention to a watershed results will be more satisfactory and each farm in the project will get the maximum benefit.

Those who attended the out-of-door luncheon on A. R. Fritz's farm learned from Bruce Clark, assistant state coordinator of the federal soil conservation service, that Illinois has a law which enables farmers to form cooperative soil conservation districts. These districts are similar in many respects to drainage districts.

Just as drainage districts are set up to handle drainage along a single water course, conservation districts are established to control run-off water from one watershed. To set up a district, any 25 or more owners of land lying in the proposed district, who own at least ten per cent of the land, must file a petition with the state soil conservation district board. The board then holds a hearing in the district at which any landowner or land occupier may express his opinion on the advisability of establishing a district.

If the state board finds it advisable to create a conservation district, it calls a referendum. Then if a majority of all landowners in the proposed district vote to create it, the district can be organized.

Looking at the broad aspects of soil conservation it may be truly called a program of national defense. Not necessarily a defense against a foreign power, but a defense against poverty, unemployment and bankruptcy of the nation.

With the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Soil Conservation Service to point the way and organized agriculture to lead, Illinois farmers are on their way to better farming and better living through soil erosion control.

EDITORIAL

Is Cooperation The Answer?

THE new government inquiry into monopoly and price fixing suggests the thought that what, if anything, will be accomplished when it is proved that there has been more or less rigid price and production control in many lines of industry.

Such a finding will only corroborate what many persons feel they already know from observation.

Even a casual study of the prices of manufactured articles produced by a comparatively few corporations often shows striking uniformity.

Getting evidence to prove price fixing may not be so difficult, but doing something worth while about it is a far more important and knotty problem.

Can we look to the cooperative movement for a solution? Albin Johansson, president of the Cooperative Union of Sweden, now visiting here, points to what has been done along this line in his country.

"Sweden has found the answer to its monopoly problem by means of cooperation," Mr. Johansson is quoted as saying in Advertising Age. Well over 30 per cent of the families in the country belong to the Union. The cooperatives account for 20 per cent of all retail trade in lines in which they are represented. These include margarine, rubber, flour, electric light bulbs, linoleum and pottery. The next major objective is the garment trade.

"Cooperatives spring up only when the consumer demand for lower prices becomes so strong that it can no longer be ignored," Johansson said.

The latest drive against monopoly, he explained, was completed only two weeks ago when the linoleum industry was forced to reduce prices 15 per cent. This was accomplished merely by making it clear that the union would start production on a competitive basis unless prices to consumers were reduced.

"The consumer movement has leveled off but not entirely wiped out fluctuations in the business cycle," Johansson said. "Severe depression comes when industries charge high prices and make big profits. Cooperative industries have not only forced private industry to reduce prices but have increased consumer purchasing power and almost completely wiped out unemployment."

The Lesson of 1932

SAYS the Chicago Tribune in an editorial entitled "Our Booming Trade In Corn":

"If the restrictions on corn planting imposed this year succeed in reducing our corn production, the farmers and all the others who play a part in the game will suffer needlessly."

Farmers would be inclined to give some consideration to such argument, were it not for the disastrous experience of 1932 when there was no corn acreage adjustment program, no surplus control, nothing but the glorified policy of unlimited, planless production for agriculture (but not for others) with every man for himself and let the devil catch the hindmost.

The do-nothing policy brought on the ruinously low prices in 1932, and bankrupted thousands of farmers with 10c corn. This was all the result of a bumper crop that came within less than 94,000 bu. of making a three billion bushel yield.

Corn growers welcome the recent increased demand abroad for American corn made possible by the short Argentine crop. But history again discloses that American farmers can't bank very heavily on the export market to get a reasonable price. If the crop now growing proves to be as bountiful, if not more so, than that of last year, there is likely to be widespread regret that the lesson of 1932 was not better learned.

How Put Men to Work?

AN ENTERPRISING printer is out with a series of stickers and streamers entitled: "Sales Mean Jobs — Buy What You Need Now — Put Men to Work."

This slogan states a fundamental economic truth. Buying means greater consumption, more jobs, more men at work. The leading justification for a farm program and parity farm prices is that they will accelerate farm buying and create more jobs in the industrial centers.

When farm buying lags because of inadequate prices and reduced farm income, there are millions of idle men everywhere. The thing that will stimulate buying and put men to work, however, is not slogans, nor exhortation but a general slash in prices of all sorts of manufactured commodities, materials and building trade wage scales which thousands rebel against by the simple method of not buying. It will take such a wholesale reduction or a substantial increase in farm prices to reestablish the necessary balance so essential to normal trade and prosperity.

August

THE month of August annually holds much of interest for farm people. The harvest is well under way, if not completed. There is time for relaxation from the strain and bustle of spring plowing, planting, cultivation, spraying, haying, and reaping. We can look forward to the county fair, the 4-H Club shows, the State Fair, the Farm Sports Festival. And many find time during this month or September to break away for a week or two from home cares and routine of daily labor.

These events all help us to live a better balanced, happier life and unfortunate is the person who does not take advantage of the opportunity to add to the joy of living.

At the county fair and at the State Fair (Springfield, Aug. 13-20) we can compare observations with neighbors from other parts of the county and state. We see what others are doing to improve their crops and livestock. One good idea gleaned from such contacts may be worth more than six months of grinding work at home.

At the Farm Sports Festival, Champaign-Urbana, September 2-3, young people, and older folks with young hearts, get a thrill from wholesome competition in baseball, athletic and folk games, music and entertainment.

Farm prices are not what they ought to be all along the line but there are some bright spots in the picture. It could be and has been a great deal worse. So let's take time to relax and put more wholesome living into life.

FIRE PREVENTION TIME IS ALL THE TIME



Keep chimneys and roofs in repair.



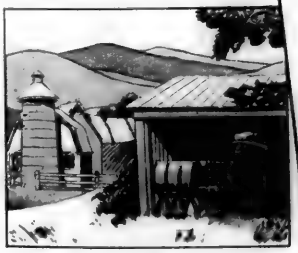
Keep ladders, buckets and water handy.



Burn rubbish. Prevent inflammable materials from igniting.



Plow a strip along highways to prevent stubble fires.



Store gasoline and oils at a safe distance from buildings.



Hang lanterns out of danger. Don't smoke in barns.

FEWER LOSSES--THE WAY TO LOWER COST INSURANCE

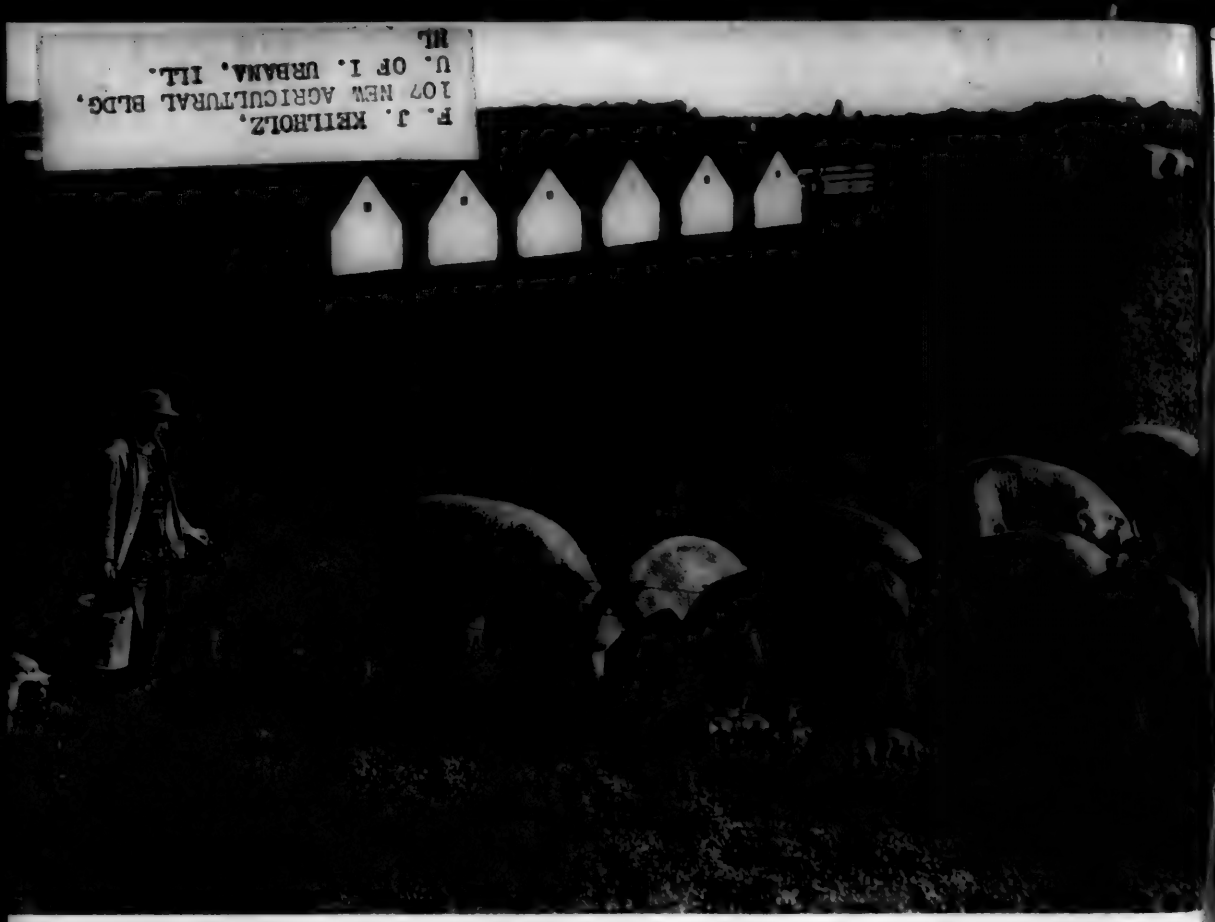
Fires are an unnecessary nuisance and expense. Statistics show that nearly all of them can be prevented. Simple precautions like those illustrated here will wipe out most of the losses from farm fires. In late summer when it is often dry be especially alert.

Policyholders eventually pay the cost of fires. Because the Farmers Mutual is a cooperative participating company, its policyholders have an opportunity to save from fewer losses. Rates are guaranteed. The policy is non-assessable, yet the policyholder is in line to share in declared dividends.

FIRE NEVER PUTS ON A FREE SHOW

P. J. KELLHOLZ,
107 NEW AGRICULTURAL BLDG.,
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EFFICIENT PRODUCTION PLUS

THE Farm Bureau had its beginning in the wave of enthusiasm for better farming and the practical application of scientific discoveries to agriculture which swept over the corn belt before the war.

Today, better farming remains the foundation of this progressive organization, but the thinking farmers who control it have broadened their concept of what a really representative association should do.

They soon learned that efficient production meant not only soil improvement, better seed, insect and disease control, and thrifty livestock but also organized buying of farm supplies, cooperative insurance service and reduction of fixed overhead expenses which uncontrolled can soon eat up all the gains made by higher yields.

Farmers realized, too, that efficient production is of small avail without a profitable market. And so the economic ramifications of price, and all the things that affect it, have necessarily held the spotlight of organized farm interest since the drastic post-war deflation.

Thinking farmers in Illinois are organized, today, more than 73,000 strong, under the banner of the Farm Bureau and Illinois Agricultural Association. They know that united action guided by clear thinking offers the only opportunity to solve their common problems.

Ask Your Neighbor To Join!

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Largest State Farm Organization in America

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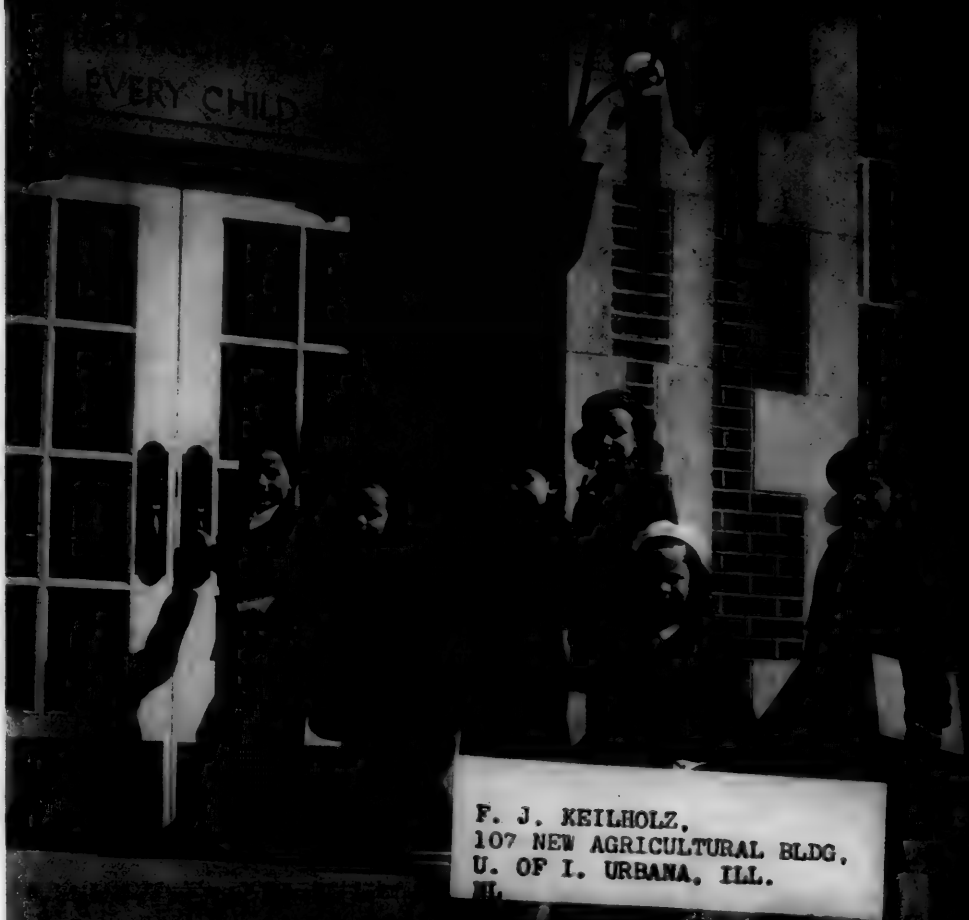
State Fair Pictures

Will There Be A Corn Loan?

and others



September
1938



F. J. KEILHOLZ,
107 NEW AGRICULTURAL BLDG,
U. OF I. URBANA, ILL.

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UNSURPASSED PROTECTION AND SERVICE AT COST

1. A big, strong state-wide company with more than $900,000.00 surplus, 65,000 policies in force.
2. A company that practices the golden rule in adjustment of losses.
3. A company that protects you anywhere you drive in the United States or Canada.
4. Pays actual value of car in case of total loss by fire or theft.
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6. A non-assessable policy with guaranteed rates.
7. Protects Insured and wife while driving a borrowed pleasure car against claims for injuries to others.
8. Returns earnings to policyholders.
9. Issues policies only to Farm Bureau members and their families who are careful drivers.



COMPARE THESE RATES

For New Cars With Factory List Price Up to $749
Semi-Annually

Fire and Theft	$1.85
Moving Object Collision	2.70
Stationary Object Collision	2.10
Public Liability and Property Damage	4.30

Present policy of company is to pay dividends after 2½ years. Small policy fee payable only once is additional.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

608 South Dearborn Street Chicago, Illinois

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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GEORGE THIEM, Editor



Hand Pollination — the basis of corn breeding.

THE most important fact concerning American agriculture today is that there is an effective farm program on the statutes providing a way to handle the crop surplus problem and send farm prices up the ladder where they belong. And this program was enacted largely through the influence of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The value of this legislation becomes more apparent when farm prices sink.

With new corn for December delivery quoted at little more than 30 cents a bushel at downstate Illinois points, and with wheat selling at 50 to 55 cents a bushel on the farm, both drastically out of adjustment with the cost of non-agricultural commodities, the AAA of '38 with its provisions for acreage adjustment and crop loans looms up impressively as a factor in the restoration of corn belt buying power.

The national granary after only one year of normal weather is filled to overflowing. An immediate problem the Department of Agriculture is wrestling with is how to dispose of 100,000,000 bu. of surplus wheat. Next year instead of piling up more surpluses, thinking farmers will reduce acreage and store up plant food in the ground for future use. Doesn't that sound more reasonable than producing additional unneeded bushels and paying someone here or abroad to take them out of the country at bargain prices?

The promise of increased business activity and factory employment is a favorable sign that may help boost prices especially of livestock, dairy products, and fruits and vegetables. But experience has shown that the size of the crop and the opportunity for export are leading factors influencing wheat prices, and for the time being corn prices, too.

This is the open season for guessing about the future trend of farm prices. There is plenty of speculation going on in the market centers. Even the opponents of crop acreage adjustment admit that the AAA is helping to stave off complete demoralization of wheat, corn, and cotton prices. The buying program of the Dairy Products Marketing Association, using borrowed federal funds, has prevented butter prices from falling below 25c and thereby assisted all dairy farmers. The consumer, of course, will be benefited when this butter is fed back into the market.

What effect will corn loans of 57 to 58c per bu. to AAA cooperators have on the open market price of the new crop? Approximately half of the corn growers in the commercial area will be eligible. Will these loans be effective in pegging the market price at the minimum or will there be a fairly wide gap between the loan price and the market price? There has not been a comparable situation heretofore. We shall soon learn the answer.

Incidentally what has become of the argument that the end of prohibition would result in a profitable market for all the surplus grain the farmer can produce?—E. G. T.

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

Third Annual Illinois Farm Sports Festival

University of Illinois Campus — Friday and Saturday, Sept. 2 - 3, 1938

Friday — Main Headquarters — Press and Information — at George Huff Gymnasium.
Saturday — Main Headquarters — Press and Information — Gym Annex, Illinois Field.

Friday — September 2nd

A. M.

9:00 and 12:00 First Round Softball — Near Geo. Huff Gym. (League, All-County, 4-H Club and Adult Farm Bureau Member divisions.)
9:00 and 11:00 First Round Girls Softball — Near Women's New Gym.
9:00 Trap and Skeet Shoot, Champaign Gun Club, ¼ mi. S. Champaign Air Port.
9:00 Family Singers, Square Dance, Folk Dance, and Music Specialties Preliminaries — George Huff Gym.
10:00 Base Ball — Quarter Finals (2 Diamonds) — Illinois Field.
10:00 Rifle Shoot (Teams) South-west Corner, Armory.
10:00 Checkers Preliminaries — Gym Annex.

P. M.

1:00 Novelty Bands, Square Dance Bands, and Dance Specialties — Geo. Huff Gym.
1:00 Horseshoes Preliminaries — North of Men's Old Gym.
1:00 to 3:00 Second and Third Rounds Softball, all divisions.
1:30 Paddle Tennis — East of Women's New Gym.
2:00 Archery Clinic — Livestock Pavilion.
2:00 Baseball Semi-Finals — Illinois Field (Two Diamonds).
2:30 Shuffle Board — East of Women's New Gym.
4:00 University Farm Tour. Meet at North East Entrance, New Agricultural Bldg.
3:00 Rehearsal all Class A Winners in Music and Dance Events — Memorial Stadium.
6:30 Evening Program — Memorial Stadium.
- 6:30—7:00 Concert by Boone County Farm Bureau Band and WDZ radio talent.
- 7:00—7:10 WMBD Radio Talent.
- 7:10—7:25 Illinois Rural Chorus, 500 Voices. Selections from Cantata, "Harvest Caravans."
- 7:25—7:30 WDZ Radio Talent.
- 7:30—7:35 Community Sing.
- 7:35—7:45 Welcoming Remarks, President Earl C. Smith, Illinois Agricultural Association, and Dean J. C. Blair, College of Agriculture.
- 7:45—8:15 Folk Festival Events, Music, Dance, Specialties.
- 8:15—8:45 Wrestling Entertainment.
- 8:45—9:10 Continue Folk Festival Events.
- 9:10—9:25 WLS Radio Talent.
- 9:25—9:30 Finale.

10:00 Social Hour and Dance — Geo. Huff Gym.

Saturday — September 3rd

A. M.

8:00 University Farm Tour. Meet at North East Entrance, New Agricultural Bldg.
8:00 Fourth Round Softball.
9:00 and 12:00 Register for: Oldest Farm Bureau Member, Oldest Home Bureau Member, and Largest Farm Bureau Family — North of Men's Old Gym.
9:00 Checkers Semi-Finals — Gym Annex.
9:00 Rifle Shoot (singles, men and women) — S. W. Corner, Armory.
9:45 I. A. A.-Farm Advisers Softball Game — near Geo. Huff Gym.
10:00 Tug O'War Preliminaries — West Side of Geo. Huff Gym.
10:00 Bait Casting Preliminaries — East Side of Illinois Field.
10:00 Horseshoes Semi-Finals — North of Old Gym.
10:00 Baseball Game, Semi-Final and Consolation — Illinois Field (2 Diamonds).
10:00 Horse-Pulling Exhibition (State and National Winners) — South of Memorial Stadium.
10:00 Track Meet — Memorial Stadium.
11:00 State Championship Girls' Softball Game — Third Place, Girls Softball Game — near Women's New Gym.
11:00 Softball — Semi-Finals — near Geo. Huff Gym.
11:00 Swimming Meets, Diving and Swimming Exhibitions — Geo. Huff Gym.

P. M.

1:00 Hog Calling, Bait Casting Finals, Dart Throwing, Chair Quoits, and Special Events — W. Side, Illinois Field.
1:30 State Championship Baseball Game (north diamond), and Final Consolation Baseball Game (south diamond) — Illinois Field.
1:30 Horseshoe Pitching Finals — Illinois Field.
1:45 Tug O'War Finals — Illinois Field, West Side.
2:00 Clock Golf — Illinois Field, West Side.
2:00 State Championship County League Softball Game — near Geo. Huff Gym.
2:00 Archery Demonstration — Illinois Field.
2:00 State Championship All-County Softball Game — Game for Third Place — near Geo. Huff Gym.
2:00 State Championship 4-H Club Softball Game. Game for Third Place — near George Huff Gym.
2:00 State Championship Adult Farm Bureau Members, 35 years and over, Softball Game — near Geo. Huff Gym.
3:00 Grand Finale and Special Features — West Side, Illinois Field.
Comments, and Awarding of Prizes — Earl C. Smith, President Illinois Agricultural Association. Fun Committee Stunts.
5:00 Final Announcements of Winners, Press headquarters — Gym Annex.
(Farm Bureau Bands from Boone and Logan Counties will play throughout the two day Festival).

Museum exhibits of birds, animals, arts and culture will be open to public in Natural History Bldg., Lincoln Hall and Architectural Bldg.

Record Participation Sure At Farm Sports Festival

116 Soft Ball Teams To Compete, Entries In Folk Festival and Other Events Full

EYES of the nation are on Illinois this week while final arrangements for the third annual Illinois Farm Sports Festival are being completed. Two days of fun, sport and entertainment at the big farm field day on the campus of the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, Friday and Saturday, September 2 and 3, are ready for you.

As we go to press, 116 top-flight softball teams have entered five state championship tournaments. With the final day for entries in other events yet a week away, nearly 70 counties have indicated that they will be represented at the Festival.

The hottest contest in the 14-year history of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League is in prospect. Six outstanding teams, all divisional champions, will be ready for the epic title scrap which opens on Illinois Field, Friday at 10:00 A.M. and continues through the next afternoon. Eight games have been scheduled including preliminary, consolation and final battles.

One Undecided

Divisional championship is yet to be decided between Bond, Fayette, Macoupin and Montgomery in Division V. Teams assured of a place in the tournament are Carroll in northwestern Illinois, Will in eastern Illinois, DeKalb in the north central section, Woodford in the Peoria area, and McLean in Central Illinois.

Leading in number of entries is the boys' 4-H Club softball division with 41 teams. Following closely is the All-County division with 35 teams entered. Sixteen Adult county league teams, 12 teams of Farm Bureau members over 35 and 12 girls teams have entered.

For the first time in Festival history, farm women bid fair to steal the show with 30 counties entered in a series of special women's events. New on this year's program are chair quoits, paddle tennis, shuffle board, clock golf and darts throwing. Entrants have been selected largely through County Home Bureaus.

Illinois royalty will add to the show. "King" and "Duke," a team of grade Percherons weighing 4,395 pounds without harness, holders of the world's title with a pull of 3,950 pounds, will risk their state championship in a pull against two heavy teams owned by Willard Rhoads of Springfield. The contest, in charge of E. T. Robbins, University of Illinois, will take place south of the Memorial Stadium at 10:00 A.M. Saturday, Sept. 3.

The champion team is owned by Warren Buckley and are driven by Pliny Baird. They are used for general farm work on the 600-acre Cedardell farm in Kendall county. At the Illinois State Fair the team pulled 3,050 pounds to win first prize.

Most colorful division of the big two-day event will be the Folk Festival in which six contests are scheduled. Family singers, square dance and folk dance groups, and musical specialty and novelty artists will swing into their contests at 9:00 A.M. in the George Huff Gymnasium Friday. At 1:00 P.M. Friday in the same place, novelty and square dance bands and specialty dancers will get into their tournament.

Music and Dance Events

The music and dance specialties contest was added to the program for the first time this year, includes instrumental solos, duets, old time fiddlers bands and other instrumental groups; vocal solos, duets, trios, quartets, choirs or choruses; tap or clog dance solos or teams; and monologues, dialogues, skits, stunts and impersonations.

Winners of these contests will appear on the Friday evening program in the Memorial Stadium at 7:00 P.M. Friday. With them will appear the Mountaineers and Lazy Jim Day of radio station WDZ, Tuscola, Pokey Martin and the DeZurik Sisters of WLS, Chicago, and Farmer Bill with the Buffalo Trailers of WMBD, Peoria.

An inspiring portion of the program will be the singing of selections from the cantata, "Harvest Caravans," by the Illinois Rural Chorus of 500 voices.

Big Jim McMillen, Lake county farmer, and Fred Grubmier, Iowa farmer, are scheduled for an entertaining wrestling meet on the evening program. Both are well-known in professional wrestling circles.

Following the entertainment under the stars in the stadium, Festival fans and fanettes are invited to attend a social hour and dance with music by Dick Cisne's orchestra in the George Huff Gym.

Open to all are the fun contests which include catching a greased pig, a blueberry pie-eating contest without the aid of hands, and a costume race. A couple of clowns, too, will add to the gaiety.

New contests of especial interest to out-of-doorsmen are bait casting and skeet shooting. Both trap and skeet shooting will take place at the Champaign Gun Club, one-quarter mile south of the Champaign Air Port, Friday at 9:00 A.M. One trap will be available all day for practice.

Horseshoe pitching, tug-o-war, track, hog calling and most of the other old standby contests are on the program.

Diving and Swimming

Exhibitions of diving and swimming will be featured during the swimming meets in the pool of the George Huff Gym at 11:00 A.M. Saturday.

There will be two tours of the University farm, the first at 4:00 P.M. Friday, the other at 8:00 A.M. Saturday. Tourists will meet at the north east entrance of the New Agricultural building. For other sightseers the Natural History museum will be open all day Friday and Saturday.

Five radio stations, WLS, WDZ, WILL, WDWS and KMOX, plan to broadcast several times during the Festival.

Awards will be made to counties according to the number of individuals participating. Counties will be grouped in districts according to distance from the Festival.

Radio Broadcasts

WLS—Chicago	WILL—University
Friday 12:00—12:30 P. M. Saturday 1:00— 1:30 P. M.	Friday 10:00—10:15 A. M. 12:30— 1:00 P. M. 3:00— 3:15 P. M. Saturday 12:30— 1:00 P. M.

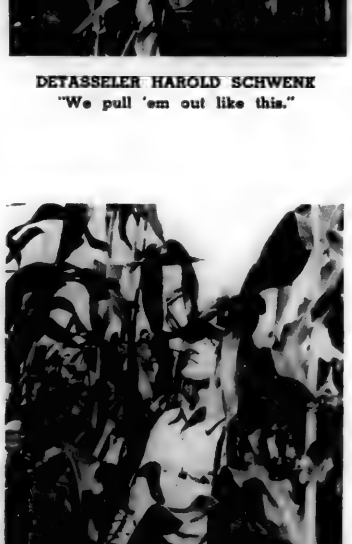
WDZ—Tuscola and WMBD—Peoria	WDWS Champaign AND KMOX St. Louis
Friday 2:30— 3:00 P. M. 4:00— 4:15 P. M. Saturday 2:30— 3:00 P. M. 4:30— 4:45 P. M.	Schedules To Be Announced at Later Date.

Hybrid Corn Race Is On

Producers Fight For Rich Farm Market, 12,000 Acres Being Certified



DETASSELER HAROLD SCHWENK
"We pull 'em out like this."



INSPECTOR LLOYD RICH
Five blocks, 100 hills to the block, are carefully examined for tassels in each field. More than 1% of tassels means disqualification.

THE biggest race of the century is on in the corn belt. The contestants are the producers of hybrid seed corn, big and little. The prize is the rich farm market, now only half developed, comprising more than a million substantial corn farmers who buy (or soon will) hybrid seed in place of the out-moded, open-pollinated variety which can't keep pace with its aristocratic, pedigreed relative.

Up to now there has been a good margin of profit for the efficient, commercial hybrid growers. The demand for hybrid corn has expanded so fast that seed men have been able to sell all or nearly all they could produce at prices ranging this year from $7 to $8 a bushel. Last year hybrid seed brought from $9 to $11 a bushel.

The heavy corn crop and rapid expansion of hybrid seed production in 1937 left some producers with a little surplus. Toward the end of the season there were reports of price-cutting. But generally the producers stuck to the standard price of $7 to $8 and were able to move their desirable stocks.

This year the outlook is for another excellent corn crop. Estimates indicate that more than half of all 1938 corn planted in Illinois and from a third to a half in the other corn belt states was hybrid. The big producers, and in Illinois, at least, a small army of so-called "independents" with from 10 to 80 acres or more each, have spread out with increased acreages of commercial seed. There promises to be a greater volume of hybrid seed corn for sale this fall than heretofore. Most of it will be clean, unadulterated seed produced by the painstaking process of detasseling the mother or seed-bearing rows so that the silks will be fertilized only by the father or pollen-bearing rows. (Usually there are three rows of detasseled corn to one of the male parent.)

But will all the seed offered to the farmer as hybrid be equally as good?

Will all the growers of hybrid seed stick zealously to the hard routine of keeping the parent stock absolutely pure?

Will each one detassel the seed-bearing rows 20 to 25 times if necessary to destroy every speck of pollen which if allowed to drop will seriously weaken the power of the resulting seed to increase yield and quality?

The answer is NO if past experience can be relied on as a guide.

Then how can the farmer who wants good hybrid seed know whose corn to buy?

This is not so simple.

Assuming that all hybrid seed is honestly and carefully produced, there is a wide difference in hybrids. Some mature earlier than others. Some do better on rich ground but not so well on lighter soils. Corn yield tests conducted by the State College of Agriculture in past years reveal that a few hybrids were no better than good varieties of common, open-pollinated corn.

When you order a certain number or variety of hybrid how can you be sure that the bag will contain the seed you ordered?

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Most producers undoubtedly are aware of the need for holding customers by providing only honest seed as represented. Yet the fact that exploiters and dishonest dealers have been peddling inferior, if not worthless, clover, alfalfa, and grass seed by mail order and otherwise, leads you to wonder if some of these sharp-shooters will get into the hybrid corn business. The temptation will be great to cut overhead by a shoddy job of detasseling, by using inferior parent seed stocks, and by substituting one hybrid which happens to be a slow mover, for another more popular variety, especially when the margin of profit grows slimmer.

So what about CERTIFICATION?

What can the 30 or more state crop improvement associations, organized by leading seed growers with the aid of the agricultural colleges, do to protect the buyer of seed?

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When you see the trademark or label of the Crop Improvement Association on a bag of certified seed it means:

1. That the seed has been certified as a *superior variety*. (It must have no characteristics which make it unprofitable or undesirable as proved by performance tests conducted annually by the state experiment station.)
2. That the seed is *genuine*.
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4. That the seed has been inspected after its production, and checked and tested for grade, germination, moisture content, etc.



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This one is on the Schwenk Farm in Peoria county.

In short, seed certification is comparable to a disinterested outside audit of the books and records of an industrial concern for the benefit of the officials and stockholders. The buyer of certified seed can be reasonably sure that he is getting a superior product approved by an impartial auditor. He is not entirely at the mercy of the producer who may make claims for his seed which may or may not be true.

The Association will not certify a variety of hybrid seed corn which has not proved its superiority in actual field performance tests during the preceding three years.

It inspects the single crosses (two inbreds crossed) from which the double cross or commercial hybrid seed corn is produced. In this stage it is easy to detect outcrossing resulting from adulteration. An exception was made to this rule in 1938 in the case of large companies which employ trained and experienced breeders.

After the seed is produced, samples are taken to the state seed testing laboratory to check on moisture, disease and germination. The seed must be at least 90 per cent STRONG (not mere germination) to pass inspection. If it contains more than 13 per cent moisture the producer is notified to run it through the drier again.

Field inspection work during the growing season is done by agricultural college graduates who have studied plant breeding at the college and in addition received three days of special instruction by crop specialists at Urbana before starting their work. In Illinois it has been the practice to use mainly high school ag teachers for field inspection.

A critical time in the production of commercial hybrid seed corn is the tasseling period in July and August. Detasseling is an expensive process. It accounts for much of the increased cost of hybrid seed. Gangs of men must go through the fields daily and pull out every tassel that shows up in the seed-bearing rows BEFORE it sheds pollen. If this work is done carefully, the female rows will be pollinated by the male parent rows. Corn produced in the pollen-bearing rows is discarded.

During the tasseling period, the crop improvement association inspectors arrive at the farms of certified seed producers unannounced and begin their work. They count off 100 hills in a block and inspect five different blocks (500 hills) in different parts of the field. They examine each corn plant carefully to determine how many tassels have been missed. The inspector writes out his report and sends it to headquarters at Urbana. If the inspection shows more than 1 per cent pollen-bearing tassels on the seed rows, certification of that field is refused.

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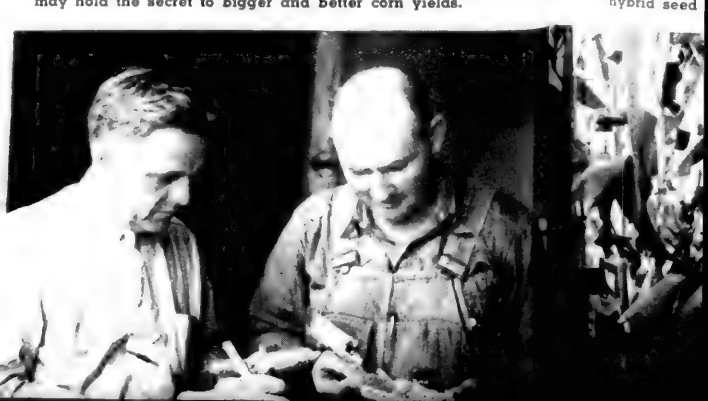
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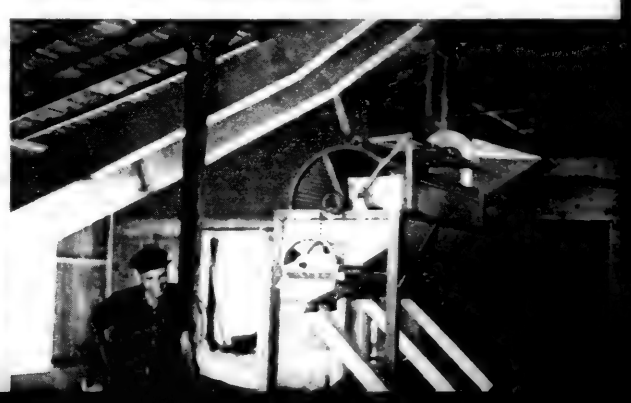
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tion, each field is checked for isolation. Commercial hybrid fields must be located off by themselves away from other corn. The seed-bearing rows generally are required to be at least 40 rods away from contaminating fields. If this distance is reduced, additional protection is required by planting from one to 12 border rows of male parent around the field. This is done to concentrate pollen from the male parent rows and remove the possibility of pollen getting in from outside fields.

Observing farmers and some of the Association inspectors have reported finding as high as seven to nine per cent of tassels shedding pollen in ear-bearing rows in some uncertified hybrid fields. In one case it was found that detasseling was being done only once a week or four to five times during the season.

"Sometime ago a young farmer came to us and said that he didn't think much of hybrid corn certification," said Prof. J. C. Hackleman, crops extension specialist at Urbana who has been closely identified with certification. "He told us about a field of commercial hybrid near his home in which he could see many tassels in the female parent rows. We asked Mrs. Michael (at Association headquarters) to check the records. She found that there was no corn being certified in that section. I presume this corn was sold for commercial hybrid seed."

Charles L. Gunn of the DeKalb Agricultural Association, one of the largest Hybrid producers, said that certification is worth all it costs to keep their detasselers on their toes. The fact that they are being checked by disinterested inspectors causes the crew foremen to be more strict and carefúl.

Harold Shissler of Peoria county said, "Certification has a tendency to make us do an extra good job of detasseling." He believes that the honesty and integrity of the producer, however, is the final guarantee and the buyer's best assurance of getting pure seed.

Shissler is one of the larger independent producers. He is growing seven different hybrids on 230 acres this year. On August 8, his detasselers had been through the corn 16 times. He has around 50 men who go thru the fields every day. Shissler expects to handpick his seed ears because the mechanical pickers damage kernels which must be sorted out by hand.

Ed. W. Doubet, another Peoria county hybrid breeder, got his start about eight years ago, largely through the influence of J. W. Whisenand, adviser for the Peoria County Farm Bureau. Mr. Whisenand influenced a number of Peoria county farmers to improve their corn by selection, ear row tests and breeding. Doubet and his wife share enthusiasm as well as the actual work in developing hybrids under certification. Mrs. Doubet does much of the hand pollination in the hybrid plots across the road from their home.

"We are developing our own parent seed stocks," said Mr. Doubet. "We are especially interested in developing inbreds and first crosses that are resistent to insects, diseases and cold weather. We have learned that grasshoppers like thin leaves, that thick-walled stalks seem more resistant to chinch bugs. We started with 400 selections and we have culled these down to 17."

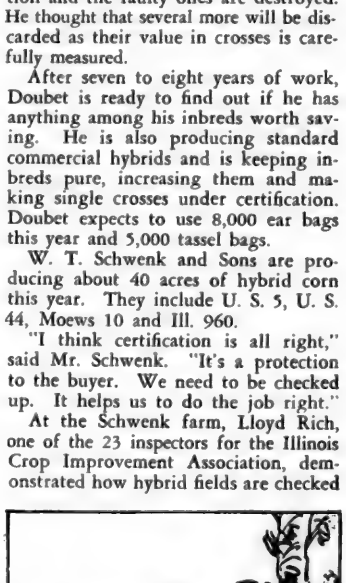
Hackleman said this was a very high percentage — 17 out of 400 — because inbreeding or "selfing" brings out all sorts of bad characteristics inherent even in the best open-pollinated varieties. All inbred stalks, ears, root systems are submitted to rigid inspection and the faulty ones are destroyed. He thought that several more will be discarded as their value in crosses is carefully measured.

After seven to eight years of work, Doubet is ready to find out if he has anything among his inbreds worth saving. He is also producing standard commercial hybrids and is keeping inbreds pure, increasing them and making single crosses under certification. Doubet expects to use 8,000 ear bags this year and 5,000 tassel bags.

W. T. Schwenk and Sons are producing about 40 acres of hybrid corn this year. They include U. S. 5, U. S. 44, Moews 10 and Ill. 960.

"I think certification is all right," said Mr. Schwenk. "It's a protection to the buyer. We need to be checked up. It helps us to do the job right."

At the Schwenk farm, Lloyd Rich, one of the 23 inspectors for the Illinois Crop Improvement Association, demonstrated how hybrid fields are checked for detasseling. Schwenk and his five sons have been in business four years. They get their single crosses from Ben Moews of Putnam county.



"In my opinion certification is a real protection to the farmer who buys hybrid seed corn," said Charlie Holmes, another Peoria county grower who has 90 acres of commercial seed this year. Holmes has a plot of standard inbreds which he is increasing in cooperation with Illini Corn Hybrids, Incorporated, an organization of the smaller independent hybrid seed growers.

Holmes also has been working with hybrid sweet corn for a local canning company. One of his commercial hybrids (field corn) is U. S. 35, which contains four popular inbreds, 38-11, WF9, R4, and HY.

The Illinois Crop Improvement Association is certifying this year approximately 12,000 acres of hybrid corn in central and northern Illinois. It is a farmer-owned and farmer-administered cooperative. C. E. Canterbury of Sangamon county is president, Will Riegel of Champaign county is secretary, and Berniece Michael, Champaign, assistant secretary.

The cost of inspection and certification is borne by the producer of certified seed. Membership in the Association costs $1 a year. Inspection fees are additional. There is a farm inspection fee for hybrid corn of $10. There is an additional fee of $5 per field. Then there is an acreage fee of $2.50 per acre up to 20 acres (a separate acreage fee is charged for each hybrid) and over 20 acres the charge is $1.25 per acre.

The fees paid by hybrid producer with three varieties (Ill. 960, Ill. 582, Ill. 571 for example) of 15, 30, and 10 acres respectively, or 55 acres in all are computed as follows: for the 15 acres field ($10 farm fee, $5 field fee, $37.50 acreage fee) a total of $52.50; for the 30 acres of Ill. 582 (field fee $5, acreage fees $62.50) a total of $67.50; and for 10 A. of Ill. 571 a charge of $25.00 (no field fee since 582 and 571 are in same isolation as same pollinator is used) or a total for all three varieties of $145.00. Smaller fees are charged for small grains and open-pollinated corn.

Working closely with the Illinois Crop Improvement Association is an advisory committee composed of experts and specialists on the Agronomy Department staff at the University of Illinois. The members include Dr. C. M. Woodworth, Dr. Geo. Dungan, Dr. O. T. Bonnett, Dr. John Pieper, Claude Chapman, farm crops manager on the University farm, and Prof. J. C. Hackleman, in charge of crops extension.

(Continued on page 23)

1939 Farm Program

A BIG cut in wheat acreage allotments, probably little change in corn acreage allotments, increased benefit payments, and no change (thus far announced) in method of figuring crop and soil depleting allotments on individual farms are the salient features of the 1939 AAA program of interest to Illinois farmers.

WHEAT — This program calls for a cut of 31 per cent in acreage. A heavy signup is expected. Why? First, wheat farmers do not relish going prices of a little better than 50c a bu. They know that the '38 crop, plus carry-over will run this country two years if we don't raise another bushel. Secondly, they know that the only way to restore $1 wheat or better, is to adjust acreage and supply to demand at that price. And third, if Congress appropriates the money next year, soil conservation and price-adjustment payments are estimated at 26 to 30c a bu. on the farm's normal yield on alloted acres, a sure return not to be passed up lightly.

For example, a farm that has been growing 60 acres of wheat should get an allotment of around 42 acres (estimated 30% cut). If the normal yield is 20 bu. an acre x 42 A. equals 840 bu.; 840 bu. x 26c equals $218.40, the computed payment. Local expenses for administering the program would be deducted.

The '39 program contemplates figuring the maximum payment possible on each farm so that farmers will have more accurate information on this point early in the season.

Only cooperators are eligible for loans on wheat and corn. This is a point that will be more clearly understood by next spring, a feature that is bound to influence the '39 signup.

CORN — Payments to cooperating farmers are expected to run 8 to 10c a bushel, plus a price-adjustment payment of 5 to 6c . . a total of 13 to 16c per bu. on the farm's normal yield on alloted acres.

Example: If normal corn acreage on a farm has been 60 A., a 20 per cent cut (estimated) would result in an allotment of 48 A. Assume normal yield is 40 bu. per acre, then 48 x 40 bu. equals 1920 bu. x 13c equals $249.60, the computed payment. Payments for soil conserving crops and practices would be extra. This program like that of wheat is contingent on appropriations by congress.

What AAA administrators will do about ironing out inequalities in allotments between farms because of crop acreage history which penalizes good farmers has not been announced. This is a tough problem, perhaps just one of those things you can't do much about. If the high history farmers have to take all the cuts, many will not cooperate. Then you get little acreage reduction. If the payments go to the low history farmers who make little or no acreage cuts, the money is spent, you get no results, and the price-raising aspect of the plan fizzles out.

Acres devoted to garden for some consumption will not be included in soil depleting allotments next year.

Crop classification and soil-building practices next year will be similar to those in the '38 program with slight exceptions. One exception is that land planted to oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz or mixtures of these crops will not be classified as soil depleting when such crops are used as nurse crops for legumes or perennial grasses of which a good stand is established in 1939, and the nurse crop is cut green for hay and is not harvested for grain.

Jersey county 4-H clubs won five dairy group championships at the Illinois State Fair this year including Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire, and Milking Shorthorn. Such a record has never been equalled.

It looks like higher wool prices from now on says a recent government report.

NOTICE

Illinois Agricultural Association Election of Delegates

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the month of September, 1938, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau, and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During September, annual meetings will be held in Christian, Jefferson and Macon Counties.

(Sgd.) Paul E. Mathias,
Aug. 20, 1938 Corporate Sec'y.

News and VIEWS

The Canadian Wheat Board has pegged the price of wheat at 80c a bushel, basis No. 1 Northern at Ft. William.

Illinois ranks first among all the states in membership of farmers' cooperative associations. The Illinois Agricultural Association and County Farm Bureaus organized a big majority of the 645 Illinois co-ops with a combined membership of 304,328 covered by the Farm Credit Administration survey.

Sixty-four livestock outlook meetings, starting August 23 in Hancock county and continuing until October 7, are being sponsored by the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association in cooperation with the University of Illinois and Producer Commission agencies. Discussions will include the general economic situation, the feeding situation and fitting livestock into the farm plan. S. F. Russell, ILMA Secretary, urges livestock men to get the dates of the outlook meeting in their county from their Farm Bureaus.

With December new crop corn quoted at Illinois points at 32 to 33c a bushel, the prospective corn loan to AAA cooperators of around 57c looks better and better.

The 1938 AAA program for corn helped to bring about an adjustment of 15% in corn acreage planted in the corn belt this year.

Limestone pays returns of $11 or more a ton when corn is worth 50c a bu. and other crops sell at corresponding prices, says Clyde Linsley, soils extension specialist, Urbana.

Much corn in northeastern Illinois will not mature unless we have a late frost says the Illinois Department of Agriculture. A good corn crop, especially in the central third of the state, and a bumper soy bean crop is the outlook for Illinois. Oat yields were disappointing, wheat fair to good.

There were 12 per cent more cattle on feed Aug. 1 this year than last in the corn belt states says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

What the Members Say

Erosion Control

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Acting Assistant to the Conservator,
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Winnebago County Farm Bureau.

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DuPage County, Ill.

John Bruch's Corn

I want to congratulate you on your courage in publishing the article on page 10 of your August RECORD about Mr. Bruch's farm.

A good many people around here who have been cutting down on corn acreage will change their plans after reading how Mr. Bruch ignored the reduction program and put 80% of his farm in corn.

J. C. Brook
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[No opponent of AAA is John Bruch of Peru, LaSalle county. The item in Aug. RECORD erred in not reporting 140 additional acres in Bruch farm. Thus his record in 1937 was 256 A. of corn (yield about 25,000 bu.) on 460 A. farm. Says Mr. Bruch: "I have always cooperated 100 per cent in soil conservation programs except 1937 which was impossible for me as I lost all my clover the drought year of 1936. I am cooperating this year 100 per cent. My corn base is 169 A. I have planted 168.6 Acres. My soil depleting base acreage is 278.6 and I have 266 A. in soil depleting crops. I have 120 A. of legume crops."

Champion corn growers as well as cooperators are Mr. Bruch and his three sons. He topped a corn performance test on 94 farms last year all of which used Pfister hybrid. His yield per acre 144.25 bu. Next highest was son Harold Bruch, Peru with 138.51 bu. Third was son Carl, fourth son Roy. Mr. Bruch is president of the Cooperative Grain and Supply Co. at Cedar



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As Secretary of the Ottawa Chapter American Red Cross (now Chairman), I have been interested in the control of relief funds during the time when it was locally administered and later when it was administered by the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission.

My opinion is that when administered locally, it was not only much more satisfactory to the recipient of relief, but was also much less expensive.

The great difference was that under the local system the salaries of the administrators were probably one-third of that paid by the Commission.

We selected a balanced diet and all persons on relief were adequately but not extravagantly fed. One investigator was sufficient for our purposes and this local man did more effectual work than the high priced social workers. We were able to furnish many recipients with work, thus saving their self-respect.

I hope you will continue in your efforts to establish local control.

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Born: Mary Charlotte, to Farm Adviser and Mrs. C. E. Twigg, Clinton county. She is a Country Life policyholder. The seven Twigg children form the largest farm adviser's family in the state.

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A Sacred Obligation

"The obligation to get food products to the consumer with the least possible waste and at the least possible cost consistent with fairness to all who handle them is just as sacred as the obligation to produce those crops in the first place. There is no more reason that the farmer should be expected to confine his efforts solely to the production of his crops than the manufacturer should be expected to confine his attention solely to the mechanical processes of manufacturing his goods." Hon. Henry C. Wallace, former Secretary of Agriculture.

Handy Limestone Loader



The picture above shows E. S. Apple, manager of the Alhambra Grain and Feed company, Madison county, with a limestone loading device that has proven very satisfactory. Mr. Apple says "Since August 1st we sold 5,475 tons of limestone to farmers." The limestone is shipped in hopper bottom coal cars and set to drop onto the conveyor belt of the electrically operated loader. Some hand shunting of the car is necessary to empty both hoppers. The device which is leased from the Columbia Quarry Company, St. Louis, Mo. costs little to operate.

Limestone at this point costs $1.70 per ton less the 10c member discount. This discount is carefully safeguarded in that it is granted only by letter authorization from the Madison County Farm Bureau. (Elevator derives a small revenue for handling the limestone) Farm Adviser May estimates that Madison county will use approximately 35,000 tons of limestone this year, — a new high county record.

Early-rising Farm Adviser A. R. Kemp is heard on a farm broadcast from WGIL, Galesburg, each weekday morning at 6:10.

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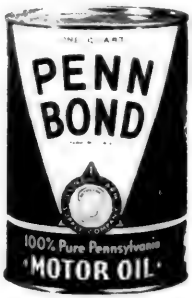
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Left to right: Thad Loveless, Walter Scott, J. C. Piper, William A. Bismark, Harold Enns, president, Ebb Harris, Frank Easterly, Harry Gehring.

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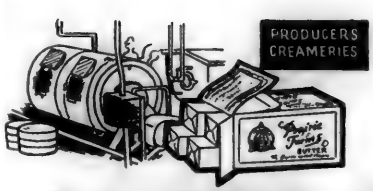
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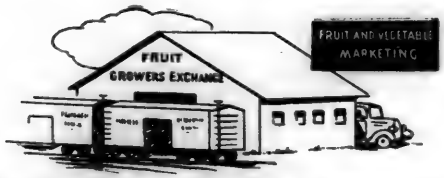
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One thing leads to another in the creamery business like any other enterprise. Cream truck drivers for the Bloomington plant have been consistently gaining business during the summer this year by establishing a quota for themselves one month and overshooting it the next. Manager Forrest Fairchild found himself making good on a promise to take the drivers to a big league baseball game if they made their quotas in July. True to form, "Doc" picked a bargain, for the game selected was the 15-inning Cubs and Giants tussle. "Dave" Smith from the IPC Central Cutting Plant acted as guide while the party was in Chicago.

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"Retail milk prices in Peoria were reduced from 12c and 13c per quart to 11c and 12c per quart on August 15th," reports Ryland Capron, President of the Producers Dairy.

G. H. Ekhoff, president of the Pure Milk Association, reports that effective August 11th, the milk of 170 new Pure Milk Association members of the Burlington, Illinois Cooperative Milk Company was returned to the Pure Milk association. These producers were formerly Pure Milk members but had left the Pure Milk Association and have again signed as members.

A milk strike closed all dairies in Springfield in August, reports J. F. Greenwood, president of the Producers Dairy. Labor demanded an increase in wages and the dairies refused to grant the increase. After a short period of no milk deliveries by the dairies, the Labor Union signed a six months contract identical to the one which had expired.





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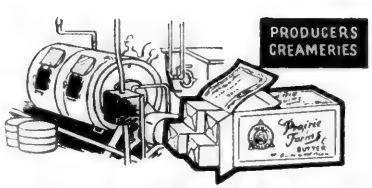
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"Retail milk prices in Peoria were reduced from 12c and 13c per quart to 11c and 12c per quart on August 15th," reports Ryland Capron, President of the Producers Dairy.

G. H. Ekhoff, president of the Pure Milk Association, reports that effective August 11th, the milk of 170 new Pure Milk Association members of the Burlington, Illinois Cooperative Milk Company was returned to the Pure Milk association. These producers were formerly Pure Milk members but had left the Pure Milk Association and have again signed as members.

A milk strike closed all dairies in Springfield in August, reports J. F. Greenwood, president of the Producers Dairy. Labor demanded an increase in wages and the dairies refused to grant the increase. After a short period of no milk deliveries by the dairies, the Labor Union signed a six months contract identical to the one which had expired.



Let Your Blue Seal Dealer Figure the Savings for You.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 SO. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

HARVEST TIM





Why Illinois Rural Women Believe in Country Life Insurance

Women usually have sound ideas about investments, too. That's why you'll find so many throughout rural Illinois with a kindly word for Country Life Insurance. They know the value of protection that pays off mortgages, educates children, enables them to carry on if . . . . .

Women look ahead, too, to the time when responsibilities should be passed on to younger shoulders . . . when a certain happy couple can continue their jou through life together on a guaranteed come for life. They know that Country is old line legal reserve insurance with guaranteed rates that are further redu by dividends.

Your nearest Country Life represe tive is friendly and honest, ready to ans your questions. You'll find him in the Co Farm Bureau office.

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPAN

ME *couldn't go on without them*



Woman plays a peculiarly distinguished part in farm life. So important is she that successful farm operation is next to impossible without her.

The farmer's wife sits on the board of strategy. She is a valued counsellor, . . naturally candid and conservative. She is adept at wise spending . . . invariably gets more for her money than her husband.

But it is as manager and worker about the home that woman shines. Her duties are multiplied on the farm. House work, canning, laundry, and meal planning for a hungry family are a full time job in themselves. But there is also the garden, the poultry, and often an errand or a helping hand out doors for Dad. Harvest time couldn't go on without them. No wonder Master Farmers say "I owe more than half my success to my wife."

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MPANY







HAVE THE GOODS — ADVERTISE THEM
Above: Triplet calves, living proof of Polled Hereford fruitfulness. Below: One of several Worner roadside signs.

A Pioneer In Better Farming

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The Story of Henry Worner and Son of Mason County and Their Polled Herefords

By LARRY POTTER

A LITTLE truck rolled easily along a winding Pennsylvania road early one morning about a year ago. In the cab were Henry Worner of Mason county, Illinois, and his driver. They stopped briefly to ask a farmer the location of a certain Polled Hereford breeder's farm. In the stock rack of the truck was a young bull on his way to a new owner.

The man who directed them might have scratched his head as they moved out of sight and muttered to himself, "What in the world are two Illinois farmers doing here with a bull?"

But, of course, he couldn't have known that Henry Worner and son of San Jose, Illinois, use business methods in advertising and selling their cattle. He couldn't have known either that the bull he saw was sold by mail in less than a week. Nor could he have known that the price the buyer paid included prompt delivery at the buyer's barn lot.

What his Pennsylvania neighbor might have thought worried Henry not one whit. His task at the moment was to see that the buyer got his calf and was satisfied with him. Too, he was hurrying to get back to Mason county in order to start for Texas with another animal or two for a customer.

Mason county, long noted for fine beef cattle, especially Shorthorns, is rapidly gaining a reputation as a headquarters for Polled Herefords. The Worners, Henry and Wilfred J., have done much to build that reputation.

It was 47 years ago that Henry started operating the farm on which he lives. Through the years his farm has grown both in size and fertility. Always alert for improved breeds or practices that would increase his income and living standards, Henry pioneered in scientific agriculture.

Early in his career, and farming as Mr. Worner does it is a career, he grew clover and rotated his crops. About 25 years ago, before there was a Farm Bureau in Mason county, Henry joined the Tazewell County Soil Improvement Association to learn more about better farming.

Through this organization he discovered that limestone would make clover produce more of both hay and nitrogen. That was the founding of a well-rounded plan of soil improvement.

The next step was to use rock phosphate. Alfalfa played its part in the system. Crop rotation, livestock, manure, sweet clover, soybeans, permanent pastures and hybrid corn, each found a niche in the plan. Today, 100-bushel yields of corn are not uncommon on Worners' black, sandy loam.

If any unit of the system predominated, it was livestock. Henry raised fine purebred Scotch Shorthorns and Percheron horses.

"I dealt more in horses than I did in cattle. It seemed that everyone in the days just before the war wanted horses but there wasn't much interest in my kind of cattle," Henry recalls.

"About the time I had given up raising purebred cattle, tractors and autos came along and the horse business was badly hit. I still raised a few calves and went into hog raising a little heavier."

While all this was going on, Wilfred was growing up. As soon as he finished high school he entered Bradley College at Peoria for general training in business, salesmanship and advertising. After graduation, he sold cars for a Peoria dealer

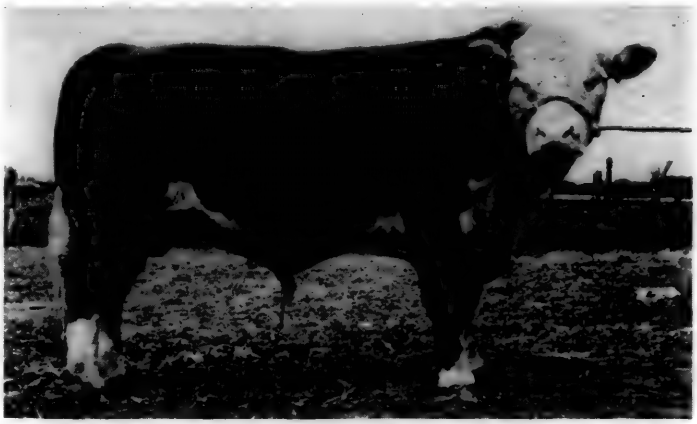


READY TO START FOR TEXAS
Signs tell the kind of animal in the truck, where it is from and where it is going. Henry Worner, left, delivers the animals sold, sees that the customer is satisfied.



THE WORNER FARMSTEAD

A comfortable home, neat cattle barns and acres of fertile soil are the rewards of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Worner's years of labor and careful management. They are happy to have Wilfred home.



SIR PERFECTION 52nd

Worners' next herd sire was reserve champion at the National Polled Hereford Show in 1937.

and gave up every thought of going back to take over the management of the home farm when his father retired.

"After selling for a while I had an opportunity to go into business for myself. That took capital. Father used hard earned 'farm money' to help me get started," Wilfred said.

"I made some money in boom times in '28 and '29. In the depression I lost money. It's discouraging for a young man to lose money, especially borrowed money. Then, too, I was not my own boss. The auto company was constantly telling me how to run my business. And when I could sell cars, I couldn't get them from the factory. When I could get cars, I couldn't sell them. If a man drove up in an old car I'd have to give twice its value to sell him a new one."

One day Wilfred got tired of the whole mess and decided to go home. In the spring of 1933, Worner and Son became a partnership. They engaged in general farming and livestock raising.

But the salesman in Wilfred expressed itself. He wanted a product to sell. First he sold his father on the plan of breeding Polled Hereford cattle.

It's a new breed that's bound to become popular. The hornless Hereford have everything the horned ones have except the horns. And why breed horns on cattle and then saw them off? With any of the horned breeds we'd lose 30 days of feed and have a mean job of dehorning to do every year, he argued. So in the spring of 1934, eight head of purebred polleds were purchased from two Iowa breeders. From this beginning the Worner herd has grown to more than 100 head of registered cattle.

The Worner Polled Hereford Farms have an enviable record of sales. Breeding stock from their herd has gone to 27 states and to Sidney, Australia and the Hawaiian Islands. Their success is based on two factors. They aim to have the best breeding available and they tell farmers and breeders about their cattle through a carefully planned advertising campaign.

Hereford breeders will recognize familiar names in the lines bred by the Worners. Polled Herefords originated from hornless "sports" of the Hereford breed about 40 years ago. Polled breeders use individuals of the parent breed to build up their own with the result that horned Herefords are often closely related to Polled blood lines.

Most of the Worner stock is from Domino Plus 2nd, their first herd sire. Their present sire is Buster Domino, a three-year-old. A young bull that shows promise is Sir Perfection 52nd. He is sired by Sir Perfection 39th and is out of Sunrise 6th. He was reserve champion bull at the National Show at DesMoines, Iowa, in 1937.

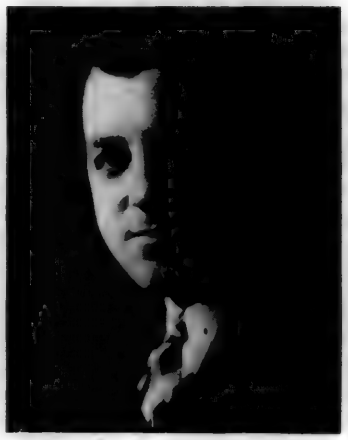
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Important, too, is the fact that all correspondence is answered promptly in typewriting on an attractive letterhead. Prospects have full information about the animal in question, complete with pictures, within a day or two after they make inquiry.

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WILFRED J. WORNER

"The city lost its charm."







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Take the case of the bull delivered to Washington, Pennsylvania. The prospect saw a Worner advertisement in a breed paper. He wrote to several breeders the same day. Wilfred replied to his query by air mail the day it was received. Before the end of the week, Worner had his check and the bull was with the purchaser's herd. All this took place before all of the other breeders had been heard from.

"If our customers are in a hurry, we use telegraph, air mail or telephone. I recently sold eight head by phone to a breeder 800 miles away in Alabama," Wilfred said.

Although most of the buying, selling and advertising is done by Wilfred who is trained and has had experience in those lines, much of the farm work is supervised by his father. To Henry, too, often falls the task of delivering the stock.

All along the line the work of this father and son team is divided. Son keeps the herd book, father the farm accounts in cooperation with the Farm Bureau-Farm Management service. According to Ray Watson, Mason county farm adviser, Henry was one of the first farm account keepers in Mason county.

Field operations on the 541-acre farm are carried on with row-crop tractors and mules.

What this father and son team has done others can do. Wilfred is doing all he can to make up for a late start in the farming business. Would the partnership have been even more successful had he returned home directly from college? Or did it take a few hard knocks in the city to make him a businessman-farmer? No one will ever know.

It is known, however, that Wilfred's fine parents are happy to have him with them. They are pleased that one of their three children will continue in the business they built with nearly fifty years of toil and saving.

And what good farm father and mother do not want their son to have advantage of their labors?

Farm Bureau Agents Hit Ball In June

Country Life Insurance Co. had one of the best months in the history of the company during June when County Farm Bureau insurance agents wrote $4,168,000.00 of life insurance business.

This phenomenal record brought the total for six months written business during 1938 to $12,125,000.00 and sent total insurance in force soaring to the $120,000,000.00 mark.

On top of this achievement, Sales Manager Dave Mieher's field force and the general and special agents wrote from Jan. 1 to July 1 a total of $37,809,000.00 of fire insurance on the new non-assessable contract, and $39,588,000.00 of wind insurance. Growing crop hail insurance up to July 1 totaled $7,044,000.00.

The Producers' Creamery of Galesburg sponsors the first news broadcast over WGIL, (1500 k.c.) the new local radio station, 7:00 to 7:15 each morning, Monday through Friday.



2 BLUE SEAL 18% LAYING MASH. It provides proper nutrients to produce the greatest number of eggs. Results show up in hatchability, too.

3

Distributed By Service Companies, Farmers' Elevators, and Livestock Marketing Associations

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO. 608 So. Dearborn St. CHICAGO


Where fr


. . And the Tho Leora Lunched.


Then off for the daily exercise


Af


Some w

FARM BUREAU DAY at the State Fair



Where friends met friends . . . .





Ex-directors Goss, Cope, Sorrells, Bates Visited . . . . Member Simon Lantz Dropped In



. . And the Thompson twins, Leona and Leora Lunched.



Merry Go Round as Usual



Even clowns get tired



A ride for the kids



Then off for the parade . . . or maybe the daily exercise



Right this way, folks! See Dolly, the only two-headed Cow!



Now for a drink



Mother and new-born babe in the Dairy Barn



After Lunch in the Grandstand . . . . . The Big Parade was On.





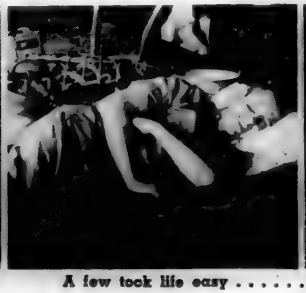
4-H'ers Liked Their New Building and Cafeteria



Some went to the races



Others ate ice cream



A few took life easy . . . . . and dozed off to sleep.



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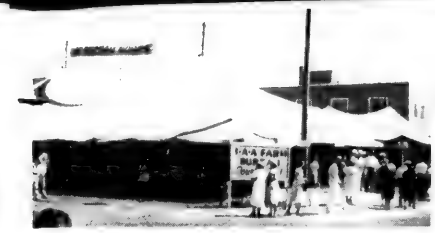
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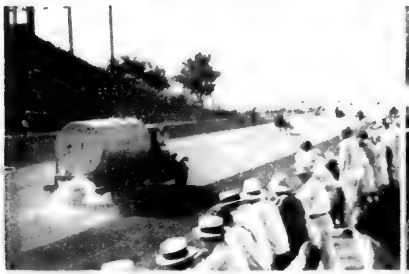


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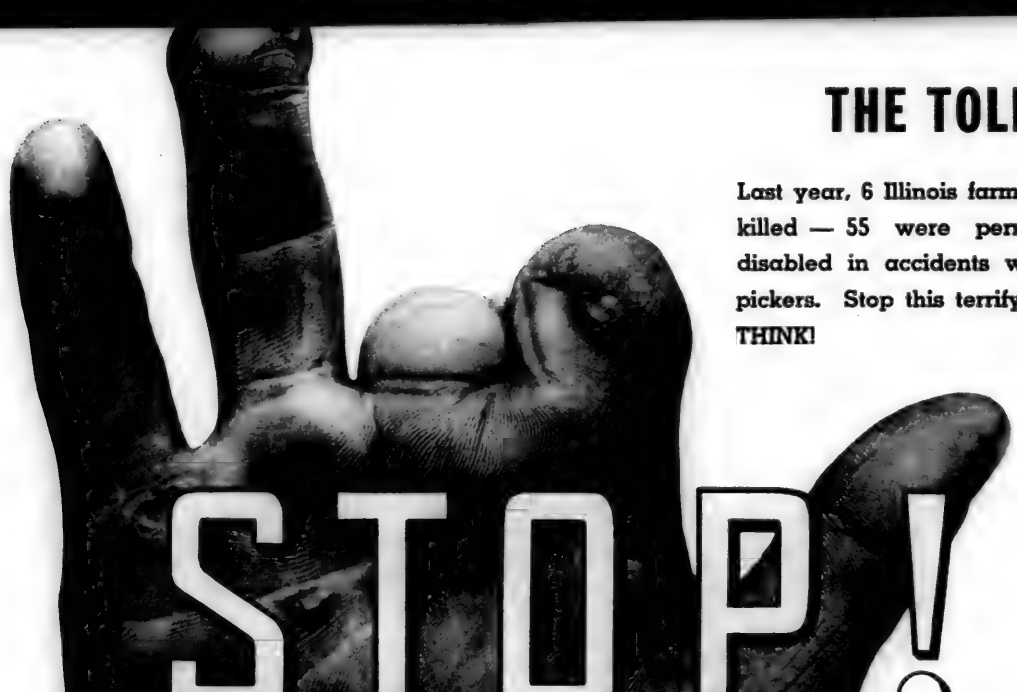


Others ate ice cream





A few took life easy . . . . . and dozed off to sleep.



STOP!

THE TOLL

Last year, 6 Illinois farmers were killed — 55 were permanently disabled in accidents with corn pickers. Stop this terrifying loss. THINK!

BEFORE [illegible] MONKEY MACHINERY



Your Hands Earn Your Living They Cannot Be Replaced

Adjusting machinery while in motion may save a minute . . . or may maim you for life. You always take that chance when you monkey with moving machines. Is it worth it? Think it over.

Corn Pickers Are Labor-Savers

You use a machine to harvest your corn crop to save time . . . to get the crop in early. The new way is many times faster than the old. Why not use some of that time saved to stop the machine before you adjust or clean it? A few ears of corn saved in making a quick adjustment on a corn picker at the risk of fingers, hand or life is no bargain. Play safe! STOP the machinery — then clean or adjust it.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Department of Safety

Speaking of Farm Problems

Here's One That's Just a Little Different



BEN BERTELS
"So we started to grow asparagus."

IF YOU mention that there is a farm problem in the presence of Ben C. Bertels of St. Clair county, he'll likely nod his head most vigorously and agree with you. But he won't be thinking about the same thing you are thinking about.

For Ben has a farm problem and a very serious one. It doesn't have anything to do with acreage adjustment, the protective tariff, how to make two blades grow where one grew before, or what to do about grasshoppers.

His farm problem is how to stop a neighboring industrial plant from blowing acid fumes all over his sweet corn, peas, onions and spinach.

Bertels has a fertile 32 acre truck farm at the edge of E. St. Louis, Fairmount City to be exact, where farming and industrial production meet. He rents an additional 9 acres of ground where for many years he could produce the finest green vegetables the St. Louis housewife ever put on the table.

Everything went well until a chemical plant that produces acid phosphate and other industrial goods started up and proceeded to lay waste to a sizable hunk of surrounding landscape. The land immediately about the plant, of course, was purchased by the company so there was no argument there.

But Ben Bertels' truck farm is some distance from the plant, perhaps a half mile or so. It doesn't get the full force of the sulphur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, phosphorus pentoxide and all the other fumes that a chemical plant sends up the big chimney. But it does get just enough of these gases when the wind is right to make perfectly good table peas, spinach, sweet corn, and onions, and fancy wax beans at least turn yellow if they don't curl up and die.

Bertels, who is an ardent Farm Bureau member, laid the matter before the St. Clair County Farm Bureau. His neighbors joined him in the protest, they got some advice from the Legal Department of the I.A.A. and the upshot was they put in a claim for damages.

"We had our worst damage last year on the sweet corn," Ben said. "The acid made yellow spots all over the ears so that when we took it into town the customers thought it was old stuff and wouldn't buy it.

"We kept on complaining but that didn't do any good. It seemed to us that they were blowing the acid fumes out at night when we couldn't see. That's when we noticed most of our damage. It got so bad that we couldn't grow peas, spinach, beans, lettuce, onions, and other leafy crops.

"So we started to grow asparagus. It doesn't seem to hurt asparagus any. We can grow rhubarb too. Must be that these crops can take it. But we've had to stop growing sweet corn and these other crops which used to bring us good returns.

"The company men over there thought they would show us we were wrong. They planted some cowpeas over by the plant. The cowpeas came out but they soon turned yellow and keeled over. The ground over there was soon as bare as a floor and we didn't hear any more out of them."

The Bertels grow both the Big White (blanched) asparagus as well as green. In June when most of the crop was going to market, the large

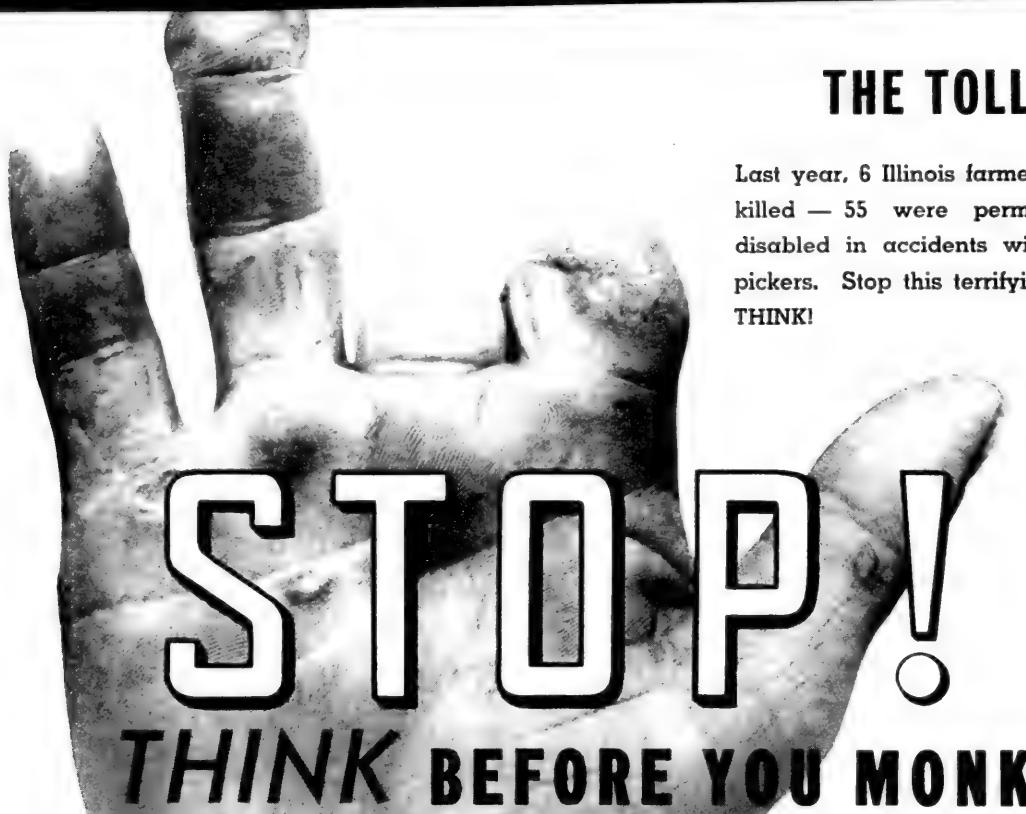
(Continued on page 22, Col. 3)



WHERE AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY MEET
The factory and the farm side by side as recommended by Henry Ford is a good idea but it leads to complications.

WHERE THE CROP IS MADE READY FOR MARKET
"75 to 80 dozens of bunches a day find their way to market from this small packing plant."





THE TOLL

Last year, 6 Illinois farmers were killed — 55 were permanently disabled in accidents with corn pickers. Stop this terrifying loss. THINK!

STOP!

THINK BEFORE YOU MONKEY WITH MOVING MACHINERY



Your Hands Earn Your Living They Cannot Be Replaced

Adjusting machinery while in motion may save a minute . . . or may maim you for life. You always take that chance when you monkey with moving machines. Is it worth it? Think it over.

Corn Pickers Are Labor-Savers

You use a machine to harvest your corn crop to save time . . . to get the crop in early. The new way is many times faster than the old. Why not use some of that time saved to stop the machine before you adjust or clean it? A few ears of corn saved in making a quick adjustment on a corn picker at the risk of fingers, hand or life is no bargain. Play safe! STOP the machinery — then clean or adjust it.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Department of Safety

Speaking of Farm Problems

Here's One That's Just a Little Different



BEN BERTELS
"So we started to grow asparagus."

IF YOU mention that there is a farm problem in the presence of Ben C. Bertels of St. Clair county, he'll likely nod his head most vigorously and agree with you. But he won't be thinking about the same thing you are thinking about.

For Ben has a farm problem and a very serious one. It doesn't have anything to do with acreage adjustment, the protective tariff, how to make two blades grow where one grew before, or what to do about grasshoppers.

His farm problem is how to stop a neighboring industrial plant from blowing acid fumes all over his sweet corn, peas, onions and spinach.

Bertels has a fertile 32 acre truck farm at the edge of E. St. Louis, Fairmount City to be exact, where farming and industrial production meet. He rents an additional 9 acres of ground where for many years he could produce the finest green vegetables the St. Louis housewife ever put on the table.

Everything went well until a chemical plant that produces acid phosphate and other industrial goods started up and proceeded to lay waste to a sizable hunk of surrounding landscape. The land immediately about the plant, of course, was purchased by the company so there was no argument there.

But Ben Bertels' truck farm is some distance from the plant, perhaps a half mile or so. It doesn't get the full force of the sulphur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, phosphorus pentoxide and all the other fumes that a chemical plant sends up the big chimney. But it does get just enough of these gases when the wind is right to make perfectly good table peas, spinach, sweet corn, and onions, and fancy wax beans at least turn yellow if they don't curl up and die.

Bertels, who is an ardent Farm Bureau member, laid the matter before the St. Clair County Farm Bureau. His neighbors joined him in the protest, they got some advice from the Legal Department of the I.A.A. and the upshot was they put in a claim for damages.

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4-H CLUB CAMP AT DIXON SPRINGS

By MARY E. TROVILLION

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Doubtless none of the seven similar camps held in the State this year enjoyed the rich historic and scenic setting afforded these young southern campers. Here surrounded by mountain-like slopes is a wooded amphitheatre, its shaded arena abundantly watered by mineral and fresh water springs. This cool Valley which lies at an altitude of 900 feet in the Ozark foothills was known and frequented by various tribes of Red Men long long years before white men set foot on Illinois soil. Kitche Mus Ke Nee Be they called it, and sometimes the land of the Great Medicine Water. The Algonquins knew it, so did the Sioux, so did the warring Iroquis.

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Under the supervision of J. A. Embser, Farm Adviser for Franklin-Hamilton County Farm Bureau, this year's genial camp director, with his efficient staff composed chiefly of 4-H Club leaders and fellow Farm Advisers, the young people have had a busy and thoroughly enjoyable week of it.

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Early morning hours were taken up with hikes across the hills. Meals were served in a dining hall, but dishwashing was done in the open.

A splendid educational program characterized each day, and such a place it was for archery, soft ball and kindred sports! Boys' classes in manual training were held out under the trees, directed by Chas. Zeigler of Logan, Ohio. And who knows but under these same oaks, many of them ages old, young Indian arrow makers may have plied their trade in a far off day? Indoors the girls worked busily under the direction of Miss Mary Janice Osborne, Adviser for the Saline County Home Bureau and Miss Olevia Meyer, who holds a like position with the Williamson-Jackson-Johnson County Home Bureau. They wove beads, made lovely colored clips for dress necks and other articles designed to show off their young charms.

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New Kind of Farm Problem

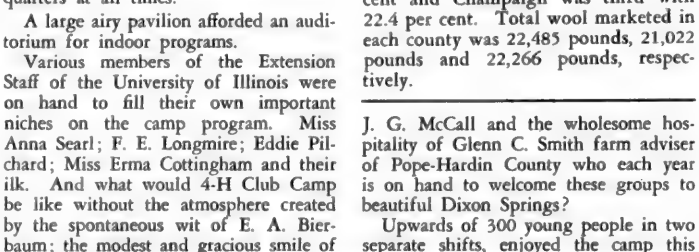
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Hybrid Corn Race

(Continued from page 8)

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"What I've Learned About Handling Children"

A Home Bureau Member Speaks Her Mind, On An Interesting Subject

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(Continued on page 25)



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Rees Plowing Match

More than 10,000 persons witnessed a thrilling battle of champions at the 13th annual Rees Tractor Meet held on the Milford Rees farm 10 miles southeast of Jacksonville, August 11.

The winner in the professional class was Chet Haynes, Franklin county, 1937 champion. His score was 85.27 points. Runner-up with 83.11 points was Earl Myers, winner in the amateur class a year ago. Robert Gibson, a former amateur champ took third place.

Something of a record was made by Gerald Snyder in the amateur class. He was the first ever to win the event with three-plow equipment. This was Snyder's ninth attempt for the crown. His plowing scored 88.83 points.

First contest of the day was won by James Rawlings, 13, son of Howard Rawlings, Morgan county, in the junior plowing match for boys and girls. His work, judged on the same basis as was the professionals', scored 77.65.

Earl Myers won the fuel test meet conducted Wednesday afternoon. This is known as the manufacturers class and is a test for fuel economy. Myers scored 94.33 to win. Second place went to Dale Lebkuechler with 90.11 points. All tractors in the test burned Magic Aladdin gasoline furnished by the Morgan-Scott Service Company.

Morgan County farm adviser, W. F. Coolidge directed the match which is sponsored by the Farm Bureau.





PROMINENT AT REES TRACTOR MEET

Above: Claude Jewsbury, left, manager of the Morgan-Scott Service Company, talking it over with Milford Rees on whose farm the meet takes place.

Below: These men, all past amateur champions, took down a major share of the awards. Earl Myers, left, is holding the trophy he won in the fuel test and the second-place ribbon. Carl Haynes, center, is champion in the professional class and grand champ of the meet. Bob Gibson, right, placed third.

Heavy production, low consumption, and low prices are the chief characteristics of the dairy industry today. It will be more of the same until factory payrolls increase says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

News and VIEWS

Beginning Aug. 29 you'll hear spot announcements about Country Life Insurance Co. each morning at 6 o'clock over Station WLS.

Tune in Farm and Home Hour on the NBC chain (WMAQ Chicago) Sept. 10 for the monthly program of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Time 10:30 A.M. central standard time.

The International Plowing Match will be held this year at Minesing, Ontario, Canada, near the town of Barrie, 70 miles north of Toronto. The dates are Oct. 11-14. Illinois farmers are cordially invited. Trophies and prizes are valued at $5,000. Last year more than 100,000 persons attended says a news report.

10,639 Illinois farmers had applied for 1939 wheat crop insurance up to Aug. 11. Ohio was first with 17,000, Missouri second with 12,000. Kansas, the leading wheat state, 7000 applications.

Tom Day, 20, Livingston county 4-H club boy had the champion barrow (Duroc) at the Illinois State Fair's record 4-H barrow show. Three Sangamon county members took the other barrow championships. John B. Rice, of Iroquois county judged the show. The champion barrow was fed ground oats and some corn to weaning time, then corn and tankage self-fed with some oats, clover pasture, plenty of water. Dorothy Harms, 15, Sangamon county had the reserve champion, a Spotted Poland China.

The membership roll of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association is growing. Twenty-three milk marketing cooperatives are now members of this state milk producers group.

Hog prices will probably drop less sharply from late summer to early winter this year compared with last, says L. J. Norton of the University of Illinois economics staff.

The future looks brighter for egg prices than for chicken prices. Reason, low storage stocks of eggs, heavy hatch of chickens this spring says the government outlook report.

Rural Safety Topics

By C. M. SEAGRAVES

DID YOU EVER SEE A LEAPing squirrel miss a limb and fall to the ground . . . did you ever notice a kingfisher hang motionless in the air, then plunge downward like a blue bolt into the water . . to rise without the fish . . . . . did you ever sigh audibly with the rest of the grandstand when your favorite pitcher, trying his best to split the plate, released a wild throw and the game was over . . the wrong way?

GENERALLY SPEAKING, COordination between eye, nerve, mind and muscle is highly developed in the case of birds and animals where existence depends on harmonious functioning of faculties. We have all marveled at the skill of the professional athlete. Yet beast or man, they all fail in judgment from time to time, occasionally with serious consequences. Such failure may be due to inattention, tired and therefore slow muscles, ignorance of all the factors involved, deliberate disregard of such factors, or simply an error in judgment.

NOW IT MAY SEEM TO BE A far cry from coordination to corn pickers, but let's take a look at last year's record. Right here at home, in Illinois, corn picker accidents claimed a total of 6 lives, 55 severed hands, and arms. Why? Largely because the operator, in attempting some potentially dangerous act failed to coordinate all of his movements: he stepped too closely to the power take-off and his overall leg was caught. He attempted to grasp a husk or stalk from the rolls but he was not quick enough. He sought to oil a gear or chain and again the warning message from his eye to his brain to his muscle was less rapid than the merciless whirl of steel teeth.

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About Handling Children

(Continued from page 23)

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When L. Koehm of Greene county was injured a short time ago, his neighbors drove in with 10 tractors and plowed 60 acres of wheat ground for him. "Of these 10 tractors," reports C. W. Ballard, manager Greene County Service Co., "six are constant users of our products, two are occasional users and two are patrons elsewhere, but they are all using Aladdin gasoline, T 40 and Radiant kerosene to date."

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Rees Plowing Match

More than 10,000 persons witnessed a thrilling battle of champions at the 13th annual Rees Tractor Meet held on the Milford Rees farm 10 miles southeast of Jacksonville, August 11.

The winner in the professional class was Chet Haynes, Franklin county, 1937 champion. His score was 85.27 points. Runner-up with 83.11 points was Earl Myers, winner in the amateur class a year ago. Robert Gibson, a former amateur champ took third place.

Something of a record was made by Gerald Snyder in the amateur class. He was the first ever to win the event with three-plow equipment. This was Snyder's ninth attempt for the crown. His plowing scored 88.83 points.

First contest of the day was won by James Rawlings, 13, son of Howard Rawlings, Morgan county, in the junior plowing match for boys and girls. His work, judged on the same basis as was the professionals', scored 77.65.

Earl Myers won the fuel test meet conducted Wednesday afternoon. This is known as the manufacturers class and is a test for fuel economy. Myers scored 94.33 to win. Second place went to Dale Lebkuechler with 90.11 points. All tractors in the test burned Magic Aladdin gasoline furnished by the Morgan-Scott Service Company.

Morgan County farm adviser, W. F. Coolidge directed the match which is sponsored by the Farm Bureau.



PROMINENT AT REES TRACTOR MEET

Above: Claude Jewsbury, left, manager of the Morgan-Scott Service Company, talking it over with Milford Rees on whose farm the meet takes place.

Below: These men, all past amateur champions, took down a major share of the awards. Earl Myers, left, is holding the trophy he won in the fuel test and the second-place ribbon. Carl Haynes, center, is champion in the professional class and grand champ of the meet. Bob Gibson, right, placed third.

Heavy production, low consumption, and low prices are the chief characteristics of the dairy industry today. It will be more of the same until factory payrolls increase says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

News and VIEWS

Beginning Aug. 29 you'll hear spot announcements about Country Life Insurance Co. each morning at 6 o'clock over Station WLS.

Tune in Farm and Home Hour on the NBC chain (WMAQ Chicago) Sept. 10 for the monthly program of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Time 10:30 A.M. central standard time

The International Plowing Match will be held this year at Minesing, Ontario, Canada, near the town of Barrie, 70 miles north of Toronto. The dates are Oct. 11-14. Illinois farmers are cordially invited. Trophies and prizes are valued at $5,000. Last year more than 100,000 persons attended says a news report.

10,639 Illinois farmers had applied for 1939 wheat crop insurance up to Aug. 11. Ohio was first with 17,000, Missouri second with 12,000. Kansas, the leading wheat state, 7000 applications.

Tom Day, 20, Livingston county 4-H club boy had the champion barrow (Duroc) at the Illinois State Fair's record 4-H barrow show. Three Sangamon county members took the other barrow championships. John B. Rice, of Iroquois county judged the show. The champion barrow was fed ground oats and some corn to weaning time, then corn and tankage self-fed with some oats, clover pasture, plenty of water. Dorothy Harms, 15, Sangamon county had the reserve champion, a Spotted Poland China.

The membership roll of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association is growing. Twenty-three milk marketing cooperatives are now members of this state milk producers group.

Hog prices will probably drop less sharply from late summer to early winter this year compared with last, says L. J. Norton of the University of Illinois economics staff.

The future looks brighter for egg prices than for chicken prices. Reason, low storage stocks of eggs, heavy hatch of chickens this spring says the government outlook report.

Rural Safety Topics

By C. M. SEAGRAVES

DID YOU EVER SEE A LEAPing squirrel miss a limb and fall to the ground . . . did you ever notice a kingfisher hang motionless in the air, then plunge downward like a blue bolt into the water . . to rise without the fish . . . . . did you ever sigh audibly with the rest of the grandstand when your favorite pitcher, trying his best to split the plate, released a wild throw and the game was over . . the wrong way?

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EDITORIAL

Will There Be A Corn Loan?

"COOPERATING farmers have been left holding the bag again," commented a critic of the AAA who made no pretense of his disappointment at the action of the Secretary of Agriculture in declaring the ever-normal granary not quite full enough to justify a referendum on corn marketing quotas.

Presumably he had visions of an exciting time this fall attempting to beat the program.

"What about corn loans to cooperators," we suggested. "Ever hear of them?"

"There won't be any corn loans," he assured us. "A lot of things have been promised that were not delivered."

How do we know there will be a corn loan this fall? Uncle Sam has never failed to deliver on a promise spelled out in legislation. Here is the authority as enacted by the 75th Congress and set forth on page 15, section 302 of H. R. 8505, otherwise known as The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938:

> *"(d) The Corporation (Commodity Credit) is directed to make available loans on corn during any marketing year beginning in the calendar year in which the November crop estimate for corn is in excess of a normal year's domestic consumption and exports, or in any marketing year when on November 15 the farm price of corn is below 75 per centum of the parity price, at the following rates."*

Next follows the loan schedule which begins at 75 per cent of parity, if the estimate does not exceed a normal year's consumption and exports, and on down through six brackets to 52 per cent of parity when the estimate exceeds a normal year's domestic consumption and exports by more than 25 per cent.

"Loans shall be made to cooperators in the commercial corn-producing area at the applicable rate of the above schedule. Loans shall be made to non-cooperators within such commercial corn producing area but only during a marketing year in which corn marketing quotas are in effect and only on corn stored under seal pursuant to section 324, and the rate of such loans shall be 60 per centum of the applicable rate under the above schedule."

The present outlook is for a corn loan to cooperators this fall of about 57 cents a bushel.

Wheat and Corn and the AAA

IF ANY further evidence is needed to drive home the necessity of surplus control measures, the present wheat and corn markets provide it. There was no acreage adjustment plan operating in wheat last year. The result is well nigh a billion bushel crop, far too great a supply for the demand at anything like reasonable price levels.

Says the New York Times, "There is an exportable surplus of approximately 550,000,000 bushels, or about 10 per cent in excess of probable takings by importing countries throughout the current crop year without additional supplies likely to be furnished by the southern hemisphere, Russia or other countries."

Recently wheat prices have dropped to the lowest period in 30 years with the exception of the 1932-'33 depression period. All this in spite of the fact that the U. S. has depreciated the dollar to 59 per cent of its former gold value.

Reports from Washington indicate that consideration is being given a plan to sell abroad as much as 100,000,000 bu. of surplus wheat by means of an export subsidy if necessary. The wheat loan of 59 to 60 cents a bu. in this area has had little if any effect on prices; first, because few farmers are equipped to store wheat properly; and secondly because there has not been enough difference between the country price and the loan price to bother about.

The 31 per cent wheat acreage adjustment program announced by Secretary Wallace for next year should be effective in bolstering prices, but here, too, buyers have been doubtful as to how many farmers will cooperate. The announcement this week that adjustment payments of 26 to 30 cents per bushel would be paid wheat cooperators next year may change this situation.

The corn market has been in the doldrums along with wheat. Here again the fly in the ointment is the large carry-over of 640,861,000 bu. as of July 1 from last year's bumper crop when there was no adjustment program in operation. The big wheat surplus and low price, likewise, have a bearish influence on corn prices. A bushel of wheat is still as good as a bushel of corn in the feed lot.

Despite unprecedented corn exports (estimated at 120,000,000 bu. in the year ending Sept. 30, 1938) which obviated the necessity of a marketing quota referendum, recent prices for corn at country points have been under 45 cents a bu. That there will be a corn loan for cooperators this fall is a foregone conclusion. Nothing but a sharp rise in price to 75 per cent of parity can prevent it.

It becomes increasingly clear that if farmers really want to get prices back toward parity levels it will be necessary to think in terms of how to make the program we now have workable on nearly every, if not every, farm. Let's think of ways to correct weaknesses in the program rather than to permit ourselves to become unduly critical at least until such time as we have something better to suggest.

Organized farmers have fought long and hard to place surplus control legislation on the federal statutes. While no program man can put together will suit everyone, what we have is much better than the "do nothing policy" of our opponents.

Thinking farmers will be exceedingly reluctant to withhold their support from the AAA of 1938.

Production Control By Law

The Texas Railroad Commission recently ordered that all oil wells in that state shut down each Saturday and Sunday. The oil prorating order carries out the national policy supported by government to limit production of crude oil so as to maintain reasonable price levels. Questions for opponents of crop surplus control: "Are fair price levels in agriculture, the nation's basic industry, as important to the national welfare as a profitable oil industry?"



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Don't take chances with tornadoes and heavy winds in late summer and fall. Get a new set of buildings free if a windstorm comes your way. Make sure you have adequate protection in a big, strong mutual company with plenty of reserves to pay claims promptly.



WE WOMEN ARE FOR THE FARM BUREAU, TOO!

As partners in the business of farming, we women see the need for efficient production and marketing.

We are quite as much interested in farm prices . . . in enabling legislation . . . in the control of surplus crops, as the men.

We know too well when farm prices are out of adjustment with the things we need, for we do much of the farm buying.

And the savings and dividends made possible by IAA-Farm Bureau services haven't escaped our notice. Not one moment. That's why we women are for the Farm Bureau, too. The organization's constructive program for the betterment of farm life and living meets with our hearty approval. So we say, too . . . . . .

Get Your Neighbor to Join!

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

The Largest State Farm Organization in America

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION Record

In This Issue

Going Forward with the AAA

Sports Festival Hits New High

Pedigrees Count in Seed Corn

The Chinese Did It Too

and others



October
1938

F. J. KEILHOLZ,
107 NEW AGRICULTURAL BLDG,
U. OF I. URBANA, ILL.
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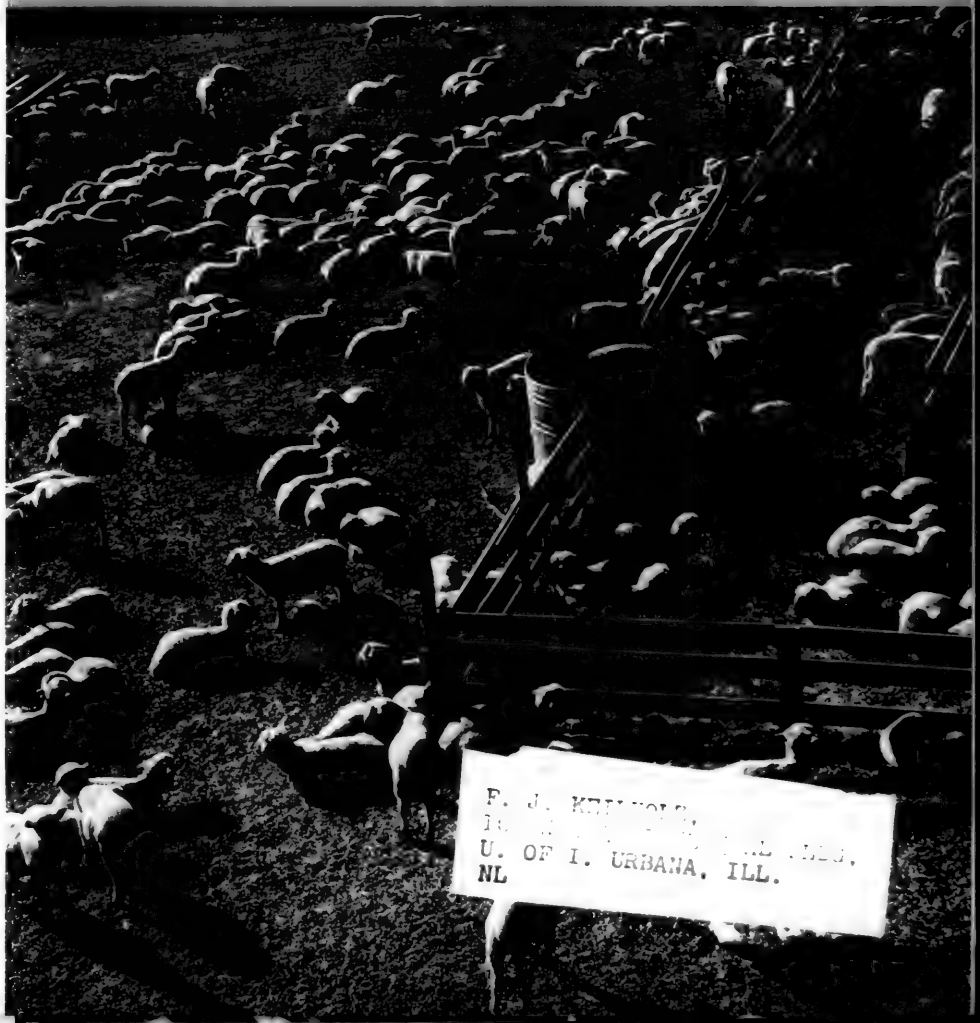
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Why more Illinois farmers use these oils than any other brand!

1. **BECAUSE** a farmer will not cheat himself. His first demand is QUALITY. He knows that lubrication expense is only 3% of the total cost of tractor operation. Penny-wise economy does not pay. Farmers demand Penn Bond and Blue Seal because these oils have set a NEW pace for quality for more than a decade.

2. **BECAUSE** farmers want human and understanding service. They built this organization to obtain facts and counsel on ways of of saving money by cutting operating costs.

3. **BECAUSE** price and quality too often are confused. Some sellers with their "bargains," tricky tests, and evasive discounts add to this confusion. The desire for price advantage leads to substitution. Other sellers play "put and take" with TAXES — they quote a price WITHOUT TAX but put it on when presenting the bill. Your Service Company quotes ONE price including Federal Tax.

4. **BECAUSE** farmers are business men. If there is a profit made on their oil business, they need it and want it. In eleven years farmers have saved $7,800,000 — HARD CASH.

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Buy it from your nearest Cooperative Company

Start using bethanized fence and you will be headed for a definite reduction in fencing cost on your farm. Over a period of years, the lasting quality of bethanized fence will mean money in your pocket. When bethanized fence is set out it's there to stay a long time. Here's why:

No Thin Spots in the Zinc Coating

The electrolytic bethanized process builds up a heavy zinc armor that's absolutely uniform in thickness. There are no thin spots to give rust an early start.

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As a result of the remarkable purity of the zinc — 99.99 per cent — which makes it exceedingly pliable, and the tenacity with which it clings to the wire, there is no flaking or peeling in the fence-weaving operation. No places for rust to get a foothold.

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The following cooperative associations and others too numerous to mention handle Bethanized fence

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Farmers Elevator Company, Chapin
Lee County Grain Association, Amboy
Scarboro Elevator Company, Scarboro
Greenville Equity Exchange, Greenville
Keyesport Cooperative Equity Exchange, Keyesport
Savoy Grain & Coal Company, Savoy
Farmers Grain Company of Dorans, Dorans
Alhambra Grain & Feed Company, Alhambra
Montgomery Coop. Grain & Supply Co., Butler
Summerfield Farmers Coop. Grain Company, Summerfield
Rushville Farmers Grain & Livestock Co., Rushville
Lane Cooperative Grain Company, Lane
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Alta Farmers Cooperative Elevator Co., Alta
Shirley Farmers Grain & Coal Company, Shirley
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Assumption Cooperative Grain Co., Assumption
Neponset Farmers Grain Elevator Co., Neponset
Putnam Grain Company, Putnam
Thawville Farmers Grain Company, Thawville
Farmers Elevator Company of Sciota, Sciota
Cooperative Grain & Supply Company, Serena
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Morgan-Scott Service Company, Jacksonville
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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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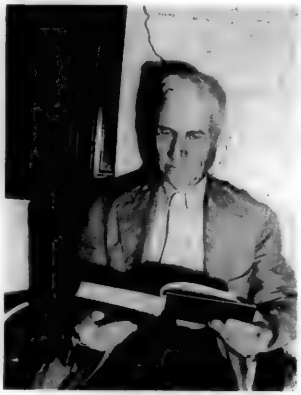
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GEORGE THIEM, Editor



THEO. F. ELLIS
He pledged $300 to start the IAA.

INTO our office the other day came white-haired, 78 year old Theo. F. Ellis of Stephenson county, keen of eye and with a spring in his step that belied his age. In Chicago with a load of cattle, Mr. Ellis paused to look over the baby, now grown to manhood, which he and other Farm Bureau leaders had sent bouncing on its way to the biggest state farm organization in America back in 1919.

His visit was a reminder that the coming annual convention of the IAA in Chicago, Jan. 30-31-Feb. 1 will be the 20th anniversary of the historic meeting at Peoria when the Association, then a loose federation of County Farm Bureaus, was reborn with an individual $5 annual membership of its own. To prove that the delegates to the 1919 convention were in earnest, more than 100 of them signed pledge cards or notes agreeing to pay $100 each year for three years to help underwrite the cost of a state office, a full time secretary, and other personnel.

No one knew at that time how the farmers of Illinois would take to the idea of a state association with a membership fee adequate to employ a staff and carry on an extensive service program. The response exceeded expectations. The following year more than enough members had been signed to justify the return of all the $100 a year notes.

The only delegate from extreme northwestern Illinois, Mr. Ellis, then secretary-treasurer of the Stephenson County Farm Bureau, signed one of the pledge cards which he prizes today among his relics and newspaper clippings in recognition of years of service in farm organization work. A reproduction of the note will be found on page 25.

"We had a few meetings of a local farm organization (don't remember the name) in the school house directly across the road from where I am now living, in 1890, which whetted my longing for a real farm organization," writes Mr. Ellis. "When the Farm Bureau hove in sight, my zeal knew no bounds, for I felt like the old maid, who had long longed for a husband. When asked about the wedding march, she replied that she would take care of that herself. When the march began she started singing the well known lines, 'This is the way I long have sought, and mourned because I found it not.'"

Like hundreds of others, Ellis contributed his time and automobile for nearly five weeks to interest farmers in joining and helping to build an effective organization. Those were days of service and sacrifice for the good of the larger number. Without such sacrifice then and now the Farm Bureau movement would not be what it is today — the most powerful influence for the welfare of American agriculture yet developed.

A corn crop 20 per cent below normal would be worth about the same as one 20 per cent above normal, but a normal crop would be worth about $83,000,000 more than either according to Prof. John D. Black, Agricultural Economist of Harvard University.—E.G.T.

Going Forward with the AAA*

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By Earl C. Smith

FOR many years organized farmers of Illinois have dedicated their every constructive effort toward securing for farmers an equitable share of the National income. Since 1925 the delegates assembled in Annual Meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association have rededicated the effort and influence of the organization to this purpose. It is entirely proper that those charged with the responsibility of leadership should be asked from time to time for an accounting of the discharge of this great responsibility and obligation.

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

OCTOBER 1938
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Illinois Agricultural Association

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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GEORGE THIEM, Editor



THEO. F. ELLIS
He pledged $300 to start the IAA.

INTO our office the other day came white-haired, 78 year old Theo. F. Ellis of Stephenson county, keen of eye and with a spring in his step that belied his age. In Chicago with a load of cattle, Mr. Ellis paused to look over the baby, now grown to manhood, which he and other Farm Bureau leaders had sent bouncing on its way to the biggest state farm organization in America back in 1919.

His visit was a reminder that the coming annual convention of the IAA in Chicago, Jan. 30-31-Feb. 1 will be the 20th anniversary of the historic meeting at Peoria when the Association, then a loose federation of County Farm Bureaus, was reborn with an individual $5 annual membership of its own. To prove that the delegates to the 1919 convention were in earnest, more than 100 of them signed pledge cards or notes agreeing to pay $100 each year for three years to help underwrite the cost of a state office, a full time secretary, and other personnel.

No one knew at that time how the farmers of Illinois would take to the idea of a state association with a membership fee adequate to employ a staff and carry on an extensive service program. The response exceeded expectations. The following year more than enough members had been signed to justify the return of all the $100 a year notes.

The only delegate from extreme northwestern Illinois, Mr. Ellis, then secretary-treasurer of the Stephenson County Farm Bureau, signed one of the pledge cards which he prizes today among his relics and newspaper clippings in recognition of years of service in farm organization work. A reproduction of the note will be found on page 25.

"We had a few meetings of a local farm organization (don't remember the name) in the school house directly across the road from where I am now living, in 1890, which whetted my longing for a real farm organization," writes Mr. Ellis. "When the Farm Bureau hove in sight, my zeal knew no bounds, for I felt like the old maid, who had long longed for a husband. When asked about the wedding march, she replied that she would take care of that herself. When the march began she started singing the well known lines, 'This is the way I long have sought, and mourned because I found it not.'"

Like hundreds of others, Ellis contributed his time and automobile for nearly five weeks to interest farmers in joining and helping to build an effective organization. Those were days of service and sacrifice for the good of the larger number. Without such sacrifice then and now the Farm Bureau movement would not be what it is today -- the most powerful influence for the welfare of American agriculture yet developed.

A corn crop 20 per cent below normal would be worth about the same as one 20 per cent above normal, but a normal crop would be worth about $83,000,000 more than either according to Prof. John D. Black, Agricultural Economist of Harvard University. E.G.T.

Going Forward with the AAA*

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You know something about the enormous yields of wheat and cotton in 1928, 1929 and 1930. You know that even in those years export outlets for surplus wheat, cotton, livestock products and other farm commodities were seriously declining. You remember how the prices of cotton and wheat started on the toboggan in 1930, and then how Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde and the Chairman of the Federal Farm Board, Alexander Legge, determined that the only solution to fast-falling farm prices was a drastic reduction in acreage.

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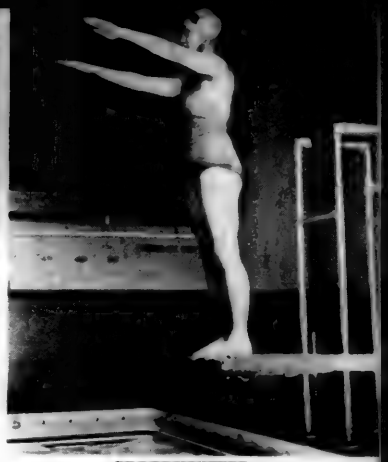
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SPORTS FESTIVAL '38



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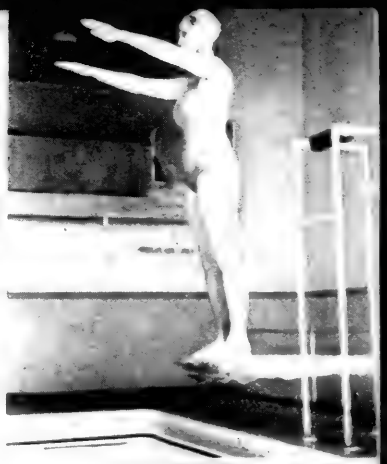


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Sports Festival Hits New High In Interest

IT WAS all in fun. The weatherman smiled and so did 3200 farm athletes and their 10,000 friends who took part in and attended the third annual Illinois Farm Bureau Sports Festival on the University of Illinois campus, September 2 and 3.

High light of the two-day funfest was the program in Memorial Stadium Friday night that drew an estimated 22,000 audience. The crowd filled the west stand except for a strip at each end and the balcony.

The performance of blue-ribbon square dancers, folk dancers, music and dramatic contest winners, novelty and square dance bands, the state chorus that sang "Harvest Caravans," radio talent from WLS, WMBD, and WDZ, community singing, all topped off with a thrilling wrestling bout between Ruffy Silverstein, Illinois state champion, and the Arabian strongman, Georgus Mansors, surpassed all previous festival entertainment.

There wasn't a dull moment in the three-hour show which opened with music by the Boone County Farm Bureau band. Earl C. Smith, IAA president, and Assistant Dean Hudelson of the U. of I. Ag college welcomed the visitors and praised the festival for its contribution to community life and happiness in rural Illinois. George E. Metzger, IAA field secretary, presided assisted by D. E. Lindstrom, U. of I. rural sociologist, and Geo. C. Biggar of WLS, who had charge of the Folk Festival events.

Editors and photographers for LIFE magazine, Successful Farming, Farm Journal, as well as from Prairie Farmer and the IAA RECORD were on hand to record the event. Moving picture shots were made of the Festival for the coming IAA sound picture.

Out to recapture district participation and competition honors they won a year ago were Champaign, DeKalb and Boone counties. Of the three, only Boone was disappointed when Henry county copped the District III trophy with 720 points. To DeKalb in District II went 1925 points, the greatest number won by any county. Second in the state and first in District I was Champaign county with 1895 points. Third in the state was Vermilion with 1360 points.

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DeKalb County State Champions

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Game 2: McLean, 7; Bond, 5.
Game 3: DeKalb, 7; Will, 5.
Game 4: Woodford, 6; McLean, 1.
Game 5: Will, 6; McLean, 2.
Game 6: Carroll, 11; Bond, 4.
Game 7: Will forfeited to Carroll.
Game 8: DeKalb, 7; Woodford, 0.

SOFTBALL ADULT COUNTY LEAGUE
(116 teams)
DeKalb County winner

Round I: LaSalle 5, Champaign 0; Livingston 6, Crawford 2; Piatt 3, McLean 2; Kankakee 3, Vermilion 1; DuPage 8, Ogle 4; DeKalb 13, Marshall-Putnam 4; Tazewell 11, Sangamon 3; St. Clair 1, Madison 0.

Round II: Livingston 7, LaSalle 3; Kankakee 7, Piatt 3; DeKalb 15, DuPage 1; Tazewell 2, St. Clair 1.

Round III: Kankakee 6, Livingston 4; DeKalb 3, Tazewell 2.

Round IV: DeKalb 4, Kankakee 1.

Consolation Game: Livingston 8, Tazewell 4.

All-County Division (36 teams)
Henry County winner

Round I: Iroquois 5, Adams 1; Tazewell 8, Effingham 3; Peoria 2, Vermilion 0; Macon 12, Sangamon 7; Shelby 5, Champaign 3; Monroe 6, Shelby 3; Livingston 10, Christian 8; Jasper 2, McLean 0; LaSalle 14, Bureau 7; Ford 8, Edgar 1; Ford 5, Henderson 4; Knox 7, Mercer 0; Randolph forfeit to Brown; Lee 7, DeKalb 5; Warren forfeit to Madison; Henry 5, Carroll 4; St. Clair, 3, Kane 0; McHenry 21, Pike 1.

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Round V: Henry 5, Peoria 4.

Consolation: LaSalle won on forfeit from Ford.

Farm Bureau members 35 years and over (12 teams)
DeKalb County winner

Round I: Champaign 13, Ford 2; Vermilion 11, Livingston 4; Kankakee 17, Iroquois 4; DeKalb 4, LaSalle 3.

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Round III: Vermilion 13, Peoria 9; DeKalb 5, Kankakee 4.

Round IV: DeKalb 14, Vermilion 10.

Consolation: Kankakee forfeit to Peoria.

Boys 4-H Club (44 teams)
McLean County winner

Round I: Shelby 17, Clay 1; McLean 4, Champaign 3; DeWitt forfeit to Clark; Peoria 4, Sangamon 3; Kankakee 5, Vermilion 1; Christian forfeit to Douglas; Moultrie forfeit to Iroquois; Livingston 12, Woodford 1; Warren 25, Madison 5; DeKalb 9, Will 7; DuPage 9, Kendall 3; Marshall-Putnam 3, Schuyler 3; LaSalle 9, Greene 5; Bureau forfeit to Macoupin; Knox 10, Ogle 2; Henry 10, St. Clair 6.

(Turn to page 10)













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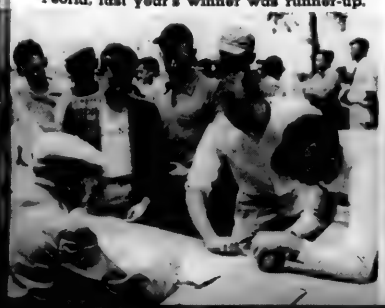


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Sports Festival Hits New High In Interest

IT WAS all in fun. The weather man smiled and so did 3200 farm athletes and their 10,000 friends who took part in and attended the third annual Illinois Farm Bureau Sports Festival on the University of Illinois campus, September 2 and 3.

High light of the two-day funfest was the program in Memorial Stadium Friday night that drew an estimated 22,000 audience. The crowd filled the west stand except for a strip at each end and the balcony.

The performance of blue-ribbon square dancers, folk dancers, music and dramatic contest winners, novelty and square dance bands, the state chorus that sang "Harvest Caravans," radio talent from WLS, WMBD, and WDZ, community singing, all topped off with a thrilling wrestling bout between Ruffy Silverstein, Illinois state champion, and the Arabian strongman, Georgus Mansors, surpassed all previous festival entertainment.

There wasn't a dull moment in the three-hour show which opened with music by the Boone County Farm Bureau band. Earl C. Smith, IAA president, and Assistant Dean Hudelson of the U. of I. Ag college welcomed the visitors and praised the festival for its contribution to community life and happiness in rural Illinois. George E. Metzger, IAA field secretary, presided assisted by D. E. Lindstrom, U. of I. rural sociologist, and Geo. C. Biggar of WLS, who had charge of the Folk Festival events.

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Game 6: Carroll, 11; Bond, 1.
Game 7: Will forfeited to Carroll.
Game 8: DeKalb, 7; Woodford, 0.

SOFTBALL ADULT COUNTY LEAGUE (16 teams)
DeKalb County winner
Round I: LaSalle 5, Champaign 0; Livingston 6, Crawford 2; Piatt 3, McLean 2; Kankakee 3, Vermilion 1; DuPage 8, Ogle 1; DeKalb 13, Marshall Putnam 1; Tazewell 11, Sangamon 3, St. Clair 1, Madison 0.
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Round V: Henry 5, Peoria 4.
Consolation: LaSalle won on forfeit from Ford.

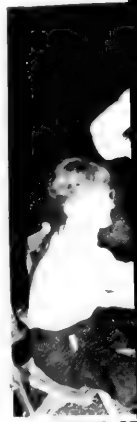
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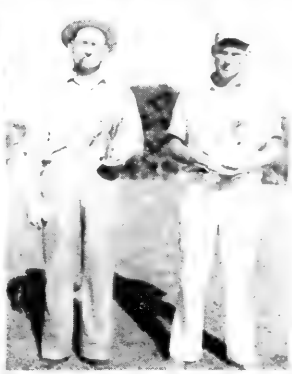


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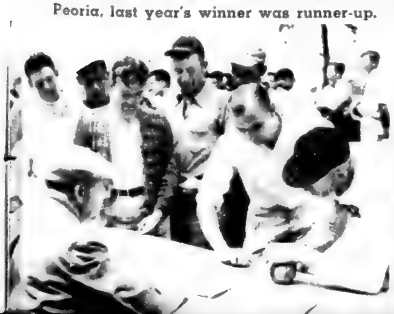




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Sports Festival

(Continued from page 8)

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Round IV: McLean 11, Saline 4; Kankakee 6, Livingston 3; DeKalb 5, DuPage 3; Knox 10, LaSalle 3.

Round V: McLean 6, Kankakee 4; DeKalb 5, Knox 4.

Round VI: McLean 2, DeKalb 1.

Consolation: Knox 5, Kankakee 2.

Girls' Division (12 teams)
DeKalb County winner

Round I: Champaign 26, Shelby 1; Livingston 16, Vermilion 5; Peoria 7, DuPage 1; Bureau forfeit to Logan.

Round II: Monroe 20, Champaign 3; DeKalb 13, Livingston 0; Jackson forfeit to Peoria; Logan 5, Sangamon 1.

Round III: DeKalb 3, Monroe 2; Peoria 4, Logan 0.

Round IV: DeKalb 5, Peoria 4.

Consolation Game: Monroe 16, Logan 2.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Pie Eating: Charles Thompson, LaSalle County, 1st; John Donley, DeKalb, 2nd; Stanley Judy, Iroquois, 3rd.

Greased Pig: William Hanks, Champaign.

Chicken Catching Contest: Billy Farley, Mansfield, Piatt County; John Richardson, Chicago; Tommy Cunningham, Urbana, Champaign County.

Flour Diving Contest: Mrs. Harold Templeton, Champaign County, 1st; Dorothy Whitlock, Montgomery, 2nd.

Girls' Costume Race. Ruby McCormick, Champaign County, 1st; Thelma Waters, Champaign, 2nd; Morline Wagner, Champaign, 3rd.

Largest Farm Bureau Family. (Tie) C. E. Urfer, Willow Hill, Jasper County, Farm Bureau member 14 years, owns 145 acres, rents 240 acres, 9 children in the family; O. F. David, Chrisman, Edgar County, Farm Bureau member 18 years, farms 590 acres, 9 children.

Hog Calling: (14 counties) Benj. Emge, St. Clair County, 1st; Allen King, McLean, 2nd; Otis Kieson, Peoria, 3rd.

MUSIC AND DANCE EVENTS
(These contests were graded A, B, C)

Square Dance Bands (4 counties) — Hayseeders, Champaign, A; Illinois Swingsters, Livingston, A.

Novelty Bands (2 counties) — (None qualified).

Folk Dance (4 counties) — Tazewell County, A; Champaign, A.

Square Dance (6 counties) — Okaw Ramblers, Douglas County, A, Gridley, Livingston, A; Ramblers, LaSalle, A.

Musical Specialties (13 counties) — Dramatic Readings — E. L. Walters, Champaign County, A. Tap Solo — Rowena Edgar, Champaign County, A; Male Quartette, Macon County, A; Champaign, A. Vocal Solo — Joe Birch, Champaign County, A; Roy Knudtson, DeKalb, A; Mary Jane Lindsey, Edgar, A. Violin Solo — Robert Schmoock, Winnebago County, A. Rhythm Boys — Kane County, A.

Family Singing (5 counties) — Dungan Bros., Kane County, A.

TUG O'WAR (8 counties)
McLean County winner

1st round: McLean defeated Moultrie; Douglas defeated Livingston; Vermilion defeated Boone; Champaign forfeited to DeKalb.

2nd round: Vermilion defeated DeKalb; McLean defeated Douglas.

3rd round: Douglas defeated DeKalb for 3rd place. McLean defeated Vermilion.

TRAP SHOOT

Individuals (20 counties) — 1st, C. Foley, Edgar County, 48; 2nd, C. T. Biester, Boone, 47; 2nd, J. L. Forbes, Macon, 47; 2nd, J. A. Southhart, Madison, 47 — tie.

Teams (13 counties) — 1st, Edgar County, 222; 2nd, Champaign, 215; 3rd, Madison, 211; 4th, Logan, 206.

SKEET SHOOT

Individuals (9 counties) — 1st, J. Rosalius, Iroquois County, 49; 2nd, W. H. Holmes, Logan, 48; 3rd, Conney Foley, Edgar, 47; 3rd, Billy Foley, Edgar, 47; tie for third.

Team (3 counties) — 1st, Edgar County, 211; 2nd, McLean, 187; 3rd, Vermilion, 177.

RIFLE SHOOTING (18 counties)

Team (11 counties) — 1st, Henry County, 870; 2nd, Boone, 853; 3rd, DeKalb, 849.

Individuals — Men (12 counties) — 1st, W. Baillen, Henry County, 186; 2nd, Art. Meyers, Boone, 184; 3rd, C. Durfee, DeWitt, 182.

Individuals — Women (5 counties) — 1st, Carol Sears, DeKalb County, 182; 2nd, Ruth Sears, DeKalb, 181; 3rd, Mrs. Burke, Champaign, 127.

BAIT CASTING (12 contestants)

1st, J. E. Davis, University of Illinois, 68 points; 2nd, E. I. Pilchard, University of Illinois, 61 points; 3rd, Duane J. Genre, Woodford County, 47 points.

HORSESHOES (13 counties)

Singles (9 counties) — H. Patrick, Livingston, 1st, Won 7 lost 0; J. Gosboll, Menard, 2nd, won 5 lost 2.

Doubles (9 counties) — O. Whittler and C. Whittler, Macoupin, 1st, won 7 lost 0; Harry Torbert and Floyd Torbert, Dewitt, 2nd, won 5 lost 2.

SWIMMING (10 counties)

Boys 15 and under: (7 counties) **50 Yard Swim.** Keith McGill, Knox County, 1st; Donald Rennick, Stark, 2nd; Jack Swaim, Kankakee, 3rd. **Low Board Diving.** Jack Swaim, Kankakee County, 1st; Micky Donnelly, DeKalb, 2nd; Keith McGill, Knox, 3rd.

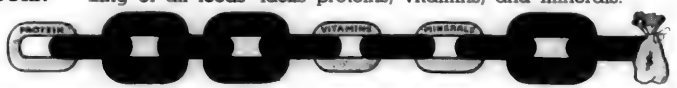
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THEN YOU NEED A strong chain of feed nutrients — strong in every link — because "a chain is no stronger than its weakest link." To build that strong chain add BLUE SEAL Poultry Supplements to your home grown grains.

CORN — king of all feeds lacks proteins, vitamins, and minerals.



OATS — are weak in proteins, minerals, and vitamins.



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ADDING BLUE SEAL POULTRY BALANCER to your corn and oats results in a perfectly balanced laying mash **with no weak links.**



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DISTRIBUTED BY *County Service Companies, Livestock Marketing Association, and Farmer Elevators.*

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CHECKERS (13 counties)

Frank Galloway, DeWitt County, 1st; Lee Dikeman, Peoria, 2nd; Ben Bullington, Christian, 3rd.

TRACK

Boys 15 and under: (9 counties) **50 Yard Dash:** Fisher, Gene, Champaign County, 1st; Nagy, Chas., Vermilion, 2nd; Horney, R., Warren, 3rd. **100 Yard Dash:** Green, Richard, Henry County, 1st; Fisher, Gene, Champaign, 2nd; Nagy, Chas., Vermilion, 3rd. **High Jump:** Holmes, Donald, Peoria County, 1st; Wells, Luke, Macon, 2nd; Honnold, James, Edgar, 3rd. **Broad Jump:** Green, Richard, Henry County, 1st; Fisher, Gene, Champaign, 2nd; Haggerty, Fred, Vermilion, 3rd.

Boys 16 and older: (18 counties) **100 Yard Dash:** Brown, Harold, Jr., Sangamon County, 1st; Jester, Quentin, Pike, 2nd; Shoger, Ward, DuPage, 3rd. **880 Yard Run:** Mies, Harold, Livingston County, 1st; Greene, Donald, Henry, 2nd; Phillips, Gilbert, Kendall, 3rd. **High Jump:** Blue, Paul, Champaign County, 1st; Spinner, Leo, Crawford, 2nd; Bonebrake, Marvin, Vermilion, 3rd. **Broad Jump:** Brown, Harold, Jr., Sangamon County, 1st; Shoger, Ward, DuPage, 2nd; Kuhn, Donald, Peoria, 3rd. **Pole Vault:** Blue, Paul, Champaign County, 1st; Deedrick, Ernest, Champaign, 2nd; Castle, Robert, Vermilion, 3rd. **Shot Put:** Mail, Paul, Crawford County, 1st; Gaspardo, Martin, Livingston, 2nd; Hummel, Kenneth, Livingston, 3rd. **½ mile Relay:** DeKalb County, 1st; Pike, 2nd; Livingston, 3rd.

Girls 15 and under: (10 counties) **75 Yard Dash:** Hanson, Bernetta, DeKalb County, 1st; Green, Virginia, Henry, 2nd; Thiel, Esther, Edgar, 3rd. **High Jump:** Thiel, Esther, Edgar County, 1st; Green, Virginia, Henry, 2nd; Hanson, Bernetta, DeKalb, 3rd.

Girls 16 and older (7 counties) **75 Yard Dash:** Mevis, Fern, Champaign County, 1st; Damery, Lillian, Macon, 2nd; Taylor, Virginia, Vermilion, 3rd. **High Jump:** Mevis, Fern, Champaign County, 1st; Mevis, Faye, Champaign, 2nd; Weber, Margaret, Edgar, 3rd. **Broad Jump:** Mevis, Fern, Champaign County, 1st; Mevis, Faye, Champaign, 2nd; Taylor, Virginia, Vermilion, 3rd.

The Producers Cooperative Dairy of Quincy recently doubled the size of its "milk bar" in downtown Quincy. "Our business got too large to accommodate in our previous quarters and we had to enlarge," reports "Mose" Crocker of the dairy.

In a recent Chicago newspaper article, the Dairy Products Marketing Association was credited with holding Chicago butter prices 25% higher than they would have been otherwise. A 25% lower butter price would have meant a 19c butter price instead of 25½c. The article was critical of the operation of the Dairy Products Marketing Association.

Milk deliveries to homes only six days a week have been instituted on some milk routes in Peoria by several dealers.

The Chicago Federal milk investigation is still going strong with hundreds of witnesses and tons of records subpoened for inspection. Don Geyer, former secretary-manager of Pure Milk Association, was recently subpoened to appear before the federal grand jury in connection with the investigation.

Women's Events at The Sports Festival

By NELL FLATT GOODMAN,
Home Bureau Editor

UNDER the direction of Mrs. Spencer Ewing, state chairman of recreation for Illinois Home Bureau, women's events at the Sports Festival took a new turn this year. Judging from the interest shown by the women participating, the program was a popular one. Miss Clareta Walker, Macoupin County Home Adviser assisted with arrangements.

As a suggestion for recreational sports for women to be played around the home, in basement rooms or at community affairs, chair quoits, paddle tennis, shuffle-board, clock golf, and dart throwing were included in the program of events.

Mrs. Elwood Stewart, McLean county, is the state shuffle-board champion. With mop stick and coasters she won this event after a hard-fought battle with Minnie Herten of Shelby county.

Paddle tennis, the most active game of the series, was won by Mrs. Otis Kiesow of Peoria. So youthful in appearance she almost had to present her marriage license to prove that she was out of the 4-H class. Mrs. Kiesow is an ardent fan. She would like to see this game played again at the Sports Festival with more definite boundaries and set rules. Chlorine Frey, Madison county, was the runner up.

In dart throwing, Mrs. Hubert Peters, Champaign county, proved to be the most skillful. Mrs. John Morris, Peoria county, placed second. Mrs. Peters took an easy stance and tossed the darts to the bullseye with the precision and control of a veteran. Miss May Pixley, serving as a pinch ringer for her sister who had won the county event but had to be at school, won the chair quoits handily by proving a trifle more accurate than Mrs. Francis Crang of DeWitt county.

Three different games of clock golf, a contest similar to croquet with a center flag and pegs at intervals around as on a clock face, had to be played before the winner was announced. Mrs. Frank Reid, LaSalle county, placed first, Mrs. B. Fincham, McLean county, second and Mrs. McCracken, Greene county, third.

Suggestions offered for improving the program another year include having the dart throwing away from the crowd, having more definite rules, and provide more sheltered spots for clock golf and chair quoits.

Mrs. Minnie Herten, Shelby county, came to the Sports Festival to have fun and she did. Some of the women entered one contest and some another, but Mrs. Herten entered all three, shuffleboard, paddle tennis, and dart-throwing.

Besides the Sports Festival, Mrs. Herten was celebrating her birthday. According to her plan, the best way to do that is to get into things. The first day she took her turn at paddle tennis, then dashed back to the shuffleboard court to push a neat mop stick.

Mrs. Herten was president of the Shelby County Home Bureau last year and is serving as recreation chairman this year. She has visited many Illinois State Parks, one of this year's projects of the Home Bureau. Traveling is the business of this Home Bureau member. She is supervisor of sales teams for a company out of New York.

"I make it a point to be home in time for Home Bureau meetings once a month," Mrs. Herten said. "I enjoy the program. In my work efficiency counts. So I like to know how best to refinish floors, decorate walls, and cook. Seeing a demonstration of baking a cake is like seeing a play. Anything acted out leaves so much more impression than reading the same thing in a magazine." Mrs. Herten thought the Sports Festival was a great success. She said, "I came to have fun, and I did."

WOMEN'S EVENTS (21 counties)

Paddle Tennis (10 contestants) — 1st, Mrs. Otis Kiesow, Peoria County; 2nd, Miss Chlorine Frey, Madison; 3rd, Mrs. George Clinebell, McLean.

Shuffle Board (9 contestants) — 1st, Mrs. Elwood Stewart, McLean County; 2nd, Mrs. Minnie Horten, Shelby; 3rd, Mrs. Rowe Lee, Greene.

Dart Throwing (15 contestants) — 1st, Mrs. Hubert Peters, Champaign County; 2nd, Mrs. John Morris, Peoria; 3rd, Mrs. H. H. Doughty, Ford.

Chair Quoits (17 contestants) — 1st, May Pixley, Wabash County; 2nd, Frances Crang, DeWitt; 3rd, Mrs. Bittneur, McLean.

Clock Golf (11 contestants) — 1st, Mrs. Frank Reed, LaSalle County, 21; 2nd, Mrs. Finsham, McLean, 22; 3rd, Mrs. Eleinore McCracken, Greene, 26.

Oldest Home Bureau Member — Mrs. Minnie E. Black, Champaign County, 80 years.

Oldest Farm Bureau Member — J. L. Black, Champaign County, 81 years. (Husband of Minnie E. Black.)

Bert W. Horan of Mercer county believes strongly in organized buying of feeder cattle as well as cooperative selling of fat stock. So Bert turns both jobs over to the Chicago Producers. His cattle and hogs regularly top the Chicago market.

What the Members Say

Well Said Bro. Carrier

I see by the papers that opponents of our AAA program are taking credit for influencing Secretary Wallace against calling a corn marketing referendum. They are also saying that the non-cooperator is going to be better off than the many who kept within his corn allotment. That's a joke and I don't believe many farmers are going to be fooled by such propaganda.

Let's look into this thing a little. Let us take, for example, a farmer who this year raised 100 acres of corn with a yield of 40 bushels an acre. This week our grain men here were bidding 33c a bu. for number three corn for December delivery. This 4000 bu. of corn would sell for $1320.00 at that price.

Now the farmer who has cooperated was to reduce 18%, but we will say for good measure that he only planted 80 acres or a reduction of 20%. His 80 acres at 40 bushels per acre would only produce 3200 bushels. But the Adjustment Act says because you went along we will make you a loan of 57c per bushel on your corn or $1824.00. Also you have earned an extra ten cents per bushel or $320.00 more which added together makes a total of $2144.00. Now does anyone really think this farmer who reduced his acres is going to feel very bad by getting $824.00 more money than the man who planted all he wanted to. Besides the man who used his head saved the entire expense of operating 20 acres.

If there are any farmers who feel that their liberty has been taken away, and who have tried hard to raise a three billion bushel crop of corn, when they know that we cannot use or export only about two billion four hundred million bushels may I ask what are you going to do with this extra corn? Are you going to work with the buyer, and as they do force about 70% of us farmers to take a price far below the cost of production, farmers who have debts that must be paid and who have no credit to hold their corn over for a lean year.

The AAA says to all farmers who cooperate, we will see that you will get a loan which will be sure to pay at least 60c per bushel for the corn you raise.

Just look back to September 1937 when our cribs were empty and corn was selling at $1.25 per bushel and then the last days of November of 1937, how much did our grain buyers offer for corn when it was known that we had raised 2,650,000,000 bushels. If he paid the same as ours at Decatur, Ill., you will find it was 36c per bushel; on December first just following, a loan was made available to all cooperators of 50c per bushel and in a few days established that price and some sales were made up to 54c. Then what happened? The banks here offered a loan of 40c per bushel to those not eligible to a Government loan, under similar conditions as government loans were made. If corn went below 40c they must put up extra collateral.

Have our critics any better plan to offer the farmer than the AAA of 1938? We farmers are greatly in need of constructive builders, but we have no place for those who only want to destroy.

I am reminded that a few years ago here in Macon County an organization sprang up with a veterinary doctor as its head who lived at Garrett. They were going to brush the Farm Bureau off the map and take the $15 paid by its members and use it and pay off all the then existing farm mortgages in the State. They have long passed into oblivion but we still have the Farm Bureau, also farm mortgages.

Then when that organization was gone The Farmers Holladay bunch was organized to force the price of livestock up to where they thought it should be. And we all remember the holding up of trucks and trains for some time, but as soon as the stock began to move it came in such quantities as to erase all high prices and resulted in failure, and so they are no more. They were builded without a solid foundation to stand on. . . .

I am sure that no honest farmer will deny that the crop loan has been a Godsend to all farmers. How can anyone have any honest objection? The Farm Bureau is and always has been seeking the best workable plans that can be found, also to cooperate with any organization that will help to better the farmer's financial condition, and they will continue to forge ahead until the goal is reached.

C. E. Carrier.
Macon county, Ill.

AAA Too General

"Next Year's AAA Program" as given in the August issue of the RECORD states concisely why so many farmers will not comply with the government plan. It is not that they do not understand, but that in so many instances the "Program" does not fit into the farm's best management.

The Soil Conservation Service (erosion control) takes each farm under its oversight as a unit, and works diligently for its betterment in every way. The AAA program is trying to work under a general rule and it can't be done successfully.

On my own 180 farm (a live stock farm) I cannot recall more than two years since 1905 when any grain other than wheat has been sold from the place. All corn, oats, beans, alfalfa, hay and straw, being fed and used on the place. It would be foolish to comply with a government agent's crop reduction plan and put us in a position to buy more grain than we are now doing to feed our stock.

Near here the Shell Petroleum Corp. has erected a large expensive laboratory for the sole use of the company's chemical engineers in research work in obtaining more marketable products from oil. Does not this tell us that the Government is going at it backwards? Should not the effort and expense be in the line of more marketable products and more markets? In my humble opinion, the Soil Conservation Service is excellent in its farm unit work, but the AAA Program with its general rules is bunk and a useless expense.

W. L. Duckles
Madison county, Ill.

Principle Of AAA Sound

In analyzing my farm account records kept for the last fourteen years, I find that in practically every instance the price of livestock, following a good corn crop, declined. When corn was not so plentiful and the price higher, the profit on livestock was larger.

On the 160 acre farm I operate I would like to raise all the corn possible to feed more livestock provided I could make money doing it. But is just doesn't work out that way.

Following a short crop year when we have higher prices, farmers naturally want to increase their acreage. Then we have an oversupply, lower corn prices but higher livestock prices which follows the high corn price of the year before. As a result the grain farmer gets into the livestock business, the livestock man increases his production too, and livestock prices hit the toboggan. In other words, in both livestock and feed, prices go from one extreme to the other with bumper crop and short crop years changing the picture.

I feed four to six carloads of cattle and two or three carloads of hogs each year and buy twice as much corn as I raise. I for one don't want cheap corn because it doesn't help the farmer who raised it nor the man who feeds it.

It seems to me that the present farm program offers us a remedy for feast and famine prices that benefits both the livestock and the grain farmer. The AAA will help stabilize feed prices, and by so doing, will help stabilize the prices of livestock. Feed and livestock prices will not hit the ceiling one year and the floor the next, but will find a reasonable and stable price (depending on the extent of cooperation of farmers) that will not only benefit the producer but the consuming public as well.

Of course, the man who has the capital and facilities to buy and hold cheap corn can make money, but he is making it off of the farmer who is forced to sell regardless of price.

The present program is not for a select few but it was inaugurated to help agriculture as a whole.

The AAA program didn't fit my farm the way I was farming, but I am going to try and make my farm fit the program for I believe it will enable farmers not only to secure a fair and stable price but will make it possible for us to leave our farms in a high state of cultivation for the next generation.

The program is not perfect, but the principle is right. Let's work constructively through our farm leaders and local conservation committees, and help correct the weak places. It seems to me such an attitude will get us farther in the end.

Otto Steffey,
Henderson county, Ill.

Krahl In Arizona

Adolph M. Krahl, formerly in the educational department of Pure Milk Association, is located at Yuma, Arizona at the Yuma Indian Mission maintained by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In a letter to the RECORD, he writes: "The farmers of Yuma's Imperial Valley have not as yet learned how to cooperate to control their production to get fair prices. This garden spot of the world will grow anything at any time you can get water, and with the completion of the Imperial Dam they have water all the time. A few weeks ago over 100 cars of cantaloupe were shipped out of here each day. Watermellons are plentiful as are honey dew melons. I go over to the packing house and carry away 75 to 100 melons free. The next day I was in Los Angeles, 580 miles west, and saw the same melons priced at 10 cents each. Grapefruit crop was big this year. A friend, a member of the California Fruit Growers, received net three and one-half cents a box after paying all expenses of growing, powdering, water, boxes, labels, etc.

"I have made good headway here in getting the Indians to think in terms of cooperatives. They have a communal spirit well established but need training in cooperative marketing."

Bouquet

You're turning out a high-class, well-edited, mighty well done sheet.

Lao J. Brosemer, Managing Editor,
Breeder's Gazette.

Successful Cooperation

• • •

The Story of the Cooperative Grain and Supply Co. at Serena

ONE day early in 1919 a small group of LaSalle county stockmen attending the annual meeting of the Serena Livestock Shipping Association waited uneasily as the chairman started to close the session.

"Is there any other business to come before this meeting?" he queried.

There was a moment of silence. The president glanced quizzically from face to face. Then . . .

"Mr. Chairman! One more thing. This association has made livestock raising more profitable for most of us through better marketing. Many of us sell more grain than livestock. Can't we improve that market, too?"

As though their chairs had suddenly become too hot for comfort, the men squirmed, shifted, looked at each other. It was a challenge. None was satisfied with the price he was getting for grain. But, what could he, acting individually, do about it?

Hours later the meeting adjourned, but not before it was decided to set up a cooperative elevator.

Later that year, August 14, the Cooperative Grain and Supply Company of Serena was born. Its silver spoon was $23,500, the proceeds of the sale of 235 shares of stock. Its sponsors were H. T. Marshall, president; Leo Dondanville, secretary-treasurer; Ernest Bernard, George Bernard, A. E. Marshall, John D. Marshall and Francis Sebby, directors.

Seeking a utensil with which to feed their infant, the officers priced the elevator owned by Armour and Company. They declined the offer when they found that the owner valued it as though it were gold-plated.

When it became generally known that the new co-op would have an elevator of its own even at the expense of building one, the Armour plant suddenly dropped in price and the farmers bought it. Popular opinion at the time was that the big grain company had seen the handwriting of substantially reduced margins on the wall and had decided to quit rather than face a militant, organized group of grain growers on their own ground.

But the farmers had their problems, too. The first was securing good management. Ed Grandgeorge, the Armour manager, held his position, closed one set of books, opened another for the new owners. That seemed the easiest way to get a manager who knew the business.

Soon Ed discovered that the farmers' baby held no charm for him. He had been schooled by private enterprise in the art of skimming fat margins. His new bosses would permit no skimming and Ed soon found a place with another old-time firm.

A year and a half later, after two managers had been tried, Ed Dolder was hired to preside over weights, grades and accounts. Popular with patrons and members, Mr. Dolder held his position until his untimely death in 1932 when he was succeeded by the present manager, H. C. Morel.

As soon as the grain business was in capable hands, the Cooperative Grain and Supply Company concentrated on the supply part of the business. Money was borrowed to stock a complete line of hardware and farm machinery to be sold on a cooperative basis.



PRESIDENT HENRY T. MARSHALL
"His record of service to Illinois agriculture is impressive."

Then it was a two-man co-op and H. C. "Hank" Morel was employed to help Dolder with the implement and hardware department. Through his capable planning and energetic management the hardware side grew in importance and earned its share of dividends.

When all was running smoothly, the directors recognized another problem, namely, indebtedness. The co-op owed $22,000 of which $18,500 had been borrowed to operate the business. Local banks held the paper and interest charges slowed the company's progress.

(Continued on page 17)



FARMERS BOUGHT A PLANT, ADDED TO IT
To the original elevator was added a hardware store, an implement house and garage, and, lately, a feed warehouse. Lumber yards and coal bins lie beyond the grain house.



MORE MONEY FOR

GRAIN

Leo Drew is the new manager of Walton Co-Operative Company in Lee county. This elevator recently became a member of Illinois Grain Corporation.

The local elevator manager may not be imposed upon, but he certainly does a lot of work which might properly be classed as "extra" for many of the jobs of grain he handles. There are landlord and tenant divisions to be made. Grain fed must be properly accounted for, grain kept out for seed, and cash rent, advances on grain and other loans, including sealed grain, must not be overlooked. The man who shells, threshes or combines expects his charge to be deducted. The truckers, of course, don't settle after every load, but they do climb off after the last load has been delivered and expect payment "right now." Then there are the charge accounts — salt, coal, lumber, feeds, etc., — all in the day's work. As one manager recently said, "It's getting so we have to do the bookkeeping for a lot of these fellows."

George C. Martin, who for the past four years has been manager of the Ottawa Co-operative Grain Company recently resigned to become Marketing Specialist for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. He expects to work on the flour export program.

"We may find it necessary to change the time of year for our audit," jokingly remarked President Dean of the Rushville Farmers Grain and Livestock Company as he sat in the new air-conditioned office of the company during hot September weather when Auditor Chilson of the Cooperative Auditing Association was there at work. "Other people as well as auditors find this office a comfortable place to visit."

The company recently enlarged and repaired its feed house also. William Eifert is manager.

Many elevator communities in South-ern Illinois have a fine crop of red clover seed. Where the elevators have the equipment, the cleaning facilities are being worked overtime in handling this seed.

C. E. Holtkamp was recently employed by Columbia Farmers Cooperative Grain Company to operate the house of this company at Prairie du Rocher in Randolph county. L. R. Downs is the manager of the company which operates at both Columbia and the above named station.

Paul Ehrlich at LaPlace is a busy manager. He looks after the elevators at Casner and Burrowsville in addition to the home stand.

LIVESTOCK

Walter Mather, Menard county cattle feeder says: "I buy and sell cattle where I get good service and that's the Producers." Mr. Mather's record reads 100% in Farm Bureau and marketing work.

Roy Burrus, president of Morgan County Farm Bureau announces that on September 29, the Farm Bureau board of directors will call a special meeting to study their livestock marketing problems and make recommendations.

The Bushnell Producers handled 42.3% of the hogs on that market for the month of August. First full month that the Bushnell Producers operated was June. For this month they handled 28% of the volume for the month of July 38%. There are three other commission firms at Bushnell.

In the state wool pool contest, Glenn Martin, Livingston county, won first prize, a virgin wool blanket. Wayne Leinbach of Henderson county won second prize, a $5.00 hat and Homer Upton of Champaign county won third prize, a wool sport sweater. The winners secured the largest percentage of wool produced in the counties and marketed through the state wool pool. The percentages are: Livingston county, 39.7%; Henderson county, 30.6%; Champaign county, 22.4%.

The 64 Livestock Outlook Meetings are well under way. The first half dozen meetings had an average attendance of about 75. These meetings will continue through September and during the first week of October. They are sponsored by the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association.

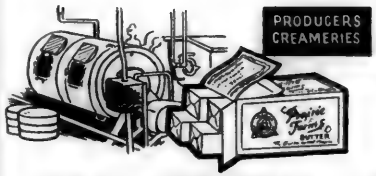
Fulk recently returned to his duties after a period of illness as active manager of the Decatur unit of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association. Upon Mr. Fulk's return, the board of directors voted to start buying hogs as the Bloomington and Danville units are doing starting September 5th.

A feedlot tour gave William H. Hummermeier of Stephenson county his first close contact with cooperative livestock marketing. He says he was so well pleased with the practical way Goodman Story of the Chicago Producers explained the grading and marketing angles on that tour several years ago, that he has been shipping to the Producers ever since. Will's shipments of cattle and hogs aggregate about 30 carloads a year.

MILK

Prices for 3.5% milk on leading markets in July were: **New York**—(Dairymen's League) $1.23 per cwt., 201-210 mile zone. **Chicago**—(Pure Milk Association) $1.533 net f.o.b. country plants. **Minneapolis - St. Paul**—(Twin City Milk Producers) $1.43 f.o.b. dealers' plants. **St. Louis**—(Sanitary Milk Producers) $1.62 f.o.b. country plants or $1.82 f.o.b. St. Louis. **Indianapolis**—$1.65 per cwt. f.o.b. dealers' plants. **Kansas City**—(Pure Milk Producers) Base milk $2.03. Excess $1.12. **Detroit**—(Michigan Milk Producers) Base milk $1.58. Excess $1.26.

Illinois cash farm income from milk in 1937 was $78,305,000. In 1937 the U. S. cash income to farmers for milk was $1,530,000,000 while in 1932 it was only $991,000,000. Every year since 1932 the U. S. cash farm income from milk has increased.





FARM PRODUCTS *The Co-operative Way*

Sanitary Milk Producers directors, in a meeting at St. Louis, Sept. 12th, studied systems for promoting even production. Such a plan may be started in 1939, says manager Art Lynch.

"Archie" McPhedran is recuperating following a serious operation performed in a Chicago hospital and is again at home near Oglesby, LaSalle county. Mr. McPhedran, until recently, was president of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association and also president of the LaSalle-Peru Milk Producers Association.

Since the middle of August all Danville milk distributors have been selling milk for 8c a quart, cash and carry, and 10c a quart, delivered, reports Frank Bott, manager of the Danville Producers Dairy. This cooperative is a pioneer in cash and carry milk selling downstate and have been outstandingly successful in their operations.

R. W. "Doc" Bartlett U. of I. college of agriculture, is again at his desk after a vacation on his home farm at Orleans, Vermont. "Doc" is an outstanding authority on cooperative milk marketing problems and is the author of several books on the subject.

Dave Wells, Niantic, Illinois, Secretary of the Decatur Milk Producers Association, has never missed helping milk his dairy herd in 800 consecutive milkings.

CREAM

Barney McDuffee, truck salesman for the Producers Creamery of Champaign, reports on returning from a trip through the West that a creamery company was paying 16 cents a pound for butterfat in Kansas where there was no competition from cooperatives. In the Champaign territory the same company is paying 24 to 26 cents a pound for fat delivered at the door and somewhat less at cream stations.

Another company in Kentucky has been paying 16 and 17 cents for fat all summer. At its stations in the Champaign district the price has been 21 to 24 cents.

Butterfat volume at the Producers Creamery of Champaign was higher in August than a year ago. Truck salesmen expect an increase in September due to fall freshening on many farms.

Students returning to the University of Illinois will increase the demand for Prairie Farms butter in Champaign-Urbana.

August was the largest month of the year at the Producers Creamery of Carbondale with 54,343 pounds of butter manufactured, says Manager Harold Brackett.

The University of Illinois recently placed a second large order with the Producers Creamery of Olney for dried milk solids, a new product that is increasing in popularity.

The Producers' Creamery of Galesburg is broadcasting every morning at 7:00 o'clock from Monday through Friday over WGIL. This is the International News broadcast, and at this time consumers as well as producers have a chance to hear about Prairie Farms Butter.

A Galesburg grocery store recently changed to the self-serve system and Prairie Farms butter sales jumped from 4 lbs. a week to 125 lbs. The slogan on each carton, "The Butter That Must Please," is a representative statement of the product inside.

Fruits and Vegetables

The peach harvest in Southern Illinois started late this year — in the lower district about July 25 and was completed in the Centralia district about August 15. Quality in the southern section was unusually good. In the Centralia area, quality in some orchards was disappointing. Good peaches sold from $1.50 to $2.00 per bushel, f.o.b. shipping point in the South end. In the Centralia area prices ranged from 75c to $1.50 on best packed brushed peaches.

This season it was forcefully brought out that growers must produce quality fruit, brush the peaches, pack them in the best containers available (tubs with all the trimmings) and market them thru a good sales agency. Throughout the harvest, good quality fruit properly graded, brushed, and packed in tubs with trimmings were sold from 10c to as high as 50c per bushel premium over other fruit.

In our opinion the peach grower who in the future years will produce quality fruit, practice brushing, good packing, and offer his goods through a competent sales agent has an opportunity to make money in the Illinois peach industry. However, the grower who is satisfied to grow just ordinary quality and pack carelessly, who does not brush his fruit and just offers "peaches" for sales might as well pull his trees.

A number of apple growers in Pike county have recently secured REA electric service furnished from the plant at Winchester. Les Anderson of Summer Hill in Pike county and Arthur Foreman of Pittsfield, both directors of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, have recently installed electric motors and lights in the apple packing houses.

The apple crop throughout southern and western Illinois is unusually short this year, possibly averaging around 20% of normal. Jonathans have generally been harvested while Grimes Golden and Golden Delicious and Romes are now being picked. The harvest of Willow Twigs and other late varieties will continue throughout October. The Kieffer pear crop in Southern Illinois is practically a failure.

FARM BUREAU NEWS
IN PICTURES

$1 Paid for clear, close up, natural, unusual photos. NO OTHERS ACCEPTED. Action pictures that tell a story preferred. Negatives not wanted. Enclose stamps for return.



SPEAKING OF THE GOOD OLD DAYS — who can identify these IAA membership solicitors of the early 20's? $1 will be paid for the first correct answer received. Write the Picture Page Editor, IAA RECORD.



CO-OP CHEESE PLANT, STEPHENSON COUNTY

Among the oldest cooperatives in Illinois are the cheese factories tucked away in picturesque, rolling Jo Daviess, Stephenson and Winnebago counties. A century ago these counties had few dairy cows. Gradually, dairying replaced beef production and cooperative cheese plants were built to provide markets for milk. More than 30 of these co-ops, like the Peck Cheese Co. plant shown, are still operating. The co-ops are now considering with the IAA, ways and means in quality improvement and the sale of their annual output.



"HELLO FOLKS,

I'm Dallas Gene Waldschmidt, of DeKalb county. My Daddy's name is Carl. I didn't know Mother would send this picture to the RECORD or I'd have slipped something on. Oh, well!" Prize photo.



AFTER THE STORM —

The picture shows all that was left of the 95-year-old Evangelical church in Darmstadt, Randolph county. Sexton John Pilasterer passes among the wreckage to ring the 6 o'clock curfew each evening.



TAILLESS COW

This Jersey, born 4 years ago without a tail, is a good milker, has borne two normal calves. Owner Kenneth H. Jones, Knox county. Prize photo.

DRESS REVUE WINNERS

Mary Dowling, left, and Ruth Ramp, Cook County 4-H Club members, made these attractive dresses, were selected to model them at the Illinois State Fair to represent the county.



WILL COUNTY FARM BUREAU'S HOME

After occupying the upper floors of this building in the Joliet business area for 18 years, the Farm Bureau bought it. Installation of a cold storage locker and other changes are being considered.



Serena Elevator

(Continued from page 13)

Deciding is was time to set their house in order, the officers reduced their inventory and cut profits until the debt was cleaned up. Debt-free, the Serena grain co-op had reached its first long-pants stage.

Like many a small boy with his "longies," the company faced new problems. Further resembling the boy, the co-op's main difficulty was competition.

New rivalry arrived in Serena on the broad surface of a new hard road, U. S. Route 52. It afforded an avenue over which grain might be taken to points enjoying temporary price advantage. Then, too the road could be used to bring grain to Serena *if* the price was sufficiently high to stimulate trade.

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Voicing the feeling of farmers, generally, in the Serena area, President Henry Marshall quotes an old saying:

"He who offers more than the farmers' elevator can pay, must get it back in some other way."

While the road brought changes, economic conditions brought even greater changes. In 1932, farmers were poor prospects for manufactured goods. With the coming of the first AAA and improved farm process for which organized farmers had long fought, enterprising and exploiting businessmen attempted to reap a harvest of dollars that were only just beginning to jingle once more in farmers' jeans.

Some employed short-sighted policies



MANAGER HANK MOREL & FRIEND
"Superior products and services, fair prices."

and tried to force established dealers out of business. Many ignored possible profits hoping to cash in later. Pressure of these grab-and-run concerns was strongly felt in the farm machinery trade.

Baffling as the onslaught appeared at first, the Serena co-op met it just as it had always met competition. They continued to give full measure of superior products and service at a fair price.

Best year in the co-op's history was 1936. Stockholders received six per cent dividends. Patrons got one cent per bushel patronage dividends on wheat, corn and soybeans, one-half cent on oats, two per cent on machinery and four per cent on feeds, seed, coal and lumber. Close to $8,000 was distributed to patrons and stockholders.

Quick to sense the advantage of concentrated and mixed feeds prepared by a farmer organization, Illinois Farm Supply Company, for farmers at fair prices, the Serena elevator company built a new warehouse and took on the county distributorship for Blue Seal feeds.

George Besore was the first feed sales manager. He resigned to manage the cooperative elevator at Williamsfield and was succeeded by Stanley E. Hagen, a native of LaSalle county who had had previous experience in handling feeds.

Since the beginning, the volume of feeds sold has increased steadily. Feeders have come to depend on it just as they do other services and goods supplied by the company.

Deeply rooted in organized agriculture of the county and state, the Serena co-op was one of the first to patronize the grain marketing service of the Illinois Grain Corporation when it was inaugurated in June. Farm Bureau-wise members know that their cooperative will be more successful as it works hand in hand with the state cooperative.

Typical of the farmers who attended the meeting of the livestock shipping association at which the foundations of the elevator company was laid, is Henry T. Marshall. He is of the third generation of settlers who came to LaSalle county in the 1840's from Alsace-Lorraine, then a part of France. The comfortable Marshall home is located on the farm settled by Henry's grandfather.

H. T. Marshall's impressive record of service to organized agriculture include the presidency, vice-presidency and directorship of the LaSalle County Farm Bureau and one term on the board of directors of the IAA.

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Both men, like most members of the cooperative, are progressive, top-notch farmers. This is one of the reasons why the Serena community has long held the enviable reputation as being one of the finest sections in the county.

The elevator co-op is entering one of its most useful periods which is due to continue as long as the community can produce the type of folks who live there now.—L.A.P.

PATRON LOUIS COULTRIP & FEEDMAN STAN HAGEN
To Coultrip's 100 pigs, 1,000 pounds of fresh Blue Seal Pig Meal.



The volume of cream sent in to the Producers' Creamery of Galesburg for the month of August represents a 25% increase over last year. Production per patron is higher, and there was an increase of 12% in patrons serviced.

Uncle Ab says that the most important thing about a hat is what's under it.

FARM BUREAU NEWS
IN PICTURES

$1 Paid for clear, close up, natural, unusual photos. NO OTHERS ACCEPTED. Action pictures that tell a story preferred. Negatives not wanted. Enclose stamps for return.



CO-OP CHEESE PLANT, STEPHENSON COUNTY

Among the oldest cooperatives in Illinois are the cheese factories tucked away in picturesque, rolling Jo Daviess, Stephenson and Winnebago counties. A century ago these counties had few dairy cows. Gradually, dairying replaced beef production and cooperative cheese plants were built to provide markets for milk. More than 30 of these co-ops, like the Peck Cheese Co. plant shown, are still operating. The co-ops are now considering with the IAA, ways and means in quality improvement and the sale of their annual output.



SPEAKING OF THE GOOD OLD DAYS — who can identify these IAA membership solicitors of the early 20's? $1 will be paid for the first correct answer received. Write the Picture Page Editor, IAA RECORD.



"HELLO FOLKS,

I'm Dallas Gene Waldschmidt, of DeKalb county. My Daddy's name is Carl. I didn't know Mother would send this picture to the RECORD or I'd have slipped something on. Oh, well!" Prize photo.



AFTER THE STORM —

The picture shows all that was left of the 95-year-old Evangelical church in Darmstadt, Randolph county. Sexton John Pflasterer passes among the wreckage to ring the 6 o'clock curfew each evening.



TAILLESS COW

This Jersey, born 4 years ago without a tail, is a good milker, has borne two normal calves. Owner Kenneth H. Jones, Knox county. Prize photo.

DRESS REVUE WINNERS

Mary Dowling, left, and Ruth Ramp, Cook County 4-H Club members, made these attractive dresses, were selected to model them at the Illinois State Fair to represent the county.



WILL COUNTY FARM BUREAU'S HOME

After occupying the upper floors of this building in the Joliet business area for 18 years, the Farm Bureau bought it. Installation of a cold storage locker and other changes are being considered.



Serena Elevator

(Continued from page 13)

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WHO SAID FARMERS CAN'T RUN



E. E. Houghtby
Secretary



Earl C. Smith
President



Paul E. Mathias
Assistant Secretary



Robt. A. Cowles
Treasurer



Talmage DeFrees
Vice-president



A. E. Richardson
Manager

JUST AN IDEA 12 YEARS AGO! TODAY one of the top-notch casualty companies of the country with nearly $2,000,000 of assets . . . more than 50 per cent of this amount in the form of SURPLUS. Few if any can match this record for safety, strength and stability. More than 64,000 auto and truck policies in force. Three thousand farmer employer liability, and 1800 4-H calf club policies. One hundred thousand claims settled over a period of 10 years.

So have Illinois Farm Bureau members built one of the outstanding cooperative enterprises of the United States.

ORGANIZED BY AND FOR FARM BUREAU MEMBERS ONLY

FARM BUREAU MEMBERS ARE PREFERRED risks for auto insurance. They are entitled to lower rates than others. This thought prompted the formation of the company. Time has proved that this was a solid foundation on which to build . . . one reason for the rapid growth and amazing success of the company from its beginning.

Examine the financial statement to the right above. Note the unusual high proportion of assets represented by surplus. Study the division of the policyholder's premium dollar.

Where else can you find a company that pays back 65.4 per cent of its premiums (1937 figures) in the form of claims? Add to this the 7.8 per cent

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Morrison, Director



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Stronghurst, Director



M. Ray Ihrig
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Albert Hayes
Chillicothe, Director



C. M. Smith
Eureka, Director

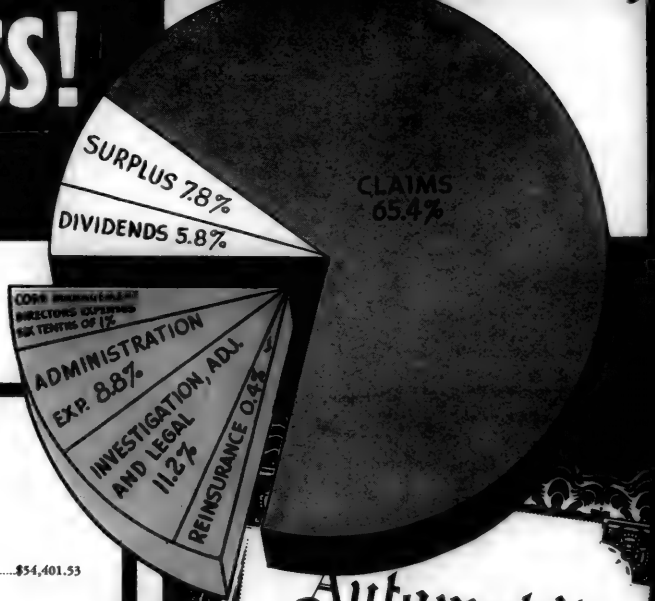


W. A. Dennis
Paris, Director



Eugene Curtis
Champaign, Direc

RUN A BUSINESS!



FINANCIAL STATEMENT

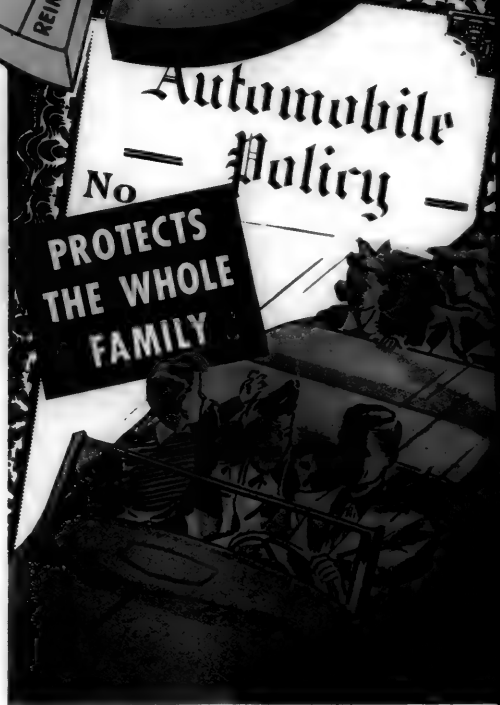
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Statement of Assets and Liabilities
Aug. 31, 1938

ASSETS

Cash		$54,401.53
Investments (Amortized Value)		
U. S. of A. Bonds	$1,421,269.71	
State and Municipal Bonds	316,782.92	
Railroad and Utilities	87,509.31	
Illinois Agricultural Auditing Co. Stock	26.00	1,825,587.94
Other Ledger Assets		4,694.07
Total		1,884,683.54
Non-Ledger Assets		17,470.07
Total Admitted Assets		$1,902,153.61

LIABILITIES, RESERVES, AND SURPLUS

Reserve for Losses	$ 516,095.00	
Reserve for Unearned Premiums	368,809.97	
Accruals for Expenses	13,696.34	
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Total Liabilities and Reserves		$ 903,746.78
SURPLUS AS OF AUG. 31, 1938		998,406.83
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placed in surplus and 5.8 per cent for dividends . . . a total of 79 per cent paid back or held in trust for the policyholder. Compare the small percentage of the paid-in premium spent for corporate management and directors (only six-tenths of one per cent) with similar expenses in other companies.

These facts are the final test of an efficiently-operated farmer-owned and farmer-controlled co-operative enterprise attempting to serve faithfully the membership that made it all possible.


Eugene Curtis
Champaign, Director


K. T. Smith
Greenfield, Director


Dwight Hart
Sharpsburg, Director


A. O. Eckert
Belleville, Director


Chester McCord
Newton, Director


Charles Marshall
Belknap, Director


Aug. G. Eggerding
Red Bud, Director

Farmers Own and Control this $1,902,153.61 Automobile



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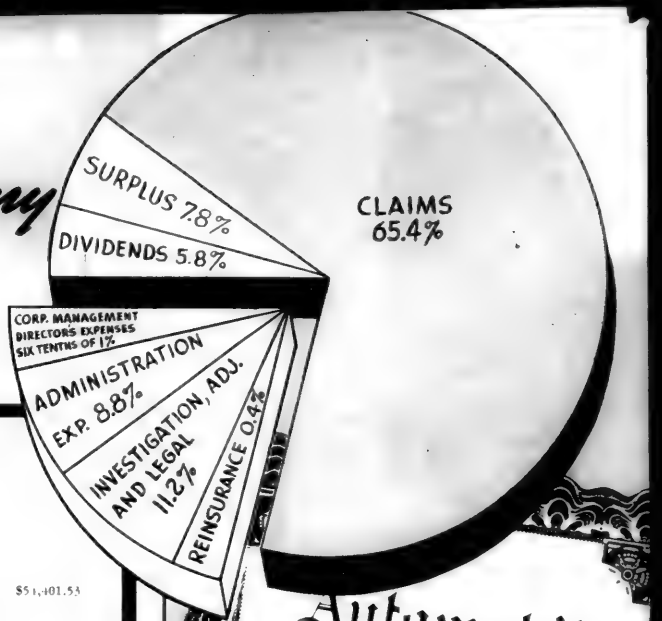
W. A. Dennis
Paris, Director



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Guaranteed Rates **ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MU**

...omobile Insurance Company



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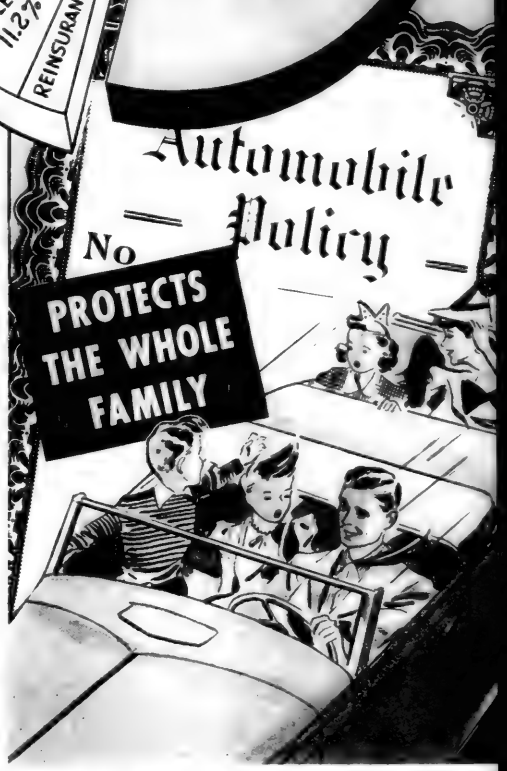
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AL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. *Non Assessable*

Going Forward with the AAA

(Continued from page 6)

quotations I have just read of the support which both parties have given to these principles. What were the Republican and Democratic commitments on the agricultural program in the Presidential campaign of 1932? Among other promises, the Republican platform said:

"The fundamental problem of American agriculture is the control of production to such volume as will balance Supply with demand. We will support any plan which will help to balance production against demand and thereby raise agricultural prices provided it is economically sound and administratively workable. . . ."

The Democratic platform said:

"The Democratic party solemnly promises . . . extension and development of the farm cooperative movement and effective control of crop surpluses so that our farmers may have the full benefit of the domestic market . . . The enactment of every constitutional measure that will aid the farmer to receive for basic farm commodities, prices in excess of cost."

Both Parties Committed

Here again we have both major parties committed to the principles advocated by your organization, ample precedence for the support which both the Republican and Democratic state organizations gave to the principles of surplus control in the recent conventions held at Peoria and Springfield respectively.

I have stated on numerous occassions and am glad to repeat again that throughout our fight for surplus control legislation during the past ten to twelve years the Illinois delegation in Congress, regardless of party, has supported, almost unanimously, the measures we advocated, delivering more votes for the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the earlier surplus control bills than any other state. We have true friends in both major parties, and we pause at this time to express our thanks and gratitude for the splendid support they invariably have given us.

With this record of party commitments together with statements of those holding positions of greatest responsibility and trust since 1926, how can any candidate for high office but a demagogue put forth efforts for the consideration of surplus control legislation as a partisan issue?

It would seem that nothing more need be said about the efforts of your organization to keep the farm problem on the high plane of economic consideration and clear of partisan debate.

Now, getting into the program itself, I would be the last one to detract from any rightful credit the present administration should receive for its friendly consideration, acceptance and administration of a program recommended by the organized farmers of this Nation. The fact remains, however, that the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 originated with your national organization. . . .

The purpose of the AAA of 1938 is to provide farmers with an opportunity under the guidance and with the support of government to control specified farm crop surpluses so as to make possible orderly marketing and to prevent their otherwise bearish influence upon price levels of seasonal or annual surpluses. To accomplish this purpose, loans are available to cooperators and in the case of corn the amount of loans are determined annually by the volume of production.

Only to the extent necessary to permit these surpluses to later find market outlets at reasonable price levels, farmers are provided with an opportunity through acreage allotments to adjust the production of given crops the amount of such reduction in each case to be determined by the volume of the surplus and potential demand then existing.

Marketing quotas are to be established for a given crop only when production plus carry-over reaches excessively high levels and then only when approved by two-thirds of the farmers producing such crop.

Improves Soils, Too

Boiled down, this is the purpose of the AAA of 1938, and it provides the machinery for its accomplishment. Underlying the surplus control features of the Act is the authority for improving soils through intelligent conservation practices, particularly those portions of the farms that from time to time are taken out of production during the adjustment programs.

Is there a thinking farmer in this audience or in this state who is prepared to oppose the very defensible purposes of this Act? Has anyone suggestions to offer for improvement of the authorized machinery for carrying out the purpose of the Act?

No one should or can successfully deny that weaknesses or errors have developed in its administration, but shall we condemn the Act because of weaknesses or errors that have developed in its administration, or shall we give our full support toward the correction of such weaknesses or errors and improve the machinery of administration?

Your organization, and I hope the thoughtful farmers of this state, recognize the pressure upon all those who have been charged with its administration. I do not offer this as an excuse for mistakes but rather as a basis for fair consideration of the merit of the legislation and for the courtesies that you or I would want extended had we been charged with the administration of the collosal undertaking in a widespread country like the United States with only a few weeks, if not days in some instances, to make preparation for its administration before the planting season.

Must Correct Errors

Your organization has been on the job from the beginning in support of the enactment of this legislation and has watched carefully every phase of its administration. Some corrections have already been made in early weaknesses that developed. Conferences have been held, and others will be held to determine how best to correct errors that have come to light during this first year's administration of the law.

I do not hesitate to mention some of the more important things that must be corrected. First, there was delay in the announcement of allotments and general regulations for 1938. I am sure this will not happen in 1939. In fact, I will be greatly surprised if any farmer who wants to know, does not have his allotment and fully understand his opportunities for cooperation in 1939 previous to the first day of next year.

Second, the inflexible principles upon which was determined individual farm allotments. Opinion is greatly divided as to what should be done. The position of your organization is to greatly minimize the use of history in the determination of such allotments and in its stead to use both the percentage of tillable acres and degree of fertility on the farm.

I am sorry I cannot at this time speak with definiteness as to what we might anticipate on this matter. I am glad to state, however, that your organization and the state administrative committee of the AAA are in full accord with efforts to solve this troublesome question in line with the suggestions mentioned.

Now a word about the farm program and its relation to the coming election in November. Unless the political campaigns in Illinois are conducted differently within the next few weeks than we have been forced to witness

in some of our neighboring states, there will be those who will make an effort to place the AAA of 1938 before the voters of this state as a partisan issue. It cannot justly and should not be so considered. *I cannot too strongly urge that candidates for office be supported or rejected by farmers regardless of party affiliation, according to their ability, past performance, understanding and voting records on questions of vital interest to farmers.* . . .

I believe the time has come for farmers to show more aggressiveness in putting the opponents of our basic farm program on the defensive. Have we forgotten the opposition we as organized farmers have been forced to meet throughout the past ten years? Have we forgotten that in each election year during this period there has arisen like a mushroom some so-called farm organization which when later exposed was found to be supported by about the same group of opponents that we have been forced to meet throughout the years.

Let us pause for a moment and read the roll of these publicity-seeking organizations, none of which, to my knowledge, is in existence today:

Where Are They Now?

National League for Economic Stabilization, otherwise known as the *Clair Plan*. For market control through the proration of the domestic market among producers, and provided for minimum price stabilization. Active in 1932.

National Producers Alliance. Active in 1931 signing up farmers to fix the price of staple agricultural products.

United Farmers League. A society whose purpose was apparently to inject revolutionary and radical principles into existing farm organization.

Federation of American Business. This organization was active in 1931 and 1932 spreading propaganda against farm organizations, farm cooperatives and the Federal Farm Board. It was supported by livestock and grain exchange interests.

Federated Agricultural Trades of America. A propaganda agency made up, as its name propaganda agency made up, as its name implies, of middlemen, commodity exchanges and processors to oppose cooperative marketing and the Federal Farm Board. Ceased operations after election of 1932.

Farmer's Holiday Association. Attempted to call a national strike and to raise farm prices by blocking the roads and shutting off delivery of farm products to the terminal markets.

Farmers' Protective Association. Headed by Dr. Collier, a central Illinois veterinarian whose purpose was reported to be to put the Farm Bureau out of business and pay off all the farm mortgages of the state with Farm Bureau dues.

Farmer's Independence Council of America. Headed by Dan Casement of Kansas, a one-time candidate for Congress, and Stanley Morse of South Carolina. Active in 1934-'36, attempting to divide farmers and turn them against surplus control program. Testimony before a Senate Committee reveals that it received financial support from the so-called American Liberty League. Died after 1936 election.

You are acquainted with the 1938 effort to organize farmers against the AAA of 1938. These efforts are destined to go the way of others after the November election.

These are organized examples of how easy it is to criticise and how comparatively difficult it is to propose a sound remedy to the agricultural problem. I would not give recognition to any of these efforts of the opposition but for the fact that unless we discharge our responsibility as leaders, many farmers in the absence of full and correct information will become the dupes of such organized propaganda.

I sincerely believe that the one thing that stands in the way of complete demoralization of basic farm crop prices such as was experienced in 1931 to 1933 is the AAA program. With its opportunities through crop loans and acreage adjustment to keep surpluses under control, this legislation has more influence today in preventing a return of 35-cent wheat, 15-cent corn, and $3.00 hogs than all other factors combined.

What would Secretary Hyde, Chairman Legge, the Farm Board and all of us have given for this enabling legislation back in 1930, 1931 and 1932 when mounting crop surpluses started farm prices downward to the lowest level in 60 years, bankrupting farmers, drying up farm buying power, wrecking banks, closing factories, throwing workmen into breadlines, even threatening the country with riots and revolution.

The able men who constituted the Farm Board saw the problem, realized the need for acreage adjustment, but without legislative authority for bringing it about were powerless to stave off defeat. . . .

If Congress would suddenly repeal the AAA of 1938 call off the commodity loans, destroy the announced plan for acreage adjustment of cotton, wheat and corn in the 1938-'39 crop year, in my opinion you would see much more serious decline and demoralization of farm prices than we have thus far witnessed. It is no secret that in the grain exchanges and other commodity markets of the country, speculators on the bear side of the market are afraid to go further in efforts to force down prices of wheat, corn and cotton because of available loans and the potential adjustment of acreage to market demands next year.

It is true that farm prices are not at fair or satisfactory levels but before criticising the act for this condition, should we not look for the real causes rather than jump at conclusions? The Agricultural Adjustment Act became law in February of this year. Certainly its adjustment features could have no effect on supplies of commodities planted in 1937 and harvested in 1938, such as wheat. The tremendous increase in the carry-over of corn from the 1937 crop (also resulting from a year in which no adjustment program was in effect) could not be off-set by sufficient reduction in the year 1938 and is therefore having great effect upon price levels.

What Cut Corn Price?

With only a normal carry-over from 1937, the estimated corn crop of 1938 would not present a serious problem. Even with the large carry-over, had all farmers taken advantage of their opportunities and made proper adjustments in production, corn farmers could look forward to much larger total returns from this year's crop than can now be expected and also, the potential danger to the future hog market would have been lessened.

I can reach no other conclusion than that the present comparatively low price of corn is the natural result of not having any adjustment program for corn and wheat in 1937, coupled with the failure of about 50 per cent of the corn producers to cooperate and make adjustments in 1938. Even under present conditions, cooperators are assured of being well compensated for their efforts. They are assured of a 10c per bushel adjustment payment, which, coupled with the 57c per bushel corn loans available only to them, they can feel assured their crop will have a value of approximately 67c per bushel.

When have farmers witnessed a price relationship between the open market for wheat, and the value of corn owned by the adjustment cooperator such as exists today?

Without this program and without cooperation, the potential crop and carry-over totaling approximately 2,860,000,000 bushels would undoubtedly break the market price to as low, if not lower, than 35c per bushel. . . .

A year ago we heard a great deal about a so-called scarcity program and the huge imports of corn, beef, pork and other products the AAA was encouraging. What has happened to all that propaganda? The facts are that the drouth of 1936 cut our corn yield down to one of the three lowest crops in 38 years — a little more than a billion and a half bushels. There was not enough corn to go around and feed our livestock, so in the emergency we imported some from the Argentine. No corn came in, however, until the domestic price exceeded 92c per bushel. Immediately with the coming of the 1937 crop, prices declined and when reaching 75c in the central markets of the country, corn imports were a thing of the past.

We have heard little from the opponents of the AAA of the export and import relations of corn during 1938. If those interested in this question want to be fair they would be talking about the fact that much more American corn was exported during 1938 than was imported in 1937.

Corn exports from Oct. 1, 1937 to Sept. 3, 1938 total 126,000,000 bu. It is estimated that by the end of this month when the fiscal year closes, exports of corn will total 135,000,000 bu. . . .

Exports and Imports

The question of exports and imports is pretty largely a matter of price levels and credit. Only recently there appeared in the press a statement quoting an active candidate for office in which he made comparisons of imported farm products during 1937 to that of 1932. Great emphasis was placed upon the percentage increase in 1937 over that of 1932. Such comparisons disclose either complete lack of informaiton or an intention to deceive. There are few farmers but who realize that with an average price level of 22c for corn in 1932, no corn would be imported over a 25c tariff wall, while during 1937 domestic corn prices were far above parity and generally above $1.00 per bushel. Approximately the same price relationship of other basic farm commodities existed during these respective years.

This type of opposition and propaganda will not go far with thinking farmers. Some of the opposition seem greatly concerned for fear free speech and free press will be curbed. In my opinion, the only danger confronting free speech and free press is the manner in which some of the metropolitan newspapers operating under the protection of free speech and free press distort and misrepresent the truth of the farm problem and other basic issues with which this nation is confronted. . .

As I see it, national prosperity depends upon a contented prosperous agriculture. It appears to be impossible to turn the bountiful production plant of agriculture loose and at the same time expect anything but low prices resulting from excessive production. This being the case a great national responsibility exists for the solution of the agricultural problem. Its sound solution is of interest to every man, woman and child in this nation. Either the farm problem will be solved through the voluntary action of farmers work-

(Continued on page 26)

Life Insurance for Security and Happiness



COURAGE to face life and WISDOM to plan for financial independence . . . .

The systematic saving required to keep a Life Insurance policy in force has started many a young couple on the road to financial success and security.

In no other way can an estate be created at once with a small down payment. Gives constant protection to wife, mother and children.



Retirement on a Guaranteed Income for Life

INDEPENDENCE DAY!....

and young enough to enjoy living

It's great to arrive at the age of retirement with a guaranteed life income. Anyone can have this security and happiness who will follow a systematic savings plan. A small down payment will start your policy today. See your Country Life agent at the County Farm Bureau office.

Life Insurance for Security and Happiness



The systematic saving required to keep a Life Insurance policy in force has started many a young couple on the road to financial success and security.

In no other way can an estate be created at once with a small down payment. Gives constant protection to wife, mother and children.

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

608 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois



It's great to arrive at the age of retirement with a guaranteed life income. Anyone can have this security and happiness who will follow a systematic savings plan. A small down payment will start your policy today. See your Country Life agent at the County Farm Bureau office.

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

608 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois



PIRATE'S ALLEY IN
French Quarter, New Orleans



OLD ABSINTHE HOUSE
a relic of the early French settlement

NEW ORLEANS AND THE SOUTH

TOUR TO A.F.B.F. CONVENTION, NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 12-13-14-15

THE official tour of the Illinois Agricultural Association to the coming convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation will leave Chicago, December 10, at 1 p.m. via the Illinois Central System. Stops will be made at Champaign, Mattoon, Effingham, Centralia and Cairo. Members may join the train at any convenient stop. The Special will visit several cities of the Old South.

The first will be Vicksburg, Mississippi, a city of Civil War days, situated high up on the bluffs of the Mississippi River. Here is located one of the largest military cemeteries and national parks. A complete tour of the parks will be made — time to visit the national memorials and the battle fields of the Civil War.

Leaving Vicksburg, you travel through fertile fields of the Mississippi Valley where hundreds of thousands of acres are devoted to the growing of cotton and sugar cane. You pass through but do not stop at Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisana, and arrive at New Orleans shortly after supper.

New Orleans — the Paris of America — the old French Quarter — the modern, up-to-the-minute new business section — is the one city in the United States where you can view buildings dating back to the beginning of United States history and almost alongside view a modern skyscraper. New Orleans is the second port in the United States. During the winter season millions of bushels of northern grown grain are shipped through the port to all countries of the world. You will have time, in addition to attending the business meeting, to visit or better still take a boat trip about the water front. Old Man River is certainly mighty at New Orleans — great ocean freighters from all countries of the world are taking on or discharging cargoes. You may see a battleship of our own fleet or some other foreign power or see a sleek passenger steamer bound for the Panama Canal or South America . . Bananas are unloaded at the Banana Docks by the steamer load — a big freight train of bananas carried in one shipment. Visit the old French Quarter — a bit of old France where history was made.

East of New Orleans, about 90 miles, situated on the Gulf of Mexico, is the Riviera of America — Gulfport — Pass Cristian — Biloxi — the playground of the South. Gulfport is one of the chief ports of the South and much foreign commerce is handled through this city.

After the close of the convention you leave by special train for Chattanooga, Tennessee, where we arrive the following morning. Motor cars will take you for a trip through the city, including Lookout Mountain, the battle fields and other spots of Civil War days.

Leaving Chattanooga, you travel to Sheffield, Alabama, where the Wilson Dam is located. This marvel of modern engineering is a portion of the TVA and one of the first dams to be built in the Tennessee valley. Motor cars will transport you from the train to the dam and return. Departure will be out of Sheffield in the early evening — supper on the train. All meals enroute will be served in the dining car.

Again you are enroute through Tennessee, Kentucky, crossing the Ohio river at Cairo back into Illinois.

The cost of the all expense round trip tour from Chicago including lower berth, meals and bus trips enroute, but not meals and hotel in New Orleans, is $73.00 a person. The cost will be somewhat less from downstate points. An optional return trip is being planned also by way of Florida at additional expense. Write to Paul E. Mathias, Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, for further information about the tour.

Notes from the Field

War in Europe is a poor way to raise farm prices. In spite of its faults, the AAA will work out better in the long run, says Fred A. Carter of Morgan county.

Regardless of farm prices, American youth has more to look forward to than serving as cannon fodder. Four-H Club work is one example. The Livingston county club, the largest in the state, has 633 members. Glenn Martin, their leader, reports 73 colt projects, 99 beef, 45 dairy, 111 pig, 69 sheep, 110 poultry, 142 corn, 65 garden, 66 home beautification, 37 potato and 27 legume projects.

These boys and girls are learning the rather useful art of producing food. At the same time they are living full, happy lives on the farm. Let's hope that the insane delirium or martial music and brass buttons will never grip them.

In Livingston county, too, more farm families on the less productive soil are using electric power than folks who farm the better soils. The reason, according to one farmer, is that "we have little to spend so we spend it on living. We have to stay at home."

He shouldn't feel too unhappy about staying at home. With electric lights to brighten it and power to help with the work, a home on a corn belt farm should be most pleasant. And many of them are.

The Logan County Farm Bureau is organizing a cooperative cold storage locker plant. When they get it patrons will have more fresh meats on their tables. That means another step up in living standards. The step from canned meats to fresh meats is just as high as the one from salt meats to canned meats was several years ago. The new standard will cost them little if any more.

Thousands of Illinois boys are enrolled in CCC work. One boy sent part of his pay home to his widowed mother and younger brothers and sisters. They bought a couple of sows this spring and will have plenty of fresh pork all winter. Now he is saving to buy them a cow. While his pay is little more than a dollar a day it's enough, with sound planning, to keep a spark of family pride aglow by keeping them off relief.

Illinois apple growers are happy about the prices they are getting for their crop. Jonathans brought $1.25 to $1.40 a bu., Grimes 90c to $1.15, Red Delicious $1.25 to $1.50. The only reason they aren't jubliant is that they have only 20 per cent of a normal crop to sell. But that's not unusual. Corn and wheat farmers, until the AAA, always faced that situation. When they had nothing to sell prices were good. The AAA was set up to maintain an even level, good year or bad.—L.A.P.

News and VIEWS

$100,000 in premiums will be given at the 1938 International Live Stock Exposition and Grain and Hay Show in Chicago, November 26 to December 3, announces Manager B. H. Heide. Entries for individual livestock classes will close on November 1, for the grain and Hay Show November 9, and for carlots of livestock, November 19. Free premium lists are ready.

The National Corn Husking Contest, to be held near Sioux Falls, South Dakota, November 3, will be broadcast by NBC at 11:30 A.M.

More than 100 of the 370 charter members of the Knox County Farm Bureau celebrated the 20th anniversary of its founding at a banquet, Sept. 1. Harry Gehring, one of the founders and president of the organization, was toastmaster. E. M. D. Bracker, the first farm adviser, and L. R. Marchant, adviser from 1923 to 1929, were among the speakers.

A loan of 57 cents per bushel on 1937 corn is available to farmers who cooperated in the farm program of 1937 and 1938, says H. R. Tolley, AAA administrator.

ANNUAL FARM SUPPLY MEETING ON OCT. 18

The Twelfth Annual Meeting of Illinois Farm Supply Company will be held in the K.C. Building, Springfield, Tuesday, Oct. 18. The meeting will be called to order at 10:00 A.M. by President Fred Herndon who will deliver the President's annual address. Lloyd R. Marchant will present the annual report of the management to the stockholders. Chief speaker will be Earl C. Smith. Total volume of business for the past fiscal year is expected to exceed the $13,000,000 record retail sales of the years previous. Distribution of some $1,300,000 of dividends to Farm Bureau members this year will bring total dividends paid out during the life of the company to approximately $8,000,000.00.

Directors whose terms expire are: Fred Herndon, Macomb; L. A. Abbott, Morrison; Jesse L. Berry, Cerro Gordo; C. H. Buzzard, Altamont; Geo. Chapple, Dwight; Frank J. Flynn, Murrayville; H. A. Keele, Chesterfield, Chas. Keslinger, LaFox, and H. P. Sauer, Murphysboro.

January 1, 1919.

The undersigned promises to pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars ($100), each year, for a period of three years, to the Treasurer of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

It is distinctly understood that the above sum or any part thereof is to be paid whenever called for by said Association to defray any deficit in the Treasury of said Association caused by the payment of the legitimate expenses of said Association. It is further understood that the undersigned shall not be required to pay more than One Hundred Dollars ($100) in any one year.

Name Theo. F. Ellis

Address Lena.

MORE THAN 100 FARM BUREAU PIONEERS ATTENDING THE IAA CONVENTION at Peoria in January 1919 signed these pledges. The notes were all returned to the signers the following year when the Association had a large membership and cash balance from dues.

JULY, 1938, MILK PRICES (3.5%) Paid By Member Associations to Producers

ILLINOIS MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

MARKET	See Footnote	Class I Percent	Class I Price	Class II Percent	Class II Price	Class III Percent	Class III Price	Average Weighted Price	B. F. Differential	Retail Price
Bloomington	(1)	38%	1.52	44%	1.24	18%	1.13	1.29	.03	11c
Canton		32%	1.85			68%	1.05	1.45	.03	10c
Champaign	(2)							1.47	.03	12c
Chicago	(3)	85%	1.98	15%	1.35			1.89		10-12c
Danville	(4)							1.40	.04	9-10c
Decatur	(4)							1.55	.04	12c
DeKalb		49%	2.01	34%	1.20	34%	1.10	1.63		11c
Freeport		71%	1.80	29%	1.08			1.53	.04	11c
Galesburg	(5)							1.62	.037	12c
Harrisburg		40%	1.90	31%	1.23	29%	.88	1.39	.02	12c
Jacksonville	(*)									
LaSalle-Peru		45%	2.25			55%	1.14	1.64	.04	12c
Moline	(6)							1.41	.03	11c
Peoria—M		51%	1.62			49%	1.00-1.06	1.21		11-12c
Peoria—D		27%	1.62			73%	1.00	1.16	.04	11-12c
Pontiac	(*)									
Quincy		43%	1.90	22%	1.58	45%	1.12	1.67	.05	10c
Rockford		34%	1.95	66%	1.18			1.39	.04	11c
Springfield	(4)							1.77		13c
St. Louis	(7)	58%	2.10	42%	1.38			1.82		12-13c
Streator	(8)		2.05		1.85		1.13		.04	12c

(*) Prices not received.
(1) Base price includes an average temperature premium of 3½%c per cwt.
(2) Class percentages and prices: Class I, 35.8% @ $2.23, Class II, 8.5% @ $1.91, Class III, 27.7% @ $1.13, Class IV, 28% @ $1.03. Base price paid producers $1.81. Surplus price paid producers $1.16.
(3) All prices reported f.o.b. dealers platform in Chicago. To obtain prices f.o.b. country plants, deduct an average of 27c per cwt. Base price paid producers $1.98. Excess price $1.35.
(4) Flat price for all milk received.
(5) Flat price plus a premium of 10 cents per cwt. for Grade A milk.
(6) Percentages by classes and prices: Class I, 33% @ $2.10, Class II, 12% @ $1.27, Class III, 18% @ $1.18, Class IV, 37% @ $1.11. Base price paid producers $1.71. Excess price $1.02.
(7) Prices reported are f.o.b. dealers platforms St. Louis. Country receiving station prices 20c per cwt. less. Number producers reported is for June.
(8) Class percentages and average weighted price not available.
M = Milk Producers Association.
D = Producers Dairy.

Minimum Condensary Code Price	$1.178
Average Fluid Price E.N.C. States	$2.05
Average Condensary Price E.N.C. States	$1.18
Average 92 Score butter Chicago	.2539
Average 90 Score butter Chicago	.2508

Going Forward with the AAA

(Continued from page 21)

ing together under the guidance of government, or one of these days the national interest in the solution of this problem is such that if farmers fail to take advantage of their opportunities through voluntary action to solve the problem, I fear more drastic laws and administration will be necessary.

Some of the opponents of the AAA now propose price fixing. You do not have to go far in the study of price fixing to clearly see that to be successful, it will require allotments covering production, licensing of practically every handler and processor of a farm commodity — in other words, a type of regimentation which I do not believe the farmers of this country either want or will submit to. The organization we represent has repeatedly declared in favor of voluntary organization of farmers. Its every influence has been used to secure the largest profitable market possible, both domestic and export. It has worked consistently for provisions of law that are largely embodied in the AAA of 1938. It will continually strive for more practical and equitable administration of the Act. It has opposed and will oppose any type of regimentation of farmers. Rather, we believe in farmers themselves regimenting their surpluses, controlling them on the farms where they can be carried much more economically than any other place, and in addition, remove

Who Has Been Regimented?

their otherwise bearish influence upon price levels. Regardless of all the noise in the press and from the platform that has been made about regimentation, I ask nearly every time I speak to farmers, "Where is the farmer who has been regimented or threatened with regimentation?" No one appears.

Is it not time that thinking farmers rise and condemn any and all who continually raise this cry without any basis for their position? I ask again, "Where is the farmer who has been assessed a penalty of any kind or character for failure to cooperate?" No one appears. The chief difference between an AAA cooperator and a non-cooperator is in the price assured the corn adjustment cooperator and the comparatively low market that seems to be the only thing available to the non-cooperator. Both acted on their own free will and judgment. Surely this is not regimentation.

The corn loan and payment is a reward to those cooperating not only in their own interest but in the nation's interest to raise and stabilize basic farm commodity price levels and farm buying power, and thereby provide those who want to work an opportunity for honest toil. Farm buying power is the requisite for industrial prosperity of every kind, to restore values and a return upon honest investment.

In conclusion I want to clear up any misunderstanding that may exist as to our relation to one political party or another because we aggressively support the present farm program. It should be made clear here, and I hope every Farm Bureau member present will lose no opportunity to make it clear in his own community and county, that our organization is interested in issues, principles and men, but not in parties and politics.

The Illinois Agricultural Association never has become involved in partisan politics and we do not intend to allow any candidate or party to compromise at this time the reputation our Association enjoys in this respect. The Illinois Agricultural Association is definitely committed to certain policies now advocated and being carried out by the administration in power. We are just as definitely opposed to others. Organized farmers are grateful for the friendly consideration and active support the present administration has given toward developing a sound and constructive farm program.

There can be no valid criticism of present efforts to give employment to boys and young men from destitute homes in the Civilian Conservation Corps. These boys are being taught useful work and most of the wages they receive go back to their families to support mothers and dependent children.

Farmers generally are sympathetic to responsible voluntary organizations of labor for collective bargaining with employers, for the maintenance of reasonable hours and working conditions and for the protection of their members against sweat shops and exploitation.

Agriculture realizes that when labor in the industrial centers is fully employed at good wages there is invariably a brisk market for farm products at satisfactory prices. Farmers can fully sympathize with labor when it insists that workmen be properly rewarded for their toil. For the farmer, too, has the problem of securing reasonable compensation for the long hours of hard labor connected with the production of agricultural commodities.

However, the farmer as a property owner and employer realizes that investment is entitled to a fair return, that the employer has payrolls and taxes to pay and all sorts of operating expenses to meet. For this reason farmers understand and appreciate the position of business and industry when unreasonable demands are made for wages which conditions do not justify.

But Organized farmers generally are vigorously opposed to unemployment relief and

(Continued on page 27)



MAXIMUM ANTI-FREEZE PROTECTION

With a Minimum of Odor

STOPS Rust and Corrosion in the Cooling System. An economical anti-freeze now on sale in tamper proof sealed cans.

See your local service station or the salesman in the Blue and White truck.

A Cash and Carry Dairy

FOLKS in Danville go right to the producer for their milk. The milk is brought from the farm, pasteurized, bottled and sold by the dairymen themselves through their cooperative, the Producers Dairy of Danville. Operations are so speeded up that much of the milk handled by the Producers is used the same day it was drawn from the cow.

Then, too, milk is kept in perfect condition at one of the 17 Producers cash and carry stations until the customer calls for it. Consumers know that their milk has not been jolted around in a milk wagon and left on their doorstep hours before they are ready to use it. For those who prefer to have their dairy products delivered, the Producers maintain five routes.

Newest of the milk stations is one operated by Mr. and Mrs. Kerby. Modern in design and equipment, the station is located in a residential shipping district and is adjacent to a free parking lot.

So popular are the cash and carry dairies in Danville that sales increased 40 per cent this year as compared to last. Popular, too is the two-cent difference in price between delivered and "get-it-yourself" milk. It's eight cents at the stations, ten on the route.

In addition to milk, consumers buy Prairie Farms butter, buttermilk, cottage cheese, chocolate milk, orange juice and fresh eggs. In season they get fresh, locally grown fruit and vegetables. "Bodi-Bilder" milk, a homogenized product, makes up about 20 per cent of total milk sales.

Plan Favors Producers

More important to producers is the efficiency of the system. For each dollar consumers spent for milk in the stations last year, the man on the milk stool got 78.98 cents. Compare this with other markets.

Few dairies in the state can equal the record made by the Producers Dairy of Danville. Sales have increased from $47,000 in 1934-35 to more than $150,000 in 1937-38. Between December 1, 1936 and November 30, 1937, the Danville Producers Dairy marketed 4,336,086 pounds of milk and ranked second only to the Producers Dairy of Peoria among distributing dairy co-ops in the state in volume handled.

The 171 dairymen who market their milk through their own cooperative may well be proud of the record they have made in efficient selling. Much credit is given the officers and directors and Manager Frank Bott for the success of the enterprise. Directors are: R. R. Bookwalter, president; J. W. Lenhart, vice-president; J. Cole Morton, secretary-treasurer; Dave Rouse, and J. J. Herman.





PERFECT MILK AT ALL TIMES

Seventeen cash and carry depots conveniently located in Danville's residential shopping centers are the backbone of the Producers' business. The newest, operated by Mr. and Mrs. Kerby, boasts a free parking lot.

McHenry County and Kane County ranked 11th and 40th, respectively, among the fifty heaviest milk producing counties of the United States in 1934, according to the Census Bureau of the Commerce Department. Los Angeles County, California, ranked first and St. Lawrence County, New York, ranked second.

McHenry, Kane, Stephenson, Lake and Will are, respectively, the highest milk producing counties in Illinois.

Going Forward with the AAA

(Continued from page 26)

labor policies which encourage inopportune strikes and disorder. We condemn government policies which give federal jobs and relief to able-bodied workmen who persist in refusing employment except at unreasonable wage scales or who strike for higher wages which private employers cannot afford to pay.

Farmers oppose such unreasonable tendencies as we have witnessed in recent years involving sitdown strikes, confiscation of property and similar indefensible activities. Government policies which encourage or condone such activities will not receive approval or support of the thinking farmers of this nation.

Our organization repeatedly has insisted that unemployment relief administration should be placed in the hands of locally constituted authorities who can distinguish best between the deserving and undeserving. We believe that a substantial part, if not all, of relief funds required in any community be raised by local taxation, that communities be given no state nor federal aid until they have made substantial contributions themselves, that the amount of relief given to the deserving either in the form of cash, food supplies or wages on government make-work jobs be not so liberal as to discourage able-bodied persons from diligently seeking employment in private enterprise. Farmers have no patience with relief policies which violate the fundamental principle of food and shelter for those who try and want work but nothing for those who refuse work.

Finally as we go to our homes let us keep uppermost in our minds the responsibilities we bear in maintaining a vigorous, militant organization of farmers fighting for the rightful interests of agriculture and the true interest of the nation. Let every member aggressively maintain and insist on the need for a balanced agriculture and a fair exchange value for farm products for the welfare not only of that half of our population directly dependent on farm income but for the welfare of the entire nation. We have taken a definite position on the question of securing a fair share of the national income for agriculture. Let us keep that position and be ever on the offensive until it is fully attained.

The future of the boys and young men and their families who will soon take possession of American farms will largely depend on how well we measure up to our responsibilities in developing an adequate, permanent program for American agriculture.

Who Has Been Regimented?

NEW

Wintermaster

Methanol Type

ANTI-FREEZE



25c
per quart



MAXIMUM ANTI-FREEZE PROTECTION

With a Minimum of Odor

STOPS Rust and Corrosion in the Cooling System. An economical anti-freeze now on sale in tamper proof sealed cans.

See your local service station or the salesman in the Blue and White truck.

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Newest of the milk stations is one operated by Mr. and Mrs. Kerby. Modern in design and equipment, the station is located in a residential shopping district and is adjacent to a free parking lot.

So popular are the cash and carry stores in Danville that sales increased 46 per cent this year as compared to last. Price, too, is the two cent difference in price between delivered and "get it yourself" milk. It's eight cents at the stations, ten on the route.

In addition to milk, consumers buy Prairie Farms butter, buttermilk, cottage cheese, chocolate milk, orange juice and fresh eggs. In season they get fresh, locally grown fruit and vegetables. Bob Bilder, milk, a homogenized product, makes up about 20 per cent of total milk sales.

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Few dairies in the state can equal the record made by the Producers Dairy of Danville. Sales have increased from $47,000 in 1954-55 to more than $150,000 in 1957-58. Between December 1, 1956 and November 30, 1957, the Danville Producers Dairy marketed 1,836,080 pounds of milk and ranked second only to the Producers Dairy of Peoria among distributing dairy coops in the state in volume handled.

The 171 dairymen who market their milk through their own cooperative may well be proud of the record they have made in efficient selling. Much credit is given the officers and directors and Manager Frank Bott for the success of the enterprise. Directors are R. R. Bookwalter, president; J. W. Tenhart, vice president; J. Cole Morton, secretary-treasurer; Dave Rouse; and F. J. Herman.





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Going Forward with the AAA

20 YEARS OF SOIL IMPROVEMENT

• • • • •

Jersey County Farmers Get Big Returns on Limestone and Rock Phosphate

By JOHN R. SPENCER

TWENTY years ago, the annual report of the county farm adviser in Jersey county mentioned 18 farmers who were growing alfalfa.

Today, county soil conservation figures show that 33,500 acres or 28 percent of the 120,000 crop acres in Jersey county are in sweet clover, (18,000 Acres) alfalfa, (7500 A.) and red and alsike clover (8,000 A.). This tremendous achievement in soil improvement is a tribute to the effectiveness of successive county agricultural advisers and the cooperative educational program of the Jersey County Farm Bureau and state extension service.

Jersey County farmers get about 63 per cent of their income from livestock and livestock products and 22 per cent from crops. They grow about 37,000 acres of corn, 10,000 of oats and 30,000 to 35,000 acres of wheat annually.

Abundant feed is necessary in this county and here we get our first hint as to the large acreage of legumes.

When we think of livestock and Jersey County, the genial, round face of "Uncle Joe" Fulkerson, president of the St. Louis Producers appears. Visiting his farm with Farm Adviser Kibler, we found him looking over his hogs in a mixed legume pasture and inspecting the sheep in the sweet clover "brush". He led us to a beautiful field of Illini soybeans waist high. Uncle Joe operates two farms totalling about 400 acres, the west farm of 120 acres is all limed, while the other one soon will be. He has found in his long experience that limestone is necessary to grow clovers.

Ben J. Kallal who farms 206 acres was cutting alfalfa hay, and more than willing to praise limestone. The home place is all limed. He had just ordered 250 tons to go on 100 acres of his second farm. Limestone costs him $1.60 per ton spread. He started liming 12 years ago.

Joe V. Kallal with his sons, was applying asbestos shingles on his house siding "I started liming 27 years ago. I think it's a good investment" he said. Joe farms 400 acres. He has reasons to feel proud of the 118 thrifty shoats on red clover pasture.

The Grimes's estate of 500 well kept acres is farmed by F. W. Schultz and H. C. Krueger. They were busy combining a heavy crop of sweet clover for seed. Here 1,300 tons of limestone had been applied last year at 2½ to three tons per acre — the largest one year's use we found that day. Some of this limestone was applied as a top dressing on red clover.

Wm. Quirk on the Fred Jacobs place of 240 acres said, "It's no use trying to farm without limestone. This place previously had no clover for 20 years." But it's a different story since Quirk and his new landlord started working together four years ago. Now all crop land is limed plus 40 acres of permanent pasture. When the 80 tons on the way is spread, a total of 705 tons will have been applied in four years. There are 100 acres of clover on the 240 acre farm, an exceptionally high percentage.



WM. TUETKEN AND SON
"Why I wouldn't run a farm without limestone."

Wm. Tuetken postponed his dinner to show us his tame squirrels. "What's that," he said, "why I wouldn't run a farm without limestone. All of my land has had from 3½ to 5½ tons per acre." He had 53 acres of clover and alfalfa on his 96 acre farm.

Geo. Fritz and his son Gene told us that all their 428 acre farm except 30 acres has been limed. When asked why he started liming, Mr. Fritz replied, "I sowed about $100 worth of clover seed each spring and it didn't stand, so I knew something was wrong. I was one of the earliest limestone users here. No, I've never been disappointed in my results from limestone."

H. J. Steinkuehler who farms 180 acres with his son, said, "I've been using limestone for 24 years and figuring conservatively, I'm getting a 20 percent return annually on it. I started to grow alfalfa 28 years ago. I didn't know my land was sour nor did I get anything until I started liming. We haven't been without alfalfa for 20 years."

Lawrence Finkes, busy combining

(Next page, Col 1)

WILLIAM QUIRK
"This place had no clover for 20 years."



LAWRENCE FINKES COMBINING SWEET CLOVER SEED
"Every acre in '38 had alfalfa or clover."



H. J. STEINKUEHLER AND FARM ADVISER C. T. KIBLER . . . . getting a 20 per cent return annually on limestone.



sweet clover, said, "I've been using limestone about 18 years. All of my 360 acre farm is limed at approximately three tons per acre. When I went on the farm wheat yielded around eight bushels per acre. It now averages 20 bushels, my highest yield being 34 bushels. I tested out complete fertilizer but didn't get much result. We have 210 crop acres on his farm. Every crop acre had or now has clover or alfalfa in 1938."

Charles E. Lock, a pioneer Farm Bureau organizer was on the county adviser's list of earliest alfalfa growers 20 years ago. He said, "I had to lime to get alfalfa started. Lime cost almost nothing in those days. I've never had a year since, that I've been without alfalfa. I've limed the entire farm." Mr. Lock was one of the first four IAA organization solicitors in the state. He worked successfully in starting Farm Bureaus in many counties. His parting advice was, "quit pasturing alfalfa if you want to save it."

Jersey County has set a mark in soil improvement for others to shoot at. Farm Adviser Kibler has aggressively promoted the use of limestone throughout his nine year tenure in the county. Last year, with a series of pasture improvement letters, film strip talks, soils meetings, publicity and a special cooperative limestone purchase plan, approximately 50,000 tons of limestone were used, the highest of any county in Illinois. — So hats off to Jersey County!

Home Bureau A Practical Help

1st Prize Letter on subject, "WHAT Home Bureau Has Meant to Me."

SOME one has said that a University education proves to be 90 percent cultural and 10 percent practical. From the experience of a ten year membership, I believe that Home Bureau offers that practical 10 percent and much more.

I should be happy indeed, to know the exact location of Timbuctoo, or the meaning of a Latin word, but how much more important it has been to me to know that tomato juice contains the same vitimins as orange juice!

What to do when Richard, age 15, is taking cold, how to make for Kathryn Grace, 3, a sun suit from the good part of one of my husband's shirt tails; even if I had studied those things in college they wouldn't have meant much. Studying them now, they have a definite purpose and meaning.

To be sure, not every one finds it necessary to make a sunsuit out of a shirt tail. But, almost every one enjoys exercising their creative ability and mine happened to be in making a sunsuit rather than, perhaps, painting a picture, or composing a bar of music. Had my interest been more in such matters, I am sure I could have found helpful suggestions in Home Bureau. As it was I have looked more carefully for the practical helps.

But, Home Bureau isn't all work. For all work and no play, so they say, won't make Mother a good homemaker. Recreation, games, contests, visiting, neighborly contacts, keep the busy housewife out of the proverbial rut. When I played the part of The Bull in the "Toreador" play at one of the county meetings, I felt decidedly unhousewifely. The afternoon transition from my ordinarily practical self was definitely invigorating. The community fun served to re-create, rebuild, to refresh. Everyday life was made easier because of it.

Modern educators are protesting that our

BEFORE AND AFTER IN McLEAN COUNTY



IN THE SPRING OF 1920, HOME ADVISER CLARA BRIAN OF McLEAN COUNTY was returning from Bellflower with her Dodge roadster when she dropped into the mud hole shown above when within two miles of Bloomington. The car was left stuck in the mud all night. A shovel and team were used next morning to get out.



HERE IS THE SAME ROAD AND THE SAME HOME ADVISER'S CAR (THE EIGHTH Dodge) 18 years later. Improved roads is one of the noteworthy developments in Illinois during the past 20 years which the Farm Bureau supported by the Home Bureau had a part in bringing about.

schools are 50 years behind in educational methods. Sometimes it seems to me that Home Bureau has been more successful in presenting to the homemakers the material needed, than the educators have in presenting material needed by the children.

With ideas for many, with ideals for all. Home Bureau has meant new interests to me. And, what would a homemaker be without homemaking interests?

I am happy to recommend because of my own experience, the organization of Home Bureau to all other homemakers.

Mrs. Otis Pfiester, R. R. #3
Champaign, Illinois

NEWS and VIEWS

The Dixon Spring Development Project, Pope county, will be formally dedicated, October 8, in a public ceremony. Officials of the United States Department of Agriculture, University of Illinois, and the State of Illinois are expected to attend.

Four-H Club members in Sangamon county are proud of their record of winning at the Illinois State Fair. In the county exhibits of livestock this year they won seven championships, one each on Berkshire, Chester White, Duroc Jersey and Poland China; one on Shorthorn calves; on sheep, one each on Hampshire and Oxford. They won reserve championship groups of Spotted Poland China and on Hereford. Similar awards were won by Sangamon county exhibitors in 1937.

In the past two years, Sangamon county Junior showmen won slightly over one-half of the blue ribbons in the individual and pen barrow classes. Too, they won all the championships in these classes except one in the two years. They breed a medium or good feeding type hogs which are in demand for breeding stock.

Charlie Haller, president of the Peoria County Farm Bureau, is one of the best boosters for the Peoria Producers. His well-bred and honest-fed baby beeves and butcher hogs always register around the Peoria market top.

Cream quality in the Olney district is improving since a campaign for better butterfat began last month.

NOTICE

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURE ASSOCIATION ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the month of October, 1938, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau, and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During October, annual meetings will be held in Adams, Cass, Fayette, Hancock, Henderson, JoDaviess, Marshall-Putnam, Menard, Montgomery, Pike, Pulaski-Alexander, Warren, Washington, Wayne and White Counties.

Sept. 19, 1938

(Sgd.) Paul E. Mathias,
Corporate Secretary



Dixon Springs Project Seeks Land Reclamation

(Excerpts from information supplied by Prof. H. P. Rusk, Chief of Animal Husbandry at the University of Illinois.)

EARLIEST settlers in southern Illinois didn't know when they cut timber to plant crops that they were taking the first step toward agricultural poverty. Although rolling and hilly, their new yellow-red forest soil responded during the first few years with a flush of satisfactory yields.

But the hill soils were low in plant food and production soon declined. With the loss of cover and humus, inevitable under pioneer systems of farming, erosion set in. So gradual it was in the early stages that farmers failed to notice. Even when it had reached serious proportions, few farmers recognized their problem and still fewer tried to solve it.

Yields tobogganed and erosion speeded up until large tracts were abandoned as unprofitable for cultivation. Reforestation appears to be the only economic use that will stabilize much of the land. Recognizing the seriousness of the situation, the Forest Service of the USDA set up the Shawnee National Forest purchase unit and has acquired thousands of acres as a beginning for a new National Forest.

Weakness of this plan is that it deals with only the lands unfit for any use except tree production. The major problem is — What can be done with thousands of acres that are actually going down hill all over the southern corn belt?

For more than a quarter of a century the Agronomy department of the University of Illinois has experimented with all kinds of crops and cropping plans on local fields. From these plots investigators have gleaned much basic information about soil and crop problems but there has been no attack on the whole situation. There is a need for information about pasture crops and methods that may lead to a profitable system of farming these worn-out and eroded lands.

On August 1933, the University of Illinois proposed that an area near Dixon Springs in Pope county be set aside for general pasture studies and demonstrations. A purchase program was soon initiated by the Land Policy Section of the AAA. Further development of the region by the Resettlement Administration and the Farm Security Administration followed. Now the project, covering 21 entire sections and parts of seven others, is being completed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in cooperation with the University of Illinois. Helping, too, are the Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service and other federal agencies.

How to put this yellow-red soil on a paying basis? That's what the workers at Dixon Springs are trying to discover. If they but had a plant, a crop that would grow on badly eroded soil and would furnish pasture and feed for cattle and sheep the year around, the land would once more support farm families.

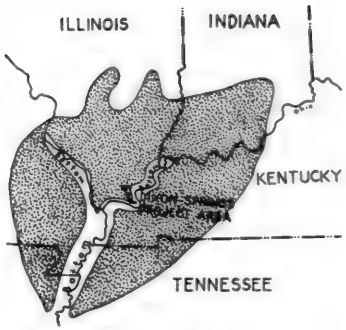
From all parts of the United States experimenters brought plants to try. Some grew — others died or failed to produce forage. The workers selected the most promising crops and mixtures for planting plots of ten acres or larger in actual pasture tests.

A start has been made in the establishment of herds and flocks for use in demonstrating the value of new crops. This phase of the project has not developed far enough to produce significant results. About 150 Hereford cattle, half of which are purebred, five purebred Brown Swiss, and nearly 600 ewes will go into winter headquarters this year. More livestock will be added as soon as the carrying capacity of the pastures and the provision for winter feed permits.

Perhaps poultry production will flourish under southern Illinois conditions. Almost 1,400 young turkeys maturing on the rearing ranges constitute what is hoped will be a comprehensive series of experiments in an attempt to discover what can be done with poultry.

Dams for storage of surface water for livestock have been erected in different parts of the Dixon Springs area. There is only one satisfactory well on the project.

The Dixon Springs experiments may point the way to a prosperous range country on the southern edge of the corn belt. Just as soybeans have changed farming methods in corn growing regions, there is a chance that another crop will do the same for southern Illinois. But the question still remains — which plant? Further experiments may provide the answer.



TO HELP THIS AREA

Results of the Dixon Springs demonstration are expected to benefit farms in the shaded area, lead the way to a more profitable agriculture for thousands of farm families in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri.



SHEEP HEADQUARTERS AT DIXON SPRINGS

Southern Illinois farmers look to the Dixon Springs project as a source of information about sheep raising. Five sheep shelters and shearing shed are shown in the background. The barn is for horses.

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In the past two years, Sangamon [illegible] over [illegible] at the Illinois [illegible] and [illegible] over [illegible] classes. Too, the work of the Extension [illegible] Class [illegible] the [illegible] two years. They [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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Pedigrees Count In Seed Corn

The Story of the Morgan-Scott-Cass Hybrid Seed Corn Growers Association

• • •

ROY BURRUS likes to whittle and think long practical thoughts. But more than that, he likes to push those dreams through to sound realities.

Through his whittling, dreaming and courageous driving ahead, corn growers in Morgan, Scott and Cass counties have available for next spring's planting a supply of locally grown, certified, hybrid seed corn. They have a choice of twelve varieties that have proved their worth under conditions of soil and weather in that part of the state.

Three years ago, Roy and Wilbur, his brother, grew a few acres of hybrid which was certified by the Illinois Crop Improvement Association. That started Roy to thinking. Why not have their own seed drier?

But a drier would run their costs too high. Still if other growers would bring their seed in to be processed the cost could be divided making possible a plant of economical size.

On August 12, ground was broken on the Burrus farm for the drier and another of Roy's dreams was on the way to becoming a reality. Late in September the seed house was ready to take the first 2,000-bushel batch of its 10,000-bushel yearly capacity.

Ready to be dried, sorted, shelled, graded and sacked in the Burrus plant this fall are nearly 10,000 bushels of seed, most of it grown by members of the cooperative Morgan-Scott-Cass Hybrid Seed Corn Growers Association. All of the corn will be eligible for certification. All of it originated from foundation seed furnished by Illini Corn Hybrids, Inc., a state association of independent seed growers which furnishes members best strains of seed.

Not all the corn grown by the twelve members of the Morgan-Scott-Cass co-op will be processed in the Burrus plant. Some will pass through the drier on the farm of Otto and Roy Nickel.

The little cooperative, in which every member is a director, has no dues or membership fees. The only membership requirement is acceptance by the directors. Members own no stock and hire their corn processed in the Burrus and Nickel seed houses. The charge has not been set but will be arrived at through the crop production department of the University of Illinois.

Although each member can book orders for seed, none is expected to merchandise it. Selling is to be handled entirely by the Morgan-Scott Service Company and the Cass Farmers Oil Company. Roy Burrus, in organizing the group, made sure that growers would not be forced to advertise and sell their product in the face of strong competition. Too many independent hybrid growers were left with much of their 1937 output on hand this spring simply because they could not devote time to selling it.

Why all the fuss about forming a cooperative for hybrid seed corn men with so many established seed companies already in the business?

Let Roy Burrus, president of the co-op, tell you: "Farmers like to know what they are buying. I could take you out in the pasture and show you a dandy looking roan bull. I could tell you that he is just the animal you need to improve your herd. You might buy him on my recommendation but if you are a livestock man you'd want to know something about his blood lines.

"With his pedigree you could check his breeding with any other Shorthorn breeder and in that way see that you are getting value received. Or, if he were an aged bull, you would probably like to see some of his calves to see if he would improve your herd.

"When you buy hybrid corn from an independent grower the pedigree goes with it. There is no secret about the strains it carries. If the grower produced it according to the rules of the Illinois Crop Improvement Association the strains will be pure. The bag will bear a tag certifying that the grower followed the rules.

"Prof. Hackleman, Dr. Woodruff or any one of the plant breeders at the Uni-





BETTER HYBRID SEED CORN FOR MORGAN, SCOTT & CASS COUNTIES

Above: Burrus' 10,000 bushel seed corn processing plant will handle nothing but certified seed for co-op members.

Below: Left to right: President Roy Burrus, Wilbur Burrus, Banker A. C. Hart and Corn Grower V. R. McClure inspect a battery of graders that will sort the kernels into convenient sizes for planting.

versity of Illinois can tell you what you may expect from a hybrid if they know the inbreds in it. If the hybrid is not the one you need for your conditions they will tell you that, too. There is no guesswork when you buy open pedigree, certified seed.

"Certification is like an umpire's decision in a ball game. It keeps the producer on his toes and protects the buyer," Burrus said. The need for an umpire in the hybrid seed corn game is controversial. The independent growers and the big commercial seed companies can agree neither on the value of an umpire nor the rules of the game. And while they are shouting charges and countercharges, corn farmers are at a loss to know which side to cheer.

On one side they hear that certification means nothing because inspections are too infrequent and there is a chance that tassels are allowed to spread pollen between detasseling. They are told that inspectors are not sufficiently trained to handle the work properly.

From the other side farmers hear that the big companies have grown unwieldy and can't check their fields closely enough to insure the purity of the seed they sell. Seed companies, too, have been charged with dumping poor producing hybrids in territories where farmers are just starting to plant them. It has been claimed that seed has been sold for commercial use that has not been tested long enough under all conditions with the result that yields have been cut.

It would take a Solomon to decide which side is right. But here's the way it works on Otto Nickel's farm.

Otto, as a member of Illini Corn Hybrids, Incorporated, got foundation seed that has been thoroughly tested in experiments by the University of Illinois. He planted it at least 40 rods from any other corn field. As an additional precaution against contamination he planted a border of 12 rows of pollinator around the field.



HEART OF THE SEED DRIER

Two great furnaces ready to pour 2,000,000 B.T.U.'s* per minute into a fan and through 2000 bushels of ear corn in the Burrus plant.

** British Thermal Unit — heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water 1 degree F.*

During the tasseling period he and his crew pulled every tassel on the seed-bearing plants as soon as they appeared. The tasseling season lasted nearly four weeks. The crew worked through the field 25 times and pulled every tassel on the seed bearers.

Otto knows that the job was carefully done. His reputation as a seedman was at stake and, too, the seed he produced would plant his commercial corn acres next year. He really didn't need an umpire to keep him on his toes but he had one just the same and the farmers who are in doubt about who to cheer for could safely root for Otto Nickel and his certified seed corn.

All good hybrid seed is carefully sorted and dried. It is a precaution growers take to make certain of high germination and growing power. This is one step that improves even the open pollinated varieties and it is a service that hybrid seed producers perform for their customers.

The Morgan-Scott-Cass growers believe that hybrid corn production is passing through the same stage that hog raising went through a few years ago. There were breeders who championed the rangy type while others selected the chuffies. Ton litter clubs showed that there was a definite type that produced pork most economically.

With hybrid corn it is a little different, however, in that every soil type requires a different kind of corn. Burrus and the other growers, by working closely with the Farm Bureau and the University of Illinois, have the varieties that are known to yield well on their soils.

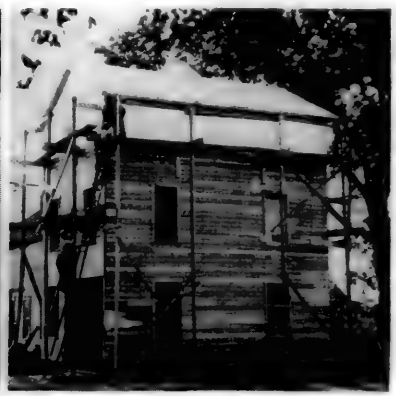
As Roy points out, though, yield is just one of a number of factors to be considered. They have grasshopper, chinch bug and disease resistance, root growth, ear covering and other important characteristics in which they are interested in securing for their own commercial corn.

While the members of the little tri-county co-op may have a selfish end in view, that of getting the best of seed for themselves, they are benefitting their neighbors by making good seed available to them, too. Whatever the type they handle, it will be the best for their particular region and all of it will be certified.—Larry Potter.

NICKEL BROTHERS RUSH THEIR 2000 BUSHEL PLANT TO COMPLETION

Roy, left, and Otto Nickel first grew hybrid seed three years ago, made a drier in an old building last year and are enlarging it now. They believe farmers should control their own seed supplies.





EDITORIAL

Why Not?

"AUTO MAKERS CAUTIOUS; AWAIT SALES REVIVAL," says a recent news headline. "There will be no headlong output of automobiles in the hope that they will sell. . . Production will be geared just as closely as possible to retail demand."

When the farmer goes to town to buy his new car this fall he will find the price fixed and he can take it or leave it. Well, why shouldn't farmers approach the next corn and wheat crop season with "caution," planting only as many acres as they feel they can sell at a profit? What's wrong about putting business principles into the business of farming?

The Chinese Did It Too

IN HIS study entitled, *"The Economic Principles of Confucius and His School," (424-387 B.C.) Dr. Huan-Chang Chen says that in China it was recognized from early times that

> ". . . there are two sets of interests, those of the producers and those of the consumers. But nothing more markedly affects the interests of both sides at once than prices. Therefore, price is the great problem for society as a whole. According to the Confucian theory, the government should level prices by the adjustment of demand and supply, in order to guarantee the cost of the producer and satisfy the wants of the consumer.
>
> "Its chief aim is to destroy all monopoly so that the independent or small producer can be protected on the one side, and the consumer on the other. It prevents the middle-man from making large profits, and gives the seller and buyer full gain. It is the task of the superior man to adjust demand and supply so as to keep prices on a level."

The principle of adjusting the supply and demand of grain is found also in the writings of Mencius who lived 372-289 B.C. Dr. Chen quotes him as saying to King Hui of Laing:

> "When the grain is so abundant that the dogs and swine eat the food of man, you do not make any collection for storage. When there are people dying from famine on the roads, you do not issue the stores of your granaries for them. When people thus die, and you say, 'It is not owing to me, it is owing to the year,' in what does this differ from stabbing a man and killing him, and then saying, 'It was not I; it was the weapon'?"

The principle of equalizing the price of grain advocated by Li K'o and Mencius was adopted into the system of "constantly normal granary," Dr. Chen tells us. During the reign of Han Hsuan Ti, when there were good crops for many years, the price of one bushel of grain was as low as five pennies. Then the farmers suffered greatly. In 498 (54 B.C.) Keng Shou-ch'ang proposed that the government should buy grain from places near the capital instead of transporting it from the eastern provinces. By the plan of Ken Shou-ch'ang, which was approved and carried out by the emperor, the government saved more than half the expense of transportation, and the farmers got more profit. Then Ken Shou-ch'ang proposed that all the provinces along the boundary of the empire should establish granaries. When the price of grain was low, they should buy it at the normal price, higher than the market price, in order to profit the farmers.

Dr. Chen points out that "the equalization of the price of grain is a very beneficial and practical scheme. It benefits the people without cost to the state. When the price is too low, though the government buys the grain at a price higher than the market rate, this does not mean a waste to the government. When the price is too high, though the government sells the grain at a price lower than the market rate, it does not mean a loss to the government. Even if it should be an expense to the government the social benefit is much greater than the public expense."

These writings indicate that the problem of balancing production, demand and prices is as old as civilization. Protection afforded the American farmer today against ruinous prices through corn and wheat loans, butter purchases and adjustment payments is amply justified by the protection the farmer affords the consumer by producing a surplus. Investments being made today by the government through crop loans on surpluses is a protection to the consumer against shortage and famine prices another year.

* Published by Longmans, Green & Company, New York, 1911.

Centralized Farm Buying Gains

COOPERATIVE purchasing of farm supplies is gaining much faster than cooperative selling of farm products, according to a survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census.

A cross section of farms in 40 states showed that from 1930 to 1938 the percentage that marketed products cooperatively gained from 11.3 per cent to 15.1 per cent, an increase of 34 per cent. But cooperative buying shot ahead at a much faster pace, from 6.9 to 17 per cent — an increase of 146 per cent.

This contrast supports the observation frequently made that there is a wider margin in the distribution of things farmers buy than in the produce they sell. With some notable exceptions, the handling of raw farm produce — not to be confused with processing — is carried on within a comparatively narrow margin. The fact that the retail petroleum industry, for example, has taken a substantial and fairly stable margin of profit as established by the leading oil companies, has made it a fertile field for the growth of centralized farm purchasing.

How far will or should organized farmers go in centralized purchasing?

"It is our policy to assist our members in purchasing cooperatively supplies and services of outstanding quality that enter directly or indirectly into the cost of producing farm products," President Earl C. Smith said in a recent address to Iowa Farm Bureau leaders.

"Our institutions will add new commodities and services of this character, only after mature consideration discloses that existing margins of profit are unfair or unreasonable. To be helpful in assisting our members through every sound means to produce efficiently and to obtain supplies and services of unquestioned quality is a responsibility that the Farm Bureau cannot and will not shirk."

CITY EDITIONS

DAILY PICTURE NEWS

NEW YORK

VOL. 15 NO. 5

FRIDAY AUDITORIUM

FARM FIRES KILLED 3500 PEOPLE, DESTROYED $90,000,000 OF PROPERTY IN U.S. LAST YEAR

Wiped out by fire! Ashes and a mass of misshapen, twisted wreckage. Houses, barns, livestock, machinery, household goods . . . yes, even human beings sent up in smoke mostly because of someone's carelessness. Nothing is quite so desolate and depressing as a farmstead after a bad fire.

FIRE PREVENTION MONTH

Most farm fires are entirely unnecessary. Ninety per cent, the experts tell us, are preventable. So why not this October observe FIRE PREVENT MONTH on your farm? For your family's safety take extra precautions to prevent fire from paying you a visit.

If fire does come Farmers Mutual can soften the blow. It can reduce your money loss to a minimum. Remember it's a **guaranteed rate** . . . non-assessable . . . participating policy. Special insurance service now available on corn and wheat loans.

See the Agent in the Farm Bureau Office





Don't smoke in the barn. A spark might ignite hay or straw.



Burn inflammable rubbish. Watch brush fires.



Repair chimneys before cold weather comes. Use lightning rods.



Store gasoline and fuel oil away from other buildings.



Keep a water supply, buckets and ladder handy for roof fires.

EDITORIAL

Why Not?

"AUTO MAKERS CAUTIOUS AWAIT SALES REVIVAL" says a recent news heading. There will be no thrilling output of automobiles in the hope that they will sell. Production will be geared just as closely as possible to actual demand.

When the farmer goes to town to buy his new car this fall he will find the price fixed and he can take it or leave it. Well, why shouldn't farmers approach the next crop season with a definite planting only as many acres as they feel they can sell at a profit? What's wrong about putting business principles into the business of farming?

The Chinese Did It Too

IN HIS study entitled "The Economic Principles of Confucius and His School" Dr. Hsiao Tung Chang Chen says that in China it was recognized from early times that

[illegible]

the principle of equalizing the supply and demand of grain is found also in the writings of Mencius who lived 372 to 289 B.C. Dr. Chen quotes him as saying to King Hui of Liang:

[illegible]

The principle of equalizing the price of grain at a reasonably normal level is attributed to the system of constantly normal granaries. Dr. Chen explains: During the reign of Han Hsuan Ti [name illegible] crops for many years the price of an ordinary grain was as low as five pennies. Then the farmers suffered greatly. In 65 B.C. King Shou Chang proposed that the government should buy grain from places near the capital instead of transporting it from the eastern provinces. By the plan of Kei Shou Chang, which was approved and carried out by the emperor, the government saved much money on the expense of transportation and the farmers gained more profit. Then Kei Shou Chang proposed the provinces along the boundary of the capital should establish granaries. When the price of grain was low, they should buy it at the normal price, higher than the market price, in order to protect the farmers.

Dr. Chen points out that "the equalization of the price of grain is a very beneficial and practical scheme. It benefits the people without cost to the state. When the price is too low, though the government buys the grain at a price higher than the market rate, this does not mean a waste to the government. When the price is too high, though the government sells the grain at a price lower than the market rate, it does not mean a loss to the government. Even if it should be an expense to the government the social benefit is much greater than the public expense."

His own writings indicate that the problem of balancing production, demand and prices is as old as civilization. Protection afforded the American farmer today against ruinous prices through corn and wheat loans, butter purchases and adjustment payments is amply justified by the protection the farmer affords the consumer by producing a surplus. Investments being made today by the government through crop loans on surpluses is a protection to the consumer against shortage and famine prices another year.

Centralized Farm Buying Gains

COOPERATIVE purchasing of farm supplies is gaining much faster than cooperative selling of farm products, according to a survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census.

A cross section of farms in 10 states showed that from 1930 to 1935 the percentage that marketed products cooperatively gained from 11.5 per cent to 15.1 per cent, an increase of 31 per cent. But cooperative buying shot ahead at a much faster pace, from 6.9 to 11.7 per cent, an increase of 116 per cent.

This contrast supports the observation frequently made that there is a wider margin in the distribution of things farmers buy than in the produce they sell. With some notable exceptions, the handling of raw farm produce — not to be confused with processing — is carried on within a comparatively narrow margin. The fact that the retail petroleum industry, for example, has taken a substantial and fairly stable margin of profit as established by the leading oil companies, has made it a fertile field for the growth of centralized farm purchasing.

How far will or should organized farmers go in centralized purchasing?

It is our policy to assist our members in purchasing cooperatively supplies and services of outstanding quality that enter directly or indirectly into the cost of producing farm products. President Earl C. Smith said in a recent address to Iowa Farm Bureau leaders:

"Our institutions will add new commodities and services of this character only after mature consideration discloses that existing margins of profit are unfair or unreasonable. To be helpful in assisting our members through every sound means to produce efficiently and to obtain supplies and services of unquestioned quality is a responsibility that the Farm Bureau cannot and will not shirk."

CITY EDITIONS

DAILY NEWS

VOL. IX NO. 5 FRIDAY AUGUST 17 NO. [illegible]

FARM FIRES KILLED 3500 PEOPLE, DESTROYED $90,000,000 OF PROPERTY IN U.S. LAST YEAR





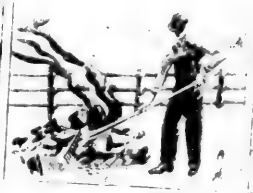
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Don't smoke in the barn. A spark might ignite hay or straw.



Burn inflammable rubbish. Watch brush fires.



Repair chimneys before cold weather comes. Use lightning rods.



Store gasoline and fuel oil away from other buildings.

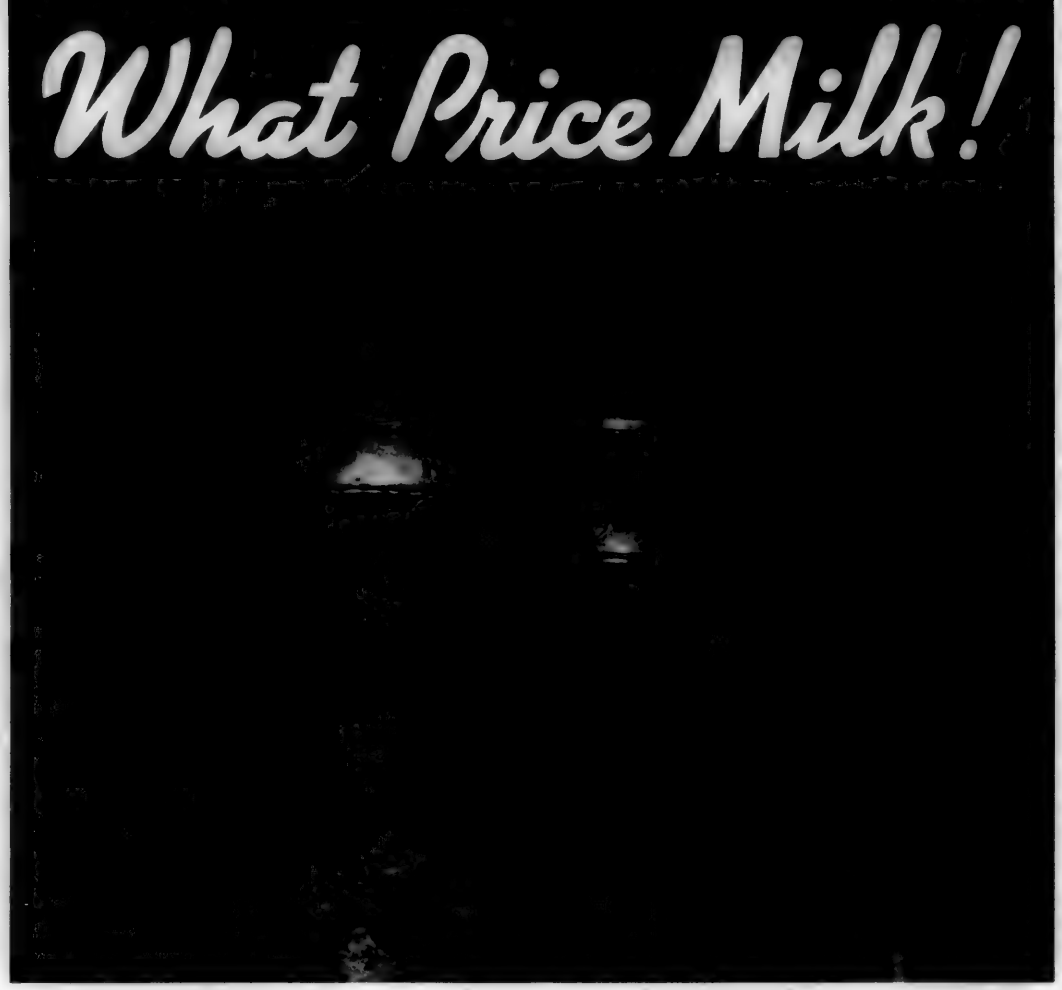


Keep a water [illegible] buckets and ladder [illegible]

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE NEVER PUTS ON A FREE SHOW

What Price Milk!



Illinois milk marketing cooperatives last year sold nearly one and two-thirds billion pounds of milk for more than 37½ million dollars. This represented approximately 75 per cent of total fluid milk sales in the state.

The PRICE of milk is the chief concern of these 22 IAA-Farm Bureau organized cooperatives. They are carrying out the IAA program of bargaining by organized producers in the sale of their milk, price stabilization under AAA marketing agreements where needed, quality improvement, checking weights and tests, watching credit rating of buyers, and cooperating in efforts to increase milk consumption.

The Illinois Agricultural Association with its 73,000 members will continue to exert its powerful influence to secure for the producer a fair price for his product.

Ask Your Neighbor to Join!

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Largest State Farm Organization in America

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION Record

THE LIBRARY OF THE
NOV 14 1938
OF ILLINOIS

In This Issue

Legislators' Voting Records

Better Business Farming

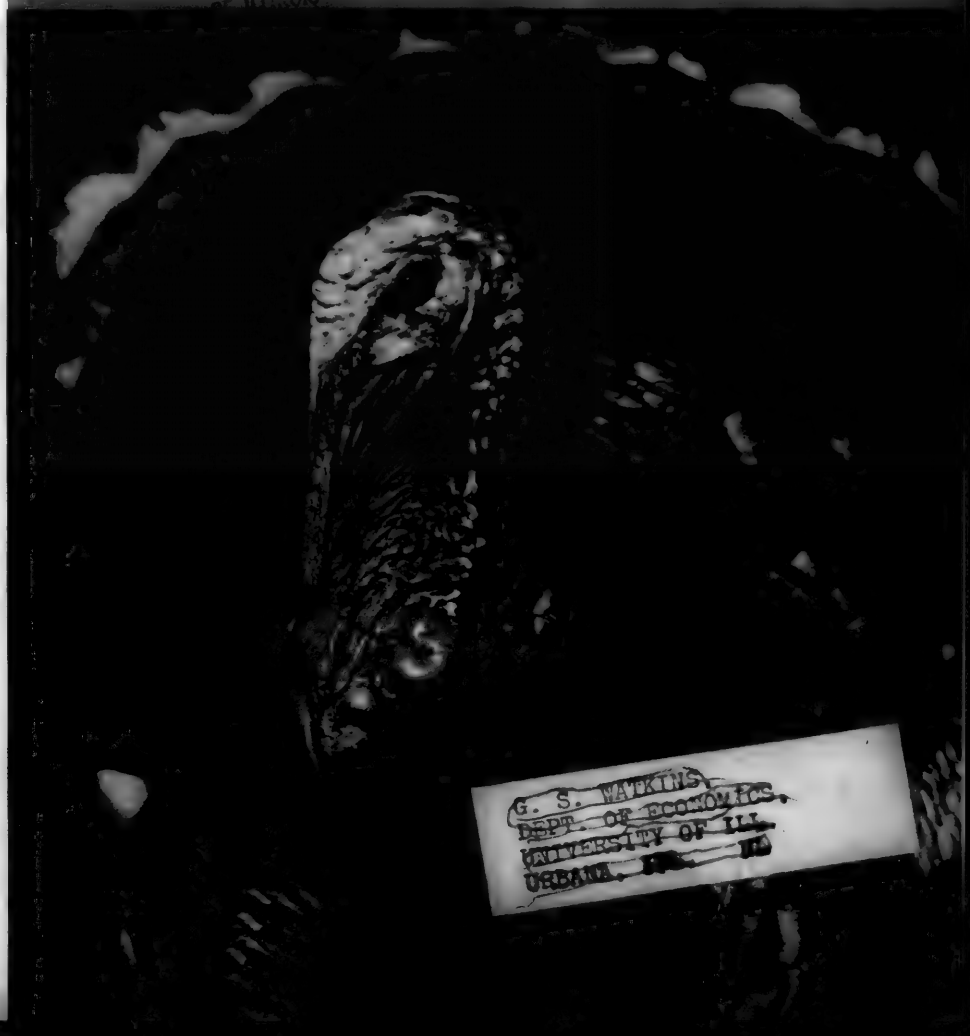
Successful Cooperation

Farmers Use Production Credit

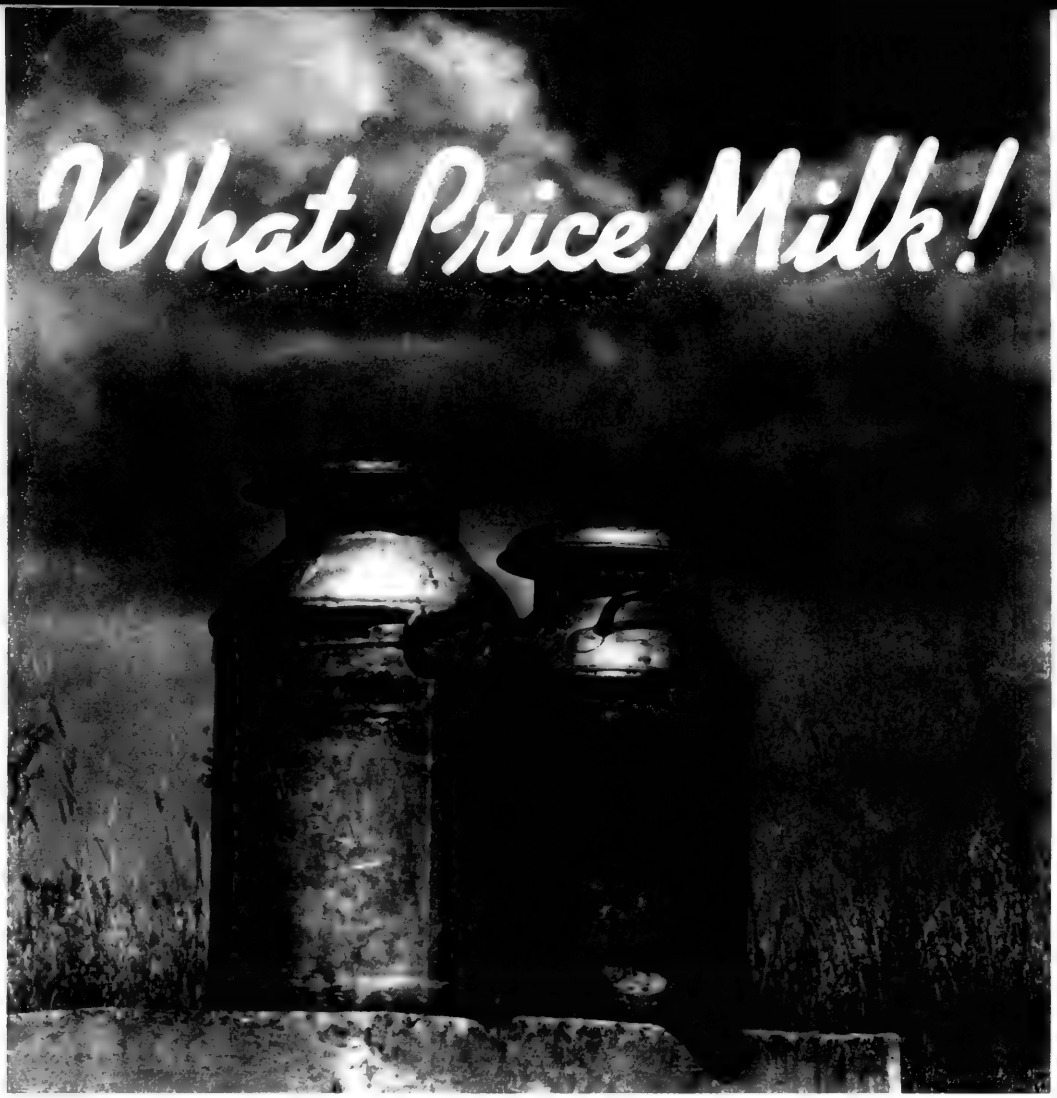
Surplus Butter

and others

November
1938



G. S. WATKINS
DEPT. OF ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF ILL.
URBANA, ILL.



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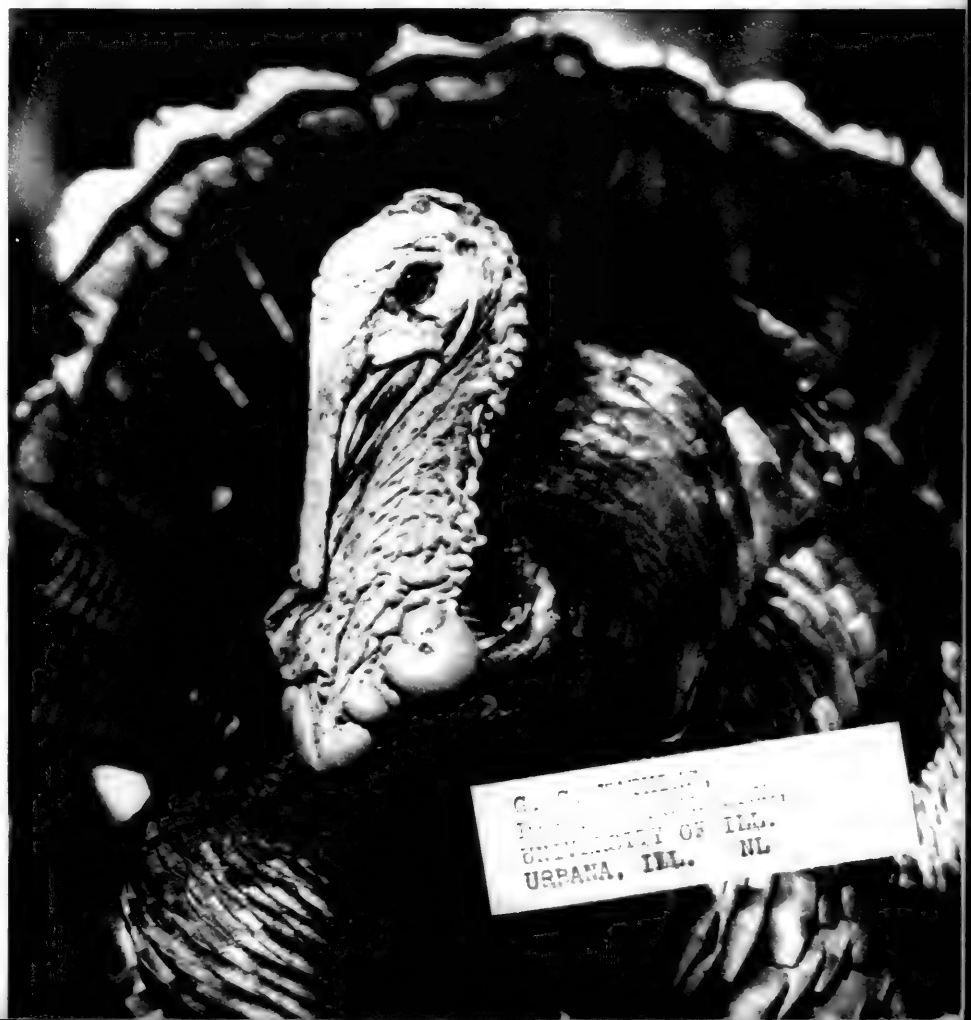
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UNIVERSITY OF ILL.
URBANA, ILL. NL

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ON



IAA AUTO INSURANCE *Protects You* AGAINST THEM ALL

Broad coverage that protects you, your family and estate against judgments, court costs, lawyers and hospital bills, repair bills and loss of your car by fire or theft are offered in IAA-Farm Bureau auto insurance.

IAA insurance guarantees policyholders quick service in case of accident anywhere in the United States or Canada. Claims are settled promptly on the golden rule basis. Farm Bureau members only are eligible for IAA auto insurance. The low cost record of the company is proof of the fact that they are **PREFERRED RISKS.**

See the Agent in Your County Farm Bureau Office for Rates

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

608 South Dearborn Street • • • Chicago, Illinois

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VOL. 16 NO. 11

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Such understanding and enlightened thought on the farm problem in a big city daily is so unusual as to be worthy of special mention. What progress we as a nation could make toward solving our problems if intelligent discernment and reason rather than prejudice, selfishness, and partisan politics were the rule.

Maximum production of industrial goods at substantially lower prices than now exist to match the surplus production of farm crops at present low prices, would restore employment to millions, enable farmers to buy hundreds of millions more dollars of factory products, and bring about a substantial increase in consumption of farm products.

SIMPLE SOLUTION TO THE NATION'S PROBLEMS



Courtesy Peoria Star

Shut the Door ON ALL THESE EXPENSES!

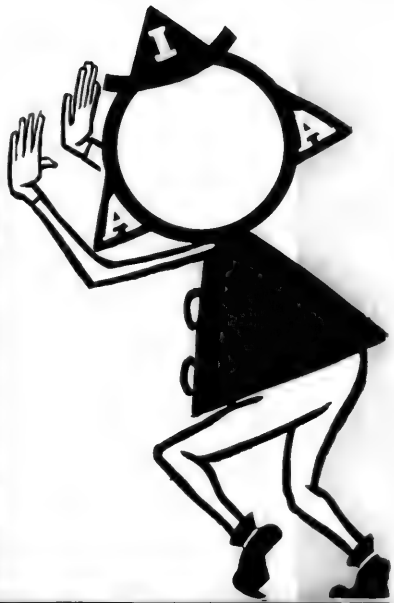


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SIMPLE SOLUTION TO THE NATION'S PROBLEMS



1. FARMERS AND INDUSTRIALISTS TRADE PLACES FOR A YEAR
2. FARMERS (RUNNING INDUSTRY) IMMEDIATELY INCREASE PRODUCTION FROM FORCE OF HABIT
3. INDUSTRIALISTS (RUNNING FARMS) IMMEDIATELY CURTAIL PRODUCTION BECAUSE GRAIN MARKET IS DOWN.
4. INCREASED INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION STARTS BOOM, REDUCES UNEMPLOYMENT AND ENDS RECESSION
5. CURTAILMENT OF CROPS ENDS SURPLUS PROBLEM, MAKING POSSIBLE NEW FARM PROSPERITY.
6. FARMERS AND INDUSTRIALISTS RETURN TO THEIR OLD JOBS, WHISTLING WHILE THEY WORK.

Courtesy Peoria Star

How Illinois Senators and Congressmen Voted on the AAA of '38*

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 passed the House Feb. 10, 1938 by a vote of 263 to 135, and passed the Senate Feb. 14 by a vote of 56 to 31.

The American Farm Bureau Federation and the Illinois Agricultural Association aggressively supported the bill. Representatives of the IAA urged all members of the Illinois delegation in Congress to vote for the bill.

Only three representatives voted against the measure, namely, **Ralph Church,** Evanston, 10th District; **Chauncey Reed,** West Chicago, 11th district; and **Noah Mason,** Oglesby of the 12th district.

Those voting FOR the measure are: **Leo E. Allen,** Galena, 13th district; **Chester Thompson,** Rock Island, 14th district; **Lewis L. Boyer,** Quincy, 15th district; **Everett M. Dirksen,** Pekin, 16th district; **L. C. Arends,** Melvin, 17th district; **Jas. A. Meeks,** Danville, 18th district; **Hugh M. Rigney,** Arthur, 19th district; **Scott Lucas,** Havana, 20th district; **Frank W. Fries,** Carlinville, 21st district; **Edwin M. Schaefer,** Belleville, 22nd district; **Laurence F. Arnold,** Newton, 23rd district; **Claude V. Parsons,** Golconda, 24th district; **Kent E. Keller,** Ava, 25th district.

Also voting FOR the bill are: **Arthur W. Mitchell, Raymond McKeough, Edw. A. Kelly, Harry P. Beam, Adolph J. Sabath, Thos. J. O'Brien, Leonard W. Schuetz, Leo Kocialkowski, Jas. McAndrews,** all of Chicago.

Congressmen-at-large, **Lewis M. Long,** Sandwich, and **E. V. Champion,** Peoria, did not vote on the bill but were recorded as "general pairs."

Both United States Senators, **J. Hamilton Lewis** and **William H. Dieterich** voted FOR the bill.

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* Editor's note: At the request of many Farm Bureau members we are reprinting herewith the voting records of members of the Congress and the State Legislature as carried in the April 1938 issue of the RECORD.

Illinois' 97 farm advisers and 54 home advisers assembled for a conference at the U. of I. college of agriculture, October 19 to 22. "What Is a Desirable National Agricultural Program," was the central theme of the four-day school for extension workers, with economics, philosophy, sociology, political science and history figuring in the discussions. Plans for the program were made by J. C. Spitler, assistant director of the extension service and state leader of farm advisers, and Mrs. Kathryn Van Aken Burns, state leader of home advisers, in cooperation with the division of program planning, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the extension service of the U. S. D. A.

VOTE IN THE ELECTION NOV. 8

In the coming election on Tuesday, Nov. 8, it is the privilege and duty of every citizen to go to the polls and exercise his best judgment in voting on issues and candidates in the interest of good government.

Elsewhere in this issue of the RECORD will be found a statement setting forth the reasons why the board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association have approved the banking amendment to the Constitution of Illinois. .I earnestly commend to every member the careful reading of this statement and his or her favorable vote in support of the amendment.

Also there appears in this issue a reprint of the voting records of members of the Congress and General Assembly on matters of vital interest to Illinois farmers as carried in the RECORD of last April.

I urge every member to study these records, to rise above historic party prejudice and regardless of political affiliation vote to return to office those who have proved themselves worthy of farmers' support.

Only by rewarding those who have consistently shown themselves to be friends of agriculture and good government, and opposing those who have shown themselves to be otherwise, can farmers expect to exercise their rightful influence in government of county, state and nation.

Earl C. Smith
President.

Two hundred new patrons since April is the record of the Producers Creamery of Carbondale.

"A wise, skilled, and unselfish leadership can do more than anything else to rescue agriculture. The farmer needs leaders who will stay with him, who have tact and the courage necessary for management, and who have the fidelity to refuse political preferment and business opportunity. There are such leaders. In the sacrifices they make to serve the farmer lies the greatest hope for his salvation."

From acceptance address of President Coolidge, Aug. 14, 1924.

THE BANKING AMENDMENT TO STATE CONSTITUTION

Every voter who goes to the polls on Tuesday, November 8 will receive a small ballot relating to a proposed amendment to the banking section of the Illinois Constitution. This amendment if enacted will remove double liability of stockholders in state banks, also the requirement that all legislation relating to banking be submitted to the voters for ratification.

The board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association approved the amendment and authorized the president, Earl C. Smith, to serve on the state committee working for its enactment. The reasons prompting support of the amendment are as follows: —

1. Depositors with bank balances up to $5,000 are now protected through the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. This insures approximately 98 per cent of all depositors.

2. Double liability often hinders communities from having banking facilities since investors are reluctant to buy bank stock and then carry the risk of an assessment in case the bank fails.

3. Bank capital and surplus are the depositor's best protection, and removal of the double liability provision will enable banks to sell additional stock and increase their capital where needed.

4. Effective July 1, 1937, Congress repealed double liability of stockholders in national banks. Thirty-eight states now have no added liability for stockholders in banks that provide deposit insurance.

5. The fact that any new banking legislation must have a two-thirds majority vote of both houses of the state legislature in lieu of ratification by the voters should give the public ample protection against unwise measures.

The Schuyler Service Company held its eighth annual meeting recently at Rushville, where stockholders voted to change the name to Schuyler-Brown Service Company.

During the past year, Brown county Farm Bureau members subscribed stock for the erection of a bulk plant at Mt. Sterling. Under the new arrangement, three directors are to be elected annually from Brown and six from Schuyler county.

A total of 544 dividend checks were distributed in the amount of $13,473.89. The average dividend in the two counties was $24.97 per Farm Bureau member, according to Manager Ralph Almgreen. C. H. Becker of Illinois Farm Supply Company was the speaker.

Interest rates are now low. These are the days to refinance mortgages bearing high interest rates, especially if the old mortgage is a short-term loan that involves extra cost with each renewal.

Legislative Record Of Present Downstate Members Of Illinois Legislature on Important Measures Affecting Agriculture

IN ACCORDANCE with the action of the delegates at the 1936 annual meeting of Illinois Agricultural Association, the Board of Directors has authorized and directed the publication of the following statement together with the records of the members of the General Assembly as determined by their votes and general attitude on matters of important legislation directly affecting farmers as supported or opposed by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The first column of the report lists the number of regular sessions of the General Assembly during which the respective legislators have served.

The second column carries the legislative record of the legislators as determined by their votes on agricultural legislation during the last regular session, together with their general attitude on legislation supported or opposed by the Illinois Agricultural Association throughout their terms of service.

A member, to receive a rating of "EXCELLENT," must not only have a satisfactory voting record, but his general attitude throughout his legislative service must have been generally recognized as actively supporting the IAA's legislative program. To achieve an "EXCELLENT" record, a member must also have served more than one two-year legislative period and have taken a favorable position on highly controversial legislative proposals. First-term members, to secure a "VERY GOOD" rating, must have a satisfactory voting record and must have actively supported the Illinois Agricultural Association's legislative program. This rating is the highest given any member serving his first term.

In accordance with the direction given by the delegates of the Illinois Agricultural Association, members of the Association are advised that all members of the present General Assembly seeking re-election who are rated as "EXCELLENT" or "VERY GOOD" are entitled to support by all members and friends of the Illinois Agricultural Association in the coming primary and general elections.

The records of members rated as "GOOD" are worthy of careful and kindly consideration in comparison with the qualifications of new candidates seeking office.

Look Up The Records Of Your Senator And Representatives In The General Assembly

Members (By Senatorial Districts)	Number of Regular Sessions Served	Legislative Record On Important Measures Affecting Agriculture
7th District (Rural sections of Cook County and parts of Chicago)		
Sen. Baumrucker	2	Fair
Rep. Foster	4	Excellent
Rep. McGrath	4	Fair
Rep. Van Der Vries	2	Good
8th District (Boone, Lake, McHenry counties)		
Sen. Paddock	5	Excellent
Rep. Bolger	4	Good
Rep. Keller	1	Very good
Rep. Lyons	5	Very good
10th District (Ogle, Winnebago counties)		
Sen. Baker	10	Excellent
Rep. Edw. C. Hunter	1	Fair
Rep. David Hunter, Jr.	8	Very good
Rep. Wilson	3	Excellent
12th District (Carroll, JoDaviess, Stephenson counties)		
Sen. Laughlin	2	Excellent
Rep. Bingham	4	Excellent
Rep. C. D. Franz	8	Excellent
Rep. Stransky	1	Very good
14th District (Kane, Kendall counties)		
Sen. Benson	3	Very good
Rep. Friedland	1	Good
Rep. Peffers (deceased)		
Rep. Petit	5	Fair
16th District (Livingston, Marshall, Putnam, Woodford counties)		
Sen. Lantz	12	Excellent
Rep. Bruer	7	Excellent
Rep. C. M. Turner	11	Excellent
Rep. Vicars	2	Excellent
18th District (Peoria county)		
Sen. Madden	1	Good
Rep. Crowley	4	Poor
Rep. Gorman	2	Very good
Rep. Scott	3	Very good
20th District (Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee counties)		
Sen. Beckman	3	Very good
Rep. G. B. Allen	1	Very good
Rep. Alpiner	4	Good
Rep. Topping	2	Very good
22nd District (Edgar, Vermilion counties)		
Senator Hickman	3	Excellent
Rep. Breen	9	Poor
Rep. Sizemore	1	Very good
Rep. Speakman	1	Very good
24th District (Champaign, Moultrie, Piatt counties)		
Sen. Clifford	3	Good
Rep. Garman	1	Very good
Rep. Peters	2	Excellent
Rep. Sturdyvin	2	Good
26th District (Ford, McLean counties)		
Sen. Sieberns	3	Excellent
Rep. Caton	1	Very good
Rep. Kalahar	3	Good
Rep. Russell	3	Very good
28th District (DeWitt, Logan, Macon counties)		
Sen. Williams (deceased)		
Rep. Dinneen	2	Excellent
Rep. Hubbard	2	Very good
Rep. McGaughey	1	Very good
30th District (Brown, Cass, Mason, Menard, Schuyler, Tazewell counties)		
Sen. Lohmann	8	Excellent
Rep. Allison	2	Excellent
Rep. Flowerree	1	Very good
Rep. Teel (deceased)		

Look Up the Records of Your Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly On Important Measures Affecting Agriculture

Members (By Senatorial Districts)	Number of Regular Sessions Served	Legislative Record On Important Measures Affecting Agriculture
32nd District (Hancock, McDonough, Warren counties)		
Sen. Downing	2	Fair
Rep. Gross	1	Very good
Rep. Noper	1	Very good
Rep. Thomas	3	Excellent
33rd District (Henderson, Mercer, Rock Island counties)		
Sen. Harper	2	Good
Rep. Brennan	1	Very good
Rep. McCaskrin	9	Excellent
Rep. Ora Smith	1	Very good
34th District (Clark, Coles, Douglas counties)		
Sen. Thomas	1	Very good
Rep. Knapp	1	Good
Rep. McDonald	2	Good
Rep. J. M. Turner	2	Excellent
35 District (DeKalb, Lee, Whiteside counties)		
Sen. Dixon	3	Excellent
Rep. H. C. Allen (deceased)		
Rep. Collins	4	Excellent
Rep. White	1	Very good
36th District (Adams, Calhoun, Pike, Scott counties)		
Sen. Heckenkamp	3	Very good
Rep. Gibbs	1	Very good
Rep. Lenane	3	Very good
Rep. Scarborough	5	Excellent
37th District (Bureau, Henry, Stark counties)		
Sen. Gunning	4	Excellent
Rep. Knauf	2	Very good
Rep. Nowlan	2	Very good
Rep. Rennick	8	Very good
38th District (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Montgomery counties)		
Sen. Stuttle	3	Poor
Rep. Cross	3	Excellent
Rep. Manning	1	Good
Rep. Stewart	3	Very good
39th District (LaSalle county)		
Sen. Mason (elected congressman)		
Rep. Benson	9	Excellent
Rep. Hayne	2	Very good
Rep. Walsh	1	Very good
40th District (Christian, Cumberland, Fayette, Shelby counties)		
Sen. Fribley	2	Good
Rep. Easterday	2	Good
Rep. Lorton	3	Good
Rep. Sparks	7	Excellent
41st District (DuPage, Will counties)		
Sen. Barr	18	Very good
Rep. Lottie Holman O'Neill	7	Excellent
Rep. Perry	1	Good
Rep. Wood	2	Excellent

Members (By Senatorial Districts)	Number of Regular Sessions Served	Legislative Record On Important Measures Affecting Agriculture
42nd District (Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Marion counties)		
Sen. Finn (deceased)		
Rep. Bauer	5	Excellent
Rep. Branson	7	Excellent
Rep. Lager	10	Excellent
43rd District (Fulton, Knox counties)		
Sen. Ewing	6	Excellent
Rep. Cutler	6	Very good
Rep. J. E. Davis	1	Good
Rep. Simkins	2	Excellent
44th District (Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph, Washington counties)		
Sen. Crisenberry	2	Excellent
Rep. Brands	3	Very good
Rep. J. H. Davis	4	Excellent
Rep. Thornton	1	Good
45th District (Morgan, Sangamon counties)		
Sen. Searcy	8	Very good
Rep. Green	3	Excellent
Rep. Lawler	4	Excellent
Rep. A. P. O'Neill	1	Very good
46th District (Jasper, Jefferson, Richland, Wayne counties)		
Sen. Burgess	6	Excellent
Rep. Dale	1	Very good
Rep. Parker	4	Excellent
Rep. Swift	2	Good
47th District (Bond, Madison counties)		
Sen. Monroe	4	Poor
Rep. Harris	2	Very good
Rep. Schaefer O'Neill	3	Poor
Rep. Streeper	3	Very good
48th District (Crawford, Edwards, Gallatin, Hardin, Lawrence, Wabash, White counties		
Sen. Woodard	2	Excellent
Rep. Hall (deceased)		
Rep. F. W. Lewis	5	Very good
Rep. Reavill	2	Excellent
49th District (St. Clair county)		
Sen. Menges	2	Very good
Rep. Emge	1	Very good
Rep. Holten	11	Excellent
Rep. Johnson	2	Excellent
50th District (Alexander, Franklin, Pulaski, Union, Williamson counties)		
Sen. Karraker	3	Very good
Rep. L. E. Lewis	3	Excellent
Rep. McAlpin	1	Very good
Rep. Palmer	1	Very good
51st District (Hamilton, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline counties)		
Sen. Tuttle	4	Very good
Rep. Field	2	Excellent
Rep. Powell	2	Good
Rep. Randolph	2	Excellent



When More Than 5000 Illinois Farmers Heard Secretary of Agriculture In Springfield Armory, Oct. 14, Speak On AAA of 1938.

Fight For Your Farm Program!

Secretary Wallace Addresses Mass Meeting At Springfield

SECRETARY of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace returned to the corn belt Oct. 14 and was enthusiastically greeted by more than 5,000 farmers, most of them county soil conservation committeemen from Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Missouri and other states in the state armory, Springfield.

In his address which was broadcast over a national radio chain, the Secretary of Agriculture urged farmers everywhere to fight for the best farm law they have ever had.

"The agricultural adjustment act of 1938 does not represent ultimate perfection. But it does represent a complete charter of farm equality," he said. "It is capable of being improved with experience in the future, because the basic structure has been built strong and well."

The meeting was conducted by Lee M. Gentry, president of the Ogle County Farm Bureau and chairman of the Illinois soil conservation committee. The Secretary was introduced by Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, to whom Wallace referred as one of the leaders largely responsible for effective farm price legislation who had most to do with writing the corn loan features of the bill. Congressman Scott Lucas was praised for leading the fight in the House for the corn loan provisions of the AAA of 1938.

Secretary Wallace said that the farm program is complicated because its opponents insisted that Congress write every last detail into the bill. This is old stuff, and a trick frequently used by enemies of any particular legislation to make it difficult to administer.

"One reason for trouble (recent low prices) was that the farmer's control in the first Adjustment Act had been swept away by the courts in 1936," the Secretary said. "In 1937 farm surpluses began piling up. Farm prices started downward. As the farmers got hit, business in the towns and cities began losing customers. . . With the help of the farmers' program farm cash income this year will be only about 12 per cent below the peak of last year. In the face of a business situation in which factory employment and payrolls are down over 30 per cent, to hold farm income so nearly steady is a real achievement.

"The national corn acreage goal last spring," Wallace said, "was 94 to 97 million acres compared with a 10-year average planted acreage of 102,000,000 acres. Actually, the corn acreage turned out to be a little less than 93,000,000. That is coming pretty close to the mark. It is an inspiring thing when a million

and a half farmers, scattered over the ten states of the corn belt, cooperate and coordinate their efforts so effectively as that."

Wallace said that with good growing weather this year farmers will harvest a crop of about 2,460,000,000 bu. and that the corn loan to cooperators would be at least 57 cents a bu. He warned against the dangers of getting the corn loan too high so as to be out of relation to market prices. He charged that enemies of the corn adjustment program condemned the marketing quota feature of the Triple A Act when it was enacted, and instead of sending up a cheer because the referendum on quotas was not needed, they turned right around and played the other side of the street, attacking the government on the ground that it juggled official figures in order to avoid a referendum on the quotas. Bad weather during August, he said, cut the corn crop so that the supply turned out to be nearly 100,000,000 bu. below the quota level.

He predicted that if growers cooperate in the 1939 acreage program, and with corn yields about average, quotas will not be needed next year. The ever-normal-granary program, he said, is the farmer's conclusive answer to charges of scarcity.

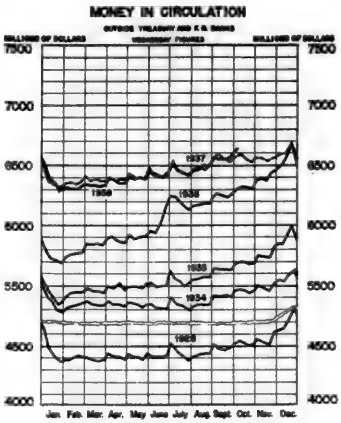
Livestock farmers can face the future with confidence, the Secretary told his large attentive audience, with the corn plan in effect, whereas without a control program livestock feeders have no assurance that their stock will pay a reasonable price for corn.

"In the past, farmers have been driven by low incomes into terrible waste of soil. Lacking any soil program they often have had to depend on sheer volume, regardless of price. Terrific destruction of soil fertility has resulted from such competition. Tens of millions of acres have been denuded of their top soil by water erosion. Now, after all the years of soil waste, the farm program is a practical, systematic means of conserving soil."

Secretary Wallace quoted from an editorial in the Saturday Evening Post in which it defended production control of oil, although the same editorial could easily have been applied to soil conservation. This magazine has been generally unfriendly to the agricultural program. "Soil and oil are both a part of the nation's heritage and we cannot afford, as a nation, to waste either one," the speaker said.

Secretary Wallace answered charges of the opposition and said that criticism is a good thing because it makes farmers think. "God bless our enemies for the help they give us. Many of their charges won't stand the light of day."

Price fixing without production control, he declared, would break down and result in great harm to agriculture.



More Money Than Ever

Recent information supplied by Mr. Chester C. Davis, member of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System shows that the total of bank deposits is at the highest point in our history and that the quantity of money in circulation is at the highest point ever known, except for the peak in 1933 when cash withdrawals from banks were unusually large.

The "money in circulation" figure is over two billion dollars above the 1929 pre-depression level (Sept. 30, 1929 it was $4,532,000,000 and Sept. 30, 1938 it was $6,622,000,000). The United States has 55% of the world's total of gold stocks, or over $13,000,000,000.

The weight of evidence, in view of the above facts, Mr. Davis says, is that present farm price levels are not due to monetary causes. If new currency were issued now by the government or by the Federal Reserve would not increase the quantity of money in circulation at all, but would show up in the excess reserves of the banking system.

The Federal reserve discount rate is 1% in the New York district, 1½% elsewhere, the lowest in the history of this or any other country. In other words, the U. S. is pursuing an "easy money" policy.

Wallace quoted from a recent news dispatch, referred to on the editorial page of the October RECORD, to the effect that automobile manufacturers would maintain rigid control over the production of automobiles in the coming year so as to avoid any surplus and maintain the price at a profitable level.

He charged that the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930 was a major factor in the farm depression because it brought on retaliatory measures and destroyed much of the farmers' foreign outlets for surplus products.

The Secretary closed his address challenging farmers to "fight for the best farm program that agriculture ever had. Fight for that program and you will guard the security of your incomes, the security of your farms and the security of your homes."

Claude R. Wickard, Washington, D. C., director of the north central region of the AAA, said that every effort would be made to provide individual farmers with 1939 acreage allotments on or before Jan. 1. He said that some simplification would be in order and that the listing sheets may be about "six inches shorter."

What the Members Say

I have read an article by Carl Thompson of 127 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. warning voters against the Banking Amendment to the Constitution of Illinois that it will shackle the State of Illinois for all time to the Money Trust. I hope if that is true the RECORD will explain to farm folks before the election day in November.

I am wondering if our farm organizations are satisfied with our present monetary system which surely is not based on reality or science. Should not the creation, issuance and regulation of our medium of exchange be made a government function according to constitutional mandate and be completely divorced from the business of Private Banking?

I have not seen any effort recently to get the facts about our dishonest money system to the farm folks of America who seem to suffer most under fluctuating purchasing power of the dollar. How can we hope to stabilize farm prices while we allow banks to mint and unmint the modern ledger-entry currency?

Just why shouldn't we make our money supply fit production of goods wanted and needed by consuming public? I would like to know if our farm organization is satisfied with our debt system.

Yours very sincerely
Mrs. Samuel Crossman,
Macon County, Ill.

The Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors took action to support the banking amendment and authorized its president, Earl C. Smith to serve as a member of the state committee to secure its adoption. The article on page 4 sets forth briefly the reasons for this action.

The American Farm Bureau Federation has been consistently in favor of a commodity dollar with constant purchasing and debt-paying power. It outlined this position in a hearing before the Senate Agricultural Committee in June 1937 when it said:

"The wide fluctuations in the purchasing power of our dollar have been a major cause of the recurring periods of inflation and deflation which have been so disastrous to the entire nation.

"The establishment and maintenance of a medium of exchange with a stable purchasing and debt paying power is essential to the well being of our nation. . . The time has come when Congress should exercise its constitutional obligation to regulate the value of money by establishing and maintaining as a permanent policy, a managed currency regulated on an index of basic commodity prices which will maintain a dollar with a constant purchasing and debt paying power."

In June 1937 farm prices were generally satisfactory and Congress was reluctant to do

Illinois Farmers Make Good Use of Production Credit

AS EACH decade adds to the cash outlays required by farmers for efficient operation of their farm units, they are today recognizing that credit is as necessary as any other piece of equipment. More and more they are using cooperative short-term credit supplied by the 21 production credit associations shown on the accompanying map to supply this operating credit.

It was early in October five years ago that the first credit association loan in the United States was made by the Production Credit Association at Champaign, Illinois. This was a loan for $830 to buy feeder cattle.

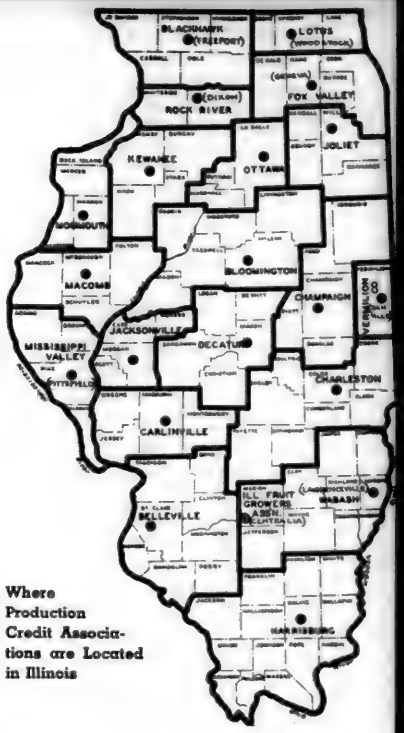
One after another, farmers whose management and operations are so sound they normally would have no difficulty in obtaining credit from any source have become production credit association members. Before the system was five years old more than a million loans had been made. More than a billion dollars have been loaned to be used by farmers in buying feeder cattle, pigs and lambs; in building breeding herds and flocks; in financing dairy operations; in producing crops; in paying taxes, insurance and farm mortgage interest; in buying feed, seed, fertilizer, lime, fence, machinery and half a hundred other purposes that can be included in a list of practical farm operations. The production credit association advice to farmers — "Don't borrow money unless a loan will help you make a profit" — does not limit the purpose for which loans may be made, but does limit them to practical and, as far as can be determined, profitable operations.



ONE MILLION LOANS HAVE BEEN made since Ed Bates of Tolono (right) applied for the first PCA loan in the U.S. M. E. Volle of the Champaign, Ill. Production Credit Ass'n is shown taking the application.

Today the 21 production credit associations in Illinois, and 535 in the United States, serve every agricultural community in state and nation. In the last few weeks of 1933 and during 1934 Illinois farmers borrowed a little over two million dollars. In 1935 their loans totaled over five million; in 1936 nearly nine million; in 1937 nearly eleven million; and for the first nine months of the year they obtained from their 21 production credit associations nine and one-half million or 18.34 per cent more than in the same period of last year. The growth has been steady — manifesting the growing acceptance of cooperative principles as applied to seasonal farm credit during a period when farmers were finding it progressively easier to borrow from non-cooperative sources.

Certainly a part of the growth of the associations in Illinois can be attributed to the fact that they are cooperative. In the same way farmers receive cooperative purchasing service from their farm supply company, marketing service from their creamery association, and business service from their cold storage locker plant, they receive cooperative credit service from their production credit association. It is on this cooperative foundation that the permanence of the production credit system depends. That the farmers who borrow from the production credit association own the voting stock of these associations gives agriculture greater assurance than it has ever had that it will have a source of credit available in bad times as well as good.



Where Production Credit Associations are Located in Illinois

Every farmer who obtains a production credit association loan purchases stock in the local association equivalent to five per cent of the amount of the loan. In return for this investment members have the privilege of voting in the affairs of their association. Illinois farmers consider this voting privilege a worthwhile possession if we are to judge by the fact that 30.6 per cent of the entire membership attended the last annual meetings.

They own more than one-half million dollars of voting stock in their associations and the Production Credit Corporation of St. Louis owns an additional $2,225,000. This Government investment represented in non-voting stock held by the Production Credit Corporation, is similar to the preferred stock held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, in commercial banks. It will be retired when the associations have built up sufficient reserves so they will be able to weather periods of adversity.

The management of each association is vested in a board of five directors elected from the membership at the annual meeting. The directors determine policies, hire the secretary-treasurer and other employees, and select two of their number to act with the secretary-treasurer as an executive committee. The committee reviews each ap-

anything about money legislation or a more effective acreage adjustment program. Not until farm prices hit the toboggan in the early fall of 1937 did Congressional leaders become active. As a result the Farm Bureau's Pope McGill bill was shelved and the AAA of '38 carrying the essential principles of the Farm Bureau bill was not enacted until February 1938. Money legislation was lost in the shuffle. Legislation to bring about a commodity dollar will probably be a subject for discussion and resolution at the coming AFBF meeting in New Orleans in December.—Editor

plication for a loan and decides whether or not it will be made.

The responsibility for making sound loans lies with the associations. This is where it should be, not only for the sake of giving farmers friendly and prompt service, but to keep down losses. The forethought of the farmers of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 under which the production credit associations are organized, is borne out by the progress made and the few losses sustained.

A great improvement has been made in the promptness with which a farmer can get his loan. No matter how far he lives from the association offices, there is a representative near him, for there are 138 in Illinois' 102 counties, not counting the central office of the associations.

When Mr. Farmer decides to make application for a loan he has only to go to the production credit association office serving his county, shown on the accompanying map, or to that association's nearest representative. During the past year many of the field offices have been given the authority to disburse loans and receive payment on them in addition to handling the application, inspection and recording. The association inspects the collateral offered as security, the loan committee decides if a loan can be made and if approved the association is ready to disperse the loan. In some instances farmers have received their loan the same day as they applied, although two days or longer are usually required.

Mr. Farmer may be a cattle feeder and want his line of credit established in advance of the time he actually needs the cash so he can buy when he finds the lot of cattle he wants at the price he is willing to pay. The association's letter of credit enables him to shop around and still not have to pay interest on his loan until the cattle are purchased and the letter of credit used.

Loans are made to mature when the products out of which they are to be repaid are expected to be ready for market, and may run for as long as 12 months.

The production credit associations have developed the budget type loan to help farmers put to work the money they have borrowed so that it will earn every cent of interest they pay. An example will serve to illustrate how the budget type loan works. In this case Mr. Farmer borrowed $2,400. He received the various installments when he had use for them and repaid them as follows:

Amount	When Received	How Used	Days Used	Interest	Repaid from Sale of—
$1,175	Nov.	Buy feeders	167	$26.88	Fat Cattle
300	Dec.	Repair Barn	123	5.05	Hogs
200	Feb.	Buy equipment	106	2.90	Corn
125	March	Buy seed	117	2.00	Mare
400	April	Buy a team of mares	133	7.29	Wheat
200	June	Mortgage interest and taxes	109	2.99	Hogs
$2,400				$47.11	

The total interest charges at the current 5 per cent rate were $47.11, whereas if he had borrowed the entire $2,400 for 10 months, the interest would have totaled $100. He, therefore, saved $52.89. The association made cash available to him each time he needed it as provided in the budget arranged at the time the loan was made. His credit needs were filled as adequately as though he had borrowed the whole $2,400 for 10 months.

The close working relationship between the production credit associations and the Farm Bureau is indicated by the fact that several of them have either their central or field offices in the same building as the Farm Bureau. The central offices at Ottawa and Woodstock are examples.

Probably the most valuable feature of production credit to Illinois farmers is its adaption to the particular needs of the operation for which the money is borrowed. Terms are so flexible that with one operation the farmer finances his beef cattle from pasture to market, or his crop from planting to market.



The AAA corn plan can give us stability and price protection through—

ADJUSTMENT of acreage to head off ruinous surpluses and conserve our soil.

LOANS to put a bottom under prices and help us hold corn on the farm for use in lean years.

QUOTAS for marketing and storage, if needed to back up the loans and if we approve.

Better Business Farming

● ● ● ●

See Results Of Practical Methods On Farm Bureau--Farm Management Tour In Knox County



PORTABLE SELF-FEEDER ON BERNARD MATTHEWS FARM
The calves get to it through a creep.

"YOU'LL never be satisfied out there on the farm, son. It's hard work and a lonesome business at best. Take my advice and stay where you are."

So spoke a father to his son, a clerk in a grocery store, some 20 years ago.

"I'd like to try it, anyway, Dad. Farming looks better to me than weighing up sugar and flour," replied the young man.

"All right, if you must," argued the parent, "but go in easy. Get a few horses and some second-hand machinery to start. Then if you don't like it, you won't be out much. You'll probably be back in town after the year is out."

The young grocery clerk was Frank Hubert of Saybrook in McLean county. Today he is vice-president of the McLean County Farm Bureau, has won a master farmer medal, state-wide recognition as a successful large-scale hog raiser, and a reputation as a top-notcher among the 400 Farm Bureau members in the farm management project in north central Illinois.

A crowd of some 200 enthusiastic record keepers, farm advisers and others from eight or 10 western Illinois counties recently sat in wrapt attention as Hubert and Bert Kellogg, big cattle feeder from Kendall county, dramatically unfolded their stories of profitable livestock farming. The setting was a farm management tour in Knox county led by M. L. Mosher, Burton King and their associates, topped off by an afternoon program in the city park at the edge of Galesburg.

These men supervise record keeping on the farms of some 400 cooperators who study their business as carefully as a sea captain charting his course through new and dangerous waters.

"We rent 440 acres of mostly rolling land on which we produce between 900 and 1000 market hogs annually," Hubert began, speaking rapidly from notes. "We grow medium type hogs, usually Chester White sows crossed with a Poland China boar. We follow the McLean county swine sanitation system, rotate our alfalfa and clover pastures, disinfect the sows three days before farrowing, and use individual, portable houses placed on clean ground. We bank the houses with straw in cold weather."

Hubert keeps the sows and pigs separate until they are two weeks old, then he puts two together, later four or more and gradually increases the number of sows and pigs in any one field as they grow older.

The pigs have access to self-feeders, water and shade. They get corn, ground oats, and a mixture of tankage and soybean oilmeal. The supplement, ground feed, and ear corn are all self-fed. In the early spring, rye pasture is available, then sweet clover, and later alfalfa pasture. The male pigs are castrated when a few days old. Fall pigs get sweet clover and rape pasture, mostly.

The shoats are sold at from six to seven months old. At that time they weigh 225 to 275 pounds. The spring pigs are farrowed in February, March and April, the fall pigs in July, August, September and October. Breeding stock is selected from the April pigs.

Two movable cribs constructed of woven wire fence, poles, wire cables, and roof boards and battens are a new wrinkle on the Hubert farm. One crib holds 3500 bushels of earn corn, the other 6500 bushels. The big crib is 100 ft. long, 13 ft. high in the back, 16 ft. in front and about 9 ft. wide. These self-feeder cribs are set up in convenient spots in the field. They are taken apart each year and set up on new sites and used as self-feeders in the summer when the ground is generally dry. The ear corn rolls out on the ground where the pigs clean it up. The crib self-feeders save a tremendous amount of labor.

Hubert employs two men the year 'round, a third man in the crop season. He uses two tractors and four horses,

WOMEN WERE AS INTERESTED AS THE MEN
Part of crowd halting in field on Matthews farm to hear analysis of farming operations.



PROF. M. L. MOSHER, LEFT
The chart shows how the Matthews and Sullivan farms rate well above average in such vital things as crop yield, returns per $100 of feed fed, prices secured, labor horse power and efficiency, returns per acre, etc.



plication for a loan and decides whether or not it will be made.

The responsibility for making sound loans lies with the associations. This is where it should be, not only for the sake of giving farmers friendly and prompt service, but to keep down losses. The forethought of the farmers of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 under which the production credit associations are organized is best shown by the progress made in the 4 years sustained.

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of acreage to head off ruinous surpluses and conserve our soil.

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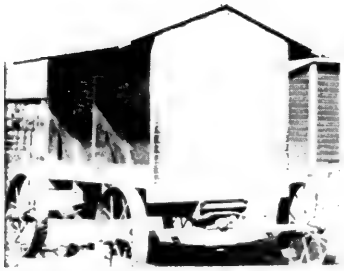
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Stability *for* Corn *means* Stability *for* Livestock

Better Business Farming

• • • •

See Results Of Practical Methods On Farm Bureau--Farm Management Tour In Knox County



PORTABLE SELF-FEEDER ON BERNARD MATTHEWS FARM
The calves get to it through a creep

"YOU'LL never be satisfied out there on the farm, son. It's hard work and a lonesome business at best. Take my advice and stay where you are."

So spoke a father to his son, a clerk in a grocery store, some 20 years ago.

"I'd like to try it anyway, Dad. Farming looks better to me than weighing up sugar and flour," replied the young man.

"All right if you must," argued the parent, "but go in easy. Get a few horses and some second-hand machinery to start. Then if you don't like it, you won't be out much. You'll probably be back in town after the year is out."

The young grocery clerk was Frank Hebert of Sidell took in McLean county. Today he is vice president of the McLean County Farm Bureau. He won a master farmer medal, state-wide recognition as a successful livestock raiser and a reputation as a top notcher among the 400 Farm Bureau members in the farm management project in north central Illinois.

A crowd of some 200 enthusiastic record keepers, farm advisers and others from eight or 10 western Illinois counties recently sat in wrapt attention as Hebert and [illegible] Kendall county, dramatically unfolded their stories of profitable livestock farming. The setting was a farm management tour in Knox county led by M. L. Mosher, Burton King and their associates, topped off by an afternoon program in the city park at the edge of Galesburg.

These men supervise record keeping on the farms of some 400 cooperators who study their business as carefully as a sea captain charting his course through new and dangerous waters.

We rent 140 acres of mostly rolling land on which we produce between 900 and 1000 market hogs annually," Hebert began, speaking rapidly from notes. "We grow medium type hogs, usually Chester White sows crossed with a Poland China boar. We follow the McLean county swine sanitation system to rate our alfalfa and clover pastures. We rotate the sows three years before returning, and use mineralized portable houses placed on clean ground. We use these houses with straw in cold weather.

Hebert keeps the sows and pigs separate until they are two weeks old, then he puts two together. "We let them run and gradually it reduces the [illegible] sows and pigs nearly one [illegible] grow older.

Lot pigs have access to salt feeders, water and shade. They get corn ground cob and a mixture of tankage and soybean [illegible]. The supplement ground [illegible] pasture is available [illegible] and later alfalfa pasture. [illegible] pigs are started when a few days old. Fall pigs get sweet clover and rape pasture mostly.

The sows are sold at from six to seven months old. At that time they weigh [illegible] pounds. The spring pigs are farrowed in February, March and April, fall pigs in July, August, September and October. Breeding stock is selected from April pigs.

Low cost feeding consists of [illegible] home grown corn, vegetables and [illegible] factors are a new wrinkle on the Hebert farm. One crib holds 4500 bushels of corn, the other 6500 bushels. The [illegible] is 100 ft. long [illegible] on the back 32 ft. in front [illegible] ft. wide. There salt feeder [illegible] pen overshoot sheds in the [illegible]. [illegible] "cheap" [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] this [illegible] in the ground [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

a four-row corn planter and other power equipment. Corn, oats, clover and alfalfa are the mainstay crops. He also raises some barley.

"Although I rent the land I farm, I have limed most of it," Hubert said. "I buy and spread the limestone myself."

All the grain produced is marketed through hogs. Lately from 12,000 to 15,000 bushels of corn a year are fed, part of which is bought from neighbors.

"I have kept farm account books for 14 years," Hubert said. "We have fed an average of 10,000 bu. of corn a year over a 10-year period and during that time the hogs have paid about $1 a bushel for it." Electric fence is used effectively to separate different lots of sows and pigs on pasture.

"I firmly believe you have got to start at the bottom in any business to succeed. I have observed young men start farming with expensive equipment and generous backing who in a few years went into bankruptcy. My advice to young men is not to try to start at the top, but to begin cautiously, learn to keep down overhead and improve equipment and standards as the earnings from the business justify."

Burt Kellogg is a stocky, firm-jawed, deliberate young man of Scotch ancestry. He is farming and feeding cattle because he would rather do that than live in the city. Everyone listened intently as Fieldman E. G. Fruin drew him out on the operation of his fertile 560 acre farm in Kendall county where 300 or more heavy cattle are fed out annually.

"I seldom go to market to buy my cattle," Kellogg said. "I'm cooperatively-minded and depend on the Producers' organization to buy my feeders and also to sell them. I follow the advice of Herman Conway (Producers' market analyst) pretty closely and I usually come out all right."

He buys heavy feeding cattle weighing close to 1,000 pounds. It takes more money to handle that kind and there's more risk, but Kellogg tells you there aren't so many feeding that kind and he has practically no death loss which is an item.

Farming for 23 years, Kellogg follows a corn-corn-small grain-red clover rotation, uses limestone and rock phosphate where needed, produces from 200 to 300 market hogs the swine sanitation way annually, maintains a profitable flock of around 300 hens, and usually makes money at it.

Power equipment does the heavy work on the Kellogg acres. Last year, the 16-year old son took care of 210 acres of corn with a Farmall tractor-cultivator. The cattle are fed both in the dry lot and on clover pasture. Kellogg doesn't provide shade for cattle because, he says, "I find that the hot sun doesn't set them back."



HYBRID CORN PLOTS ON SULLIVAN FARM
Heavy crop yields and economical pork production bring success.

The cattle get protein supplements, such as cottonseed meal, linseed oilmeal, soybean oilmeal, or any other good high protein feed. Silage, shell corn, legume hay, and the concentrates are the mainstay ration except when on pasture when corn and cob meal are fed to prevent scouring and bloat. Silage is fed in the morning, grain at night.

On Sept. 27, Kellogg bought 100 head of white-faced steers averaging about 975 lbs. each through the Chicago Producers for around $8.50 per cwt. He uses the services of the National Livestock Credit Corporation freely in his feeding operations.

On the Bernard Matthews farm near Yates City, the first stop on the tour, the crowd saw the results of profitable and practical, mixed livestock farming featuring cattle and hogs. This farm has been in the Matthews family for 80 years. It has had good care throughout. Ninety-seven per cent of the half section is tillable. The calves from a Hereford herd of 30 cows are raised and fed out along with others purchased from time to time. Thirty-six per cent of the farm income is from hogs, 32 per cent from cattle, 27 per cent from grain, the balance from dairy sales and other items.

FRANK HUBERT
"Start at the bottom for success."



On this farm there are also a half dozen high-producing Jersey cows. The Jerseys are bred to the Hereford bull to produce a fairly good type of feeding animal. Close to 300 hogs are raised annually with the use of individual portable houses placed on rotated clover pastures.

The rotation is corn-corn-oats or wheat-red clover and timothy. Not all the land has been limed, hence the timothy in the rotation. Perhaps the outstanding reason this farm is a money-maker is its high average yields, rating among the top 20 per cent among 400 in the farm account project. Corn average is 76.2 bu. an acre. The efficient way in which livestock is handled, success in keeping overhead and costs down, utilizing farm wastes, and getting better than average prices are all reasons why the Matthews farm stands high in the profit column.

Matthews is an AAA cooperator. Last year he plowed under 20 acres of soybeans, this year the same, to comply with the adjustment program. He thinks it's good business to give the land a rest and store up surplus fertility on idle acres until market prices are more attractive.

In late September, 160 hogs had been marketed weighing 200 lbs. at 5½ months old. Duroc sows are crossed with a Poland China boar. The pigs are farrowed in February and early March. Using half gilts, Matthews raises about 7 pigs per litter from 25 sows. More sows



AFTER THE TOUR A PICNIC DINNER

John Hannah, Henry county, president of the Account Keepers Association, reading letter. Farm adviser A. R. Kemp, of Knox county, right, looks on.

are bred for spring litters usually than for fall.

One hired man nine months a year, a little extra help in harvesting and haying and tractor equipment make for economical operations on this farm.

Does it pay to keep beef breeding cows on high-priced corn-belt farms?

It does, according to M. L. Mosher, chief of farm management extension in Illinois, when you feed them on corn stalks, straw, and roughage that otherwise would go to waste. This is exactly what is done on the Matthews farm.

It doesn't pay, Mr. Mosher holds, when you have to feed the cows hay and grain at going prices.

The 30 beef cows here are wintered mostly on corn stalks. In March and April this year they had nothing but straw and a little soybean hay. They get no grain, no silage, and very little hay, yet they produce strong, healthy calves. The calves have a creep where they can get grain from a self-feeder mounted on wheels for easy transfer from one field to another.

Northwest of Galesburg on the 298 acre farm of T. J. Sullivan and Son, the farm management tourists saw another illustration of good farming with beef cattle and hogs on rolling land. Yields of 75 bu. of corn per acre, 77 bu. of oats, and 25 bu. of soybeans told part of the story of success here. Earnings were well above the average of the 400 account-keeping farms last year chiefly because of the record on hogs ($139 return for $100 feed fed) and other livestock.

John Sullivan, the junior partner, told his audience that the beef herd and their cattle feeding operations were largely responsible for building up the fertility of the farm. Much of the rolling land is in blue grass.

Two litters a year from 12 to 14 sows (Hampshire sows bred to Poland China boar), raising the pigs on worm-free, rotated alfalfa pasture with individual houses for shelter, is the system followed on the Sullivan farm. There are no floors in the portable houses. Shoats are marketed at from six to seven months old. The spring pigs are born in March and April or later, the fall pigs usually in October. Tankage, ground alfalfa and soybean oilmeal, with corn are the principal hog feeds.

The beef cows rough it in winter consuming corn stalk leaves, weeds, soybean straw and other roughages that otherwise would go to waste. The Sullivans also had a flock of 66 lb. range lambs on clover pasture that later will go into the corn field for fattening.

In the afternoon session, Dr. F. C. Bauer, soils extension specialist with the state college, vividly decribed crop production as "merchandising plant food." He cast up some figures on soil depletion that make you wonder if our rich farms some day will be like the worn-out areas in the middle Atlantic states. Depletion of soil fertility goes on continually, he said, through crop production and soil erosion. A ton of corn for example, takes out of the soil approximately 51 lbs. of phosphorus, potassium, calcium, and magnesium. A ton of oats takes out 60 lbs. of these minerals, a ton of wheat 65 lbs., a ton of soybeans 62 lbs. Legume hays require large quantities of minerals and where hay is sold, the soil is rapidly depleted of minerals. In a ton of red clover there are 118 lbs. of minerals, in a ton of alfalfa 140 lbs.

Excessive plowing, he pointed out, reduces fertility. When straw is plowed under, the next year's corn yield will be cut, but the second year, the yield will be better, Bauer said. When green sweet clover and straw are turned under together, however, there is a substantial increase in corn yield the first year.

The Farm Bureau-Farm Management project in Illinois is approximately 14 years old. M. L. Mosher, farm adviser in Woodford county in the early '20s, was one of the first men in the field to see the importance of records and comparative analysis in studying farming as a business. The late Walter Handschin, chief of the old department of farm management at the University of Illinois, early set the course for others to follow. His pioneering put Illinois in the lead in farm management studies.

Mosher's passion for facts and truth about better farming methods, led him to accept an opportunity to devote all his time to this fundamental work as a member of the state college extension staff after Handschin passed on. With Mosher from Woodford county went his studious assistant, Paul Johnston, now a member of the University's agricultural economics staff under Prof. H. C. M. Case. This year Prof. Mosher, grown gray in the service of better farming is completing his 33rd year in extension work.

Mosher's method has been to work with a comparatively small group of farmers and through them show results that all, who take the pains, can apply to their own farms. Thus the early development of Woodford County Krug corn from which some of Illinois' best hybrids have been developed, was one of Mosher's outstanding accomplishments.

Today in the Farm Bureau-Farm Management project in Illinois, business records and comparative analyses are helping 650 of the state's best farm operators to uncover the strong and weak points of their business. The records are furnishing a yardstick available to all revealing farming as an intensely interesting business requiring the application of sound business principles, as well as a fine way of life.—Editor.

Winter barley is attracting the attention of farmers in southwestern Illinois. It is replacing oats in the rotations on many farms. A combination of winter barley and lespedeza is being used as year 'round pasture.

The Federal Department of Public Health, after complete investigation, announces that there is nothing in their findings to suggest that the lead tolerance of .025 grains per pound as promulgated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture is sufficient to endanger the health of the consumer. As a result the Secretary of Agriculture announces that the lead allowance is to be changed to .025 grains per pound instead of 0.18 as heretofore. The tolerance for arsenic and fluorine has not been changed. This change will be valuable and helpful to Illinois apple growers in 1939.

Farm account keepers say, "Farm accounts have more value the longer they are kept."



MORE MONEY FOR

GRAIN

The Tuscola Cooperative Grain Company recently closed another successful year. At the annual meeting one new director, Tony Hausmann was elected. J. Fred Romine, director on the board of Illinois Grain Cooperation, who assisted in organizing the Tuscola Elevator in 1930 and has served on the Board since that time, was re-elected. G. L. Potter of Graymont addressed the meeting. Harry Carrell is manager of the company.

At the annual meeting of the Pontiac Farmers Grain Company, September 24, all directors whose terms expired were re-elected. The company had a good year. E. P. Benscoter is the manager.

The LaPlace Cooperative Grain Company recently held its annual meeting. All outgoing directors were re-elected. Paul Ehrlich, in his annual report gave a resumé of the progress of the organization the last four years, during which time $11,106 of the indebtedness of the company was paid.

Flour used by Italians will be ground 20 per cent coarser to make more bulk. Italy its trying to stretch her sparse wheat crop, hold imports at a minimum.

California farmers spent $3,500,000 last year to advertise their products.

LIVESTOCK

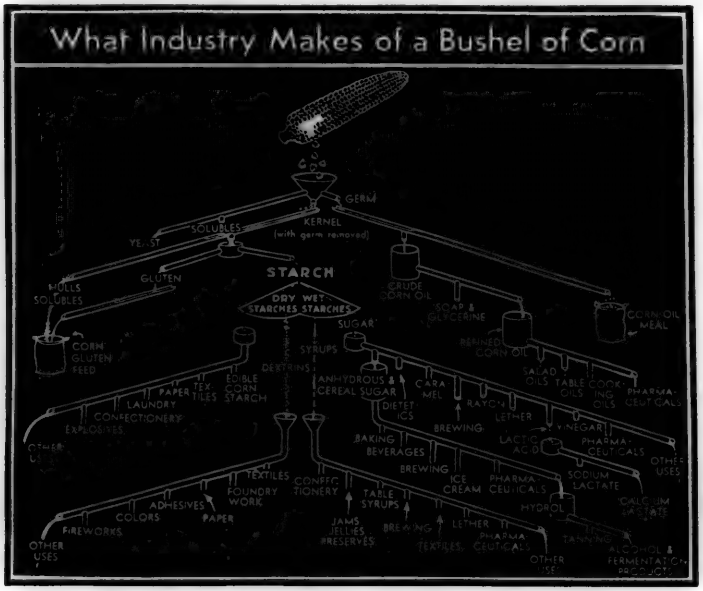
George Knoles of Mason county says, "I support the cooperative marketing of livestock because I feel that I am a part of the organization and they are working for my interest on each and every animal consigned to them. Why more farmers don't market cooperatively is too deep for me. Seems like they can't get weaned away from the old line firms."

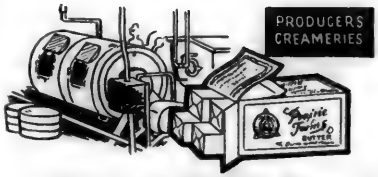
J. Wes Smith, chairman of the Pike County Livestock Marketing Committee comments — "I believe cooperative marketing has improved selling conditions on the terminal markets. Farmers get better service, pay reduced commission and get valuable information on prices and trends. If we farmers ever have anything to say relative to the establishment of livestock prices on "cost plus a reasonable profit" basis along with other lines of business, it will be when a larger percentage of the total volume of livestock sold on competitive markets goes through cooperative channels."

On recent swine tours it was too late to see the spring pigs at some demonstration farms because they already had been sold. Gerald Smith, La Salle County, raised 171 March pigs, averaging 9.25 pigs per litter and sold them at 5½ months of age averaging just 200 pounds. They had been self-fed shelled corn and a mixture of tankage and soybean meal, 2:1, on clover pasture. These were sanitation pigs and had no runts among them. His 135 fall pigs average 8.5 pigs a litter and will be fed the same way with the addition of alfalfa hay when pasture fails. E. T. Robbins, livestock extension specialist, says he has seen hundreds of young sanitation hogs lately with no runts in any of the herds.

Other farms visited on the above tour were H. T. Marshall & Son, J. N. Clifford & Son, Wm. Temple and Passow & Son. William Temple, chairman, and Gerald Smith are members of the La Salle County Livestock Marketing Committee.

F. E. Eggenberger, chairman of the Ford County Livestock Marketing Committee reports that Farm Bureau folks featured better feeding and organized marketing of livestock at a big entertainment and banquet in the Melvin High School, September 29. Professor Snapp of the University of Illinois, Manager Dave Swanson of the Chicago Producers and Louis Hall of the IAA were the speakers. U. S. Choice Graded Beef selected by Walter Howe of the Chicago Producers was the main "piece de resistance."







FARM PRODUCTS *The Co-operative Way*

MILK

August Milk Prices

Detroit: Class I $1.90, Class II $1.31, f.o.b. Detroit for 3.5% milk. Net base price to members $1.60. Excess price $1.24 f.o.b. Detroit. Butterfat differential 4c Retail 10-11c.

Milwaukee: Class I $2.71, Class II $2.48, Class III $1.18, Class IV .93. Average net price to members $1.82 f.o.b. Milwaukee for 3.5% milk. Butterfat differential 3c. Retail 12c per quart.

Columbus, Ohio: Class I $1.72, Class II $1.20, f.o.b. Columbus. Average weighted price $1.63 for 3.5% milk. Butterfat differential 2.6c. Retail 10c, at stores 9-10c.

New York: $1.27 per cwt. for 3.5% milk f.o.b. 201-210 mile zone. Federal Milk Marketing Agreement in operation and will apply on September prices. Retail 13¾c per quart delivered, at stores 12-13c per quart.

Baltimore: Class I, $2.414 per cwt., Class II .884c per cwt. for 3.5% milk f.o.b. receiving stations. Retail 13c per quart. Stores 13c per quart.

Kansas City: Base price $1.95. Excess price $1.21 f.o.b. Kansas City. Retail 13c per quart delivered, at stores 12c.

Minneapolis-St. Paul: $1.45 for 3.5% milk f.o.b. Minneapolis, St. Paul. Retail 11c per quart.

Representatives of the dairy industry in mid-west states agreed at a recent meeting in Chicago, that the problem of the heavy supplies of butter and other dairy products could be lessened through a campaign.

Managers and directors of the Producers Dairies met October 13 in the Lincoln-Douglas Hotel, Quincy to discuss problems of distributing cooperatives. Next meeting will be held in Danville where the host will be the Danville Producers Dairy.

A special stockholders meeting of the Champaign County Milk Producers Association was held Monday evening, October 3, to consider increasing the number of directors from five to seven. Lacking a quorum, no action was taken.

On October 1, the Peoria Producers Dairy took over the five milk routes of the Peoria Creamery Company which discontinued its milk business. The Producers now operates over twenty large milk routes.

The regular quarterly meeting of directors of the Illinois Milk Producers Association was held Friday, October 28, at the IAA offices in Chicago.

Sanitary Milk Producers, St. Louis have requested an AAA hearing in the near future in an effort to bring about changes in the present AAA marketing order which will improve conditions of dairymen in the St. Louis milk shed, reports E. W. Tiedeman, SMP president. The order has been in effect about three years and is deemed inadequate to cope with present market conditions.

CREAM

"Producers' Creamery of Olney is the proud possessor of a new 15-inch gilt letter sign across the front of the building.

The quality of cream received by Producers' Creamery of Olney is much improved, so much so that in a two weeks period, the amount of off-trade butter marketed dropped to only a few tubs.

A truck salesman for Producers' Creamery of Olney reports that an Indiana customer came forty miles to Palestine, Illinois, to purchase Prairie Farms Butter from a store there.

The volume of butterfat delivered to the Producers Creamery of Galesburg during the month of September was 29.7 per cent greater than a year ago. Part of this increase is due to a larger production per patron which is 17 per cent above last year.

There are 202 more patrons marketing their butterfat the cooperative way to the Producers Creamery of Galesburg. Every county in the district has shown an increase. Prospects for winter production are good, which means higher volume and low operating costs.

A gain of 32 new patrons who market 4,000 pounds of milk monthly through the Producers Creamery of Mount Sterling is reported by Manager F. A. Tourtelloutt. The milk, purchased on a butterfat basis, is separated in the creamery. The cream is made into Prairie Farms butter and the skim milk sold to patrons.

Fruits and Vegetables

The Southern Illinois (district) Horticultural Society will hold its annual meeting for fruit growers and others interested in horticulture at Harrisburg on November 21-22nd.

Ace Egelston, an employee of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, has fully recovered from an operation and is back on his job.

Illinois apple harvest is practically completed at this time. Most early varieties of apples were sold at harvest time and were placed into immediate consumption. Continued hot weather during September and the early part of October has retarded apple movement so that the demand for the later varieties has not been equal to the demand for the early varieties. However, a large percentage of these apples have been sold to pie manufacturers who have stored them and will draw the apples from cold storage as they are needed. Apples suited for pies must be firm, good condition, free from major defects, but color is not important. Most of the best colored apples or those strictly number one grade have been packed in bushel baskets and placed in cold storage for later sale.

The Rising Springs Orchards near Pittsfield in Pike county left two trees of Golden Delicious apples after harvest in order that "LIFE MAGAZINE" could photograph for their publication.

Les Anderson of Pike county reports that there is a heavy apple bud set on all varieties in his orchards.

In 1937 the national total apple crop was approximately 211,000,000 bushels. Estimates for October 1, 1938, indicate that the '38 crop will be somewhere near 130,000,000 bushels. In Illinois the 1937 crop amounted to 9,000,000 bushels while the crop for 1938 looks like it will total a little over 3,000,000 bushels.

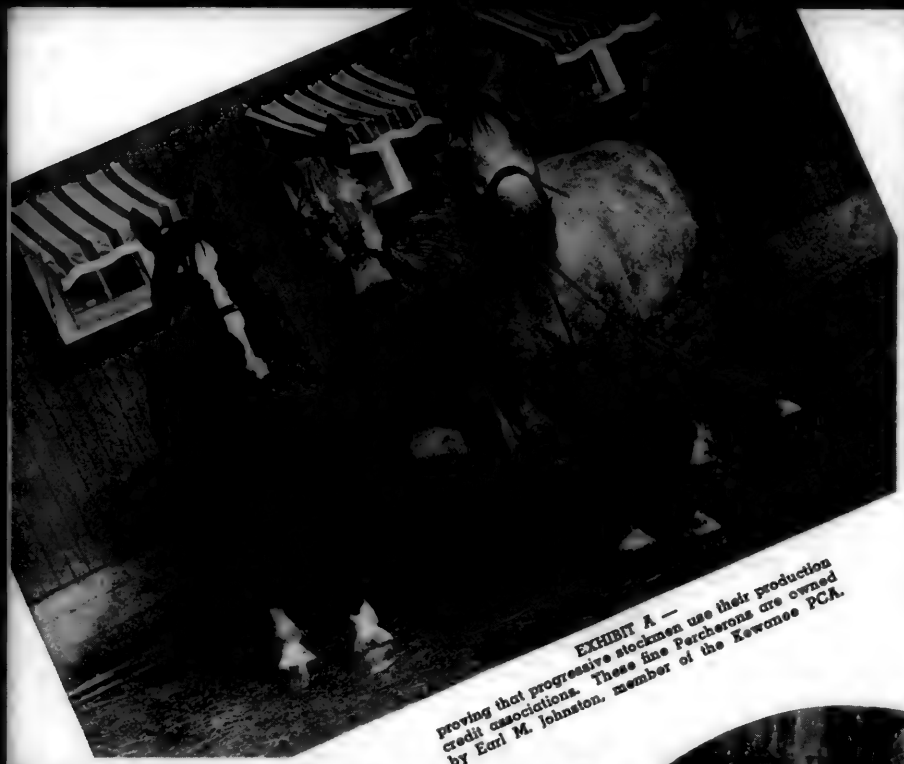


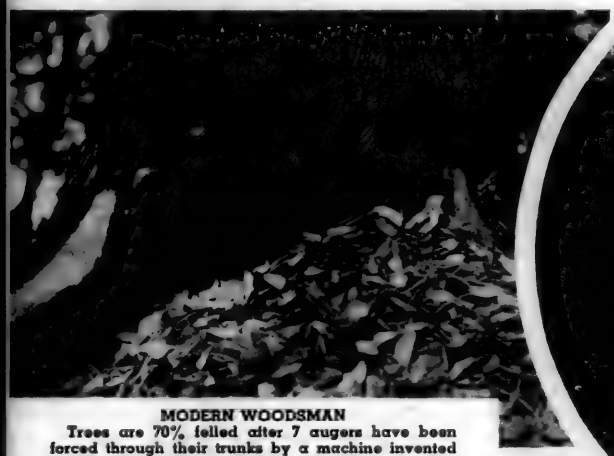
EXHIBIT A — proving that progressive stockmen use their production credit associations. These fine Percherons are owned by Earl M. Johnston, member of the Kewanee PCA.



"IT'S A PICNIC!" says Belva Howerton of Madison county as she starts for the locust grove with a wheelbarrow load of food and a small stove. Prize picture by close friend, Elinor Morrison.

MORE DAIRY DOLLARS

This bull, from a high producing dam and a proved sire, is owned by the Knox County Guernsey Breeders Assn. His half sister recently sold for $950.



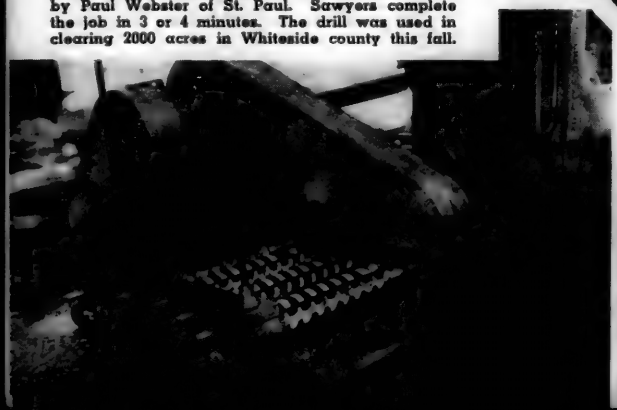
MODERN WOODSMAN

Trees are 70% felled after 7 augers have been forced through their trunks by a machine invented by Paul Webster of St. Paul. Sawyers complete the job in 3 or 4 minutes. The drill was used in clearing 2000 acres in Whiteside county this fall.



GROWING UP

At 11 months Carl Van Kanegan, Jr., Cook county, plays with his dog. At 21 months he takes his place on the farm with wooden buckets, and wooden shoes. Prize snapshots.







FARM BUREAU
News In Pictures

$1 Paid for clear, close up, natural, unusual photos. NO OTHERS ACCEPTED. Action pictures that tell a story preferred. Enclose stamps for return.

●

FIRST 1938 AAA CHECKS

G. H. Dueringer receives his 1938 AAA payment from Wilma Gilmore, secretary-treasurer of the Ford County Agricultural Conservation Association. Late in October, 406 checks, the first in Illinois, totaling $97,744.36 were ready for Ford county cooperators.





SEEING ILLINOIS FIRST

During the week of Oct. 10, 22 Rural Youth delegates from 18 counties traveled 1108 miles by bus, visited 17 County Farm Bureaus, 25 county cooperatives and 4 State Parks. A group of tourists are shown at the Lee County Cooperative locker plant.



FOOD SAVER

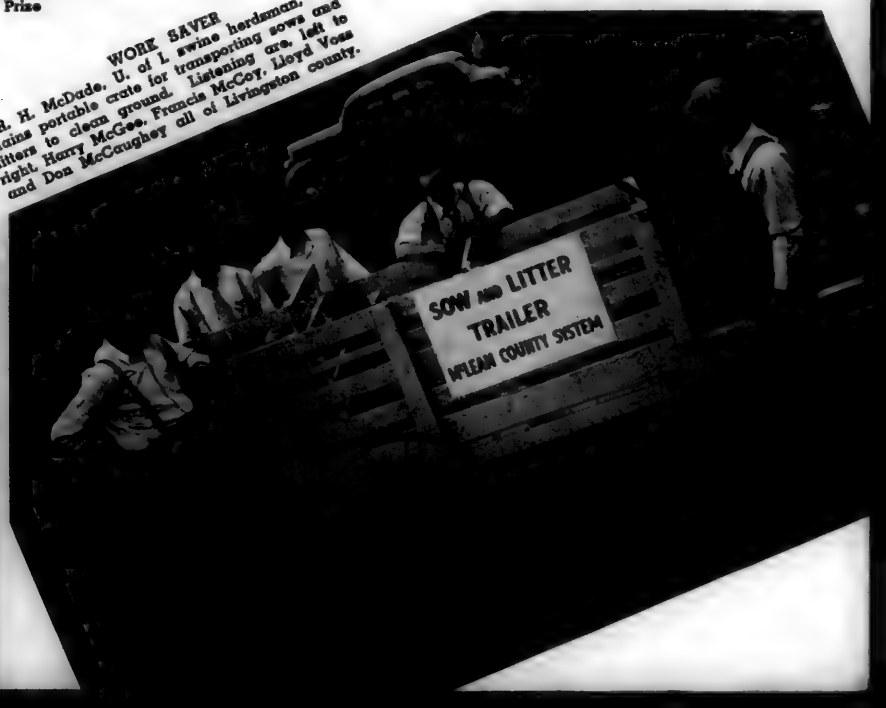
"My kitchen is completely electrical with the exception of a mixmaster," says Mrs. Lang, Winnebago county. She enjoys her refrigerator, you bet! Prize picture by Ray R. Lang, her son.

GETTING IT ALL

Alden Snyder, Montgomery county farm adviser, didn't miss a word at the Farm Bureau leaders' meeting at Salem, Sept. 20. He heard speakers Donald Kirkpatrick, George E. Metzger and Earl C. Smith from his vantage point at the stage door.

WORK SAVER

R. H. McDade, U. of I. swine herdsman, explains portable crate for transporting sows and litters to clean ground. Listening are, left to right, Harry McGee, Francis McCoy, Lloyd Voss and Don McCaughey all of Livingston county.

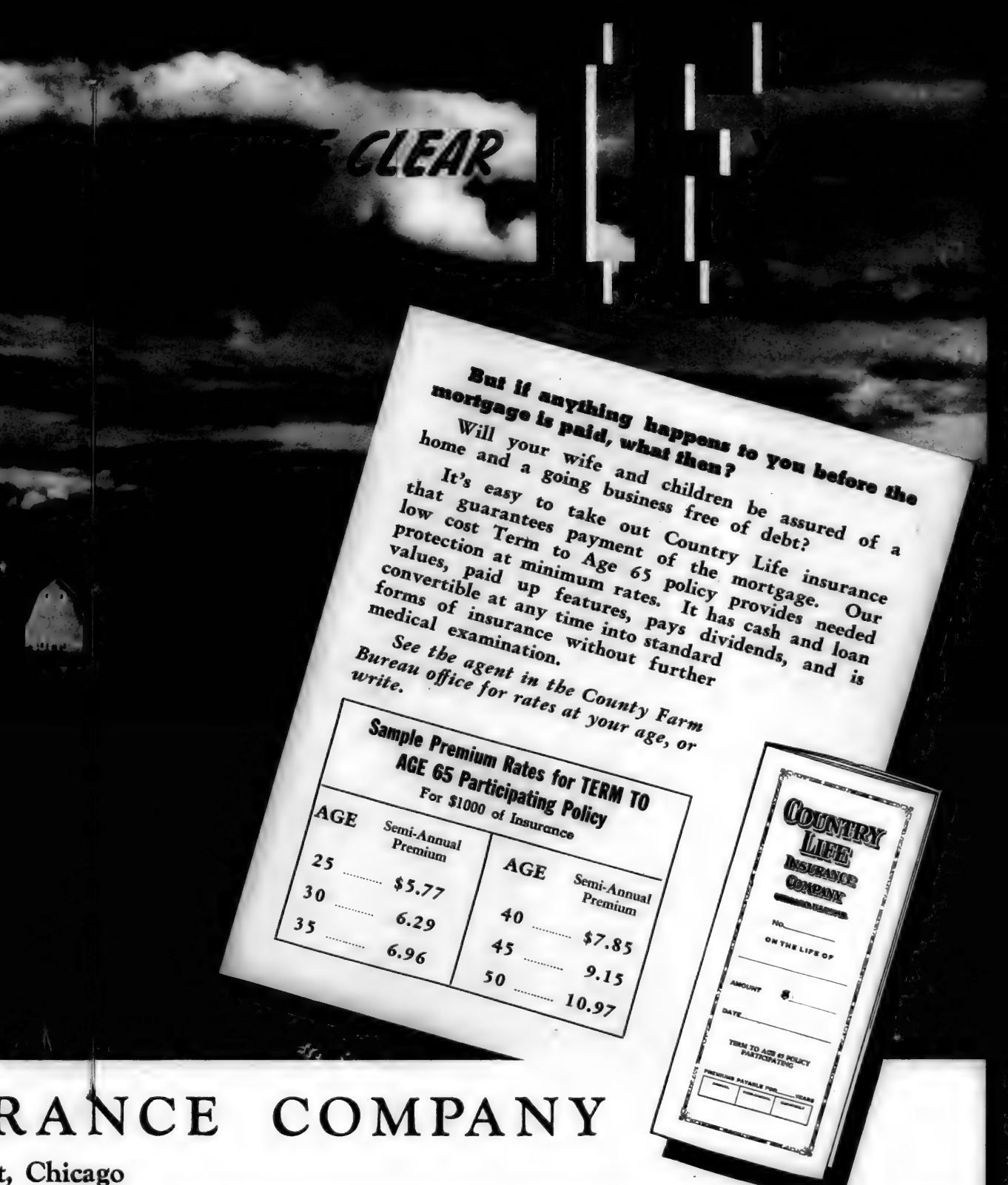






COUNTRY LIFE INSURAN

608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago



But if anything happens to you before the mortgage is paid, what then?

Will your wife and children be assured of a home and a going business free of debt?

It's easy to take out Country Life insurance that guarantees payment of the mortgage. Our low cost Term to Age 65 policy provides needed protection at minimum rates. It has cash and loan values, paid up features, pays dividends, and is convertible at any time into standard forms of insurance without further medical examination.

See the agent in the County Farm Bureau office for rates at your age, or write.

Sample Premium Rates for TERM TO AGE 65 Participating Policy
For $1000 of Insurance

AGE	Semi-Annual Premium	AGE	Semi-Annual Premium
25	$5.77	40	$7.85
30	6.29	45	9.15
35	6.96	50	10.97

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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DATE

TERM TO AGE 65 POLICY PARTICIPATING

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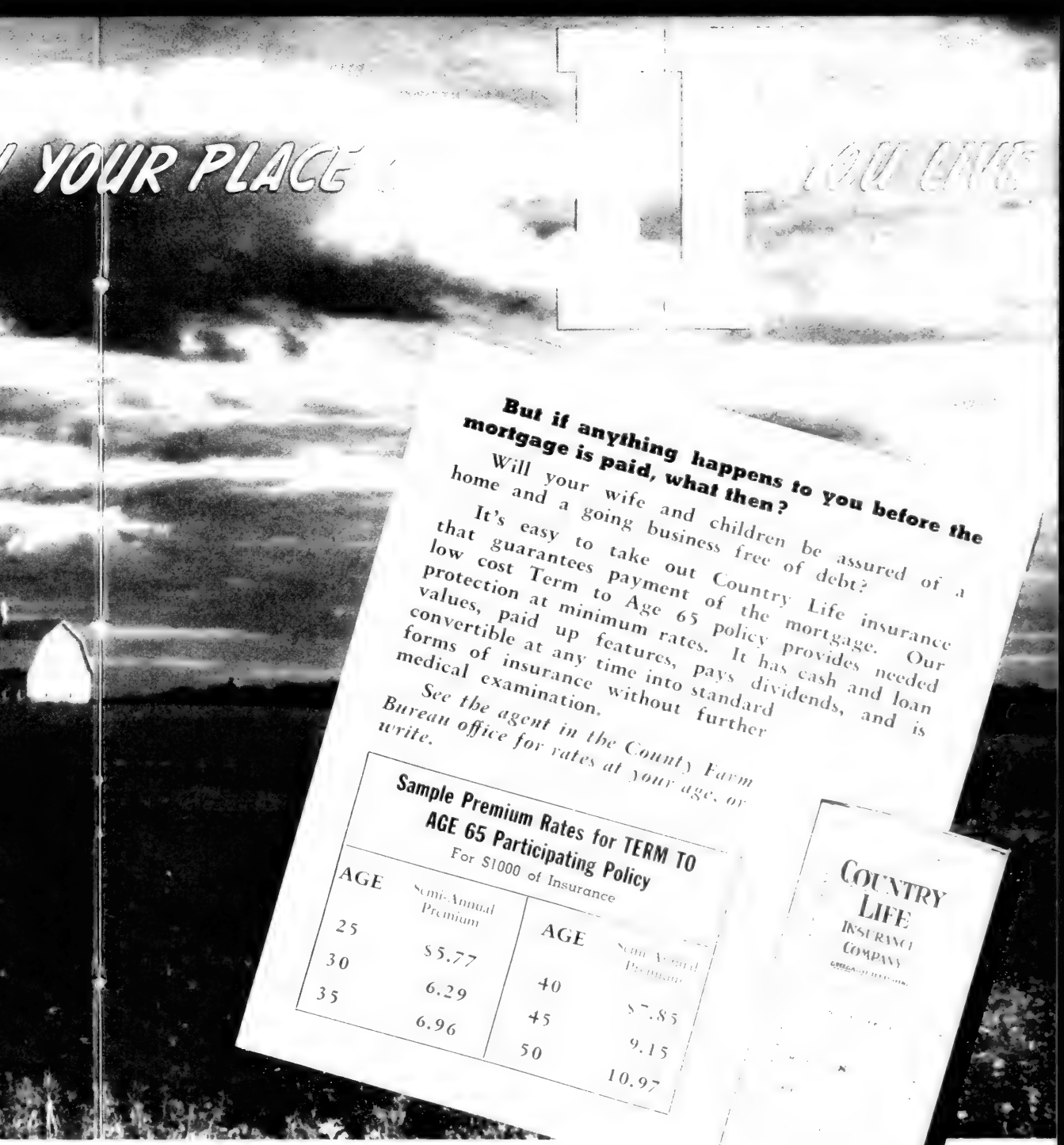
RANCE COMPANY

t, Chicago



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35	6.96	50	10.97

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

RANCE COMPANY

t, Chicago

Use of Electricity On Illinois Farms Doubles

By G. W. BAXTER,
Director Transportation-Utilities

RURAL electrification in Illinois is going forward more rapidly in 1938 than perhaps at any time since this wonderful source of light and energy was discovered. Farmers are no longer willing to accept the inconveniences of kerosene lamps and lanterns and the old gasoline engine when electricity for light and power can be had.

Electricity has been in use for 56 years and still only 28,000 Illinois farms out of a total of some 214,000 or about 13 per cent had electric service in 1934. At the beginning of 1938, 51,000 farms were receiving electric service, or about 23 per cent. In four years the service has been almost doubled.

The reason for this rapid increase is three fold, first the Rural Electrification Administration program, secondly, the more aggressive development by private utilities as a result of the R.E.A., and third, the intensive educational program to acquaint farm people with the advantages of power and light on the farm. No other improvement will bring more joy and comfort in the farm home than electricity.

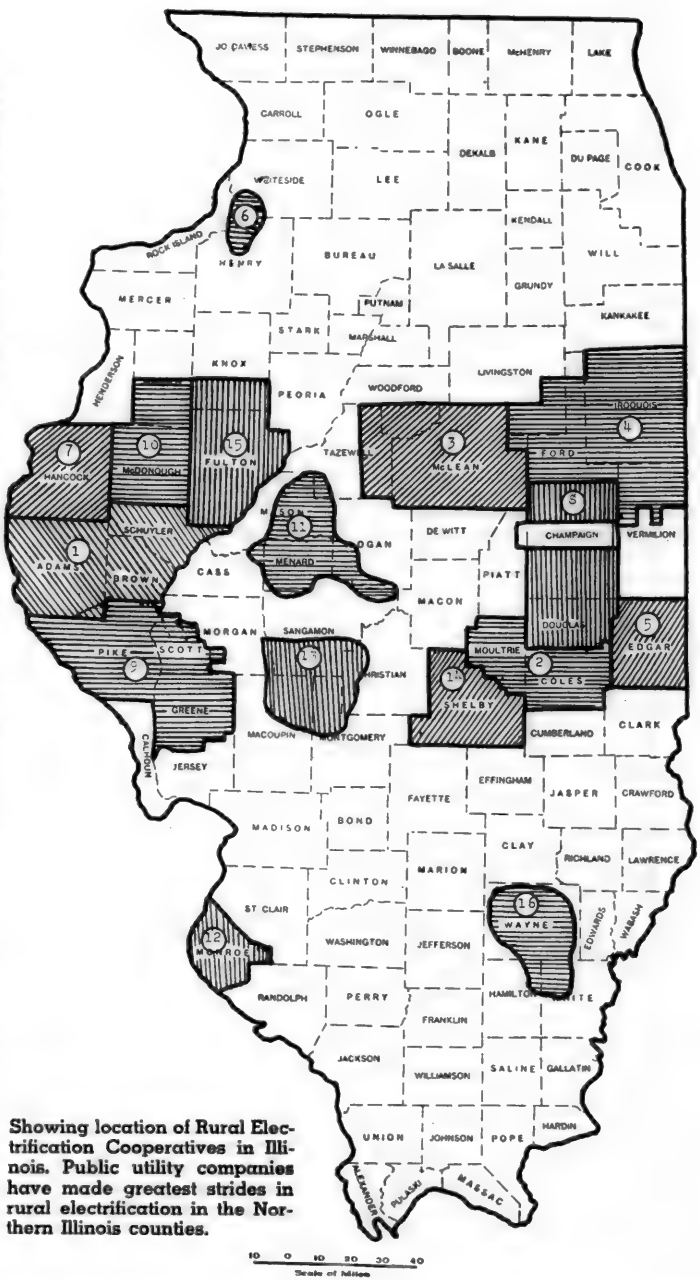
How To Get It

How can you get electric service on the farm? First it is usually necessary to get the cooperation of your neighbors. Discuss it with them and point out the necessity of group action. Talk it over with your County Farm Adviser and get him interested in your problem. Your County Farm Bureau can give valuable assistance. If you have a public utility in your neighborhood that has a reasonable building program consult their agricultural fieldman or district superintendent.

Some utility companies in this State are developing their territories on an area basis. If you are in the territory being served by one of the cooperatives listed below, consult the project superintendent. These cooperatives have made and are making it possible for farmers to get electricity at a price they can afford to pay. Without a fairly low monthly charge, the average farm income will not stand the expense of electrification. The electrification program of these Cooperatives, when completed, will serve 24,155 customers, extending 7662 miles.

COOPERATIVE PROJECTS — IN ILLINOIS

Adams Electric Cooperative, Quincy
384 miles, 1068 customers. Bids recently



Showing location of Rural Electrification Cooperatives in Illinois. Public utility companies have made greatest strides in rural electrification in the Northern Illinois counties.

requested. Lines in Adams, Schuyler & Brown Counties.

Coles-Moultrie Electric Cooperative, Sullivan
John G. Waggoner, Project Supt. 333 miles, 995 customers. Lines in Coles and Moultrie Counties. Allotment received but not ready for bids.

Corn Belt Electric Cooperative, Bloomington
Now organized. Includes Woodford, McLean and Tazewell Counties. This is to cover about 1,000 miles serving around 3,000 customers.

Eastern Illinois Power Cooperative, Paxton
T. M. Brady, Project Supt. 1225 miles, 4000 customers. Lines in Iroquois, Ford, parts of Livingston, McLean and Vermilion Counties. Application has recently been submitted for almost double the amount of mileage. Partially energized. Receiving energy from the C. I. P. S. Company.

Edgar Farm Electric Service Company, Paris
O. J. Bandy, Secretary-Treasurer in charge. 277 miles, 808 customers. Bids not yet let.

Farmers Mutual Electric Company, Geneseo
Walter O. Parson, Mgr. 70 miles serving 173 customers. Lines in Henry and Whiteside Counties. Lines energized. Receiving service from the Municipal Plant, Geneseo. Application has been made for an additional 30 miles to serve 150 customers. Allotment has been made for those additional lines.

Hancock Electric Cooperative, Carthage
Organized but no allotment received. 200 miles, around 600 customers.

Illini Electric Cooperative, Champaign
Vernon C. Green, Project Supt. 190 miles, 500 customers. Lines in Champaign, McLean, Piatt and Ford Counties. Under construction; contract to supply service from the C. I. P. S. Company.

Illinois Rural Electric Company, Winchester
Frank M. Tirre, Mgr. Original 622 miles serves 2326 customers. Now in operation. Receiving energy from their own cooperative generating plant. Lines in Pike, Greene, Scott, Calhoun, and Morgan Counties. Additional application for 600 miles serving 1800 customers has been asked for.

McDonough Power Cooperative, Macomb
Organized. 271 miles, 930 customers. Lines in McDonough, Knox, and Warren Counties. Ray Grigsby, Project Supt.

Menard Electric Cooperative, Petersburg
A. E. Becker, Project Supt. Original project — 306 miles serving 908 customers. Receiving service from the Municipal plant at Springfield. Another application being filed for 200 miles to serve 600 farms. Lines in Menard, Cass, Logan, Sangamon and Mason Counties.

Monroe Electric Cooperative, Waterloo
Project Superintendent's name not available. 232 miles, 850 customers. Organized but allotment not received. Request made for additional 250 miles, 750 farms.

Rural Electric Convenience Cooperative Company, Divernon
Charles Masters, Project Supt. Energized; receiving service from Springfield Municipal plant. Original project 453 miles serving 1450 customers. Additional request for 100 miles to serve 300 farms. Lines in Sangamon, Morgan, Macoupin, Christian and Montgomery Counties.

Shelby Electric Cooperative, Shelbyville
Lester Boys, Project Supt. 181 miles, 363 customers. Lines in Shelby, Macon and Moultire Counties. Now under construction. Energy to be received from the C. I. P. S. Company.

Spoon River Electric Cooperative, Canton
Recently organized. Allotment not yet received. Lines in Fulton and possibly Knox County. Project is to cover around 200 miles serving 600 customers.

Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative, Fairfield
C. W. McCullough, Project Supt. Original project covered 389 miles serving 1714 customers. Energized and receiving service from the C. I. P. S. Company. Request is to be made for an additional loan to cover 200 miles to serve 600 customers. Some development work is being done in Jackson and Randolph Counties, also in Jasper County, but no steps have been taken as yet to organize.

Montgomery Boys Win

Three high school boys from the Farmersville Community High School in Montgomery county, all students in vocational agriculture, won the Illinois State Fair Vocational Livestock Judging Contest held in the coliseum on Friday August 19.

The boys were Harold Fuchs, Bernard Fuchs and Vernon Fuchs all cousins. The team was coached by Fred Wakeland, principal and agriculture instructor. About one hundred teams were entered in competition. The boys were required to judge horses, hogs, beef cattle and dairy cattle.

A new fleet of one-ton pickup trucks sails around the Galesburg territory these days, gathering cream for the Producers' Creamery. "They mean better and faster service for members at a lower cost of operation," writes Virgil Johnson, manager.

Pitchers Erdmeir and Cheeseman of the Carroll County Farm Bureau baseball team struck out 92 men in six games played this season in Division I.



CHAMPION 4-H JUDGES

Out for national fat stock judging honors at the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, first week in December will go (left to right in upper photo) Jay Langford, Wayne Young, Harold Wallace and Marion Guither of Bureau County. With them is their coach, C. M. Hatland.

Ready to try for national goals at the National Dairy Show, Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 8 to 15 is the dairy judging team from Winnebago county. Left to right: Donald McAllister, assistant farm adviser and coach; Lawrence Greenlee, William Brown and Hubert Brown. Both teams won state titles at the recent 4-H contests, University of Illinois.

Uncle Ab says success in farming requires three things: good soil, good weather, and a good farmer.

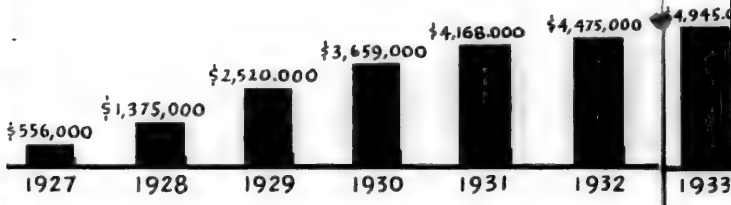
Rock phosphate improves lawns more than any other treatment, says L. A. Barrow, Ford county.

LOANS, ALLOTMENTS AND AMOUNTS APPLIED FOR BY ILLINOIS RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES

	1936-1937 Loans	Request for Allotment	1938 Allotments
Adams Electric Cooperative			400.000
Coles-Moultrie Electric Cooperative			355.000
Corn Belt Electric Cooperative		1.000.000	
Eastern Illinois Power Cooperative	700.000	700.000	
Edgar Farm Electric Service Company			280.000
Farmers Mutual Electric Company	76.000	50.000	
Hancock County Project		200.000	
Illini Electric Cooperative	186.000		
Illinois Rural Electric Company	728.000	600.000	
McDonough Power Cooperative			282.000
Menard Electric Cooperative	325.000	200.000	
Monroe Electric Cooperative		250.000	232.000
Rural Electric Convenience Coop. Co.	360.000	100.000	110.000
Shelby Electric Cooperative	176.130		
Spoon River Electric Cooperative		200.000	
Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative	175.000	200.000	222.000
	$2.726.130	$3.500.000	$1.881.000
Requests			3.500.000
			5.381.000
1936-37 Loans			2.726.130
			$8.107.130

A 12 YEAR RECORD

$8,093,494.00 DIVIDENDS



$75,000,0 BUSINESS EX

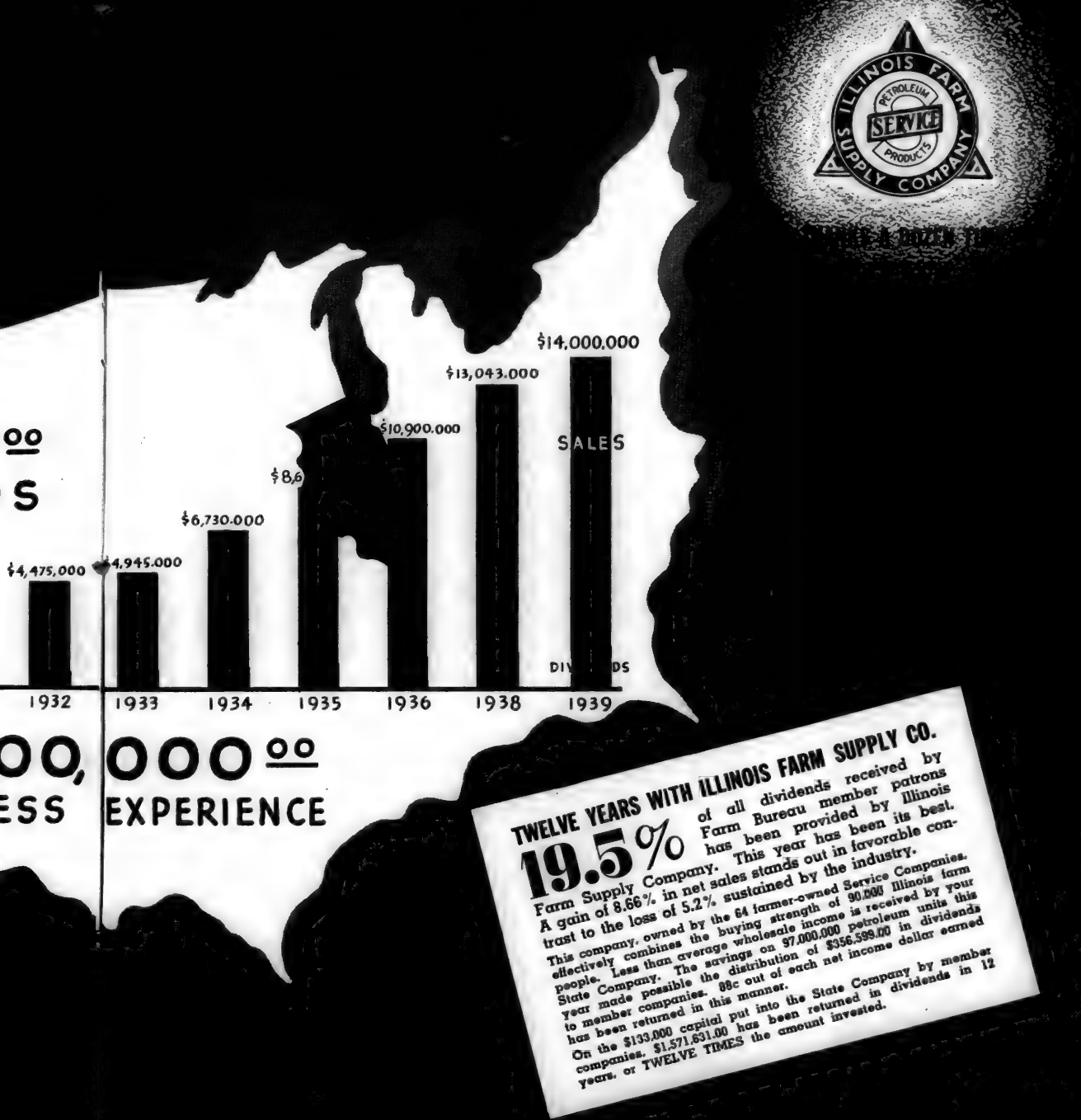
TWELVE YEARS WITH SERVICE COMPANIES

The average Farm Bureau member who patronized his service company last year purchased $165.00 worth of petroleum products, Soyoil paint, tires, and other supplies. He bought these at prices that are in line with, or somewhat lower than he would pay for similar high-grade products. In addition, he received a patronage dividend averaging $23.51. Last year farmers purchased a total of $14,000,000.00 worth of supplies through the company and will save approximately $1,540,000.00 in dividends.

In twelve years, the company had a $75,000,000 business experience. Farmers have invested $1,249,000.00 in 64 service companies. They have received $8,093,494.00 in dividends, which is 6½ TIMES the amount invested.

ILLINOIS FARM

608 SOUTH DEARBORN



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TWELVE YEARS WITH ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

19.5% of all dividends received by Farm Bureau member patrons has been provided by Illinois Farm Supply Company. This year has been its best. A gain of 8.66% in net sales stands out in favorable contrast to the loss of 5.2% sustained by the industry.

This company, owned by the 64 farmer-owned Service Companies, effectively combines the buying strength of 90,000 Illinois farm people. Less than average wholesale income is received by your State Company. The savings on 97,000,000 petroleum units this year made possible the distribution of $356,599.00 in dividends to member companies. 68c out of each net income dollar earned has been returned in this manner.

On the $133,000 capital put into the State Company by member companies, $1,571,631.00 has been returned in dividends in 12 years, or TWELVE TIMES the amount invested.

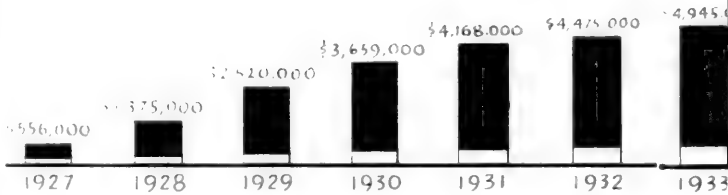
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A 12 YEAR RECORD

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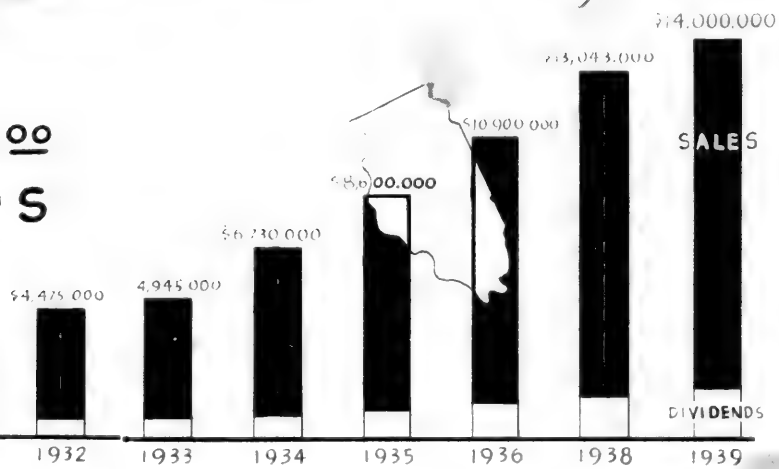
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608 SOUTH DEARBORN

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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

THANKS A DOZEN TIMES

***National leadership credited to your organization is based upon the September, 1938, report of the United States Labor Bureau, wherein it is stated that the Illinois Farm Supply Company is the LARGEST of the eighteen Regional Wholesale Purchasing Organizations in America, and the cash dividends paid to its member companies are the most OUTSTANDING ON RECORD.**

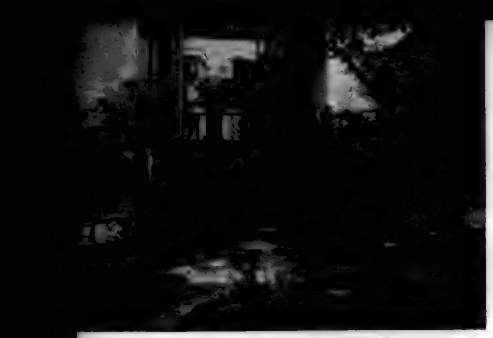
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SUPPLY COMPANY
STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



Court Yard in Old French Quarter, New Orleans.

Good Food In New Orleans

Special Attractions For Associated Women of Farm Bureau at Coming Conventions Dec. 11-13

By Nell Flatt Goodman, Home Bureau Editor

HAM and eggs may be the order of the Farm Bureau men attending the annual convention at New Orleans, December 11 to 13, but women delegates and guests will revel in the Creole cookery and special dishes for which the Crescent City is noted.

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The train will arrive in New Orleans early in the evening to enable attendance at the special pageant to be presented for convention visitors Sunday evening. The return trip starts from New Orleans at 6:30 P. M. on Thursday, December 15. Chattanooga, Tennessee and some of its historic battlefields will be visited on Friday morning, and Wilson Dam Friday afternoon. The party will arrive back in Illinois on Saturday morning, December 17. Persons from the St. Louis area can make connections with the special train at Carbondale. The cost per person on this special tour for the accommodations indicated from Chicago are as follows:

One in upper berth	**$73.45**
One in lower berth	**77.30**
Two in lower berth, each person	**70.25**
Two in Compartment, each person	**84.80**
Three in Compartment, each person	**77.70**
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Reservations may be made through your local County Farm Bureau or you may write direct to Paul E. Mathias, Corporate Secretary, Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 South Dearborn St. Chicago, Illinois.

Growers who have been producing apples in Western Illinois for a number of years have observed the beneficial effect of heavy applications of fertilizers. Generally those orchards that have received annual and heavy applications of nitrogen fertilizers have produced some fruit nearly every year. One specific example of this is in Carl Thornton's orchard in Adams county. Carl says he has applied 10 pounds of Nitrate of Soda per tree every year to one row of sixteen years old Red Delicious apple trees. This year this row has a good crop of fruit while other rows in the same block have but few apples. This row has been bearing continuously for several years.

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IF YOU raise corn you get dividends from the Woodford County Agricultural Association. Not cash dividends but returns through increased yields. Dividends that will continue to roll in for years to come.

Cash returns meant nothing to the farsighted Woodford county farmers who organized in 1919 to get quality seed. Nor were they primarily interested in better seed corn. Their aim was to secure the best clover, small grain and alfalfa seed available. It all started when W. H. Smith and some of his neighbors bought several hundred pounds of red clover seed.

"We didn't know much about buckhorn in those days," Smith said. "Few of us recognized a buckhorn seed when we saw one. We had always bought clover seed from anyone who had a surplus to sell. Luckily, most of it was pure.

"Then one winter I bought a batch of seed. I paid $36 a bushel for it. When I got it home and examined it, it didn't look like good seed. M. L. Mosher, who is with the extension department of the University now, was our county farm adviser. I took him a sample of seed. He had it analyzed."

The report of that analysis could have caused little more excitement if it had been a bombshell and had dropped plunk on the courthouse in Eureka. At least 25 per cent of that seed was buckhorn!

Smith did a lot of thinking in the next few days. And a fellow can do plenty of thinking when he has several hundred pounds of bum red clover seed on hand that cost him $36 a bushel.

Instead of hugging his bad bargain all the tighter, as Abraham Lincoln once advised, W. H. Smith talked about it with his neighbors. Many discovered, as a result of hearing Smith's experience, that they were in the same predicament. The Woodford County Farm Bureau board, of which W. H. was a member, studied the problem.

There was little to do with the foul seed. The big question remained: How can farmers be protected against similar losses in the future?

Some said there'd ought to be a law. (The Illinois Pure Seed Act was not enacted until 1919.) The organization-minded board soon directed its efforts toward forming a farmers' seed company to buy the finest seed available and sell it to farmers at cost. The Woodford County Agricultural Association, a simple stock company, was organized October 28, 1919. Farmers of the county soon subscribed about $10,000 capital stock at $50 per share. It was not, in the strict sense, a cooperative. The company could earn no profit and savings or earnings were reflected in the prices of seeds. Although the Farm Bureau played a leading part in organizing the association and the farm adviser was appointed manager, the company was not legally affiliated with the Farm Bureau.

Herman S. Lampe was elected president and J. J. Schneider, vice-president, offices they have held each year since. C. A. Daniels was the first secretary-treasurer. Headquarters for the company were established in the Farm Bureau office at Eureka.

To serve farmers who produced their own seed, a seed cleaner and a corn germination plant were set up in a building that had been built for a sales barn. The germinator not only tested corn but germinated a new idea in the minds of association officials and patrons.

In the early '20's there were no definite corn types. Most corn growers selected their own seed and, for the most part, each picked his own type. Mosher, an ace crop specialist, and the Farm Bureau directors proposed a test to discover who in the county was selecting the most productive seed corn. This was to be part of the Farm Bureau crop improvement project.



MANAGER GEORGE LUDWIG
He sold $8 seed for 28c.

A call was sent out for bushel samples of seed to be used in the tests. Twenty farmers responded. The seed was planted in test plots. Samples were numbered and planted in single rows with a row of a standard variety between each sample row. This was done to check the variance of fertility over the test plot field. Two such fields were planted on each side of the county.



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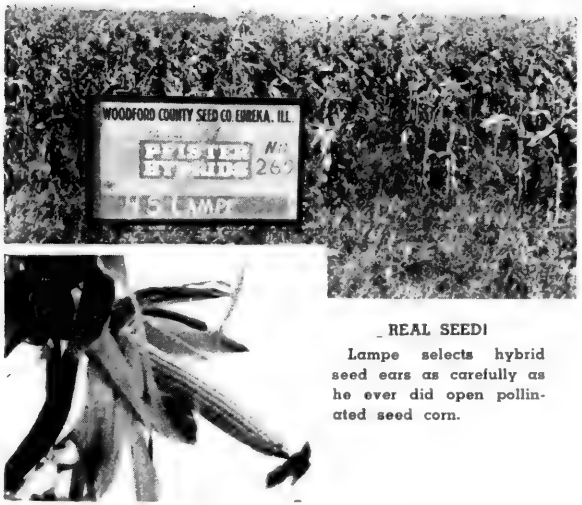
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"We didn't know much about buckhorn in those days," Smith said. "Few of us recognized a buckhorn seed when we saw one. We had always bought clover seed from anyone who had a surplus to sell. Luckily, most of it was pure.

"Then one winter I bought a batch of seed. I paid $36 a bushel for it. When I got it home and examined it, it didn't look like good seed. M. L. Mosher, who is with the extension department of the University now, was our county farm adviser. I took him a sample of seed. He had it analyzed."

The report of that analysis could have caused little more excitement if it had been a bombshell and had dropped plunk on the courthouse in Eureka. At least 25 per cent of that seed was buckhorn!

Smith did a lot of thinking in the next few days. And a fellow can do plenty of thinking when he has several hundred pounds of bum red clover seed on hand that cost him $36 a bushel.

Instead of hugging his bad bargain all the tighter, as Abraham Lincoln once advised, W. H. Smith talked about it with his neighbors. Many discovered, as a result of hearing Smith's experience, that they were in the same predicament. The Woodford County Farm Bureau board, of which W. H. was a member, studied the problem.

There was little to do with the foul seed. The big question remained: How can farmers be protected against similar losses in the future?

Some said there'd ought to be a law. (The Illinois Pure Seed Act was not enacted until 1919.) The organization-minded board soon directed its efforts toward forming a farmers' seed company to buy the finest seed available and sell it to farmers at cost. The Woodford County Agricultural Association, a simple stock company, was organized October 28, 1919. Farmers of the county soon subscribed about $10,000 capital stock at $50 per share. It was not, in the strict sense, a cooperative. The company could earn no profit and savings or earnings were reflected in the prices of seeds. Although the Farm Bureau played a leading part in organizing the association and the farm adviser was appointed manager, the company was not legally affiliated with the Farm Bureau.

Herman S. Lampe was elected president and J. J. Schneider, vice-president, offices they have held each year since. C. A. Daniels was the first secretary-treasurer. Headquarters for the company were established in the Farm Bureau office at Eureka.

To serve farmers who produced their own seed, a seed cleaner and a corn germination plant were set up in a building that had been built for a sales barn. The germinator not only tested corn but germinated a new idea in the minds of association officials and patrons.

In the early '20's there were no definite corn types. Most corn growers selected their own seed and, for the most part, each picked his own type. Mosher, an ace crop specialist, and the Farm Bureau directors proposed a test to discover who in the county was selecting the most productive seed corn. This was to be part of the Farm Bureau crop improvement protect



MANAGER GEORGE LUDWIG
He sold $6 seed for 26c.

A call was sent out for bushel samples of seed to be used in the tests. Twenty farmers responded. The seed was planted in test plots. Samples were numbered and planted in single rows with a row of a standard variety between each sample row. This was done to check the variance of fertility over the test plot field. Two such fields were planted on each side of the county.

When the corn was harvested careful check was made. Yields from each of the sample rows were weighed and tested for moisture. Yields of the sample rows were compared to yields of the check rows to allow for differences in fertility of the soil.

The tests were run for three consecutive years. It is interesting to note that one who helped with these tests was Lester Pfister who later pioneered in hybrid corn production.

After the third test, results were published for the first time. It was noted that the smooth, utility types were, in every case, the heaviest yielders.

Samples submitted by George Krug produced the most of all with Herman Lampe's corn a close second. Now that the Woodford county Agricultural Association had established the fact that one type of corn was far superior, steps were taken to secure adequate supplies of that seed for patrons.

Contracts were drawn with Krug and Lampe to grow and pick seed for other seed growers. That way the type would remain reasonably true. Then, too, the seed company would always have ample supplies of Krug and Lampe seed.

The test was conducted one more year. But instead of using samples from growers in the county, samples were secured from all major seed companies in central Illinois. Again Krug corn led the field!

Growers everywhere demanded Krug corn. In most cases they bought seed and started selecting their own "Krug" corn. And in most cases they unknowingly selected a type of seed different from the true Krug type with corresponding decreases in yield.

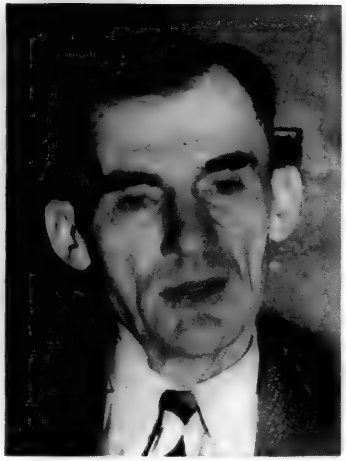
"It was our plan in those years to educate our patrons as to the true type of Krug corn. That was one of our services," W. H. Smith recalls. "I planted Krug corn next to seed of my own selection and Krug beat it by five bushels."

To promote Krug corn, the Farm Bureau gave each 4-H Club member with a corn project enough Krug seed to plant an acre. The only string attached to the gift was that the seed be planted beside the boy's father's corn. Many a Woodford county farmer learned about seed corn through comparing his own with that grown by his son.

By the time the seed company had become established as a source of seed for farmers who are particular about such matters the unholy days of the early '30's struck the corn belt. Farmers bought seed on credit at first. Later they used any old seed.

The Woodford County Agricultural Association, since 1927 managed by George Ludwig who is also manager of the Woodford County Service Company, escaped ruin but was hard hit.

George gives an example of how



PRESIDENT LAMPE
"We developed Krug Corn."

things were going by 1932. The association had 941 bushels of seed corn on hand. The seed had cost $6.33 a bushel. It had all been tested for disease and germination. George sold a few bushels for seed but when the planting season was over he sold the bulk of it for 26 cents at the elevator!

Just as things were looking better for the company a new star appeared on the corn growers' horizon — hybrid seed. It was developed locally by Lester Pfister, one of Mosher's helpers in the making tests that discovered Krug corn. In fact, Pfister bred his foundation stocks from Krug corn.

It was natural, then, for the WCAA to start breeding Pfister hybrid seed for its patrons. The same careful breeders are growing hybrid seed for the association who helped in developing Krug corn.

Many of the Farm Bureau leaders in the county like Charles N. Smith who is the director of the Illinois Agricultural Association from the 17th district, believed that the seed association should become a cooperative closely affiliated with the Farm Bureau. That change was made and on June 22, 1938, the company continued operations under the name Woodford County Seed Company.

Officers and directors of the new company are: H. S. Lampe, president; J. J. Schneider, vice-president; Byron Stitt, secretary-treasurer; Christ Studer, J. Ira Powell, Amos Yordy, Frank Jury, and C. N. Smith. Although the present organization is set up to distribute patronage dividends, its original aim of securing the highest quality seed is still paramount.

A glance at the $44,332.58 volume of business handled by the Woodford County Seed Company in 1936 indicates its importance. The greatest amount of income, $24,696, was from seed corn sales. Values of other seeds handled are ranked as follows: sweet clover, red clover, alfalfa, alsike, soybeans and timothy.

According to Manager Ludwig, more than 70 per cent of the business is done with Farm Bureau members. To them, late in September, went patronage dividends of approximately 10 per cent.

Whether or not you buy seed from the Woodford cooperative, if you have raised Krug corn or raise hybrids, you can trace your increased yields to Woodford county.

—Larry Potter

SEED CLEANING, AN IMPORTANT SERVICE

Assistant Manager Walter Blunier cleaning clover seed for a patron. This was one of the first services of the cooperative and, next to securing top quality seed, is still a leading function.



12th Successful Year For Farm Supply Company

● ● ● ●

IMAGINE a train of petroleum tank cars stretching from Chicago, southwest to Springfield, and on due south to the southern tip of Illinois at Cairo — a train more than 400 miles long.

Imagine all these cars loaded with gasoline, fuel and lubricating oils and greases and you have a picture of the 97,355,427 gallons of petroleum products handled by Illinois Farm Supply Company and the 64 county service companies during the past fiscal year.

At the annual meeting in Springfield, Oct. 18, the report of the year's business presented by Manager Lloyd R. Marchant, showed the company had completed its 12th consecutive year with a gain in volume of business.

The 64 county service companies had a combined capital stock investment of $1,294,000 and an accumulated surplus of $1,613,514.16 on net sales of more than $13,000,000 for the year.

The past year was not an especially good one generally for sales of petroleum products yet the company showed a gain of 8.66 per cent compared with a loss of 5.2 per cent in fuel consumption for the petroleum industry.

No New Companies

For the first time in the history of the company no additional service companies were organized.

SOYOIL paint sales were down 17 per cent. But gains were registered in sales of such products as fly spray, batteries, spark plugs, anti-freeze, etc.

Lubricating greases showed the heaviest gain in the petroleum end of the business at 22.67 per cent.

The service companies are making good use of the marine terminal at Shawneetown on the Ohio river. Thirteen bulk plants within 75 to 100 miles of Shawneetown have been supplied with gasoline from this point. Several months ago the company made definite plans to purchase a site for another river terminal 17 miles south of Peoria.

The Feed Department almost doubled the tonnage estimate for the year, handling a total of 9,250 tons. Woven wire fence and wire products exceeded the 800 ton mark, binder twine shipments totaled 448,500 pounds, commercial fertilizers 2,067 tons. These products were handled through 98 elevators, 6 livestock marketing associations, three county service companies or affiliates and six Farm Bureau subsidiaries.

The Illinois Farm Supply Company closed its fiscal year with total assets of $768,000. Dividends to be paid to member companies totaled more than $356,000, which is 21.6 per cent better than that of the previous year. In 12 years the company has paid more than $1,500,000 in dividends to stockholders, equal to approximately 20 per cent of total patronage dividends paid by all county service companies during this period.

The report showed that the percentage of Farm Bureau members served by the different county companies ranges from 39.8 per cent to 99 per cent.

"We have reached the point where future development rests solely upon our man power," Marchant said. "Every day we see the need for more training among those who contact patrons."

'39 Goal $16,000,000

The company has as its goal for the new year a $16,000,000 business with 100,000 farm customers. Approximately 90,000 patrons were served during the past year.

The principal address was made by Dean W. Mackenzie Stevens of the College of Commerce, University of Maryland, a native of Christian county, Ill., and a graduate (1917) of the State College of Agriculture.

His address emphasized the importance of management and personnel in the success of farm cooperatives. He said that this year the University of Maryland is launching a four-year course for career men in cooperative leadership.

"The cooperative movement has come with age," Stevens said. "It is time that men who wish to devote their lives to cooperative management shall have a professional training as specialized and well adapted to that field as the man who wishes to enter accountancy, law or any other profession. No man of experience maintains that a specialized college education is essential for success or that a college education will serve as a substitute for native ability. But surely a man of reasonably good ability to start with is more useful to the cooperative movement after he has spent four years devoted exclusively to studying the problems of cooperatives and the technique of modern management than the same man without this training.

"The universities can go no further, however, than the support and encouragement of the cooperatives enables them to do. Here is where strong associations like this one can render a lasting and important service to the cooperative movement. Unless cooperative leaders realize that there is an advantage in bringing into the movement young men who have been filled with enthusiasm for cooperation and also have been trained professionally for their duties, and are willing to give such young men an opportunity, the highest grade young men will continue to be drawn into the employment of private business.

"Standard Oil, American Telephone and Telegraph, Sinclair, and most of the other big companies have long realized the importance of getting good young men from our schools of business, and each one of these organizations sends a man to the leading universities each year to offer positions to the most outstanding of the current graduates. They do not pay higher salaries than cooperatives in the beginning, but they do give permanent employment, and they dangle before these young men the possibilities of highly paid positions after a few years. There are not many of the highly paid positions, but the possibilities are sufficient to attract the best of our graduates. The relatively high salaries paid the top men really cost the large corporations very little because future possibilities enable them to obtain such fine young talent at no more than mediocre workmen would cost.

"These young men could render a great deal more service to society in the cooperative movement than they can in private business. I do not need to tell this cooperative audience why this is so, nor convince them of it."

Quality and Service

Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, recovering from a recent illness which affected his voice, spoke briefly. He pointed out that the fundamental principles on which the company has grown are superior quality products and better service. "If we emphasize these," he said, "they will take care of volume and profits."

To illustrate his point, he used, for example, the possibility of handling automobiles, of which Farm Bureau members buy around 11,000 annually, to develop a large volume of business and substantial profits. But the company, he pointed out, would be making no contribution to quality of the product nor improve service. We must not get the idea, he emphasized, that it is wise for farmers to get into every kind of business.

"Few, if any, similar institutions have the record of financial success of Illinois Farm Supply Company. Earnings during the year more than equaled total capital investment and surplus of the company."

Mr. Smith read a telegram from Fred E. Herndon, president of the company who is in the hospital at Rochester,

(Continued on page 29)

Sew and So in the Home Bureau

ARTICLES of handicraft typical of the women of Illinois have been forwarded to the national collection in Lexington, Kentucky. During the meeting of the National Home Demonstration Council there, a national committee will choose the outstanding articles to be sent to the meeting in London, June, 1939, of the Associated Country Women of the World.

The articles finally chosen, probably will not be returned until September after the meeting, according to Mrs. Spencer Ewing, Illinois chairman of handicrafts. Some of the outstanding ones may even be requested to remain in a permanent collection of handicrafts from all the nations.

Handicraft has been one of the ten points listed as a well-rounded program of recreation by Mrs. Ewing, state chairman of recreation for Home Bureau.

TIME STUDIES IN DISHWASHING

In Macoupin county a time study in dishwashing was made recently. By making such studies and developing greater speed and efficiency, many housewives find time they never seem to have. In this case the following procedure seemed to be the most efficient:—

Use wheel tray to take dishes to and from the kitchen, wash righthanded, wipe silver, cups and glasses, stack plates, saucers, etc., in draining basket, scald and let drain without wiping.

Dishes, 54 pieces; silver, 18 pieces; total 72 — time 15 minutes. Time saved by improvement over former method, 1½ hours per day, 540 hours per year, 22½ days.

Rainy days in late fall are convenient days to remodel old garments or dye them, before storing for the winter. Old radio boxes make excellent storing chests if regular moth-proof chests are not on hand. All clothes should be thoroughly cleaned before storing. A strong paper envelope glued inside the cover is useful to hold patterns for summer clothes and convenient to find along with material to be remodeled.

In pressing, a heavy iron has little, if any, advantage over a light one, since pressing is done mostly through the evaporation of moisture and the movement of the iron.

A vacuum cleaner should not pick up pins, broken glass, tacks or other sharp metal pieces, for they may poke holes in the dust bag, or chip or throw out of balance the fan blades.

That homemakers over the state are planning a busy winter season of sewing is shown by the interest in the sewing machine clinics now being held in 15 counties. Machines are brought to a central meeting place. Miss Edna Gray, clothing specialist and R. R. Parks, specialist in agricultural engineering are directing, but the women themselves do the actual work of taking the machines apart, cleaning them and putting them back together again. Machines as old as 70 years have been rejuvenated and put in running order.

How safe and efficiently the steam pressure cooker works in the average home is expected to be disclosed as a result of a series of tests now under way in several Illinois counties.

Chewing gum stuck to a garment may be removed easily by a touch of ice.

One nest for every five pullets or hens will prevent much of the trouble or grief from cracked and dirty eggs.

How safe is your home? Approximately 31,500 persons are accidentally killed each year in American homes as compared with 16,500 accidentally killed in American industry.

Camera Aids Dress Designers

HOW long should my dresses be? Can I wear swagger type or will a straight line coat look better? Should my dresses be full in the front or the back? How can I widen my shoulder line? Or how can I best make my clothing to give my figure added height?

All these problems and others in dress design are being solved by thousands of Illinois homemakers who are using a new kind of camera. The camera is so constructed that it takes the silhouette of a person instead of the actual features.

The homemaker merely poses before a sheet with a strong light behind it. Soon she has a doll-like cut-out of her own silhouette taken by the simple camera. She can then experiment with various paper dress combinations on the paper, doll-like figure until she finds a pleasing one.

Originator of the idea, now in its third year of popularity, is Miss Edna Gray, clothing specialist with the college of agriculture, University of Illinois. Home advisers in all parts of the state find the silhouette camera invaluable in helping homemakers select attractive clothing.

Home Adviser Olevia Meyer, after using the camera at meetings in Williamson, Johnson and Jackson counties, commented that "picture taking" brought the realization to many women that their figures were not like the ones they see in show windows or fashion plates and that each has her individual problem to solve.

DRESSMAKER'S X-RAY

Side as well as front views are made by the silhouette camera in order that homemakers may study the best way to fit their clothes.

While the bright sun shines through a sheet placed before the window, Mrs. Verl Shutt, Shelbyville, has her side silhouette taken. Wilma Beyer, Shelby county home adviser, conducted the lesson as a part of the county home bureau program.



Rural Safety Topics

By C. M. SEAGRAVES

WONDERFUL institution . . . . these automobile contraptions. Probably here to stay. Great service they give these days, too. Remember when to take a 60 mile trip meant four blowouts, a broken spring, seven arguments over directions, two sticky valves, a teacup full of dust in your lungs, and a shortened spine?

We forget quickly don't we? From the time when we had no idea of driving after the first freeze until now isn't so long . . . yet today we never think of jacking up the car for the winter season. As a matter of fact, too few of us think of doing anything to get the car ready for its most gruelling test, winter, except to protect it from freezing.

Now it may seem a far cry from safety to car maintenance. But it isn't. For several reasons. First and most important . . . . a balky car upsets the operator's emotional balance. He cranks, kicks, and cusses . . . . he pours hot water, he primes, he floods, runs down his battery, jacks up a hind wheel, then cranks, kicks and cusses some more. Finally, she goes but he's late and surly and in this condition any one is a pushover for Old Man Accident. And so our interest in your getting your car started when you want it.

Here are some tips:

IGNITION SYSTEM — Have sparkplugs, points, rotor, condenser, and high tension wires replaced if you have over 15,000 miles on your car. Every 12,000 to 15,000 miles, plugs should be replaced on general principles. Between 25,000 and 30,000 miles your battery has given its best . . . . trade it in on a new one now *before* you need it. Generator should have its rate of charge increased.

LIGHTS — Frequently are overlooked until they're out. Arbitrarily replace *all* light bulbs every eight months if you drive after dark very much or once a year if you don't. Make doubly certain of tail light and stop light . . . . now's when you need them most.

COOLING SYSTEM — Have your cooling system flushed out (look in your car service manual) or have your service station attendant do it . . . . he has the stuff. Repair any leaks found and refill with antifreeze and clean water . . . . *now.*

LUBRICATION — No motor will start in cold weather if the crankcase is filled with heavy, congealed oil. Change to a winter grade and because of greater oil dilution in winter, oil should be changed at least every 1000 miles.



THE GOOD OLD DAYS?
Main Street, Newton, Jasper County, sees an occasional Model T.

DIFFERENTIAL AND TRANSMISSION — should be cleaned, flushed and refilled with winter grade lubricant.

OTHER ITEMS — For trouble-free cold weather driving, set the carburetor for a "richer" mixture, and use a very good grade of gasoline, preferably ethyl. The exhaust system should be checked for leaks because the incomplete combustion of cold weather starting begets carbon monoxide . . . . which if it finds its way into the car can, and does, cause drowsiness. Never under any circumstances completely close your car. Have some window open enough to admit fresh air . . . . better to be a little cold than to be completely cold.

Rule number one in winter safety is . . . . *never start a car in a closed garage.*

Lastly and perhaps of first importance we have the tires. They must be *good*, and the newer the better. And even new ones need the aid of chains from time to time. The wise motorist of course knows that besides the additional traction he gets from new treads . . . . tires "broken in" in cold weather last a lot longer than do tires put on during the summer.

On first blush this might seem to be a somewhat expensive conditioning program. Actually, it's the method followed by nearly all operators of large fleets who have carefully figured the costs over many seasons. They have found that the cheapest way is the efficient way, which incidentally is *always* the safe way.

Farm Supply Company

(Continued from page 27)

Minnesota. The telegram indicated that he is making satisfactory recovery.

In Mr. Herndon's absence, Vice-President H. A. Keele of Chesterfield proved an able presiding officer. Mr. Keele read the address of President Herndon.

"During the year just closed, many proposals have been made to your organization to take on new and unrelated lines," said Mr. Herndon. "While your board believes there is much room for growth, to spread ourselves thin over too many lines of products may weaken our overall effectiveness."

He asserted that the company was developing a feed business because feed concentrates enter directly into cost of producing farm products, moreover, the company clearly has an opportunity to serve by providing a better quality product at a saving.

He stated that at this time the company felt it unwise to handle electric equipment because of relationship matters involving the electric cooperatives and the Farm Bureau movement, also because electrical equipment logically belongs in the field of consumer cooperation with which the Supply Company does not wish to become involved.

Nine directors elected by the delegates are as follows: DISTRICT I — L. A. Abbott, Morrison, Whiteside county; DISTRICT II — Chas. Keslinger, La-Fox, Kane county; DISTRICT III — Geo. Chapple, Dwight, Livingston county; DISTRICT IV — Thos. Wasson, Trivoli, Peoria county; DISTRICT V — Fred E. Herndon, Macomb, McDonough county; DISTRICT VI — Frank J. Flynn, Murrayville, Morgan county; DISTRICT VII — Wm. E. Riegel, Tolona, Champaign county; DISTRICT VIII — H. P. Sauer, Murphysboro, Jackson county; DISTRICT IX — H. A. Keele, Chesterfield, Macoupin county.

The two new men on the board are Thomas Wasson and William E. Riegel. Due to a rearrangement of the districts, C. H. Buzzard of Effingham county and Jesse Beery of Piatt county were not returned to the board.

Between 700 and 800 attended the meeting held in the K. C. Building. Entertainment was provided by the "Rhythm Boys" from Kane county, and "Sons of the Prairie" and Shucks Austin, Barefoot Comedian of KMOX.

Fourteen member companies had 100 per cent director attendance at the meeting.

"Lime The Farm Or Sell It?"

John Sidney Webb and his brother, Grover C., Franklin county in southern Illinois, credit limestone as a most important factor in their farm success. Twenty-five years ago, realizing that their farm was rapidly going down hill, John said to his father, "We've either got to lime the land or sell this farm!"

In 1912 a representative of the Charles Stone Company at Whitehill asked John to help him sell limestone. After a few days work in the community they got orders for 22 carloads. At that time limestone cost 40c per ton plus 27c freight, or a total of 67c laid down at Whittington on the C. & E.I. Railroad.

"I kept track of those we sold lime to — they have continued liming, and today are all successful farmers," Webb observed.

The Webb land is yellow gray silt loam on tight clay (hard pan). Grover farms 440 acres and John handles 530 acres across the road. And their farm buildings and equipment attest their successful methods.

Adjoining land, untreated, produces about 12 bushels of corn per acre and eight to nine bushels of wheat in a good year. John and Grover's land now produces 50 to 60 bushels of corn and 25 to 30 bushels of wheat per acre.

Before soil building was started on John's south 80 it took all of the corn to fill their 155-ton silo. After the limestone, legumes and rock phosphate program had been used for several years, corn from 20 acres of the 80 filled two silos each holding 155 tons of ensilage.

From six to eight carloads of limestone are used annually. Some land is now getting the second application and some the third treatment. Rock phosphate pays big on every crop.

One of the secrets of the Webb brothers success is that on the 530-acre farm only 150 to 200 acres, about one-third, are cropped each year while the other two-thirds rests in a pasture mixture of sweet clover, lespedeza, red top, and blue grass. Hogs and Polled Hereford cattle profitably market the forage.

The south 80 was terraced by the C.C.C. in 1935 as a demonstration for the neighborhood. The elder Mr. Webb, however, did not believe in these "new fangled" ideas. He told John, "they're ruining your land. I'd stop them!"

His son replied, "The land has been washing away for fifty years and you don't realize it yet."

Jerome Embser, Franklin-Hamilton county's genial farm adviser says most land in his county needs from four to six tons of limestone per acre and responds splendidly to rock phosphate. Soil improvement is one of the major projects in his active Farm Bureau program.



THIS HEAVY FIELD OF WHEAT
on A. S. and Howard McDonald's farm Trivoli, Peoria county shows the effects of limestone, phosphate, sweet clover and manure, reports J. W. Whisenand, farm adviser. The shocks are almost as tall as a man. There is an excellent stand of red clover in the stubble.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

September reports of county livestock marketing events show 44 fall feeders outlook meetings with a total attendance of 2,835; 13 feedlot tours attended by 760 feeders; and 12 market tours conducted in cooperation with Chicago, St. Louis and Peoria Producers on which 413 were present.

In Gallatin County stockmen believe in cooperative livestock marketing. For the last six years, they have marketed an average of 46 per cent of their livestock cooperatively at St. Louis, Evansville and Cincinnati. Never falling under 39 per cent and in 1932 reaching 52 per cent. This county has led the state three times, stood second twice, third once and tied for fourth one time.

Records like Gallatin's don't just happen. Individual feeders, truckmen and even stock buyers have helped to swell the volume. While stockmen of this county are believers in the cooperative system, much credit for this record must go to such truckmen as Walter Oldham, D. M. Wood, Fred Drone, Frank Elliott, Lee Anderson and others engaged in transporting livestock to market.

The influence of the Farm Bureau and 4-H Club work led by Farm Advisers C. W. Simpson, J. G. McCall, Harry Neville and now Ray Roll have been the backbone of the educational and informational process which has brought Gallatin county into the foreground in marketing livestock, their largest income producer.

NOTICE
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of November and December, 1938, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau, and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During November, annual meetings will be held in BOND, BROWN, CLAY, GALLATIN, JASPER, LAWRENCE, LOGAN, MACOUPIN, MADISON, MARION, SCHUYLER, SHELBY, ST. CLAIR and WILLIAMSON Counties.

During December, annual meetings will be held in BUREAU, CLARK, CLINTON, COLES, COOK, CRAWFORD, DU PAGE, EDWARDS, EFFINGHAM, FRANKLIN-HAMILTON, GRUNDY, HENRY, IROQUOIS, JACKSON-PERRY, JERSEY, JOHNSON, KANE, KANKAKEE, KENDALL, LA SALLE, LEE, LIVINGSTON, MCLEAN, MASSAC, MORGAN, MOULTRIE, PIATT, POPE-HARDIN, RANDOLPH, RICHLAND, SALINE, STEPHENSON, TAZEWELL, UNION, VERMILION and WABASH Counties.
Oct. 20, 1938

(Sgd.) Paul E. Mathias,
Corporate Secretary

Farmers Stop Soil Washing With Strip Crops And Terraces



SWEET CLOVER BUFFER STRIP
on Emil Buhrer farm east of Edwardsville, Madison county.

APPROXIMATELY 23,000 acres of farm lands in the Edwardsville soil erosion control area will be helped by projects actually under way on some 80 farms in Madison and adjoining counties.

F. A. Fisher, Illinois director of the soil conservation service with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture is proud of the work being carried on here to save the top soil, stop gullying, conserve moisture, and build soil fertility.

In Madison county, you can see the results of strip cropping with alfalfa and sweet clover, the effect of terracing, and hear the comments of farmers on contour farming.

Said Chester Buchta who is operating the family farm of 157 acres, "It is easier to ride the binder with the terraces than it is to cross gullys. And I know the terraces are going to keep the soil up on the slopes where it belongs."

On farms where strip cropping is practiced, you see strips of clover, wheat and corn one-half mile long and 100 feet wide, plowed and cultivated crosswise to the slope, to prevent gullying.

On the Courtney Sickbert farm, a heavy crop of hay was being mowed in the grass waterways. Had these been plowed, as they often are, gullying and sheet erosion would have carried tons of rich top soil down into the bottoms.

Corn was being cultivated on the contour by Thos. Derrow on the Emil Buhrer farm. Here narrow buffer strips of sweet clover are used in the corn field to slow up water runoff. A heavy stand of alfalfa adjoining the corn field is another protective measure used to save the soil.

Bob Whitsett, manager of the Soil Conservation Service in the Edwardsville area reports that moving and building fences to conform to contour farming consumes one-third of the labor provided by CCC camps.

WHEN RUNNING WATER HITS THIS STRIP
it starts walking, soaks in . . . . leaves its load of silt for future use.



STRIP FARMING IN EDWARDSVILLE AREA
The heavy strip of red clover, flanked on both sides by waving wheat fields, resists erosion, builds soil fertility. Farm operated by Edw. E. Miekamp Jr., Madison county.



SOIL CONSERVATION PROJECT MANAGER BOB WHITSETT,
below, checks the Automatic Water Runoff Recorder in Edwardsville Area. Rainfall data also is being accumulated. The water comes down the grassy terrace outlet through the measuring device.



WATER FROM THIS TERRACED FIELD RUNS DOWN
this sodded terrace outlet through the V-shaped concrete runoff abutment where the instrument automatically records it. The terraced field of 18 acres to the right had 187 gullies at one time. Matilda Buchta farm, Madison county.



PRIZE CONTEST

In August the Home Department of the RECORD asked Illinois farm women how they would spend five dollars a month in dressing up or furbishing their homes. The department offered prizes for the best letters on the subject. The first prize was $5.00, the second was $2.50.

To Mrs. Clayton Hoisington, Winnebago county, went the five spot for the letter printed on this page. Mrs. Neal Thurmon, Pike county, has the second prize of $2.50 to add to her home furnishing fund. To Mrs. S. Glenn Spencer, Adams county, and Mrs. John P. Taylor, Greene county, third and fourth places, respectively.

Following is Mrs. Hoisington's letter:

FIVE DOLLARS FOR COLOR

If I'd five dollars a month to spend to make my home more attractive, I'd spend it for color!

First on the list would be wallpaper and paint. I would buy the wallpaper first, although painting should be done before papering. The reason? In the fall one can get remnants of expensive papers — enough for a room — for a fraction of their original cost and one had better buy as soon as the sales begin.

August and September allowances would buy wallpaper, October and November allowances, ivory paint for ceilings and woodwork. As and when I would purchase the paint and get a room painted I would paper it, tho' some of the rooms would not be done until spring.

December, January and February money would be invested in drapery material for living and dining rooms, in an ivory chenille bedspread and in carpet-rag dyes. March and April, more ivory paint and the remainder of my color money would cap the climax with a set of that lovely multi-colored pottery ware for everyday use.

I would choose one basic color for all the rooms because it makes for a harmonious whole, for economy and convenience. For instance, my basic color would be yellow. The girls' room would have soft yellow wallpaper to harmonize with their present pale blue accessories. In my room, ivory would be the basic shade with brown accents. The accessories would be interchangeable.

Other rooms would have colors that harmonize with yellow-browns, greens, creams, tans and dashes of orange-reds. Thus rugs, cushions, lamps and pictures could be switched about and leftovers from one room could be used in any other room.

Five dollars a month would be a gold mine if invested in color!

Mrs. Clayton Hoisington
Winnebago County, Illinois

The purchases Mrs. Hoisington would make:

Wallpaper for four rooms and hall	$10.09
Soyoil paint	20.00
2 pkg. dye (brown)	.26
2 pkg. dye (assorted)	.26
Drapery material for 5 windows 12½ yds. 54" at 75c yd. (sale)	9.66
1 Ivory Chenille bedspread (sale)	4.07
1 set Caliente ware service for 8	10.25
1 brown linen tablecloth	5.10
Flour for paste	.31
Total	$60.00

Note: The paper and paint are estimates. Tax included in above amounts.

Sports Festival Prize Picture Contest



"PIE FACES," PRIZE WINNING PHOTO

In background, left to right, are Geo. Menard of WLS, C. M. Seagraves, and George Thiem of the IAA, judge of the pie-eating contest.

To Keith Plotner, Vermilion county goes $5 for first prize in the Illinois Farm Sports Festival Photo contest for the most interesting picture taken at the big rural olympics at Champaign-Urbana, Sept. 2 and 3. His picture, "Pie Faces," reproduced here, was chosen for the interesting facial expressions of spectators and action of contestants. Too, the photo is clear and well exposed.

Second prize of $3 goes to Walter Kimble of Edgar county for his unusual angle shot of the tug o'war contest.

W. M. Robson, Logan county, copped third prize, $2, for his interpretation of the "Skeptic." He depicts a spectator parking on the grass beside a "No Parking" sign.

Watch future issues of the RECORD for other prize winners.

Drawing together more international representatives than the League of Nations, the World's Poultry Congress will get under way next summer in Cleveland, Ohio. Delegates from nearly 70 nations are expected to bring national and live bird exhibits. One country in South America has agreed to bring chickens that lay green shelled eggs. Another group will show featherless fowl. County organizations to promote the Congress have been established.

Home Bureau Is Stimulating

2nd Prize Letter

It would be impossible to place a definite value on the things I have learned and benefited by through Home Bureau.

The educational side of its teachings, the mental development, and the saving from a material standpoint are only a few of the essentials I have gained. The personal contact with the wonderful women who make up the Home Bureau organization is compensation which cannot be estimated.

Learning to read and appreciate a higher type of literature is something that will be of lasting benefit. The inspiration to live more nobly, and be a help to others, helps me everyday to attain a broader viewpoint.

The sense of pride instilled in placing my job of homemaking on a professional basis has made a decided impression.

Lessons in color harmony have been used in selecting wall decorations, floor coverings and draperies. Convenient arrangement of kitchen has been carried out in a completely re-arranged working equipment.

In our home we have eight pieces of antique furniture which we have refinished, using the lesson from Home Bureau on this subject. Among these are five chairs recaned.

The use of the pressure cooker to can meat and garden produce has meant a real saving.

All the laundry soap we use is made from fats we accumulate with added contributions at times from neighbors.

I have been keeping home accounts for four years and find it not only a satisfaction but fascinating.

Home Bureau stimulates one to do a better job of homemaking. It has aided me in developing standards which make my home a satisfaction to the individual members, and a worthwhile contribution to the community.

Mrs. Edna E. Jenkins,
Fithian, Ill.

Marketing News

H. W. Trautmann, Sales Manager, Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, has just completed a two weeks trip through the east. This trip was made to contact eastern packers that might be prospective buyers of hogs regularly assembled at concentration units of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association. Mr. Trautmann reports, "As a result of this trip, two carloads of hogs are leaving tonight for buyers with whom we have done no business for a considerable period of time."

To keep pace with its increasing business the Peoria Producers Dairy is building an addition to its plant providing for additional office facilities, space for a condensing pan, a larger storage cooler and for a larger boiler room.

A survey of the quality improvement achieved on the Rockford market under its present milk ordinance and the cost of administering the ordinance is being made by Dr. R. W. Bartlett of the College of Agriculture. It is believed the study will show that the costs of administration, considering results, will show a much lower cost per capita than the Standard or U. S. Public Health Milk Ordinance.

Representatives of the Quality Milk Association, and dealers of the Moline, Rock Island, Davenport and Silvis markets, have selected a Dairy Council manager for their market. The Council will promote the sales of milk and dairy products. Producers and dealers are sharing the expense equally.

Agriculturist Editor

Delmar E. Gurley, Ford county, was appointed editor for 1938-39 of the Illinois Agriculturist, student magazine of the U. of I. ag college. Harold D. Bergman, Cook county, was appointed business manager.



Delmar E. Gurley

Prior to entering college, Gurley was the first state champion in 4-H Club work in Ford county. He was also the first in his community to receive the State Farmer degree of the Future Farmers of America. This summer, Delmar is at Fort Sheridan with the University's R.O.T.C. Coast Artillery unit.



ILLINOIS EXPORTS CORN

Farmers of Rock Island, Mercer, Henderson and Warren counties have been selling corn for the export market in large quantities during recent months. Because it is possible to ship the corn to New Orleans by water, farmers have been getting a little better price than at other terminal markets.

In the picture is seen one of the large river barge elevators being loaded at the Oquawka elevator. The barge was loaded with 50,000 bushels of corn in two days, valued at more than $25,000. The lower photo is of the center hold in the barge. More than 10,000 bushels of shelled corn is in this hold. Keithsburg, Oquawka, Muscatine and Burlington have shipped 2,000,000 bushels since May 1, to Belgium, Italy and England. This country has exported nearly 100,000,000 bushels of the 1937 crop.

George Adams, formerly plant superintendent, was elevated to manager of the Producers Creamery of Olney following the resignation of Manager C. W. Simpson.

Uncle Ab says that a man's character cannot be injured by anyone but himself.

Activities at the American Farm Bureau Federation convention will be heard over the NBC-Blue network during the week of Dec. 12.

Cooperatives that are prospering today are the ones that remained young.

According to Harry C. Allen of the Fruit Exchange Supply Company, most peach growers are giving their peach orchards the proper fall care this year including PDB for peach borers. A number of growers are applying fall fertilizers and plans are being made to apply the proper dormant sprays.

R. J. "Sunshine" Ash, fieldman for the Producers Creamery of Mount Sterling, resigned September 1 to become organization director for the Morgan County Farm Bureau in Jacksonville. Ash is well known in western Illinois as a leader in Farm Bureau and farmer cooperative enterprises.

EDITORIAL

Surplus Butter

COMMENTING on the surplus program of the Dairy Products Marketing Association in a recent talk before the Agricultural Club of Chicago, John Brandt, president of the Land O'Lakes cooperative creameries said that without such segregation of the surplus, butter would likely go lower than the price of axle grease.

The short sellers are going to be doomed to disappointment, he said, if they expect to get this butter at 20 cents a pound. The 112,000,000 pounds purchased by the DPMA, he explained, could be disposed of, if necessary, through relief channels and foreign markets.

"It will go back into commercial channels only if the market pays the purchase price (25c a lb.) plus storage and cost of operating the buying program."

The surplus butter program unquestionably has prevented butterfat and milk prices from going to substantially lower levels. There would be no justification for this effort if the prices of industrial goods, rates, wages, etc. were as flexible as farm prices. But everyone knows non-agricultural prices are generally inflexible, rigidly maintained by production control and other arbitrary means. To prevent agricultural prices from sliding down to the ruinous levels of 1932 thus dragging the entire country into another major depression, justifies the full support of a government concerned with the general welfare.

The weakness, of course, in any surplus buying program comes when there is no systematic plan for downward adjustment of production. In this case not many dairy farmers will be influenced to increase their production with butter at 25 cents a pound. Twenty-five cent butter is not a satisfactory price but it is better than 15 cents or 20 cents. The problem of adjusting dairy production downward is a difficult one, yet it will take just such action or a sharp upturn in industrial employment and consumer buying power before milk and butterfat prices are restored to profitable levels.

Prophecy

"THIRTY-FIVE cent corn or less next fall is not only possible but probable if corn-belt farmers plant their usual acreage and we have normal weather this year."

This prophecy made in an IAA news release on April 21, 1938, when the average farm price was 52.7 cents, hit pretty close to actual conditions today.

"The choice offered every farmer," the statement continued, "is to cooperate in making possible a return of 70 cents or more per bushel, or to assist in piling up another huge surplus with disastrous prices such as we had in 1932."

Thanks to at least 50 per cent of corn growers who cooperated in the AAA program, the farm price of old corn while not satisfactory is still higher than it would be without a program. The non-cooperators are benefitting thereby. Without such cooperation the price undoubtedly would be closer to 25 or 30 cents a bushel.

There will be two prices for corn this fall, the open market price for the non-cooperators (about 34 cents for new corn today) and the loan price of 57 to 61 cents a bushel for those who complied with allotments. Add to this, 10 cents a bu. parity payments and you have a prospective value of around 70 cents a bushel for those who made the adjustment this year.

That there will be a much higher percentage of AAA cooperators in the corn-belt next year, given a similar program in 1939, seems another safe forecast.

Industrial Outlets for Farm Products

THE salvation of the farmer through industrial uses of surplus farm products and by-products is a long way off in the opinion of H. T. Herrick, assistant chief of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils in the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In addressing the convention of the American Chemical Society Herrick is quoted as saying "The agricultural millenium is not just around the corner . . . . anyone familiar with the measured progress of a well-organized research program must realize that at least 10 years must pass before the full impact of this mass research (four new laboratories being established by government) on the problem of industrial utilization of agricultural products becomes apparent."

It isn't so difficult to convert farm products into useful industrial products, but it is a tough assignment to find new uses which can pay farmers somewhere near parity prices for their corn, wheat, cotton, and other basic crops. The wisdom of mining the fertility of the soil by producing surpluses to sell at abnormally low prices for industrial purposes is at least open to question.

The fact that corn processors are taking from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 bu. of corn a year for starch and other maize products unquestionably has a beneficial influence on the price of corn. Similarly soyoil paints, soybean flour, soybean plastics, etc. make better prices for soybeans. But until the chemist finds new uses for the farmers' products that can pay him a fair price, it seems only wise to adjust agricultural products, insofar as possible, to the available market.

Regulating the Trucks

THE Uniform Motor Vehicle Laws Commission created by the last General Assembly, is quoted as charging that farmers, merchants, coal dealers and others are in danger of being ruled off the highways by the issuance of certificates by the State Commerce Commission giving certain trucking companies exclusive monopolies to specified highways and city streets.

Thus far, to our knowledge, there has been no such restriction as that indicated. Moreover, it doesn't seem conceivable that there will be, for to turn the highways built at public expense over to trucking monopolies operating for private profit doesn't appear to be good public policy. The Illinois Agricultural Association is on record favoring protection of the public against mechanically defective trucks and reckless truck drivers but will vigorously oppose unnecessary and unwise regulations that increase transportation costs and hamper the proper use of the highways by farmers and others in marketing farm products.





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See the agent in your County Farm Bureau office about low long-term rates.

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The dairy sellers are going to be doomed to disappointment, he said if they expect to get this butter at 30 cents a pound. The 11,000,000 pounds purchased by the DPMA he explained could be disposed of only by using the right hand channels and foreign markets.

It would go back into commercial channels only at the difference between the purchase price and the price at which it is disposed of in operating the buying program.

The surplus butter program, Brandt said, has prevented the butter and milk prices from going to a substantially lower levels. There would be no justification for this effort to the price of industrial goods rates wages to workers as well as farm prices. But everyone knows that agricultural prices are generally inflexible rigidly restricted by production control and other arbitrary means. To prevent agricultural prices from sliding down to the rate set by the U. S. this dragging the entire country to another economic depression requires the full support of the government, it carried with the general welfare.

The weakness of course in any surplus buying program comes when there is no systematic plan for downward adjustment of production. In this case of dairy products farmers will be inclined to increase their production with the hope of profit from the government purchases. Eventually the cost of the satisfactory price can be higher than the benefits to farmers. The production of hogs and corn probably how ever is more difficult and will take just such a form of a drop in farm income industrial employment and consumer purchasing power.

It is to be hoped that the dairy industry can work out a program that will avoid this pitfall.

Prophecy

"THIRTY FIVE cents per bushel for corn is not only possible but probable," declared farm leaders gathered at the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association last week.

This prophecy made in the AAA office on April 1 was based on the average farm price of corn for the 1937 crop to that time, 68 cents per bushel.

By that time farmers had received the benefits of the 1938 AAA program, the loan value of corn which was 60 cents was still higher than it would be without the program. The loan operators are estimating therefore that the corn price would be 68 cents a bushel.

There will be two prices for corn this fall the open market price for the non-cooperators about 45 cents for new corn today and the loan price of 57 to 60 cents a bushel for those who complied with allotments. Add to this 10 cents a bu. parity payments and you have a prospective value of around 70 cents a bushel for those who made the adjustment this year.

That there will be a much higher percentage of AAA operators in the corn belt next year given a similar program in 1938 seems another safe forecast.

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Persistent search will convert farm products into useful industrial products but it is a tough assignment to find new uses which can pay farmers somewhere near parity prices for their corn, wheat, cotton and other basic crops. The wisdom of mining the fertility of the soil by producing surpluses to sell at abnormally low prices for industrial purposes is at least open to question.

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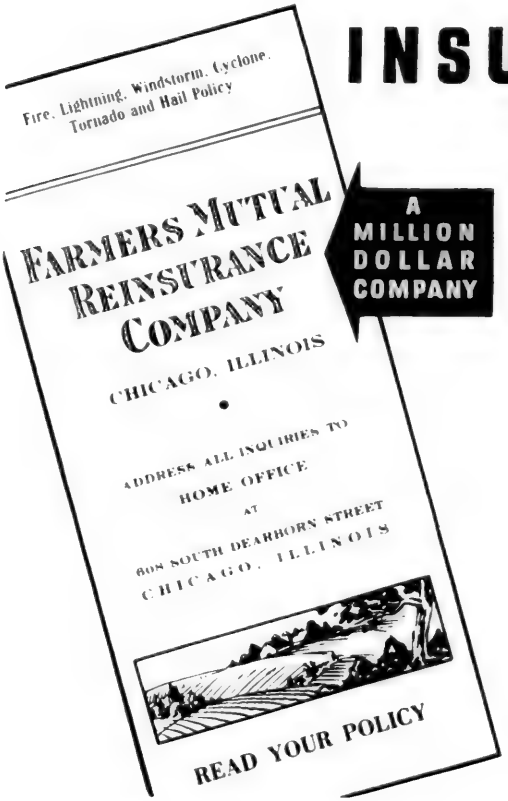
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"I made money on that last load by selling through our own agency instead of to the local buyer."

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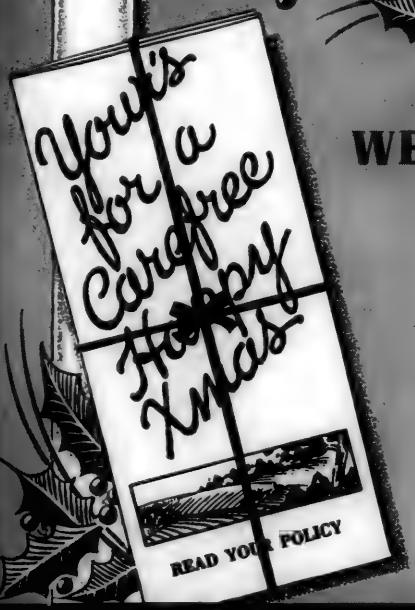
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To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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GEORGE THIEM, Editor

AS THRILLING a story of coopetation as you'll ever read is that about the poverty-stricken fisherman of the bleak and rugged Atlantic-swept shores of Nova Scotia related by Bertram B. Fowler in his book, "The Lord Helps Those. . ." (Vanguard Press, New York.)

How these Scotch and English fisher folk, living in a far away land remote from markets, were prompted to help themselves as an outgrowth of adult study groups organized by two college professors, Dr. J. J. "Jimmy" Tompkins and Dr. M. M. Coady of St. Francis Xavier University, is a tale well worth reviewing this fall and winter in Farm Bureau and Home Bureau community clubs.

Conditions that gave rise to a wave of cooperation both in selling and processing their catch, and in purchasing needed supplies are told by the author as follows:

"At the opening of the century there was a system of wholesale fish marketing that did give the fisherman something of a chance. In the fish buying season the big dealers of Halifax sent agents to buy the catch. These men by bidding against each other, kept the prices at a decent level. Also, the fisherman dealt directly with these men when he wanted to buy fishing gear and supplies. Therefore he got something better than retail quotations on his supplies.

"A system of local agencies gradually superseded this method. The big dealers themselves began to show the trend of centralization. They merged more closely, became more powerful and self-centered, and functioned purely as wholesalers. Local agents took over the business of selling to the fishermen at retail prices. These local agents used the credit they controlled in the stores to impose upon the individual fisherman their dictated prices for fish.

"The revolt that grew out of the study clubs appeared first in words. Men met at their boats and wharves and talked over what they had learned, not in the old growl of helpless resentment, but with a new, vibrant note of hopeful determination.

"One such gathering met at Whitehead one day and talked over the lobster situation. Their large lobsters went ultimately to a Boston dealer. The local dealer bought these lobsters in crates of 140 pounds each. With lobsters selling for seven cents a pound the fisherman got $9.80 for his crate.

"The studies of the small group at Whitehead had taught them that there was a way to get more. Now a few of them met to study how to utilize that way. The leader suggested that they make up a crate of lobsters and send it direct to Boston. But they did not know anyone there who would handle their lobsters when they arrived. Boston was a faraway place, its methods of marketing unknown. To these poor fishermen the whole idea was vague and rather frightening.

"But these few men were determined to do something. One of them got a copy of a fishing gazette and at random picked the name of a lobster dealer. They made up their crate of lobsters, iced it, and shipped it to his address. Then they sat back and waited to see what would happen. Some of them feared that nothing would happen, that they would never hear of that crate of lobsters again. But they had made up their minds to gamble on that hundred and forty pounds of shellfish.

"When a letter arrived from the Boston dealer, they gathered to-





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GEORGE THIEM, Editor

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Affiliated with American Farm Bureau Federation

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A THRILLING

[illegible] is that story of the poverty stricken fish-farm of the bleak and rugged Atlantic swept shores of Nova Scotia related by Bertram B. Fowler in his book, "The Lost Helps Hos" (Vanguard Press, New York).

How these Scotch and English fisher folk, living in a fair to land remote from markets, were prompted to help themselves as an outgrowth of adult study groups organized by two college professors, Dr. J. J. Jimmy Tompkins and Dr. M. M. Coady of St. Francis Xavier University, is a tale well worth reviewing, as told and written in Farm Bureau and Home Bureau community clubs.

Conditions that gave rise to a wave of cooperation both in selling and processing their catch and in purchasing needed supplies are told by the author as follows:

"At the opening of the century there was a system of wholesale fish marketing that did give the fisherman something of a [illegible]. In the fish buying season the big dealers of Halifax sent agents to buy the catch. These men by bidding against each other kept the prices at a decent level. Also, the fisherman dealt directly with these men when he wanted to buy fishing gear and supplies. Therefore he got something better than [illegible] quotations on [illegible]

A system of social agencies gradually supersede[illegible] this method. The big dealers themselves began to show the effect of [illegible] They merged into closely bound more powerful and [illegible] and functioned partly as wholesalers. Local agents took over the business of selling to the fishermen at retail prices. [illegible] agents used the [illegible] they controlled in the stores to [illegible]

gether in a little impromptu meeting. They were almost afraid to open the letter. Finally the chairman of the group ripped it open and stared at the check. The rest gathered around and stared also, unable to grasp the significance of the slip of paper. The check was for $32.00 — thirty-two dollars for lobsters that up until then had brought them $9.80.

"The next day the news of that check spread. It eventually got to the ears of the local dealers, who decided on swift action to kill this move in its infancy. They sent out word that they would not buy the small canning-sized losbters from any fisherman who shipped his large lobsters direct to Boston.

"Again the fishermen called a meeting and talked it over. They figured out the prices they could get for lobsters in Boston, and realized that they would be ahead of the game even if they had to throw all their cannery-sized lobsters away. So they told the dealers where they could go with their dictum.

"The buyers strike did not last the day. The dealers saw they were beaten and came around to buy the cannery lobsters they had to have if their plants were to keep going and if they were to fill their orders. The news of that check swept like a tornado along the coast, jolting all the other study clubs into quick action. Today most of the lobsters from that Nova Scotia shore are handled through cooperative organization. The dealers who buy from unorganized fishermen are having to meet competitive prices in order to get a share of the catch.

"From the selling of lobsters the the fishermen moved naturally to the marketing of other fish. They had found their way and discovered that there was nothing mysterious about marketing.

"In Little Dover, to return again to that fishing village, there was little direct contact with the outside world five years ago. A telegram arriving there would have created a major sensation in the hamlet. Today the manager of the local marketing cooperative leans his elbow nonchalantly on the desk while he calls up his agent in Boston and talks prices and market changes. That is one of the most significant alterations that adult education has worked in a people who were, a few years ago, without initiative or resources."

The fishermen later went back into the timber hewed down trees to build their own cooperative cannery, and borrowed part of the money to buy the needed machinery. At the end of their first season after selling the pack in Halifax, they found they had enough money to pay off the $1,000 borrowed and return an extra two cents a pound to the individual fishermen.

"Little Dover closed with a triumphant flourish the first chapter in its epic of self-help. The men lifted up their heads and looked about them with a new light in their eyes. They had done all this for themselves."—Editor.



"Take yow hand off the scale, Flaherty. That order is for your wife!"

Trade Agreement With Great Britain

Looks Like A Step In the Right Direction, Farmers May Benefit

A TRADE agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom, and a revision of the existing Canadian agreement were completed November 17, 1938, with provision for tariff concessions contained therein to become effective January 1, 1939.

The successful negotiation of these commercial treaties, in view of present trends toward national self-sufficiency throughout the world, is considered by the administration a step of far reaching economic and political significance in restoring international trade and improving national relations.

Of chief interest to Illinois farmers will be the provisions in the agreement for increasing the quota of American hams going into the British Isles, putting wheat on the free list (was 6c a bu. tariff), removing the 10% import duty on lard, and reducing the duty on apples and pears and canned vegetables. A great many items of more or less importance are affected by the agreement.

The United States in turn lowered its tariff on British imports of such articles as cotton and wool cloth, agricultural hand tools, wool carpets, leather wearing apparel, and others. None of the concessions are drastic but the reductions will tend to lower the cost of clothing farmers buy since production costs are lower on the British Isles than in this country.

In the past, the British Isles have imported substantial quantities of American farm products while at one time, the United States imported large quantities of British manufactured goods. With constant increases in the American protective tariff, British trade fell off and American farmers began paying more for manufactured goods, especially hardware, cotton and woolen cloth, clothing of all kinds made in the United Kingdom.

The recent agreement is considered by far the most important yet adopted because of the large number of items affected and the fact that Great Britain and Canada are both heavy importers of American products.

No attempt is made here to analyze the changes in the Canadian trade agreement although there were a number of important reductions on imports from the U. S., nor to predict what will be the final result of the treaty. More time is needed to go over each item and study the probable long-time effect on each commodity named. Any move to restore international trade involving changes in tariffs invariably hurts some interests and helps others, at least temporarily.

In general reducing the tariff on industrial imports at first may cut into the home industry affected, but in the end the influence of foreign competition may stimulate our industries to lower their costs of production and so find wider markets for their goods.

In the end it is a good thing to build up international trade because it pro-

vides jobs for many more persons, raises the standard of living the world over, and promotes good will between nations.

The IAA Department of Taxation and Statistics expects to pursue its studies of the new agreement and we hope will have available a reliable report available in the near future.

Editor's Note: American cotton goods manufacturers, the leather goods industry and the woolen manufacturers have attacked the agreement because some of the high protection they have enjoyed has been taken away. This should result in a reduction in the cost of some things farmers buy and lead to increased purchases of American farm products by Great Britain.

A. F. B. F. Convention

The entire board of directors and several staff members of the IAA will attend the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in New Orleans Dec. 12 to 15.

The Illinois Home Bureau Federation has designated two women to represent Illinois at the conference of the Associated Women of the A.F.B.F. to be held preceding the Federation meeting.

Among the speakers scheduled to address the convention are Mayor LaGuardia of New York, Henry I. Harriman of Boston, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Charlton Ogburn, attorney for the American Federation of Labor, Clifford V. Gregory of Wallace's Farmer and Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, Chester C. Davis, member, Federal Reserve Board, several newspaper columnists and others.

The IAA is sponsoring an all-expense tour which will start from Chicago at 1:00 P.M. Saturday Dec. 10, making stops along the Illinois Central to pick up passengers bound for the convention. Reservations should be made at once with Paul E. Mathias at the IAA office, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

"Suggestions and Forms for Planning the Farm Business," a pamphlet recently issued, will be sent free upon requests addressed to the College of Agriculture at Urbana.

A new type experimental tractor, designed to handle 100 acres, has been developed at Michigan State College. Using a small automobile-type engine and friction drive, it is capable of pulling a 14-inch plow, cultivating row crops and drawing wagons and trailers over rough fields or paved roads. It demonstrates a suitable power plant that can be manufactured for less than $500.

Safest way to dry a sweater or other knitted article is to lay it flat on a turkish towel in a warm room — flat and just the size and shape desired when it is dry.

I. SELECTED CONCESSIONS GRANTED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM:

Agricultural Products	Before Agreement	After Agreement
wheat	equiv. 6c per bu.	free
corn	free	bound free
oatmeal, rolled & flaked oats	ad val. equiv. 29.9%	ad val. equiv. 20%
cornstarch	10%	10% bound
lard	10%	free
hams	free	prov. for incr. quota
apples and pears	25%	approx. 17%
miscl. canned vegetables	20%	10%

II. SELECTED CONCESSIONS GRANTED BY THE UNITED STATES:

Industrial Products	Before Agreement	After Agreement
agricultural hand tools	15%	7.5%
furniture	40%	25%
cotton cloth	approx. 13%	approx. 10%
cotton & wool cloth	60%	40%
oilcloth	30%	15%
belting for machinery	30%	20%
mis. cotton manufactures	40%	30%
wool carpets etc.	60%	40%
leather wearing apparel	35%	17.5%

Farm Outlook For 1939*

FARM income is expected to be higher in 1939 than in 1938 with the increase coming mainly from commodities which respond more quickly to increases in consumer purchasing power. Farm income in 1938 is estimated at $7,500,000,000 or a reduction of 13% from income of $8,600,000,000 in 1937. For 1939 it is expected to hit about $8,400,000,000.

General economic conditions in the United States are mostly favorable to recovery. The British Trade Agreement promises to improve foreign trade which will partially off-set a general stiffening of foreign trade restrictions against imports of our products among other nations.

Income from government payments including price adjustments to cooperators with the 1939 A.A.A. program probably will exceed the 1938 payments. Farm families tend to spend part of their increase in income for living, but they apply a larger share than do city families toward getting ahead financially — paying off debts and making investments. Any general improvement in farm income, therefore, will tend toward bettering the general net-worth situation of families.

Wheat

The A.A.A. wheat allotment for 1939 is 55 million acres which compares with the 1928-32 average of 67 million acres and 81 million acres seeded for the 1938 crop.

Unless there should be a greater improvement in economic conditions or in the general price level than is at present indicated, domestic wheat prices in 1939-40 are expected to continue low compared with recent years. If seedings for 1939 exceed the allotment of 55 million acres to any great extent, and average yields are obtained, an increase in the already large United States carry-over appears unavoidable.

Corn

The outlook for corn prices depends partly on the general price level and economic conditions next year, and partly on the extent of cooperation farmers display in keeping within their acreage allotments in 1939. Severe drouth, of course, would result in substantially higher prices, but drouths in the Corn Belt are unusual. There have been only three corn crops in the past 38 years under 2 billion bushels, and corn crops one year with another are astonishingly similar in volume.

Livestock

With large supplies and relatively low prices of feed grains in prospect the outlook is for continued liberal feeding and further increases in the production of meat animals, poultry and dairy products. The supply of hay per animal is the second largest in thirty years. Feed grains per animal unit are well above average. By-product protein feeds are above average but the supply is smaller than last year. Western cattlemen are restocking the ranges which explains relatively high prices being paid for cows and heifers. It is believed that the relationship of livestock prices to feed prices will continue favorable to livestock producers until the approach of the 1939 harvest sea-

(Continued on page 30)

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* Based on reports from Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

What the Members Say

The Money Question

I do not see how we can hope for stabilization in the price of farm products when bank credit, which we have been taught to use as money, is so variable. The amount we have in circulation at any time depends on whether the banks are willing to loan and whether the producers want to borrow. It seems to me the commercial bank so far as it creates checkable credit is virtually a private mint in contravention of Art. 1 Section 8, par. 5 of our U. S. Constitution.

As Irving Fisher points out, "we allow the banks the special privilege of creating money as pen and ink figures in a ledger, pen and ink money, and except for these records in ink that money has no real physical existence."

I remember Congressman Goldsborough pointed out a few years ago during the A. F. B. F. convention, the banks can create and destroy the nation's money. Our money is debt money. The world's most amazing paradox is that the greater the wealth produced by the people, the deeper they must sink into debt, for debts payable, not in wealth which the producing classes are able to increase almost miraculously, but in claims to wealth — money, which under our present system producers cannot create nor increase no matter how hard they work. Private creators of the medium of exchange have all producers completely at their mercy for they control the necessary medium through which the various kinds of wealth can be exchanged.

I remember quite well, Charles A. Lindberg, Sr. warned that the Federal Reserve Act would bring panics scientifically created. As I see it the creation, issuance and regulation of our medium of exchange is a government function according to constitutional mandate and should be completely divorced from the business of private banking. Our present system is unjust and unscientific and unsound. Unjust because 95 per cent of our money is loaned into circulation at interest which should be paid into circulation by the government, interest free. It enriches the few leaders at the expense of the many. Unscientific because no one is responsible for determining the amount of money needed at a given time in a ratio corresponding to goods produced, which would prevent either deflation or inflation by private individuals. *Unsound because it is based upon a state of mind — confidence.*

Shouldn't wealth cancel debt and why doesn't it? If we cannot exchange our products for money we cannot pay our debts for by our monetary and banking laws we cannot "make money"; only one class is given that privilege, viz. the bankers who are permitted to issue debts as money. We are not prosperous only during the periods when we are piling up debts, either public or private.

Surely a system so undemocratic and unsound as well as unscientific, should be reformed if we are to have stabilized agriculture. It seems to me such a fundamental reform should be made a topic for discussion at unit meetings for the Farm Bureaus throughout the land. Must America forever be a nation of appalling economic illiteracy?

Mrs. Samuel Crossman
Macon County, Ill.

Well said Mrs. Crossman. To study and discuss this and other vital questions at Farm Bureau unit meetings would make them worth while. But let's not overlook the other factors that influence farm prices.—Editor.

I am a retired high school teacher of social sciences and have devoted my leisure time since 1932 to a study and research of our money problem. Over two years ago I organized an Economic Forum here for the discussion of this problem and Mrs. Samuel Crossmann of Warrensburg was a faithful attendant of all meetings.

I, too, was reared on a farm and my deepest sympathies are with the rural people. My research has convinced me that such eminent thinkers as Mr. Robert L. Owen, Robert Hemphill (both with years of banking experience). Prof. Soddy of Oxford, Arthur Kitson, Prof. Irving Fisher, and Thomas A. Edison cannot *all* be wrong in condemning our present monetary practices. But strange to say it was not the writings of the above named, but the testimony of Mr. Eccles (chairman Federal Reserve Board) himself, that convinced me that no permanent solution to our economic problem can be found without monetary reform.

In his testimony on the 1935 Bank Act (H. R. 5457) he admits that Bank-credit *is money* and now makes up to 95% of our total money supply. He also makes clear that our modern monetary systems are now a matter of bookkeeping. On page 399 he says "When the banks buy a billion dollars of government bonds they credit the TREASURY account with a billion dollars. They debit their U. S. bond account or they actually create a billion dollars by a bookkeeping entry." What startling conclusions can be drawn from this statement, since bank credit is created by banks making loans and debiting their depositor with the amount borrowed . . . . .

I certainly do not think decreasing production is in any way solving the problem of "increasing purchasing power" which the President and so many others have admitted is the great NEED.

I believe that the amount of money in circulation (not in banks) does have a direct effect on prices. Everytime in recent years when there has been a great contraction of bank credit (95% of our money) we have seen a fall in prices. But even that is nothing compared to the loss in farms from foreclosures due to bank activity (admitted by Mr. Eccles) which occurred in the early '30's. Is it not logical that when tickets of exchange (money) are out of proportion to units of marketable consumer's goods to be exchanged with it, the amount of tickets required to obtain a unit of goods must be affected? When money is scarce it takes more units of goods to secure one of money (prices are low) and vice-versa. Does not an increase in money supply always increase demand and effect a rise in prices?

The big problem as I see it is to provide some means of getting money into circulation without forcing some one to go into debt for it. People's willingness or ability to borrow and the bank's willingness to lend is in no way proportionate to our NEED for tickets of exchange. To get money to consumers some means must be provided besides going in debt for money, for this the consumer can no longer do.

Etta M. Russell,
Decatur, Ill.

The money question will be considered again at the annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation this month. Earl C. Smith, president of the I.A.A. and vice-president of the A.F.B.F. is chairman of the Resolutions Committee. Suggestions for resolutions on this and other matters should be sent to Mr. Smith at once.—Ed.

George N. Peek of Moline, visited the IAA offices on Nov. 18 while enroute home from meetings in New York and Washington. He will spend the winter with Mrs. Peek in San Diego county, California.

I. A. A. Organizers

John Frazier of Edgar county, W. F. Smith, Woodford county, and C. H. Root, Grundy county all identified the organization solicitors of the 1919-'20 period whose picture appeared in the October RECORD. Frazier won the prize by sending in the first accurate identification*. In his reply, C. H. Root said: "I was county superintendent of schools here from 1902 to 1925, with a break of three years, from August, 1919 to August, 1922. My successor resigned and I was elected by the Board of Supervisors to fill the unexpired term. While county superintendent I was secretary of our County Farmers Institute for 15 years, and aided in the formation of our County Farm Bureau in 1914. It was because of this activity that Mr. Gregory of the Prairie Farmer, and Wm. Eckhardt, farm adviser in DeKalb county, vouched for me in getting the appointment as field solicitor for the IAA.

There was no such organization, however, then, but in January of 1919 at the Peoria convention to which I was a delegate, the organized counties united to form the IAA.

This group picture was taken in 1920, as Mr. Culp was not in our team in 1919, but the worthy Peter Clausen of DeKalb was the eighth man. Following the month of August, 1919, the demand for solicitors came from so many counties that by the end of the year there were some five teams of about eight members each."

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* Solicitors left to right, back row are: W. H. Smith, A. B. Culp, Lewis A. Moore, J. Z. Frazier. Front row: C. H. Root, H. B. Welch, V. W. Randolph, L. E. Frazee.

News and VIEWS

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace announced, November 10, that the corn crop estimate of 2,480,958,000 bushels establishes the rate of 57 cents per bushel for loans made on 1938 corn to farmers in the commercial corn area.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 provides that the loan shall be 70 per cent of the parity price for corn if the November crop estimate exceeds a normal year's domestic consumption and exports by not more than 10 percent. The corn crop indicated exceeds a normal requirement by six million bushels which is less than 10 per cent. With the parity price of corn estimated at 81 cents per bushel, 70 percent of parity is 57 cents per bushel.

The new lineup in Congress following the Nov. 8 election is.

	House		Senate	
	1937-38	1938-39	'37-'38	'38-'39
Democrats	328	263	76	69
Republicans	88	169	15	23
Progressives	7	2	1	1
Farmer-Labor	5	1	2	2
Independent	—	—	1	1
Total		435		96

The Republicans gained 81 seats in the House and 8 in the Senate. Low farm prices and failure of congress to enact price-raising legislation in 1937 are thought by many to have influenced the vote especially in the wheat belt.



SOME OF MARVIN YONTZ'S MARKET-TOPPING HEREFORDS
"I buy bigger cattle now. Try to get good ones."

"McKINLEY WAS ELECTED AND . . .

. . . That's How Father Happened To Buy This Farm"

"FATHER said he'd buy the farm if McKinley was elected president," said Marvin L. Yontz, with a twinkle in his eye, by way of explanation.

Just to refresh your memory, the year was 1896. William Jennings Bryan, youthful 36-year-old congressman from Nebraska, had swept the Democratic convention in Chicago that summer off its feet with a silvery-tongued oration demanding the unlimited coinage of silver. He was nominated on the fifth ballot "amid scenes of the wildest enthusiasm, hailed as the 'savior of the Democracy,' 'the new Lincoln'."

Able President Cleveland's unfortunate and unpopular administration, like President Hoover's in 1931-'32, was drawing to a close. Farm prices were the lowest in a half century. Cleveland had come into office in 1892 facing a treasury depleted by the previous spendthrift, Republican administration of Benjamin Harrison, had alienated the eastern industrialists by reducing the tariff, struggled to build up the treasury's gold reserve, and had insisted on adhering to dear money and the gold standard thereby angering the farmers and the silverites of the west.

Corn at Chicago in 1896 and 1897 as in 1932-33 averaged between 25c and 26c a bushel. Heavy hogs averaged $3.50 a hundred, wheat was under 65c and oats 18c.

Major William B. McKinley, popular Civil War veteran, twice governor of Ohio and 14 years in congress was nominated by the Republicans. McKinley was committed to bimetallism (use of both gold and silver), a high tariff, and promised prosperity for farmers, "a full dinner pail" for labor.

McKinley backed by the moneyed interests of the East with Mark Hanna as campaign manager, won with 271 electoral votes to 176 for Bryan, but with a plurality of only about 600,000 votes out of 13,600,000 cast in the election. McKinley carried all the states east of the Mississippi and north of the Potomac, also Iowa and Minnesota, Kentucky, West Virginia, California and Oregon.*

But that's another story. We cite it here merely to tell you how Farm Bureau member Marvin Yontz and his family happen to be residing on a particular 240 acre farm, a rich undulating one near the little village of San Jose in the extreme south end of Tazewell county.

By all odds, the year 1896 was a good one in which to buy a farm. For with the following year, there came a steady uninterrupted rise in prices and land values for nearly a quarter of a century.

Today the same good judgment that prompted the elder Yontz to call the turn on farm land values, is used by Marvin in feeding market-topping cattle, hogs and sheep and making the farm pay.

"I started in the cattle feeding business buying calves and growing them out," said Marvin. "It's safer for a young fellow. You don't have so much invested and the calves can grow out of a loss on the purchase price. I buy bigger cattle now, try to get good ones. We feed mostly on pasture. It saves hauling manure, is good for the land, and brings you cheaper if somewhat slower gains. We have fed as high as 167 head in one year."

In one feed lot were 35 head of choice,

* "Thousands of Americans were ready in 1896 to vote for a party which represented a sane opposition to the growing power of the trusts, the monopoly of coal, oil, and lumber lands, the nurture of highly prosperous industries by a protective tariff which taxed the poor man's food and clothing, and the growing influence of railroads, express companies, and other corporations with our legislatures," says Prof. Muzzey of Columbia University. "But the true 'people's party,' which should have solidified to combat these economic evils, was led astray by the glittering oratory of the silver champion. It rallied to a platform that was bitterly sectional, to a doctrine that was economically unsound, and to a leader who was immature and untried. 'Lunacy dictated the platform,' said a Democratic paper in New York, 'and hysteria evolved the candidate.' The election of McKinley undoubtedly strengthened the influence of the big business interests on our government, but the election of Bryan would have opened the way to the repudiation of our financial honor in the eyes of the world and to the reign of untempered radicalism at home. Confronted with this alternative at the polls, a majority of the voters who hesitated were convinced that the choice of McKinley was at least the safer course."

PART OF THE CATTLE-FEEDING PLANT
The Yontz farmstead is neat and trim.

MARVIN YONTZ
"It's safer for a young fellow."

THE MODERN GRANARY AND CRIB
"$1100 and Lumber from the old Crib Built It."







smooth, fat white-faces purchased last January at Denver when they averaged 585 pounds. Today they are heading for market averaging about 1200 pounds. These cattle had been on full-feed since the second week in August. They ran on 35 acres of mixed clover pasture (red clover, alsike, alfalfa, sweet clover and timothy) all summer eating only about nine scoops of shelled corn a day as long as the grass lasted. Shelled corn and hay are self-fed in the cattle shed with a little commercial concentrate bought one ton at a time.

"I'm out early every morning to get all the steers up," said Marvin. "It saves losses. The other morning I found one lying in a hole. He couldn't get up and had started to bloat. I pushed his feet under him and helped him up. Might have lost him otherwise."

Loading up an old Chevrolet car with shelled corn and a molasses protein feed, Marvin drove to a pasture feed lot some distance from the cattle barns where there were 50 white-face yearlings that had been purchased through the Producers.

Marvin Yontz hasn't a brood sow on the place but he finishes anywhere from 400 to 700 feeder pigs a year. They come from Missouri and northern Arkansas, are picked up by stock buyers. Some 176 head were received in the last shipment. They averaged 51 pounds and cost 10c a pound delivered. The pigs come vaccinated.

Yontz will tell you that water is the cheapest feed you can give livestock. He has three wells, three windmills, five big concrete water tanks which he built himself.

In another corn field we saw more than 300 lambs, some natives, mostly westerns. "This is the first time I've fed so many lambs," Marvin said. "I bought them through the Peoria Producers. The westerns came from Wyoming. They averaged a little over 60 pounds each and cost $7.75 per cwt. laid down." The lambs are getting a little alfalfa hay, whole oats, and commercial concentrate along with the corn in the field.

The 5-year rotation on the Yontz farm is corn-corn-oats-wheat-and clover. The



MR. AND MRS. YONTZ
Electricity Lightens Her Housekeeping.

fields are large and include two 40's, one 50, and two of 35 acres each. The clover mixture is pastured. There are 15 acres of alfalfa for hay, also several smaller lots of bluegrass close to the buildings.

The farm and home are modernized throughout. The house and buildings were wired for electricity 16 years ago. Four neighbors paid $1000, and each gave $50 of labor to get the high line extended to their farms. "I wouldn't be without electricity," Marvin said. "It's a great labor-saver and mighty convenient to have around the barns as well as in the house."

Mr. Yontz is justly proud of his fine new granary and corn crib which he largely planned and built using all the good lumber from the old crib that was torn down. The overhead bins hold 3500 bu. of small grain and the cribs 5000 bu. of ear corn. The granary is equipped with an electric power dump and cup elevator.

Continuous livestock farming since the '90's has built up and maintained a high state of fertility on this farm. The first 35 acre field of corn to be husked this year averaged 68 bu. an acre despite dry weather in mid-summer. Wheat yields run up to 30 bu. an acre and higher.

Marvin Yontz feeds annually more corn than he raises but he believes in the Agricultural Adjustment program. He feels that the stockman has a better chance for steady profits when the price of corn is stable. He kept within his 76 acre allotment this year and observed his 43 acre wheat allotment for 1939. Part of the acreage usually devoted to field corn was put in sweet corn for the cannery this year. The balance was planted to soybeans. One field of oats was pastured. Marvin is not only an AAA cooperator but he makes effective use of his Farm Bureau membership too. There's an Aladdin gas pump in the barn yard, he carries auto insurance in the IAA-Farm Bureau company. and he patronizes the livestock cooperatives.

The Yontz farm is operated with the help of one hired man, an Oliver row crop tractor, power equipment and four horses. The tractor is used in hauling to and from town.

Of the three children, James operates another 200 acre farm on shares, Merle, who is a graduate of Bradley, has a responsible job with a road-machinery company in Peoria, Wilma is a senior in the local high school. All three have musical educations.

In the home, Mrs. Yontz has the assistance of an electric stove, refrigerator, and other equipment to lighten her work as a housekeeper. The home and farmstead are neat and trim. All the tools and machinery are picked up and under cover, fences are in good order, gates swing on hinges and the buildings are painted.

Whether it's accident, native canniness, or good judgment that prompts some people to buy farms and other things at the right time and price is a moot question. No doubt some of each is involved. Anyone who bought a farm in the corn belt from 1896 on to 1912 at going prices had more than an even chance of paying for it. Anyone who bought from 1914 on to 1920 had less than an even chance of making the grade because of the terrific post-war deflation. But quite as important, if not more so, than "buying right," is thrift and efficient management. It takes both to achieve maximum results. Such a fortunate combination has worked together to make Marvin L. Yontz and the farm he and his family operate successful.—E. G. T.

333 LAMBS SHEEPING DOWN CORN
"It's the first year I had so many."



WEIGHING UP A SAMPLE
"I like to see how it weighs out before I buy corn."



SHEEP AT WATER TROUGH
"Three wells. Three Windmills. Five Water Tanks."





HOST WARREN MOFFETT, LEFT, and guest W. A. Hobby of Paris, Tenn. who drove 250 miles. "It's a wonderful sight," said Hobby.



PRESIDENT EARL C. SMITH OF THE IAA. left, lights the starting bomb. Dave Thompson of Prairie Farmer cooperates.

BANG! and the race is on.



MARSHALL - PUTNAM'S FARM ADVISER HAGER coaches his protege, Clarence Endres who husked 50 bu. in the county contest.

AT THE STATE CORN SHUCKIN' CONTEST

Winners of eleven county contests sponsored by their respective County Farm Bureaus come together in annual husking derby sponsored by Prairie Farmer on farm of Warren Moffett near Modesto, Macoupin county.



THE CROWD WATCHED FROM HAYSTACKS, the sidelines and spilled over into the huskers' rows.



NO. 6 (Wilbur Challand of DeKalb) COMES IN with his load and retinue of gleaners, coaches, guards.



NOW FOR A SAMPLE OF HUSKS after the weigh-up. 5 oz. of husks allowed per 100 lbs. of ears.



OH! OH! TOO MANY HUSKS! 1% deduction from the load for every ounce over 5 up to 9, and 3% an ounce after that.



GLEANERS SORTING. THE NUBBINS and rotten corn don't count. Three times the weight deducted for good corn left.



FARM ADVISERS AND OTHERS figure the results in a nearby tent.



WHILE THE CROWD WAITS TENSELY for the scores to be posted.



WOODFORD COUNTY THE WINNER! Farm adviser T. H. Brock congratulates Ervin Bauman whose 32.76 bu. won.

Farm Supply NEWS



OLD TIMER RHOADS

Montgomery county was one of the first in the state to organize a Farm Bureau oil company (1928) and it claims the distinction of having one of the oldest truck salesmen in point of service in William Rhoads of Butler. Here he is in front of the new service station at Hillsboro ready to start out on some more deliveries.

Patronage dividend checks were distributed to 556 Farm Bureau members at the annual meeting of the Warren County Farm Bureau and its Service Company on October 13. Donald Kirkpatrick and L. A. Rahn were speakers.

Dividend rates ranged from 8% to 15%. The average patronage dividend check per Farm Bureau member patron was $23.58. Wilbur Gardner of Gerlaw was elected a new member of the board of directors.

The Hancock Farm Bureau and its Supply Company held a joint annual meeting in the Carthage College field house Saturday, October 8th. Cash patronage dividends totaled $17,240 or an average of $21.55 per member. Patronage dividend rates varied from 5% to 18%.

E. W. Lambert of Burnside was elected a new member of the Board of Directors.

Dave Swanson of Chicago Producers Commission Association and L. A. Rahn of Illinois Farm Supply Company were the speakers. The Pawnee-Four furnished entertainment.

Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, spoke to 600 members of his Farm Bureau at a joint annual meeting of the Pike County Farm Bureau and county service company in Pittsfield, October 28. A cash dividend of $7,686.19 was distributed to Farm Bureau stockholder patrons. Earle Johnson, manager of the service company, reported a gain of 13 per cent in sales and a gain of 22 per cent in income for the year. Other speakers were Farm Adviser W. B. Bunn, J. C. Spitler, state leader of farm advisers, and L. R. Marchant, manager of Illinois Farm Supply Company.

Egyptian Service Company held its annual meeting in Salem, Thursday, October 27, when some 400 members participated in the annual distribution of earnings, the highest in the history of the company. L. R. Marchant was the speaker.

Leslie McElyea of Flora was elected director to succeed L. E. Stoutenburg.

George Metzger of the Illinois Agricultural Association spoke to some 600 Farm Bureau members at the annual meeting of Montgomery County Farm Bureau and its local service company in Hillsboro, October 29. Approximately 80 per cent of the Farm Bureau members patronized the company and received an average refund of $23.83. Dividends paid on rural sales ranged from 9 per cent to 18 per cent and 9 per cent was paid on dealer sales. A. M. Ault represented Illinois Farm Supply Company.

Adams County Farm Bureau and the County service company held a joint annual meeting in Quincy, October 26. O. C. Brissenden of the IAA and A. M. Ault of Illinois Farm Supply were the speakers. 78% of the Farm Bureau members patronized the company during the past year and received patronage dividend checks totaling $11,789.76. Rates of dividend ranged from 10% to 15% on rural sales and 8% on dealer sales.

A two-state Milking Contest is to be held in the lobby of the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, on November 28th, between Illinois and Wisconsin milk maids. Wisconsin accepted the Illinois challenge and the two states will each fit four of their best dairymaids to defend their respective state honors. The contest is being sponsored by the Agricultural Club of Chicago with the Pure Milk Association, Illinois Milk Producers Association, and the Illinois Dairy Products Association, cooperating. The lobby of the Hotel will be transformed into a dairy barn for the occasion.

The Advisory Committee of the Pure Milk Association met Friday, November 11th, in the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, where they voted to issue a revised membership agreement designed to replace their present membership agreement which has been in effect for many years. New conditions of marketing and new needs made the contract advisable, reports A. H. Lauterbach, manager.

Edwin W. Jones of Henry county, former Iowa CCC boy, recently bought a poor, 80-acre farm with a federal loan. Knowing the value of soil erosion control, Jones is cooperating with the Galva CCC camp in improving his farm.

B. F. Beach, secretary of the Michigan Milk Producers Association, Detroit, reports that the cost of delivering a quart of milk in the city is 3.8c.

Daily cleaning of dropping boards means healthier farm flocks.



City Men Learn About Hybrid Corn

When Oscar J. and Arthur Sommer of Tazewell county recently completed their fine new seed house on the farm three miles east of Pekin, they dedicated it by inviting out the Pekin Rotary Club for dinner. Jas. R. "Jimmy" Holbert of Bloomington (Funk's Seed Company) a pioneer in the development of hybrid corn, appropriately, was the speaker.



HYBRID CORN MEN

Jas. R. "Jimmy" Holbert, left and O. J. Sommer "The best inbreds have a lot of faults."



ROTARIANS AT LUNCHEON IN SOMMER SEED HOUSE

"They had lots of questions."



FOUR FLOORS, 4000 BUSHEL CAPACITY

Hot airheated by coal and stoker. Corn is elevated to top floor, sorted, then dried and shelled. The plant is equipped with modern, motor-driven machinery throughout.

He told his audience how hybrid corn (about 30 years old now) was developed and why it was difficult to develop inbreds that had a maximum of good qualities and a minimum of bad ones.

"Even today the best of our inbreds from which we get the commercial hybrid seed corn have a lot of faults," said Holbert. "It takes a combination of the strong characteristics of our best inbreds to make a good hybrid corn.

"The use of hybrid seed corn has come into wide use only during the past few years. In 1934, there were only around 5,000 acres of hybrid corn grown in the country. This year, 1938, the acreage is approximately 5,000,000." Holbert said that there are about 75 varieties or combinations of hybrid corn being produced in commercial quantities in the corn belt. The Rotarians had a great many questions which the speaker answered in his stride.

Sommer Brothers have been in the seed corn business on their 230 acre farm since 1909. When hybrid corn came along they quickly changed using inbreds they secured from Holbert and the University of Illinois. They are producing and selling Funk's hybrids. Most of their seed is being produced under contract by neighboring farmers.

On the Sommers' rolling farm you will find much attention being given to erosion control with the help of the soil conservation service and the local CCC camp. Two fields have been terraced and hybrid corn is grown in drilled rows on the contour.



Keeping Christmas

There is a better thing than the observance of Christmas Day, and that is, keeping Christmas. Are you willing to forget what you have done for other people, and to remember what other people have done for you; to ignore what the world owes you, and to think what you owe the world; to put your rights in the background, and your duties in the middle distance, and your chances to do a little more than your duty in the foreground; to see that your fellowmen are just as real as you are, and try to look behind their faces to their hearts, hungry for joy; to own that probably the only good reason for your existence is not what you are going to get out of life, but what you are going to give to life; to close your book of complaints against the management of the universe, and look around for a place where you can sow a few seeds of happiness — are you willing to do these things even for a day? Then you can keep Christmas. — HENRY VAN DYKE.

Farm Supply

NEWS



OLD TIMER RHOADS

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Patronage dividend checks were distributed to 886 Farm Bureau members at the annual meeting of the Warren County Farm Bureau and its Service Company on October 16. Donald Kirkpatrick and L. A. Kahl were speakers.

Dividend rates ranged from 8% to 18%. The average patronage dividend check per Farm Bureau member participating was $73.88. Wilbur Gardner of Gerlaw was elected a new member of the board of directors.

The Hancock Farm Bureau and its Supply Company held a joint annual meeting in the Carthage College field house, Saturday, October 30th. Cash patronage dividends totaled $17,530 or an average of $21.78 per member. Patronage dividend rates were 11% on sales.

E. W. Lambert of Burnside was elected a new member of the board of directors.

Dave Swanson of Chicago Producers Commission Association and L. A. Kahl of Illinois Farm Supply Company were the speakers. The Pawnee Boys' band furnished entertainment.

Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, spoke to a meeting of the Farm Bureau and its affiliated companies of the Pike County Farm Bureau at Barry, October 28. A radio broadcast was also made from the meeting. Table lobster was one of the

service company, reported a gain of 1% per cent in sales and a gain of 22 per cent in income for the year. Other speakers were Farm Adviser W. B. Bunn, J. C. Spitler, state leader of farm advisers, and L. R. Marchant, manager of Illinois Farm Supply Company.

Egyptian Service Company held its annual meeting in Salem, Thursday, October 27, when some 100 members participated in the annual distribution of earnings, the highest in the history of the company. L. R. Marchant was the speaker.

Leslie McElvea of Flora was elected director to succeed L. F. Stoutenburg.

George Metzger of the Illinois Agricultural Association spoke to some 600 Farm Bureau members at the general meeting of Montgomery County Farm Bureau and its local service company in Hillsboro, October 29. Approximately 50 per cent of the Farm Bureau members patronized the company and received a dividend, being $5855. Dividends on purchases ranged from 8 per cent to 18 per cent, depending upon the [illegible] Directors [illegible] A. M. Ayers, general manager of the Farm Supply Company.

Adams County Farm Bureau and the County Service Company held their annual meeting in Quincy, October 30. O. C. Bosserman of the IAA and A. M. Ayers of Illinois Farm Supply were the speakers. 85% of the Farm Bureau members participated in the company. Farmers received patronage dividend checks totaling $21,780.76. Rates on purchases were 8% on [illegible] per cent on [illegible]

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Daily cleaning of dropping boards means [illegible]



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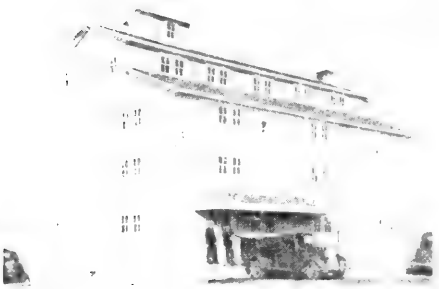
HYBRID CORN MEN

Jas. R. "Jimmy" Holbert left and O. J. Sommer. The best inbreds have a lot of faults.



ROTARIANS AT LUNCHEON IN SOMMER SEED HOUSE

"They had lots of questions.



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Hot airheated by coal and stoker. Corn is elevated to top floor, sorted, then dried and shelled. The plant is equipped with modern, motor driven machinery throughout.

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On the Sommer's rolling farm you will find much attention being given to erosion control with the help of the soil conservation service and the local CCC camp. Two fields have been terraced and hybrid corn is grown in drilled rows on the contour.



Keeping Christmas

There is a better thing than the observance of Christmas Day, and that is keeping Christmas. Are you willing to forget what you have done for other people and to remember what other people have done for you; to ignore what the world owes you and to think what you owe the world; to put your rights in the background and your duties in the middle distance, and make allowances for doing a little more than your duty in the hope of making it seem like play? Then you can keep Christmas.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



MRS. STANFORD & HELPER
"The refrigerator saved enough food to pay our first light bill. That way, all the other services were free."



MANAGER T. M. BRADY CALLS A HUDDLE
Plans are under way to double the present network of lines. Brady, pointing to map, shows Right-of-way Supervisor Floyd Ruble, center, and General Foreman Frank K. Jones where lines may be built.

WIRED HELP EARNS ITS KEEP

Low Cost Cooperative Electricity Brings a New Standard of Living To Eastern Illinois Farm Families

By LARRY POTTER

IN THE heart of eastern Illinois' broad grain belt a 1225-mile network of power lines is being rushed to completion for the Eastern Illinois Power Cooperative with headquarters in Paxton. On August 11, 1938, electrical energy surged for the first time through 114 miles of that net.

The presence of power, heralded in many homes by the soft whir of waiting refrigerator motors, brought new problems. The old question, "Do I want electricity?" and, "How can I get it?" gave way to a new one — "How can I put my 'wired help' to work?"

"Wired help's" first job in all homes on the 114-mile net was lighting. Entire families clambered into their autos the night of August 11 under the glare of yard lights to tour the countryside. Farmsteads that for years had been gloomy and forbidding after dark took on a friendly glow and new beauty. A new standard of living moved in that night and drove out the old.

One of the homes in which the new helper was immediately put to work was that of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Stanford of Ford county. Ronald, in spite of the fact that his family was using power generated in their basement by a 32-volt light plant, was one of the early leaders in the cooperative movement that eventually will put power in some 4000 rural homes in Iroquois, Ford, Vermilion, Livingston and McLean counties.

"Lighting, ironing and running the washing machine were the only chores the light plant could do. The engine made a lot of noise. And every time it ran for very long we all got headaches. It must have been the fumes," Mrs. Stanford said.

During the first month the Stanfords had wired help they used 104 kilowatt hours of electricity. They paid $3.50, the minimum amount, for the first 40 kilowatts, 4½ cents each for the next 40, and 2½ cents each for the remainder. The rate for all power over 200 kilowatts is 1½ cents per kilowatt. With that $5.90 of power they operated their large-size refrigerator, an iron, a vacuum cleaner, a washer, a radio, a toaster, lighted the house, barns and yard, and pumped most of the water used on the farm.

"The refrigerator alone paid the light bill in food saved. Figuring that way, all the other services were free. And the refrigerator saved time, too. Come in. I'll show you," she invited.

Proudly she opened the huge, gleaming food-saver. Piled high in a large pan under the freezing unit were 11 young chickens ready for the frying pan.

"I'm planning to serve this at a dinner for fifteen tomorrow. We dressed the chickens yesterday. That cleared up my work schedule giving me the whole day today for cleaning and baking."

That is how Mrs. Stanford put her wired help to work. Other jobs? Someday she will cook on an electric range with automatic oven control. Next summer an electric fan or two will comfort the family on sultry days. Later, the growing list of conveniences may include another radio and a water heater.

Ella May Stanford, 14, likes wired help in her Saturday house cleaning. With the vacuum she does an expert rug cleaning job without raising a fleck of dust. During the remainder of the week, dark days at school are made more pleasant for her and her sister because of improved lighting.

Mrs. M. J. Weaver who lives across the road from the Stanfords had a light plant for many years, too. But she and her family prefer high line power.

"We got along with our old battery long after it was ready to be junked waiting for the line to be completed. Just before the power was turned on,

* A kilowatt hour is the unit by which electricity is measured, just as the bushel is a unit for measuring wheat and corn, and the gallon is the unit for measuring gasoline. For example, a 100-watt bulb burning 10 hours will use one kilowatt of electricity. One thousand watts is a kilowatt.



ELLVEN NELSON
"The radio keeps me in touch with markets but a motor on the corn elevator would be nice, too. We'll all use more power when we've learned more about handling it."

the best our old plant would do was give us lights. Washing is my heaviest task so the washer was the first equipment we bought. I have an iron and a vacuum cleaner, too."

Ellven J. F. Nelson has rented the farm on which he lives for 25 years. His landlord, like many another far-seeing landowner in Ford county, wired the farmstead before the power line was energized. Although Nelson used little more than the 40 kilowatt minimum during the first month, he hopes to use more of this inexpensive power in the future.

Nelson shared his wired help with the community as soon as it was available. When a group of neighbors and friends met on his lawn for a picnic supper, Ellven put an extra large bulb in the yard light and strung other lights over the lawn. The brilliance must have added much to the event because the group is planning more meetings like it.

"I get more good from the radio than from the lights," Nelson said. "We always listen to a farm program at noon and I get the market reports. A fellow must keep up on his markets these days if he wants to get the most for what he has to sell. Later we hope to have motors to help us out around the barns. We could use one on our corn elevator now if we had it."

A milking machine, water pump and radio in the barn are among the appliances that would aid Ellven in producing the rich Guernsey milk he sells to a dairy in town.

Robert Smith junked his pumping engine for a motor as soon as he could. That helped the whole family. Mrs. Smith or one of the children can start the electric pump any time but it often tried the patience of a skilled mechanic to start the engine. In addition to lights and running water, Mrs. Smith has a vacuum cleaner to speed up the housework. Like many others, the Smiths will use more and more power as their budget permits the purchase of labor savers.

Bob Smith is a booster for the Eastern Illinois Power Cooperative. When right-of-way was difficult to get, due



ELLA MAY STANFORD
Her Saturday chores are lightened and electric lights at school make studying easier on dark days.

to misunderstandings of absentee landholders, Bob worked with Floyd Ruble, the right-of-way superintendent, to get the line through. They were successful in every case.

And so the folks who are using EIPC electricity are richer than the kings of Arabian Nights. They have at their command a servant more powerful than Aladdin's jinn. It fetches water, keeps food, washes dishes, circulates air, washes and irons clothes, illuminates dwellings, yards and barns, saws wood, milks cows, hatches eggs, broods chicks, cooks meals and does a hundred and one things Aladdin never dreamed about.

The cooperative organization that made possible this change in the mode of living for some 4000 eastern Illinois families first developed in Iroquois county. Early in January, 1936, Ernest W. Sass, a Farm Bureau member living near Hoopeston conferred with Farm Adviser C. E. Johnson. Their conversation, the germ from which the EIPC grew, might have gone something like this:

"I tell you Mr. Johnson, if we can interest enough Iroquois county folks in a power cooperative, I feel sure that the REA will loan us the money for lines and we can pay off the debt on an amortization plan."

"Yes, Mr. Sass, we need such a project all right. But we don't have enough facts to present a case to the REA. Let's see what the Illinois Agricultural Association thinks about it."

"You get that information and I'll find out what the folks around Hoopeston think of it."

Interest was growing in Ford and Vermilion counties, too. A meeting of representatives from the three County Farm Bureaus was called by Johnson with the cooperation of Guy Baxter of the transportation-utilities division of the IAA. The meeting was held on the afternoon of February 26 in the town hall at Wellington in Iroquois county.

Each county group appointed a committee to study conditions in the area. The Iroquois committee was composed of Herman W. Danforth, E. W. Sass and Mrs. Sanders. Ford county selected Harry Diehl, C. F. Dueringer, and Clarence Helmricks, and Vermilion appointed George Lenhart, Ore Ross, and Harvey Boardman.

In June, the three counties presented their reports to a field representative of the REA. He told them that the demand for REA funds was too heavy just then

(Continued on page 20)

THE EIPC FLEET MAINTAINS CONSTANT SERVICE
Left to right: John H. Cox, lineman; Frank E. Jones, general foreman; Kenneth Slater, meterman; A. H. Barbier, lineman, and Manager T. M. Brady.





MORE MONEY FOR

GRAIN

H. G. Bjelland, manager of Millbrook Farmers Elevator Company, in addition to his regular chores of operating the elevator, has also been busy supervising repairs. A new approach has been built from the scale to the elevator and a new Fairbanks-Morse scale with type registering beam was installed. The scale platform when completed is to be 28 feet long with top of cement construction. The next improvement scheduled for this fall or early Spring is a new office of modern construction.

The Moultrie Grain Association held its annual meeting recently. Edwin Dailey of Sullivan is the only new man elected to the board. Mr. Hufford, manager, reported that the company is making excellent progress and had a successful year of operation.

The Havana Cooperative Grain Company is building a new addition to its cob house. Richard Steging, the manager says the flames fly too high in a cob burner to suit him, hence the cob house.

The Nokomis Equity Elevator Company managed by Roy N. Phillips is serving the community in its various sideline cooperative needs as well as in handling grain. A warehouse for fencing and other materials and facilities for grinding all go to make this service possible.

Jerome P. Prediger, manager of the Lenzburg Farmers Cooperative Grain Company reports a good sideline business along with his grain activities. He attended the annual meeting of Illinois Farm Supply Company and expressed interest in the patronage earned for his company.

The Rosamond Farmers Cooperative Association handled a large volume of soybeans during the season. Beans were stored for two companies. Marion A. (Bill) Twenty, the manager reports the business has increased steadily during the past three or four years.

Illinois Grain Corporation had a good month in October when it handled 970,813 bushels of grain. The company has been operating at a profit almost from the beginning and over the period has accumulated a nice reserve.

LIVESTOCK

"I have fed cattle for thirty-five years, but just the same I have learned a whole lot from this feedlot tour today," said George Adelman of Will County, at the luncheon meeting which concluded a round of visits and discussions on ten cattle feeding farms in the vicinity of Plainfield. County Chairman Jim Patterson and Farm Adviser Leonard Braham arranged and conducted the trip. Messrs. Story of Chicago Producers, Robbins of State Extension Service and Hall of IAA were the discussion leaders.

"Cooperative Marketing is like raising a crop," says County Chairman Harvey Price of Stark County. "If you just plant the seed and go off and neglect to take care of it, you can't expect much growth. But if the crop is properly cultivated and handled, a good yield is pretty certain."

A meat-cutting demonstration was featured at the Rock Island County Stockmen's Banquet. H. H. White of National Live Stock and Meat Board captured the interest of both the feeders and their wives with his dexterous handling of knives and saw and his explanations of quality, confirmation and finish pertaining to various grades and cuts. Dave Swanson of Chicago Producers and Louis Hall of IAA were the speakers. County Chairman "Charlie" Osborn and Farm Adviser "Bob" Smith organized the event and Walter Sample of the County Livestock Marketing Committee was toastmaster.

Newton Short, Livestock Committeeman and Farm Bureau member of Greene County recently told the Farm Bureau Board and committee he never thinks of marketing only thru the Producers because he knows he gets more and better service there than any place he could go. Furthermore he believes it the duty of every Farm Bureau member to support his organization in striving for better prices for livestock.

FIVE OBJECTIVES OF COOPERATIVE LIVESTOCK MARKETING

1.—**To provide livestock producers with their own marketing organization farmer-owned and controlled.**
2.—**To furnish efficient, economical marketing service.**
3.—**To use volume as a constructive force in determining price levels.**
4.—**To bring livestock producers accurate and understandable information to aid them in the production and marketing of their livestock.**
5.—**To provide a national organization to develop orderly marketing.**

MILK

Milk Prices on Other Markets

New York — Dairymen's League reports $1.83 base price in September (200-210 mile zone) for 3.5% milk.

Minneapolis-St. Paul — Twin City Milk Producers Association reports a September price of $1.46 for 3.5% milk f.o.b. Twin Cities.

Kansas City — Pure Milk Producers Association report September base price of $2.02 and an excess price of $1.125 for 3.5% milk f.o.b. Kansas City.

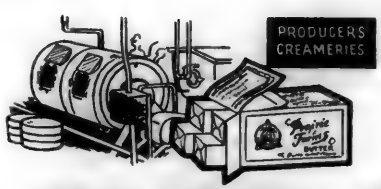
Milwaukee, Wis. — Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers report average price for October of $1.91 per cwt. for 3.5% milk f.o.b. city.

Detroit, Mich. — Michigan Milk Producers report September prices for 3.5% f.o.b. Detroit base milk $1.61. Excess milk $1.24. Class I price to dealers is $1.90 and Class II price $1.34.

Washington, D. C. — The Maryland-Virginia Milk Producers Association report prices on 4% milk f.o.b. Washington as follows: Base milk $3.17. Excess milk $1.05.

Boston, Mass. — New England Milk Producers Association report a 3.5% price net to producers in the 191-200 mile zone of $1.66 per cwt. in September.

Dayton, Ohio — The Miami Valley Cooperative Milk Producers Association report their October 3.5% price to producers as $1.45 per cwt. f.o.b. Dayton.





FARM PRODUCTS *The Co-operative Way*

Evansville, Ind. — The Evansville Milk Producers Association report an October price for 3.5% milk f.o.b. Evansville of $1.40 per cwt.

A. H. Lauterbach, manager, Pure Milk Association, Chicago, recently addressed the annual meetings of the New England Milk Producers at Boston and the Michigan Milk Producers Association of Detroit.

The Sangamon Farmers Milk Cooperative, newly organized milk bargaining association composed of 500 producers in the Springfield milk shed, reports that they are dealing with the Producers Dairy Company and five other Springfield dairies. Frank Roberts secretary of the Association reports that their members supply approximately 85% of the milk consumed in Springfield. The Association is withholding their milk from several of the large Springfield dairies pending their recognition of bargaining association requests. The dealers from whom milk is being withheld, are reported to be importing milk from distant points to fill their bottles.

The need for even production among members of the Peoria Milk Producers was the principal topic of discussion at an advisory council meeting held Friday, Nov. 4. Ryland Capron, president, pointed out that milk receipts in the fall months were inadequate to supply market needs.

Miss Julia Dearchs of Algona, Iowa, has been employed by the new dairy council of the Davenport, Moline, Rock Island, milk market, reports C. G. Huppert, manager of the Quality Milk Association. Miss Dearchs is a graduate of Iowa State College.

CREAM

The volume of butterfat delivered to the Producers' Creamery of Galesburg during the month of September was 25% higher than a year ago. Part of this increase was due to larger production per patron which is 17% above last year, says Forest Moberg, fieldman. There are 200 more patrons marketing their butterfat the cooperative way than there were last year.

September 30 marked the close of the third year of operation for the Producers' Creamery of Galesburg. This unit has processed over 3,000,000 lbs. of Prairie Farms Butter since it began operating.

Checks for preferred stock dividends will soon go to stockholders of the Producers Creamery of Moline. This payment is possible, writes Manager "Cliff" Huppert, through larger volume of butterfat handled during the last ten months which reduced costs and increased earnings. The increase amounted to 94,845 pounds and was due to larger purchases of both milk and cream.

Preferred stock is accumulative. The present payment includes earnings for the last six months of 1935 and the entire years of 1936 and '37.

The Adrain Cooperative, Hancock county, recently became a member of the Producers Creamery of Mount Sterling. Members of the Adrain co-op produce about 50,000 pounds of butterfat annually. The organization owns a cooperative store and operates a truck route for picking up cream, poultry and eggs at members' farms.

Fruits and Vegetables

Chester R. Boland, president, reports that the Edgar County Growers Association, Paris, has secured two lots in the south part of town where they will build a new strawberry sales platform for receiving the 1939 crop.

The Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange handled approximately 22,000 cases of strawberries this year. In the Anna and Cobden district, over 6,000 cases were handled, in the Paris area nearly 10,000 cases, while in Tennessee approximately 10,000 cases were marketed for non-members.

The University of Illinois and the State Department of Agriculture have cooperated with the Exchange and the Edgar county growers to secure a high class pack of berries thru pan-grading. These pan-graded berries, sold under the various labels of the Fruit Growers Exchange, made the Paris berries sell higher than any other berries in the state. The Fancy, pack sold under the ILLINI blue label, averaged $3.90 per case f.o.b. Paris for the season. The next best grade No. 1, sold under the regular ILLINI label averaged $3.20 per case; the next grade or the Illinois utility grade averaged $2.97 and the unclassified grade averaged $2.61 per case. All berries were sold on grade and the money received for each grade is pooled and divided among the growers in the pool for the day. State and federal inspectors determine the grade.

Recently high winds with some rain thruout southern and western Illinois has helped remove the leaves from the peach trees early. This will enable the peach growers to start their fall spray program at once and they may be able to finish the entire program while the weather is good. Harry Allen of the Fruit Exchange Supply Company reports that a great many growers have already secured their oil supply to apply this spray.

Harry Crawshaw, Crawford Maddox, John Wilson and W. E. Springer of Jackson county, Troy Bilbrey of Franklin county and Joe Hale of Marion county are among the peach growers who have made applications of nitrogen fertilizers, purchased thru the Fruit Exchange Supply Company, to their peach orchards this year.

While most apple growers do not consider the apple bud set for next years crop is extremely heavy, they do consider it sufficient for affording promises for a good crop.

The Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange sold at harvest time this year more than 95% of the total volume of apples handled during the season. This is quite different from the season of 1937 when it was impossible to sell near all the crop at harvest time and much of it had to go to cold storage.

During the last part of October, Logan N. Colp of Carterville pumped the water from his spray pond in order to destroy water lilies that had soured the water. After the water was pumped from the pond it passed thru a young four year old apple orchard causing some apple trees to come into full bloom.

Several members of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange are buying other member's apples thru the Exchange to sell and distribute thru their own roadside markets.



MAGIC ALADDIN TAKES THE AIR
This Ford transport spent 2 weeks taking up passengers at Peoria this summer. It used gas and oil purchased from the Peoria County Service Company.

FARM BUREAU NEWS In Pictures

$1 Paid for clear, close up, natural, unusual photos. NO OTHERS ACCEPTED. Action pictures that tell a story preferred. Enclose stamps for return.



A FARM BUREAU SERVICE
Clarence Davis' membership led to his marrying Esther Elliott, Vermilion County Farm Bureau office secretary. They are shown leaving the church. Prize photo by Misses Lenhart & Crabtree.



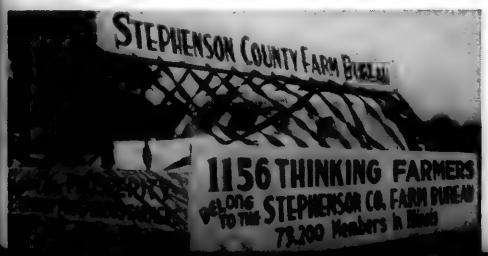
TOP COW ($400) IN ILLINOIS HOLSTEIN SALE
Bred in the purple, she milked 526 lbs. butterfat with her first calf, tested 3.88%. Consigned by the University of Illinois (See story on page 23).

AERIAL VIEW OF STRIP CROPPING IN STEPHENSON COUNTY
Curving fields which hug the slope and protect soil from erosion are shown in striking contrast to the old style square fields in this aerial view taken near Dakota. The strip-cropped field (center) is part of the complete erosion control program applied by D. C. Gooke in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service.



CONTEST WINNER
Second prize photo in the Sports Festival Prize Picture contest. Taken by Walter Kimble, Edgar county.

4-MILE PARADE
This float, bearing the Farm Bureau's message, was one in Freeport's longest parade, August 27.







"SAW YOUR OWN WOOD AND IT WILL WARM YOU TWICE"

So says an old motto. Did you ever notice that the fellow who keeps a good-sized, neat wood pile, like this one in Whiteside county, is usually a top-notch farmer? Why? Probably because he likes his work, pays attention to details, and plans ahead.





CHICAGO'S STEVENS HOTEL, THE WORLD'S LARGEST, where all sessions of the Illinois Agricultural Association annual meeting will be held, January 30-31, February 1. It has 3000 rooms, is a city in one building.

PORK CONSUMPTION DUE TO RISE

Hot dogs ready for hungry spectators at the International Livestock Show, Chicago, Nov. 28 - Dec. 3. It was the largest assembly of prize livestock in history.



A WINNING SMILE

The handsome lad, playing in the straw stack with his kittens, is Raymond Lett, son of Charles and Martha Lett, Kendall county. Prize picture by Mrs. C. V. Tyler.

●

FORMER HUSKING CHAMP

Billy Rose, his family and friend. Rose, defending his 1937 title, placed third in the state contest. Left to right are Mrs. Rose, Joan Carol, aged 1 year, Rose and Bing. Photo by Dick Crabb.

●

PICTURE TAKING'S SERIOUS BUSINESS

Left to right are John, Carl, Jimmy, Thurman, Jr., and Mary Wright, aged 2, 4, 1, 5 and 3, respectively. They are children of Mr. and Mrs. Thurman Wright. Thurman is White county farm adviser.





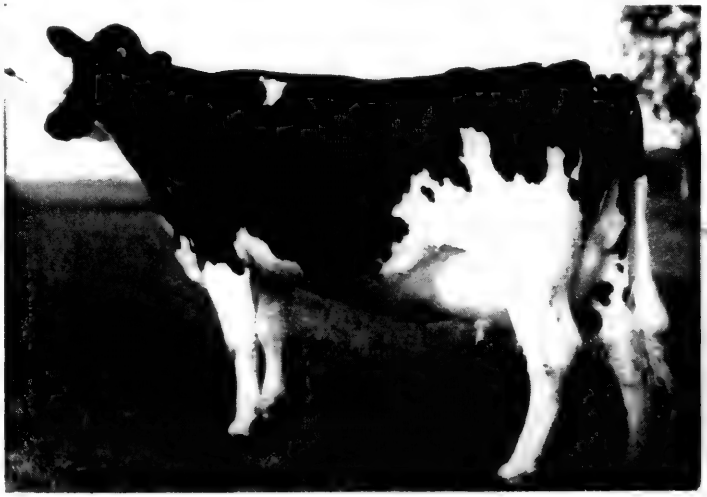


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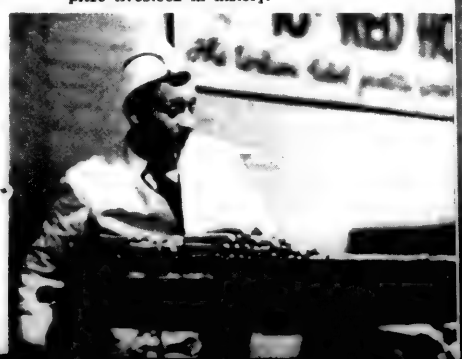
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Not a gift for a day---
but *a blessing*
for a
lifetime!



Yes, we are suggesting that after gifts to make Chrismas merry, you buy Protection that will create a background of genuine happiness in the lives of the whole family throughout the years.



Countr



ntry Life Insurance Co.

ot a gift for a day---

but *a blessing*

for a

lifetime!



Yes, we are suggesting that after gifts to make Chrismas merry, you buy Protection that will create a background of genuine happiness in the lives of the whole family throughout the years.



Let Your Country Life Agent Play Santa!

Country



ntury Life Insurance Co.

Wired Help Earns Its Keep

(Continued from page 13)

to consider their application. But that fall, when the press for funds had eased somewhat, the REA sent George Lewis into the area to help with the development of the project. He invited the Illinois Rural Electrification Committee at Springfield to lend a hand. Then things began to hum. Cooperating with the local groups were the Farm Bureaus, the IAA, the state committee and the REA.

Careful surveys of the need and possible use of power were speedily made. By December 1, it appeared that farm families in Iroquois county were assured of a project because most of them declared they would use it if they could.

Nearly a score of meetings were held in the area during the first part of December to acquaint the people with the project. Each meeting was attended by one or more representatives of the cooperating groups. Soon township maps appeared showing possible lines and the location of prospective customers. From them county maps grew.

Activity of the Livingston County Farm Bureau electrification committee led up to the inclusion of part of that county in the plan. A small area in McLean county, too, was included.

On April 14, 1937, the Eastern Illinois Power Cooperative was born at a meeting in Watseka. The incorporating officers were: Ernest W. Sass, Iroquois county, president; Ronald L. Stanford, Ford county, vice-president; J. B. Hayes, Iroquois, secretary-treasurer. Directors were: John Thompson, Herman W. Danforth, and H. C. Patzman, all of Iroquois county, P. J. Gallahue and William F. Ringler, Ford county, R. S. Burwash, Vermilion and A. B. Hirstein, Livingston.

From then on the cooperative developed steadily with but few minor delays. While the required membership was being signed, various deals for power were being considered. On August 20 a contract was made with the Central Illinois Public Service Company to supply current.

Early in October the REA approved 680 miles of the proposed lines and granted an allotment of $700,000 with which to build them. On October 21 the A. S. Schulman Electric Company of Chicago received the contract to build the lines. About that time, too, Floyd Ruble was employed as right-of-way superintendent in full charge of securing necessary easements from property owners along the proposed routes.

At the November meeting of the board of directors T. M. Brady was appointed EIPC engineer to supervise construction. Thus the foundation was laid for a successful business.

When the first 680 miles of line have been energized some 2100 families will be using power. But what of the 1232 families in the area who have applied for service and have paid their $5 membership fees but who are not receiving it?

"The EIPC has applied to the REA for an additional allotment of $650,000. When this project has been approved, lines will be built to serve these members, too," Manager Brady said.

"The minimum rate of $3.50 per month is sufficient to amortize the loan and pay the interest in addition to paying operating expenses. Funds for maintenance will be secured as the line load is built up. When the income of the cooperative becomes larger than the amount needed to pay expenses, amortize the loans and keep up the lines, patrons will get dividends in the form of lower rates.

"Line loads are increasing at a gratifying rate. Many prospective customers who failed to join the co-op during the first membership drive are now asking for service. Then, too, there are some 200 uses for power on farms in this vicinity and our members are gradually taking advantage of them."

Many landlords are asking their tenants to use electricity. One man, in an effort to hold his tenant, not only wired his farmstead but applied $36 to the first year's light bill. The tenant pays but 50 cents a month plus charges for additional power. Think the tenant will stay? You bet he will!

Other landowners are using power as a bait to attract and hold the better farm operators. Here is a letter from a Farm Bureau member proving the value of this point:

Dear Mr. Brady,

In regard to the electric lights. As my former landlord was not interested in the lights and electric service, I did not become a member. But I have talked with the present owner and he is in favor of wiring so I am ready to join the cooperative.

Considering the number of absentee owners in the area their friendly attitude is important to the success of the enterprise. According to Floyd Ruble, 75 per cent of the easements on the first 114 miles of line were secured from absentee owners.

But landowners or tenant, the project is popular in the entire area as the following letter attests:

Melvin, Illinois
October 5, 1938

Eastern Illinois Power Cooperative
Paxton, Illinois

Enclosed find check for $3.50 for our first payment on our electricity. We just want to tell you how much we appreciate this service and thank you and everyone who made it possible.

Yours truly,
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Peters
Melvin, Illinois

Power Co-ops Gain

A map showing the location of Rural Electrification Cooperatives in Illinois was published on page 20 of the November IAA RECORD. Although the map was prepared with latest available data just before that issue went to press, it is now obsolete. A new map, drawn November 18, appears below. For a startling comparison, check it with last month's map.

A report of loans and allotments to Illinois rural electric cooperatives published last month shows 1938 allotments at $1,881,000. Since then an allotment of $1,146,000 has been granted the Corn Belt Electric Cooperative and $477,000 to the Illini Electric Cooperative bringing the present total to $3,504,000. In addition, applications have been made for REA loans totaling $4,150,000.



ILLINOIS POWER CO-OPS

This map does not accurately cover exact areas. It is intended merely to indicate projects which, in some cases, extend into other counties.

1. Adams Electric Cooperative, Quincy. 534 Miles, 1518 Customers.

(Continued on page 32)

Then the Landlord Became Interested

HOW THE HOME BUREAU DID A BIT OF "INDIRECT LIGHTING"

By Nell Flatt Goodman

INDIRECT Lighting is a term much in use of late years. Lighting arrangements, fixtures, are so planned that a sufficient supply of light is available without a glare. In other words, indirect lighting is plenty of light without attracting attention to the source. The light and the fixture are there, although you may not be conscious of it.

A striking example of what can be accomplished through co-operation of farm-owner and tenant is the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Isham, of Piper City, Ford county Illinois.

"We have the very best landlord possible," says Mrs. Isham. "There is no doubt about it. I think the landlord must be satisfied with us, because he is so willing to make improvements on the farm and the home."

Two years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Isham moved to the 320 acres in Ford county owned by C. B. Seiberus, of Minnesota. Soon after, Mrs. Isham, an enthusiastic Home Bureau member, asked the farm manager F. E. Fuller of Bloomington, if the landlord cared it they made a few changes in the house-yard; could they remove a few dead trees? With that much permission and leeway, they picked up here, set plants out there, and in general, tidied up. They cleaned up to such an extent that when the landlord came to visit, he was so pleased he said, "If that's the way you feel about it, let's really do things here."

Mrs. Isham immediately went to the Home Advisor, Miss Juanita Glascock, who in turn, made contacts through extension work with the University. The result was that Professor J. C. Blair, now Dean of the College of Agriculture came to the farm and drew up a landscaping plan.

"The landscaping is not to be done all at once," Mrs. Isham hastened to say.



MRS. ISHAM
"We have the best landlord possible."

"After all, the farm work must be kept up. For our extra time, we look forward to this project. We do all the work, the landlord furnishes all the trees, shrubbery, and plants.

"To begin with, the yard fence was moved and repaired. A farm home, if you raise chickens, must have a fence. There is no use planning without it."

Mrs. Isham added that they raise about 500 chickens each year, and proudly mentioned that her pullets were laying. To those not familar with chicken data, to have early layers is fully as important as to have fries by the Fourth of July!

"The pine trees on each side of the front entrance will be left as long as they will stand," Mrs. Isham pointed out. "Others are started and two lovely red maples will shade the house later. In the back are cherries, plums, and other fruits."

The landscaping plan combines recreational features with the ornamental ones. On one side a croquet court has been laid out. Perhaps in another year the tennis court may be completed. And, certainly, at the first opportunity the outdoor fireplace will be built.

Recreation is an important part, too, in this farm family because Mr. and Mrs. Isham have three children, two boys and one girl. When they moved to this new community, the young lady of the family was at a loss for her former friends. Mrs. Isham turning as usual to the many advantages of Home Bureau, started a Leisure Hour club for girls. With the planning of outdoor meals, improving a girls room, planning a wardrobe, and other projects, new interests were soon established and new friends made.

According to Miss Glascock, the Isham home has proved to be the meeting place for young people of the neighborhood. And, not only young people enjoy the home, but folk of any age will relax in the hospitality so freely offered.

"In fact," Miss Glascock said, "it's one of those homes you'd like to be stranded in, if your car broke down, or a blizzard came along."

The improvements made inside the house have helped, too, in the air of cheerfulness of the home. Old, brown, crackled wood work was tackled with a lye solution. When thoroughly clean, down to the wood, it was painted a light color. Just because she was a tenant, or because it was a rented farm didn't stop Mrs. Isham.

"We have to live here. Why not make it as attractive as possible," is her philosophy.

Such a philosophy has far reaching

HOME OF THE ISHAM FAMILY
"Dean J. C. Blair drew up the landscaping plan."



effects. After contemplating this farm arrangement, surely all landlords cannot be catalogued as ogres. Certainly all tenants cannot be termed as irresponsible. Going a little further, could our little organization of Home Bureau, always striving for better homes, better farm living, have anything to do with bringing about a pleasanter landlord-tenant situation?

Could it be, that Home Bureau is doing a bit of 'indirect lighting?'

IT'S PUMPKIN AND CRANBERRY SEASON

Does your basketball son's training schedule say NO PIE? Then try this pumpkin custard, as suggested by Miss Glenna Henderson, instructor in foods at the State College of Agriculture.

The recipe calls for 3 eggs, separated; ¼ teaspoon of salt; ½ cup of sugar; 1 cup of steamed, mashed pumpkin; ¼ teaspoon of nutmeg; ¼ teaspoon of cinnamon; 2 cups of milk, scalded and ½ cup of heavy cream whipped.

Beat the egg yolks until thick and lemon colored; add the salt, sugar, pumpkin and spices. Stir in the milk. Fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn the custard into a greased baking dish and bake in a moderate oven (350) for 45 minutes or until a knife will come out "clean" when inserted in the custard. Cool the custard and serve it with whipped cream. This amount will make six servings.

Or you may like this Indian pudding if trying to avoid pie crust. It's made this way:

To ½ cup of cornmeal add 3 cups of scalded milk slowly. Cook this mixture for 20 minutes in a double boiler. Add 2 tablespoons of butter, ¼ cup of molasses, ¼ teaspoon of ginger and cinnamon if desired, ½ teaspoon of salt, ½ cup of pumpkin and 1 egg. Bake the pudding in a buttered baking dish for 2 or 3 hours in a moderate oven. From ½ to 1 cup of milk may be poured over the pudding during baking. Stir the pudding 2 or 3 times.

Serve it warm with vanilla ice cream or a square of frozen whipped cream to which vanilla and sugar have been added.

If you really want a good pumpkin pie recipe, Miss Henderson says this one rates a "blue ribbon." It's so good says she, that whipped cream is quite unnecessary.

Use 1½ cups of steamed and strained pumpkin, ⅔ cup of brown sugar, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon, ½ teaspoon of allspice, ¼ teaspoon of cloves, ½ teaspoon of salt, 2 eggs, 1½ cups of milk and ½ cup of cream.

Beat the eggs slightly. Mix the sugar, salt, and spices together and add them to the eggs. Stir in milk and cream, dissolving the sugar thoroughly. Then stir in the pumpkin. Turn the filling into a pastry lined 9-inch pie plate, preferably glass. Bake the pie in a hot oven (450 degrees) for 10 minutes to keep the pie from soaking, then lower the heat and permit the pie to bake at a moderate temperature (350) for about 20 minutes or until a knife, inserted in the filling comes out 'clean.'

Uncle Ab says there's a lot of difference between free speech and cheap talk.

Pop corn should be stored where it is cool and fairly moist.



MAKE YOUR PIGS GROW TO MARKET FAST!

A BALANCED RATION THAT PRODUCES MORE THRIFTY PIGS PER LITTER— PAYS BETTER PRICES FOR CORN



MARKET FORECAST:

Outside of a normal seasonal weakness, the hog market is remaining firm. Farm grains are cheap and many feeders are short of hogs. Fall pigs are good property and early spring pigs should still pay a good price for corn. For thrifty pigs that will grow to market fast, balance your ration with BLUE SEAL Balancer. It will reduce cost of gains and add to your profit.

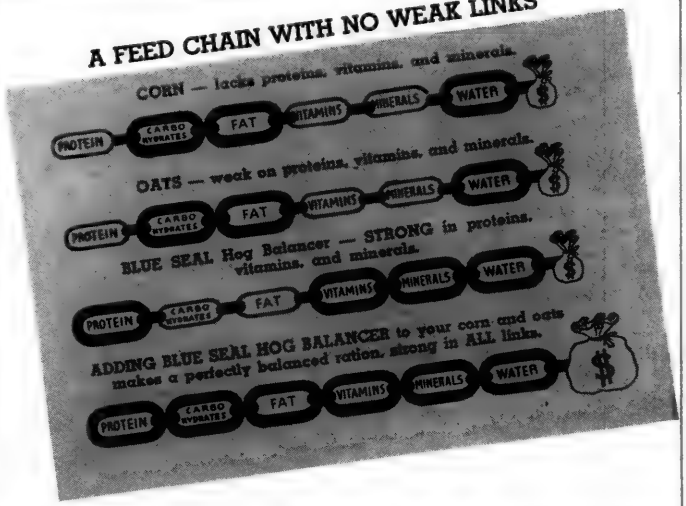
● **Blue Seal Hog Balancer fed with corn or oats to brood sows before farrowing, while the pigs are suckling and, later, to hogs ready for fattening will**

SPEED UP GROWTH — PRODUCE MARKETABLE HOGS AT LESS COST.

Study the chart below. Minerals and proteins are required to *build big framed shoats.* With Blue Seal they ALL get plenty of bone and body food — you have more thrifty pigs in every litter. When fattening time comes they all *fatten faster.*

Thousands of hog raisers have proved that Blue Seal and Corn will add weight at *LESS COST* than Corn alone. The combination is a scientific *balanced ration.*

A FEED CHAIN WITH NO WEAK LINKS



$400 Top at Holstein Sale

THE University of Illinois purebred Holstein herd topped the Illinois State Holstein sale on the Elwood and Nelson farm a mile northwest of DeKalb, Oct. 29 both in the cow and bull classes.

A beautiful, typy three-year old cow, going back to the famous King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje on the dam's side, and to Prince Colanthus Abbekerk on the sire's side brought the top price of $400. This young cow had a record of 526 lbs. of fat (3.88% test) with her first calf and was sold due to freshen within a short time.

Top price for a bull was brought by a growthy, straight-topped yearling of King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje breeding out of a cow with 618 lbs. of butterfat and more than 17,000 lbs. of milk as a two-year old. He sold to C. P. Walters of DeKalb county for $325.00.

The 66 head consigned by some 37 Illinois breeders were generally of good quality although only a few measured up to the highest standards in breeding, individuality, and high milk and butterfat records.

Prices for good cows ranged from $150 to $200 with those showing a little age bringing the smaller figure and the younger cows with good breeding and type selling up to $200 and more.

Here are a few representative sales: 7 yr. old cow due in February, good individual with 16,000 milk and 478 lbs. fat as a 3-yr. old, consigned by Willis Gardner, McHenry county, price $200.00; four year old cow with 9358 lbs. milk, 344 fat as a 2-yr. old, due Dec. 10, price $150, same breeder; well grown, typy 2-yr. old show heifer due to freshen in Dec. sold by Geo. M. Getzendaner, Ogle county, price $190.00; 5-yr. old, show type cow with 13,000 milk in 247 days (now on test) and prospects of 500 lb. of fat, due Dec. 31 sold by John R. Logan, Winnebago county, price $200.00; big, typy 5-yr. old cow with 11,792 milk and 424 lbs. fat in 273 days as a 4-yr. old, price $200.00, sold by John Derrer, Carroll county; beautiful 7-yr. old, heavy milker with 12,334 lbs. milk 468 fat as a 4 yr. old, $295.00; nice 5-yr. old cow due Nov. 12 with 370 lbs. fat and 11,000 lbs. milk as 3-yr. old, price $135.00 sold by W. J. Swayer, Gurnee, Lake county; milky 3-yr. old cow with 491 lbs. fat (4% test) and 12,352 lbs. milk as 2-yr. old due Nov. 16 price $200.00 sold by George Hawkins, Wasco, Kane county, and so on. Farm adviser C. T. Kibler of Jersey county bought a fine foundation cow — a 5-yr. old, with 16,306 lbs. milk and 566 fat in 318 days — for $215 from Mooseheart. He later bought her heifer calf for $52.50. Prof. W. W. Yapp representing the University of Illinois purchased a choice 5-yr. old cow with 17,140 milk and 629 lbs. fat as a 3-yr. old from W. W. Taylor of Hanna City, Peoria county, for $300.00.

A number of serviceable, typy yearling bulls out of dams with good cow testing association records brought from $150 to $175. Most of the records quoted were made on two times a day milking in CTA work.

The animals were picked for the sale by a committee with J. E. McQuaid of Mooseheart as chairman, E. M. Clark, director of extension, National Holstein Association assisting. Gene Mack cried the sale. G. M. Householder of Madison, Wis., was pedigree man.

Practically all the breeders are active members of the Farm Bureau and Illinois Agricultural Association in their respective counties.



LEISURE-TIME HANDICRAFT

Five articles, gloves, mats, hand towels and a handbag, made in spare time by Illinois farm women were selected by Home Bureau judges recently to represent the state in an exhibit at Lexington, Ky. Selections from this show will be sent to England next June as a part of the American display at an international convention of country women.



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IT'S PUMPKIN AND CRANBERRY SEASON

[illegible]

Uncle Ab says there's a lot of differ-

Pop corn should be stored where it



MAKE YOUR PIGS GROW TO MARKET FAST!

MARKET FORECAST

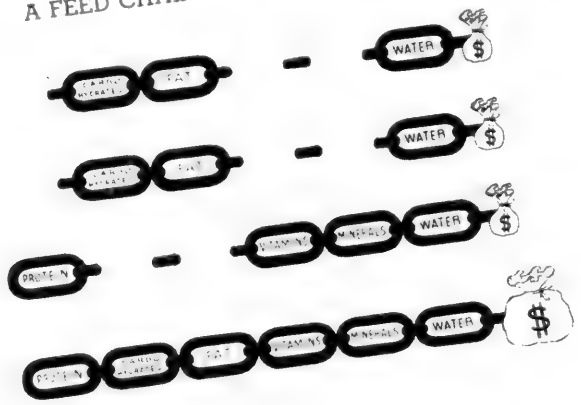
• Blue Seal Hog Balancer fed with corn or oats to brood sows before farrowing, while the pigs are suckling and, later, to hogs ready for fattening will

SPEED UP GROWTH — PRODUCE MARKETABLE HOGS AT LESS COST.

Study the chart below. Minerals and proteins are required to *build big framed shoats.* With Blue Seal they ALL get plenty of bone and body food — you have more thrifty pigs in every litter. When fattening time comes they all *fatten faster.*

Thousands of hog raisers have proved that Blue Seal and Corn will add weight at *LESS COST* than Corn alone. The combination is a scientific *balanced ration.*

A FEED CHAIN WITH NO WEAK LINKS



ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

$400 Top at Holstein Sale

THE [illegible] the Elwood and Nelson farms, northwest of DeKalb Oct. [illegible] the cow and bull classes.

A beautiful typy three year old cow going back to the famous King Bess Ormsby Pieterje on the sire's side and to Prince Colantha's Ablecker on the sire's side brought the top price of $400. This young cow had a record of 526 lbs. of fat (4.8% test) with her first calf and was sold after freshen within a short time.

Top price for a bull was brought by a growthy, straight topped yearling of King Bess Ormsby Pieterje breeding out of a cow with 615 lbs. of 5% fat and more than 15,000 lbs. of milk as a two year old. He sold to C. P. Waters of DeKalb county for $85.

The 60 head consigned by seven famous breeders were generally of good to fair quality although only a few animals were of the highest standards in breeding, size, type and high milk and butterfat records.

Prices for good cows ranged from $150 to $200 with those showing more age bringing the smaller figure and the younger cows with good breeding and type selling up to $200 and more.

Here are a few representative sales: 7 yr. old cow sold in February good individual with 16,000 milk and 675 lbs. fat as a 5 yr. old, consigned by Willis Gardner, McHenry county, price $200.00; four year old cow with 615 lbs. milk, 5.1 fat as a 2 yr. old, Dec. 10, price $150, same breeder with grown, typy 2 yr. old show heifer due to freshen in Dec. sold by Geo. M. Getzendaner, Ogle county, price $190.00; 8 yr. old show type cow with 15,000 milk in 247 days (now on test) and prospects of 500 lbs. of fat due Dec. 31 sold by John R. Logan, Winnebago county, price $200.00; big typy 5 yr. old cow with 14,792 milk and 424 lbs. fat in 275 days as a 4 yr. old, price $200.00, sold by John Dorer, Carroll county; beautiful 5 yr. old heavy milker with 15,556 lbs. milk, 468 fat as a 4 yr. old, $205.00; nice 5 yr. old cow due Nov. 1 with 576 lbs. fat and 14,000 lbs. milk as a 4 yr. old, price $155.00 sold by W. J. Sweaney, Garnett Lake county; husky 5 yr. old cow with 491 lbs. fat (4% test) and 12,852 lbs. milk as 4 yr. old due Nov. 16, price $200.00 sold by George Hawkins, Wasco, Kane county, and so on. Farm adviser C. L. Kibler of [illegible] county bought [illegible] yr. old [illegible] sold for $400 [illegible] $215 from Moore [illegible] bought her home at $200. [illegible] W. W. Yapp representing the University of Illinois [illegible] yr. old cow with [illegible] 6.0 lbs. fat as a 5 yr. old for $200. W. W. Taylor of Hinckley [illegible] county, for $200.00.

A number of nice cattle [illegible] ing bulls out of cows with good [illegible] using association records [illegible] from $1[illegible] $2[illegible] ords quoted were [illegible] a day making [illegible]

[illegible] were [illegible] Grange [illegible] Mooseheart [illegible] [illegible] Associations [illegible] Madison [illegible] Pa[illegible] [illegible]



LEISURE-TIME HANDICRAFT

Five articles, gloves, mats, hand towels and a handbag, made in spare time by Illinois farm women were selected by Home Bureau judges recently to represent the state in an exhibit at Lexington, Ky. Selections from this show will be sent to England next June as a part of the American display at an international exhibition of country women.

FARMERS ARE ORGANIZING THEIR BUYING POWER TO SAVE MONEY ON MOTOR OIL

NEXT SPRING

NOW! IS THE TIME TO PLACE YOUR ORDER FOR NEXT SPRING WITH YOUR SERVICE COMPANY

Salesmen driving Blue & White trucks will take your order for Blue Seal or Penn Bond Motor Oil of predetermined quality. These oils are specially prepared for toughest farm work at guaranteed prices made possible by farmers uniting their buying.

• See your service company salesman. Illinois Farm Supply Company, 608 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago



ASK ABOUT OUR FUTURE ORDER PLAN

Successful Cooperation

How Milk Producers Around the Quad Cities Won a Battle and Built Two Sturdy Cooperatives

IN THE days when every village family had a cow which they pastured on the commons, milk delivery was a problem only for the younger members of the family who cooperated closely with the cow each night and morning. As towns grew, common pastures became business sections, residential districts or parks. Lack of nearby pastures doomed the family cow and gave rise to a market for whole milk.

Farmers who lived near the towns became dairymen. They delivered milk, still warm, to homes in town. But, as population continued to concentrate, local dairymen gave way to expansion. A new system, with middlemen and other fancy trimmings, replaced the farmer-to-consumer relationship. Health authorities, too, played an important role in the change.

In most places the change came gradually and much less violently than it did in the Quad-Cities of Rock Island, Moline and East Moline, Illinois, and Davenport, Iowa. Most milk distributors operated on small scale until the World War. In the '20's when industries were prosperous, milk dealers expanded on a strong, steady market.

Farm incomes were satisfactory but leaders foresaw difficulties. It was not until 1929 that dairymen in the Quad-Cities shed started organizing to gain bargaining power in order to meet the mighty and prosperous Quad-Cities Association of Milk Dealers on an equal plane in price negotiations.

The Quality Milk Association, incorporated in May 1930, developed through local leadership with the aid of the IAA, represented by A. D. "Art" Lynch director of dairy marketing, and eight Farm Bureaus, four in Illinois and four in Iowa.

The depression hit the Quad-Cities during a season of heavy milk production. Farm machinery makers in the area closed shops. Consumer demand suffered. Dairymen, with an unseasonal surplus to sell on a demoralized market, were forced to take severe cuts in price.

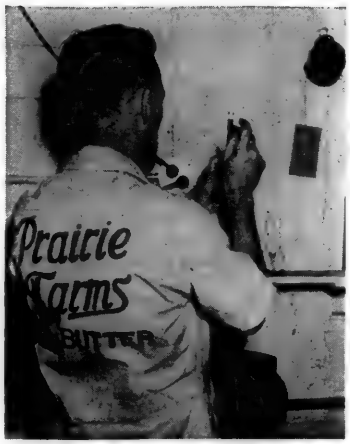
In 1931 and 1932, dealers got 10 cents a quart for milk. They paid farmers $1.85 a hundred for base milk, that which was bottled, and butterfat prices for surplus milk. While these prices look OK on paper there were facts that few consumers heard about. They didn't know that less than 40 per cent of the total milk production was being bought for bottling, or that surplus milk, about 60 per cent of the total production, was bringing farmers butterfat prices which at that time averaged around 75 cents a hundred, or that dealers were charging 30 cents a hundred for hauling milk from the farms.

Figure it out the farmer's way. Say a producer was making 300 pounds of milk a day.

40% (base) of 300 lbs. is 120 lbs.	
1.2 cwt. at $1.85 is	$2.22
60%, or 1.8 cwt. at $0.75 is	1.35
Total price for 300 lbs.	3.57
Less 30c per cwt. for hauling	.90
Total income for 300 lbs. milk	2.67

Average net income per cwt., 89c.

Did the producers need a bargaining association?



ACCURATE TESTING

Quality Milk Tester Lee Jensen reads a test. Most of the milk consumed in the Quad-Cities is bought on Association's weights and tests.

Furthermore, the producers had nothing to say about the amount of milk going into the fluid trade. Nor could they check dealer's records to find the truth, although many suspected dealers were bottling surplus milk as well as base. Then, too, there were doubts about tests and weights.

Quality Milk, pledged in its by-laws to get a fair share of the consumer's dollar, to check weights and tests and to improve quality and promote consumption, was growing. In 1932, the association represented 85 per cent of the producers in the milk shed, a total of 850 members.

Until August of that year every effort to gain dealer cooperation had been spurned. Even a non-partisan council composed of representatives of the dealers, the producers and the consumers, set up to inspect weights and tests, decayed.

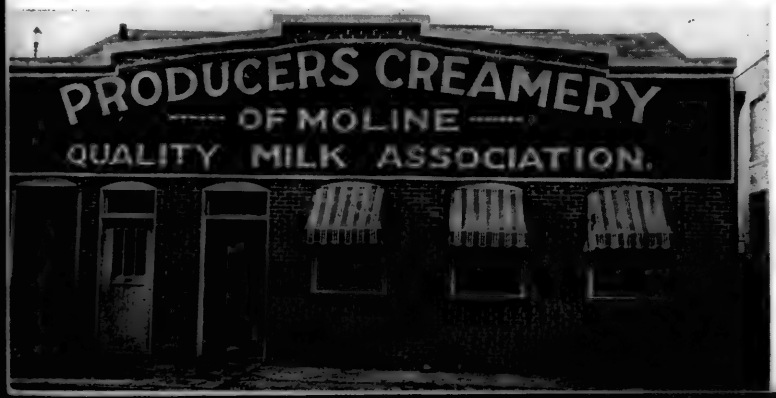
Producers offered to handle their own surplus which the dealers claimed was costing them money to process. Dealers refused the offer thereby affording producers evidence that some surplus was being sold as bottled milk.

Disparing at last of ever getting dealer cooperation in raising prices, producers took a firmer stand. They raised $10,000 to purchase and remodel a plant in Davenport for handling surplus milk. Thus entrenched in their efforts to get better prices, Quality Milk members polished off their big stick.

Sleepy citizens of the Quad-Cities were startled into wakefulness when they opened their morning papers on September 1, 1932 by the news that milk producers were on strike. The big stick had fallen!

CREAM AND MILK PRODUCERS WORK HAND IN HAND

Headquarters of two dairy co-ops in which the finest butter in the state is churned and packed under the "Prairie Farms" label. Producers battled for fair and orderly marketing and won. Their surplus milk goes through the creamery.



Dealers who for ten years had had things pretty much their own way were taken off guard. They were reluctant to admit that this is a changing world and that a change had come to the Quad-Cities milk market.

Between August 29 and November 1 practically all the milk produced by Quality members went through the surplus plant owned by the Farmers Cooperative Dairy Products Company, a Quality subsidiary. Producers, not members of Quality, continued to sell milk to dealers unhampered by organized dairymen.

With the farmers' plant operating on full schedule, dealers began reaching out of the usual milk shed for milk. Sour cream producers became fluid milk men over night. Milk quality dropped and many dealers were embarrassed when customers complained.

The situation remained unchanged until October when the Moline Association of Commerce offered to help negotiations between the two groups. The organized dealers selected Jerry Mason of Des Moines, Iowa, as their arbitrator and the Moline Association of Commerce represented the farmers. But Mr. Mason refused to discuss the matter with the Association. Open mindedly, Quality Milk consented to let him be the sole arbitrator.

After several meetings with both groups, Arbitrator Mason decided that: (1) Quality Milk should get no support from the IAA (called "the Chicago group" by dealers) nor the Farm Bureaus. (2) Quality Milk should pay the Sturtevant Ice Cream Company $5000 for its bottled milk business that was set up to cooperate with Quality. (3) Quality Milk should buy all of the dealers' old churns and make butter for the dealers at 3 cents under the Chicago market. (4) Quality Milk should take all of the dealers' producers as members and pool all milk.

Quality Milk agreed with none of the points. But — and this is a credit to both sides of the controversy — there was no violence and no milk was spilled. And at no time was the milk supply shut off from families with babies or from hospitals.

On November 1, a truce in the form of a 90-day agreement was reached.

Thirteen dealers agreed to buy all their milk supply between Nov. 1 and Feb. 1, 1933, from Quality Milk at $1.75 per hundredweight. Quality Milk agreed to handle their own surplus and to market milk for non-members without cost.

Shortly after the agreement went into effect, Quality Milk agreed to a cut of 50 cents a hundred on base milk and



KENNETH STURTEVANT & PLANE
He was sent to fetch more paper bottles when milk sold for 3c.

dealers dropped the retail price to eight cents a quart.

Leaders of the dealers used the agreement to spar for time. They resorted to the old scheme of pitting farmers against themselves to break up the producers' organization. Gathering outstanding objectors to the IAA-Farm Bureau sponsored bargaining cooperative, dealers helped organize another group of producers.

With the termination of the 90-day agreement, all dealers, except the Sturtevant Ice Cream Company and Midvale Farm Dairy, refused to enter another similar agreement with Quality Milk. The dealers were ready this time to get milk from their own organization of producers.

To further embarrass Quality Milk, dealers withheld $20,000 due producers for milk. Quality couldn't pay its members for the milk until the dealers kicked in. Disgruntled Quality members were urged to sue for it. The court held that Quality need not pay until it had received the money from distributors.

Still unable to see the coming change that had affected most milk markets, Quad-Cities dealers asked for another big stick. Quality Milk had one all polished and ready. Six days after the termination of the 90-day truce, organized farmers wielded their power. This time for permanent results with the entire force of 60,000 Illinois farmers behind the blow.

Under the guidance of President Walter Dietz of Walcott, Iowa, and Ben Bollman, field representative, and John R. Spencer, Rock Island county farm adviser, Quality Milk pleaded their case before the bar of public opinion. J. B. "Jack" Countiss, IAA director of dairy marketing, gave his full time to helping the producers secure justice assisted by other members of the IAA staff.

In danger of being shut off the market entirely by the organized dealers who controlled the consumer trade, Quality producers decided on drastic action. Quad-Cities newspapers carried large advertisements telling consumers that they could buy milk at three cents a quart from Quality Milk. The cities were stunned and so were the dealers who wouldn't agree to arbitrate with producers on marketing problems.

The Sturtevant Ice Cream Company, of Rock Island owned and operated by O. G. Sturtevant and his son Kenneth, with the finest dairy plant in the Quad-Cities, cooperated with the producers association. They started distributing milk at 3c a quart in sanitary fiber containers. They built up 23 routes in ten days and bought trucks to handle the increased load. Farmers came to town and solicited customers for Sturtevant in the best house to house manner.

During the ten days, radio stations in the community hummed with charges and countercharges. Daily articles on the situation appeared in the press. Both sides, Quality Milk and the dealers' organization of farmers, advertised freely.

Misguided dealers, seeing the change



THEY HANDLED A BIG JOB WELL
Jack Countiss (left), formerly director of milk marketing with the IAA, who is now sales manager for Illinois Producers Creameries, talks over the good old days when 80-cent milk prevailed, with Ben Bollman, leader in the fight for a practical market in the Quad-Cities.

upon them, joined forces with Quality. After ten hectic days, farmers raised their price to six cents a quart and the battle continued.

Through it all Quality milk maintained its program of quality improvement. Herds, barns and milk handling devices were carefully inspected on members' farms.

One by one dealers signed a contract with the Quality Milk Association in which they agreed:

1. To recognize the Quality Milk Association as the bargaining and sales agent of its members (about 800 producers).
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4. To pay direct to the Association for all milk purchased.
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"All this was accomplished without spilling one drop of milk or an attempt on either side to interfere with the normal activities of either producers or dealers," says Ben Bollman, a leader in the scrap, who later became president of Quality Milk.

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MANAGER & NEW PATRON

Clifford Huppert, left, shows Cyril Van Dale of Coal Valley how the Producers' price for cream is calculated with the Chicago butter market as a base. Cyril milks 18 cows, makes three eight-gallon cans of cream a week.

One of the most useful results of the milk price war was the establishment of Producers Creamery of Moline, successor to the old Farmers' Dairy Products Company located across the river, which serves as a surplus plant for the Quality Milk Association. Forged in battle, this plant was the first of a state-wide chain of nine producers creameries.

Since 1934, cream producers in Rock Island and Henry counties have considered the Producers Creamery of Moline as their best outlet for quality cream. Grocers in the Quad-Cities look upon the plant as the source of the finest butter available anywhere.

Nearly 250 producers patronize the creamery regularly. They have received about $7000 in patronage dividends since December 1, 1934, in addition to getting full value for every pound of butterfat sold.

Prairie Farms Butter churned in the plant, all of it 90-score or better, commands a two to three cent premium in 120 Quad-City grocery stores which handle more than 1300 pounds a week. Annual sales of butter last year totaled $189,884. Credit losses, indicating the sound business practices under which the plant is operated, were .08 of one per cent.

Out of the chaos that came with the change in dairy marketing on the Quad-Cities market, producers netted two sturdy cooperatives, one for milk producers, another for cream producers.

SCIENTIFIC BUTTER MAKING

Plant Superintendent Gus Haller takes a temperature reading of cream in a cooling vat. Careful plant operation aids in keeping butter quality high.



a new long life member
of the BLUE SEAL family
BLUE SEAL MAGIC POWER BATTERY

Investigate now — before your present battery fails. The Blue Seal Battery offers you guaranteed high quality construction, abundant power for cold weather starting and long life at substantial savings.

$4.95 AND UP

BLUE SEAL
Magic Power
BATTERY

SEE YOUR TRUCK SALESMAN
STOP AT YOUR NEAREST SERVICE COMPANY STATION

F. H. A. Farm Loans Explained

How You Can Borrow Money On Long Time Basis For New Farm Buildings, Repairs, Electric Wiring and Modernization

THE experience of several Illinois farmers who converted short-term mortgages and notes into a single lien, insured by the Federal Housing Administration, bears out the growing acceptance of long-term amortized credit advances as a means of aiding farmers in their financing problems. FHA loans have enabled these borrowers to reduce their necessary indebtedness in acquiring a farm, to improve their homes and other service buildings, and to make for more efficient production.

The farm mortgage program of the FHA, by way of explanation, is supplementary to the short-term, property improvement loans for rural property which the FHA has been insuring for several years. The farm provisions of Title II of the National Housing Act, however, are still so new that many banks and lending agencies, as well as potential borrowers, are not familiar with them.

The FHA, under recent amendments to the National Housing Act, may insure farm mortgages in sums of $16,000 for as long as 20 years, *provided at least 15 percent of the face of the loan is spent to repair or construct new farm homes, barns, and other service buildings* or for the installation of certain types of permanent equipment.

A farm is interpreted by the FHA to mean real estate capable of producing a gross annual income of $350 in cash, kind, or rent, or which derives at least 25 percent of its rental value from agricultural uses or at least 25 percent of its capital value from its agricultural capacity.

When a farmer near Peoria, Illinois, who enhanced his income by trucking produce for neighbors, saw the wide difference in the price of corn when it was fed to hogs over what it brought as grain, he decided to pick up odd lots of thin pigs over the territory he covered and feed them out. An obstacle to his plan, however, was the lack of a hog house and a fenced hog lot on the recently acquired 95-acre farm which he and his father operated.

And to make matters worse a first and second mortgage on the place made it difficult for him to negotiate a loan to finance new building. Then, his banker advised him that a single mortgage, insured by the FHA, would enable him to convert the two liens into one long term loan, with sufficient additional money for building purposes.

A loan of $3500 was insured by the FHA, $2800 of which paid off the old mortgages. The remainder was sufficient to build a new 20 x 40 foot concrete block hog house, to fence a lot adjoining the building, and to shingle the roof of his home and repair the damaged ceiling.

Running for 20 years, the mortgage is being paid off in semi-annual installments of approximately $140.

Similar is the experience of a farmer near St. Marie, Illinois, who wanted to pay off the mortgage he had negotiated to purchase a 60-acre farm adjoining 40 acres which he inherited. He discovered that this lien and a short-term note given to pay for some building repairs stood in the way of the financing necessary to build a much needed feeding shed and an adjoining corn crib. Both liens were due in two years, and even the possible profits from the load of cattle he bought to feed out would not cover all of his debts.

With colder weather coming on and his corn ready to husk, the farmer was apparently up against it. Then he learned that under the farm mortgage insurance plan of the FHA he could borrow enough money to erect the barn and crib and convert his loan and mortgage into a single lien repayable in convenient installments over a period of years.

An insured mortgage for $1,000, due in 10 years, and payable in semi-annual installments of approximately $65, was sufficient to tide him over, permitting conversion of the old mortgage, the construction of a 14 x 20-foot feeding shed and an adjoining corn crib measuring 8 x 10 feet, and the repair of several roofs.

The 60-acre farm which a farmer near Hillview, Illinois, bought two years ago for $2100 looked like a good buy, but after he cleared away the brush and weeds, repaired the fences, and otherwise put the place in shape, he discovered that he needed a poultry house and a cattle barn to carry out his contemplated program. His dwelling was also in need of repairs.

Having applied all of his savings and earnings on his mortgage in an effort to clear it within its three-year maturity, he figured that a short-term property improvement credit loan, plus the liens, would be more than he could handle as a grain farmer. With cattle and hogs to feed and a flock of chickens, things might be different.

His banker helped him solve his problem by offering to lend him $1700, provided the FHA would insure the mortgage. An application was submitted and within a short time an insurance commitment was issued. The loan, running 15 years, will be paid off in semi-annual installments of $85.

The $1700 was sufficient to pay off the remainder of the original mortgage, some $700, leaving enough to build a 12 x 24-foot poultry house with a concrete foundation, and a new 30 x 40-foot barn, also with a concrete foundation, and to repair a foundation of his dwelling. Doing part of the work himself as provided by regulations of the FHA, he was able to devote most of the money to the purchase of materials.

Farmers whose buildings are in good condition and who may find an insured mortgage with its convenient method of repayment an advantage, can still meet the 15 percent construction or repair requirement by the permanent installation of certain types of equipment such as silos, automatic water systems, water storage tanks, either pressure or gravity type, cisterns when serving the home as well as other buildings, barn ventilators, stanchions and stalls, insulation, electric wiring for power and light, fencing, sewerage systems, and similar items.

The FHA does not lend money. It insures the mortgages made by banks, building and loan associations, life insurance and mortgage companies, and other lending agencies. Hence the farmer or other person desiring an insured mortgage should apply to an approved lending institution. If it is willing to make the advance, the application, together with an appraisal fee of $3 per $1000 of the amount desired (with a minimum of $10), is forwarded to the State FHA office. In Illinois, the FHA has offices in Chicago, East St. Louis, Aurora, Peoria, Rockford, Springfield, and Urbana.

Interest on insured mortgages may not amount to more than 5 percent. In addition, a mortgage insurance premium of one-half of one percent is

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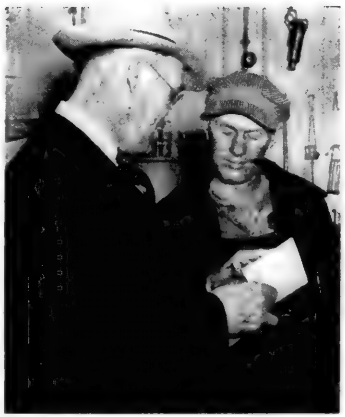
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Similar is the experience of a farmer near St. Marie, Illinois, who wanted to pay off the mortgage he had negotiated to purchase a 60-acre farm adjoining 40 acres which he inherited. He discovered that this lien and a short-term note given to pay for some building repairs stood in the way of the financing necessary to build a much needed feeding shed and an adjoining corn crib. Both liens were due in two years, and even the possible profits from the load of cattle he bought to feed out would not cover all of his debts.

With colder weather coming on and his corn ready to husk, the farmer was apparently up against it. Then he learned that under the farm mortgage insurance plan of the FHA he could borrow enough money to erect the barn and crib and convert his loan and mortgage into a single lien repayable in convenient installments over a period of years.

An insured mortgage for $1,000, due in 10 years, and payable in semi-annual installments of approximately $65, was sufficient to tide him over, permitting conversion of the old mortgage, the construction of a 14 x 20-foot feeding shed and an adjoining corn crib measuring 8 x 10 feet, and the repair of several roofs.

The 60-acre farm which a farmer near Hillview, Illinois, bought two years ago for $2100 looked like a good buy, but after he cleared away the brush and weeds, repaired the fences, and otherwise put the place in shape, he discovered that he needed a poultry house and a cattle barn to carry out his contemplated program. His dwelling was also in need of repairs.

Having applied all of his savings and earnings on his mortgage in an effort to clear it within its three-year maturity, he figured that a short-term property improvement credit loan, plus the liens, would be more than he could handle as a grain farmer. With cattle and hogs to feed and a flock of chickens, things might be different.

His banker helped him solve his problem by offering to lend him $1700, provided the FHA would insure the mortgage. An application was submitted and within a short time an insurance commitment was issued. The loan, running 15 years, will be paid off in semi-annual installments of $85.

The $1700 was sufficient to pay off the remainder of the original mortgage, some $700, leaving enough to build a 12 x 24-foot poultry house with a concrete foundation, and a new 30 x 40-foot barn, also with a concrete foundation, and to repair a foundation of his dwelling. Doing part of the work himself as provided by regulations of the FHA, he was able to devote most of the money to the purchase of materials.

Farmers whose buildings are in good condition and who may find an insured mortgage with its convenient method of repayment an advantage, can still meet the 15 percent construction or repair requirement by the permanent installation of certain types of equipment such as silos, automatic water systems, water storage tanks, either pressure or gravity type, cisterns when serving the home as well as other buildings, barn ventilators, stanchions and stalls, insulation, electric wiring for power and light, fencing, sewerage systems, and similar items.

The FHA does not lend money. It insures the mortgages made by banks, building and loan associations, life insurance and mortgage companies, and other lending agencies. Hence the farmer or other person desiring an insured mortgage should apply to an approved lending institution. If it is willing to make the advance, the application, together with an appraisal fee of $3 per $1000 of the amount desired (with a minimum of $10), is forwarded to the State FHA office. In Illinois, the FHA has offices in Chicago, East St. Louis, Aurora, Peoria, Rockford, Springfield, and Urbana.

Interest on insured mortgages may not amount to more than 5 percent. In addition, a mortgage insurance premium of one-half of one percent is

charged. When loans are for $5400 or less a new home is built on the farm for owner occupancy, this premium is one-quarter of one percent, and the term of the loan may run up to 25 years.

Insured farm mortgages are repaid in equal installments. Dairymen, poultrymen, and others receiving monthly checks are expected to pay each month unless other arrangements are made with the lending institution. Livestock producers, grain and fruit growers, and farmers in similar fields may make payments in semi-annual or annual installments, but at least one payment must be made each year. These installments include principal and interest payments, mortgage and hazard insurance premium, taxes, and fixed charges such as ground rents, irrigation and drainage charges, and special assessments, should there be any.

The FHA requires that a contractor be employed for home and other building construction work. However, the farmer may hire out to the contractor at regular wages, and he may also sell to the builder, at reasonable prices, any materials he may have on the farm.

Editor's note: Money for buying farms or refinancing existing farm mortgages can be borrowed at more favorable rates than those offered by FHA loans through your local farm loan association. Talk over your financial problem with the Secretary of your county farm loan association and get his advice. The above article was supplied by the FHA.

Big Difference in Profits of Farms

The 10 most profitable farms among 31 in Macoupin county that kept accurate records in 1937 had an average net income of $3337 a farm as compared with $482 for the 10 least profitable farms. The 10 most profitable farms averaged 113 acres larger in size than the least profitable, had 73.6 per cent of their cropland in corn, oats, winter wheat, and soybeans and only 22.8 per cent in hay and pasture as contrasted with only 55.8 percent of crop land in grain crops and 32.8 per cent in hay and pasture for the least profitable farms. (1937 was a year more favorable to grain crops than to livestock, also the more profitable farms were cropping too heavy, depleting fertility.)

The 10 most profitable farms had 13.5 cows milked per farm compared with only 4.5 milk cows on the 10 least profitable.

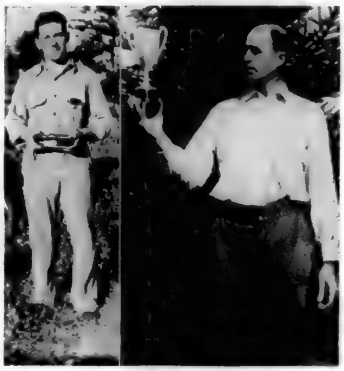
The 10 high farms had returns of $167 per $100 of feed fed to livestock compared with $118 on the 10 low farms.

Labor and management wage of the operator on the 10 high farms was $2593 per farm compared with only $89 for the 10 low farms.

Part of the returns above were represented by increases in inventory. The 31 farms averaged $5382 cash income per farm in 1937 compared with $4762 in 1936. Cash expenses were $3696 in 1937 compared with $3221 in 1936 leaving cash income above expense at $1686 average per farm in 1937 and $1541 in 1936.

The income cited here does not include what the family took off the farm for food and fuel. For a group of 159 central Illinois farm families in the Farm Bureau-Farm Management Service, the value of food and fuel furnished by the farm was $381 per family of five persons in 1937 when valued at wholesale prices for farm products. In 1938 the value of farm products used in the household will be included as a part of gross farm receipts.

Farm Advisers Take Part in Corn Husking Contest



DEAN DANIELS, LEFT, AND JOHN Q. SCOTT, THE CHAMPION
"His record 7.1 bu. in 30 minutes."

THE first official Farm Advisers' Corn Husking Contest ever conducted in the United States was sponsored by the Future Farmers of America, Villa Grove chapter, under the direction of Vocational Ag teacher, Dean Daniels. The Corn Husking Contest took place on the high school ag demonstration plot at the edge of Villa Grove in Douglas county, Oct. 13.

Winner was John Q. Scott, Douglas County farm adviser. Scott's record was 7.1 bu. net in 30 minutes, Radio Station WDZ, Tuscola, broadcast the match, and two of its officials, Emerson Russell and Clair Hull, later staged an impromptu Corn Husking Contest for the WDZ championship. Clair Hull won with 1.6 bu. in 15 minutes against Emerson Russell who shucked 102 pounds. John Q. Scott announced the WDZ contest while Farm Adviser Ed Harris of Champaign county told the world about how good or poor farm advisers were in hitting the bangboards.

Many dairymen get into the profit column the quickest by culling out the loafers and "sit down strikers" in the dairy herd.

FARM ADVISER SHUCKERS
Left to right: Bill Meyers, Coles county; L. E. McKinzie, Edgar county; Assistant, Harold Templeton, Champaign; John Scott, Douglas; E. O. Johnston, Piatt; Paul Krows, Moultrie.



What Is Meant by 'Our Best People?'

"THE term 'our best people' generally refers to that sedate group who live on the right side of the tracks, who attended church on Sunday morning, play golf on Sunday afternoon and drink their Scotch and soda with dignity in the privacy of their own homes. They conduct their business within the law and are good citizens — nobody questions that.

But my hand and heart goes out and my hat goes off to the men who make life possible for all of us. The farmers. They are up in the morning when most of us are still asleep or in some cases just coming home. They are still at work at night long after we have finished our day. They till their soil, raise their crops, feed the nation and bear the brunt of ridicule for their efforts. They know nothing of strikes or unions and very little of politics. They know little of luxury, but very much of hard work, bitter disappointments and the ache in a lonely heart.

The song of the cricket at twilight, the patter of rain at night, is sweetest music to their ears. They ask nothing more than kindness from the elements and a chance to live their lives in peace. Yet everything we eat, the clothes we wear, the bed on which we sleep are made possible by the calloused hands of the farmers. For everything must come from the soil, just as everything must some day return to the soil.

It has always been thus and will so continue in the future. For it was not the bankers nor the lawyers nor even the missionaries who built our country and established our civilization. It was the men who came with plows and oxen, who claimed their little plots of land and stuck through floods, droughts and constant threat of Indians, and knew not whether the setting sun would gild their grizzled whiskers or the upturned sod on their freshly dug graves. It was the embattled farmers who routed the British at Concord and ultimately won our freedom, just as they have fought and won all our wars. And when the smoke of battle clears away it is always the farmers who quietly return to their beloved land and rebuild the nation. Our best people — the world's best people — the American farmers."

—Letter submitted in prize contest in Chicago Daily News.

Pay 2c More for Grade A Cream

The best indication of the value of any plan is the result it produces. The quality improvement program carried on by Farmers Creamery at Bloomington is designed to induce cream producers to deliver or send to their creamery, cream of better quality. The large quantity of poor butter produced in Illinois proves the money-value need of such improvement.

For the past few years, Farmers Creamery has been paying a two-cent premium per pound butterfat for all grade A cream delivered. Educational work has not been spared to help producers meet requirements of grade A. This program is not one of farm inspection, but deals entirely with the quality of cream as it is delivered to the plant.

To see how much, if any, improvement is being made, the records of a certain number of patrons making approximately the same number of deliveries in July of 1937 and July 1938 were examined. An increase of 3% in number of grade A deliveries, and a large increase in pounds of grade A butterfat were noted.

RURAL YOUTH TAKES A TOUR



"WE LIKE GOING PLACES AND SEEING THINGS!"

That's what these 22 young folks from 18 northern Illinois counties said before their five-day bus tour of 1108 miles through southern Illinois was over on October 15. Taki Taki! There were 11 boys and 11 girls. Their average age was 23 years and their home farms averaged 229 A. They stopped at 17 Farm Bureaus, 25 farmer cooperatives, and four state parks. Twelve county rural youth groups entertained them enroute.



WHEN IAA DAIRY MARKETING DIRECTOR SHAW TRIED TO DRAW

Two weeks after the tour of southern Illinois, this group of 13 southern Illinois lads and lassies from 10 counties had an 1160-mile look at northern counties. Their average age was 21½ years — home farms 220 A. They left Marion, Williamson county, at 6 A.M., October 24; visited the University of Illinois and met Dean Blair; inspected the IAA and affiliated company offices and A.F.B.F. headquarters in Chicago, browsed through museums and Chicago's Ghetto and paid a shuddery visit to the county morgue; were guests of the Producers Commission Association at the Union Stock Yards; received souvenir copies of the IAA RECORD as they came from the press at Mendota. They also stopped at Farm Bureaus, farm cooperatives and state parks enroute.

Fay Tourtellott was selected as manager of Producers' Creamery of Mt. Sterling to take over the active management of that plant on September 1. During the first month's operation under new management this plant gained 94 new cream patrons.

Although there is a seasonal decline in production, the Mt. Sterling plant showed an increase in volume during September of 6% over the previous month, manufacturing costs were reduced 1.27 cents per pound, sales costs reduced .08 cents per pound, and general and administrative costs reduced .31 cents per pound as compared with the same month in 1937.

Of all improvements for the farm or home, running water should come first, for it promotes health, convenience and comfort for both family and animals.

Farm Outlook for 1939

(Continued from page 5)

son, and longer if feed grain production next year is again near average.

Cattle slaughtered during the coming year will probably be heavier and generally in higher finish. Total beef supplies for consumption, however, probably will be somewhat smaller in 1939 than in 1938 because there is a tendency to hold back more breeding stock. Improved industrial conditions indicate a somewhat smaller demand for meats in 1939 than in 1938. The long time outlook for cattle prices is not so good since growers are getting ready to increase total numbers available for slaughter.

Hogs

Continued expansion of hog production, larger slaughter supplies and some improvement in consumer and storage demand is the outlook for hog producers. The feeding ratio is quite favorable for hogs at present, and many farmers are feeding them out to heavier weights than usual. Hog slaughter is expected to be larger than in the year 1933-34 although about 15% smaller than the average for the 10 years prior to the 1934 drouth. Changes in consumer incomes during the next several years will be a major factor in hog prices. The number of pigs raised in 1939 is expected to be larger than at any time in recent years.

Sheep

More sheep and more wool is the outlook for the next few years. Feed conditions are favorable both on the western range and in the corn belt. The number of feeder lambs purchased up to mid-October were somewhat smaller than during the same period last year. As a result feeder lambs have been selling at low prices compared with some other years. Prospects favor further advances in wool prices. The 1938 lamb crop, the largest on record, was 5% larger than that of last year. Some improvement in consumer demand for meats and in wool prices is expected during the coming year.

Horses and Mules

Prices reached the highest peak in 17 years during 1937, but during the latter part of 1937 and during the first 8 months of 1938 prices dropped 10 to 15%. The number of horses and mules on farms January 1, 1938, was about 15 million less than in 1915. The production of 832,000 colts during 1937 was still about 400,000 head short of the number that would replace the 1937 disappearances of work animals. The development of small tractors is tending to replace more and more horses and mules. It seems probable that the number of horses and mules of work age will continue to decline for several years.

Dairy

Large supplies of feed indicate continued high average of milk and butterfat production. Price improvements will depend on more employment and increased purchasing power in the cities. The outlook is for an increase in the number of milk cows. A large number of heifer calves were saved in 1938 and the number of heifers one to two years old on January 1, 1939 will probably be about 5,100,000 head or 20.3 heifers per 100 cows which compares with the 1920-34 average of 19.5.

Poultry and Eggs

The feed-egg ratio is favorable from the poultry producers' viewpoint, therefore a larger hatch is expected in 1939. The outlook for fall and winter broilers appears to be less favorable. Poultry storage stocks in the year 1939 will be larger than in 1938, turkey production is higher this year than in last year, and a further increase is expected in 1939. Egg marketings next year are expected to be heavier than in 1938.

Apples and Peaches

Low consumer buying power has been a drag on the price of apples but prices this fall were substantially higher than those of a year ago chiefly because of a 33% decrease in the crop. Increased consumer income will do a lot for the fruit grower and will strengthen prices all along the line. The planting of apple trees has been considerably below normal and production 10 to 15 years hence will be materially lower than it now is. Peach production in the next five years is expected to be somewhat larger than the 1933-35 average. The outlook for peaches to be marketed as fresh fruit appears to be favorable for 1939-43. If planting continues at an equal or greater rate than in recent years, supplies five to ten years hence may be excessive.

Soybeans

The price outlook is largely dependent on soybean oil and meal. This year soybean production reached a new record

(Continued on page 32)



Making the Farm Pay Interests 800 at Ottawa

M. L. MOSHER, specialist in prescribing effective cures for sick farm businesses, was chief surgeon at a farm clinic in Ottawa, November 16. Nearly 800 Farm Bureau folks from LaSalle, DeKalb, Kendall, Grundy, Marshall-Putnam, Bureau and Lee counties, all doctors of their own enterprises, were shown that the 40 most profitable of 200 farms in the area are responding to limestone and phosphate applications and crop rotation.

Aiding Mr. Mosher were Dr. H. C. M. Case, head of the department of agricultural economics, University of Illinois, and Prof. E. C. Young of Purdue University, LaFayette, Indiana. Sharing duties of presiding were E. G. Fruin, fieldman for the service, and R. V. McKee, Marshall-Putnam county, chairman of the advisory board of the Farm Bureau-Farm Management service.

James Montavon who owns a quarter section of rolling land near DeKalb said that attention to details coupled with sound farm management practices is the treatment he and his son are using to keep profits up. The Montavons milk 30 cows and feed 200 hogs a year. A rotation of corn, corn, small grain and a legume is used.

Proper drainage, especially on clay hills, boosts yields. Checking the corn yields, Montavon found that hills nearest tile were producing 17 bushels an acre more than poorly drained land. Good drainage aids tillage and there are few spots on the farm that do not work up mellow and fine. He plans to have tile every five rods on the hills where they are most needed.

"No manure is wasted. The hogs are fed under a shed and the manure is spread on spots where it is most needed before the first crop of corn. Hauling manure is not a job for a hired hand unfamiliar with the land," he said.

Hoeing corn by hand, a practice almost discarded in the corn belt, contributes to high yields. "A weed in a hill is equivalent to planting corn too thick. We even thin the corn as we hoe it to be sure we have the right number of stalks in each hill."

J. A. Andrews, a tenant farmer in southwestern LaSalle county, operated a grain farm. His rotation, corn, oats and sweet clover, produced a lot of legume pasture and hay for which he had no market. In cooperation with his landlord, "the best one in the business," Andrews worked out a plan to feed cattle on the 220 acres.

"We buy choice Hereford yearlings weighing 550 to 650 pounds. We like to get them as good as we can, feed them as much as we can, and sell them as high as we can. Most of our cattle come from Texas. Sometimes we get them on the open market at Omaha late in the summer or early fall. They go on pasture sweet clover and have access to straw stacks. We feed six pounds of oats per head per day while they are on pasture. That prevents bloat."

After they have cleaned up the stalk fields, the cattle go into the feedlot on corn, oats, cottonseed and legume hay. About May first they are put on blue-grass and the oats feeding is increased. They are fed twice a day and receive alfalfa hay all summer. After six to eight weeks in the feed lot they are marketed.



200 FARMS EXAMINED

"Doctor" Mosher used facts and charts compiled from 200 farm records to show what made the most profitable farms pay.

Carl Johnson, a tenant farmer in Marshall county, paid tribute to his wife and landlord for the parts they play in making his enterprise successful. He operates a half-section grain farm and maintains a profitable herd of 20 high grade, dual-purpose Shorthorns. Being a grain farmer, Carl is actively engaged in grain marketing problems as a director of Illinois Grain Corporation.

Carl's major problems are maintaining soil fertility and getting his work done on time and done right. To solve both problems he employs two tractors, labor saving machines, and uses a half ton of rock phosphate on every new seeding in his rotation. Hay making is made easy with a mower equipped with a swather. The swaths, when cured, are taken up with a pick-up baler which turns out 100 bales an hour. The hay is handled only in the bale. Carl likes his grain combine because the straw is left on the fields to maintain fertility and prevent erosion.

Corn is harvested with a two-row picker mounted on a tractor. The small tractor plants and cultivates all the corn except in rush seasons when the big one is used part time. Carl finds it best to use the small tractor as much as he can because of lower operating costs. Drivers work two shifts a day.

George Thier, Lee county farm account keeper, ranked near the top in all factors of sound farm management. His outstanding record was the result of doing the job better.

C. M. Smith, Woodford county farmer and IAA director from the 17th district, said: "Keeping farm records is most valuable to younger farmers.

(Continued on page 33)

SUCCESSFUL TENANT FARMERS

J. A. Andrews, left, La Salle county, feeds choice Herefords. Carl Johnson, Marshall county, makes grain and livestock pay.



Farm Outlook for 1939

soil and longer frost free season production next year is again near average.

Cattle slaughtered during the coming year will probably be heavier and generally in higher units. Total beef supplies for consumption however probably will be somewhat smaller in 1939 than in 1938 because there is a tendency to hold back more breeding stock. Improved industrial conditions indicate a somewhat smaller demand for meats in 1939 than in 1938. The long time outlook for cattle prices is not so good since growers are getting ready to increase total numbers available for slaughter.

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Continued expansion of hog production larger slaughter supplies and some improvement in consumer and storage demand is the outlook for hog producers. The feeding ratio is quite favorable for hogs at present and many farmers are feeding them out to heavier weights than usual. Hog slaughter is expected to be larger than in the year 1938-39 although about 18% smaller than the average for the 10 years prior to the 1934 drought. Changes in consumer incomes during the next several years will be a major factor in hog prices. The number of pigs raised in 1939 is expected to be larger than at any time in recent years.

Sheep

More sheep and more wool is the outlook for the next few years. Feed conditions are favorable both on the western range and in the corn belt. The number of feeder lambs purchased up to mid October were somewhat smaller than during the same period last year. As a result feeder lambs have been selling at low prices compared with some other years. Prospects favor further advances in wool prices. The 1938 lamb crop the largest on record was 8% larger than that of last year. Some improvement in consumer demand for meats and in wool prices is expected during the coming year.

Horses and Mules

Prices reached the highest peak in 20 years during 1937 but during the latter part of 1937 and during the first 9 months of 1938 prices dropped 20 to 25%. The number of horses and mules on farms January 1, 1938 was about 1 million less than in 1918. The production of 88,000 colts during 1937 was still about 100,000 short of the number that would replace the 1937 decline in the number of horses and mules. The rapid development of small tractors is tending to replace mules and some horses and mules. It seems probable that the number of horses and mules of working age will continue to decline for several years.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

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Farm Outlook

(Continued from page 30)

high of about 47 million bushels or 14% larger than in 1937.

Miscellaneous

Supplies of red alsike and sweet clover are much larger this year than last, prices are lower and the outlook immediately ahead is for greatly increased seedings which will tend to improve prices above present levels. Alfalfa-seed production in 1938 is estimated at about 17% lower than that of 1937, but in spite of this prices are lower because clover seed is more abundant.

Farm production expenses may average lower in 1939. Farm machinery prices are down slightly and the combined level of farm wage rates and prices of supplies used in farm production probably will average a little lower than in 1938. Farm machinery prices this year have been the highest since 1920.

Government reports show that three-fifths of all farm families now have radios and that proportionately more farm than city families have automobiles. Eight years ago only 13% of the farms had electricity, now 18% have electricity and this trend is expected to continue.

Electric Co-ops Gain

(Continued from page 20)

2. **Coles-Moultrie Cooperative, Mattoon.**
   333 miles, 995 customers.
3. **Corn Belt Electric Cooperative, Bloomington.**
   1146 miles, 3481 customers.
4. **Eastern Illinois Power Cooperative, Paxton.**
   1225 miles, 4,000 customers.
5. **Edgar Farm Electric Service Co., Paris.**
   277 miles, 808 customers.
6. **Farmers Mutual Electric Company, Geneseo.**
   100 miles, 323 customers.
7. **Illini Electric Cooperative, Champaign.**
   676 miles, 1894 customers.
8. **Illinois Rural Electric Company, Winchester.**
   1222 miles, 4126 customers.
9. **Jackson Project.**
   250 miles, 750 customers.
10. **Jasper Project, Newton.**
    200 miles, 600 customers.
11. **Macoupin Project, Carlinsville.**
    300 miles, 900 customers.
12. **McDonough Power Cooperative, Macomb.**
    271 miles, 930 customers.
13. **Menard Electric Cooperative, Petersburg.**
    506 miles, 1408 customers.
14. **Monroe Electric Cooperative, Waterloo.**
    482 miles, 1600 customers.
15. **Pulaski Project, Mounds.**
    300 miles, 900 customers.
16. **Rural Electric Convenience Cooperative, Divernon.**
    553 miles, 1750 customers.
17. **Saline Project, Harrisburg.**
    200 miles, 600 customers.
18. **Shelby Electric Cooperative, Shelbyville.**
    181 miles, 363 customers.
19. **Spoon River Electric Cooperative, Canton.**
    200 miles, 600 customers.
20. **Tri-County Electric Cooperative, Mt. Vernon.**
    250 miles, 750 customers.
21. **Wayne-White Counties Eelectric Cooperative, Fairfield.**
    589 miles, 2314 customers.
22. **Western Illinois Electric Cooperative, Carthage.**
    200 miles, 600 customers.

Beg Your Pardon!

The Corn Belt Electric Cooperative includes DeWitt county as well as Woodford, McLean and Tazewell counties. At least 300 of the prospective 3000 customers live in DeWitt county, according to Farm Adviser H. N. Meyers. The map appearing in connection with the article published in the November RECORD was prepared before the final plans of the project were complete.

One kilowatt hour of electrical energy will light a 40-watt bulb for 25 hours, or run a flat iron for two hours, or pump 1000 gallons of water from a shallow well, or wash 70 pounds of clothes, or refrigerate food for 18 hours, or cook a meal on an electric range, or toast bread for eight mornings, or make 30 waffles, or heat three gallons of water from 65 degrees to boiling.

NOTICE
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of December, 1938 and January, 1939, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau, and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meetings of the association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the By-Laws of the association.

During December, annual meetings will be held in **Bureau, Clark, Clinton, Coles, Cook, Crawford, DuPage, Edwards, Effingham, Franklin-Hamilton, Grundy, Henry, Iroquois, Jackson-Perry, Jersey, Johnson, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, LaSalle, Lee, Livingston, McLean, Massac, Morgan, Moultrie, Piatt, Pope-Hardin, Randolph, Richland, Saline, Stephenson, Tazewell, Union, Vermilion,** and **Wabash** Counties.

During January, annual meetings will be held in **Carroll, Champaign, Cumberland, DeWitt, Edgar, Fulton, Greene, Knox, McDonough, McHenry, Mason, Mercer, Peoria, Rock Island, Sangamon, Winnebago** and **Woodford** Counties.

(Sgd.) Paul E. Mathias,
Corporate Secretary

Nov. 21, 1938

Patrons of the Producers Creamery of Carlinville are discovering that with little extra work they can produce sweet cream which brings then a 2-cent premium. Recently, 20 per cent of the plant's route cream has been sweet, Manager F. A. Gourley reports.

First annual meeting of the Producers Creamery of Carlinville will be held in the Elks' Hall, Carlinville, December 10, at 10 A.M. J. B. "Jack" Countiss, sales manager for Illinois Producers Creameries, will be principal speaker.

Walter Scott, Scott county, recently turned his farm business over to his son and resigned as a director of the Producers Creamery of Mount Sterling. He has accepted the position of county organization director in Grundy county. A pioneer in cooperative cream marketing, Mr. Scott became a director of the Illinois Produce Marketing Association when it was organized in 1929. He has been a director of Illinois Producers Creameries since 1932.

Illinois Producers Creameries closed its fiscal year, September 30, with an increase of 8.4 per cent in butterfat receipts.

A. D. Lynch, secretary-manager of Sanitary Milk Producers, and L. D. Oranger, of Pure Milk Association, addressed the National Cooperative Milk Producers Annual meeting at Cincinnati, November 14th, upon the subject "Experiences in Pricing Class I Milk By Formula." L. W. Kosanke, manager of the Peoria Producers Dairy, addressed the same meeting upon "The Advantages of Cooperative Distribution of Milk." Twenty-five directors and officials of Illinois Milk Producers Assn. Cooperatives attended.

On October 25, the Tazewell County Farm Bureau gained 35 new members exceeding its annual quota of 80 by a comfortable margin.

Spreading half enough limestone to sweeten sour soil does about as much good as using half enough water to put out a fire.

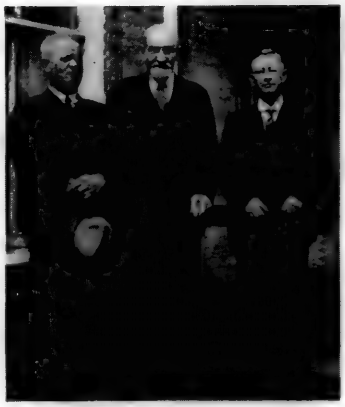
The volume of cream delivered to the Producers' Creamery of Galesburg during October, 1938, was 30.1% above that of October, 1937. Part of this increase is due to a 3 lb. increase in production per patron. 15.9% more producers are delivering cream this year than last.

A contest sponsored by the Producers' Creamery of Galesburg for their drivers during the month of September resulted in a trip for all drivers to the Cutting Plant and IAA Offices at Chicago. They also attended a football game while there.

A dispersal sale Oct. 24 of a herd of purebred Holsteins started by a father and his son near Waterloo, Iowa after the world war brought an average of $512.00 including calves and young stock.

More livestock is needed to correct the lack of balance between feed and livestock caused by the drouths of 1934 and '36.

Egg prices can be expected to rise rapidly when severe winter weather cuts production and fall just as fast when production picks up, says the USDA.



WABASH COUNTY QUOTA-MAKERS

Left to right are George A. Wirth, chairman of the Farm Bureau; George C. Ewald, oldest member, and J. E. Moyer, county organization director. In a one-day drive, March 30, these men, heading 35 solicitors, filled the county's quota of 40 Farm Bureau members. Since then, 21 have been added to the list.

Mr. Ewald, 87, is a charter member and has three sons who are members. G. A. Wirth has been president for ten years and has missed but one of 125 executive committee meetings in that time. The meeting he missed conflicted with a meeting of the Wabash Valley Service Company board of which he has been vice-president since its beginning seven years ago. J. E. Moyer, recently appointed organization director, is a native of the county and has been an active minister for many years.

Wabash county is one of the smallest in the state to support a Farm Bureau. Of the 953 farmers in the county nearly 334 are members.

Making the Farm Pay Interests 800 at Ottawa

(Continued from page 31)

When they see that a change is necessary, they make it more readily than the older fellows." Mr. Smith has kept records for 14 years.

Prof. H. C. M. Case advised Dads to study their farms carefully to find a place for their sons. Livestock might be added to a grain farm, he said, to provide something for the boy to work with and at the same time increase the farm income. But whatever the plan, let the boy share in the farm income and in the dignity of being a good farmer. Let him share in planning the work and have him keep the records.

Professor Young showed how corn prices follow the general wholesale level. The purchasing power of money is also an important factor affecting farm income. Although many economic experts believe that we are in a period of declining prices, Young said that in his opinion we have just passed through that period.—L. P.

News and VIEWS

Farmers Creamery Company, Bloomington will hold its sixth annual meeting on Dec. 17th. last year the creamery made 1,297,224 lbs. of butter reports Manager F. C. Fairchild. A patronage dividend of .8c to members and 1c to members who are also members of their respective County Farm Bureaus, has been declared. Dividend checks will be distributed at the meeting.

On November 3, sixty-five neighbors and friends of the late Fred Copes, Malone township farmer, fatally injured in a combine on October 24, gathered and harvested 67 acres of corn. There were 22 wagons, 6 trucks, 3 corn pickers and one corn dump on the job to perform this good neighbor act.

C. L. Campbell, Massac county, and M. J. Koch, Pope county, were elected directors of the Producers Creamery of Carbondale at the annual meeting, Carbondale, November 10. Retiring directors were Andy Zimmer, Johnson county and Claude Cossey, Pope county. Manager Harold Brackett reported that the cost of picking up cream at farms in the territory had been reduced 1¾ cents a pound in October as compared to the same month a year ago, and that the creamery churned 10,000 pounds more butter during the month than a year ago. He said that sales of "Prairie Farms" butter averaged ½ a carload a month more than last year. George E. Metzger, IAA field secretary, was principal speaker. Two hundred persons attended the meeting.

The Moline Dispatch sponsored a banquet for 164 4-H club members, their leaders and the farm advisers of Rock Island, Henry, and Whiteside counties in the LeClair Hotel, Moline, Nov. 19. Short talks were made by L. R. Blackman, editor and publisher of the Dispatch, E. I. Pilchard, state leader of 4-H clubs, George Theim, editor, Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD, and Dick Crabb, Dispatch farm editor. E. H. Regnier of the University of Illinois was toastmaster and song leader. The program was broadcast over Station WHBF.

The 7th World's Poultry Congress and Exposition Cleveland, Ohio, July 28 to Aug. 7 will have one of the finest exhibits of live birds ever assembled says Earl Price of Yorkville, hatcheryman and former Kendall County farm adviser who is on the organization committee for Illinois. Earl is working to get the full backing for the show of all agricultural groups in the state.

SEPTEMBER, 1938, MILK PRICES (3.5%) Paid By Member Association to Producers

ILLINOIS MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

Market	See Ft. Note	Class I Percent	Class I Price	Class II Price	Class III Price	Avg. Wtd. Price	B.F. Differential	Retail Price
Bloomington		54%	1.46	1.19	1.09	1.32	3.2	11c
Canton		47%	1.85		1.21	1.53	3	10c
Champaign	(1)					1.52	3	12c
Chicago	(2)	91%	1.96	1.33		1.906	4	10-12c
Danville	(3)					1.40	4	9-10c
Decatur	(6)					1.80	4	12c
DeKalb		60%	2.00	1.19	1.09	1.55		11c
Freeport		85%	1.80	1.06		1.64	4	11c
Galesburg	(4)	93%	1.62		1.03	1.58	3.7	12c
Harrisburg		54%	1.90	1.23	.87	1.49	2	12c
Jacksonville		88%	1.08		.84	1.05	4	11c
LaSalle-Peru		55%	2.25		1.14	1.79	4	12c
Moline	(*)							
Peoria-M	(5)	65%	1.61			1.30	4	11-12c
Peoria-D		39%	1.61		.98	1.23	4	11-12c
Pontiac		80%				1.89		10c
Quincy		49%	1.90	1.58	1.12	1.55	5	10c
Rockford		44%	1.72	1.16		1.36	4	11c
Springfield	(3)					1.40	4	11c
St. Louis	(6)	78%	2.10	1.36		1.95		12-13c
Streator	(7)		2.05	1.85	1.14		4	12c

(*) Report not received.

(1) Class percentages and prices: Class I, 41% @ $2.23, Class II 10% @ $1.91, Class III 25% @ $1.10, Class IV 23% @ $0.92. Base price paid producers $1.76. Excess price $1.16. To the above price was paid an average quality premium of 9c per cwt.

(2) All prices reported f.o.b. dealers platforms in Chicago. To obtain prices f.o.b. county receiving stations, deduct approximately 27c per cwt. Base price $1.96. Excess price $1.33.

(3) Flat price for all milk.

(4) Plus premium for milk grading A.

(5) Price received for Class III milk varied from $1.30 per cwt. to 98c per cwt.

(6) Price reported f.o.b. St. Louis. Prices f.o.b. country plants are 20c per cwt. lower. Number of producers reported is for August.

(7) Average weighted price and other information not received.

Minimum Condensary Code Price	$1.163
Average Fluid Price East North Central States	2.04
*Average Condensary Price East North Central States	
Average 92 Score Butter — Chicago	.2550
Average 90 Score Butter — Chicago	.2500

EDITORIAL

A Good Job

THE Madison County Farm Bureau performed a praiseworthy service to all the farmers of Madison County recently when it successfully opposed the creation of a county forest preserve district submitted in the November election.

There is merit in the creation of park districts and the preservation of natural beauty but there is no merit nor justice in attempting to saddle on the farmers of the county much of the burden for such facilities created chiefly for city residents.

The county forest preserve advocates announced before the election that if the plan was approved by the voters, they would sponsor an $880,000 bond issue to be paid over a period of 50 years out of property tax revenues. This would have amounted to 1% of present total assessed valuations of all classes of property in the county.

At a meeting of the Farm Bureau township tax committees, John C. Watson, director of taxation for the IAA pointed out that "the sponsors of the proposed district are ignoring the fact that both the state Constitution and the forest preserve district law forbid the issue of any bonds for a period of longer than 20 years . . . also that it is perfectly possible to set up such a district on a local basis assessing the cost against the district which will be directly and chiefly benefited thereby. Moreover many farmers would be deprived of their land against their will by condemnation proceedings."

The policy of the Farm Bureau movement in Illinois is to oppose efforts to increase the already heavy tax burden resting on farm lands. In times of depression and severe low prices, as we have seen in recent years, such taxes are confiscatory and absorb nearly all, if not all, the income from land. Until a more equitable taxing system is adopted based on ability to pay, farmers have no other choice than to do just as the Farm Bureau tax committees have done in the case cited in Madison County. Incidentally here is another current illustration of the need for alert Farm Bureau tax committees in every county to work with and support local officials who are trying to economize and really give the taxpayers of the county full value for every tax dollar spent.

No Surplus?

HARPER LEECH, columnist for the Chicago News scoffs at a report of the New York State College of Agriculture on "The Surplus Problem in the Northeastern Milk Sheds."

> "Of course there is no real surplus of milk in the Northeast," he says. "No nation ancient or modern ever suffered from a surplus of dairy products. The United States which will this year produce 110,000,000,000 pounds of fluid milk, could use twice that amount with improvement of diet and health."

Quite right and a pretty compliment to the dairy cow, Harper. Of course there is no surplus of anything IF you can afford to give it away. But if you were milking cows instead of writing columns for a living, you would hesitate about throwing more and more milk on the market that couldn't or wouldn't pay your cost of production.

There is a milk war on at Dayton, Ohio, just now, where cash and carry milk is selling for 5c a quart. Five cents a quart, as prices go, is dirt cheap, yet we don't doubt that there are parents in Dayton who skimp their children on milk even at that price because they either lack the necessary nickels, or want luxuries or something else more than they want adequate nourishment for the family.

IF consumers could get milk at the price received by the producer — between 3c and 4c a quart — instead of 12c as in Chicago, so much more of it would be consumed that surpluses undoubtedly would disappear. BUT no one has volunteered, nor will, to transport, process, and deliver milk to the consumer for nothing. So looking at it that way, there is a very real surplus, nice theories to the contrary notwithstanding.

Getting the Facts Straight

"AFTER five years of AAA, wheat is worth less than 50 cents a bushel on the farm," comments a New York Times reporter writing from Kansas City. The election returns from Kansas, he says, indicate a revolt against low farm prices but not against a national farm policy.

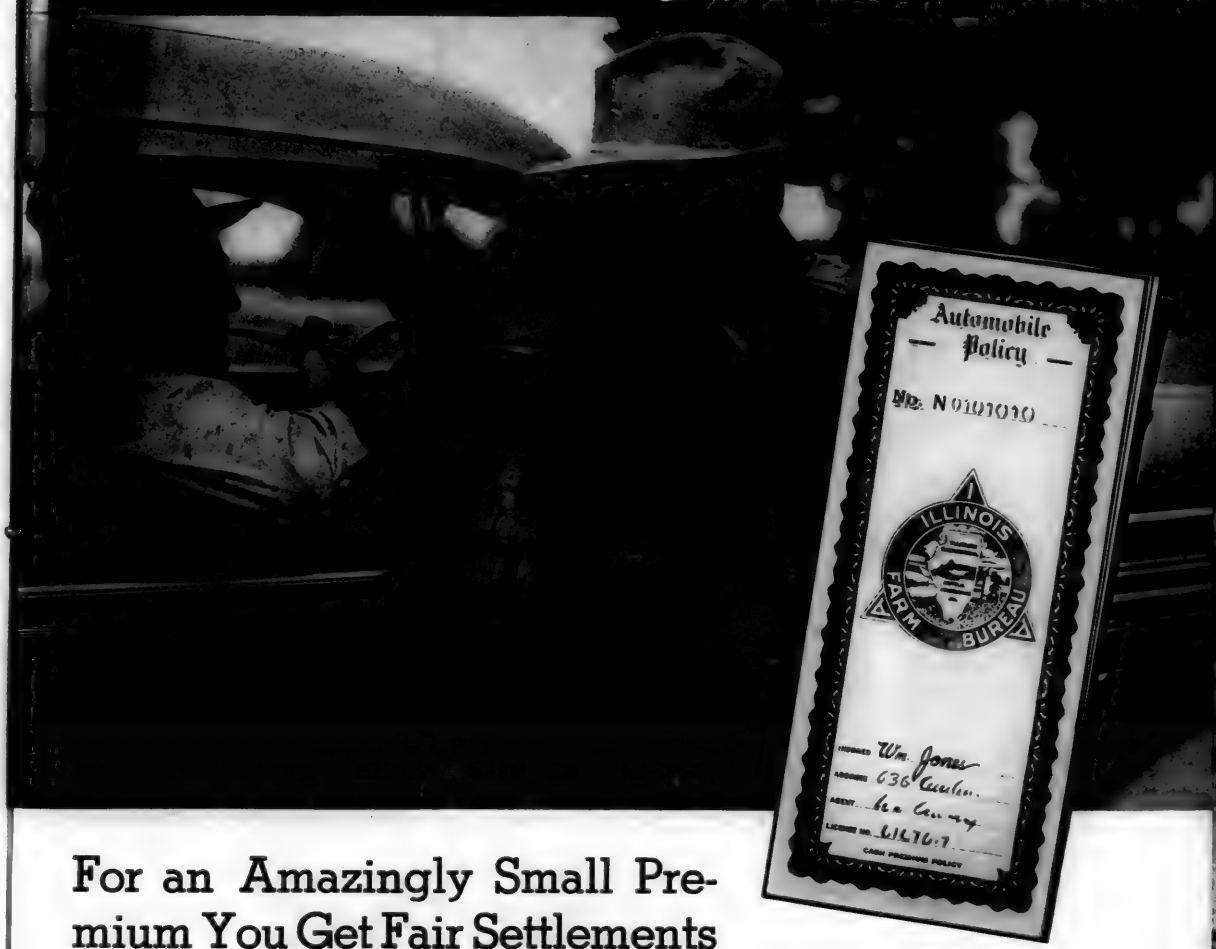
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The fact is that the short crops in 1936 and the good prices that followed, led to a false sense of security and general carelessness about surplus control among many farmers. This was reflected in the lethargy of congress to do anything about a more effective bill until southern congressmen in the late summer of 1937 were electrified when cotton prices came crashing down about their ears. A little later corn and wheat belt congressmen awakened, too.

When the AAA of 1938 finally was passed, after more than a year of insistence by the Farm Bureau, a record fall wheat acreage was already in the ground. Spring wheat growers and many corn farmers had made their plans for the new crop season. With better than normal weather, the result was a bumper yield of wheat, only about 50 per cent participation in corn acreage adjustment, which, coupled with the carry-overs from 1937 spelled nothing but low prices.

The AAA of '38, considering the variability of weather, is not a perfect program for stabilizing basic farm prices at fair levels, but it's by far the best program yet suggested for that purpose. Until something better is worked out in the light of experience, it would be foolish to abandon or trade it for something of doubtful value or worse.

"NEW CAR, BILL?"
"No! Just Rebuilt After the Wreck."



For an Amazingly Small Premium You Get Fair Settlements and Your Damaged Car Restored as Good as New

Just last week scores of collision damage claims came in for such amounts as $348.31, $235.60, $189.23, $143.38, $76.89, $49.50, and so on.

Yet protection in the Farm Bureau company on a new car with f.o.b. list price up to $750 is only $4.80 semi-annually for both movable and stationary object collision including accidental upset. Premiums decrease as the car grows older. Dividends of 10% after 2½ years and 20% after five years are being paid to policyholders under dividend schedules now in force.

If you have an accident, just notify your nearest agent of the company, or the home office. Prompt and courteous attention with golden rule settlements for every policyholder.

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

608 South Dearborn Street Chicago, Illinois

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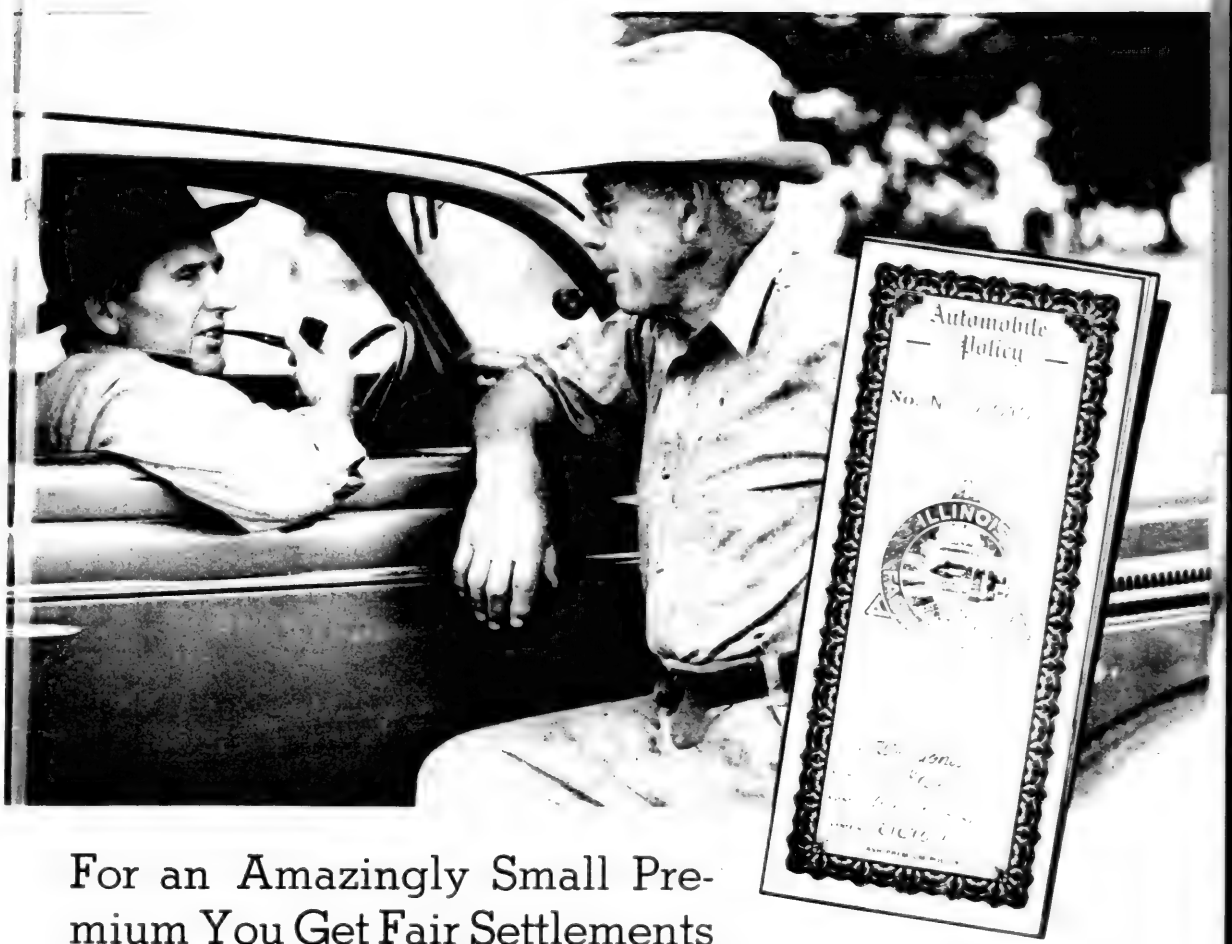
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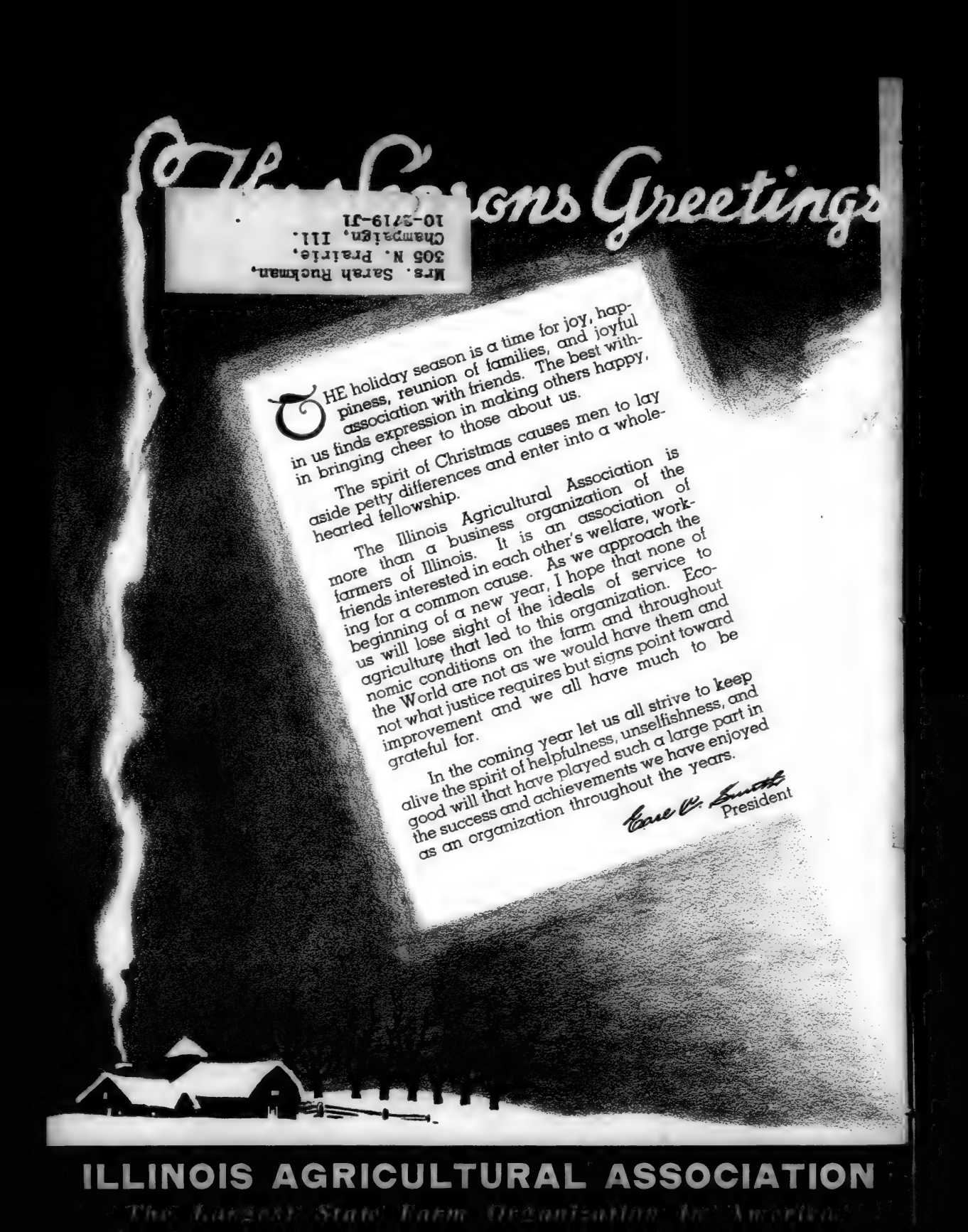
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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

608 South Dearborn Street .... Chicago, Illinois


Season's Greetings
Mrs. Sarah Ruckman,
305 N. Prairie,
Champaign, Ill.
10-3719-J1
THE holiday season is a time for joy, happiness, reunion of families, and joyful association with friends. The best within us finds expression in making others happy, in bringing cheer to those about us.
The spirit of Christmas causes men to lay aside petty differences and enter into a wholehearted fellowship.
The Illinois Agricultural Association is more than a business organization of the farmers of Illinois. It is an association of friends interested in each other's welfare, working for a common cause. As we approach the beginning of a new year, I hope that none of us will lose sight of the ideals of service to agriculture that led to this organization. Economic conditions on the farm and throughout the World are not as we would have them and not what justice requires but signs point toward improvement and we all have much to be grateful for.
In the coming year let us all strive to keep alive the spirit of helpfulness, unselfishness, and good will that have played such a large part in the success and achievements we have enjoyed as an organization throughout the years.
Earl C. Smith
President
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
The Largest State Farm Organization in America

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President

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION Record

In This Issue

24th Annual IAA Meeting, Chicago, Jan. 30-31, Feb. 1

AFBF Convention News

Scott County Builds Rock Roads

Money Manipulation and National Recovery

For Rural Study and Discussion

and others



January 1939

Circulation this issue more than 65,000



Mrs. Sarah Ruckman,
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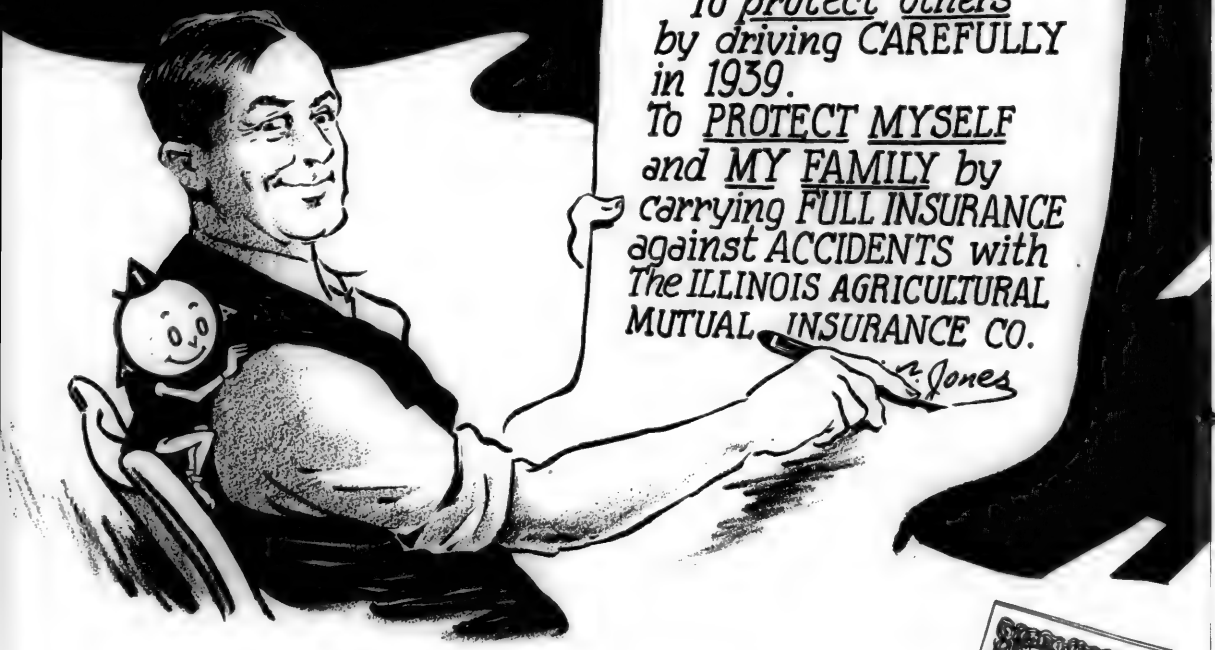
January 1939

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305 [illegible]
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2 Good Resolutions for '39!



YOU CAN LOSE $10,000 IN 10 SECONDS

Juries are constantly getting tougher on the automobile driver who kills or injures.

It isn't always the driver's fault. Perhaps the pedestrian carelessly ran in front of his car. Yet the driver invariably must stand trial, pay lawyer's fees, court costs, hospital and garage bills, and possibly a heavy judgment that may sweep away a lifetime of savings, unless he has adequate protection.

PROTECT OTHERS AND YOURSELF

Protect the other fellow by alert, careful driving in 1939. Keep your speed within the safe driving range. Then be fair with yourself and your family by carrying a money-saving policy in your own company, the I.A.A. Mutual. It's for FARM BUREAU MEMBERS ONLY . . . preferred risks and unequaled protection at record low net cost.

Ask the agent in your County Farm Bureau office for rates on your car.



ONLY **$10.95**

semi-annually for full coverage on new cars selling up to $750 fob factory . . . less as car grows older. Small policy fee payable only once is extra. Ask about the current dividend schedule of 15% and 20% to older policyholders.

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE CO.

608 South Dearborn Street Chicago, Illinois

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

JANUARY 1939
VOL. 17 NO. 1

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Editor and Advertising Director, E. G. Thiem; Assistant Director and Ass't. Editor, Lawrence A. Potter.

Illinois Agricultural Association

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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Vice-President, TALMAGE DEFREES.....Smithboro
Corporate Secretary, PAUL E. MATHIAS.....Chicago
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17th.....C. M. Smith, Eureka
18th.....W. A. Dennis, Paris
19th.....Eugene Curtis, Champaign
20th.....K. T. Smith, Greenfield
21st.....Dwight Hart, Sharpsburg
22nd.....A. O. Eckert, Belleville
23rd.....Chester McCord, Newton
24th.....Charles Marshall, Belknap
25th.....August G. Eggerding, Red Bud

DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS

Comptroller.....R. G. Ely
Dairy Marketing.....Wilfred Shaw
Field Service.....Cap Mast
Finance.....R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing.....H. W. Day
Grain Marketing.....Harrison Fahrnkopf
Legal and General Counsel.....Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing.....Sam F. Russell
Office.....C. E. Johnston
Organization.....G. E. Metzger
Produce Marketing.....F. A. Gougler
Publicity.....George Thiem
Safety.....C. M. Seagraves
Soil Improvement.....John R. Spencer
Taxation and Statistics.....J. C. Watson
Transportation-Claims Division.....G. W. Baxter
Young Peoples Activities.....Frank Gingrich

ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Country Life Insurance Co.....Dave Mieher, Sales Manager; Howard Reeder, Home Office Mgr.
Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Co....J. H. Kelker, Mgr.
Illinois Agr. Auditing Ass'n.....C. E. Strand, Mgr.
Illinois Agr. Mutual Ins. Co...A. E. Richardson, Mgr.
Illinois Agr. Service Co.....Donald Kirkpatrick, Secy.
Ill. Farm Bureau Serum Ass'n.....S. F. Russell, Secy.
Illinois Farm Supply Co.....L. R. Marchant, Mgr.
Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange....H. W. Day, Mgr.
Ill. Grain Corporation.....Frank Haines, Mgr.
Ill. Livestock Marketing Ass'n.....Sam Russell, Mgr.
Illinois Milk Producers' Ass'n....Wilfred Shaw, Mgr.
Illinois Producers' Creameries....F. A. Gougler, Mgr.
J. B. Countiss Sales Mgr.

GEORGE THIEM, Editor

GRY and figure out a better definition of "personality" than this one by Dr. Henry C. Link, director of the Psychological Service Center, New York City:

Personality is "the extent to which the individual has developed habits and skills which interest and serve other people."

As chock full of common sense and sound philosophy as anything you'll read this year is Dr. Link's book, "The Rediscovery of Man." Would that these words be emblazoned in neon lights and given prominent display wherever men are discouraged, or feel that they haven't a chance:

"Man is still the potential creator rather than the victim of his creations. He is a creature of free will and untold possibilities, not the slave of environment. His capabilities are limited not so much by heredity or poverty as by his own vision of himself.

"The tragedy is that for several years our civilization has permitted people to believe in their own helplessness and, worse still, encouraged the avoidance of personal responsibility in public affairs . . . . The belief that people can achieve social security by voting for it has become the foremost superstition in the United States. Jobs do not exist by right or by principle, but only as effective personalities create them . . . . A nation which encourages its citizens to wait for jobs to which they have a right will find its population increasingly unfit either to get or hold jobs."

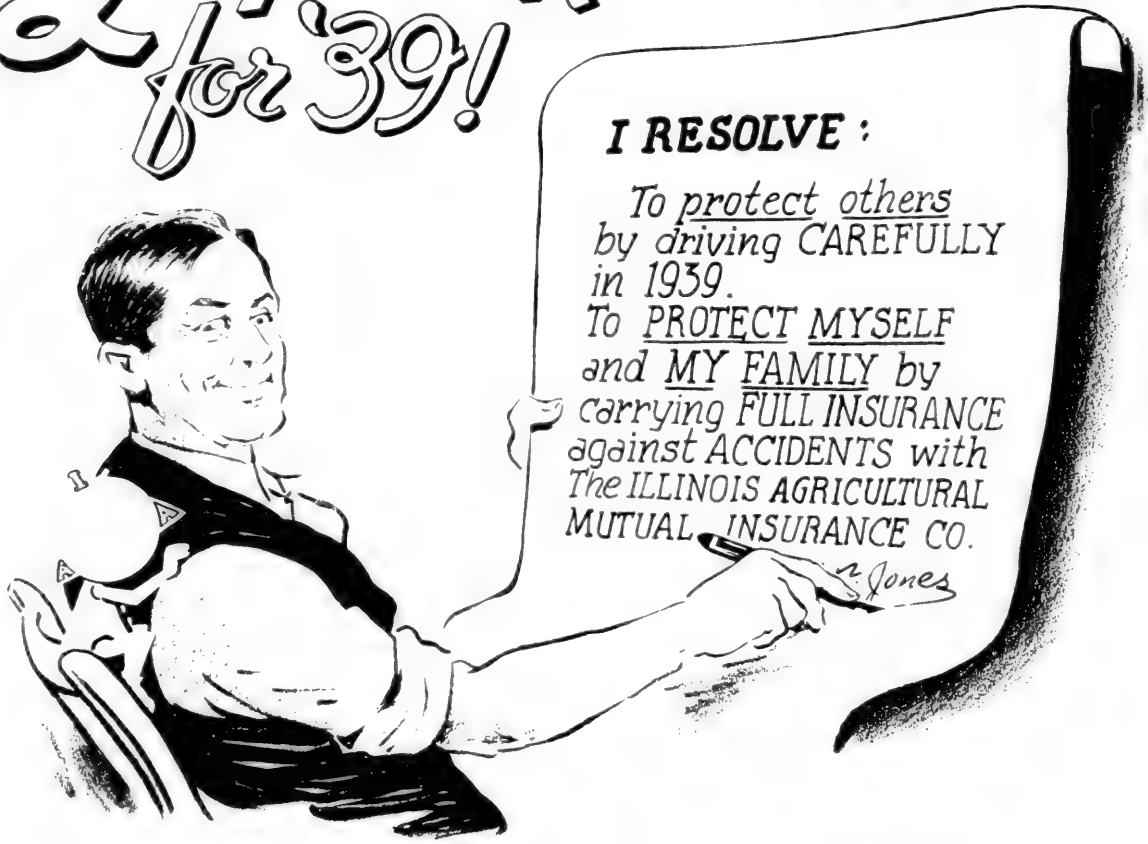
If Illinois farmers demolished their barns, chicken and hog houses and sheds, tore down their silos, plowed up the ground on which they stood and planted corn, and only corn, in the front yard, back yard and all around the house up to the doorstep, they would approximate the one-crop farming system still followed by hundreds of thousands of poor share croppers all over the cotton South.

A tour of observation through such states as the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, eastern Arkansas and Tennessee will confirm most of the reports citing the great need in these areas for a better standard of living. Yet any observant person can scarcely escape the conclusion that our neighbors from Dixie have all about them the materials, and opportunity for filling the larder, if not the purse, with a year 'round supply of meat, vegetables, fruits and dairy products.

While the soil, except in the river bottoms, is generally not as rich as our black prairie soils, yet when properly treated it will produce fruits and vegetables and grasses abundantly. The south can not grow corn as successfully as the corn belt for commercial use, but it can produce plenty to feed dairy cows, hogs, and cattle for the family food supply.

Thinking farmers, farm leaders and citizens in the southern states realize all these things and have been campaigning aggressively for a more diversified, self-sufficient type of farming. Two weeks ago the Commercial-Appeal of Memphis, the South's biggest daily, awarded its annual prize of $500 to the winner of its "Plant to Prosper" campaign at a dinner attended by 600 Southern farm folk. H. L. Majure of Poplar Grove, Arkansas was the lucky man. "Winner Majure," reports Time magazine, "and his family of eight raised $225 worth of their own food this year, have $200 worth on hand, not including some hogs killed this month. They spent only $49.64 for food they did not raise. Mrs. Majure has on her shelves 273 quarts of vegetables, 40 quarts of meat, six glasses of jelly, 99 quarts of pickles, 18 gallons of syrup." It can be done.—E.G.T.

2 Good Resolutions for '39!



Juries are constantly getting tougher on the automobile driver who kills or injures.

It isn't always the driver's fault. Perhaps the pedestrian carelessly ran in front of his car. Yet the driver invariably must stand trial, pay lawyer's fees, court costs, hospital and garage bills, and possibly a heavy judgment that may sweep away a lifetime of savings, unless he has adequate protection.

PROTECT OTHERS AND YOURSELF

Protect the other fellow by alert, careful driving in 1939. Keep your speed within the safe driving range. Then be fair with yourself and your family by carrying a money-saving policy in your own company, the I.A.A. Mutual. It's for FARM BUREAU MEMBERS ONLY . . . preferred risks and unequaled protection at record low net cost.

Ask the agent in your County Farm Bureau office for rates on your car.

ONLY **$10.95**

semi-annually for full coverage on new cars selling up to $750 fob factory . . . less as car grows older. Small policy fee payable only once is extra. Ask about the present dividend schedule of 10% and 20% to older policyholders.

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE CO.

608 South Dearborn Street Chicago, Illinois

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

JANUARY 1939
VOL. 17 NO. 1

GEORGE THEM

BY

Illinois Agricultural Association

OFFICERS

ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS

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The tragedy is that for several years our civilization has permitted people to believe in their own helplessness and, worse still, encouraged the avoidance of personal responsibility in public affairs. The belief that people can achieve social security by voting for it has become the foremost superstition in the United States. Jobs do not exist by right or by principle but only as effective personalities create them. A nation which encourages its citizens to wait for jobs to which they have right will find its population increasingly unfit either to get or hold jobs."

24th Annual IAA Meeting

THE largest state farm organization holding its annual convention in the biggest hotel in the world. That's the set up for the coming meeting in Chicago, Jan. 30-31 and Feb. 1, 1939.

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As we go to press, the program is nearing completion. A number of interesting speakers, each a leader in his field with a message for farmers, have been carefully selected. Further announcements will be made later in the month. The outline of the program is as follows: —

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All meetings will be held in the Stevens Hotel, Chicago.

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A.M.

9:30—Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co. Annual Meeting
10:00—Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association Annual Meeting
10:00—Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association Annual Meeting
10:00—Illinois Milk Producers Association Annual Meeting
10:00—Illinois Farm Supply Company Directors' Conference
11:00—Illinois Agricultural Holding Co. Annual Meeting

P.M.

1:00—Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company Annual Meeting
1:00—Illinois Producers' Creameries Annual Meeting
1:30—Rural Youth Conference
3:00—Country Life Insurance Company Conference
6:00—Farm Bureau Presidents' and Farm Advisers' Banquet
7:30—Talent Night — Entertainment

Tuesday, Jan. 31

A.M.

9:15—General Sessions — IAA — Report of Officers and President's address
1:30—Public Relations Conference
1:30—Soil Improvement Conference
1:30—Organization and Publicity Conference

Tuesday, Jan. 31

P.M.

1:30—Marketing Conference — General Session Breaking up into commodity groups as follows:
P.M.
2:00—Livestock Marketing
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Address — Hon. Scott W. Lucas, U. S. Senator from Illinois
Address — "Putting Culture in Agriculture," by Dr. Mark A. Dawber, Executive Secretary, Home Missions Council, New York City.
Election of President and Vice-President and directors from the odd-numbered districts

Wednesday, Feb. 1

A.M.

9:00—General Session
Report of Nominating Committee and Election of Directors — Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company
9:10—Report of Nominating Committee and election of Directors — Illinois Agricultural Holding Co.
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To elect eight members of the Board of Directors for a term of two years.

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To consider such proposed amendments of the articles of association or of the by-laws of Illinois Agricultural Association as may be properly submitted.

For the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, December 20, 1938.

Paul E. Mathias, Secretary



R. M. "SPIKE" EVANS

"Engineer to Farmer to AAA Administrator."

10:00—Address "The AAA Program for 1939" — by Hon. R. M. Evans, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Act
10:45—Address — Speaker to be announced
Report of Resolutions Committee

P.M.

1:00—Business Session
Music and Entertainment will be provided throughout the convention.

All Illinois farmers are interested in the Agricultural Adjustment program for 1939, particularly its practical application. The address of AAA Administrator "Spike" Evans will be of especial interest. In Evans, the corn belt has one of its own sons, a native of Iowa and formerly chairman of his State Corn-Hog Committee. He later held the same position with the Iowa Soil Conservation Committee, serving until he went to Washington in 1936 as assistant to Secretary Wallace.

Administrator Evans was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa in 1890. He graduated from Iowa State College in 1913 as a civil engineer, served overseas during the war, traveled for a machinery company as far west as Australia, then returned to Iowa in 1921 to carrying on grain and livestock farming at Laurens.

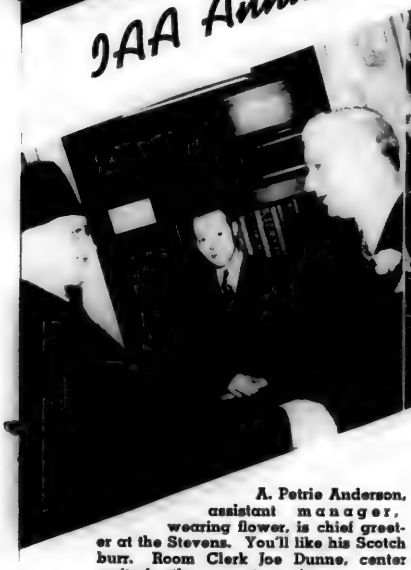
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(Continued on page 7)

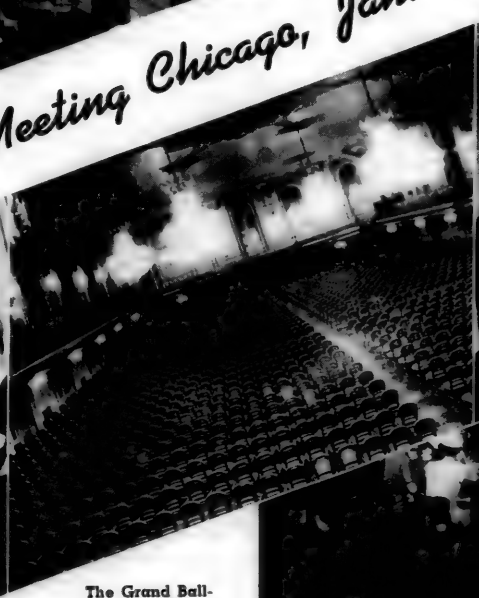
IAA Annual Meeting Chicago, Jan. 30-31, Feb. 1



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The Grand Ballroom, seating capacity 3100, where main IAA sessions will be held. Upper right: A typical bedroom. Only 75 rooms have as many as four beds.



Japanese Lunch Room where meals are available at prices ranging from 35c to 65c for breakfast; 35c to 60c for lunch and 75c to $1.15 for dinner. Circle: World-famous Chef Gaudencio Garces who plans menus for four Stevens restaurants, supervises all cooking.



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Maids clean upholstering for the IAA meeting. The Stevens employs a staff of 1500.



And if you're lucky you'll have a room overlooking Lake Michigan with a view of Shedd Aquarium, Adler Planetarium and Field Museum. Below: Some stuffed examples of North American livestock on display at the Museum.





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"Engineer to Farmer to AAA Admin[illegible]

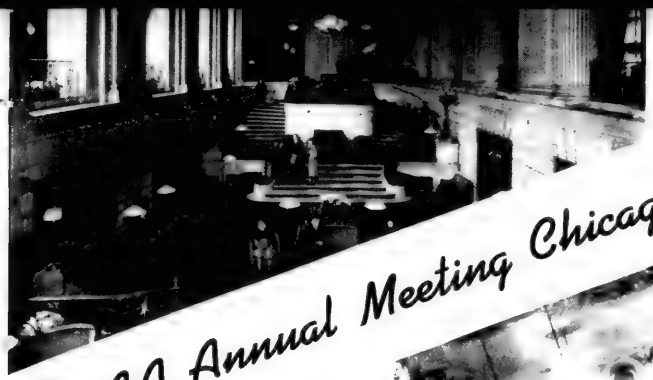
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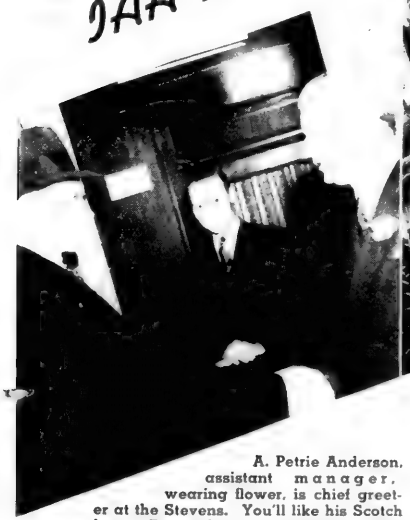
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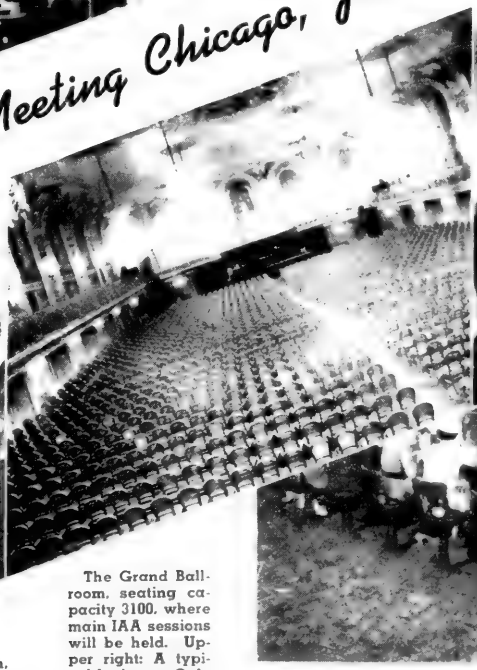
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Japanese Lunch Room where meals are available at prices ranging from 35c to 65c for breakfast; 35c to 60c for lunch and 75c to $1.15 for dinner. Circle: World-famous Chef Gaudencio Garces who plans menus for four Stevens restaurants, supervises all cooking.



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Maids clean upholstering for the IAA meeting. The Stevens employs a staff of 1500.



And if you're lucky you'll have a room overlooking Lake Michigan with a view of Shedd Aquarium, Adler Planetarium and Field Museum. Below: Some stuffed examples of North American livestock on display at the Museum.





NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL HOLDING CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of Illinois Agricultural Holding Co. will be held on Monday, the 30th day of January, 1939, at the hour of 11:00 o'clock A. M. in the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of electing directors for the coming year; for receiving and, if approved, confirming the reports of officers for the preceding year and for considering and, if approved, ratifying and confirming all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the shareholders of the Company; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Only holders of the capital stock of record as of the close of business on January 10, 1939, will be entitled to vote at said meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, this 15th day of December, 1938.

Paul E. Mathias, Assistant Secretary

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company will be held in the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, January 30, 1939 at 9:30 A. M., to elect three directors for a term of three years, to elect two directors for a term of two years; to receive and act upon the report of the Board of Directors of the Company for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1938; to consider and if approved ratify and confirm the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors since the last annual meeting of members of the Company and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, on December 21, 1938.

L. E. Lingenfelter, Secretary

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL AUDITING ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members and shareholders of Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association will be held on Monday, the 30th day of January, 1939, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. in the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, to elect directors, to receive, and if approved, confirm the report of the board of directors of the Association for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1938, and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members and shareholders of the Association; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, December 20, 1938.

Geo. E. Metzger, Secretary

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU SERUM ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members and shareholders of Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association will be held on Monday, the 30th day of January, 1939, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. in the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, to elect directors, to receive and, if approved, confirm the report of the board of directors of the association for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1938; and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the Association; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, December 20, 1938.

S. F. Russell, Secretary

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company will be held on Monday, the 30th day of January, 1939, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. in the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, to elect directors, to receive and, if approved, confirm the report of the board of directors of the company for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1938; to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the company, and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, December 20, 1938.

E. E. Houghtby, Secretary

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members and shareholders of Illinois Milk Producers Association will be held on Monday, the 30th day of January, 1939, at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, to elect directors, to receive and, if approved, confirm the report of the Board of Directors of the Association for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1938; to consider and if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members and shareholders of the association and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, December 20, 1938.

Wilfred Shaw, Secretary

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING ILLINOIS PRODUCERS' CREAMERIES

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members and shareholders of Illinois Producers' Creameries will be held on Monday, the 30th day of January, 1939, at 1 o'clock P. M. in the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, to elect directors, to receive and if approved, confirm the report of the Board of Directors of the association for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1938, and to consider and if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members and shareholders of the association and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, December 20, 1938.

Wm. Bismark, Secretary

What the Members Say

New Farm Plan, $2 Each

C. E. Carrier, county organization director in Macon county reports that a man named Kegg has been active around Warrensburg collecting $2 each from farmers for the alleged purpose of supporting the so-called "King" plan to raise the price of corn to parity. The $2 is allegedly to get a bill passed in Congress.

The plan, Carrier says, would abolish acreage adjustment, provide for unlimited production, and utilize substantial quantites of corn for making motor fuel. Reports indicate that the solicitor is claiming that he has the backing of the American Farm Bureau Federation (which, of course, is not true). A number of farmers are reported to have signed up and paid their money on representations from the salesman that all their neighbors were joining. Further inquiry developed that the facts were misrepresented, that very few had signed.

"I am telling the farmers of this county," writes Carrier, "that the Farm Bureau has been organized for more than 20 years, that our most progressive farm leaders have tried to work out a sound program to secure fair agricultural prices. After all these years we are making progress. We do not believe that any thinking farmers will want to try any more fly-by-night plan that is likely to go where nine of such plans have gone in recent years."

World's Poultry Show

The current issue of the Agricultural Association RECORD quotes me as saying that the World's Poultry Congress at Cleveland July 28 to August 7, "will have one of the finest exhibits of live birds ever assembled."

That is true. But folks are much more interested, are enthusiastically interested, in the fine display of Youth to be there.

Thousands of American youngsters will play and work, exhibit, judge, demonstrate, compete, camp out, and eat together. In all this they will associate with the select youth of numerous foreign countries.

The Youth Program of the Poultry Congress has vast possibilities.

Earl Price, Field Man.
Illinois Poultry Industry Council.

Thank You!

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Eastern Illinois Power Cooperative, I wish to congratulate you on the fine story about our Cooperative which appeared in the December IAA RECORD.

We have received a large number of compliments and much praise for this article from our customers. We also feel that this article will assist us in telling the story of our cooperative to our customers and to the prospective customers in our five counties. The Paxton Daily Record reproduced the RECORD story.

(signed)
EASTERN ILLINOIS POWER COOPERATIVE
T. M. Brady, Manager

The RECORD is spicy, full of good news and attractive.

F. E. Fuller
McLean County, Ill.

IAA Meeting

(Continued from page 4)

many are forecasting that 75 per cent or more of all corn belt farmers will participate which compares with about 50 per cent for 1938. Mr. Evans, a clear, forceful speaker will bring first hand information from Washington and will discuss matters farmers want to know about on the morning program, Feb. 1.

Senator-elect Scott Lucas, who made one of the outstanding addresses at the American Farm Bureau convention in New Orleans, will have been in the United States Senate for nearly a month by the time of the IAA meeting. His personal observations regarding the outlook for new legislation, together with his experience on the Agricultural Committee of the House where he handled the amendment providing for the corn loan schedule in the AAA of 1938 will make his appearance on the program



SENATOR SCOTT LUCAS
"He'll come from Washington."

Tuesday evening one of the high lights of the convention.

Scott is already well known to a host of Illinois farmers. He is a member of the Mason County Farm Bureau and the IAA, is interested in farming there, was born in Cass county in 1892 where his parents operated a rented farm.

Lucas worked his way through law school at Illinois Wesleyan, Bloomington, firing furnaces, waiting tables, and playing baseball in the Three-I League. He finished his legal training in 1914, opened a law office in Havana, went into the service as a private three years later, became a lieutenant, joined the Reserve Corps after being mustered out, became Illinois state commander of the American Legion, national judge-advocate, was elected states attorney of Mason county in 1920.

For several years farmers have been made conscious of farm imports and exports. They have heard much about Argentine corn and canned beef, and Polish hams. The short corn crop of 1936 and the 40 per cent reduction in hogs largely as a result of ruinous prices in 1932-33 coupled with a shortage of feed, farmers know had something to do with this situation.

During recent political campaigns farm imports and exports got a ready play in efforts to win farm votes. Many of the statements made from political platforms were inaccurate as to fact and conclusion. Speakers grotesquely compared imports of corn in 1932 (when the price was 12 to 25c a bu.) with imports in 1937 when corn sold for more than $1 a bushel, to show how imports had increased under the farmers AAA program.

The subject of imports and exports and the trade agreements will be handled on Wednesday morning Feb. 1 by Professor Theodore W. Schultz, chief of agricultural economics at Iowa State College. Prof. Schultz has made a thorough study of his subject since he joined the economics staff at Ames eight years ago. His papers and publications include "Tariff as they Affect the Corn Belt," "Vanishing Farm Markets and World Trade," and others. He has collaborated with several federal agencies including the Soil Conservation Service, holds high office in several sectional and national professional economics groups.

NOTICE
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of January and February, 1939, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau, and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors, as provided fo rin the By-Laws of the Association.

During January, annual meetings will be held in **Carroll, Champaign, Cumberland, DeWitt, Edgar, Fulton, Greene, Knox, McDonough, McHenry, Mason, Mercer, Peoria, Rock Island, Sangamon, Winnebago** and **Woodford** Counties.

During February, annual meetings will be held in **DeKalb, Douglas, Lake, Monroe, Will** and **Whiteside** Counties.

Dec. 29, 1938.

(Signed) PAUL E. MATHIAS,
Corporate Secretary



PROF. T. W. SCHULTZ
His subject "Agriculture and Foreign Trade."

Mark A. Dawber of New York City is a minister, lecturer, and Christian worker. He is executive secretary of the Home Missions Council, New York City. A native of England, Dawber has observed and studied conditions in a number of foreign countries, is widely traveled, and has a broad, general knowledge of world affairs. His address will be of an inspirational nature. He will probably speak on the evening program Tuesday night in the Stevens Hotel ballroom.

The sectional conferences Tuesday afternoon should hold something of interest for every member. Set speeches are "out," these sessions are to give the members an opportunity to suggest, criticise, discuss, and debate any part of the work of the Illinois Agricultural Association and county Farm Bureaus. To crystallize thought on problems that have been raised at county and township meetings of Farm Bureau members, subjects will be outlined in the printed program to be distributed at the convention. But this outline by no means is meant to limit or confine the discussion. Members have the privilege of bringing before the convention any matter they wish to have clarified or debated.

The annual banquet for County Farm Bureau presidents and farm advisers and directors, officials, and staff members of the IAA will be held in the Stevens Hotel, Monday night following the annual meetings and conferences of the associated companies. Here again opportunity will be afforded the responsible officials of the county, and state organizations to discuss in private, relationship

(Continued on page 22)

Round Table Conference Features AFBF Convention

Labor, Industry and Agriculture Talk Things Over and New York's Mayor Has His Say

ON NOV. 12, 13, 14, 1919, farmer delegates representing 33 states from Maine to California, the Great Lakes to the Gulf, gathered at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, resolved to form an organization "to promote and represent the business, economic, social, and educational interests of the farmers of the Nation," adopted a constitution and by-laws later to be ratified by the states, called their baby the American Farm Bureau Federation.

On Dec. 12, 13, 14, 15, 1938, the baby grown to lusty manhood, surviving the darkest years in American agricultural history, celebrated its 20th anniversary in a grand and enthusiastic convention in the worldy, brawling metropolis of the deep South, New Orleans.

Want Price Stabilized

Commenting on the initial meeting in Chicago to organize the AFBF, old gray-haired Zealy M. Holmes of Peoria county, Illinois, said in welcoming the IAA annual meeting to Peoria in January, 1920: "What we want and expect is that the prices of farm products can be stabilized so that after producing the crops, we can, in return, receive cost of production plus a reasonable profit. In the contracts our government made with other industries, they allowed cost plus a certain per cent of profit. The farmers stood by the government at all times. They have worked from early morning until late at night to help feed the world, and so far have succeeded in doing it . . . The farmer is entitled to equal treatment. We should so organize that we, as representatives of one of the largest and most important industries of the world, should be recognized by other industries so that we may be able to work together for the best interests of all humanity and be patriotic, loyal, law-abiding Americans."

Still chiefly concerned with the problem of farm prices and their relation to the prices of industrial goods and services was the New Orleans convention. But in the intervening 20 years, the Farm Bureau has carved its name deeply into the economic and political life of the nation, and today has the respect, recognition, and standing which the founding fathers planned for it.

Old Zealy Holmes's prophetic words became a reality this year for the New Orleans convention brought together in public discussion patriotic representatives of agriculture, industry, labor, and government, each commenting, criticizing, and expressing their divergent points of view on the common problem of all — how to restore economic justice, employment and prosperity for all groups in America. The meeting itself which drew a congratulatory telegram from President Roosevelt and the presence of leaders in many walks of life was a demonstration of the importance with which agriculture is regarded in restoring natural prosperity.

And carrying this feature of the convention a step farther, Chairman Earl C. Smith and his associates on the Resolution Committee drafted a resounding declaration of policy challenging labor and industry to match the farmer surplus production and program of plenty, urged the President of the United States "to select leaders of the three major economic groups to work out a program of action designed to bring about economic balance and full utilization of our great productive resources."

Respect Each Other

Henry I. Harriman, broad-visioned and liberal ex-president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce dwelled at length on the labor movement in Great Britain. There, he indicated, both labor and industry have great respect for each other's rights. Hours of work are not regulated in the British Isles except for women and children, employers recognize the right of the workman to his job, and seldom are collective agreements between labor unions and employers violated. Harriman supported the AAA of 1938, urged that it be retained until given a full and fair trial.

Charlton Ogburn, counsel for the American Federation of Labor, stoutly defended the labor unions' demands for higher wage rates and shorter hours. Technological unemployment and the need for dividing the work among the available workers, he said, justified such a course. He laid himself wide open when he asserted that farmers had received far more aid from government than labor ever requested. A moment later, Clifford Gregory, speaking for agriculture, struck back citing the vast federal appropriations for PWA and WPA. Farmers feel that this money is a subsidy to labor and industry in defiance of the law of supply and demand, he said.

Ogburn denied that increased wage rates were responsible for the disparity between farm and city prices. He mentioned the cigarette industry which he said has installed labor-saving machinery and reduced its labor cost 31% from 1919 to 1931 while greatly expanding production. He took the Farm Bureau to task for its "unfriendly resolution adopted in 1937," asserted that labor has always supported farm legislation, suggested that the 6,000,000 farmers need the support of the 40,000,000 workers in coping with the power of the corporations to fix prices and eliminate competition, emphasized that the laborer is the farmers' best customer, that low wages only weaken the farmers' market.

High Wage Rates

Gregory agreed that labor needs a fair share of the national income but insisted that high wage rates had been pursued by organized labor far beyond the point of diminishing returns. "What most laborers I have talked to want is more annual income and security. They are not so much concerned with shorter hours and high hourly wage scales," he said. To illustrate the tremendous increases in cost of distribution, he pointed to the milk drivers of the Twin Cities who he said were paid $90 a month in 1918 when the farmer got $3.10 per cwt. for milk and $234 a month in 1938 when the farmers' price was $1.94.

After listening to the speeches in the morning, Mayor LaGuardia of New York City, first on the afternoon program, began by inviting his audience to the 1940 World's Fair at New York, then suggested a new policy, the organization of "The American Truth Telling Society." He complimented Harriman as making the most progress in national thinking, criticised Gregory's labor examples, talked about the high cost of living in the city, agreed that farmers ought to have parity prices, ridiculed the idea of surpluses "so long as there is a man, woman, or child without enough to eat or proper clothes to wear."*

LaGuardia spoke impressively without notes. His frankness captivated the audience of several thousand which filled the main floor of the big municipal auditorium and flowed over into

* New York City, the mayor disclosed, is spending $10,000,000 a month of its own money for relief in addition to WPA funds.

(Continued on page 10)



MORE THAN 150 GOT UP EARLY FOR THE ILLINOIS BREAKfast in the Roosevelt Wednesday Morning.



JUST AFTER PRESIDENT EARL C. SMITH INTRODUCED DEAN J. C. Blair of the State College of Agriculture.



MAYOR LA GUARDIA OF NEW YORK
He spoke of "swill-swollen-swine."

AT A. F. B. F. Convention New Orleans

180 Illinois Delegates Topped All States Except Louisiana and Mississippi



BEFORE THE SPEECHES A SONG
Left to right, Senators Bankhead and Lucas, Earl Smith, Alvin Eckert at far right.



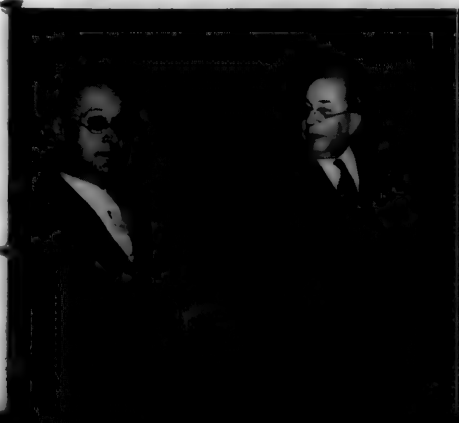




THE LAST SESSION — RESOLUTIONS
Below: C. H. Mills of Cook county, Ill. receives "most new members" shield from Pres. Ed O'Neal.

DONALD KIRKPATRICK
At Commodity-Livestock Conference. Below: C. V. Gregory and Dean Blair.

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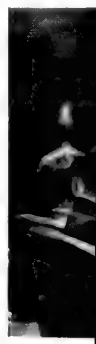
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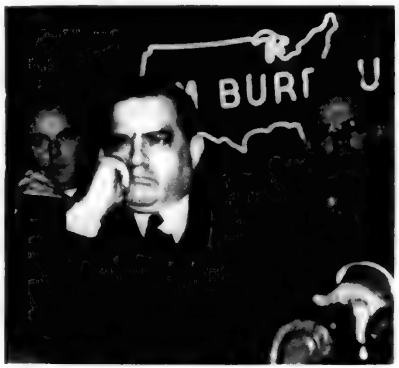




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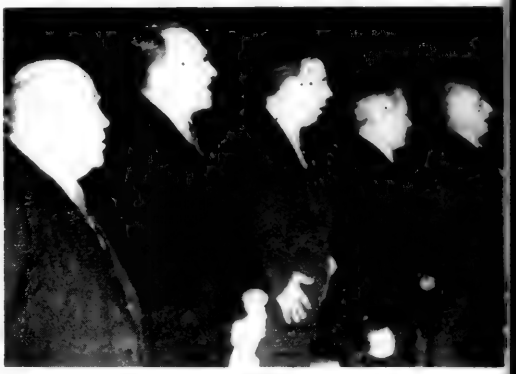
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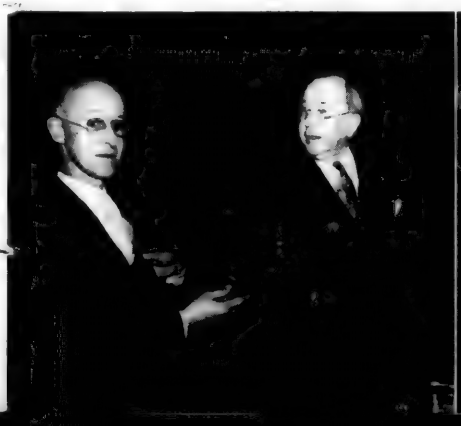




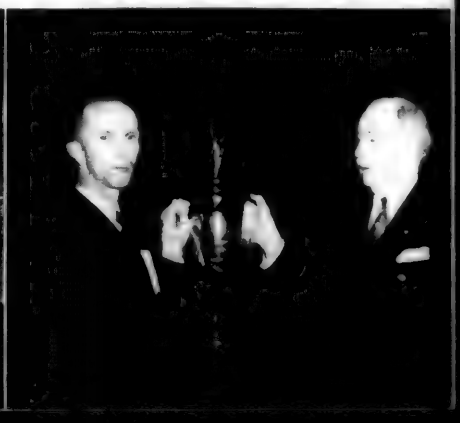
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AFBF Convention

(Continued from page 8)

the galleries. He defended large corporations "which eliminate waste and increase efficiency" but admitted they should be regulated, chided labor for internal quarreling, spoke for the shorter work week as a defensible move to divide up the work and give more persons jobs. He failed to answer the justified criticism of labor's high wage scale policy which is responsible for a great deal of unemployment.

"We can strike a proper average by giving the farmers parity, and that is the only factor in this entire problem that may have to be fixed artificially," LaGuardia said. "When that is done most of your troubles will be over." Farmers were interested in this sally but no details of the Mayor's proposal were forthcoming.

High interest rates, he vigorously assaulted thus: "Anyone who demands more than six per cent for the use of his money is not a business man; he is just a swill-swollen swine. Mortgages, of course, should be much lower . . . We ought to limit interest on government, state and municipal bonds to two per cent, and all others to 2½ per cent. If we did that, the railroads would have no difficulty in refunding their bonds, and they would be out of trouble."

LaGuardia advanced the idea of allowing some credit on income tax payments in proportion to the amount spent for labor. In closing he said: "Something ought to come out of this convention, or the whole thing is not worth while, something more than the usual resolutions. Ask for a conference with labor. Appoint a permanent committee of this convention to confer with like committees representing Labor and Industry . . . We must solve this problem, and we will solve it only when we get together and talk it over sensibly and have the courage to do the right thing."

The stocky swarthy little mayor made a whale of a good speech and unlike most metropolitan mayors, showed a remarkable grasp of national problems.

Let's keep this program for at least another year and do our best to make it work."

So sounded off President Edward A. O'Neal after some rousing community singing in opening the serious deliberations of the convention in the huge municipal auditorium at New Orleans.

Referring to proposed new farm plans he said: "Don't be misled by glib talk about plans involving unlimited production with an American price for that portion of the crop consumed in this country, and a world price for the surplus. You can have unlimited production or fixed prices, but you can't have both at the same time, any more than you can ride two horses going in opposite directions.

"Critics of our program say that the commodity loan program is price-fixing. It is true loans put a floor under the market price level, but it is also true that it is only the cooperator who gets the full benefit of the loan, and the cooperator is doing his part to keep production at a point which will

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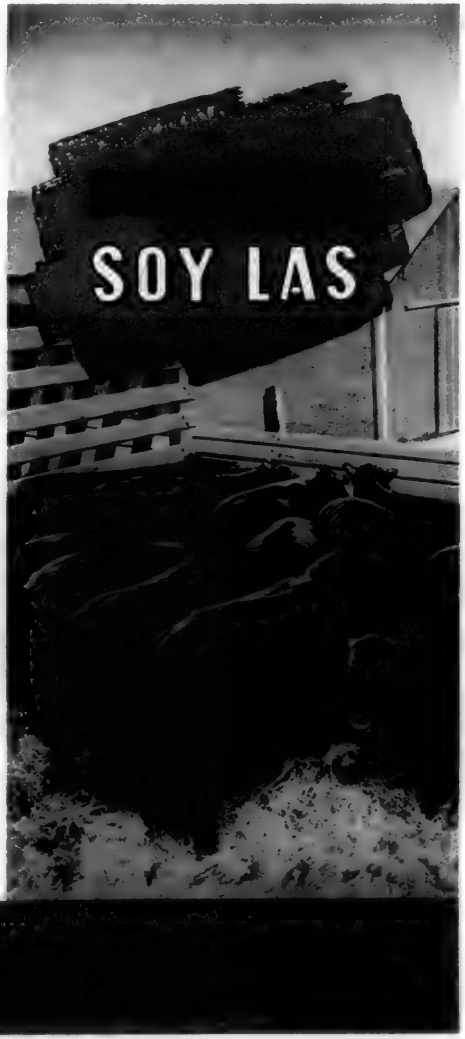
O'NEAL

"We must fit our agriculture to the available market . . . farmers will never permit the soil conservation program to be abandoned . . . if we did we would be right back where we started 16 years ago . . .

FOR FASTER GAINS --- FEED

FROM thousands of Illinois feedlots come reports that cattle fed farm grains balanced with Soy Las "Eat good, drink good and do well." Feeders claim Soy Las reduces costs of gain and produces faster gains than other protein supplements.

Soy Las is a Soybean Oilmeal Supplement scientifically blended with tankage, linseed oilmeal, cottonseed oilmeal, molasses and other especially selected ingredients.





"HORSE SENSE ABOUT HORSE POWER"

-Bob

What ails this tractor I'd like to know
I've cranked and cussed, but it won't go?

WHEN STORING YOUR TRACTOR

1. Drain water from the cooling system.
2. After the engine has become cold, remove the spark plugs and pour a quantity of BLUE SEAL Motor Oil into each cylinder. One-half teacup full of BLUE SEAL oil for each cylinder is recommended for the larger engines with a proportionately less amount for smaller engines.
3. Remove valve housing cover and flush valves, rocker arms and push rods with BLUE SEAL oil. (If any evidence of rust is found, remove before lubrication.) Replace valve housing cover.
4. Remove crankcase hand hole covers (when used) and flush connecting rod bearings with BLUE SEAL oil. Remove spark plugs and crank engine a few turns by hand, then replace spark plugs and hand hole covers.
5. Flush magneto automatic impulse coupling with BLUE SEAL Motor Oil.
6. Plug up the end of crankcase breather pipe with a piece of rag.
7. Remove the oil filter element. (If any evidence of rust is found on the center stud, clean thoroughly.) Clean filter element and drain out any sludge from filter base. (Where cloth element is used, cover with clean BLUE SEAL Motor Oil before reassembling element and outside case.
8. Drain fuel from fuel tank and carburetor and clean out fuel strainer glass bowl at fuel tank or at fuel pump.

The pistons are rusty; the valves are all crusty;
You didn't use horsesense in storing "old Trusty."

BEFORE STARTING ENGINES THAT HAVE BEEN IN STORAGE

1. Remove spark plugs and pour a mixture of one-half gasoline and one-half light BLUE SEAL Motor Oil into each cylinder (one-half pint per cylinder is enough).
2. Remove valve housing cover and flush valve and valve operating mechanism with the same BLUE SEAL mixture.
3. Crank engine rapidly until excess oil has been blown out of spark plug holes. This operation will loosen any tight piston rings and wash old gummy oil from valves and pistons.
4. Remove crankcase breather pipe plug.
5. Install spark plugs.
6. Fill water cooling system.
7. Fill fuel tanks with fresh fuel.
8. Start engine and let run slowly; observe if any valves are sticking. If so, pour small quantity of kerosene on valve stem until loose.
9. Assemble valve housing cover.
10. Important: Let engine run until it reaches normal operating temperature. Drain oil from crankcase pan and clean thoroughly with kerosene. Fill with correct grade of new BLUE SEAL or PENN BOND Motor Oil.



BLUE SEAL · PENN BOND · BLUE SEAL · PENN BOND · BLUE SEAL · PENN BOND ·

AFBF Convention

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W... work ...ging the farmers [illegible] ...that is [illegible] ...has not produced ...creating [illegible] ...by hired farmers. [illegible] ...Wherever [illegible] ...cost of [illegible] ...has been [illegible] ...wages were [illegible] ...these [illegible] ...of the Mexican [illegible] ...forthcoming.

High interest rates [illegible] ...Speaker ... Antonio [illegible] ...rate system [illegible] ...system is not a business [illegible] ...swift swollen [illegible] ...of our [illegible] ...

W... ...

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BLUE SEAL · PENN BOND · BLUE SEAL · PENN BOND · BLUE SEAL · PENN BOND ·

O'Neal - (Continued from page 10)

justify a market price at the loan level."

On Labor this: "We believe labor leaders would do labor more good in the long run, and would render tremendous service to the country, if they would adopt flexible wage standards, based on the cost of living. What good to labor is a dollar-and-a-half-an-hour wage if the rate is so high that nobody can pay it? We believe the principle of the annual wage is sound, and we hope to see it applied in many more industries."

Bankhead and Lucas

Overwhelming support of the Cotton South for marketing quotas and control of production in the recent referendum was reflected in the vigorous address of Senator John Bankhead of Alabama supporting the cotton program.

He suggested that cotton farmers reduce their acreage another one-third below the allotments for 1939 — from an estimated yield of 12,000,000 bales down to 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 bales, and that the government donate to these cooperators 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bales of its 7,000,000 held in storage. Such a program, he thought, would cut the 1939 cotton supply to about 18 million bales. He would continue such a program upping benefit payments another $200,000,000 until the surplus is worked off. It doesn't seem likely that congress nor farmers will subscribe to such a plan.

Soon after Senator-elect Scott Lucas started his address it was apparent from the applause, that he was talking the language not only of Illinois farmers but farmers nationally with such thoughts as these:

"We are all in this economic battle together . . the surest way of reaching our goal is for agricultural interests to maintain a united nation-wide front.

"The principles of the 1938 agricultural bill are sound, equitable, progressive and will lead toward a greater national prosperity.

"You will find that the principle of surplus control has been given the endorsement of leaders in the Republican and Democratic administrations for more than 10 years. It was Republican leadership in the Mid-west who first advocated the control of chronic surpluses. You will find that the Agricultural Act of 1938, as well as previous farm legislation passed under the present administration, have enjoyed the voting support of many sincere Republicans, as well as an overwhelming majority of Democrats.

"There are politicians in America who would wreck any agricultural program if such destruction would assure their return to political power.

"It must be remembered that this law has been on the statute books only since last February. It should not be blamed for the effects of two bumper crop years, nor for being launched in the midst of another excessive yield of basic commodities."

RESOLUTIONS AT A GLANCE

For

Economic and political democracy
Fair relationship between prices, profits, and wages
Parity for agriculture . . . freer exchange of goods and services between all economic and professional groups
A permanent committee appointed by the President of the United States representing agriculture, labor, and industry "to be kept in session until they have agreed upon a program that permits full utilization of our great productive resources"
The AAA of 1938 with amendments as experience and recommendations of farmers seem to justify
More adequate funds for parity payments
The commodity dollar . . . . a congressional committee to study monetary systems and propose effective methods of achieving greater stability in commodity prices
Greater support by farmers of their credit institutions
Aggressive support of farmer-owned and farmer-controlled cooperative marketing and purchasing associations
Reciprocal trade treaties that improve farm exports
More freedom and flexibility for railroad management
Aggressive enforcement of anti-trust laws
More effective pure seed legislation
Increased construction of farm-to-market low cost roads using relief labor
Continued support of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, land grant colleges, experiment stations, and vocational agriculture education
Long range planning for agriculture "by farmers"
Extension of efforts to promote rural health including preventive medicine, rural hospitals, medical care, world peace, and others adopted by Associated Women of AFBF

Against

Special privilege
All "isms" except Americanism
Monopolies whether industrial, labor or otherwise
State barriers to trade
Co-operative associations getting outside their field
Tariff reductions on farm products that jeopardize parity prices
Limitation of types of transportation having natural, low cost advantages
Discriminatory and punitive taxes (such as chain store taxes) that penalize or favor selected groups
Obnoxious labor tactics and sit-down strikes

180 From Illinois

ILLINOIS had the largest state delegation at New Orleans with the exception of Louisiana and Mississippi.

Illinois, too, took more trophies than any other state, winning the cup for the largest County Farm Bureau in America (McLean county with 3027 members), the sixth for the state in a row and the fifth for McLean (Champaign won in 1936). Harrison county, Texas was second with 2650 members.

Cook county, Illinois Farm Bureau took the cup for the largest numerical gain in membership, adding 237 in 1938. Winner of the contest for the best township or community program was Sidney Township Farm Bureau of Champaign county.

The IAA took the cup again offered for the best plan for membership acquisition.

During the week, Illinois folks at the convention along with other state delegations took advantage of sightseeing trips through the old French

quarter of the city. Practically all of this section was built early in the 19th century. Covering several square miles, it is rich in art and historical lore. Only a half-dozen or so buildings in the quarter were erected after 1848. The buildings are of permanent brick and stone construction, French and Spanish design. Many have ornamental wrought iron fences and porch railings imported from Europe. Residences as well as stores are built up to the sidewalk and often there are passageways leading to a patio or court in the center or rear where upstairs porches look out on beautiful southern gardens.

Many visited the old Spanish and French government building, where the Louisiana Purchase was signed in 1803, also St. Louis cathedral, said to be the second oldest church in America.

New Orleans is the second largest seaport in the country and the docks where cotton, grains, bananas and countless other goods are loaded and unloaded daily was a never-ending source of interest. The city abounds in creole (humans of Spanish and French breeding) and sea food eating houses. Antiones, Arneauds, the Louisian and others have national reputations. Illinois delegates feasted on oysters, crab, shrimp, fish, turtle soup, hot creole sauce, French bread and thick, strong coffee, but were looking for some good old corn-fed beef steaks before the week was out.

Most of the open canals which once traversed the city are now covered over by streets, but they are still used for drainage. At one time the water table in the main part of the city was only a few feet below the surface. Much of the city is still below the level of the Mississippi River and is protected by levees. More than 80 per cent of all burials, according to the guides, are in vaults above ground although the water table has been substantially lowered by drainage projects.

Temperature during the convention ranged from slightly below freezing to 75°. The sun shone every day but one when a cold rain broke the warm spell.

"What this country needs is a substantial and general reduction in the rates of duty imposed on goods which western European countries produce and an intelligent program of foreign loans to countries which have the capacity to pay," says L. J. Norton, chief in agricultural marketing at the University of Illinois.

Eighteen thousand tons of limestone and 179 tons of rock phosphate were spread in Bond county's nine townships in 1938. About 4000 tons of limestone were used in pasture improvement.

Is Money Manipulation the Key to National Recovery?

Chester C. Davis and Senator Elmer Thomas Exchange Views on a Vital Question

IN HIS talk on "Credit and Currency Management and Price Level," at New Orleans Chester C. Davis, member of the Federal Reserve Board threw a lot of cold water on the warm, soothing theories advanced by Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma and others that you can restore peace, prosperity, and plenty for everyone over night by manipulating the currency.

Even if Congress established a central monetary authority, which we do not now have in the United States, Davis said, "I doubt that it could establish and maintain a certain desired price level, say the price level of 1926."

To illustrate, he pointed to 1926 when farmers were getting 94 per cent of parity. That year the daily average of money in circulation was $4,645,-



CHESTER C. DAVIS

"We have the deposits — but they refuse to work."

000,000. In November 1938 when farmers were getting only 78 per cent of parity (grain farmers only 50 per cent) money in circulation was $6,750,-000,000 or 45½ per cent greater than in 1926.

So he concludes, "it is a mistake to assume that the mere issue of currency has any monetary effect on the economic structure . . . . If it did, March 1933 should have been a period of prosperity and high prices, for then the quantity of currency in circulation reached an all-time high. That didn't mean people were prosperous; it meant they were afraid of the banks."

Money is cheaper, and more plentiful today than at almost any time in history. The New York discount rate is 1 per cent which compares with 4 per cent in 1926, yet commodity prices are comparatively low, the national income is only 64 billion dollars compared with 73 billion dollars in 1926 and about 79 billion dollars in 1929.

"In other words, we have fashioned for ourselves the longest piece of string we ever had. The trouble is that while you can cut a string to any length you want, you can't push it where you want it to go. Someone at the other end has to pull. We have the deposits — but they refuse to work."

Here Davis put his finger on the vital point which no monetary system or expert manipulation of currency apparently can overcome. That intangible thing called confidence or whatever it is that makes owners of capital launch out and utilize their funds or credit seems to have more to do with prices and prosperity than the supply of currency.

In his address, Senator Thomas went back into the history of money, quoted at length from Alexander Hamilton and other authorities, and wound up with a criticism of the President's failure to go the limit in revaluing gold.

"It's my contention," he said, "that since 1933, the expansion of the currency and full and wider use of silver has been more beneficial to farmers, the producers and the people generally than any or even all other enactments or policies combined . . . In March, 1937, the money managers decided that the dollar was becoming too cheap and that prices were getting too high so that steps were taken to check the cheapening of the dollar and stop rising prices. The action taken was effective and the new depression was the result."

Thomas' contention is that "scarce money means high valued dollars, and

(Continued on page 29)



MORE MONEY FOR

GRAIN

"I have been manager of an elevator in this county for several years and the Farm Adviser has never been in my office," said a manager in a recent conference of elevator and Farm Bureau representatives. That remark started something. "Resolved that Farm Bureau officials and Adviser call upon and get acquainted with farmer elevator officials and managers" said a resolution unanimously adopted by the conference.

A total of 19,500 bushels of soybeans over the scales from combines in one day at the peak of the soybean season is reported by Manager Larrick of Stonington Cooperative Grain Company, Christian county.

"What do I hear?" — "ninety" — "ninety-one" — "ninety-two" — "three — "three" — "Three 'n a half" — "four" — "four 'n a half" — "five" — "five" — "ninety-five" — once — twice, etc., etc. Not football signals but an auction of a few shares of stock sold at the annual meeting of the West Brooklyn Farmers Co-Operative Company in Lee county. Directors who have stock "offered in" on account of death of a shareholder, removal from the community, or for other reasons will find the auction a fair and satisfactory manner in which to dispose of it. Otto Krenz, manager of the company reported a good year and an attractive net profit. The three outgoing directors whose terms expired were re-elected.

At a recent meeting of elevators and Farm Bureau representatives a manager made this statement: "We have a fellow in our community who, if he ran out of gas, would push his car past all other filling stations until he came to a Farm Bureau station. He is just that loyal, but he never gives the farmers elevator a chance to buy his grain. He goes to the other fellow."

Chas. Schmitt has been reelected as director on the St. Louis Farm Credit Board. Mr. Schmitt recently completed one three-year term on this board. He is now secretary of the Illinois Grain Corporation and for many years has been president of the Board of Directors of the Farmers Elevator Company at Beason and Skelton. He also served a number of years as president of the Logan County Farm Bureau.

The Summerfield Cooperative Grain Company had an excellent attendance at its annual meeting in November. The company paid a patronage of $1,005.56 on Blue Seal Feeds and $729.45 on grain. Sam Baer is the manager.

A study in Champaign county reveals that there are grain elevators at 47 stations in the county with 62 elevators at these 47 stations. There are 20 farmers' elevators in the county.

An example of cooperative grain marketing in reverse is the reported sale of the Weldon cooperative elevator (DeWitt county) to the manager.

News we like to hear — "seven cars consigned to Illinois Grain Corporation from one company today," said Frank "Andy" Anderson when he returned from the Board of Trade floor.

The Anchor Grain Company, McLean county closed its fiscal year with a net earning of $7,f14.35. Clarence Willke is the manager.

LIVESTOCK

The Elizabeth Shipping Association, Jo Daviess County, annual meeting, December 9, was high-lighted by Manager Francis Keverns' report showing 169 carloads shipped during the fiscal year ending December 1. Seventy-two per cent of the Association's business was consigned to the Chicago Producers. The previous year, 159 cars were shipped, 70 percent of which were sent to the Producers. President Charles E. Williams, presided.

William H. Hummermeier, former chairman of Stephenson County's livestock marketing committee is convalescing at his farm home from a major operation at Rochester, Minn., this fall.

Meat animals are the principal source of farm income in the United States. For 13 years, 1924-1936, the average percentage of income from various sources was: meat animals 24, dairy products 18, grains 13, cotton and cottonseed 13, fruit and vegetables 14, poultry and eggs 8, and various other sources 10 per cent, according to E. T. Robbins, livestock extension specialist, University of Illinois.

C. W. Moffet of Macoupin County says — "I support cooperative livestock marketing because I believe that when the marketing of our livestock is kept in our own hands we will soon find ourselves with the price set by the processors. We should make a strong effort to maintain our central markets and our cooperative selling agencies on these markets. At the same time we should give a great deal of study to the control of our livestock marketing if our central markets break down — as they now seem to be doing. I believe that *eventually we will have to go much further than marketing if we are to get our share of the consumers dollar.*

"Many farmers fail to support cooperative marketing because they don't understand the principles involved. Friendship for a commission man, influence by a trucker, just plain selfishness on the part of a few who know better but ship direct or to an old line firm because they save the commission or get special favors are some of the reasons."

"Farmers should be interested in cooperative livestock marketing to: (1) maintain price levels; (2) favorably affect and influence marketing processes; (3) secure reliable and timely market information; (4) influence orderly marketing; (5) secure the largest possible share of the consumers' meat dollar for producers," according to the report of a recent joint meeting of Edgar County Farm Bureau directors and livestock marketing committee called by A. E. Staley, Farm Bureau president.

"This is conclusive evidence that farmers are studying ways and means for making their marketing co-ops more efficient and effective. They are aware of the problems that must be solved to get their fair share of the consumer's food dollar," says Sam Russell, IAA director of livestock marketing.

MILK

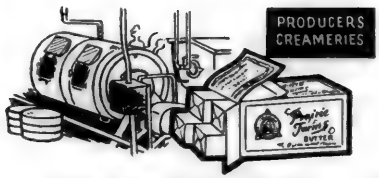
Milk Prices on Other Markets

Dayton, Ohio — The Miami Valley Cooperative Milk Producers Association report an October net average price of $1.41 for milk f.o.b. Dayton of 3.5% butterfat content.

Springfield, Ohio — The Miami Valley Cooperative Milk Producers Association report an average October 3.5% net price to members of $1.735 per cwt.

Minneapolis-St. Paul — The Twin City Milk Producers Association reports an October price to members for 3.5% milk f.o.b. Twin Cities of $1.46 per cwt.

Kansas City, Missouri — The Pure Milk Producers Association report October prices to members for 3.5% milk f.o.b. the city





FARM PRODUCTS *The Co-operative Way*

as follows: Base milk $2.08 per cwt. Excess milk $1.125 per cwt.

Pittsburgh, Penn. — The Dairymans Co-operative Sales Company reports an October average price to producer members of $2.00 per cwt. for 3.5% milk f.o.b. Pittsburgh.

Madison, Wisconsin — The Madison Milk Producers Cooperative Association report an October weighted average price for 3.5% milk of $1.94 f.o.b. Madison.

Effective December 1 the retail price of milk in Rockford was reduced one cent per quart, reports Delos Langholf, Manager of the Mid-West Dairymens Company. Cream prices to the retail trade were also reduced. No change in price to the members of the association who supply the milk to Rockford dealers was made.

All records for attendance were broken at the annual meeting of the Champaign County Milk Producers when 313 members attended the December 1st meeting in Urbana. Manager Hochstrasser reported that the association sold 15 million pounds of milk for $302,000 last year.

H. D. Allebach, of the National Producers Evaporated Milk Committee and Wilfred Shaw, secretary of Illinois Milk Producers Association, were speakers. Directors elected were John McCabe, Ludlow; H. V. Chaney, Thomasboro; Howard Love, Sidney; Edgar Frederick, Mahomet; Russell Troutman, Savoy; Dewey Prather, Urbana; and Wm. Mueller, Urbana.

"The annual meeting of our Dairy will be held Tuesday evening, January 24th in the Farm Bureau office at Harrisburg," reports Walter Mugge, Manager of the Producers Dairy of Harrisburg.

CREAM

Oil Discovery Hits Butterfat Volume

Into ten southern Illinois counties served by the Producers Creamery of Olney during 1937 and '38 came 15,000 oil prospectors and workers. They demanded whole milk and sweet cream and got them. Volume of butterfat available for churning was reduced and the cooperative faces some reduction in volume in 1939, Manager George Adams reported at the annual meeting, Nov. 30.

In spite of the swing from milk to oil, the creamery made 552,000 pounds of butter in 1938 of which 192,000 pounds were 90 score or better and were packed in Prairie Farms cartons. Low butterfat prices during the year, resulting in indifferent care of cream on farms, were largely to blame for a reduction in quality of butter from 84 per cent 90 score or better in 1937 to 62 per cent in 1938. This reduction cut creamery income about $3000.

Approximately 500 producers attended the annual meeting of the Producer's Creamery of Galesburg, Nov. 30, reports Forrest Moberg, fieldman.

Manager V. K. Johnson stated that 1938 was the largest on record from the standpoint of volume when 950,969 lbs. of butter were manufactured.

J. B. Countiss, sales manager, Illinois Producers' Creameries, gave a brief summary of the year's business for the State Association and also reported on the Dairy Products Marketing Association. He stated that if the D.P.M.A. had not been on the market to purchase butter at 75% parity, the market would, no doubt, have gone to 18 or 20 cents a lb. for butterfat.

Dr. M. Mortensen, who for 30 years was head of Dairy Industry at Iowa State College said that production of high quality cream was extremely important to the success of cooperatives and also if dairymen are to hold their market. Loyalty to their own cooperative creamery must be of first consideration when marketing butterfat.

Directors elected were as follows: Henry County, L. L. Angevine; Knox County, Guy Routh; Warren County, J. E. Simmons, Jr; Henderson County, Walter Cochran; Bureau County, Carl Neureuther; Mercer County, Arthur T. Johnson; and Director at large, Harry Gehring, Knox County.

Farmers Creamery, Bloomington, made 1,297,224 lbs. butter, paid 1c per lb. patronage dividend to Farm Bureau member patrons, earned $15,771.39 during the past year, increased its net worth to $53,592.18.

Fruits and Vegetables

During the past three years, Floyd Anderson of Anna has been in charge of a project to remove diseased fruit trees that have been abandoned. From November 1935 to November 1, 1938 a total of 1,274,000 trees have been destroyed of which 400,000 were apples, 823,000 peaches and 51,000 pear, cherry and plum trees. WPA funds paid for most of the work and a real service was performed for Illinois growers.

Rainfall and soil erosion are important factors in the soil management program of a fruit grower. Prof. R. L. McMunn, Department of Horticulture at Urbana, reports that Anna, Illinois has more rainfall than any other point in the State except Golconda which is slightly higher. At Anna during the month of December in nine different years during the past 53, the rainfall has been 12 inches or more. Prof. McMunn further cites that hard drenching rains remove much of our top fertile soil. Water moving down a slope at the rate of one mile per hour will carry away one ton of loose top soil; at the rate of two miles per hour 32 tons, and at the rate of three miles per hour, 240 tons of loose soil will be carried away. Therefore it is highly essential that fruit growers plant cover crops and terrace to prevent extreme soil erosion.

Early apples handled by the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange in 1938 were shipped mainly from Anna, Cobden, and Murphysboro. Shipments of early apples consisted of 21 carlots and 15,397 bushels in trucks or the equivalent of 30 cars in trucks, making a total of 51 cars of early apples. Prices secured on good quality early apples were generally good. The first car sold at $1.75 per bushel f.o.b. shipping point. Later the market declined to around $1.15 per bushel. Most sales were made at $1.20-1.25 per bushel.

Because of the short crop of late apples, most of the early fall varieties were sold at harvest time and moved into immediate use. Jonathans generally brought $1.25-1.40; Red Delicious from $1.25-1.60, and Golden Delicious $1.25-1.50 for better grades. Later varieties such as Rome Beauty, Willow Twigs and others were generally placed in cold storage. Many were sold to pie manufacturers. The total volume of late apples marketed by the Exchange was 24 actual carlots and 18,588 bushels in trucklots, an equivalent of 36 cars, or a total of 60 cars of late apples.

John Gage and Fred Hawkins of Texico, Jefferson County, are planting a block of Golden Delicious and Black Jonathan apple trees on their farm immediately south of Dix. Messrs. Gage and Hawkins have been producing fruit in the Texico area for a number of years and are members of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange.

(Continued on page 20)



FARM LEADERS

IAA President Earl C. Smith congratulates Irene Brown, Mercer county, owner of the International Live Stock Show Grand Champion steer, while Ed O'Neal, president of the AFBF, looks on. Irene was guest of honor at the 17th annual IAA-4-H banquet, December 1.



STATE CHAMPS

DeKalb county's poultry judging team coached by Paul Furr, left, is composed of Walter J. Peterson, Walter P. Peterson and Joe Faivre. Walter P. blinked.



FUN-MAKERS

Left to right, Rosalie Braasch, Effingham county, IAA RECORD editor George Thiem and Jeanie Canterbury, Sangamon county, in a gay mood at the IAA 4-H banquet.

OVERFLOW CROWD

The Great Northern Hotel's ballroom was filled and about 100 ate in another room. Record attendance was 500.



AUTOGRAPHER SEEKER

Edwin Henderson, Fulton county, got Irene Brown's name in his book.

4-H BEEF SHOW AND SALE

196 calves from 39 Illinois and Missouri counties, owned and fed by 4-H Club members or students of vocational agriculture, were showed and sold at the 15th annual sale sponsored by the St. Louis Producers at National Stock Yards.





FARM BUREAU NEWS In Pictures

$1 Paid for clear, close up, natural, unusual photos. NO OTHERS ACCEPTED. Action pictures that tell a story preferred. Enclose stamps for return.

FARMERS — THE YOUNGEST GENERATION

1. Joyce Lohmeier, 3, Stephenson county, is an out-door girl. Prize photo.

2. Dexter Norton, Jr., 2, of Kane county, ready to market the milk. Prize picture.

3. Ray and Bobbie Pals, aged 6 and 1, have a faithful pal in old Shep. Prize snapshot by the boys' mother, Mrs. Lawrence Pals, Jasper county.

4. Assistant to Farm Adviser Homer Kearnahgan of JoDaviess county is his son, Patrick.









TOP-FLIGHT CORN HUSKERS

Left: Although John Williford, 34, Champaign county, has never entered a husking contest, he claims a record. This fall he husked 30 days averaging 118 bushels a day. Prize photo by R. M. Baxter.

Right: Tall, wiry and straight, 83-year-old T. J. Hite, LaSalle county, rounded out his 75th corn harvesting season this fall. His loads averaged 35 bushels, says C. C. Tisler who sent in the prize picture.







HYBRID TRACTOR

John Johnson, Champaign county, built this tractor — half Ford and half International truck — to operate his 120-acre farm. He plans to farm 240 acres with it in 1939. The hybrid will travel from one to fifty miles per hour and will do anything but plow corn, he says. Prize photo by R. M. Baxter.



EXTRAORDINARY KITTENS

Norman Wagner, 15, Monroe county, caught four baby skunks and raised them on bread and milk. They are full grown now and as tame as any other kittens, he says. Prize photo.



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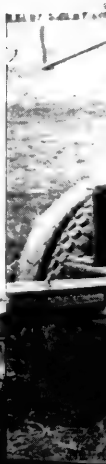
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COUNTRY LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY



JAN. 1939 JAN.

"SECURITY BRINGS HAPPINESS"

SUN. MON. TUES. WED. THUR. FRI. SAT.

I Resolve to..

Protect my Family
Educate the Children
Guarantee a Home
Free of Debt
Create a Reserve Fund
Provide Retirement Income

_____DOLLARS

_____day of each_____

for twenty full years shall have been paid, or until the prior death of the

hereunder is term insurance purchased by the whole or part of the first

y to the Insured and the payment of the first premium it shall take effect

_____19____, from which date the policy years shall be reckoned.

on the following pages are a part of

COUNTRY LIFE



There's more to a Country Life Policy than is printed there!

As you read your policy the print fades away and you visualize your family protected against your untimely death by a sound participating company with guaranteed rates.

If you keep your policy in force it means financial independence with a sure retirement income for both husband and wife . . . a home of your own . . . friends and happiness.

Your company has *unsurpassed assets, strength* and *security*. Ranks ahead of the 15 leading life companies in percentage of assets to liabilities.

Your Country Life Policy Is Truly A Bulwark Of Security!

Because farmers are preferred risks, Country Life policyholders get the extra advantage of low net cost. Economical administration and unusually high proportion of assets to liabilities give the company maximum strength and security.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

COUNTRY LIFE



JAN.

"SECURITY BRINGS HAPPINESS"

JAN.

I Resolve to...

Protect my Family
Educate the Children
Guarantee a Home
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Your Country Life Policy Is Truly A Bulwark Of Security!

See the Agent in Your County Farm Bureau Office

Co-op Marketing News

(Continued from page 15)

MILK---

Quality Milk Association of Moline reports that the milk inspector of Davenport has just recently informed them of certain requirements of producers of milk for that market which must be met by May 1, 1939. On and after that date, milk which reaches the dairy at a temperature over 60° F. will be rejected, except morning's milk which is delivered to a plant within two hours of production. Milk houses must have an impervious (concrete) floor. Because of the intersale of milk by dealers in the Quad-City area, such a requirement by one city, in effect, makes the requirement compulsory upon almost all producers shipping to any dairy in that area.

Producers in the Quad Cities Market are considering a revision of their federal milk marketing license that has been in effect since June 1934, reports C. W. Huppert, Manager of Quality Milk Association. Producers believe that the present agreement does not afford the full measure of protection on minimum prices that could be obtained if the license were replaced with a marketing agreement or order under the new Agricultural Marketing Act of 1937. Mr. Huppert reports that the present license has worked well and has been valuable in maintaining stability between dealers in the purchase of milk and equality among producers.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Milk Producers Association was set for Monday, January 30, at 10:00 a.m. in the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, by the executive committee of the Illinois Milk Producers Association at a recent meeting.

The Decatur milk price to producers was advanced from $1.65 per cwt. to $1.75 per cwt. in November for 3.5% milk delivered in Decatur, reports M. Wilkerson, manager of the Decatur Milk Producers Association. This same price will prevail for all milk deliveries in December.

Our association is now doing business with all distributors in Freeport, reports Ralph Lundquist, Manager of the Stephenson County Pure Milk Association. Mr. Lundquist states that recently Vohlken Bros. withdrew from Standard Dairy and purchased the Pearl Valley Dairy, who had never purchased their supply from the Association but who, since the purchase of the company, now buy of the association.

The annual meeting of the Stephenson County Pure Milk Association will be held in late January.

Pulaski Denny, secretary of the Canton Milk Producers Association (Fulton county) reports that in cooperation with their dealers, they have been advertising milk in the newspapers and theatres of Canton. "We have between fifty and sixty percent of the business of this territory," reports Mr. Denny. Jesse Fidler, formerly president of the Canton Milk Producers has been elected a member of the state legislature from that district.

Harold Bremer was recently employed by the Peoria Producers Dairy to do promotional and sales work, states Ryland Capron, president. Mr. Bremer is a very capable man, fully qualified by training, to satisfactorily handle this work. The Producers Dairy now operate twenty milk routes and sell a large volume of manufactured products.

In 1938, livestock valued at $268,000 was handled by the Dongola Shipping Assn. in Union County as compared to $185,000 in earlier years it was reported at the 19th annual meeting Dec. 19. All livestock goes by truck to the Producers at East St. Louis. Directors of the Association are: Ira Lefler, Ellis Penrod, Joe Johnson, Everett Brown, Oscar Sowers, Arnie J. Keller, C. A. Kessler, Harve Plott, E. B. Hinckle.

Thomas E. Derwent and R. M. Greenlee won first and second prizes, respectively, in a livestock marketing quiz contest at the Winnebago County Stockman's annual banquet, December 8. George Tullock, chairman of the livestock marketing committee presided. Professor R. C. Ashby of the University of Illinois, Manager Dave Swanson of the Chicago Producers and Louis D. Hall of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association were speakers. Pertinent points for discussion were brought out of a hat full of questions.

The National Wool Marketing Corporation sold 88,563 pounds of 1938 wool and 76,246 pounds of 1937 wool marketed cooperatively through the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association.

A remarkable record in cooperative wool marketing over a five year period in Livingston county is disclosed in the following table:

Year	No. of Flocks	Lbs. of Wool	No. of Fleeces
1938	295	24,443	3,675
1937	198	13,442	2,144
1936	162	11,751	2,015
1935	123	10,782	1,766
1934	43	5,551	

Reasons for gains: (1) A capable Farm Bureau marketing committee. (2) A practical plan in the form of a sheep-shearing service to members. (3) Glenn Martin, efficient wool pool manager.

The Peoria Producers Dairy recently completed the best year in its history, L. W. Kosanke, manager, reported to the stockholders of the dairy at their annual meeting December 15.

A 150 H.P. boiler, a Mojonnier 4 foot condensing pan and a new straight-away can washer have been added to the plant. Their storage cooler was doubled in size and a new modern office room added.

NOVEMBER, 1938, MILK PRICES (3.5%)
Paid by Member Associations to Producers
ILLINOIS MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
Wilfred Shaw, Secretary, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois

MARKET

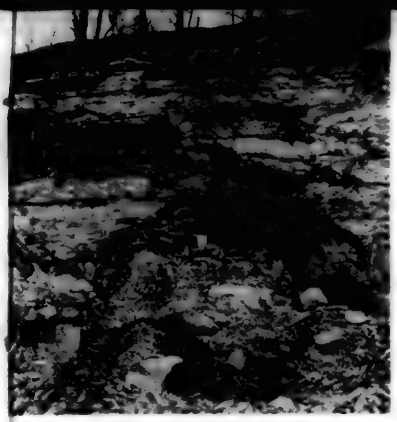
	See Footnote	Class I Percent	Class I Price	Class II Percent	Class II Price	Class III Percent	Class III Price	Average Weighted Price	B. F. Differential	Retail Price
Bloomington		67%	1.49	27%	1.24	6%	1.06	1.40	3.6	11c
Canton		65%	1.85			35%	1.09	1.47	3	10c
Champaign	(1)							1.64	3	12c
Chicago	(2)	95%	2.01	5%	1.35			1.978	4	10-12c
Danville	(3)							1.40	4	8-10c
Decatur	(3)							1.75	4	12c
DeKalb		62%	2.00	15%	1.19	23%	1.07	1.66	4	11c
Freeport		86%	1.80	14%	1.11			1.65	4	11c
Galesburg	(4)							1.625	3.7	12c
Harrisburg		55%	1.90	16%	1.23	29%	.88	1.50	2	12c
Jacksonville		95%				47%		1.05	3	11c
LaSalle-Peru	(*)									
Moline	(*)									
Peoria-M		89%	1.66	8%	1.28	3%	1.00	1.51	4	11-12c
Peoria-D		96%	1.66	24%	1.28			1.64	4	11-12c
Pontiac		99%	1.75	1%	1.31			1.74		10c
Quincy		50%	1.81	13%	1.58	37%	1.12	1.62	3	10c
Rockford	(5)	69%	1.773	31%	1.213			1.55	4	11c
Springfield	(3)							1.65	4	12c
St. Louis	(6)	70%	2.10	30%	1.41			1.73	3	12-13c
Streator	(7)	41%	2.05	2%	1.80	47%	1.19	1.60	4	11c

(1) Class percentages and prices: Class I 48% @ $2.13, Class II 11% @ $1.84, Class III 28% @ $1.21, Class IV 16% @ $1.10. Base price paid producers $1.89. Excess price $1.24.
(2) Prices quoted are f.o.b. dealers plants Chicago. To obtain prices f.o.b. country plants deduct approximately 27c per cwt. Base price to producers f.o.b. city $2.01. Excess price $1.35 per cwt.
(3) Flat price for all milk.
(4) Price for milk is a flat price plus 10c per cwt. premium on Grade A milk.
(5) Retail price lowered 1c per quart effective December 1, as previously reported, or from 11c per quart to 10c per quart.
(6) Prices quoted are f.o.b. St. Louis. For country plant prices deduct 20c per cwt. Number of producers reported is for October and are "inspected" shippers.
(7) Average weighted price as reported.
(*) Report not received.

Minimum Condensery Code Price	$1.213
Average Fluid E. N. C. States	2.01
Average 90 Score Butter — Chicago	.2583

Scott County W.P.A. Builds Rock Roads

By LARRY POTTER,
Assistant Editor



NO STRIPPING
The 35-foot rock face with little top soil makes quarrying easier, reduces cost of road material.

SKIMMING along a township road at 60 miles an hour in a light delivery truck in December with so little vibration that you could read a newspaper — that would be news in many counties. But not in District Four*, Scott county. The story there is how the road got that way.

To build roads like 31 of the 50 miles in the district requires money, men, machines and managerial ability. The money, $60,000, comes from taxpayers, both local and federal. The men, most of them former farm hands who have been displaced by improved farm implements, are WPA workers. The machines are owned by the taxpayers in the district. And the manager or sponsor of the project is Highway Commissioner Bruce Burrows.

When Uncle Sam announced in 1933 that he would provide jobs for men who needed them, road-wise Bruce Burrows began to envision the good that crews of government-paid workers could do on the roads of district four. While his roads were good most of the year and passable at all times, except for low spots here and there, Bruce and many landowners saw the need for a road system that would provide every farm family in the district a way to market the year 'round.

"The fellows who live back from the main roads pay taxes just like the rest of us and they deserve roads as good as any." During the 30 years that Bruce has been district highway commissioner, that has been his motto and his aim. The road committee of the Scott County Farm Bureau has long studied the problem of providing farm-to-market roads for most farmers and has given Bruce Burrows valuable assistance and counsel in working out his plan.

But federal aid through the WPA could not be secured at once. The district, as beneficiary of the WPAer's work, would first have to guarantee to spend for materials a sum equal to the amount the government would pay in wages. And that meant a bond issue if the men were to be given jobs that would really mean good roads.

With faith in Bruce's ability as a road-builder, the people voted to borrow $30,000 through the sale of bonds. That meant that landowners would pay 33⅓ cents on each $100 of valuation for the next ten years.

Their philosophy on the matter is much like that of one large landholder who asks, "What good is a farm if you can't get to it?"

Mrs. Gordon, who owns land in two counties, says, "I use the roads of both counties. I've been paying taxes to pay off a bond issue in the other county although I don't vote there. I was glad to have a chance to vote for better roads in Scott county. And when Bruce gets them built, we'll have the best roads in this part of the state."

District four is handicapped by lack of road-building materials. Gravel can be shipped in or dug from creek beds.



"TO MARKET IN ANY WEATHER"
Farmer O. C. Stainforth, left, uses the roads that Bruce Burrows has built during 30 years in Scott county's District Four.

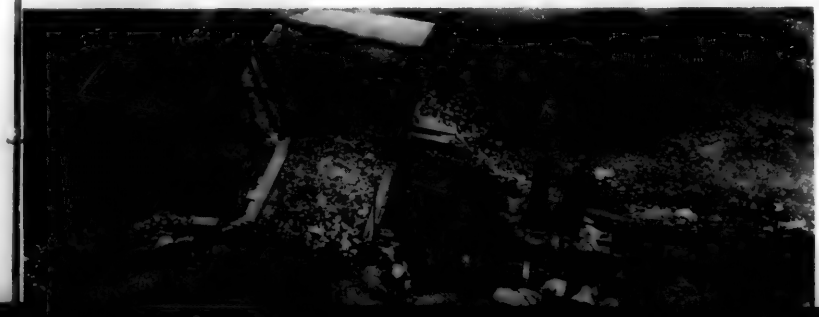
* Scott county is divided into seven road districts which are made up of approximately a township and a half.

"WPA MEN ARE GOOD WORKERS —
when they have a worthwhile job to do," says the highway commissioner. They are shown doing "bad weather" work — preparing rock for the crusher, left, and loading a truck from the stock pile crushed in good weather.





EVERY MOVEMENT IS DOWNHILL
Rock, quarried with dynamite and sledges, is hauled down to the crusher. Crushed stone is loaded by gravity. A by-product of the operation is quality agricultural limestone.



Both methods of procurement are costly. The first, because good gravel costs $1.25 a ton at the side track. The second, because creek-bed gravel makes only a fair road at best and must be replaced often.

Across the Illinois river in Pike county are great bluffs of prime material — limestone. Two drawbacks to using rock are that it must be quarried and crushed and that it must be hauled 15 to 25 miles.



A GOOD FOUNDATION

Drainage, the first requirement for an all-weather road, is provided by deep, back-sloped ditches. The first surface is of coarse rock, 800 to 1000 tons per mile for a single track in the middle. Later applications will be of fine stone suitable for blading into any ruts or bumps that develop.

"Once limestone has been properly applied it makes an all-weather road that is easy to maintain and will last indefinitely. The best gravel road is only fair in comparison with a rock road. It's as good as concrete and a lot cheaper," Burrows says.

When Bruce says "properly applied" he means that the right-of-way has been graded high and level; that the ditches have been made deep with enough fall to take the water away; that culverts and bridges are all in and thoroughly settled; that hills have been cut down and fills widened and settled.

He means that between 800 and 1000 tons of coarsely crushed rock have been applied to a single track width on each mile; that the rock is pure limestone without flint or chert; that the newly placed stone is kept in place with a road maintainer until it has settled.

Bruce knew that he could, with WPA men, quarry, crush and haul stone from Pike county cheaper than he could buy gravel. In the first place, the stone comes to the surface of the bluff and can be quarried without stripping away any soil. Then, too, the rock can be hauled by truck from the top of the bluff down to the crusher with a minimum of effort. Figures show that the crushed stone costs District Four but 50 cents for a three-yard load at the quarry and that it costs from $1.75 to $2.00 a load on the road.

With the federal government furnishing labor, culverts, concrete, dynamite and hand tools and the local government furnishing the tractors, graders, trucks, crusher, mixer, bridge lumber and reinforcing steel, the cost per mile of road to the district averages $500.

In addition to providing the district with permanent, top-notch roads, the project is giving 50 families a $44 a month income through worthwhile work.

Pure Milk Ass'n Applies For Hearing

A public hearing as provided for by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to determine the advisability and need of a milk marketing agreement on the Chicago market has been requested of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace by the Pure Milk Association.

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IAA Convention

(Continued from page 7)

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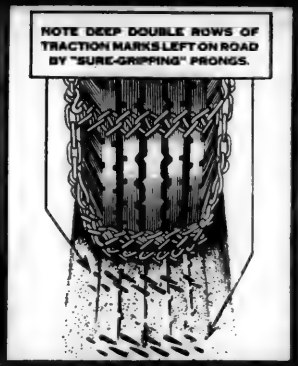
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$4.65



$2.00



$8.65

WINTER SPECIALS



$3.98

25¢ QT.





50¢ EA.

$4.95





25 LBS. $2.70

BLUE SEAL TIRE CHAINS.
Reinforced Diamond Links on Blue Seal Chains insure quicker — straighter STOPS — positive TRACTION — and longer WEAR. They are easier to put on and they stay on. Available in all sizes at prices starting at, per set **$4.65**

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SEE ME

FOR THESE WINTER BARGAINS CALL YOUR TRUCK SALESMAN OR STOP AT YOUR NEAREST SERVICE COMPANY STATION

Both methods of procurement are cost ly. The first, because good gravel costs $1.75 a ton at the side track. The second because rock may at any point of [illegible] must be

Across the Illinois river in [illegible] are great blights on gravel [illegible] limestone. Two crawlers

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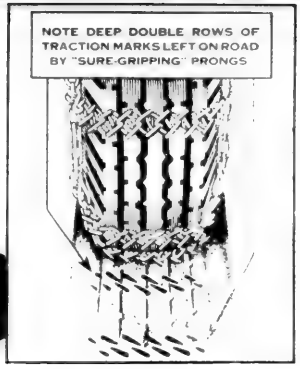
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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY - 608 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

Rural Safety Topics

By C. M. SEAGRAVES, Safety Director

IN THE November 1938 issue of AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING, journal of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, appears the following editorial:

"**Safe Farm Equipment.** Hands, arms, legs, and lives have always been, and probably always will be, a part of the human cost of farm operation. The National Safety Council and farm equipment manufacturers are, however, taking active steps to reduce that cost to a minimum, so far as accidents with farm equipment are concerned.

The total physical hazards of farming have probably decreased, but new equipment has brought new dangers. Investigation has strongly indicated that most accidents with equipment are preventable. We have a private theory that the fellow who risks his hand to save a few minutes in operating a corn shredder is the reincarnation of some ancestor who had a tame bull, or who hurried back to see why his last shot of dynamite failed to explode.

Farm equipment can no more be made foolproof than a farmer can be made to keep his hands in his pockets. But safety can be made the farmer's own responsibility with warnings plainly stenciled near the dangerous parts of every farm machine, and by otherwise frequently advising him of the specific known hazards of his occupation. It is gratifying to see that this is being done, and that agricultural engineers are cooperating in this activity."

The ease with which the writer of the above editorial solves the most complex problem in contemporary accident-prevention fields of activity, that is, farm safety, is something less than convincing.

Since 1923, railroad employee accident rates have reduced 74%.

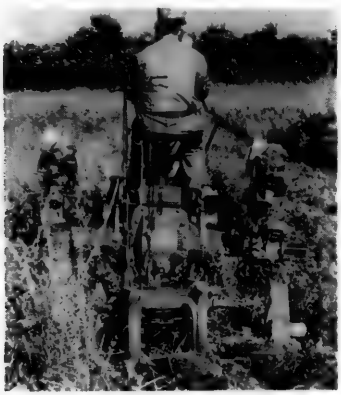
Since 1913 a group of leading steel industries has reduced its accidents 90%.

Illinois farm accidents in the past three years have shown nearly a 60% *increase!* This record would seem to indicate that something more substantial than "warnings plainly stenciled" needed to correct the conspicuous place farm machinery is taking in any listing of present-day farm hazards.

As far as "safety can be made the farmer's own responsibility" is concerned, we are not aware of any time in the past when it was otherwise. We have, of course, sometimes wondered why this is so, inasmuch as the industrial and railroad worker is protected by state and federal safety regulation and even the motorist's welfare is legislatively cared for by laws requiring safety glass all around and 4-wheel brakes on every vehicle offered for sale in the state.

On every hand, we see accidents decreasing when their causes are exposed to intelligent, honest and continuous accident-prevention treatment. We may be certain farm accidents will diminish only when farmers and those charged with the responsibility of farm leadership finally understand that accidents are *not* the normal toll for rural life, but are the direct and largely avoidable result of unsafe equipment, inadequate safety education and fatalistic attitude.

It is to be hoped that the unsympathetic tone of this editorial, as well as accident-prevention methods suggested, does not represent the best thought of the agricultural engineering profession.





RING OUT THE OLD — RING IN THE NEW

Simple, inexpensive safeguards such as backs for tractor seats and fenders over tractor wheels, lugs and spokes illustrate the ease with which some of the rising tide of farm machinery hazards can be met.

IAA Gets $100 For Burned Alfalfa Field

A story of successful claim adjustment, of interest to all farmers whose property joins that of a railroad, was recently brought to light.

Arthur Fisher, president of the Kane County Farm Bureau, lost 7½ acres of alfalfa seeding in a fire set by a railroad section foreman on the railroad right-of-way adjoining the field. He submitted a claim immediately. Not having had a report from the railroad company, two months later he reported the loss through the Kane County Farm Bureau to the IAA transportation-utilities division.

G. W. Baxter, director, brought the matter to the attention of the district claim agent who investigated. In due time Fisher got a check for $100 from the railroad which he credits to prompt action by the IAA.

Claim adjustment service is free to Farm Bureau members. Complaints should be handled through your county farm adviser who can assist in preparing the claim for adjustment and submit it to the IAA.

Arthur H. Lauterbach, general manager of Chicago Pure Milk Association, spoke to several thousand central Illinois cream and milk producers from seven counties at Farmers Creamery Co.'s annual meeting in Bloomington, December 17. A joint banquet was held at noon with the McLean County Milk Producers. Dividend checks totalling more than $9,900.00 were available for distribution.

I have an expensive Singer sewing machine that has given excellent service over a long period of years and is in good condition. Will sell at a fair price. All it needs is cleaning and oiling.

Miss M. A. Graham
413 So. 7th Street
Springfield, Ill.

WANTED — A JOB

I was born on a farm in Tennessee and lived there all my life until three years ago. I lost my job in a factory and am now working in Chicago on WPA. I have a wife and three children, am 30 years old, am a hard-working man, and can do any kind of farm work, including milking. Give me a chance.

I want to get out of the city onto a farm for you can't support a family of five on $55.00 a month. I can't afford to quit and look for a job because I have to keep $55.00 a month coming in.

Can give references, am an honest man and come from a good family.

Paul Medling
516 So. Leavitt St.
Chicago, Illinois

Women Meet at New Orleans

By NELL FLATT GOODMAN,
Home Bureau Editor

THE hand that rocks the cradle may not rule the world but it is going to be a firm hand in bringing about better schools for rural America, according to the talks and discussions at the fourth annual meeting of the Associated Women of AFBF held in New Orleans.

Beginning with the public speaking contest, through the talks of the prominent speakers, and in the formal resolutions of the organization, the better schools theme was emphasized.

"I would ask our rural schools to enlarge and develop a child's capacity to find enjoyment in rural living," said Mrs. Della Justice Norton, mother of two young boys, winner of the national public speaking contest. "In Montana one-half the real estate taxes we farmers pay goes for support of the public schools. To get more efficient use of this tax money we should study the reports.

"The least satisfactory schools to be found in America today are for the most part in the rural areas, Mrs. Norton quoted from a government report. Therefore, she continued to increase the educational opportunities of rural children and to lessen the gaps between various rural districts and between rural and urban areas should be our goal as farm people."

Contests were held in 25 states, beginning with districts, the state, regional and finally the national.

Best of all, Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, administrative director of the Associated Women said in her report, "the contest has helped to direct the thinking of rural women in every section of America toward one common problem and to suggest possible solutions."

In telling of her work as county superintendent of schools in Shelby county, Tennessee, Miss Sue Powers pointed out the advantages of consolidation. "Consolidation will never be a cheaper form," she said. "The point is not so much difference where a child goes to school but how much he gets out of it. We believe our six high schools consolidated give better results than when we had twelve high schools in the one county."

In this county, in the vocational trades work, boys make furniture and supplies for use in the schools of the county. Girls do actual canning on the farm.

"We believe the nation as a whole will prosper to the extent to which it provides equalized educational opportunities for all its citizens," said Mrs. Elsie Mies of Illinois, chairman of the resolution committee and re-elected vice president.

When they were not discussing educational problems, the speakers and leaders turned their attention to health problems and civic responsibilities.

In her address asking the audience to follow the gleam from pine-knots to Mazda, Miss Mamie F. Butler, for twelve years visiting teacher for children with defective eyesight in the New Orleans public schools, rapidly and clearly explained the transitions from the lard lamps of old to the latest IES lamp of today.

Because of her interest in sight-saving and light, Miss Butler started collecting lamps as a hobby. After only two years she has 125 lamps in her collection which she used to illustrate her survey.

"The thing that interests me is that so much can be done to save unnecessary suffering with very little cost," Miss Butler commented, "because a great deal of eyestrain is caused, not from inadequate light but because of the incorrect use of light."

Mrs. H. W. Ahart, president, in her annual message "New Lamps for Old," suggested, first, lamps of justice founded on rational thinking; lamps of fairness and unselfishness founded on correct thinking; and lamps of service founded on altruistic thinking.

"These are the new lamps which should be installed in our homes, in our schools, in all of our public institutions," she said.

Mrs. Raymond Sayre of Iowa, mid-west director, conducted a panel discussion on community affairs. "No longer do we think of home as one small apartment, or one small farm. Home is our community, our district, our state and even our nation," said Mrs. Mies commenting on the changed outlook since modern means of communication and transportation have come.

Dr. Martha M. Eliot, assistant chief, Children's Bureau, Washington, explained the progress made and the help needed for better care for mothers and babies. While much has been done more needs to be done.

"During 22 years, deaths of newborn infants on the first day of life have not decreased at all" Dr. Eliot reported. "In all probability half the babies who die in the first month of life can be saved, if adequate care is given to both mother and baby."

In a lighter vein, Dorothy Dix, patron saint of New Orleans, entertained the 400 banqueteers in the Grand Ball Room of the Hotel Roosevelt with some of her experiences in giving "Advice to the Lovelorn." Said she, in answer to a woman who wondered if she should tell her prospective husband about her false teeth, "Marry the man. But keep your mouth shut."

With a stirring talk on international affairs, Lena Madesin Phillips, president, International Federation of Business and Professional Women counseled the women to "Go back to your homes and begin work not only as wives and mothers but as citizens."

"It is to your advantage that this world be changed into a place of peace, of plenty, of culture, and of high mortality." Miss Madesin told them. "You cannot leave enough money to protect the future of your children. Whatever the rest of the world may do, let us keep America still the land of freedom, of tolerance, and of good will among ourselves and toward others. America must lift again its spiritual grail."

The convention was a colorful one. With a profusion of flowers in the discussion room, besides the many boquets sent to the rooms of the leaders, Louisiana and New Orleans welcomed the guests with gifts. Each person registering was presented with a cellophane bag of cotton. As the voting delegates qualified, established their credentials, a boquet of artificial fruit, corn or vegetables was presented. Some wore red strawberries, others yellow carrots, others white corn. To sweeten it all then came the little cotton bags of Louisiana sugar.

Louisiana 'cottoned' to the convention, and to return the compliment, the convention 'Honey' Chile'd them right back.

The 21 production credit associations in Illinois will hold their annual meetings according to the following schedule: January 6 — Illinois Fruit Growers at Carbondale; February 6 — Kewanee, Monmouth, Belleville; February 7 — Bloomington, Rock River at Dixon, Macomb, Harrisburg; February 8 — Ottawa, Blackhawk at Freeport, Jacksonville, Wabash at Lawrenceville; February 9 — Lotus at Woodstock, Joliet, Mississippi Valley at Pittsfield, Charleston; February 10 — Vermilion County at Danville, Carlinville; February 14 — Decatur, Champaign; February 15 — Fox Valley at Geneva.

Farm Supply NEWS

Henderson Service Company's fifth annual meeting at Biggsville, December 10, was attended by 450 Farm Bureau members and friends. L. W. Ross, president, lauded the stockholders for their splendid cooperation which resulted in increased sales totaling $87,125.58 and record low accounts receivable.

Manager Clifford Hageman announced patronage dividends totaling $10,200 on the past year's business. Patronage checks ranged from 5c to $289 or an average of $25.40. G. W. Bunting of Illinois Farm Supply Company was the speaker.

Three hundred and fifty Farm Bureau members from Williamson, Jackson, and Perry counties attended the seventh annual meeting of Twin County Service Company in Marion, December 7. The officers reported a 9.8 per cent increase in sales and an 18.5 per cent gain in patronage dividends. Burl Hornbeck of the I.A.A. praised this cooperative effort and called for greater unity of action in the balance of our agricultural program.

W. B. Peterson of Illinois Farm Supply Company complimented stockholders on the achievements of the company the past year. Carl Oeth of Johnson City was the only new member elected to the board. 575 member patrons received $7,521 in patronage dividends, an average of $13.26.

Eleven hundred and fifty Farm Bureau members attended the eleventh annual meeting of LaSalle County Farm Bureau and the Supply Company held in Ottawa December 15.

E. L. Conger of Knox College and G. W. Bunting of Illinois Farm Supply Company were among the speakers. The service company's sales exceeded $350,000 for the year and 85% of this business was done with Farm Bureau members. Patronage dividends totaling $43,422.00 were distributed to 1,382 member patrons. The average dividend of $31.42 was the highest in the history of the company.

M. H. Comisky, manager, reported that accounts receivable were $25,000 less than in any of the ten preceeding fiscal closings.

Donald Kirkpatrick, IAA General Counsel was principal speaker at the annual meeting of Kankakee County Farm Bureau in Kankakee, Dec. 8. Kankakee Service Company which met in the morning reported another consecutive gain since affiliation with Illinois Farm Supply Co. Ernest Kukuck, president, emphasized that the Farm Bureau and service company must grow together.

Lyle Everest, manager, illustrated the steady gain in sales, profits, and dividends the past six years of operation through the use of charts. Four hundred seventy-six dividend checks, totaling $10,200.00, were distributed. G. W. Bunting represented the Illinois Farm Supply Company.

Ninety per cent of the Farm Bureau members received patronage dividend checks at the annual meeting of the Fulton Service Company, Canton, December 14. One township had the distinction of receiving a patronage dividend check for every one of its Farm Bureau members.

Officers reported a splendid year in both sales and net income, making possible the distribution of $29,135.00 to 1,108 member patrons. Dividend checks averaged $26.75 each. C. M. Seagraves of the IAA was the principal speaker and L. A. Rahn represented Illinois Farm Supply Company. The entire board of directors was re-elected.

Seven hundred Farm Bureau members of Woodford County met at the Eureka High School, December 17, to review the splendid progress made by their service company during the past year. Increased sales and net income made possible the distribution of $29,964.00 in dividends, largest in the company's nine years history. 870 Farm Bureau member patrons received checks averaging $32.11 each. W. B. Peterson of Illinois Farm Supply Company was the speaker. All directors were re-elected.

The board of directors of Whiteside Service Company was unanimously re-elected by the stockholders at the company's eighth annual meeting in Morrison, November 22. L. A. Abbott, president, expressed great satisfaction over the fact that the company had $10,000 more in active working capital, had saved $978 through trade discounts, had reduced their company borrowings, and increased the total patronage dividends, all made possible by their new credit policy. 1,086 member partons received patronage dividends averaging $19.69, a total of $21,475.39, largest in the history of the company. W. B. Peterson of Illinois Farm Supply Company was the speaker.

J. A. Baer, who has so ably served as president of St. Clair Service Company since its organization eight years ago, announced his retirement at the annual meeting on December 8 at Carlyle. Sales of the company exceeded $316,000, an increase of 9.63% over the previous year. Only $1,317.00 in patron accounts was outstanding at the close of the year, less than one-half of 1% of sales. This indicates that Farm Bureau members of St. Clair, Clinton, and Washington counties are fully aware of the fact that it is good business to pay their accounts promptly.

1,625 Farm Bureau member patrons were responsible for 91.79% of the business. In return, they received $45,596.03 in patronage dividends, or $34.19 per check. W. B. Peterson of Illinois Farm Supply Company was the speaker.

The trials and tribulations accompanying the organization of the Morgan-Scott Service Company 12 years ago, as recited by J. W. Arnold, president, proved both enlightening and entertaining to the shareholders at their twelfth annual meeting, Jacksonville, December 14. According to Mr. Arnold, extension of credit was the biggest problem then and still is today. An objective discussion was had of this problem out of which should come a sound and lasting solution.

Sales of petroleum products increased 4% during the current year, net income increased 1.38%. Cash dividends of $25,892.00 were paid to 1,041 member patrons, averaging $24.80 each. An additional dividend of $5,780 in the form of preferred stock certificates was made, carrying out the policy of revolving the company's capital stock to keep it in the hands of active farm people within the territory.

L. E. Hinners of Meredosia was the only new director elected to the Board. W. B. Peterson of Illinois Farm Supply Company was speaker.

Vermilion Service Company, in a joint annual meeting with the Vermilion County Farm Bureau, Danville, Dec. 8, distributed $17,489.66 in patronage dividends. The rate of earnings on various commodities ranged from 8 to 15 per cent. Manager James Eyman reported a steady increase in business for six consecutive years with sales this year reaching $217,901.36, a new record.

Stephenson Service Company issued 996 patronage dividend checks totaling $21,704.47, or an average of $21.98 per Farm Bureau Member patron, at its 8th annual meeting, Freeport, Dec. 7. Total patronage dividends in 8 years, $105,150.47.

Madison Service Company — Patronage dividends totaling $24,201.80 were distributed at the company's 7th annual meeting, Edwardsville, Dec. 14, which was attended by 525 patrons. Average dividend per member patron was $29.53. Dividend rates on commodities handled ranged from 10 to 20 per cent. Of the $166,470.57 in sales, 88.71 per cent originated with members although 46 per cent of the patrons were non-members. Speakers were President H. W. Seivers, Manager T. M. Livingston and G. W. Bunting of the Illinois Farm Supply Company.

Henry-Stark Service Company sold $353,449.15 of commodities and did 91 per cent of its business with Farm Bureau members during the fiscal year, Manager Dale Wilson reported at the 10th annual meeting, Kewanee, Dec. 6. Seventeen hundred dividend checks, totaling $42,500, were distributed. The average amount of each was $25 as compared to $22.27 last year. Total dividends to date: $210,144.61. Henry Hanson was elected director to succeed the late George Broman.

Logan-Mason: — Dr. J. O. Christianson, University of Minnesota, addressed the 500 members who attended the 21st annual meeting of the Logan County Farm Bureau, Lincoln, Nov. 29. At the 10th annual meeting of the service company in the morning, Manager F. J. Lanterman reported the payment of $20,847 in patronage dividends this year on sales totaling $306,428.70. Dividends to date: More than $108,000.

Some 1500 persons attended the eighth annual meeting of the Macoupin Service Company in Carlinville, November 12. President Clyde E. Land presided.

Announcement of patronage dividends of $25,728.33, largest in the company's history, brought an enthusiastic response from the audience. Manager Lee V. Hauter reported sales for the year of $220,000, highest in the history of the company. C. H. Becker of Illinois Farm Supply Company was the speaker.

Cass Farmers Oil Company held its second annual meeting since becoming a member of Illinois Farm Supply Company on Oct. 28. The company paid a cash dividend of $4,617.35, largest in its history. Mr. Ziegler, manager, pointed out that this was due to an all-time low for outstanding accounts receivable, that the cash was available to make dividend payments. C. H. Becker was the speaker.

Five hundred fifty members and their families attended the annual meeting of the Marshall-Putnam Oil Company, Henry, Oc-

(Continued on page 28)

John Myers Remodels His Pasture

McLean County Farmer Finds that Proper Pasture Management Controls Erosion, Boosts Yield

IN 1934, the 20-acre pasture was very much "run down", literally and figuratively. It had been heavily overgrazed by all types of livestock, including hogs, and two gullies had started in bare spots and were working back through the area. The gully banks were bare of vegetation and eroding rapidly. Weeds and worthless grasses covered most of the pasture.

That fall, John C. Myers owner and operator of the 200-acre farm near Saybrook in McLean County decided to do something to halt the destruction of his land. His soil, he realized, represented the basic capital of his farm enterprise, and he didn't want to lose any more of it than he had to. Accordingly he built, with the aid of Soil Conservation Service technicians, a system of contour furrows in his pasture, placing them above the gullies and along the slopes, plowing two furrows in the same place and throwing the dirt to the furrow ridge. Then he seeded the area, using 3 pounds of timothy and 3 pounds of red top per acre.

In March, 1935, all of the 20 acres, with the exception of a small plot left as a check to measure results, was limed at the rate of 2 tons per acre, and during the first week in April a mixture of 6 pounds of sweet clover, 8 pounds of lespedeza, 4 pounds of Kentucky bluegrass, and 4 pounds of timothy were drilled in without any seedbed preparation. The more seriously eroded parts of the pasture — on which the contour furrows had been built — received, in addition to the lime, 500 pounds of rock phosphate per acre.

From November, 1934, to June, 1935, all livestock was kept off the pasture, and only a few cows and horses were permitted in the area during June. During July and August of that year, all livestock was removed from the pasture. In September, 14 head of cattle and a few sheep were turned into the area and kept there until the middle of October. Since 1936, the pasture has been alternately grazed with another pasture to the south of it. Hogs have been kept on rotation clover pasture and kept off the bluegrass.

Today, the area is a striking demonstration of the value of sound pasture management. The gullies have been healed over, and no new ones are forming. The soil is now "tucked in" under a blanket of vegetation.

Pasture Yield Data

On May 31, 1938, yield tests were made on this pasture by Soil Conservation Service technicians. Three plots 1/4000 acre in size were clipped, one on the check area which had been neither limed nor phosphated, one on the area which had had lime but no phosphate applied, and one on the area that had been both limed and phosphated.

Following is a tabular summary of the results of the tests:

Percent of cover made up of:	Check	Soil Treatment Lime	Lime & Phosphate
Grasses	71	61	34
Legumes	8	36	66
Weeds	21	3	0
Height of vegetation — inches			
Legumes	8	13	20
Grasses	4	9	12
Yield: Lbs. dry matter			
Per acre	607 lbs.	1,712 lbs.	3,275 lbs.

Another pasture demonstration on the Myers farm, showing the effect of superphosphate on red clover, was carried out at the same time the demonstration discussed above was under way.

Myers is one of the 2,741 farmers in Illinois who are cooperating with the University of Illinois and the Soil Conservation Service in erosion control demonstrations. A soil-saving program has been worked out to include every acre of the farm, and whatever control measures were needed to control erosion on the various fields have been applied.

Broad-based, soil-saving terraces have reduced soil washing to a minimum on a considerable part of the farm and good crop rotations, including a legume every few years, are followed on all fields.

"The program has certainly been a paying proposition on my place," Myers told Service officials recently, "The way I look at it, conservation farming is simply GOOD farming."

New Equipment For Moline Co-op. Creamery

While wars and near-wars continue to hold the interest of all peoples, the Producers Creamery of Moline last month started a re-armament program as part of an offensive against operating costs. First and biggest gun on the list was an automatic coal stoker designed to use less costly though better quality coal. It is expected to operate with telling effect on the year's coal bill which averages more than $100 per month.

Second item was a used, 300-gallon cream vat which was purchased, retinned, painted and made ready for use. It will replace a vat of the same size that will soon be retired.

A new Chevrolet truck for butter deliveries recently replaced the six-year-old truck that had served for 100,000 miles. Color design of the new vehicle matches the butter yellow, royal blue and bright red of Prairie Farms butter cartons.

Early in December the Moultrie Shipping Association of Sullivan distributed a 4% dividend on all Blue Seal Feed purchases to Farm Bureau members.

SUPERPHOSPHATE MADE THE DIFFERENCE IN RED CLOVER stand here. The entire field was limed, but only the area at the right received superphosphate. Both views from John C. Myers farm, Saybrook.



CLOSE-UP VIEW OF SWEET CLOVER PASTURE

Shows effect of rock phosphate. Area to right was limed, seeded, and got 500 pounds rock phosphate per acre. Area at left was limed and seeded, but received no phosphate.



Farm Supply NEWS

(Continued from page 26)

tober 29. A total of 836 members received patronage dividend checks averaging $36.99. Patronage dividend rates ranged from 11 to 20%. C. H. Becker of Illinois Farm Supply Company spoke.

The ninth annual meeting of the Livingston Service Company, Pontiac, November 22, was attended by an enthusiastic crowd of 1250 Farm Bureau members and their families.

Patronage dividends ranging from 12 to 22%, exceeded $50,000, were the largest in the history of the company. Manager George Scheef disclosed that 94% of the Farm Bureau members in the county were patrons and received average dividend checks of $34.00.

President George Chapple pledged continued efforts of the board to a program of equal rights for all members, pointed out that this was one of the principal reasons for the fine record of the Company.

William Householder was elected a new member of the board. C. H. Becker was the speaker.

The eighth annual meeting of the Jo-Daviess Service Company held November 10, at Elizabeth, was called to order by President John E. Bonnet, who stated that the company made a considerable gain in volume during the past year. Patronage dividends ranged from 11 to 16%, totaling $15,126.59, the largest in history.

Manager R. C. Flory announced that 638 patronage dividend checks were being distributed, an average of $26.33 per Farm Bureau member. All directors were re-elected. C. H. Becker of Illinois Farm Supply Company was the speaker.

The twelfth annual meeting of Ford County Service Company was held in the Melvin High School on November 29. Manager H. H. Doughty reported a 11 per cent gain in business, with the lowest "Accounts Receivable" and highest "Net Income" in the history of the company. Seven hundred seventy-one members received patronage refunds, in the form of credit on accounts, totaling $16,140.59. J. G. Dorward of Illinois Farm Supply Company spoke.

New directors elected are: Earl Miesenhelder, Piner City, Geo. Gilmore and Wm. Elkin, Gibson City.

The Green County Service Company of Monroe, Wisconsin, held an enthusiastic annual meeting at the K. P. Hall in Monroe, Wisconsin, on December 2, 1938. Patronage dividends averaged $17.64 per member and the patronage rates ranged from 8% to 13%. J. G. Dorward of the Illinois Farm Supply Company was the speaker. This Company operates under the management of the Stephenson Service Company with A. O. Grossmann, manager.

Greene county farmers spread 22,000 tons of limestone in 1938. They used but 15,000 tons last year.







2500 WPA EMPLOYEES ON ONE JOB

These men are mostly from the industrial areas of Madison and St. Clair counties. They are working on the Cahokia Drainage Ditch in Madison County. WPA's short hours and $48 a month apparently are preferred by many to a regular job. Unemployment relief, the nation's No. 1 problem, is closely linked with farm prices. Many believe the solution lies largely in a more reasonable attitude toward wage scales on the part of organized labor coupled with a restoration of farm prices to parity levels. Many WPA workers are skilled artisans. Normal farm buying power would send millions back to the factories and construction jobs in useful employment.

New Farm Loan Plan

A NEW federal act to make it easier for anyone to get a long time loan for buying or improving a farm became effective on May 15, under Title II of the Federal Housing Act.

The interest rate may not exceed 5 per cent; it might be less depending upon the credit of the borrower and the policy of the bank, loan association, life insurance company or other lending agency.

The government doesn't loan the money. It merely backs up the bank or lending organization by insuring the loan. Smaller loans of $5400 or less may run for 25 years, bigger ones of more than $5400 are to be amortized in 20 years.

But there's a catch to it. If you borrow, you must agree to spend at least 15 per cent of the amount borrowed in improvements. For example, if you borrow $10,000, fifteen percent or $1500 of the amount must be spent for materials and labor in new buildings, repairs, etc. Your own labor and any materials you may have on hand for building can be figured in on the $1500. Of course you can borrow the money invested in construction or repairs.

The act states that you can borrow up to 90 per cent of the appraised value of the property if the loan is $5400 or less, and between 80 and 90 per cent for loans from $5400 to $8600, and 80 per cent for loans exceeding $8600.

The FHA plan has the advantage of eliminating second mortgages and periodic refinancing costs and commissions. You pay off the loan in monthly, semi-annual, or yearly installments.

The Federal Housing Administration makes a careful appraisal of the property you intend to purchase and then advises you whether or not it is a good buy and how much they will loan. You pay $3 per $1000 with application to cover the cost of the appraisal. The bank or lending agency charges you up to $20, also, to close the transaction. Loans up to $16,000 are insured under this plan.

For further information see your local bank or loan association, or write to Federal Housing Administration, 1001 Vermont Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Modernizing ones home does not necessarily mean a major building operation. Simply replacing some of the accessories with modern up-to-date and new fittings will work wonders.

The first Illinois dairy herd improvement association was organized in McHenry county in 1910. The extension service of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, reports 66 associations in operation with more than 1,400 members enrolled.

Uncle Ab says if men and money aren't kept busy they lose interest.

Money and Recovery

(Continued from page 13)

high valued dollars means unemployment, low wages, low prices, panic and depression. Plentiful money means cheap money and cheap money means employment, high wages, high prices, progress and prosperity."

Yet today, Chester Davis showed, bank reserves are the highest in history, interest rates are the lowest and unemployment is near an all-time peak. All the money in the world will not bring prosperity if the credit available is not used and if other factors are not right to promote the production of goods.

"The great central question, the challenge to the nation," said Mr. Davis, "is this: How may our people be employed in the increasing production of useful things that will afford a higher standard of living to those who work? . . . If industry and labor will look to full production for increased earnings, then we can produce and enjoy a constantly expanding national income. Incidentally, that is what agriculture always has done, and if the rest of the economy will learn to practice it, the treatment necessary for agriculture will be greatly simplified.

"The job ahead of us is to bring about such a rate of production that all our effective man-power may find useful employment. We are not going to do it unless and until the employers of labor look to increased production rather than to higher prices for profit; and unless and until organized labor learns that increased production is the only safe path to higher real wages . . . . Sooner or later the American people are going to lose patience with an economy that tolerates unemployment and poverty in the midst of potential abundance."

Ralph Allen of Tazewell county had 48 head of 1200 lb. cattle on the Chicago market, Dec. 28. Sold by the Chicago Producers, they brought $11.25 and $9.25 per cwt. They were purchased through the Peoria Producers last March in Kansas for $7.35 delivered. "I haven't sold a head of livestock anywhere else since the Producers were organized," Ralph said.

After supervising the construction of modern offices, H. C. "Hank" Morel, manager of the Cooperative Grain and Supply Company of Serena, accompanied by his wife and mother, toured the southern states. They started Nov. 28, visited Palm Beach, Fla., and returned Dec. 12.

Summerfield Farmers Cooperative Grain Company, St. Clair county, paid a preferred stock dividend of 4 per cent, a patronage dividend of ½ cent a bushel on grain and 5 per cent on Blue Seal feeds, at its annual meeting, Nov. 26.

Commodity and Buying Conferences at New Orleans

FOR the first time in the history of national Farm Bureau conventions an effort was made to bring together the leaders of commodity marketing and farm purchasing cooperatives at New Orleans to discuss their common problems and relations to general farm organizations.

The address of Donald Kirkpatrick, IAA general counsel, on changes in distribution of livestock products featured the livestock conference. Mr. Kirkpatrick showed that the "big four" packing companies have gone out to get the livestock through the acquisition of 60 plants mostly through purchases. They operate 117 plants. They have increased their percentage of net sales of all packers under federal inspection, he said, from 69.3 per cent in 1924 to 72.8 per cent in 1936. They have increased net profits from 68.5 per cent to 81.7 per cent.

"In 1936, 10 packers, including the "big four," handled 83.2 per cent of the net sales and made 89.2 per cent of the net profit of all packers operating under federal inspection.

"While producers of livestock have been splitting up their selling through many channels, packers have been concentrating, although they have broken up their buying into many small units. Packers have gone direct to individual stockmen or farmers. Stockmen and farmers sell to many more outlets now but a high percentage of the stock purchased finds its way into relatively few strong hands."

While suggesting that farmers should cooperate with the packing industry, he emphasized that efforts should be made to encourage the buying and selling of both livestock and meats on a standardized basis, that packer buying stations, packing plants, local auctions and other places of purchase should be put under fair and reasonable regulation so as to eliminate two standards of business ethics and distributive practices; one for central markets, one for local markets.

In the conference on cooperative purchasing H. E. Babcock of the Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange, New York, aggressively developed the thought that cooperative purchasing should not be penalized by using it as a source of income to maintain a general farm organization.

"There is no room in the field of cooperative purchasing of farm supplies," he said, "for the check-off system of building a general farm organization. Furthermore I have yet to see the general farm organization, the support of which was worth a nickel to any sound, adequately-financed and well-managed buying cooperative provided that support had to be purchased through adding to the cooperative's costs of doing business."

Lloyd Marchant, manager of Illinois Farm Supply Company, presented a well-prepared paper and quoted from charts in which he gave credit to the Illinois Agricultural Association for the splendid and rapid development of successful cooperative purchasing in Illinois.

"Illinois does not tolerate the thought of paying dividends to farmers who are not members of the Farm Bureau," he said. "We are of the firm conviction that farm cooperatives must retain their identity with organized agriculture to be most successful. Cooperatives cannot solve the farmers' problems; they cannot substitute for a local, state or national farm organization.

"The larger benefits of the cooperative service should go to and belong to the member of a farm organization. He is the one who has borne the heat and burden of all time. He is the one who is entitled to the benefits for he had made them possible."

E. T. Winter, secretary of the Nebraska Farm Bureau, quoted at length from the Farm Credit Administration's study of Illinois Farm Supply Company, soon to be published, to support his contention that Farm Bureau control is a distinct asset to the development and success of cooperative enterprise.

"Farm Bureau control," he said, "puts the interest of farmers first and the interest of the cooperative association as a corporate entity, second. This means farmer control rather than employee control." He cited the case of a County Farm Bureau oil company in Nebraska which was organized and financed by the Farm Bureau but which paid dividends to all farmers alike. This company gradually became the chief interest of the farmers of that county and today has 780 patrons and is successful, whereas the County Farm Bureau has been allowed to disintegrate and today has only 40 members.

"Farmers need other types of ser-

(To page 32, Col. 1)

THERE'S STILL A MARKET FOR GOOD HORSES



WILBUR ROTH AND ONE OF THE BLONDES
"The best draft horses in the world come from Flanders."

FOR a decade beginning in 1910 the average price of a draft horse at Chicago never fell below $200. The year 1907 topped a quarter century of horse prices when the average price paid at Omaha was $241. In 1908 the average price dropped to $180, then levelled off to slightly above the $200 mark until the post-war crash of 1920.

With nearly 15,000,000 fewer horses and mules in the country than there were before the war and with more than eight out of 10 farms of substantial size sporting a tractor or two, you would think that the day of the professional draft horse breeder and importer had passed along with petticoats and red-wheeled buggies.

That is you might think so until you dropped in on Farm Bureau member Wilbur Roth of Roth Brothers, Belgian horsemen of Morton, Tazewell county, and stood wide-eyed while he led out of his big barn some of the finest sorrels and blondes in the famous breed to be found in the country, then listened as he told you about his sale two years ago when 52 head including six foals fetched an average price of $390.00.

Wilbur Roth isn't alarmed about the future market for good horses, tractors or no tractors. He figures that most farmers will find it profitable to keep a few around for such chores and odd jobs as hauling manure and straw, threshing, filling silo, making hay and plowing corn. And then there is always a ready market for the big beauties that he and Archie Robinson, his neighbor Percheron breeder, bring over from Belgium and France, among the more prosperous "agriculturalists" who make their money in the city and spend it on the farm.



ROTH'S MAJOR de MALMAISON
Grand Champion twice (1929 and 1931) at the International Livestock Exposition, at the State Fairs of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska the same year, and at the Waterloo Belgian Show.

Roth Brothers got into the horse business like most of us acquired our politics. They inherited it. Their father bred high grade Belgians and always kept a few good purebred stallions around to sell and route about the county for service fees.

"We have been importing Belgians for several years," Wilbur said. "We have brought over about 50 purebred mares and some of the best stallions ever seen in this country. There's old Major de Malmaison, for instance, 16 years old now but he was grand champion twice at the International in Chicago in 1929 and 1931, also a purple winner at the Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska state fairs and at the Waterloo Belgian Show. He sired some of our best show stuff.

"The best draft horses in the world come from Flanders, first because they have the right kind of grass there and secondly the Belgian government has subsidized fine draft horse breeding for

BELGIAN COLT SHOW AT MORTON SEVERAL YEARS AGO SPONSORED BY ROTH BROTHERS.



What do We Really Want from the Land?

Population, Production or Profit? by C. S. Orwin, Director of the British Institute of Agricultural Economics

HERE is a thought-provoking article from "THE COUNTRYMAN," British farm journal, which offers an interesting point of view on future farm policy. The author is an Englishman writing about conditions in Great Britain, but his argument applies in part to the United States.

The United States and Great Britain, of course, have different problems. We are a surplus-producing country while Britain, essentially an industrial nation, consumes more agricultural products than it produces. Yet farmers of both countries are interested in raising their general standard of living, there is sentiment in both for maintaining a larger farm population by encouraging more farm boys and girls to stay on the land, and in both England and America there is opposition to any move to increase the price of farm products.

In this article, Mr. Orwin ably points out the inconsistency, for example, of putting more workers on the land and increasing farm profits and standards of living at the same time. In this country we are learning that the surest way to a higher standard of living on the farm is to maintain better prices by controlling crop surpluses, and to increase the number of acres farmed per man which means to decrease the number of farm workers. In the United States organized farmers through the Farm Bureau are working to establish a national farm policy that does not promote industrial development at the expense of agriculture but one that does maintain a balance between the two so as to result in a maximum standard of living for all.—Editor

WITH a frequency that has become almost monotonous, we are warned of the dangers, physical, moral and political, resulting from the steady drift of men from the land. With equal insistence we are urged to increase the production of food from the land. Concurrently with these two aims, there is further general agreement that the cost of the industrial worker's food must not be raised nor must the standard of living of the farm worker fall.

Here is a set of aims upon the desirability of which all are agreed. At the same time, it can be shown that they destroy each other. Is it not high time for the country to face this truth and to make up its mind what it really wants from its land?

1. More Workers on the Land? If we are to have more workers on the land there must be more work to be done. How is this to be provided? We cannot take more land into cultivation as on the prairies. All we could do would be to farm more intensively, by substituting, let us say, fruit and vegetables for wheat and barley, and pigs and poultry for sheep and cattle. But there is no shortage of fruit and vegetables at prices which people can afford, nor do the profits of pig and poultry keeping suggest that these industries can be much expanded. In other words, the systems of farming which would employ more labour would result in over-production and a lowering of prices, and these would entail a reduction of agricultural wages if the farmers' costs were to continue to be met. Thus, while it should be possible, no doubt, to increase the volume of employment in agriculture, it could be done only by lowering the standard of living of the agricultural worker, unless the country resorted to heavier protection of home produce, when increased employment on the land without reduction of wages would be secured at the expense of the industrial consumer who would have to pay more for his food.

2. Greater Production from the Land? The answer to this question is supplied in the answer to the first. All the staple foods, wheat, sugar, meat, butter, cheese, can be imported more cheaply than they can be grown here. All the fresh foods, milk, fruit, vegetables, eggs, etc., are already being produced in the quantities that the public can afford to take. Increased production might be desirable in the interests of national defence, but it could only be made possible by a further addition to agricultural subsidies or agricultural tariffs, the former placing additional burdens upon the taxpayer, and the latter upon the consumer.

3. A Higher Standard of Living for the Agricultural Worker? Here is something which is quite possible of attainment. By organizing farming into larger units which would justify the investment of capital in labour-saving machinery, labour staffs could be reduced and higher wages might be paid to those who remain, provided that the present measures to maintain agricultural prices are continued. One man on a small dairy farm can milk and tend about ten cows; a man and a boy working a milking bail on a big dairy farm can milk and tend sixty or seventy cows. Higher wages, yes, but fewer men.

4. Cheaper Food for the Industrial Worker? This, too, is possible. The British farmer's competitors overseas have standards of living lower, some of them far lower, than those of our land workers. By the removal of duties and import regulations, and by opening the British market once more to the surplus production of all the world, food prices would fall and there would be a material reduction in the cost of living of the industrial consumer. But it would mean the virtual extinction of much of our own farming industry and those who get their living by it, or alternatively, the imposition upon them of conditions of life approximating to those of the peasant countries of Central Europe.

To sum up, then, it would be quite possible to employ more people on the land, to increase production from the land, to give the agricultural worker a higher standard of living or to reduce the cost of living of the industrial worker. But all of these things cannot be done at one and the same time, and none of them could be achieved at all except at the expense of some section of the community. An industrial country has got to make up its mind, first, how much agriculture it can afford to pay for, and, second, what the object of this expenditure should be. Should it aim at procuring a better balance between town and country? Does it desire to procure a higher degree of national self-sufficiency? Or is it mainly concerned to preserve and to improve the standards of living?

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many years."

To stimulate interest among the neighbors in better draft horses, the Roths have sponsored several colt shows at Morton. Cash prizes were awarded for the best colts of their Belgian stallions. They breed about 125 mares a year. Fees are $20 for the best stallion and $15 for a cheaper one. The mares are brought to the farm.

Roths have sold Belgians into 13 different states. At the last sale their horses went into nine states.

Besides raising and importing horses, Wilbur Roth operates a half section of black land. This year he had a wide variety of crops including 85 acres of field corn, 45 acres sweet corn, 40 acres oats, 12 acres peas, 35 soybeans, 35 wheat, 20 acres red clover, four acres pumpkins for the local cannery, and five acres alfalfa.

They rely on oats, and clover and timothy hay for raising horses. The young colts get alfalfa hay and whole oats. Wilbur doesn't consider corn an ideal feed for horses. For show, bran with whole oats and a little molasses is fed to make the horses drink.

Three fine youngsters who promise to carry along the family tradition for producing good horses are Maurise, Doris, and Gene who go to the neighboring country school.

Conferences at New Orleans

(Continued from page 29)

vices, not only wholesale purchasing of petroleum products," he said, "but the county oil company is interested only in buying and selling supplies."

Charles McNeil of the Mississippi Cotton Cooperative supported a modified plan of Farm Bureau control with interlocking directorates but the emphasis on the selection of directors, and sales management with business ability. In his opinion a man who is suited to direct legislative, organization and other activities of the general organization is often not suited to direct a business enterprise.

"One man cannot cover too much ground and spread himself out too thin," he said. He told how in Mississippi the Farm Bureau cotton cooperative had failed and that on its ruins had been built the Mississippi Cooperative Cotton Association which reduced the cost of handling a bale of cotton from $5 to 86 cents.

John East of Virginia supported the idea that Farm Bureau cooperative purchasing should be limited to Farm Bureau members. But Silas Vance of Ohio, taking the opposite view, said that exclusive service to Farm Bureau members in his state did not give the cooperative enough volume. He defended the use of savings in cooperative purchasing to support the legislative and educational service of the Farm Bureau.

In Ohio, he said, the Farm Bureau legislative and transportation service in one case saved $800,000 which benefited all farmers — therefore all should help pay the cost and not only those who belong to the Farm Bureau. When the Farm Bureau was successful in abolishing the sales tax on farm implements use in production, it saved millions of dollars to the farmers of the state, he said.

Field Secretary George E. Metzger presided and took part in the conference on Organization, while Harry W. Day, Wilfred Shaw, and Sam Russell of the IAA marketing staff took part in the commodity conferences on fruits and vegetables, milk, and livestock. A. E. Richardson and Dave Mieher attended the farm insurance conference in which were Farm Bureau insurance leaders from a number of states. It was voted to recommend that such a conference be held annually. Frank Gingrich had a part in the rural youth group discussion.

The fact that the Farm Bureau was responsible for organizing most of the major farm cooperative enterprises throughout the Middle West, South, and East, also many in the far west, suggests that it can render a real service to farmers and Farm Bureau member patrons by bringing the co-op leaders together annually in the interest of maintaining closer relations.

20 Years In Home Bureau



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM SPRINGER

"Home Bureau landscaped the railroad tracks, the water works, the school, church, and a vacant lot."

MISSING only three Home Bureau meetings in twenty years is the record of Mrs. William Springer, McLean county. During that time, there was a stretch of 16 years when she didn't miss a single meeting.

Mrs. Springer was recently honored for her attendance at the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the county Home Bureau.

Having a definite part, and things to do, may have had something to do with her regular attendance, Mrs. Springer admitted. For 18 years she served as an officer of the Allin township unit, where her home town is Stanford, either as chairman or vice chairman.

"I saw the unit grow from 12 members to 124. When it was so small we felt something must be done. We canvassed the town and brought in 48 members, later 35 more. Now, there are more than 3000 members in the county."

As Mrs. Springer remembers it, Home Bureau in its early days had mainly to do with foods, feeding, and health. She believes that rural women feed their families much better because of this training. Demonstrations too, always meant a great deal to her. To see a cake baked seemed to make it much clearer. These demonstrations comprised much of the work of the early home advisors.

"The advisor baked Christmas cookies, and showed us how to decorate them. Too, we learned to make hooked rugs by machine. For 45 years I made them with a needle, 25 rugs in all. Caning chairs was another popular project of the time. At least 24 chairs were caned in this community."

In later years Home Bureau has undertaken other projects. The one of most interest to the passerby in Stanford is the community beautification work. At the entrance to the town along the railroad tracks, originally was located a trash pile or dump yard. While Mrs. Springer was chairman of this project, Home Bureau leased this ground from the railroad for 100 years, cleaned off the trash and planted shrubbery. After realizing the improvement made, the town of Stanford took over the project and now pays the $1 a year rent to the railroad. Besides this lands-

(To next page, Col. 1)

Rural YOUTH

FOLKS didn't have any place to hang their wraps when they attended the Farm Bureau community meeting at Pleasant Valley, McHenry County. Coats, hats, and boots took up too much space — so the Rural Youth members took steps to remedy the situation. John Schuett and committee remodeled the coal bin and now hats and coats hang in style. New drinking cups and a radio were also provided.

Your Farm Bureau community meeting room may need some repairs — maybe your Youth Group could help.

Christian county "Talk Fest" went over with a bang. They learned to "think on their feet" when Ted Miller, chairman, got them into action. Ten topics relating to Marketing, Organization, and Rural Youth, were placed in a hat and each participant drew a subject. Each talked for three minutes. They said it was "both hard work and fun, depending on how you entered the 'Fest' part of the 'Talk Fest'." Copies of the "Talk Fest" outline may be secured from the IAA.

The R.E.A. in Jasper County will have 150 to 300 lines of live wires when the project is completed. While this construction is going on 150 Rural Youth "live wires" will be trying their hand at writing one act plays showing the value of electricity on farms. When completed, the winning plays will be given in 18 different communities. These activities are bound to contribute to the success of the R.E.A. project. Two hundred attended the November 16th meeting when Clois Britton announced the contest.

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caping was done at the water works, the school, the church, and a vacant lot by the bank. One year, 100 tulip bulbs were set out.

"Home Bureau keeps up the shrubs on these plantings," Mrs. Springer said. "Each year they are gone over. If they are too thick, or if any need replacing they are attended to right away. We did attempt bird baths and some concrete benches. The boys on Hallowe'en found these too tempting so we only have a few concrete benches left now."

Home and church and Home Bureau is the way Mrs. Springer finds the order of her interests. She feels that they are all dependent upon the other.

—N.F.G.

Glenn Martin, president of the Young Men's Agricultural Association, Livingston county, reports that they have been asked to serve 2,000 box lunches for the Farm Bureau annual meeting. Box lunches will contain baked beans, applesauce, cheese and meat sandwiches, pickles, cake, chocolate milk, and ice cream. Last year 48 boys served and cleaned up after 1,750 people in 35 minutes time.

Young people will have their say in the IAA convention Rural Youth Conference, Monday afternoon, January 30. "Equiping Ourselves for Farm Bureau Leadership," will be the theme. Merle Hall, LaSalle county, Dale Maxwell, DeWitt county, Catherine Sullivan, Knox county, and Loy Freeland, Fayette county met at the IAA offices, December 19th and planned the program. Each county is urged to have at least two delegates represented.

Marketing News

McLean County Milk Producers marketed more than 21,000,000 lbs. milk for $389,527 last year. Average price $1.42 for 3.5% test or 40.5c per lb. butterfat, reports manager Forrest Fairchild.

Bushnell Producers Commission Company, newest of the livestock co-ops in Illinois handled 38% of the hogs on that market or a total of 2,361 head in October. Receipts of livestock at Bushnell show a steady increase since the co-op began operations last June.

An AAA hearing upon a revision of the Milk Marketing agreement in the St. Louis Market was held Wednesday, December 14, at the Chase Hotel, St. Louis, reports A. D. Lynch, Secretary-Manager of the Sanitary Milk Producers. The result of the hearing will not be known until later when the AAA rules on the requested changes in the present agreement.

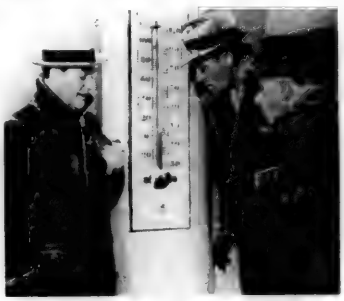
A. H. Lauterbach, manager of Pure Milk Association, Chicago, addressed a joint meeting of the McLean County Milk Producers and Farmers Creamery Company members and stockholders in the Bloomington Consistory Building. Over 1,000 were in attendance at this meeting and heard Mr. Lauterbach discuss the problems of cooperative marketing associations.

Jack Cornell, of St. Louis, was employed as manager of the Sangamon Farmers Milk Cooperative, effective Dec. 1. Mr. Cornell was with Sanitary Milk Producers for six years prior to assuming his new responsibilities.

305,709 check tests were made during the past year by Sanitary Milk Producers Association testers reports A. D. Lynch, Secretary-Manager. 2061 adjustments in tests were made and 1542 sets of scales were checked of which number 22 were found faulty and were corrected.

Professor Frank G. King, head of the Animal Husbandry Department, Purdue University, was principal speaker at the LaSalle County Farm Bureau annual stockmen's banquet, Ottawa, November 21. Prof. King laid special stress on adapting feeding programs to market trends as they affect prices and margins on the various grades of stock. The banquet, attended by 150 feeders, old and young, was sponsored by the county livestock marketing committee of which William Temple is chairman.

Last month a series of 12 one-column advertisements for the nine Illinois Producers Creameries, similar to the one shown, were produced by the IAA Department of Information. A new one will appear each month in the RECORD and 65 Farm Bureau papers in counties served by the creameries. Watch for them.



"Too Cold for the Cream Truck?"

"Why No; He Never Missed a Trip Last Winter."



Illinois Producers Creameries

AT

Galesburg
Bloomington
Champaign
Carbondale
Carlinville
Peoria
Olney
Moline
Mt. Sterling

Your Producers Creamery
Is Your Insurance of
Better Prices.

EDITORIAL

Who Controls The IAA?

THE nearness of the 1939 IAA annual meeting is a reminder that every member will be given an opportunity in the various conferences and business sessions to voice his opinions and use his influence to commend, criticise, modify or change any policy being followed by the Association. While the board of delegates alone has the power to vote, every member is accorded the privilege of speaking in any business session or before meetings of the resolutions committee.

The IAA is set up as a true cooperative with membership running to the individual. Only actual producers of farm products, farm owners and tenants, have the power to vote. But these voting members have full control of the organization and its policies through the board of delegates who are elected at the annual meetings of the 97 County Farm Bureaus. Each county organization is entitled to at least two voting delegates including the president of the County Farm Bureau and one other voting delegate, together with one additional voting delegate for each 500 paid-up members in the county, or major fraction thereof, engaged in the production of agricultural products.

The board of delegates annually elects half the directors for two-year terms, and the president and vice-president for one-year terms. The official delegates make the policies as outlined in the resolutions. This year every County Farm Bureau president who is elected by the members in the county becomes ex-officio a member of the state board of delegates which controls the annual meeting of the Association. Thus the Farm Bureau operates as a true democracy in which the majority rules, from the local unit on up through the county, state, and national organizations.

So when any individual criticises the Farm Bureau as not being farmer-owned and farmer-controlled, as being dominated by this, that, or the other group or individual he doesn't know what he is talking about. The annual declarations of policy are an expression of the combined majority opinion of the thinking farmers of the state adopted through orderly, democratic process.

For Rural Study And Discussion

IN a world of confusing thought on economic and political questions, both at home and abroad, never has there been such an opportunity for worthwhile activity as in the organization of study and discussion clubs.

Every community has more than its share of leagues and societies, but are not most of them oblivious or indifferent to the real problems of the great democracy in which we live? Groups that actually take time to study and inform themselves on government policies, unemployment relief, the farm program, the relation of prices, wages, imports and exports, interest rates, distribution and the money system to national prosperity, are too few.

It might be profitable to think and talk about what can be done to improve the community and the county, to get better schools and roads, more efficient marketing facilities, greater value from tax money, more able and honest public officials, and dozens of like problems that influence the home, welfare, and happiness of the family.

A great deal of valuable information can be had from newspapers, books and current magazines, from government officials, papers and reports, from state agricultural colleges and universities, and from your farm organization. Accurate statistics and facts are necessary to intelligent thought and speech. They are essential to good judgment.

Study and discussion are not only stimulating and entertaining, but they develop the mind and personality. And every now and then someone may get an idea that will germinate and develop into something big and fine, something that will make the world better.

18 Per Cent More Pigs

THE old see-saw of cheap corn and high priced hogs and cattle, followed within a year or two by unprofitable livestock and higher priced corn is still with us. The fall pig crop, government reports show, is up 18 per cent. It was inevitable that a corn-hog ratio of 18 or 20 to 1 instead of the normal 10 or 11 to 1 would bring on a substantial increase in hog numbers. With corn at 40 to 50c a bu. and hogs at $7.50 to $9 per cwt. it pays to feed hogs rather than sell corn.

Only a substantial increase in consumer buying power later this year can save hog growers from unprofitable prices. And given a little more time, the same situation is bound to occur in cattle. Lower farm prices and larger production would not be harmful to agriculture IF industry, labor, and all the other price-fixing and "scarcity" groups would go back to work and match the farmers abundant production. In fact such cooperation would raise the standard of living for everyone. Eighteen per cent more pigs means cheaper pork and possibly fewer farm dollars — further proof of the need for corn price stabilization.

Hybrid Corn

CURRENT claims of hybrid seed corn producers remind you of the enthusiasm displayed by purebred cattle and hog breeders back in the war period. Twenty years ago the farm and breed papers were filled with advertisements each claiming the greatest bull or the greatest boar in the world. Then the purebred bubble broke, advertising slowed up, and the fabulous superlatives went into storage.

There is no question about the desirability of adapted varieties of hybrid corn. There are good ones available for each section of the corn belt, and there are others not so good. Then how is the corn grower to know which one to buy?

The most reliable source of information about hybrid corn is the Farm Bureau office. The farm adviser is, or should be, posted on the better yielding hybrids for his territory. He can be entirely impartial about his recommendations because he has the interests of all the farmers of the county in mind.

The county adviser has available latest information from the state experiment station on hybrid corn performance tests made under average field conditions. The results for 1938 will be available about the first of the year and these tests should be given greater consideration than the private field tests made by commercial growers.

ZERO WEATHER IS NO TIME TO FIGHT FIRES

The winter months ahead are the worst for farm fires. Severe weather increases the danger from over-heated stoves. Sparks on wood shingle roofs are a constant threat. Tank heaters are usually going full blast. And there is always the danger from kerosene and gasoline lamps and lanterns.

Don't run the risk of being burned out in zero weather. Give the stove, furnace, chimneys and other danger spots another inspection. Hang up the lantern in a safe place when working around barns. Burn all trash and rubbish. If you have a gas engine in the barn, box it in with fireproof materials. Play it safe. It pays.





FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE CO.

Non-assessable *Participating*

Fire Never Puts On A Free Show

EDITORIAL

Who Controls The IAA?

THE meanness of the 1958 IAA annual meeting is intended that every member will be given an opportunity in the various conferences and business sessions to voice his opinions and use his influence to control and direct the things and policies followed by the Association. While the board of delegates does have the power to vote, very many matters are decided by private or speaking in the business sessions or referred to committees of the resolutions report.

The IAA is not a private corporation controlled or supported by the interested. Only actual producers of milk products farmers and breeders have the power to vote. But these voting members have full control of the organization and its policies through the board of delegates who are elected by the state associations or the County Farm Bureaus. Each county organization is entitled to at least two voting delegates including the president of the County Farm Bureau and one other voting delegate together with one additional voting delegate for each two paid memberships in the county who are actively engaged in the production of agricultural products.

The board of delegates annually elects from their members for two year terms and the president and vice president for one year terms. The annual delegates make the policies as reflected in the resolutions. The General Agent, Farm Bureau president who is elected by the members in the county, secretaries, officers, members of the state board of delegates which controls the annual meeting of the Association. Thus the Farm Bureau operates as the channel through which the members make their desires known through the county, state and national organizations.

So that you may fully realize the Farm Bureau as a strong farm organization controlled and operated by farmers for farmers and not by any other group or individual, it is well to know what is taking place. The annual conventions of policy are the expression of the individual member opinion of the thinking farmers in the state. It goes through orderly channels in the right process.

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IN a world of confusing thought on economic and political questions, of fear between nations, of unrest has there ever been such opportunity for worthwhile efforts as in the organization of study and discussion groups.

Every community has more than its share of forgotten societies that are not most of them objectionable or indifferent to the real problems of the great democracy in which we live. Groups that actually take time to study and inform themselves on government policies, unemployment relief, the farm program, the relation of prices, wages, imports and exports, interest rates, automation and the many issues vital to national prosperity are too few.

It might be profitable to think and talk about what can be done to improve the community and the county, to get better schools and roads, more efficient marketing facilities, greater value from tax money, more able and honest public officials and dozens of like problems that influence the home, welfare and happiness of the family.

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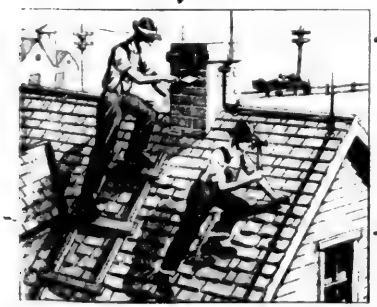
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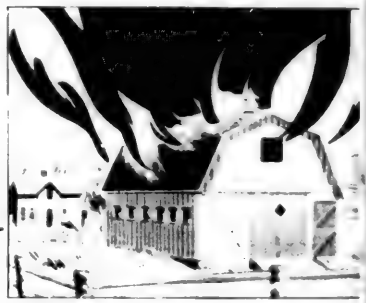




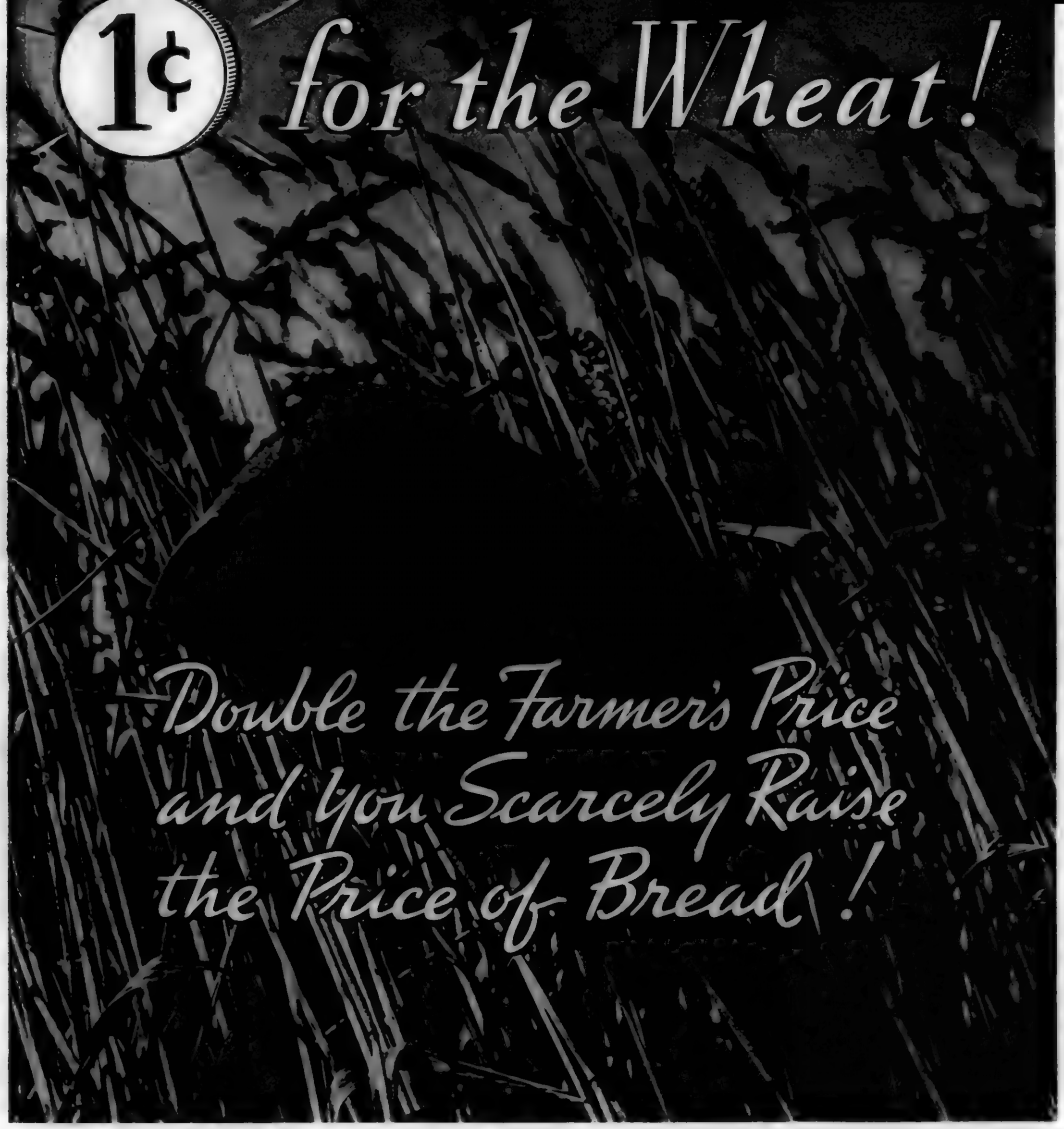
The chimney and roof are all important in fire prevention.

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE CO.

Non-assessable *Participating*



Be careful with matches, smoking, lanterns, electric wiring, gas engines.



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Take wheat, for example. A loaf of bread costs the housewife little if any more when wheat brings $1.25 a bushel than when it sells for 50 cents. Fifty cents, if long continued, spells ruin to the wheat grower and doesn't help the consumer. But $1.25 wheat makes the grower a good buyer, gives city consumers more employment, means prosperity for all.

Not only farmers welfare but the welfare of the nation depends on the success farmers attain in working together to control surpluses and secure fair prices. *Ask Your Neighbor to Join!*

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

The Largest State Farm Organization In America

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION Record

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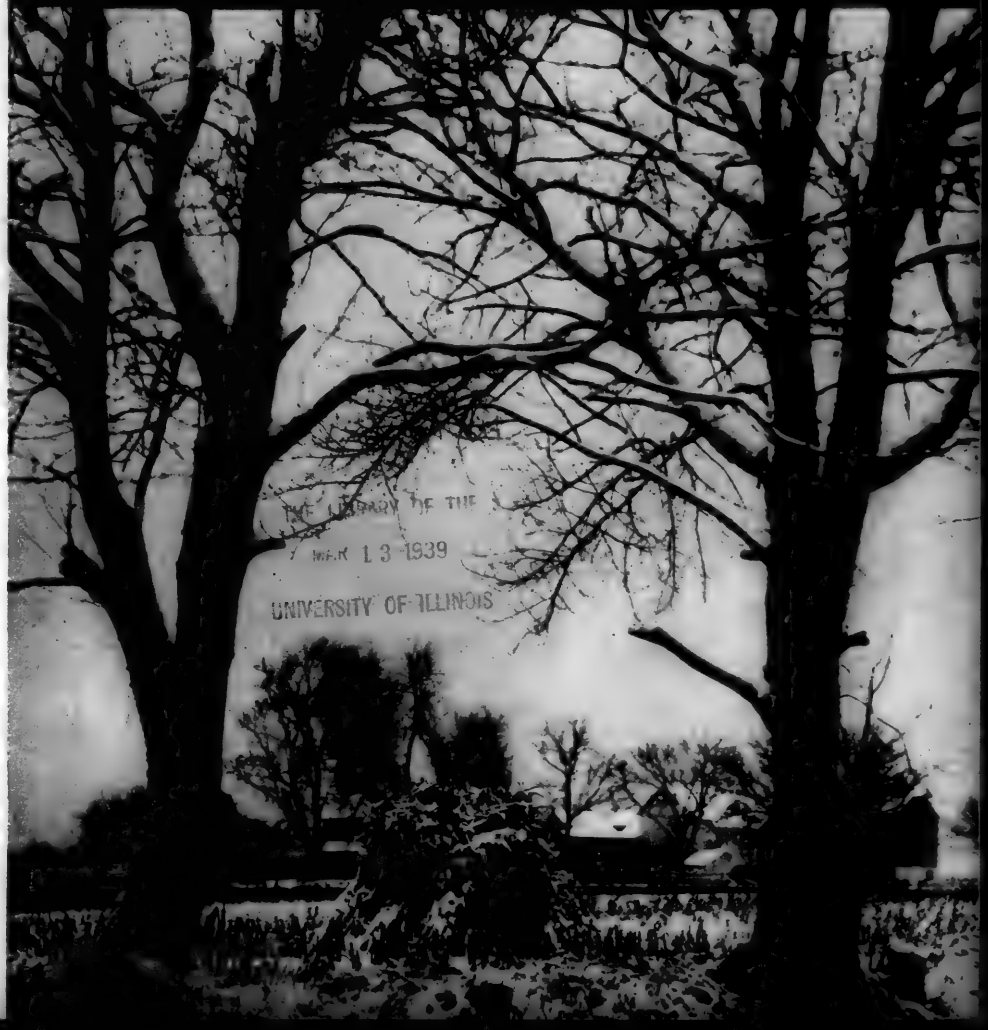
Disparity — the Nation's No. 1 Problem

AAA Program for '39

A Handful of Stars

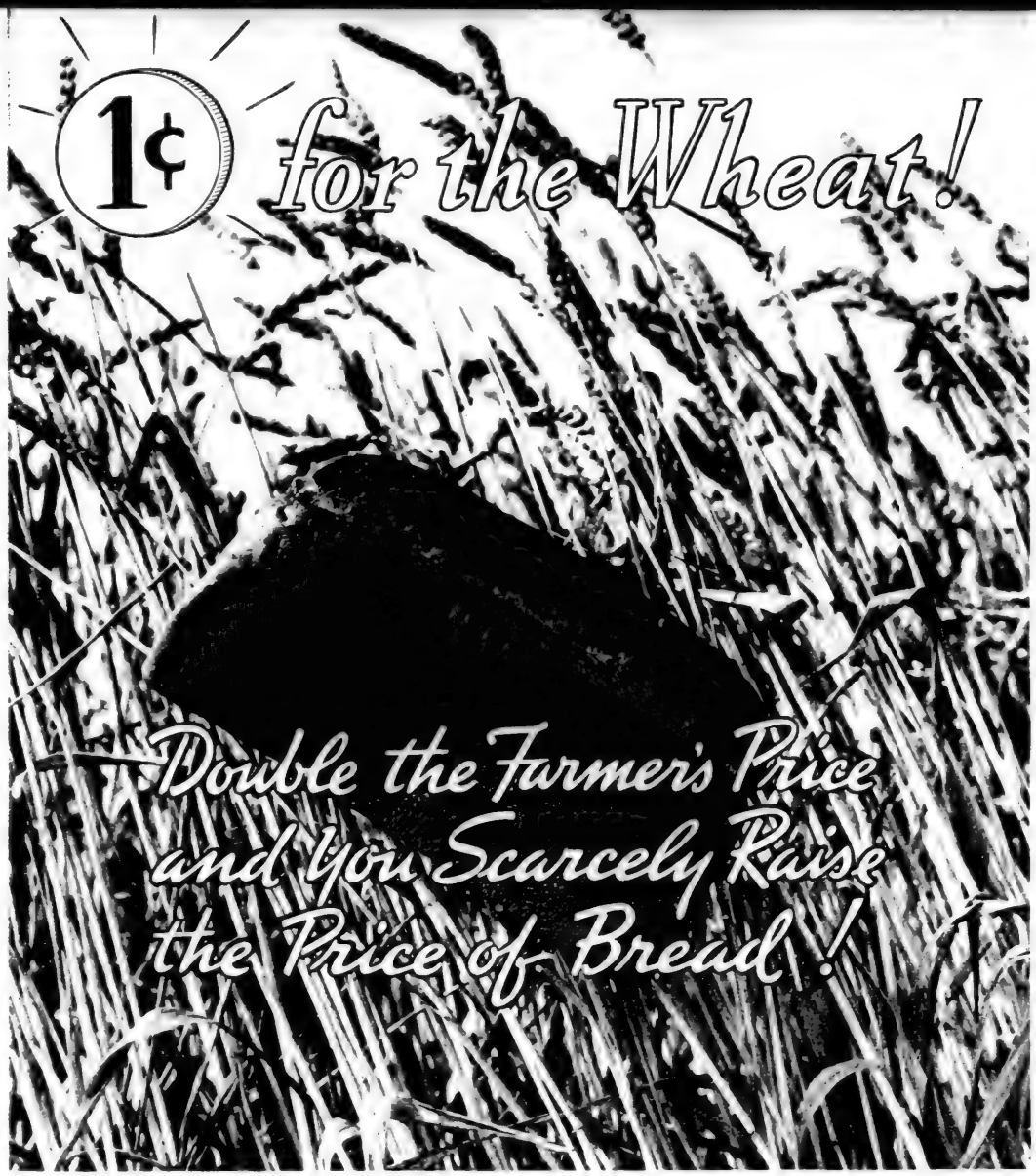
Conserving the Values of Rural Life

and others



MAR 13 1939
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

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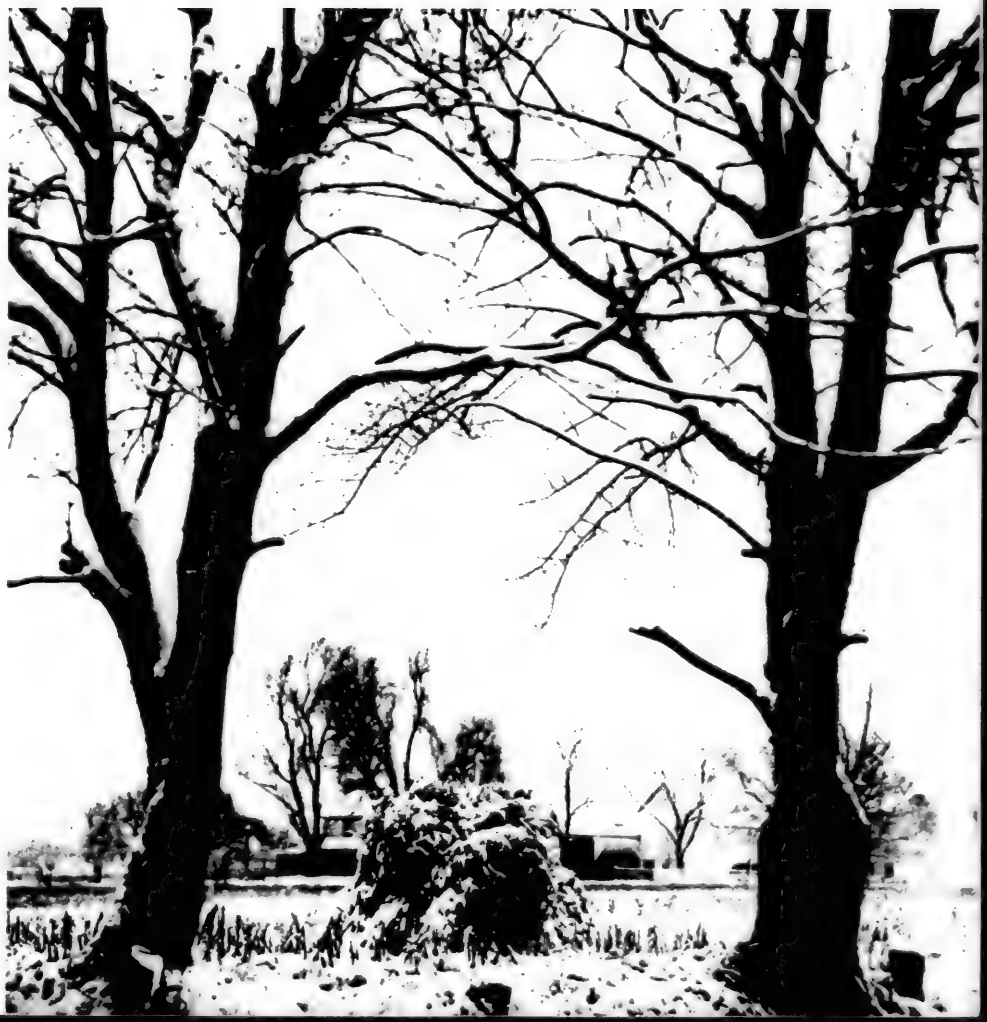
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February
1939

The ABC's of Automobile Insurance!

ANY SCHOOL BOY CAN FIGURE IT OUT



Sometimes we are asked this question: "How can you afford to offer your members so much automobile insurance at such low cost."

It's as simple as two and two makes four. When the company was started, the membership of the Illinois Agricultural Association provided a large list of potential policyholders who are much better than average insurance risks.

These members had the cooperative spirit. Their one interest was to provide safe, dependable protection at minimum cost. After setting aside ample reserves for any contingency, it was in keeping with the purpose of the company to return unneeded funds in the form of dividends. The present policy is to pay a 10 per cent dividend to policyholders whose insurance has been in force 2½ years or more, and 20 per cent to owners of policies in force five years.

The result is a $2,000,000 company with some 68,000 policies in force offering guaranteed rate, broad coverage protection anywhere you may drive your car in the United States or Canada.

IAA auto insurance is for IAA-Farm Bureau members only. If you're eligible, see the agent in the County Farm Bureau office for further particulars.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

608 South Dearborn Street ... Chicago, Illinois

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

FEBRUARY 1939
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Editor and Advertising Director, E. G. Thiem; Assistant Director and Ass't. Editor, Lawrence A. Potter.

Illinois Agricultural Association

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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GEORGE THIEM, Editor



WAITING AT THE GATE

AMERICA spent about 19 billion dollars a year for durable goods (houses, factories, machinery, tools, railroad equipment etc.), from 1919 to 1929, says the Bank of New York. Since 1932, however, the average expenditure has dropped to less than 11 billions annually, according to best estimates. The deficiency in the creation of durable goods has therefore totalled more than 56 billion dollars in the past seven years.

The Bank makes the point that the index of employment in the non-durable industries stood at 98 per cent last September against only 69 per cent in the durable goods field; that there is no serious depression in industries that produce non-durable goods. "Encouragement of the free flow of capital into private enterprise is therefore necessary to revive the durable goods industries, balance our economy and solve the most important part of our unemployment problem," concludes the statement.

Government policies of course influence the readiness with which people spend their money to build new homes, factories, and buy heavy equipment. But there is a more potent force than government affecting such matters, and that is PRICE. In building, the cost of materials and labor have been out of all proportion to the reduced incomes and the generally lower prices for farm products during the past seven years. Farm purchases of durable goods such as buildings, machinery, furniture, and tools have been far below the 1919-'29 average during the past seven years chiefly because of the disparity in the exchange value of farm products for the things mentioned.

It is common knowledge that prices of steel, lumber, cement, machinery, and yes, wage scales all in the durable goods industries, have been maintained at comparatively high levels since 1932 whereas such things as clothing, food and other consumer goods have been selling at a substantially lower level than that of the '20s. While additional assurance and confidence inspired by leaders of government will be helpful, industry and labor in the durable field should put their house in order and slash prices and wage rates down to the level of 50c wheat 40c corn and 7c cotton before there can be any substantial revival.

"Large bakeries report best earnings since the year 1930," says a newspaper headline. Small wonder with wheat at bargain prices and little if any reduction in the price of bread. It is interesting to visualize what would happen to the price of wheat if one or more corporations comparable to United States Steel got control of U. S. wheat production. You would likely see the price stabilized probably at $1.25 to $1.50 per bu., the surplus stored carefully in fine big elevators, production tapered off to the volume that could be sold at the set price, and regular dividends paid to stockholders because there would be a steady market. People will eat and wheat at $1.25 would still make cheap bread.

—E.G.T.

The 24th Annual Convention

Blizzard Cuts Attendance, But 3000 Came Out Despite Deep Drifts and Blocked Roads

IT TAKES more than a rip roaring blizzard to stop an IAA annual convention.

A big snow driven by a whistling wind hit Chicago at 1:45 A.M. Monday Jan. 30, and while it did a pretty good job of keeping a lot of folks home, especially those who planned to drive, you would scarcely have known it around the convention halls in the Steven Hotel. Actually 2338 persons registered. Another 600 or 700, according to conservative estimates, didn't bother to write their names on a card. The attendance of approximately 3,000 easily would have been swelled by another 2,000, many believe, had all highways leading to Chicago not been blocked by drifts varying from two to five feet or more in depth.

The fact that a substantial number of delegates and visitors arrived in Chicago from distant points before the storm with its 15 inch snow came out of Lake Michigan, was fortunate. The Stevens great ballroom was filled to over-flowing at the banquet Tuesday night and at the other main sessions, despite the weather. Of 311 voting delegates certified, 299 were present including 90 out of 97 County Farm Bureau presidents. Every organized county in the state was represented on the board of delegates. Had the weather been mild, even the mammoth Stevens, the biggest hotel in the world, might have been inadequate to handle the main sessions comfortably. The novelty of having plenty of hotel room with eating accommodations and assembly rooms for all the conferences and affiliated annual meetings under one roof pleased everyone.

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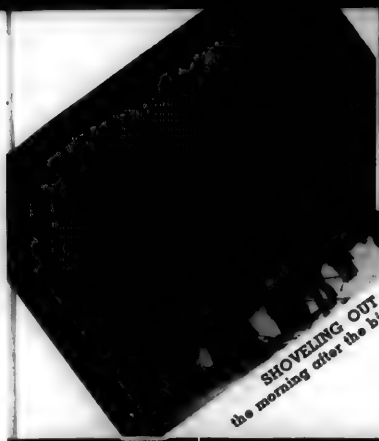
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(Continued on page 6)



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the morning after the big snow



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Everybody's happy inside

AT THE 24th ANNUAL IAA CONVENTION CHICACO, JAN. 31-FEB. 1



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"The convention will please be in order"



MAYOR KELLY
"Thank you for coming . . come back again"



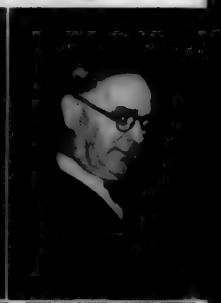
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PINOCHLE AND CHINESE CHECKERS

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Henry county's checker experts (below) are, left to right, Ellis Kirk, William Bismark, Quincy Kemmis, Ira Urick, Chas. Pritchard, and Gilbert Brown.



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LIVESTOCKMEN — (below) panned auctions. Miss Frances Wenckus took notes. IAA Director Ihrig presided. Carl Johnson, DeKalb county, led discussion.



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and soil depleting allotments regardless of past crop acreage history of any particular farm. They criticized the collection of deficiency payments where corn delivered in settlement of commodity loans has deteriorated in storage, although no such understanding was had when the corn loan was made.

Administrator Evans said in his address that the 100,000,000 bu. of wheat exported under the surplus removal program was sold to net American farmers less than 30c a bushel, thereby clinched his argument against mining the soil and selling off valuable fertility to produce crops which must virtually be given away.

"The domestic consumer is the farmers most important customer," he said. "It is wrong to make him pay more for wheat than the foreign consumer." He expressed the view that corn sold from 10 to 15c per bushel higher after harvest than would have been true had there not been a '38 adjustment and corn loan program. He branded the protective tariff as a method of raising prices by creating an artificial scarcity.

Prof. Theodore Schultz of Iowa State College said that the recent trade agreement with Great Britain was more important than all the other 20 trade agreements with small nations put together. Great Britain, he pointed out, is one of the few nations that can afford to buy our relatively high priced products of meat, poultry and eggs, butter, lard, etc. Great Britain normally, he said, takes about half the exports of farm products from the corn belt.



PROF. SCHULTZ
"like cutting off a dog's tail in pieces."



SPIKE EVANS
"the tariff . . creates artificial scarcity."

He commended the trade agreements program as going in the right direction but criticized it as being too slow and piece meal. "Its like cutting off a dog's tail piece by piece," he said. "It has been done in the way to result in the most howling. There has been too much caution. Lowering of tariff barriers on industrial articles to revive international trade, raise the standard of living, and bring about greater equality between farm and industrial prices should have been started earlier and been more drastic."

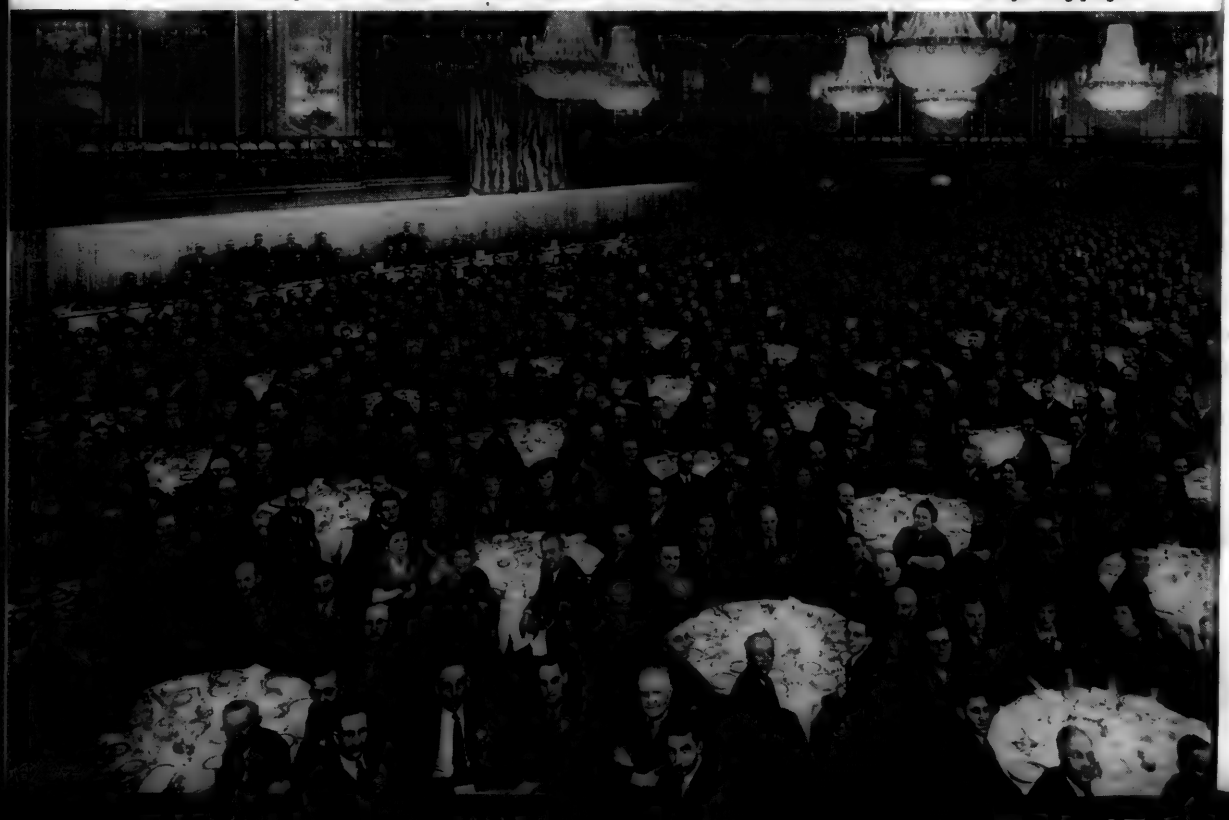
Both the inspirational addresses of Dr. Mark Dawber, secretary of the Home Missions Council of New York, and Dr. Geo. M. Gibson, pastor of the United Church of Hyde Park were well received. More requests were made for copies of Dr. Gibson's talk than any other delivered on Wednesday. It and Dr. Dawber's address are reproduced in part in this issue.

President Smith, nominated by Roy Burris of Morgan county, was re-elected for the 14th consecutive term in the business session Tuesday night following the banquet in the Stevens hotel ballroom. There were no other nominations. Talmage DeFrees, vice-president was re-elected for his fifth consecutive year. The following directors were re-elected: L. M. Knox, Morrison, 13th district; M. Ray Ihrig, Golden, 15th district; C. M. Smith, Eureka, 17th district; Eugene Curtis, Champaign, 19th district; Dwight Hart, Sharpsburg, 21st district; Chester McCord, Newton, 23rd district and Aug. G. Eggerding, Red Bud, 25th district.

Arthur States, Elwood, Will county was elected to succeed Ebb Harris of Grayslake, Lake county as director from the 11th district. Mr. Harris has served his district ably and conscientiously for six years, was a member of the finance

(Continued on page 13)

THE BEST IAA BANQUET IN HISTORY, MANY SAID. MAIN DINING ROOM, STEVENS HOTEL just before the turkey dinner was served. More than 1600 sat down to eat, the balconies filled later for the speaking program.



Disparity—the Nation's No. 1 Problem

Excerpts from annual address before 24th Annual Meeting of Illinois Agricultural Association, Chicago, Jan. 31, 1939

By Earl C. Smith, President

LATEST figures available disclose that in November of last year farm prices were 94 per cent of the 1909-1914 level. The index of prices of things farmers buy was 121. Industrial wages were 207 per cent. Last year while farmers were producing more than ever before in the history of the country, more than they produced in 1919 or in 1929, or in any other year, industrial production was reduced 35 per cent below its production in 1929. Factory payrolls dropped 30 per cent, although the per unit of hourly wages was maintained and in many instances increased. Thus, we witness that the rigidity in the prices of things farmers buy and the continued wide fluctuation in the prices of commodities farmers produce, is still the Number One problem of the American farmer and the major cause of the serious unemployment situation.

Farmers cooperating, together with the assistance of Government, have attempted to control burdensome surpluses in the most economical way both after production and, to the extent necessary, before production, in an effort to improve and stabilize agricultural prices and to restore in some degree a fair relationship between the prices of farm commodities and industrial commodities and wages.

Throughout these efforts we have been forced to meet attacks from those who appeared to be uninformed as to the purposes of our efforts as well as those informed but who for reasons of a selfish nature have attempted to thwart or neutralize the success of these efforts. Organized farmers have been forced to meet the opposition of much of the metropolitan press, millions of consumers in our cities who were prejudiced, by editorials and news article appeals, and in addition political influences of an indefensible character.

Notwithstanding this widespread and at times effective opposition, thinking farmers have moved forward, prompted in the belief and definite conviction that a fair balance in the price level of all commodities and the standard of wages in the United States was necessary for the welfare of agriculture and absolutely essential to the permanent prosperity of America.

When our last annual meeting was convened two bills of different character for agricultural legislation which had been previously passed by the respective Houses of Congress were before a conference committee of the two Houses. In considerable detail reports were made to that meeting as to the wide difference in the respective bills. Acting under the instruction of the Board of Delegates assembled in that meeting, representatives of your organization were very active with other representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation in conveying to the leaders of government the very definite views expressed by the organized farmers of this and other states of the corn belt and of the Nation on the principles of legislation involved.

I have no hesitancy in saying that the result of the deliberations of the delegates in that meeting had a very definite and far-reaching effect upon the final conclusions of the conference committee of the two Houses of Congress on the provisions of the legislation finally reported to the Senate and to the House of Representatives, later passed, signed by the President and now embodied in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

I refer particularly to the provisions of this Act clearly stating the factors upon which the allotments of basic crops enumerated in the Act are to be made to the respective counties in commodity areas and finally to the farmers within their respective counties. I refer also to that very important provision that we speak of as the mandatory corn loan section of the Act.

Delays Limit Participation

I am sure that all friends of the AAA of 1938 both within and without the Administration and Congress regret the delay in the enactment of the law, in the preparation of regulations covering its administration, in the organization of administrative bodies in every county of the Nation, and in giving full and proper information to the farmers throughout the country. These delays, coupled with many inequitable farm allotments, if not injustice, together with price levels then existing of a reasonably satisfactory character to many farmers, combined to seriously limit participation in the program by the farmers of the corn belt, the cotton belt and other sections of the country.

We have been forced to face many attacks upon this statute because of our participation in its preparation and our support of its administration. It is interesting to note, however, that in nearly every instance where the leaders of your oragnization have been called upon to defend the provisions of this law, those opposing the AAA of 1938 have admitted that their opposition was prompted largely by lack of information, prejudice, or propaganda and on many occasions have admitted they had never seen a copy of the statute.

We are still forced to hear that the fundamental purpose of this Act is to restrict production. Nothing is further from the truth. The objective of this law is to provide farmers with the opportunity of cooperatively controlling the surpluses of basic crops so as to remove their otherwise bearish influence upon price levels, and only to the extent necessary, consistent with a fair price level, to restrict production . .

Are the general practices of industry today as defensible as the objectives of the AAA? Every informed person would have to answer this question in the negative. It is well known that production of industry is confined largely to the current orders for their respective commodities. I am informed on good authority that even the automobile manufacturers, which industry has contributed as much toward the improvement of their products and to reductions in price levels consistent with values and service as any other industry of the country, are largely operating on a so-called hand-to-mouth basis. In other words, their policies restrict their production to the demands of current orders.

Need Better Understanding

All leaders of our organization should put forth greater effort to bring about a better understanding on the part of all farmers as to the great need for, the purpose of, and the fundamental objectives of the AAA of 1938. Regardless of the many errors of judgment and mistakes that have been made in its administration, there can be little, if any, just criticism directed

against the provisions of law. I know of no thinking person who will deny that surpluses of basic crops seriously depress prices. In nearly every case, during the past fifteen years, where substantial annual surpluses have occurred, we have found that the total value of the larger production was much less than the value of a smaller or balanced production . . . . .

Efforts are now being made to seriously amend if not repeal the AAA of 1938. To take its place, what is advocated by critics of the present law — anything new? No! Only revived suggestions that in the light of modern day conditions have been found wanting. They propose, first, the discontinuance of all efforts now being made to control surpluses and to adjust production. As a substitute therefor, they propose to permit each farmer to produce what he pleases and to make government payments to farmers covering part or all of the difference between market prices and parity prices on that portion of each farmer's production required for the domestic market. Under this proposal, surpluses would flow into World markets at World price levels.

Such a program is enticing only to the unthinking person. It sounds simple but it is not. To make such a program work equitably for the farmers of the corn belt and of the Nation, it would require a degree of regimentation never dreamed of by the responsible farm leaders in the Nation . . . .

Give Active Support

If we are to preserve and improve the AAA of 1938, it now appears necessary for all of us to become more active in support of efforts to bring about a much better understanding on the part of all farmers of the purposes of and the opportunities under the law. We should quit quibbling over little things except such as are necessary for the correction of all errors whether major or minor that affect the rightful interests of all farmers. We should clearly distinguish between the high purposes of these provisions of law and errors of administration, whether large or small. We should use every proper influence of the County Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association for the selection of the best qualified men for its fair, effective and economical administration. We should let our Senators and Congressmen know, in no uncertain terms, where we stand regarding either serious amendments to or repeal of the AAA. We should let each and every one of them know that their signatures to the round-robin that is circulating in the Congress for the support of the type of new law I have just discussed will be regarded as unfriendly to the best interests of agriculture . . . .

I have already stated that the Number One problem confronting farmers is the continued disparity between industrial prices and wages and agricultural prices, and that this disparity is the major cause of continued unemployment. I go even further and state that it is the Number One problem confronting America. Prosperity cannot be restored until this disparity is removed. It cannot be removed except through the attainment of a fair balance between industrial prices, agricultural prices and wages. Neither can a normal opportunity for gainful employment be restored in any other way . . .

During the last nine years two national administrations, of different political faiths, have been unable to extricate our country from an unprecedented economic depression. Except for brief periods during these years, nearly one-fourth of all persons normally engaged in gainful occupations have been out of work. Aggregate losses of national wealth and income have reached staggering totals. Millions of people have lost their savings and investments. Other millions have lost their homes, farms and other business property. Millions of our citizens, after a lifetime of toil and service, are at an age when they can never hope to recover their lost investments or properties. More tragic is the condition of millions of young people still unable to secure employment and still frustrated in their hope and right to establish and maintain homes.

As never before, the strong arm of National and State Governments has been used against the depression. Huge expenditures have not removed the causes of the depression and have done little more than mitigate its hardships. This expenditure of billions of dollars has unbalanced our national budget and nearly tripled our national debt.

Many people are coming to believe that the depression and its problems are beyond our power to remedy. We must refuse to accept any such defeatist attitude. The people of the United States have almost unlimited need of goods, improvements and services. We have resources, raw materials, labor, skill and facilities necessary to supply them. What has prevented the employment of our rich resources and skills in such a way as to supply the needs of our people? If we can answer this question we will know how to end the depression.

During the depression, prices of most industrial products have been maintained substanially at pre-depression levels by control of production. Wage scales have also been maintained and in many instances increased by the threat or use of strikes and other devices by union labor. Only agriculture continued to produce. The inevitable result was the piling up of huge surpluses of many of the most important agricultural products and ruinous losses in their values in exchange for industrial product and services.

Have Unbalanced Economy

National legislation has been helpful in partly restoring the exchange value of agricultural products. It has not yet established or maintained parity prices nor can it do so if present industrial and labor policies are continued.

We cannot have prosperity as long as we have an unbalanced economy and resulting therefrom twelve or even six million people who are able-bodied and eager for work, but are unable to find it. What must we do to enable them to find it? Thus far all government policies on this subject have sought or permitted maintenance of present high prices for commodities and present high wages for labor. Is not this a fundamental error? We cannot increase employment without increasing production of industry and lowering the cost of its commodities and the services of workers to a point where there is sufficient purchasing power to buy them. No one can doubt that a decrease of one-fourth in present industrial production would increase prices of industrial products, decrease employment, purchasing power and consumption, and greatly intensify the depression. Nor can anyone doubt that an increase of one-fourth in present industrial production would decrease prices of industrial products, increase employment, purchasing power and consumption, and go far to relieve, if not end, the depression.

How can we achieve a balanced economy? It can be done only with complete and continuous cooperation by agriculture, by all industries, including manufacturing, transportation and distribution and by labor, under the encouragement and leadership of the Federal government. Neither agriculture, nor labor, nor any industry should be given or permitted to retain any selfish advantage. They will all have real sacrifices to make but will gain more than they lose . . .

Government itself must cooperate by cutting off all competitive or unessential activities, and greatly reducing its costs.

If the above objectives can be achieved, the resulting balance and stability in all branches of industry and in employment will provide additional jobs for millions of people now idle, and the National Government can balance its budget . . . .

I would be one of the last to criticize any high purpose that was directed toward temporary or permanent relief in our present difficulty. There are few farmers who will not support any reasonable policy of Government to provide food, reasonable

(Continued on page 12)

IAA Convention News In Pictures



"SNOW DRIFTS WERE SO HIGH."
Howard Colclasure, Clay county, is telling Delegates Donald McKenzie, DeKalb, center, and A. H. Anderson, Ford.



AT THE FARM BUREAU PRESIDENTS AND
Farm Advisers Banquet. Sam Thompson, Earl Smith and Ed O'Neal. The Nighthawks entertained.



CHARLIE TARBLE
of Cumberland reflects the joy of living.



JUST WAITIN' AROUND
Ray Doneghue, center, McDonough county shares a seat with McKinzie of Edgar, lower right, and Leslie Drake of the IAA staff.



STATE LEGISLATORS CAME TOO
Senator Simon E. Lantz, left, and Rep. Dennis Collins of DeKalb at Tuesday night banquet.



AT THE SPEAKER'S TABLE
Left to right, Ed. O'Neal, Scott Lucas, Earl Smith.



CONTEMPLATIVE SMILES BEFORE DINNER
Advisers C. A. Hughes of Cook, left, and Harry Neville, Saline.



MARSHALL-PUTNAM'S PRESIDENT
McKee, left, and Adviser Hager converse.

MERCER COUNTY DELEGATES,
three bachelors, are Art Van Strom, B. W. Horan and J. H. Turley.

AP'S FARM EDITOR PAUL SHOEMAKER
(below) publicized the convention far and wide.

STENOTYPIST MYRTLE GALVIN
got everything down as usual.







"A Handful of Stars"

Excerpts from address of Rev. George M. Gibson, Pastor, United Church of Hyde Park, Chicago

Against the background of the day in which we live, I fling a handful of stars, — star of freedom, star of truth, star of love and the star of peace.

I fling out the star of freedom. It has only been in recent years we have known of such freedom as we enjoy today. Christianity had to go on making its way across fifteen centuries of tyranny, carrying with it the doctrine of the dignity of the personal soul before that thing got itself implemented into a political philosophy. That political philosophy of democracy got itself expressed in this great experiment on our continent, later in France, and later in all the nations of the earth.

We are discovering in the past ten years that democracy is not unchallenged and we have to watch our present freedom with great and jealous care. I think our freedom today is endangered for two reasons, because we love the wrong kind of freedom and have not guarded the right kind of freedom.

I fling out the star of truth. It is something that has come down through history. We see it in its modern presentation, in the scientific era of the past five hundred years. It is a wonderful story — the impact of modern science, upon world life. First the desire of men to know things for the sake of pure knowledge, working away in the laboratories and discovering things through test tubes and other appliances. Then later, applying that knowledge to actual tools of life.

Long ago, Sir Francis Bacon, laying down a philosophical basis for the science that was to come after him, looking from his vantage point, saw a civilization somewhat as we have it today. He forecast pretty much in detail that one of these days we would have a civilization in which the machine would lift the burden of toil from the backs of men. He did not foresee that along with that intellectual achievement would not have come corresponding character development, and that man would not know what to do with his machine when he had found it. His character has not quite stood the test of his knowledge, his brain has outrun his heart. . .

We need to be greatly on guard against falsehood, against native fear of fact, against people who love tyrannical ways.

Controversy has to go on through the ages and out of the give and take of free discussion we can ultimately reach the convictions of democracy and know the things we must do.



DR. GIBSON
"The peace of the world has always rested upon its agricultural elements."

I had a good friend high in church circles whose particular genius was trying to find the middle of the road between two opinions. I was usually on one side or the other. He was sometimes termed a mugwump, who sets on a fence like this (illustrating) with his mug this way and. . . .

I think there is something fine in the breadth of man that can see two opinions and bring them together to the point of harmony, but I think we must admit controversies in times like this. Our great fellowships have to be big enough and broad enough to withstand the fur flying and fire falling.

The star of freedom, star of truth and star of love — I fling out that star. I think it has not been brought near enough to earth. Freedom has come to earth in the form of democracy. Truth has come to earth in the form of modern science. The star of love seems still to represent something rather sentimental and far removed from the practical considerations of life. The light of that star has to be brought to earth.

In one of my classes in sociology in Texas, somebody asked the professor, "Is it true that all the people on the face of the earth could live in Texas?"

My professor said, "Yes, that is true, provided they had sense enough to be friends." Then he added, "If they have not sense enough to be friends, the whole world is not big enough to hold them."

We are coming here today at the crisis of our present civilization, when we have to choose whether we are going to be armed against terror, against one another, distrustful of everybody who does not look like ourselves, jealous and vengeful as class meets class and as creed meets creed and race meets race, or trying through the difficulty of these times to evolve new social techniques of understanding and working together.

That is the thing love is when it is made plain in the actual life of folk. We have to come to work on an experimental basis, in great organizations such as this, keeping before us our primary aim is not merely economic, but to discover a basic way of living for people born of one blood in all the nations of the earth.

I fling also against the background of the night-time in which we are moving, along with the star of freedom, truth, and love, the star of peace. I think I am rather at home in flinging out to a farm group the star of peace. The peace of the world has always rested upon its agricultural elements. I am not saying that in any way to flatter you, but with the utmost historical realism. You can trace the hundreds and thousands of wars waged on the face of the earth and will not find a single one organized by peasants and farmers.

While we look upon some of the nations of Europe as potential enemies or at least the parties in power as potential enemies, we must be big enough in spirit and broad enough in mind to look upon the common people of Germany, Italy, and other countries not as potential enemies but as potential friends and see what we can do to create a vast world community that will be fit for neighbors to dwell in.

Edgar County Farm Bureau and Supply Company had approximately 1,000 at their combined annual meeting in Paris, Jan. 17 reports Farm Adviser L. E. McKinzie. A comprehensive mimeographed report of Farm Bureau activities including insurance and farm supplies was distributed to members. A "Committee of 90" met the first Monday night of each month to discuss ways and means of increasing membership. Hassil Schenk, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau, was principal speaker.

A Woman's Chorus, sponsored by Ford County Home Bureau presented a Music Festival in the new High School gymnasium at Roberts, January 22. The chorus consists of 40 voices and is directed by Mr. Everett Anderson, instructor of music in the Gibson City High School.

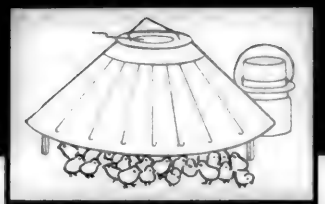
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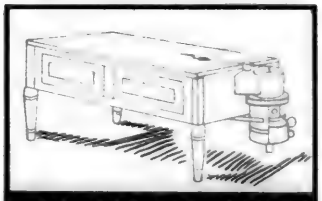
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We are discovering in the past ten years that democracy is not unchallenged and we have to watch our present freedom with great and jealous care. I think our freedom today is endangered for two reasons: because we love the wrong kind of freedom and have not guarded the right kind of freedom.

I fling out the star of truth. It is seeking that has come down through history. We see it in its modern expression, in the scientific revolt of the past hundred years. It is a correct history. The impact of modern science upon world life. First the desire of men to know things for the sake of pure knowledge, working away in the laboratories and discovering things through test tubes and other appliances. Then later on applying that knowledge to actual problems of life.

Long ago Sir Francis Bacon, having written a philosophical basis for the scientific spirit, was to one of his friends adding from his vantage point some observations on the scientific revolution. He foresaw many things, one of which was that there would be a time when men would not be satisfied with the old explanations for things, but would be driven to find out for themselves. He did not foresee that there would be the need of discovering a God for every corresponding fact of the developments, so that men would not know what to do with his universe when they had found it. His faith in God was not to stand the test of his discoveries, but his brain has certainly had it.

We need to be grimly on our guard against falsehood against naive fear of fact, against people who love tyrannical ways.

Controversy has to go on through the ages and out of the give and take of free discussion we can ultimately reach the convictions of democracy and know the things we must do.



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I think there is something fine in the ideal of trying to see two reasons, not being them together to the point of harmony, but I think we must face controversies in times like this. Our great fellowships have to be strong enough and broad enough to withstand the shaking and the rattling.

[illegible] I think that's [illegible] I think it has not been brought home enough to people. Democracy can only be built on the foundation of democracy. Democracy is going to exhaust itself in the form of modern science. The spirit of democracy will express itself in something other than science, and it is removed from the great conversations of life. The light of that star has to be brought to earth.

In one of my classes in sociology in Texas somebody asked the professor, Isn't it true that all the people on the face of the earth could live in Texas?

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I fling also against the background of the night time, in which we are moving, along with the star of freedom, truth, and love the star of peace. I think I am rather at home in flinging out to a tame group the star of peace. The peace of the world has always rested upon its agricultural elements. I am not saying that in any way to flatter you, but with the utmost historical realism. Yes, in trace the hundreds and thousands of wars waged on the face of the earth and will not find a single one organized by peasants and farmers.

While we look upon some of the nations of Europe as potential enemies or at least the parties in power as potential enemies we must be big enough in spirit and broad enough in mind to look upon the common people of Germany, Italy and other countries not as potential enemies but as potential friends and see what we can do to create a new world community that will be better neighbors to dwell in.

Edgar County Farm Bureau and Supply [illegible]

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Disparity -- the Nation's Problem

By Earl C. Smith *(Continued from page 8)*

shelter and medical care for deserving people, who through little or no fault of their own are out of jobs and cannot find ways and means for their reasonable sustenance. At least this is true in meeting any emergency that may exist in this Nation. I do not believe, however, that extensive Government spending of the character we have been experiencing throughout recent years will provide an ultimate solution of the serious unemployment situation. If experience means anything, a policy of large expenditure, whether practiced by an individual, a family, an institution or Government, is not what has made America the greatest Nation of history. Initiative, ambition, frugality, coupled with reasonable planning and determination, constitute the major factors upon which success has been attained whether by the individual, the family, the institution or the Nation.

If we are to preserve these virtues — I will go even further and say, if we are to preserve a true democracy — we must soon make such readjustment of the Nation's economic structure as is necessary to provide the vast body of young men and women now unemployed an opportunity to take their normal place in the business structure of America and the establishment of homes.

. . . .

As I read history, the primary reason for the overthrow of Governments has been the long neglect of the rightful interests and ambitions of their young people. I fear we in America are failing to take a leaf from the pages of the experiences of other countries and as a result of this neglect are permitting a growing bitterness on the part of the vast body of the young people of America. I am definitely convinced that practically everything we are attempting to do as a Nation today by providing Governmental assistance carries little appeal to the ambitious worthy young people of America. They do not want Government assistance of any character. They want only a free opportunity to work and develop according to their respective abilities. Nothing less will and nothing less should be satisfactory to them. What should we do? With my line of reasoning, I am forced back to the necessity of securing a fair balance as between the various interests of our complicated economic structure.

Farmers stand ready, willing and anxious to meet with leaders of American business, American labor and of the Federal Government and pledge their every rightful influence and effort in support of a program designed to readjust our economic structure on a basis that will insure to every citizen a free and equal opportunity.

In my opinion we are approaching the zero hour for determining which road we are to follow. Shall we continue to depend upon temporary expedients and individual group action, or shall we together now give our attention to the development of a fair and permanent solution of these grave problems?

Farmers of America have responded in meeting every emergency with which this Nation has been confronted. They will do so again. The great interest they have in preserving a free government and the tremendous responsibilities they carry for the solution of the serious problems with which this Nation is now confronted, call for the mobilization of all thinking farmers in this State as active members of the County Farm Bureaus, the Illinois Agricultural Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Certainly we have in America the initiative, the courage, the brains and the determination to solve these problems. By using these powers we can, we must and we will overcome all obstacles and restore America as a happy, contented Nation.

The board of directors of the Farm Credit Administration, St. Louis recently elected Alvin T. Anderson, for 14 years vocational ag teacher at Pontiac, vice-president of the Federal Land Bank. He is in charge of the bank's educational work in Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas.

Anderson was born on a farm in Kankakee County, Illinois, and lived in Ford and DuPage counties during youth. He attended Wheaton College, served in the World War as second lieutenant, and graduated from the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, in 1920.



SKILLED DRIVERS PUT IN ON PAPER

"The examination was more detailed than last year and stressed highway rules more," said C. M. "Mike" Seagraves, IAA safety director. Don Norris of Sugar Grove had a perfect paper.



CREDENTIALS CHAIRMAN HARRIS

"312 voting delegates certified. 299 present."

Treasurer's Report

In his annual report to the board of delegates, Treasurer Robert A. Cowles pointed out that income from membership dues during the year 1938 totaled $314,960.21. Income from interest, dividends, facilities and services amounted to $30,080.44 or a total income of $345,040.65.

Expenses which included $31,220.32 paid to the American Farm Bureau Federation as dues amounted to $287,771.87 which left excess of income over expense of $57,268.78.

Total current assets of the IAA and its wholly owned subsidiary, Illinois Agricultural Service Company at December 31, 1938 amounted to $601,693.14.

Total assets which include investments in stocks of affiliated companies, office furniture, equipment, etc. amounted to $759, 309. 39. Total current liabilities amounted to $35,750.76.

Money Question

I want *particularly* to commend you for the sensible, honest article in the January issue "Is Money Manipulation the Key to National Recovery?" on page 13. This is exactly what seems to me to be the proper way to talk over such controversial subjects. It has always seemed to me that any Farm Bureau publication should help out its readers by editing articles to the best of their ability in order that readers of all classes of intelligence could draw *correct* inferences. Newspapers propagandize. You should not and it is good to know you are following such a policy.

Russell A. Cone (Farm Manager)
Champaign County

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by Board of Delegates at 24th Annual Meeting, Illinois Agricultural Association, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Jan. 31, Feb. 1, 1939

I. Economic Balance

Prosperity cannot be restored in America except through the correction or removal of the economic maladjustment now existing. Each of the major economic groups has been trying to maintain or increase its income by means largely within its own power without due regard to the rights of others. While expedients of this character may be temporarily helpful to those engaged in a given industry, they do not contribute to the removal of disparities known to exist between groups and until this is accomplished through the attainment of a fair economic balance, present difficulties will continue and may increase.

The complexities of the problem and the seriousness of the situation fully justify our hearty endorsement of the resolution adopted at the recent convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation which urged the President of the United States to call together representatives of industry, labor and agriculture to discuss a program of action designed to promote economic balance between these groups on a basis that will permit full utilization of our great productive resources and which urged the President of the United States to use the powers of his high office to keep such representatives in conference until they agree upon such a program.

II. Federal Farm Program

We endorse without reservation the declared approval of our national organization of existing federal law covering soil conservation, acreage adjustment, surplus control, and marketing agreements; and, for the purpose of emphasis, we reassert our faith in the provisions of law embodied in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. We commend to our members and to all farmers of this State, the fullest cooperation in the current soil conservation and adjustment programs. We urge those charged with local direction of these programs to be effective, expeditious and economical in the administration of their duties. We insist that central administration perfect, simplify and make certain every regulation, that it equitably distribute acreage allotments, extend every advantage of loan provisions, and perform these functions with dispatch.

We further urge that the County Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association assert every rightful influence in securing the selection of the best qualified farmers for impartial, economical and effective administration of these laws.

Organized agriculture in Illinois reasserts its objective of parity price and parity relationship and will not be turned aside through appeals of prejudice, partisanship or propaganda. Neither will it turn back in the direction of unlimited production and uncontrolled surpluses, regardless of any high-sounding name which gift-bearing proponents may bestow upon such plan or plans. Real freedom for agriculture will come through understanding, cooperation, recognition and observance of equitable provisions for adjustment and not through the wanton disregard of the principle of production in line with effective demand.

III. Tariff

We reaffirm our previous position in support of agricultural tariffs to fully protect the domestic market from competing imports that hold or force American prices below parity levels; reduction of excessive industrial tariffs to equalize the price levels of industrial and agricultural commodities; more aggressive efforts to develop new domestic and foreign outlets and markets for American grown farm products with the continued use, for this purpose of a substantial amount of import revenue.

We favor and will support only such reciprocal treaties as assure through their provisions a substantial balance of advantage in the export of agricultural products over industrial products, until such time as the domestic price levels of agricultural products are brought into line with the price levels of industrial products.

IV. Social Security

Proposals have been made to include agricultural labor under the Federal Social Security Law. We approve the broad humanitarian objectives of this law. However, we believe the administration of this law to be so complicated and the reports and returns required to be so burdensome as to render its application to agricultural labor impractical, if not impossible. The expense of administration of this law as applied to agricultural labor would be prohibitive. We oppose the inclusion of agricultural labor under the Federal Social Security Law, at least until the administration thereof and the reports and returns required thereunder have been simplified.

V. Schools

We reaffirm our previously declared position in favor of reasonable reorganization of schools into larger administrative units whenever such changes are approved by the farm people of such units and can be accomplished at reasonable cost. We oppose any effort to force such reorganization by State or County boards of education with mandatory powers, or to centralize administrative authority either in the State or any other units so large as to prevent the intimate knowledge of and the lively interest which we believe every citizen should have in his public schools and his other governments.

We favor cooperation by the Association with other groups in a careful study of reorganization of school districts. For this purpose we favor the establishment of a temporary fact-finding body in each county, with proper representation of the parents of rural children in rural schools and of rural taxpayers, such body to have advisory duties only, to carefully study the possibilities of reorganizing school units, and to recommend equitable methods of reorganization for consideration by the citizens resident in each proposed larger unit. If citizens of such proposed units shall petition for an election thereon, we regard it as indispensable that the vote shall be taken separately in the limits of any city, village or incorporated town in whole or in part therein and in the territory outside the limits of such city, village or incorporated town, and that such a proposition shall not be

(Continued on page 16)

24th Annual Meeting

(Continued from page 6)

committee and has officiated for several years as chairman of the Illinois Farm Sports Festival committee. Mr. States is a prominent farm operator and farm manager from Will county, formerly president of the Will County Farm Bureau. A short biographical sketch introducing him to Farm Bureau members throughout the state appears in this issue.

County with the greatest number of registrations at the IAA annual meeting was Champaign with 107. DeKalb was next with 85, Kane third with 66, Henry fourth with 63. Pulaski, located in the southernmost tier of counties, was represented with 14 conventioneers who travelled more than 400 miles.

Station WMBD's (Peoria) new 5000 watt transmitter makes this station one of the most valuable outlets for news, stock and produce markets, and programs of interest to the rural listeners in central Illinois, says Farmer Bill. The noon program, daily at 12:30 except Sunday, includes latest quotations on poultry, eggs, butter, livestock and grain, weather outlook and general farm news. For an hour and a half of real fun and wholesome entertainment, tune in WMBD's regular Saturday Night Barn Dance Show, 7:00.



MORE MONEY FOR

GRAIN

"How about the profit on those oats?" a customer inquired of the manager who was figuring the customer's account for settlement. "I was at first stumped," said the manager, "and then I remembered." The customer had bought some oats for feeding. He bought them 'on time.' No money changed hands and no oats were taken out of the elevator. The price was up a little and as the manager put it, "he decided to take a profit on our capital and accommodations."

A number of county-wide meetings in the interest of cooperative grain marketing have been held recently. Directors and managers of farmer elevators and directors of the county Farm Bureau attended. It is wholesome to reflect that both local grain marketing and farm organization representatives are meeting together to discuss each other's problems.

In attendance at the grain marketing meeting during Farm and Home Week at the State University were many farmer elevator managers including: W. H. Allen, Morris; E. S. Apple, Alhambra; Sam B. Baer, Summerfield; J. A. Busby, Butler; L. R. Downs, Columbia; C. E. Holtkamp, Prairie du Rocher; I. W. Larrick, Stonington; Eldon Hufford, Cadwell; R. E. Lyon, Altona; Leo Windish, Oneida; Harold B. Steele, Fisher; Laurel Truman, Ridgefarm.

At a meeting of elevator and Farm Bureau representatives in Ford county, it was revealed that there are sixteen grain shipping points with a total of 25 elevators in the county.

Frank Haines, manager of Illinois Grain Corporation, attended the annual meeting of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Iowa.

A number of companies have made inquiry relative to the date of the annual meeting of Illinois Grain Corporation, which in times past has been held in February. The fiscal year of the Corporation is now July 1 to June 30, and the annual meeting will be held sometime next Fall.

The Farmers Grain Company of Seymour held its annual meeting recently. There were no changes in the Board of Directors. D. H. Thomas is the manager.

More than 50 percent net over an order buyer's offer was realized for a cow recently shipped to the Chicago Producers by the Knox-Warren Livestock Association. Manager Paul McQueen reports the member was offered $45.00 at the farm for the animal. The net return on the sale after deducting freight and charges was $69.83, a gain of $24.83. Does cooperative marketing pay?

LIVESTOCK

Approximately 700 attended the 10th annual meeting of the Champaign County Livestock Marketing Association at Urbana, January 5. President Eugene Curtis and Manager Cecil Rayburn told an inspiring story of service to 1800 members for whom more than 32,000 hogs, cattle and sheep were shipped last year. The members bought more than 870 tons of Blue Seal feeds. Sales and purchases since the organization started total over six million dollars. Secretary Blackburn of the American Farm Bureau Federation was the principal speaker.

Loss of a loyal leader is mourned with the death of William H. Hummermeier of Stephenson county on Christmas Day. Chairman of the Building Committee under whose supervision the new home of the Stephenson County Farm Bureau was built, and for some years chairman of the result-getting Livestock Marketing Committee, "Bill" Hummermeier leaves an enduring record of faithful service.

Peoria Producers annual meeting January 7 was attended by about 175 members. Manager Hembrough's report of 1938 business showed gratifying growth. Of total receipts at the Peoria stockyards, the Producers handled approximately 24 percent of the hogs, 19 percent of the cattle, 19 percent of the veal calves and 55 percent of the sheep and lambs. Over 5,000 head of western stocker cattle and close to 14,000 feeder lambs were furnished to patrons.

Knox-Warren Livestock Association shipped more than $170,000 worth of stock equivalent to 149 rail decks during the year ending December 1 — an increase of nearly 15 percent over the preceding year. Edwin Gumm, Galesburg is president, Harold Roberts, Oneida, vice-president, Ralph Okey, Monmouth, secretary and Lee O'Hern of St. Augustine, treasurer. Paul McQueen is Manager and Cecil Palmer handles the trucking from farms to loading point at Galesburg. Besides its regular rail consignments to the Chicago Producers and occasional truck loads to Peoria Producers, the Association furnishes feeder cattle and lambs, live stock loans, market information and other services to feeders in the Galesburg area.

Maurice Holmes of Dunlop, extensive feeder and active member of the county livestock marketing committee, was elected to represent Peoria county on the Peoria Producers board for a three year term.

The volume of Butter manufactured by the Producers' Creamery of Galesburg continues to run far ahead of the production of last year. December showed a 22½ per cent gain over December of 1937. This increase is due entirely to 187 additional patrons since the pounds of butterfat delivered per patron is approximately the same as last year.

MILK

MILK PRICES IN OTHER STATES AS REPORTED BY COOPERATIVES IN THOSE MARKETS

Detroit, Michigan — December 3.5% milk f.o.b. Detroit: Net base price $1.68 per cwt., net excess price $1.37 per cwt. Class I price to dealers $1.90, Class II, 15c over condensery $1.42. Retail delivered 10-11c, store price 8-9c per quart.

Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn. — December averages weighted price to producers f.o.b. cities for 3.5% milk was $1.52 per cwt. Retail delivered 11c, store price 11c per quart.

Des Moines, Iowa — December average weighted price for 3.5% milk f.o.b. city was $1.76 per cwt.

Indianapolis, Indiana — December average weighted price for 3.5% milk f.o.b. city was $1.82 per cwt.

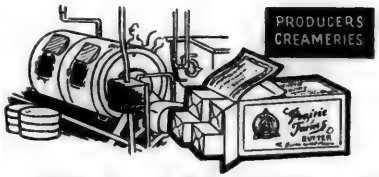
Dayton, Ohio — December average weighted price for 3.5% milk f.o.b. Dayton was $1.74. Retail delivered 11c, store price 10c per quart.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin — December average weighted price for 3.5% milk f.o.b. city was $2.09 per cwt. Retail price 12c delivered.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma — December average weighted price for 3.5% milk f.o.b. city was $1.80 per cwt. Retail price per quart delivered 12c per quart. Store price 11c.

Pittsburgh, Pa. — November average weighted price for 3.5% milk f.o.b. country plants was $1.84 per cwt. Retail price per quart delivered 13c, store price 13c.

Cleveland, Ohio — November average weighted price for 3.5% milk f.o.b. Cleveland was $1.93 per cwt. Retail price per quart delivered 11c. Store price 10c-11c per quart.





FARM PRODUCTS *The Co-operative Way*

Boston, Mass. — The November average weighted price for 3.5% milk in the 191-200 mile zone was $2.03 per cwt. Retail milk price delivered 13c per quart. Store price 12c.

Employees of the Peoria Producers Dairy and their wives, Farm Bureau Presidents and Advisers of Peoria and Tazewell counties, and Directors of the Dairy attended a banquet in the Peoria Y.W.C.A. January 16. Geo. Metzger, field secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association, Ryland Capron, president of the Dairy and Wilfred Shaw, milk marketing director of the Illinois Agricultural Association, addressed the group of over 100 persons. L. W. Kosanke, manager, presided.

Forrest Fairchild, manager of the McLean County Milk Producers Association, reports that on or about March 1, that Association is planning to supply 2000 new ten gallon milk cans to their 500 member shippers. These cans will be purchased by the association and sold to members to entirely replace the present cans now used by the producers which belong to the dairies.

"Do Dairymen Want a State Milk Control Law?" was the topic for discussion at the Dairy Conference at the Farm and Home Conference at the University of Illinois. Those participating in the discussion were: Dr. R. W. Bartlett of the University, G. H. Ekhoff of Pure Milk, E. W. Tiedeman and A. D. Lynch of Sanitary Milk Producers, Hugh Mainland of Rockford, Chas. Smith, AAA of Chicago, Fred Shipley, AAA of St. Louis and Wilfred Shaw, Sec'y of the IMPA of Chicago.

CREAM

The Producers' Creamery of Olney has found that its 2c Grade "A" premium, in effect since last July, is paying its way. It has caused patrons to become quality conscious to such an extent that the volume of "A" grade butterfat increased from 8,522 lbs. to 26,194 lbs. during the first three months of the fiscal years 1938 and 1939.

The county Farm Bureaus in the Olney Creamery district are cooperating in an extensive drive for more patronage. All have appointed local county and township committees to work with the creamery in their territory. Results of this new campaign have already been realized. One route in Jasper county doubled its patrons during the first two weeks of January. Encouraging results have been shown in other counties where these committees have started functioning.

Producers' Creamery of Olney is finding it difficult to supply their dried milk sales. At present they are drying about 10,000 lbs. per month.

A campaign to increase volume of butterfat at the Producers' Creamery of Champaign is in full swing. A number of meetings were held in November and December. A Champaign county meeting was held on January 6 followed with field work by a number of patrons.

A meeting was held in Clark county on January 13. A dinner was served at Tuscola on January 17 for the Cream Committee of Douglas county. Miss Knobloch, president of the Home Bureau and Miss Hepler, Home Adviser, were guests. Plans have been made for another meeting and potluck supper on Friday, February 3. The Piatt county cream committee had a meeting on January 18 and Vermilion county on January 20. Meetings are scheduled for Champaign county on January 24, Coles county January 25, Iroquois county January 27, (afternoon) and Clark county (evening). Two meetings of Farm Advisers relative to the Creamery have been held.

On January 4, Shelby county cream producers made a tour of the Producers' Creamery of Champaign. Thirty-six patrons inspected the plant and were served lunch. An hour program was held after lunch. Volume of butterfat is already showing some increase. Byron McDuffee, truck salesman, attended a unit meeting at Longview on the evening of January 18. All cream producers present who were not patrons agreed to send their cream to the Producers' Creamery of Champaign.

An example of the wide variation in volume of butterfat received from month to month in cooperative creameries is seen in the annual report of Farmers Creamery Company of Bloomington, largest unit of Illinois Producers Creameries.

During June of the past fiscal year, the peak month, practically twice as much butterfat came to the plant as was churned in November, the low month.

With most of the plant overhead remaining constant, it is no small problem to make adjustments which will accommodate this variation without interfering with plant efficiency. It is almost impossible to show a profit during low months, and often the struggle is to avoid a loss, said Forrest Fairchild, manager.

(Continued on page 22)

Fruits and Vegetables

The Department of Horticulture, University of Illinois has arranged with county Farm Bureaus to hold fruit growers' schools within the next few months. Get in touch with your County Farm Bureau office to determine the date and location of the fruit growers' school to be held in your county. At the State Teachers College, Carbondale, a Farmer's Short Course was held on February 6-10th and on February 7 and 8th, the program was especially devoted to horticulture.

Apple growers feel that their industry is confronted with many tough problems. A recent visit into the Rio Grande Valley of Texas convinces us that the troubles are not all confined to the apple industry. Heavy production of grapefruit and oranges in California, Arizona, Texas and Florida have resulted in extreme low prices and the problems of the citrus industry are just as serious as in the apple industry. Much of the acreage and tonnage produced in the Rio Grande Valley is marketed thru the Rio Grande Citrus Growers Exchange, a cooperative with headquarters at Weslaco, Texas. This central sales agency markets the fruit for growers in twenty local associations and utilizes its surplus and lower grades thru a large juicing plant.

Favorable weather conditions throughout the fruit producing areas during December and early January has made it possible for most growers to complete their dormant spraying. According to Harry Allen of the Fruit Exchange Supply Company, early inquiries about nitrogen fertilizers indicate that tree fruit growers intend to carry out a proper program of orchard fertilization early in the spring of 1939.

After securing sufficient capital to finance the construction of an 18,000 bushel sweet potato storage house, Miss Thea Sando, secretary of the Pope County Sweet Potato Coop. Assn., at Golconda, encouraged farmers in that area to plant sweet potatoes. Miss Sando has sold the last years crop of more than 5,000 bushels at the potato house. Miss Sando is a member of the Pope County Farm Bureau and appreciates the assistance given her in organizing the sweet potato cooperative. Other cash crops will be added to the program this year.

It pays to buy labeled seed from a reliable seed dealer or a person whose reputation is known.

RESOLUTIONS

(Continued from page 13)

deemed to have carried unless it shall receive a majority of the votes cast thereon in each of the two separate voting territories so provided.

We favor sufficient State aid for needy high schools to enable them properly to function.

We further favor such increase in the non-high school tax rate without referendum as with state aid will enable needy non-high school districts to meet their current obligations, provided that such increased tax rate without referendum shall not exceed seventy-five cents on each hundred dollars of assessed valuations.

We believe that the present method of apportioning the State school fund on the basis of a minimum of eighteen elementary pupils in average daily attendance operates to keep many schools of small actual average daily attendance from transferring their pupils to other schools so long as such small attendance continues. This provision, when enacted, was neither proposed nor supported by our Association. We will not oppose amending it so that the flat apportionment shall be made upon the actual daily attendance as soon as such an amendment can be made effective without injuring any schools, especially needy schools entitled to special state aid.

We favor amendment of the school law to provide that the State shall pay at least one-half of the cost of transporting pupils in any larger district units now existing or hereafter established.

VI. Roads

The standards of design and specifications fixed by the Division of Highways for farm to market roads result in an unnecessarily expensive type of construction not required by the reasonably anticipated traffic thereon. As a result but a very limited mileage can be constructed with the funds available. We will support legislation fixing maximum standards of design for farm to market roads adequate for the reasonably anticipated traffic thereon, in order that the maximum mileage of low-cost, all-weather roads may be constructed with the funds available.

VII. State Milk Control

Fluid milk producers appear to be substantially agreed that legislation providing for State Milk Control would be beneficial. Such legislation would enable a State agency to require reports from dealers, to require dealers to give bond to insure payments to producers and with consent of a substantial majority of producers in a market to fix minimum prices to producers. Such legislation would supplement marketing agreements under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. We request the Board of Directors to study any such legislation proposed and to support the same if it appears to be beneficial and helpful to fluid milk producers.

VIII. Bangs' Disease

Increasing emphasis is being placed upon the elimination of Bangs' disease from cattle. After May 1, 1939, Federal funds to indemnify owners of cattle destroyed will be available only if they are matched by State funds in equal amounts. We will support the appropriation of such State funds as are necessary to match Federal funds and provide indemnity for herd owners desiring to cooperate on a voluntary basis in the elimination of Bangs' disease.

IX. State Perishable Commodity Control

The trade practices followed by many producers, shippers, receivers and handlers of fresh fruit and vegetables moving in intrastate commerce are detrimental to the best interests of the producers thereof and of the general public. We urge the enactment of an Illinois Perishable Agricultural Commodity Act similar to the Federal Perishable Commodity Act, designed to improve trade practices with reference to such fruit and vegetables moving in intrastate commerce and to protect producers and the consuming public.

X. Seed and Weed Control

We believe that the state seed laws should be strengthened at least to the extent of requiring the analysis of farm seeds offered for sale at retail to be definitely shown on the tag on each bag or package of seed, such tag to show in addition to origin, purity and germination, the actual noxious weed seed content (per ounce).

We further urge that the Federal Seed Law be strengthened to give additional protection to purchasers of seed moving in interstate shipment.

We also believe that the present state weed control laws should be strengthened and rigidly enforced particularly to the end that railroads and state highway officials may be required to control all weeds growing on their property so that the seeds therefrom shall not spread to adjoining farm property, such control measures to be taken each year prior to maturity of weed seeds on such properties.

XI. Peoria Research Laboratory

After the most careful consideration of all possible locations within the midwestern agricultural area for the establishment and maintenance of a Federal research laboratory to serve midwestern agriculture as authorized under the AAA of 1938, the Secretary of Agriculture has selected the City of Peoria as the logical location for such a research laboratory.

The farmers of this State rejoice in this action on the part of the Secretary of Agriculture. We are of the opinion that one of the first subject matters for research at this laboratory should be the possibility of economical production of motor fuels from agricultural products.

We urge upon the Secretary of Agriculture that this subject matter be made the object of immediate research at the Peoria laboratory, especially the research and experimentation of the economical production of motor fuels from midwestern surplus grains. The Illinois Agricultural Association is ready to cooperate within every reasonable limitation with such research laboratory in developing and demonstrating the possibilities of such a motor fuel.

XII. State Trade Barriers

With the exception of quarantines necessary to protect our human, animal and plant life and as self protection against the adverse action of sister states, we oppose the setting up of state trade barriers.

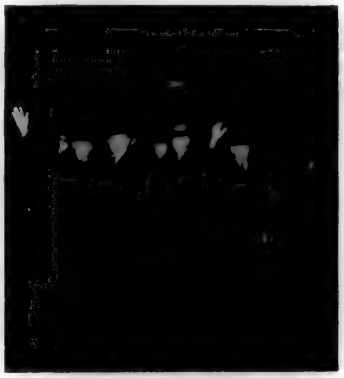
We believe that the markets of every state should be available without hindrances for the distribution of all domestically produced commodities and that such a policy will best serve the interests of the people as a whole and will contribute largely to the maintenance of the solidarity of our national life.

XIII. Agricultural Labor Exemptions

Labor conditions upon the farms, because of their seasonal character, are not properly a subject for limitations by State law covering minimum wages and maximum hours of labor. Any proposed labor legislation affecting hours and wages should provide complete exemption of all agricultural labor.

XIV. Farm Safety

Mechanization of agriculture has brought increased occupational hazards; farm work fatalities continue to outnum-



"GOODBYE NEIGHBORS — see you next year!" Warren county delegates leaving the convention.

ber any other occupational fatalities. During 1938, in Illinois there was an increase of approximately 50% in farm accidental deaths over 1937. Mechanical safeguards and accident prevention for persons engaged in agriculture have received but scant attention. The Association should continue to call attention to these hazards and to point out the necessity for mechanical safeguards and other methods whereby this appalling farm accident toll can be reduced. Careful study should be had of what advantages, if any, might come from State legislation requiring safety appliances on farm machinery.

XV. Cooperative Services

We recognize the many cooperative services which have been sponsored and are now being supported by the Association and the County Farm Bureaus, even though organized as separate units, as being an integral part of our Farm Bureau movement and worthy of the maximum interest on the part of Farm Bureau members. Because of the many rapidly changing conditions, cooperative marketing of our farm products has proven one of the more difficult problems confronting organized farmers. There is, therefore, justification for further mobilizing the power of the organization during the ensuing year behind our cooperative marketing machinery. This is particularly true in connection with the cooperative marketing of livestock. Every effort should be made to coordinate and correlate cooperative marketing of livestock and increasing support of the County Farm Bureaus and of the Illinois Agricultural Association should be given to such a coordinated program.

We sincerely appreciate the hospitality and courtesy extended us by the Cook County Farm Bureau, the Mayor and other officials, the press and the citizens of the City of Chicago and are grateful for their contribution to the success of this meeting.

Respectfully submitted, RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE, Talmage Defrees, Chairman; August Eggerding, Randolph County; W. A. Dennis, Edgar County; Chester McCord, Jasper County; Albert Hayes, Peoria County; K. T. Smith, Greene County; Leo M. Knox, Whiteside County; M. S. Morgan, Henry County; Naaman Diehl, Carroll County; Claude Fox, Clark County; Fred L. Drone, Gallatin County; Joy L. Ives, DeWitt County.

Talmage DeFrees, IAA vice-president has been appointed a member of the National Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Advisory Committee by Pres. Edw. A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Other members are H. P. King, New York, chairman, Dr. Frank App, New Jersey, Porter Hardy, Va., Tracy Weeling, Utah, Roy B. Wiser, California, Hon. L. C. Stark, governor of Missouri.



NEW IAA DIRECTOR
Arthur States, Will county farmer and farm manager, elected in the 11th district.

Arthur States, farm owner, renter and farm manager of Will county, was elected IAA director from the 11th district to succeed Eb Harris of Lake county. Mr. States, 45, was born on a Will county farm where he lived until he was 18. One of seven children, he set out early in life to make his own way.

In the spring of 1914, following a three-year trip through western states during which he worked at many jobs, he was employed by Miss Rodgers at Crossways Farms near Elwood to help care for the early pig crop. The understanding was that he would stay only two days. But he found plenty of work to do and he stayed. He still lives at Crossways Farms and manages the 2200-acre Rodger-Wharton estate.

Buying poor land and making it pay for itself is one of Arthur States' hobbies. The other is fishing for largemouth bass in Florida streams in the winter and for trout and muskies in Canadian waters in the summer.

States' aim in farm management is to have every acre grow alfalfa readily. When that is accomplished the farm is a finished crop-producing plant, he says. He likes livestock, especially dairy cattle, and is a Brown Swiss breeder.

In the early days of the Will County Farm Bureau, States was elected secretary. When going was bad and older heads wanted to discontinue the organization, the secretary called in V. Vaniman, who was then organization doctor with the IAA. Working together they collected back dues, signed up new members and gained support of both farmers and businessmen.

Mr. States, a bachelor, dropped out of active service in the Farm Bureau for a time but came back as president in the depression. Many Will county farmers credit his far-sighted policies with keeping the organization healthy in '32 and '33. He is now director of the Will-DuPage Service Company and the local Production Credit Association. He worked for a time with the Rural Rehabilitation Administration and has been president of the county Farmers' Institute.

Audits Reach New High Mark In '38

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 30:- At the 15th annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association here today farmers learned that their thriving organization which has had much to do with the success of farm cooperation in Illinois, had 353 member cooperatives and had completed 470 audits at the close of 1938.

Among the 353 members are 109 farmers' elevators, 81 County Farm Bureaus, seven Home Bureaus, 18 livestock associations, 33 creamery and milk cooperatives, 69 farm supply companies, 6 mutual insurance companies, and 30 miscellaneous associations.

The association employs six full-time auditors in addition to an income tax expert and other office help.

Manager C. E. Strand reported that the association completed more audits for farm cooperative associations in 1938 than in any previous year.

Ray E. Miller, secretary of the Production Credit Bank of St. Louis was the principal speaker. He said that careful audits are a first essential in deciding whether or not a cooperative is entitled to credit and how much credit it should have.

Officers and directors elected for the coming year are Jesse Beery, Cerro Gordo, president; R. H. Voorhees, Jerseyville, vice-president; Geo. E. Metzger, secretary; Robt. A. Cowles, treasurer; Paul Harker, Peoria; J. I. Harris, Pontiac; W. J. Swayer, Waukegan.

Holding Company Declares Dividend of $88,000.00

At the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Holding Company, which holds the capital stock of Country Life Insurance Company, a dividend of $88,000.00 was declared to charter policyholders and to Farm Bureau members policyholders in Country Life Insurance Company.

The dividend amounts to almost 3 per cent to Farm Bureau member policyholders and runs close to 30 per cent for charter policyholders. Cash values on the latter policies are increasing at a faster rate than the amount of premiums paid in. Comparatively few charter policies are outstanding.

RESOLUTIONS

(Continued from page 13)

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XI. Peoria Research Laboratory

After the most careful consideration of all possible locations within the midwestern agricultural area for the establishment and maintenance of a Federal research laboratory to serve midwestern agriculture as authorized under the AAA of 1938, the Secretary of Agriculture has selected the City of Peoria as the logical location for such a research laboratory.

The farmers of this State rejoice in this action on the part of the Secretary of Agriculture. We are of the opinion that one of the first subject matters for research at this laboratory should be the possibility of economical production of motor fuels from agricultural products.

We urge upon the Secretary of Agriculture that this subject matter be made the object of immediate research at the Peoria laboratory, especially the research and experimentation of the economical production of motor fuels from midwestern surplus grains. The Illinois Agricultural Association is ready to cooperate within every reasonable limitation with such research laboratory in developing and demonstrating the possibilities of such a motor fuel.

XII. State Trade Barriers

With the exception of quarantines necessary to protect our human, animal and plant life and as self protection against the adverse action of sister states, we oppose the setting up of state trade barriers.

We believe that the markets of every state should be available without hindrances for the distribution of all domestically produced commodities and that such a policy will best serve the interests of the people as a whole and will contribute largely to the maintenance of the solidarity of our national life.

XIII. Agricultural Labor Exemptions

Labor conditions upon the farms, because of their seasonal character, are not properly a subject for limitations by State law covering minimum wages and maximum hours of labor. Any proposed labor legislation affecting hours and wages should provide complete exemption of all agricultural labor.

XIV. Farm Safety

Mechanization of agriculture has brought increased occupational hazards; farm work fatalities continue to outnum-



"GOODBYE NEIGHBORS — see you next year!" Warren county delegates leaving the convention.

ber any other occupational fatalities. During 1938, in Illinois there was an increase of approximately 50% in farm accidental deaths over 1937. Mechanical safeguards and accident prevention for persons engaged in agriculture have received but scant attention. The Association should continue to call attention to these hazards and to point out the necessity for mechanical safeguards and other methods whereby this appalling farm accident toll can be reduced. Careful study should be had of what advantages, if any, might come from State legislation requiring safety appliances on farm machinery.

XV. Cooperative Services

We recognize the many cooperative services which have been sponsored and are now being supported by the Association and the County Farm Bureaus, even though organized as separate units, as being an integral part of our Farm Bureau movement and worthy of the maximum interest on the part of Farm Bureau members. Because of the many rapidly changing conditions, cooperative marketing of our farm products has proven one of the more difficult problems confronting organized farmers. There is, therefore, justification for further mobilizing the power of the organization during the ensuing year behind our cooperative marketing machinery. This is particularly true in connection with the cooperative marketing of livestock. Every effort should be made to coordinate and correlate cooperative marketing of livestock and increasing support of the County Farm Bureaus and of the Illinois Agricultural Association should be given to such a coordinated program.

We sincerely appreciate the hospitality and courtesy extended us by the Cook County Farm Bureau, the Mayor and other officials, the press and the citizens of the City of Chicago and are grateful for their contribution to the success of this meeting.

Respectfully submitted, RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE, Talmage Defrees, Chairman; August Eggerding, Randolph County; W. A. Dennis, Edgar County; Chester McCord, Jasper County; Albert Hayes, Peoria County; K. T. Smith, Greene County; Leo M. Knox, Whiteside County; M. S. Morgan, Henry County; Naaman Diehl, Carroll County; Claude Fox, Clark County; Fred L. Drone, Gallatin County; Joy L. Ives, DeWitt County.

Talmage DeFrees, IAA vice-president has been appointed a member of the National Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Advisory Committee by Pres. Edw. A O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Other members are H. P. King, New York, chairman, Dr. Frank App, New Jersey, Porter Hardy, Va., Tracy Weeling, Utah, Roy B. Wiser, California, Hon. L. C Stark, governor of Missouri.



NEW IAA DIRECTOR
Arthur States, Will county farmer and farm manager, elected in the 11th district.

Arthur States, farm owner, renter and farm manager of Will county, was elected IAA director from the 11th district to succeed Eb Harris of Lake county. Mr. States, 45, was born on a Will county farm where he lived until he was 18. One of seven children, he set out early in life to make his own way.

In the spring of 1914, following a three-year trip through western states during which he worked at many jobs, he was employed by Miss Rodgers at Crossways Farms near Elwood to help care for the early pig crop. The understanding was that he would stay only two days. But he found plenty of work to do and he stayed. He still lives at Crossways Farms and manages the 2200-acre Rodger-Wharton estate.

Buying poor land and making it pay for itself is one of Arthur States' hobbies. The other is fishing for largemouth bass in Florida streams in the winter and for trout and muskies in Canadian waters in the summer.

States' aim in farm management is to have every acre grow alfalfa readily. When that is accomplished the farm is a finished crop-producing plant, he says. He likes livestock, especially dairy cattle, and is a Brown Swiss breeder.

In the early days of the Will County Farm Bureau, States was elected secretary. When going was bad and older heads wanted to discontinue the organization, the secretary called in V. Vaniman, who was then organization doctor with the IAA. Working together they collected back dues, signed up new members and gained support of both farmers and businessmen.

Mr. States, a bachelor, dropped out of active service in the Farm Bureau for a time but came back as president in the depression. Many Will county farmers credit his far-sighted policies with keeping the organization healthy in '32 and '33. He is now director of the Will-DuPage Service Company and the local Production Credit Association. He worked for a time with the Rural Rehabilitation Administration and has been president of the county Farmers' Institute.

Audits Reach New High Mark In '38

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 30:- At the 15th annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association here today farmers learned that their thriving organization which has had much to do with the success of farm cooperation in Illinois, had 353 member cooperatives and had completed 470 audits at the close of 1938.

Among the 353 members are 109 farmers' elevators, 81 County Farm Bureaus, seven Home Bureaus, 18 livestock associations, 33 creamery and milk cooperatives, 69 farm supply companies, 6 mutual insurance companies, and 30 miscellaneous associations.

The association employs six full-time auditors in addition to an income tax expert and other office help.

Manager C. E. Strand reported that the association completed more audits for farm cooperative associations in 1938 than in any previous year.

Ray E. Miller, secretary of the Production Credit Bank of St. Louis was the principal speaker. He said that careful audits are a first essential in deciding whether or not a cooperative is entitled to credit and how much credit it should have.

Officers and directors elected for the coming year are Jesse Beery, Cerro Gordo, president; R. H. Voorhees, Jerseyville, vice-president; Geo. E. Metzger, secretary; Robt. A. Cowles, treasurer; Paul Harker, Peoria; J. I. Harris, Pontiac; W. J. Swayer, Waukegan.

Holding Company Declares Dividend of $88,000.00

At the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Holding Company, which holds the capital stock of Country Life Insurance Company, a dividend of $88,000.00 was declared to charter policyholders and to Farm Bureau members policyholders in Country Life Insurance Company.

The dividend amounts to almost 3 per cent to Farm Bureau member policyholders and runs close to 30 per cent for charter policyholders. Cash values on the latter policies are increasing at a faster rate than the amount of premiums paid in. Comparatively few charter policies are outstanding.

COUNTRY LIFE



TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE ATTRACTIVE INSURANCE RATES

Ordinary Life per $1000 of Insurance

Age	Semi-Annual	Annual
25	$8.08	$15.54
30	9.23	17.75
35	10.73	20.63
40	12.72	24.46
45	15.50	29.81
50	19.52	37.54
55	25.11	48.29

These rates are further reduced by dividends after the second year. Write for rates at your age.

DOLLAR

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SURE YOU CAN TAKE LIFE EASY . . . DO the things you've always wanted to do . . . travel . . . read good books . . . visit your children and grandchildren . . . head south to a warmer climate when winter comes . . . or just have a good time puttering around at home.

They're all there . . . and more FOR YOU in a Country Life Insurance Policy. All you have to do is to start . . . and start before you are any older. The younger you are when you take out a policy the lower your premiums and the easier to keep the policy in force. And don't forget that all the while you are building an annuity for your retirement, your family is protected should you suddenly pass on.

Country Life offers you unsurpassed strength and security . . . and minimum cost because farmers are preferred risks. Your company ranks ahead of the 15 leading life companies in percentage of assets to liabilities.

Country Life is a participating company. The policybolder receives dividends, shares in the benefits from low mortality and low cost operation.

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ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

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A chap who knows his engines told me that a thin coating of scale only as thick as your shirt sleeve (1/32 of an inch), retards the cooling effect of the water jacket more than a 3-inch slab of solid steel.

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Prevent straw, corn shucks and other foreign materials from clogging the front of your radiator.

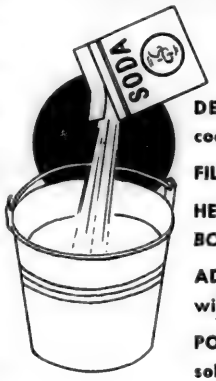
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Make sure that the overflow pipe is always open.

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ADD to this—all the *WASHING SODA* it will dissolve.

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DRAIN out this solution completely.

FLUSH cooling system thoroughly with clean water.

REFILL radiator with **CLEAN RAIN WATER.**



BLUE SEAL · PENN BOND · BLUE SEAL · PENN BOND · BLUE SEAL · PENN BOND ·

Agriculture and Foreign Trade

Excerpts from Address of Prof. T. W. Schultz, Iowa State College

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Measured in terms of potential gain for foreign trade a trade agreement with the United Kingdom is far more significant than all the other trade agreements combined. In evaluating this trade agreement with the United Kingdom not only must the importance of the United Kingdom as a buyer of our agricultural products be considered but also the fact that the United Kingdom stands ready to produce and sell to us a very large list of commodities at a lower price which, if available to farm families of the United States, will measurably lower their cost of living.

The United Kingdom is singularly deficient in agricultural products. It always has been and still is the biggest and the best market abroad in which we sell farm products. The British market reflects the demand of over forty million people, families who in the main have a relatively high standard of living.

In 1926-1930 we exported on the average yearly to the United Kingdom 837 million dollars worth of products. In return we bought decidedly less than one-half that amount. Upwards of one-half of the exports of agricultural products come out of the corn belt and have gone to the United Kingdom. The same has been true for fruits, for grain and fiber crops in which the United Kingdom has taken from 1/5 to ¼ of our exports.

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Had the seven schools levied a rate of $1 per $100 of valuation they could have received state aid. But the cost would have totaled $4405.50 for the seven districts. By closing their schools their average tax rate was 19 cents or a total tax of $833. The four other schools, supported on a total valuation of $491,473, reduced costs to $726.

From this conference grew the fifth resolution which was later adopted by the board of delegates. It embodied these points: (1) Favored reasonable reorganization of schools into larger units with approval of farm people of such units. (2) Opposed any effort to force reorganization by state or county boards of education with mandatory powers. (3) Favored setting up fact finding bodies of rural parents and taxpayers in each county to work with the Farm Bureau and IAA, to discover possibilities for reorganization. (4) Favored state aid for needy high schools. (5) Favored increase in non-high school tax rate, up to 75 cents per $100 of valuation, to permit needy non-high school districts to meet obligations. (6) Believed apportioning state school funds on the basis of 18 pupils in average daily attendance is keeping many schools with small average daily attendance from transferring their pupils to other schools. (7) Favored amendment to state school law providing that the state shall pay at least one-half of the cost of transporting pupils to larger district units now existing or hereafter established.



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Marketing News

(Continued from page 15)

Such a condition could be eliminated in Illinois Producers Creameries if producers supplying butterfat would give serious consideration to uniform production. It is true that butterfat is worth more per pound during November than in June; yet many farmers market most of their butterfat during the low-price months.

In spite of this varying volume, however, the Bloomington cooperative has steadily paid dividends to its producer-members. Total dividends paid since its beginning in February, 1933, through September, 1938, amount to $86,488.00.

Earnings have been made at the rate of well over a thousand dollars a month under all circumstances. Sales of Prairie Farms butter have steadily increased, with last year's total reaching 675,000 pounds.

Milk receipts of the 23 member milk marketing cooperatives of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association in November were 8.3% below those of October and 1.08% below those of a year ago. Milk production in the United States as a whole on December 1, was 5% higher than a year ago.

Twenty-three directors of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association, and representatives of other groups of producers marketing milk, considered state milk control at a meeting in the IAA offices, January 20.

Ralph Lundquist, manager of Stephenson County Milk Producers' Association, Freeport, reports that their annual meeting was held Friday, January 20th in the Y.W.C.A. at Freeport.

Representatives of the Kewanee Milk Producers' Association, together with Wilfred Shaw of the Illinois Agricultural Association, met with the Kewanee milk dealers in the Association of Commerce offices, January 13, to obtain recognition of the bargaining association by the dealers. A later meeting of the same group was arranged where the dealers will report their decision.

An application for membership in the Illinois Milk Producers' Association was received from the Sangamon Farmers Milk Cooperative, Springfield, signed by J. C. Allen, president. This cooperative bargaining association has 500 members and is selling to seven Springfield dairies.

Consideration is being given in London to a proposal by the Minister of Agriculture to consolidate all milk routes to obtain greater efficiency. Consumers do not like the idea and feel that they should have the right to choose their milk delivery man and their dairy.

Organized New York milk producers are fighting efforts of newspapers and consumer groups who are requesting suspension of the State Order regulating producer prices. Commissioner of Agriculture Noyes of New York is reported to have said that he has no intention of suspending the order. Milk prices to farmers have been materially raised by State and Federal marketing agreements.

St. Louis Producers



AT THE ST. LOUIS PRODUCERS 17TH ANNUAL MEETING

Seated, left to right are E. A. Beamer, president, National Livestock Marketing Association; Fred Davies, president, Springfield Producers; Joe Fulkerson, president, St. Louis Producers; H. H. Parke, president, Chicago Producers. (Standing): left to right: J. R. Cosgrove, president, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, St. Louis; S. F. Russell, manager Illinois Livestock Marketing Association; P. O. Wilson, secretary-treasurer, National Livestock Marketing Association; Dave Swanson, manager, Chicago Producers, and L. O. Grieser, manager, National Livestock Credit Corporation of St. Louis.

R. W. Brown, president of the Missouri Farm Bureau, R. C. Ashby, U. of Ill., E. A. Trowbridge, Univ. of Mo., A. C. Britton, federal statistician for Missouri, Tom Douglas, Deputy Commissioner of Agr. for Mo., and D. M. Hardy and Ray E. Miller of the Bank for Cooperatives and Production Credit Bank respectively, of St. Louis, were other guests.

APPROXIMATELY 400 livestock producers and county agricultural advisers, from 41 counties in Illinois and Missouri, heard H. D. Wright, manager of the St. Louis Producers report at the annual meeting January 17 that the cooperative handled 19.1% of the total receipts on the market during the year 1938. This represented an increase of 1.8% in livestock handled over the year 1937.

The Producers, during 1938 handled a total of 12,241 carloads of livestock with a gross value of $15,271,906.55, Wright said. Illinois led in the number of carloads shipped with 6,592 cars for the year; Missouri was second with a total of 3,836 cars. The Morgan County, Ill., Shipping Association topped the shipping association list with 154 cars for the year.

Of the 42 firms on the National Stock Yards market, the Producers ranked first, selling 92,629 cattle, 53,263 calves, 412,276 hogs and 154,075 sheep. They were first in hogs and calves and second sheep.

L. B. Mann, senior agricultural economist of the Farm Credit Administration, was the chief speaker. "Due to the complexities of present marketing, problems little can be accomplished by farmers through individual effort," he said. "If real improvements are to be put into effect, they will only come about through organized action."

Sam Sorrells of Raymond, Ill., and W. W. Fuqua of Columbia, Mo., were re-elected to the Board of Directors.

Approximately 400 attended the 83rd annual meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society in the Fruit Growers Exchange building, Carbondale, January 4-5-6. Representatives were present from Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Washington, Virginia, Wisconsin and Washington, D. C.

The annual meeting of the National Apple Institute set up to promote increased use of apples, was held in Carbondale, January 6. The State of Washington levies a tax on commercial apple production to advertise Washington apples. A similar tax is being introduced in Michigan this year. Such a law in Illinois would be advantageous and the Illinois Apple Institute is taking steps in an attempt to secure such a law.

Low temperatures at this season of the year are likely to influence the test of milk or cream unless care is taken to keep the product above freezing temperature.

Would you sooner have gullies or timber crops on your rough land? When you decide, — act.

Farmers Get '39 Crop Allotments

Increased Compliance Predicted In Coming Season

REGARDLESS of what congress may do to change or amend the present farm act, it is safe to assume that the 1939 crop adjustment program will be administered as annouced and provided in the AAA of 1938.

Corn, wheat, and soil depleting allotments for '39 are now in the hands of farmers. The adjustment administration has kept its word that the allotments would be out in ample time before spring planting. Individual farm allotments are substantially the same as those for the previous year although some effort was made to bring about better equality between farms. However, no program as complex as is necessary to get the desired results can possibly be free from inequalities. Yet this is no reason why farmers should withhold their cooperation. Despite inequalities and error, there is more to be gained than lost in cooperating to keep crop surpluses under control.

Corn 9c Bu.

The 1939 payment rate on corn is 9c per bu. on the normal yield on allotted acres with an additional 5c to 6c parity payment promised to bring the total to 14c to 15c per bu. The crop payment on wheat is 17c with an additional 10c to 12c parity payment promised, a total of 27c to 29c. These rates are subject to change and will depend to some extent on prices of the basic commodities. Final determination of these rates are expected to be made in February.

The payment rate for general soil depleting crop compliance in Illinois is announced at $1.10 per acre. The rate of payment for soil conserving crops is 50c an acre and the rate for soil-building practices is $1.50 per unit. By applying these figures to your individual farm allotment, you can get a fairly accurate estimate of compliance payments for the new crop year. It is assumed, of course, that congress will appropriate the money to make the payments possible. Thus far, the government never has failed to deliver on its promises.

Farmers who exceed their acreage allotments will be subject to deductions from their computed payments, 40c a bu. for corn and 50c a bu. for wheat, general soil-depleting crops $8 an acre, and $1.50 per unit for failing to meet the soil-building goal.

Small farms get a break in the '39 program. An attempt has been made to liberalize their allotments to assure sufficient feed and food crops to care for livestock and family needs without being penalized. Farmers with corn allotments under 8 acres may elect to have their farms classified as non-allotment farms. On these farms corn will be treated as a general soil-depleting crop for the purpose of payment and deductions for exceeding the corn acreage allotment would not be made unless the acreage of corn exceeds 8 acres. Similar provisions apply in most areas for wheat. As much as three acres of commercial vegetables may be grown on any non-allotment farm without deductions. Where the total soil-depleting allotment is less than 20 acres, excluding cotton, farms may be considered as non-general allotment farms and earn all payments through soil-building practices rather than be planting within the allotment. Payments of less than $200 will be increased upon the same basis as in the 1938 program.

In 1939 there will be a strict classification of wheat as a soil-depleting crop. Formerly wheat for certain purposes could be exempted from the soil-depleting classification. Small grains used as nurse crops will not be classified as soil-depleting if the grain crop is cut for hay and a good stand of legumes and perennial grasses is established in 1939.

Price adjustment payments based on 1939 plantings will be made to winter wheat growers in early spring according to a recent announcement. These payments will be made from the fund of $212,000,000 appropriated by the Price Adjustment Act of 1938.

The rate of payment will be determined in February and in no case may it exceed the difference between the average farm price and 75 per cent of the parity price during the past seven months.

Price adjustment payments also will be made for corn and other basic crops. The rate for wheat is estimated at 10 to 12 cents per bushel and for corn five to six cents per bushel. The rate on cotton will be 1.6 to 1.8 cents per pound.

Any farmer is eligible for these payments if the acreage planted to the commodity on his farm for harvest in 1939 is not in excess of the allotment established for the farm under the 1939 program and if the commodity was planted on the farm for harvest in '38 or '39, or the county committee finds that failure to plant a commodity for harvest in at least one of these years was due to flood or drouth.



50 HAPPY YEARS

Mr. and Mrs. Sam H. Thompson, Adams county, celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary, January 23. This picture was taken Christmas Day at their home on the farm. Mr. Thompson was president of the IAA from 1923 to 1926, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation from 1924 to 1931 and was a member of the Federal Farm Board.

1885 Tenants Buy Farms Averaging 130 Acres

A survey of loans made during the first year's operation of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act shows that 1,885 farm tenants, sharecroppers and laborers obtained funds to buy farms of their own, averaging 130 acres each, says the Farm Security Administration. The average loan to finance the farm purchase was $4,890, but the average borrower spent only $4,077 for the farm itself, using an additional $804 for repairs and improvements to the property. Incidental expenses such as legal fees, land appraisal and mortgage recording costs absorbed the balance of the loan as well as an average of $42 invested by each borrower.

Congress appropriated $10,000,000 under the Act for the first year of operation which ended last July. It authorized $25,000,000 for the current fiscal year, which Farm Security officials estimate will provide for almost 5,000 additional purchase loans.

One issue of the IAA RECORD requires 16,713 pounds of paper, or more than eight tons.

Conserving the Values of Rural Life

Excerpts From Address Of Dr. Mark Dawber, New York City

The Church is concerned in a peculiar way with those distinctive values that are inherent in rural life. Each day in crossing the campus of the University at Berkeley, California, where I lectured last summer, I read the inscription on the frieze of Hilgard Hall, to "Rescue for Human Society the Native Values of Rural Life." As I stood outside the Union Station in Washington, D. C. recently I read once again those impressive words that are engraved on the front of this magnificent building, "The farm, best home of the family, source of all national wealth, foundation of civilized society, the natural Providence."

This inscription from California suggests three things that I think have profound significance. First, that rural life is responsible for certain values that are inherent in the nature of rural life; second, that these values are of supreme importance to human society as a whole; and third, that as rural life is now going, society is in grave danger of losing these values. A very casual study of history will reveal that the decline and fall of civilizations is due in large measure to the crushing out of rural life and the loss of these basic values. The other inscription from Washington would seem to give the answer to the one from California, and to set forth what these fundamental values of rural life are.

The most important contribution farmers are making to society is not corn, wheat and livestock but children, homes, and character. . . . Cities are draining too much of the best human stock from the farm. We must be concerned with the kind of stock we are going to send down to the cities tomorrow. . . . I see no hope for democracy in New York City or other metropolitan centers. The hope of this democracy rests in rural America . . . . The New gadgets of the cities are much less important to society than the development of the mind and intellect. . .

The farmer is more important than the farm. The farm is only a means to an end. For what profiteth it a man if he have the best farm in the world but lose the joy of living. The farm is a place to live rather than just a place to make money. Most businesses can be measured by the yardstick of Wall Street but home and fireside are infinitely more important . . . . there is no financial rating for them.

More decency, honesty, integrity and economic justice are needed in this world. The farmer is suffering economically because of a lack of them. . . . Democracy teaches two things, the sacredness of the human being and the unity of peoples of all the world. In Naziism and fascism the individual is degraded . . . he exists merely for the state.

Theodore Roosevelt once said: "No nation has ever achieved permanent greatness unless this greatness was based on the well-being of the great farmer class, the men who live on the soil; for it is upon their welfare, material and moral, that the welfare of the rest of the nation ultimately rests."

The rural church has a responsibility to the farmer and rural people in terms of economic justice. First, in the interests of farm people themselves we are concerned with the building of a wholesome rural life and a satisfying rural community. These things are impossible unless rural people have the purchasing power to secure the things that are necessary to such a standard of culture and living. It is hopeless to appeal to the best of our young people to stay on the farm or in the country, unless we can hold out to them the possibility of such a standard of living and the development of such a wholesome community.

Faith in God, faith in man himself, faith in life and an understanding of its meaning and purpose; these are the things that matter, and these can best be achieved by those whose roots are in the soil and whose daily lives are in contact with Mother Earth. For those who believe in freedom, who appreciate the home and the family and stability, and who have a respect for persons, the land has deep spiritual significance.

Mr. J. Maspons, a leader in the very progressive agrarian reforms that the Catholics were instituting in Spain prior to the Civil war, wrote the following in *Iberica,* November 1, 1930: "You cannot reckon with the factor of the land unless you reckon with the factor of the man on the land." Not only economic but moral conditions are necessary if we are to make right use of the soil and to prevent its exploitation. Men have not only robbed one another in their misuse of the soil but they have robbed God. It is for this reason that the Church, and in particular the rural church, must understand the basic spiritual values of the soil and lead its people out in a new sense of stewardship in its use.

It was for these and other spiritual values that Prene LaFargue, whose family had been on the same farm for eleven hundred and fifty years, said, that "big cities are bad places for country people." The other side of this statement is more imperative. To be on the land is a good place for people. Rural people must be helped to a greater appreciation of the religious significance of the land. It is for this reason that we should give our support to every measure that is being instituted to conserve and replenish the soil. This is not a political question; it is a religious question.

Clark Service Company held its fourth and largest annual meeting in the Court House at Marshall, January 18, with G. W. Bunting as speaker. President Paul Behner reviewed the growth and development of the company. Manager Voelkel distributed 446 dividend checks totaling $7,036.91 at the close of the meeting.

New directors elected were George Hammond, Luther Hammond, and Ralph Swearington. Members bought 87 per cent of supplies sold.



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Auto Insurance Meeting O K's Accident Policy

The annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co., held Monday afternoon, Jan. 30 in the Stevens Hotel ballroom, Chicago approved unanimously plans for bringing out an accident insurance policy to be offered Farm Bureau members and their families and farm employees. The policy which will be presented, with rates, for approval to the State Insurance Department in the next 60 days will provide for reimbursing policyholders for medicine and doctor bills up to 80 per cent with a limit of $500 for a single accident. The policy contemplated will classify risks, will provide income benefits, and certain indemnities for loss of fingers and limbs.

The plan was presented by Donald Kirkpatrick, IAA counsel and the meeting voted unanimously to proceed toward bringing out the policy.

Earl C. Smith, president of the company, offered the report of the management which showed that last year the company handled 27,450 claims from accidents in 41 states, paid out more than $750,000.00 in losses, and saved some 68,000 policyholders a half million dollars.

Manager A. E. Richardson presented details of company operation illustrated by charts which proved most interesting.

"Although the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company has experienced a splendid growth in number of policies in force, surplus and assets, the percentage of accidents during 1938 reached a new high with a percentage of 41.2 per cent," Richardson said. "This means that on the average each automobile insured in the company is involved in an accident approximately every 2½ years."

Total premium reported written in 1938 was $1,316,896.62, total losses insured for all kinds of claims were $756,065.06, or a loss ratio to premium earned of 59.5 per cent.

Total operating expense in all divisions was $123,018.77 making a ratio to total earned permium of 9.7 per cent.

The earned surplus of the company during the year was increased by $192,-617.03 which represents 15.2 per cent of the total premium earned after paying to policyholders in the auto division dividends totaling $111,976.71.

The company closed the calendar year with total assets of $2,000,444.04 and a surplus of $1,021,526.98.

L. V. Drake, claims superintendent discussed the most prevalent causes of accidents in 1938. C. M. Seagraves talked on safety and Dave Mieher spoke about acquisition.

Country Life Is Nation's Largest Farmer-owned Company

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 30:- The largest farmer-owned and farmer controlled life insurance company in the United States, Country Life Insurance Co., celebrated its tenth anniversary here today with the announcement that it had 83,000 policyholders and $125,000,-000.00 of insurance in force, considered a world record for so young a company. Donald Kirkpatrick, counsel and secretary of the management board talked about the growth of the company.

Organized by the Illinois Agricultural Association in 1928, the company had upwards of $12,000,000 insurance subscribed by Illinois farmers before it opened for business. At the close of 1938, approximately ten years later, the company had assets in excess of $8,-500,000.00 and capital and unassigned surplus funds exceeding liabilities and policy reserves of $807,548.81, Mr. Kirkpatrick's report showed.

The company's assets of $8,500,-000.00 are almost $1,500,000.00 in excess of the amount required by the laws of the State of Illinois. This sum is held as a protection against unforseen and unpredictable contingencies.

During its period of operation the company has received in premiums $13,400,000, has paid in death claims $1,730,000 and in the form of cash surrender values and dividends $1,045,-000, making a total payment to policyholders and beneficiaries in excess of $3,015,000. The Company has advanced to policyholders in the form of loans on contracts more than $700,000.00.

Reports were made by Sales Manager Dave Mieher, Actuary and Home Office manager, Howard Reeder, and Medical Director Dr. John E. Boland, Chicago.

Organization-Publicity Leads Attendance

If you want to sign Farm Bureau members quit criticizing the man who isn't in, County Organization Director Robbins of Ogle county told the Organization-Publicity conference in the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Jan. 31. Otto Steffey, organization committee chairman presided.

This conference drew the largest audience of any held that afternoon and developed some spirited comment and debate on membership and publicity problems. Robbins contended that present members should discipline themselves to guard against antagonizing the non-member. "Let's sell the non-member on the strong points of the Farm Bureau," he said.



Otto Steffey

"Getting the non-member is a matter of education and information," said another speaker. "There has been a tendency for Farm Bureau directors and others to quit working on membership when a county organization director is employed. This is a mistake. Neighbors know neighbors best and can do more to bring in the non-member than a stranger."

"Leaders should be better Farm Bureau members and do a better job of selling by demonstrating loyalty to all the Farm Bureau cooperatives," commented a Mercer county delegate. A burst of applause greeted this statement. Roy Tucker of Montgomery county stated that non-members who received the IAA RECORD for several months were the first to sign up.

Just Keep Working

Jim Hart, champion Farm Bureau solicitor of Illinois signed all but three of the 150 farmers in Macon township, Vermilion county. "These three are a little slow," he said. "I'll get one of them he added, and the other two have moved out of my township." Asked how he did it, he said, "You have to keep on working. Nothing will take its place. I don't argue, I just keep talking until he signs."

Organization director Mills of Cook county said, "too often we neglect to sell the prospect's wife. Always leave the prospect with a smile if you don't sell him so you can go back again."

Reasons given why members cancelled out of the Farm Bureau were: (1) Disatisfaction with AAA allotments: (2) Political reasons; (3) Removal to another county; (4) Quit farming; (5) Dissatisfaction with insurance adjustment.

The need for putting out information in more readable form, of using pictures, cartoons and illustrations, of playing up local news and names in the County Farm Bureau publication and of making news available promptly and frequently to the county newspapers was brought out by speakers on this subject. The discussion was led by Director of Information George Thiem. Farm Adviser F. H. Shuman of Whiteside told about efforts in his county to arouse the interest of high school ag teachers and clergymen in soil conservation, erosion control, and farm surplus control measures. Rural news-

(Continued on page 27)

Farm Supply NEWS

A thousand and seventy-three members of Iroquois County Farm Bureau received patronage dividend checks averaging $33.19 each at the annual meeting of Iroquois Service Company, held in Watseka, December 21. Sales for the year were $321,017.50, a record for the company. Patronage dividends totaling $35,741.00 were distributed, according to R. F. Karr, president, who presided at the meeting. The rate of dividends ranged from 14 to 18 per cent on rural business and 10 per cent on dealer business. An unusual feature of the day's program was the showing of several reels of local pictures taken by the manager, J. D. Bunting. L. R. Marchant, manager of Illinois Farm Supply Company, was the speaker.

Dividends averaging 15 per cent on each dollar's worth of commodities purchased were distributed by Greene County Service Company at the annual meeting, January 7. The average check received by the 384 member patrons was $37.45 and the total amount distributed was $15,660. W. B. Peterson of Illinois Farm Supply Company spoke. Four hundred fifty Farm Bureau people in attendance reviewed last year's operations and, by unanimous reelection of all members, approved the administration of their present board.

At the annual meeting of Bond County Service Company, Greenville, December 17, a 19.48 per cent increase in sales, with proportionate increases in net income and dividends was reported. Two hundred eighty-eight member patrons received dividend checks totaling $4,564.00, an average of $15.70. A. M. Ault of Illinois Farm Supply Company was the principal speaker. Elbert Blankenship of Coffeen was the only new member elected to the board.

At the annual meeting of DeWitt County Farm Bureau and the Service Company, Clinton, January 5, reports showed that sales totaled $155,274.42, patronage dividends $20,702.49. The 617 Farm Bureau member patrons received an average patronage dividend of $33.62. Forrest Fairchild, manager of the Farmers Creamery Company, Bloomington, J. H. Barnhart, manager of the McLean County Cold Storage Company, and L. R. Marchant, manager of Illinois Farm Supply Company were speakers.

More than $12,000.00 in patronage dividends was distributed at the twelfth annual meeting of the Menard County Farmers Supply Company, Petersburg, December 20. Sales and earnings were the highest in the company's history. C. H. Becker of Illinois Farm Supply Company, who spoke, reported a total attendance of more than 800 members and their families. H. G. Winkelmann and Harry L. Thomson were the new directors elected.

The Lee County Farm Bureau and the Service Company held a joint annual meeting at Amboy, January 12. Service company sales were approximately the same as a year ago. A total of 899 member patrons received $18,253.00 in patronage dividends, an average of $20.53. J. G. Dorward represented Illinois Farm Supply Company and J. C. Spitler, state leader of farm advisers, was principal speaker. William Sandrock of Ashton was elected to the board of directors to succeed Earl Buck.

Some 400 Farm Bureau members attended the joint annual meeting of Kane County Farm Bureau and Service Company held in Hampshire, December 15.

William A. Beith, president of Kane County Service Company reported an increase in sales income and the number of patrons served. During the meeting 663 patronage dividend checks, an average of $25.36 per check, were distributed, making a total of $16,812.00. J. G. Dorward represented Illinois Farm Supply Company. W. A. Damisch was elected to the board of directors to succeed Marcus Damisch.

Bureau Service Company held its fifth annual meeting at Princeton, December 17, with some 500 Farm Bureau members in attendance. The highest patronage dividend in the history of the company was paid, totaling $18,096.00, an average of $23.87 per member patron. L. A. Rahn and Ray Ammon of Illinois Farm Supply Company were the speakers. Vernon Heaton and A. K. Foster were reelected to the board of directors of the company.

A total of $287,751 in patronage dividends (over 11 times capital stock investment) has been paid to member patrons of Champaign County Service Company during its eight years of operation. At the annual meeting held in Champaign, December 20, $64,159.00 was distributed in patronage dividends on the past year's operations. Some 1300 persons attended the meeting according to President Roy Douglas. Manager R. G. Stewart announced that the 1,769 patronage dividend checks averaged $36.26. Rev. C. O. Johnson of St. Louis and W. B. Peterson of Illinois Farm Supply Company were the speakers. Roy Edwards and H. J. Wilson were reelected to the board.

Tazewell Service Company closed its most successful year on October 31. Patronage dividend checks totaling $26,000.00 averaged $24.76 per member at the annual meeting of the company, Tremont, December 20. W. G. Heinz, manager, reported sales of $266,000.00 for the year. John P. White, president, praised members for their loyalty. L. R. Marchant, manager of Illinois Farm Supply Company, was the principal speaker. G. H. Iftner, farm adviser, spoke enthusiastically of the future for the organization.

The eighth annual meeting of Randolph Service Company was held in Steeleville, Tuesday, January 24. Ninety-three per cent of the Farm Bureau members patronized the company the past year which was partially responsible for the best year in the history of the company, according to President Leonard B. Schoenberger. Patronage dividend checks totaled $13,348.90. Manager Harry Schnittker announced the rates of dividends to be 18 per cent on lubricating oil and grease, 14 per cent on rural sales, and 10 per cent on dealer business.

Farm Adviser E. C. Secor complimented the Farm Bureau members upon their fine achievement.

L. R. Marchant, manager of Illinois Farm Supply Company, spoke, and the Wine Hill Orchestra, composed of Farm Bureau members, furnished the music.

Fayette Service Company in its second full year of operation increased net sales 21.55 per cent and income 32 per cent over the preceding year, according to Manager Wm. Cole's report at the third annual meeting, Vandalia, January 26. Patronage dividends averaging more than the annual Farm Bureau dues were paid to 319 members representing 88 per cent of the total membership of Fayette County Farm Bureau.

L. R. Marchant, manager of Illinois Farm Supply Company, spoke. Farm Adviser J. B. Turner expressed his appreciation of the assistance given by the Company in helping maintain a strong membership in Fayette county.

Entertainment was furnished by Jean Jones and June Ray and the Harmony Four.

Macon-Piatt Service Company's eleventh annual meeting, Decatur, Dec. 14, revealed sales and earnings at new high levels. Dividends of more than $32,000 were distributed with patronage rates ranging from 10 to 15 per cent. Average dividend per member patron was $26.36. C. H. Becker of Illinois Farm Supply Company was principal speaker.

Peoria County Service Company tenth annual meeting, Peoria, Dec. 28, was held in conjunction with the first annual meeting of **Mid-State Supply Company,** subsidiary **feed cooperative.** Mid-State announced a $114,000 business during the year, Peoria County Service Company a record-breaking $290,000 business. A dividend of $36,000 was paid to 1209 Farm Bureau members, an average of $29.55 each. Illinois Farm Supply was represented by C. H. Becker, petroleum division, and R. N. Ammon, feed division. Edward Kuntz was elected director to replace Lloyd LaMay.

Rock Island County Service Company distributed its largest dividend at the fifth annual meeting Moline, Dec. 15. Some 500 Farm Bureau members attended. Rates ranged from 10 to 15 per cent and patronage checks averaged $17.87 per Farm Bureau member. Robert Denhardt was elected director to replace C. S. Colgrove, who, since the company was organized, served as its secretary. William Parchert succeeded William G. Mueller as director. Both Mr. Mueller and Mr. Colgrove requested retirement. C. H. Becker, Illinois Farm Supply Company, spoke.

LIMESTONE News

Farm Adviser G. T. Swaim says there has been more limestone used in Kankakee County during the last three years than in the ten years preceding. A total of $1,200 was refunded in commissions to farmers. The county used 20,000 tons of limestone in 1938 and 750 tons of rock phosphate.

Stephenson County has 20 or more local limestone quarries, according to Farm Adviser V. J. Banter. The crushed stone is delivered on most farms for $1.00 to $1.25 per ton. The County used 35,000 tons last year and 216 tons of rock phosphate.

Farm Adviser Kibler of Jersey County has worked out a special low limestone price of 90c per ton for the months of January, February and March. Four quarries in and near Jersey County are cooperating to stimulate movement during the winter months.

Milk Control Law Up At IMPA Convention

Chicago, Jan. 30:- Representatives of 23 milk marketing cooperatives having a combined membership of more than 34,000 milk producers attending the annual meeting of the Illinois Milk Producers Association heard today that total volume of milk handled by these co-ops last year aggregated 1,597,415,-134 lbs. and was valued at $32,068,-579.13.

Wilfred Shaw, secretary of the Association, announced that a bill to place a compensating tax on filled milk will be sponsored by the organization in the 1939 session of the Illinois legislature.

"Milk production by these cooperatives was 3.14 per cent below that of the same period a year ago," Shaw said. "The value of the milk declined 14.5 per cent. While milk production was lower, the sales of bottled milk and manufactured products were also lower," Shaw continued. "The result was that greatly increased quantities of manufactured dairy products were available. These inventories lowered prices of butter and cheese and created a real surplus milk problem on some of the markets last year."

Speaking about milk control laws in the main address of the session, A. H. Lauterbach, manager, Pure Milk Association, Chicago, said that dealers should be bonded as are handlers of other farm products and that their books should be audited periodically by either a federal or state agency. The law should furnish an umpire if one is needed to see that dealers pay for milk as they use it.

"Let us not forget that we cannot raise the price of milk products without other prices rising, too," Lauterbach continued. "All prices must go up together. The AAA is workable and is a means to that end."

Principles of state milk control as outlined in the milk marketing conference Tuesday afternoon include, state board of five members appointed by governor with advice and consent of Senate to include two producers, two distributors and the state director of agriculture. Board to have power to license and bond distributors, investigate costs and charges for producing, hauling and distributing milk and to have authority to fix minimum prices for the different classes of fluid milk paid to producers when two-thirds of such producers, or producers representing two-thirds of the volume in a given market area petition the board for such action.

The board may fix minimum prices or revise prices from time to time only after a public hearing where all interests have an opportunity to be heard.

The board likewise would have power to require dealers to keep certain records, could subpoena records and witnesses and during "emergency periods" which on any market shall not exceed 60 days in any calendar year, could fix wholesale and retail prices of milk and cream when market conditions in the opinion of the board justify such action. Under the bill as drawn it would be unlawful for any producer to sell his milk to an unlicensed dealer for less than the minimum price fixed.

The following directors of the Illinois Milk Producers are: Wm. L. Mays, Bloomington; Pulaski Denny, Canton; J. E. McCabe, Champaign; G. H. Ekhoff, Chicago; D. A. Rouse, Danville; Ray H. Miller, Decatur; Wm. O. Malley, DeKalb; Roy C. Long, Freeport; Edwin Gumm, Galesburg; Walter Mugge, Harrisburg; Howard Stevenson, Jacksonville; O. H. Ryan, LaSalle-Peru; A. E. Heyer, Moline; Ryland Capron, Peoria; Joseph Stieglitz, Peoria; James J. McCabe, Pontiac; Albert Heckle, Quincy; Hugh Mainland, Rockford; J. F. Greenwood, Springfield; Bliss Loy, St. Louis; Glenn Tombaugh, Streator; Dean H. Radford, Kewanee; Frank Roberts, Springfield, representing Sangamon Farmers Milk Cooperative which became a member of IMPA during the meeting.



HONEYMOONERS

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lauritzen, getting some advice from their farm adviser, John L. Stormont, at the IAA convention. Mr. Lauritzen, formerly was president of the Livingston County Farm Bureau. Mrs. Lauritzen, a native of South Dakota, came to Illinois November 2 when she married Charles. Says he: "We expect to honeymoon all our lives."

Organization Conference

(Continued from page 25)

paper editors, he said will usually respond to efforts to present the farmer's point of view on economic questions.

Farm Adviser Hughes of Cook spoke for brevity of statement, for bigger type and fewer words in telling the story. More humor in cartoons, he said, would improve and make them more effective. Farm Adviser Whisenand of Peoria urged the importance of local news to make the Farm Bureau paper more readable. He criticised the use of long state releases in county Farm Bureau papers by easy-going farm advisers to fill space which should be filled with news and names of people and activities in their own counties.

Secretary V. B. Hamilton of the Iowa Farm Bureau made one of the best talks of the convention on soil conservation and farm tenancy. Will Illinois and Iowa, he said, 80 to 100 years hence be as eroded and depleted of soil fertility as the south, or will corn belt farmers refuse to mine the fertility from their soil, fight for fair prices for their products and insist on maintaining a permanent soil conservation and fair price program.

Field secretary George E. Metzger reported that 1704 Farm Bureau members had been signed in January, that eight counties had obtained their quotas.

Farm Supply Conference Tops Attendance Records

The "1938 efficiency analysis," and addresses by J. N. Sparling, vice-president of the Bishop Wyatt Company, St. Louis, George E. Metzger of the IAA, J. H. Lister of the Farm Credit Administration, and officials and members of the staff featured the annual Farm Supply Company conference held January 30 during the IAA convention. More than 1,000 persons attended, the largest of any session during the day.

Mr. Metzger talked about principle and rules to promote maximum efficiency in serving Farm Bureau members. "It appears that in some of the multiple county companies a reduction in the size of territory would prove efficient," he said. "On the other hand, a merger of small companies in the less fertile areas would undoubtedly lead to greater efficiency. Farmers are not interested in the duplication of service. Neither are they interested in price competition by competing service companies. To that end a rule has been established to eliminate so far as possible one county crossing border lines and taking business in the territory of another company.

"Another rule we should always observe is to confine patronage dividends to paid-up Farm Bureau members. This rule should be followed in distributing profits from handling electrical equipment as well as petroleum products.

"The farm adviser, service company manager, general insurance agent and county organization director should constitute a four-horse team, Metzger said. The degree to which they pull together will determine largely the success of the entire program in the county. We must overcome jealousy, exercise forebearance and practice real cooperation."

Manager Lloyd Marchant said: "Ten years ago a petroleum magazine published an article about our company which said in bold face type: 'Their greatest weakness is their lack of selling experience.' Twelve years of selling experience have helped us over this hurdle. Now we are faced with a new challenge, namely, 'They have made a splendid record up to date but they cannot survive the test of time.' Are you willing to accept the challenge and allow opposition to our plan to destroy our organization and make good this statement?"

Marchant pointed out that in 1938, 64 county service companies distributed dividends, totaling $1,573,156.18. Approximately 22 per cent of which represented dividends received from the state company. Dividends paid by the service companies to Farm Bureau members the past two years approximate the three million dollar mark.

John H. Lister who compiled Bulletin No. 27 of the Farm Credit Administration, covering the history and setup and operations of Illinois Farm Supply Company, was introduced and spoke briefly.

President Fred Herndon who presided was greeting friends on every hand after being restored to health following a serious two months' illness. Herndon spoke briefly about responsibilities of directors. Quartet music and a short play "Andy Learns" provided the entertainment.

A filled milk manufacturing company of Litchfield was found guilty of violating a federal law prohibiting interstate shipment of filled milk and fined $1000 by Justice Briggle in the U. S. District Court, Springfield, Feb. 3 and 4. This is the first test of the law in Illinois.

Farmers Mutual Makes Big Gains in 1938

Chicago, Jan. 30: — Despite the task of rewriting all fire and windstorm policies to conform with the Illinois Insurance Code during 1938, the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company finished the year with a gain of more than $7,000,000 of fire and wind insurance in force as compared with 1937, it was learned at the annual meeting of the company here today. President Geo. F. Tullock of Rockford presented the management report.

At the end of 1938 the company had in force $84,172,706.00 in fire insurance and $79,893,254.00 in windstorm coverage. During the year, $9,250,340.00 of growing crop hail insurance was written. Total coverage for 1938 was $173,316,300.00 or about the same as a year ago although the volume of crop hail insurance, a coverage that varies with grain prices, was somewhat less than in 1937.

Manager J. H. Kelker showed in his report that the change of policies written resulted in an increased income from premiums of $1,288,459.58 more than last year. The greater income is due to a general switch by policyholders from buying annual protection to buying protection for three to five years at a time to take advantage of lower annual cost. Kelker also talked about claims and losses and how much money was paid to policyholders last year.

The windstorm that leveled hundreds of farmsteads in Tazewell, Fulton and other counties early last spring showed up on the loss side of the company's ledger. While some $20,000 was enough to settle windstorm losses in 1937, more than $70,000 was paid out in 1938.

Fire losses ranged somewhat higher than a year ago with a total paid loss of $168,835.34. Hail losses on buildings and growing crops totaled $27,131.33 to bring the net losses paid to $266,857.17.

Premium income was as follows: fire, $1,318,950.18; windstorm, $425,539.35; growing crop hail, $113,811.82; corn and wheat loan insurance, including fire and windstorm, $54,746.09.

Directors of the company elected for 1939 are: George F. Tullock, Rockford; J. J. Hornung, Ottawa; J. M. Beckett, Blue Mound; L. E. Lingenfelter, Ullin; H. A. Cress, Hillsboro; George W. Lenhart, Georgetown; Clifton Davis, Jacksonville; George F. Hayes, Galva; and John E. Miller, Edwardsville.

Illinois Producers Creameries Have Good Annual Meeting

Chicago, Jan. 30: — Approximately 7,000,000 pounds of butter was manufactured last year by a chain of nine cooperative Illinois creameries, representatives of 20,000 cream producers were told today at the annual meeting of the Illinois Producers' Creameries in the Stevens Hotel here. Of this amount five tons moved into consumption daily under the producers' own brand name, Prairie Farms.

"Since 1933, Illinois farmers have invested $284,313.18 in creameries located at Galesburg, Peoria, Bloomington, Champaign, Olney, Carbondale, Mt. Sterling, Moline and Carlinville. Today each dollar invested is worth $1.21," Sales Manager J. B. Countiss reported.

In an effort to stabilize the butter market, IPC joined cooperatives of other states to form the Dairy Products Marketing Association early in the year. The DPMA, financed by the Commodity Credit Corporation and backed by eight co-ops, entered the butter market on June 16 buying butter at 75 per cent of parity. Since then the cooperative has bought nearly 114,000,000 pounds of butter. The price hasn't been below 25c lb. for 90 score. This program has increased Illinois farmers income $2,500,000 annually.

"This program has guaranteed the consumer a year 'round supply of high quality butter at uniform prices, thereby promoting the sales of butter. The plan has raised the price to farmers about five cents a pound on all butterfat sold after June 16, according to reliable estimates," Countiss said.

The difference in price between 92 and 88-score butter, the sales manager showed, averaged 3.15 cents in 1938. To meet a shortage of the better grades, the IPC paid member creameries a one-cent premium for 92-score butter during the year. In most plants this extra price was passed along to farmers who consistently produced fresh, sweet cream that would make high grade butter. The company earned approximately 10% on its capital stock last year.

Procurement manager Frank Gougler talked about the Brown county and Galesburg plans of contacting cream producers and increasing volume.

Paul E. Mathias, principal speaker, discussed the advantages of cooperative marketing and told how the cooperative creameries were benefiting Illinois farmers. Harry Gehring, vice-president presided.

Delegates elected the following directors: Harry Gehring, Galesburg; Claude Martin, Peoria; Harold W. Enns, Bloomington; J. C. Piper, Olney; Charles Eddleman, Carbondale; H. B. Smith, Mt. Sterling; William Bismark, Moline; Thad Loveless, Carlinville; O. P. Hamm, Champaign; and E. Harris, Grayslake. Approximately 300 attended the meeting.

Problems of creameries and procurement featured the discussion in the cream marketing conference Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 31 at the IAA convention.

Farm Labor, Price Fixing Are Discussed

Illinois farmers believe in more security for farm employees but they don't think that bringing agricultural laborers under the federal social securities law is the way to do it.

Will Riegel of Champaign county and Ernest D. Lawrence of McLean county, both of whom employ many farm laborers, pointed out in the Public Relations conference during the IAA convention, January 31, that administration of the act when applied to farm employees would be too complicated and unsatisfactory because farm workers are often seasonal and record keeping would be a nuisance. Mr. Riegel said that on the Meharry Farms it was the policy to help hired men start farming for themselves when they had saved a few hundred dollars of capital. Mr. Lawrence said that during 1932-33 farm employees often made more money than the farm operator.

Farmers opposed substitute farm legislation that would fix prices because it involves too much regimentation and eventually would become unenforceable.

Farmers want more farm-to-market roads for the money expended and to this end advocate a modification of minimum specifications for all-weather roads — in other words, good gravel roads instead of pavement.

Farmers are not satisfied with relief legislation alltogether but they are not yet ready to support a raise in the minimum tax rate of 30 cents on property for relief purposes so long as the state occupation tax is continued at the present rate.

Farmers are not opposed to truck regulation in the interest of safety and reasonable guarantees to shippers but they are opposed to arbitrary fixing of trucking rates that would tend to increase the already high cost of transporting farm products to market.

G. W. Bunting addressed the twelfth annual meeting of Shelby-Effingham Service Company, Shelbyville, January 19, with some 2,000 people in attendance. "Small refineries in Southern Illinois may be selling fuels at attractive prices this year," President Buzzard told the shareholders, "but should we use our $800 cars and $1200 tractors as test tubes to determine the value of this fuel, or depend upon Service brand products bought through our own company, with safe standards of quality."

Manager G. H. Foley, announced net sales for the year were $356,210.50 and that 81% of the business was done with Farm Bureau members. Patronage dividends totaling $31,500.00 were distributed. The 1627 patronage dividend checks ranged from 3c to $213.56 and averaged $19.36.

John Dolan of Sullivan was elected to serve on the board of directors.

Rural YOUTH

Rural Youth delegates from 54 counties in Illinois took part in deliberations at the IAA Convention, January 30, 31, and February 1. Developing more challenging county programs was discussed by 250 youth and interested adults at the Rural Youth Conference, Monday afternoon, Jan. 30. Educational tours, recreation, music, dramatics, and discussions were reported major projects in most counties. The group felt there was a need for more county programs which had a better balance between study and discussion and recreation.

President Earl C. Smith of the Illinois Agricultural Association stated that we are most interested in the answer to this question: "How Can The IAA and the Farm Bureau Be of Greater Service to the Young People of Illinois?" Merle Hall, LaSalle County, introduced Mr. Smith and lead the group discussion following his talk.

Views on "How We Can Develop More Challenging Programs," were expressed in a panel discussion by Loy Freeland, Fayette, Dale Maxwell, DeWitt, Charlotte Mosher, DeKalb, John Schuett, McHenry, Kathryn Maes, Jackson, E. C. Secor, Randolph, Catherine Sullivan, Knox, Merle Hall, La Salle, Frank Gingrich, Chairman.

Youth entertainers from Kane, Edwards, Carroll, DeKalb, McHenry, and Edgar Counties put on a varied program of music and entertainment at the Talent Night program, Monday evening. In a short talk "Youth Speaks" Harvey Schweitzer of DeKalb said "Any youth organization, no matter what its purposes are, should realize that it is molding the lives of tomorrows' citizens. A youth organization may be termed a success if it can help youth adjust themselves to fit into society, give them high ideals, at which to aim and help them to prepare for tomorrow's work." Attendance was estimated at 1500.

The new IAA sound picture "Shoulder to Shoulder" which tells in picture and sound the story of the Illinois Agricultural Association and associated organizations was enthusiastically received. Many counties have already scheduled the picture to be shown in local communities.

Toastmaster, Dale Maxwell, DeWitt County, kept the program moving at a fast pace; "Duke" Regnier woke up the group with a few new fangled songs, and Greetings from the University of Illinois were brought by G. S. "Chick" Randall, Specialist in Rural Youth Extension.

Otto Steffey, Albert Hayes, Chester McCord, W. A. Dennis, and A. O. Eckert, IAA Board members, Mrs. John Clifton, President, Illinois Home Bureau Federation, and B. A. Tomlin, Assistant State Supervisor Vocational Agriculture were among the guests present.

Next year's Rural Youth Committee to plan for youth's part in the IAA Convention were selected by delegates present at a special meeting Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 31st. Five members and five alternates were named: Northern District — John Schuett, McHenry County. Raymond Hanley, Grundy County, Alternate. Central District — Milton Bell, Champaign County. Dale Maxwell, DeWitt County, Alternate. Southern District — Howard Colclasure, Clay County. Louis Sfagler, Clinton County, Alternate. At Large — Catherine Sullivan, Knox County. Charlotte Mosher, DeKalb County, Alternate. — Edna Wade, DeWitt County. Opal Stine, Effingham County, Alternate.



TWO YEARS IN A ROW

Last January 11 Piatt County Organization Director L. D. Hendricks turned in the county's 1938 quota of new Farm Bureau members. The performance was repeated in 1939. Hendricks was unable to attend the IAA annual meeting due to illness but his helpers came and were congratulated by IAA President Earl C. Smith. Standing, left to right: Alva Royce, John W. Schable, President Smith, George Stoerger, M. E. Horton, G. B. Briggs. Seated: S. C. Shively, Clarence Leiever, E. O. Johnston, farm adviser, Park Blacker, and Milton W. Warren, Farm Bureau president.

Livestock and Grain Marketing Conferences Have Lively Debate

Chicago, Jan. 1: — Livestock producers in conference here today, charged that local auctions are tearing down their centralized marketing system and are spreading livestock disease. Farmers agreed that auctions are confined mostly to selling inferior livestock and feeding cattle and are considered by most producers as a place for disposing of surplus low-grade animals. Speakers emphasized the weakening of the farmers bargaining position as a result of direct shipping to packers.

Carl O. Johnson, DeKalb county cattle feeder, led the discussion. M. Ray Ihrig, Adams county, was chairman.

In spite of a trend toward direct marketing of grain, Illinois growers believe there is a place for local elevators as a service center for farmers and a convenience for millers in contacting grain supplies, it was revealed at the grain marketing conference during the IAA convention.

With the growth of trucking provided by improved roads, there is a tendency toward larger and better elevators at fewer points handling grain for increasing numbers of farmers. The grain men, interested in maintaining an orderly market, suggested that railroads lower short haul rates to cope with the growth of direct marketing by truck.

Field Bindweed Seen As Major Farm Enemy

Chicago, Jan. 31: — Illinois farmers are facing invasion by a new weed enemy, field bindweed or "Creeping Jenny," 250 farmers learned today in a soil improvement conference at the IAA annual meeting.

J. C. Hackleman, University of Illinois, appraised "Jenny" as being more difficult to kill than Canada thistle and estimated that more than 100,000 acres are infested with this weed in the state. H. K. Danforth, Henry county farm adviser, reported that William Dines, Henry county farmer, was able to control bindweed this summer by weekly cultivation with a duckfoot cultivator from May to September.

Dr. F. C. Bauer, University of Illinois, stressed the need for less plowing, for replacement of mineral elements and for growing more legumes in maintaining soil fertility. Farm Adviser I. F. Green of Bond county pointed out that pasture is a crop and must be seeded, fertilized and harvested if it is to produce enough forage to pay its way.

E. E. Houghtby, DeKalb county, was chairman of the conference.

The annual meeting of Mercer Service Company was held at Aledo, January 7. Reports showed an 18% increase in sales and 65% gain in net income. Patronage dividends totaled $12,200.00, a new high. Five hundred fourteen checks, averaging $23.68 per Farm Bureau member customer were passed out.

Seven hundred Farm Bureau people were present and voiced their approval of the splendid gains made by the company the past year by reelecting the board of directors. J. G. Dorward of Illinois Farm Supply Company spoke.

Farm Supply NEWS

A 9½ per cent gain in net sales and a 40 per cent increase in net income was reported by **Fruit Belt Service Co.** at the annual meeting in Vienna, Jan. 25. J. P. Redman, president of the company presided and Manager Fark told of the growth of the company. Patronage dividend checks, representing nine per cent on rural sales and seven per cent on dealer business, were distributed. L. R. Marchant was the principal speaker. Farm Advisers E. A. Bierbaum, W. C. Anderson, J. R. Strubinger, G. C. Smith, and L. L. Colvis spoke enthusiastically about the future of the company.

Peak sales of Rich-Law Service Company for 1938 were reached because of the extension of its service in Jasper County, Harley Neal, president, reported at the ninth annual meeting, January 18, Lawrenceville. Sales reached $209,000, patronage dividends $22,420, averaging $21.70 each. The 550 member unanimous reelected the board of directors. W. B. Peterson was principal speaker.

W. B. Peterson addressed 1,000 Farm Bureau members and their friends attending the twelfth annual meeting of Christian County Farmers Supply Company, Taylorville, January 14.

D. A. Mason, president, reported sales of $182,548. Net income increased 41.4%, making possible a record partonage dividend of $23,000, averaging $30.17 per check. Manager Lanter reported that 91% of all accounts were under 30 days old.

Kendall County Farm Bureau and Kendall Farmers Oil Company held a joint annual meeting at Yorkville, January 21. R. J. Churchill, president, announced patronage dividend checks totaled $11,215.19, average $24.59. Manager Nesemeier reported sales for the current year of $106,562.62, second largest in history. F. B. Gregory gave the principal address of the day and J. G. Dorward represented Illinois Farm Supply Company.

Record dividends were paid at the fifth annual meeting of Grundy Service Company, Morris, January 18. Four hundred fifteen patronage dividend checks, averaging $19.07 and totaling $7,912.00, were distributed. A 4.4% increase in sales and a 15.81% increase in net income was reported. Official reports revealed that 86% of the total volume of business was done with Farm Bureau members. Seven hundred persons present reelected the entire board.

O. D. Brissenden and J. G. Dorward were speakers.

George E. Metzger, field secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association, was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of Lake-Cook Farm Supply Company, January 19, at DesPlaines. J. G. Dorward represented Illinois Farm Supply Company. Eight hundred Farm Bureau people attended.

Patronage dividends of $42,700.00 were declared and will be paid in two installments to average approximately $26.70 per member. Total dividends in eleven years amount to $234,205, or four and one-half times the capital stock farmers invested.

Within any one dairy breed, the largest cows are usually the highest producers. This fact emphasizes the importance of liberal feeding of young stock.

Serum Association Announces Dividends

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Jersey county led the state in ratio of volume of serum used in proportion to the hog population with 25 ccs. per head. Other leading counties were Stark, Morgan, Henderson, Sangamon, Winnebago, Logan, Marshall-Putnam and Vermilion.

The following directors were elected: District I—William Stockley, Earlville; District II—Ben Bodecker, Sutter; District III—R. V. McKee, president, Varna; District IV—E. G. Reynolds, Jacksonville; District V—Ray Cunningham, vice-president, Bismark; District VI—Jesse E. Tuttle, West York; K. T. Smith, (IAA) Greenfield.

Talmage DeFrees, vice president of Illinois Agricultural Association developed the topic "Trails of Safety and Romance" at the Rural Youth delegate breakfast, Tuesday, January 31st. One hundred forty-seven delegates and advisers from 52 counties were represented. Mr. DeFrees said: "Youth says — 'What a World!' — and goes out with courage and purpose to achieve and do something worth while."



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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

Production Credit Associations Annual Meetings Schedule

BETWEEN seven and eight thousand farm folks are expected to attend the annual meetings of production credit associations in Illinois during the first two weeks in February.

"A year ago," says Ray E. Miller, secretary of the Production Credit Corporation of St. Louis, "more than 6,800 farmers, their wives and friends attended the annual meetings of the 21 associations operating in Illinois. During 1938 the associations have increased about one-fifth in membership over the previous year and a similar increase in annual meeting attendance can be expected — or even larger, if the weather is good."

While the meetings are strictly business sessions of the stockholders — members of the association, most of the production credit associations invite a number of Farm Bureau members and others to the meetings in order that they may learn about the cooperative credit system and the services which the production credit associations have to offer.

Here is the schedule of meetings each of which will be addressed by an official from the Credit Corporation, St. Louis.

SCHEDULE OF 1939 ANNUAL MEETINGS
SIXTH DISTRICT

ILLINOIS

	W. S. Brock President	W. P. Oliver V-President	R. E. Miller Secretary	G. C. Bates Asst. to V.P.	G. N. Byrne Attorney
Jan. 6				Ill. Fr. Gr. 12:30 P.M. Roberts Hotel Carbondale	
Feb. 6		Kewanee 10:30 A.M. Wesley Hall Kewanee	Monmouth 10:00 A.M. Y. M. C. A. Monmouth		Belleville 10:00 A.M. Turkey Hill Grange Belleville
Feb. 7	Bloomington 10:30 A.M. Y. W. C. A. Bloomington	Rock River 11:00 A.M. Coliseum Sterling	Macomb 10:00 A.M. Ill. Theatre Macomb		Harrisburg 10:00 A.M. Harrisburg Country Club Harrisburg
Feb. 8	Ottawa 10:30 A.M. Farm Bureau Auditorium Ottawa	Blackhawk 10:00 A.M. I.O.O.F. Hall Freeport	Jacksonville 10:00 A.M. Grace Methodist Church Jacksonville		Wabash 10:00 A.M. U. B. Church Lawrenceville
Feb. 9	Joliet 10:00 A.M. First Lutheran Ch. Joliet	Lotus 10:00 A.M. American Legion Home Woodstock	Miss. Valley 10:45 A.M. Clark Theatre Pittsfield		Charleston 10:00 A.M. Lincoln Theatre Charleston
Feb. 10		Verm. Co. 10:15 A.M. First Presbyterian Church Danville	Carlinville 10:00 A.M. Elks Hall Carlinville		
Feb. 14		Decatur 10:00 A.M. Masonic Temple Decatur	Champaign 10:00 A.M. First Methodist Church Champaign		
Feb. 15			Fox Valley 10:00 A.M. Sugar Grove Community House Sugar Grove		

Massac County Rural Youth group was host to the Rural Youth Organizations of neighboring counties on Jan. 10. Representatives of Pulaski, Union and Johnson counties were present. Dr. Troy L. Sterns of S.I.N.U., Carbondale, was the speaker.

Bob Cothern Killed In Automobile Accident

R. P. Cothern, 61, who for two years was organization director with the Kankakee County Farm Bureau, died January 14 in the Paxton hospital as a result of injuries suffered in an auto accident Friday morning, Jan. 10. Always a loyal Farm Bureau worker, he was a member of the executive committee of the Ford County Farm Bureau for many years. "Bob" Cothern was active in Farm Bureau insurance service from its beginning, having served as general and special agent in Ford county and general agent in Kankakee county. Although his work was in Kankakee he lived in Ford county.



R. P. Cothern

More than 1000 Farm Bureau people attended the eleventh annual meeting of Will-DuPage Service Company at Joliet, January 7. President Mark McClure announced the completion of the company's most successful year, with $49,736.35 dividends ranging from 5 to 15%. New directors elected were Leo Pauling, Andrew Quigley, and Loren J. Carver. C. H. Becker of Illinois Farm Supply Company, H. S. Wright and L. W. Braham, farm advisers were speakers.

Donald Kirkpatrick gave the principal address at the joint annual meeting of *Knox County Farm Bureau* and *Knox County Oil Company* at Galesburg, January 7. Fifty-four per cent of the farmers in Knox county, numbering 1270, were members of the Farm Bureau the past year, according to Farm Adviser Kemp. The Oil Company paid patronage dividends totaling $33,815.81, averaging $30.44 per Farm Bureau member customer. Rates of dividends were 20 per cent on lubricating oil and grease, 15 per cent on Magic Aladdin (gasoline), paint, tires, and other miscellaneous products, 12½ per cent on station and dealer business, and the same on third grade gasoline and tractor fuel. A. L. Doubet of Williamsfield replaced B. L. Baird as director.

At Jersey County Farm Supply Companys' tenth annual meeting, Jerseyville, January 4, Manager Otto Wilson announced the most successful year, earnings at a new high and record patronage dividends of $20,018.24. C. H. Becker spoke to an audience of 700.



QUOTA MAKERS

Organization directors from 8 counties making their 1939 quotas were h ed at breakfast Tuesday at the IAA convention. Left to right are: Perry Schmoellinger, Bond county; P. C. Hill, president, Wayne County Farm Bureau; John Boland, Whiteside; Wayne Lienbach, Henderson; Marvin Fairchild, Stephenson; Eugene Meyers, Brown, Piatt and Kankakee county men not in picture.

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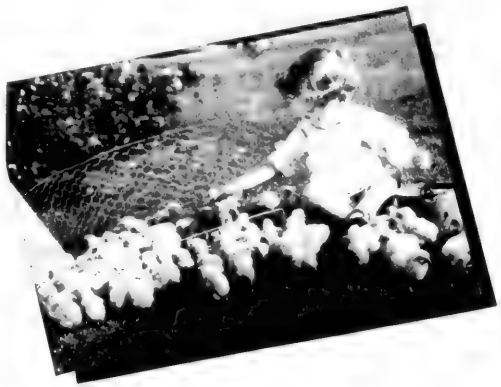
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	W. S. Brock President	W. P. Oliver V. President	R. E. Miller Secretary	G. C. Bates Asst. to V.P.	G. N. Bo... Attorney
Jan. 6				Ill. Fr. Gr. 12:30 P.M. Roberts Hotel Carbondale	
Feb. 6		Kewanee 10:30 A.M. Wesley Hall Kewanee	Monmouth 10:00 A.M. Y. M. C. A. Monmouth		Belleville 10:00 A.M. Turkey Hill Grange Belleville
Feb.	Bloomington 10:30 A.M. Y. W. C. A. Bloomington	Rock River 11:00 A.M. Coliseum Sterling	Macomb 10:00 A.M. Ill. Theatre Macomb		Harrisburg 10:00 A.M. Harrisburg Country Club Harrisburg
Feb. 8	Ottawa 10:30 A.M. Farm Bureau Auditorium Ottawa	Blackhawk 10:00 A.M. I.O.O.F. Hall Freeport	Jacksonville 10:00 A.M. Grace Methodist Church Jacksonville		Wabash 10:00 A.M. U. B. Church Lawrenceville
Feb. 9	Joliet 10:00 A.M. First Lutheran Ch. Joliet	Lotus 10:00 A.M. American Legion Home Woodstock	Miss. Valley 10:45 A.M. Clark Theatre Pittsfield		Charleston 10:00 A.M. Lincoln Theatre Charleston
Feb. 10		Verm. Co. 10:15 A.M. First Presbyterian Church Danville	Carlinville 10:00 A.M. Elks Hall Carlinville		
Feb. 14		Decatur 10:00 A.M. Masonic Temple Decatur	Champaign 10:00 A.M. First Methodist Church Champaign		
Feb. 15			Fox Valley 10:00 A.M. Sugar Grove Community House Sugar Grove		

Massac County Rural Youth group was host to the Rural Youth Organizations of neighboring counties on Jan. 10. Representatives of Pulaski, Union and Johnson counties were present. Dr. Troy L. Sterns of S.I.N.U., Carbondale, was the speaker

Bob Cothern Killed In Automobile Accident

R. P. Cothern, 61, who for two years was organization director with the Kankakee County Farm Bureau, died January 11 in the Paxton hospital as a result of injuries suffered in an auto accident Friday morning, Jan. 10. Always a local Farm Bureau worker, he was a member of the executive committee of the Ford County Farm Bureau for [illegible] years. "Bob" Cothern was active in Farm Bureau insurance from its beginning, having served as county and special agent in Ford county and general agent in Kankakee county. Although [illegible] work was in Kankakee he lived in Ford county.



R. P. Cothern

More than 1000 Farm Bureau people attended the eleventh annual meeting of Will-DuPage Service Company at Joliet, January [illegible]. President Mark McClure announced the completion of the company's most successful year, with [illegible] dividends ranging from 5 to 15%. New directors elected were Lee Pardine, Andrew Quigley, and Loren J. Carver. C. H. Becker of Illinois Farm Supply Company, H. S. Wright and L. W. Brahaire, farm advisers were speakers.

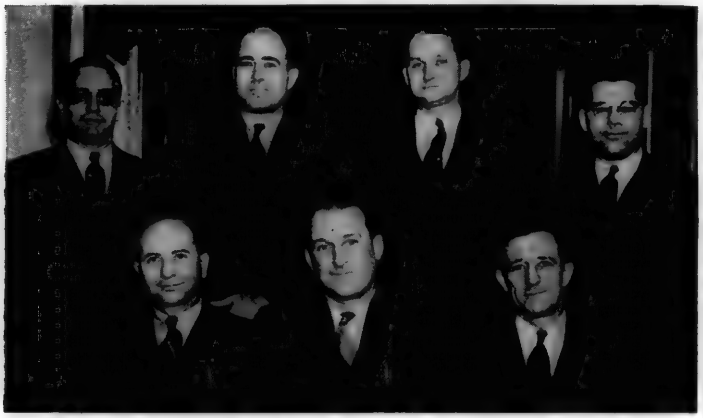
Donald Kirkpatrick gave the principal address at the joint annual meeting of *Knox County Farm Bureau* and *Knox County Oil Company* at Galesburg, January [illegible]. Fifty-four per cent of the farmers in Knox county, numbering 1270, were members of the Farm Bureau the past year, according to Farm Adviser Kemp. The Oil Company paid patronage dividends totaling $33,815.81, averaging $80.41 per Farm Bureau member customer. Rates of dividends were 20 per cent on lubricating oil and grease, 15 per cent on Magic Aladdin (gasoline), paint, tires, and other miscellaneous products, 12½ per cent on station and dealer business, and the same on third grade gasoline and tractor fuel. A. L. Doubet of Williamsfield replaced B. L. Baird as director.

At Jersey County Farm Supply Companys' tenth annual meeting, Jerseyville, January 4, Manager Otto Wilson announced the most successful year, earnings at a new high and record patronage dividends of $20,018.24. C. H. Becker spoke to an audience of 700



QUOTA MAKERS

Organization directors from 8 counties making their 1939 quotas were h[illegible]ed at breakfast Tuesday at the IAA convention. Left to right are: Perry Schmoellinger, Bond county; P. C. Hill, president, Wayne County Farm Bureau; John Boland, Whiteside; Wayne Lienbach, Henderson; Marvin Fairchild, Stephenson; Eugene Meyers, Brown. Piatt and Kankakee county men not in picture.



OFFICERS OF FARM ADVISERS ASSOCIATION

Holding their annual business meeting during Farm and Home Week, farm advisers of Illinois named officers to serve their state association for the coming year. Seated, left to right, are T. W. May, vice-president, Madison county; J. E. Harris, president, Champaign; and E. A. Bierbaum, secretary-treasurer, Union. Directors standing, left to right, are: H. C. Wheeler, Lawrence; J. Q. Scott, Douglas; Edwin Bay, Sangamon, and L. J. Hager, Marshall-Putnam. Directors Wayne A. Gilbert, Stark, and E. C. Foley, Boone, were not present.

Record Attendance at Farm and Home Week

BUSIEST man on the University of Illinois campus during Farm and Home Week, January 9 - 13, was W. H. "Bill" Young, custodian of classrooms for the college of agriculture. Into his lap fell the job of assigning rooms to accommodate the ever swelling attendance which by the Week's end reached 4288, or 500 more than the 1938 record.

Greatest number of calls for additional space came from instructors in corn breeding and cooperative marketing. Came such a call from R. W. Bartlett, assistant professor of agricultural economics, who was to lead a round table discussion of the question "Do Illinois dairymen want a milk control law?" Interest in the problem brought 100 dairy folks, overflowed the meeting place half hour before the discussion was to begin.

Around the table to have a go at the issue were Dr. Bartlett, chairman; E. G. Eckhoff, Pure Milk Association, Chicago; A. D. Lynch, Sanitary Milk Producers, St. Louis; Hugh Mainland, Mid-West Dairymen's Company, Rockford; Charles Smith, regional AAA Administrator, Chicago; Wilfred Shaw, Illinois Agricutural Association; Fred L. Shipley, AAA market administrator, St. Louis; and E. W. Tiedeman, Sanitary Milk Producers, St. Louis.

When the debate got under way, comments from the floor were frequent. Chief problem of milk producers, dairymen decided, is to get more income. They agreed that a simple milk control law, properly written and administered, would step up producers' pay. Leon C. Coller, AAA Administrator on the Indianapolis market, concurred when he cited court tests in which Indiana's law has been found valid.

Cooperative marketing gave way to world trade in the Tuesday afternoon session which was attended by 300 dairy, grain and livestock marketing students. L. J. "Larry" Norton, professor of agricultural economics, speaking on "consequences of the trend to ward governmental intervention in marketing," sounded the first note of the world trade discussion. Said he: "Every government in the world is involved in the wheat market."

Leaders in the debate which followed finally agreed that the policy of the United States in raising trade barriers and demanding debt repayment in gold instead of goods is largely to blame for the slump in world trade of basic commodities.

Said Prof. Norton: "War is likely because nations will try to control their own basic commodities. U. S. was the worst offender in barring European goods — in forcing other countries to take their present nationalistic stands."

Citing as an example, the outrages which recently occurred in Germany, Prof. Norton pointed out: "Germans can prosper only when they have ample supplies of our raw materials and a market for finished products. What is going on in that country could never happen in a prosperous one."

During the lively debate, Ralph Brown, Chicago grain broker, said that only one-seventh to one-fourth of the wheat produced in the U. S. is exported and that the domestic price is largely set by exports. G. L. Jordan, assistant professor of agricultural economics, showed that while U. S. exports of farm commodities have been declining, exports of manufactured products have been gaining.

E. W. Tiedeman, president of Sanitary Milk Producers, held that if corn, wheat and cotton prices are maintained, producers of these commodities will quit dairying and leave the field clear to bona fide milk producers. Indirectly then, the present low prices of milk can be traced to sluggish world trade.

Brisk applause followed Tiedeman's comment that farmers must carry the expense of surplus control if the plan is to succeed in the future. He declared that it is fundamentally wrong to ask taxpayers to carry the burden indefinitely and suggested processing taxes to support a farm program.

E. D. Lawrence, McLean county, supported crop control. He said: "If we are to control price we must first control production. Unhampered, producers' movements tend to swing too far. The present corn price of 57 cents for example, can be expected to hold down hog numbers in 1939 and '40."

MUMFORD PORTRAIT

Robert Kimbell, Jr. unveiling his grandfather's portrait which was presented to the University during Farm and Home Week.





DAIRYMEN TALK STATE MILK CONTROL

Wilfred Shaw of the IAA addressing a Farm and Home week session. He reported progress in framing a milk control bill. More than 100 attended the meeting, asked questions, made suggestions and agreed that a good law would help them.

While farmers and professors were panning past U. S. trade policies and proclaiming Secretary of State Hull's new trade agreements, History Professor A. H. Lybyer was explaining England's place in the current European tangle to a large audience of farm folks in the University Auditorium. Britain, he said, plans to avert war, until her air forces are sufficiently large to assure victory, by manipulating trade and money.

Most scientific and much nearer home were the several meetings in which hybrid corn was the main topic. Even at the annual stockmen's banquet where 250 livestock producers paid tribute to the state's feeders and breeders who won important prizes during the year, hybrid corn was one of the main subjects of informal discussion.

Leading cornman of the state in 1939 was Richmond Robison, Tazewell county. On ten acres he grew 1379.6 bushels to win first honors in the ten-acre yield contest. Production cost of his corn was $315.28. The contest is sponsored jointly by the college of agriculture and the Illinois Crop Improvement Association to encourage efficient growing of high quality corn in the state.

Reason for the great interest in hybrid corn came to light early Wednesday when Professor George H. Dungan announced results of '38 yield tests which show that hybrids out-yielded old-style, open-pollinated corn by 15.5 bushels. In northern Illinois tests, open-pollinated corn ran 23.5 bushels behind hybrids. These averages are based on the five best hybrids as compared to the five best open-pollinated varieties.

Most impressive session of the week was the presentation of the memorial portrait of the late Dean Herbert Windsor Mumford. Agronomy Professor W. L. Burlison presided at the ceremony in which IAA President Earl C. Smith, Dean J. C. Blair, and J. H. Lloyd, state director of agriculture, paid tribute to former Dean Mumford. The portrait, painted by Sidney E. Dickinson of New York, was presented by Dean Blair and unveiled by the late Dean Mumford's only grandson, 4-year-old Robert Kimbell, Jr., son of Virginia Mumford Kimbell.

Frank D. Barton for eight years representative of Illinois Grain Corporation retired on December 31, 1938. His many friends among elevator managers, directors and shareholders, as well as the Farm Bureaus will miss Frank greatly. For him no day was too long nor drive to far when work was to be done. One elevator manager remarked, "Frank Barton was the best informed and most helpful man that ever called at my office."

"Cooperative Purchasing through the Illinois Farm Supply and its member county companies," is the title of a 175 page bulletin (No. 27) recently published by the Farm Credit Administration. The author is John H. Lister who narrates the history of the company, describes and analyzes the operation and policies of the state and county companies, gives the stock setup and control, and observes that "the system of purchasing and distributing farm supplies has attained a high degree of efficiency and financial strength and has resulted in large savings for Illinois farmers."



BUSIEST MAN

W. H. Young's job of finding meeting places for Farm and Home Week classes was complicated by the destruction of University Hall and a record enrollment of 1537 ag students.



CORN-GROWING FAMILY

Richmond Robison, 1939 corn king from Tazewell county, and his entire family at the Crop Improvement banquet. He grew 137.96 bushels per acre on ten acres, his son Richmond, Jr. 119.59 bu. and son Alfred grew 100.51. They were awarded gold medals.



THEY PAID TRIBUTE

State Director of Agriculture J. H. Lloyd, Dean J. C. Blair and IAA President Earl C. Smith recalled memories of the late Dean Mumford at the presentation of his portrait.

ALMOST SHARP ENOUGH

Albert H. Lynn, Schuyler county farmer, chopped through a 10-inch black oak log in 1 minute 47 2/5 seconds to win the state wood chopping contest. J. E. Davis, U. of I. forester, is the shavee.



EDITORIAL

"Why There is a Farm Problem."

"There are sermons in stones, books in the running brooks, tongues in trees, and whole volumes of enlightenment in the following table of figures, submitted by a member of the North Dakota legislature. The column on the left shows the purchasing power of a carload of wheat in 1910. The column on the right shows the value of the same amount of wheat, in terms of things the farmer must buy, in 1938:

Sale price of durum wheat, 1910, 1,660 bushels at 70 cents per bushel, $1,162.

Sale price of durum wheat, 1938, 1,660 bushels at 60 cents per bushel, $996.

Purchases—	1910	1938
1 Grain binder (horse drawn)	$145	$300
1 Drill	125	240
1 Wagon and grain tank	100	150
1 Mower	50	100
1 Rake	30	45
Harnesses for 5 horses	85	150
Gang plow	65	125
1 Harrow	18	30
1 Cultivator	35	75
16,000 feet of lumber sufficient to build barn 48x22, 12 feet to eaves	480	800
Average tax on quarter section of land	25	125
Total	$1,158	$2,265

Observe that the farmer of 1910 could sell his wheat, buy the equipment listed above, and be left with a small balance.

But the farmer of 1938 — who, despite billions in subsidies, received less for his wheat even in terms of dollars and cents — found his actual buying power diminished by nearly 60 per cent. Having surrendered the entire proceeds from the sale of his wheat, he would still have found it necessary to contract a debt of $1,269 in order to buy the things that his predecessor bought.

This is the problem. The solution is not in subsidies. They have been tried. Regulation, restriction and regimentation have also been tried. All have failed. The mountain still refuses to go to Mohammed. But if we can't lift farm prices, can we possibly get other prices — prices of the things the farmer buys — down to a fairer level? Well, some dispute it, but at least no one may say that this method has failed. It is the one method we have not had the courage to try."—Chicago Daily News, Feb. 2, '39.

THE above might well be termed the "Editorial of the Year" for it is something of an achievement to have a great metropolitan daily, first recognize that there is a farm problem, and then concede that something should be done about it.

As to the solution of the problem, industry and labor can, if they will, do much to remove the price disparity, as the News points out.

In his annual address to the recent IAA convention, President Earl C. Smith covered this point when he said: *"National legislation has been helpful in partly restoring the exchange value of farm products. It has not yet established or maintained parity prices nor can it do so if present industrial and labor policies are continued. . . We cannot increase employment without increasing production of industry and lowering the cost of its commodities and the services of workers to a point where there is sufficient purchasing power to buy them.*

"Even with such a balance attained, principles of law as embodied in the AAA of 1938 will have to be continued. The AAA of 1938 is not based upon, nor does it support, an economy of scarcity. The 1938 law expressly limits the powers of its administrators to do anything to control surpluses by reducing production beyond the amount that will provide the American people and our export outlets with an adequate supply of farm products on a basis of fair balance with the prices of industrial products and the wages prevailing in the United States."

The One-Room School

A GREAT many people including some college professors have been making critical and deprecatory remarks about the one-room country school in Illinois. None of the articles, editorials or surveys we have seen present any evidence to prove that a one-room school is necessarily bad or that the average of boys and girls graduated from good one-room schools are unable later to hold their own scholastically and otherwise with graduates of city elementary schools. We suspect that there has been too much assumption and conjecture, too little careful investigation by those unqualifiedly condemning the one-room country school.

Some years ago, we visited and studied the work and results obtained by a substantial number of country schools in Illinois, including several rural consolidated schools, in preparation for a series of feature articles published in Prairie Farmer. The study revealed that there are many one-room schools having 25 to 30 or more pupils, with a neat, comfortable building equipped with excellent facilities for teaching, and with a high grade, well-paid teacher, frequently a college graduate, in charge.

In such schools we observed that boys and girls not only were getting instruction from a well-educated, competent teacher but they had the advantage of plenty of room for recreation and proximity to their homes on the farm. Moreover the school was the center of a happy community life, the pride of parents as well as the teacher.

The investigation also disclosed one-room schools where there were only a handful of children, not enough to operate a good school, and sometimes with an immature, poorly prepared or under-paid teacher struggling along with these obvious handicaps.

The conclusions drawn were that it is perfectly possible to have a good one-room school given sufficient pupils, reasonable income from taxes, and a community of interested parents. It was learned, too, that a better school usually resulted where two or three districts, none of which had enough pupils to maintain a good school, pooled their interests, consolidated and built a two-room school.

The resolution on schools adopted by the board of delegates at the 24th IAA annual convention (see page 13) clearly expresses the majority opinion of farm people on this question.

A Farmers Mutual check will help you Rebuild



● Be prepared! Your farm may be next. A tornado like the one that destroyed hundreds of homes and farm buildings (shown above) in Tazewell county on Mar. 30 last year may come your way. Our agent was on the job immediately after this storm arranging for appraisals of policyholders' damaged property. Make sure you have adequate protection before it is too late.

WITH GUARANTEED RATES

When the storm blows over, you can survey the wreckage with peace and calm if you know that a FARMERS MUTUAL check is on the way to help you rebuild. Last year your company paid scores of claims and paid them promptly . . . helped restore many a farm to normal operations after the "twister."

FARMERS MUTUAL is a guaranteed rate, non-assessable, legal reserve company with more than $2,000,000 of assets. It is farmer-owned and farmer-controlled, cooperative in principle. Policyholders have the opportunity to share in dividends when declared by the board of Directors.

See the Agent in your County Farm Bureau office for rates and further information.

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE CO.

608 South Dearborn Street Chicago, Illinois

EDITORIAL

"Why There is a Farm Problem."

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See the Agent in the Com... Farm Bureau ...

FARMERS MUTUAL ...

J. J. Pieper,
1105 S. Race,
Urbana, Ill.
10-1740-S



....that others may have life... and have it more abundantly....

EACH SPRING HE PLOWS AND HARROWS HIS ground, plants the seed, cultivates, and if Nature smiles, harvests a crop. Through good times and bad, drought, floods, low prices, insect and disease damage, the farmer carries on . . . producing . . . producing.

THERE IS NO SCARCITY ECONOMICS ON the farm. During years of closed factories and industrial unemployment, farm production went on at a high rate despite ruinously low price levels.

WHEN INDUSTRY STUBBORNLY CHOSE idleness in preference to a sharp reduction in industrial price levels . . . when labor unions chose relief in preference to a lower wage that employers could afford, the farmer took his loss and went on producing plenty for all. Through 1932 and 1933, when farm prices reached record low levels, and in 1937 and 1938, production of farm crops mounted to new highs.

ORGANIZED FARMERS TODAY ARE CHALlenging industry and labor to go back to work . . . to follow the example of agriculture. More production, more employment, more good things for everyone are needed. Farmers have shown their good faith by producing plenty . . . that others may have life . . . and have it more abundantly.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

The Largest State Farm Organization In America

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION Record

In This Issue

Bob Seely, Township Road Commissioner

We Take Time To Live

Rural Unemployment Grows

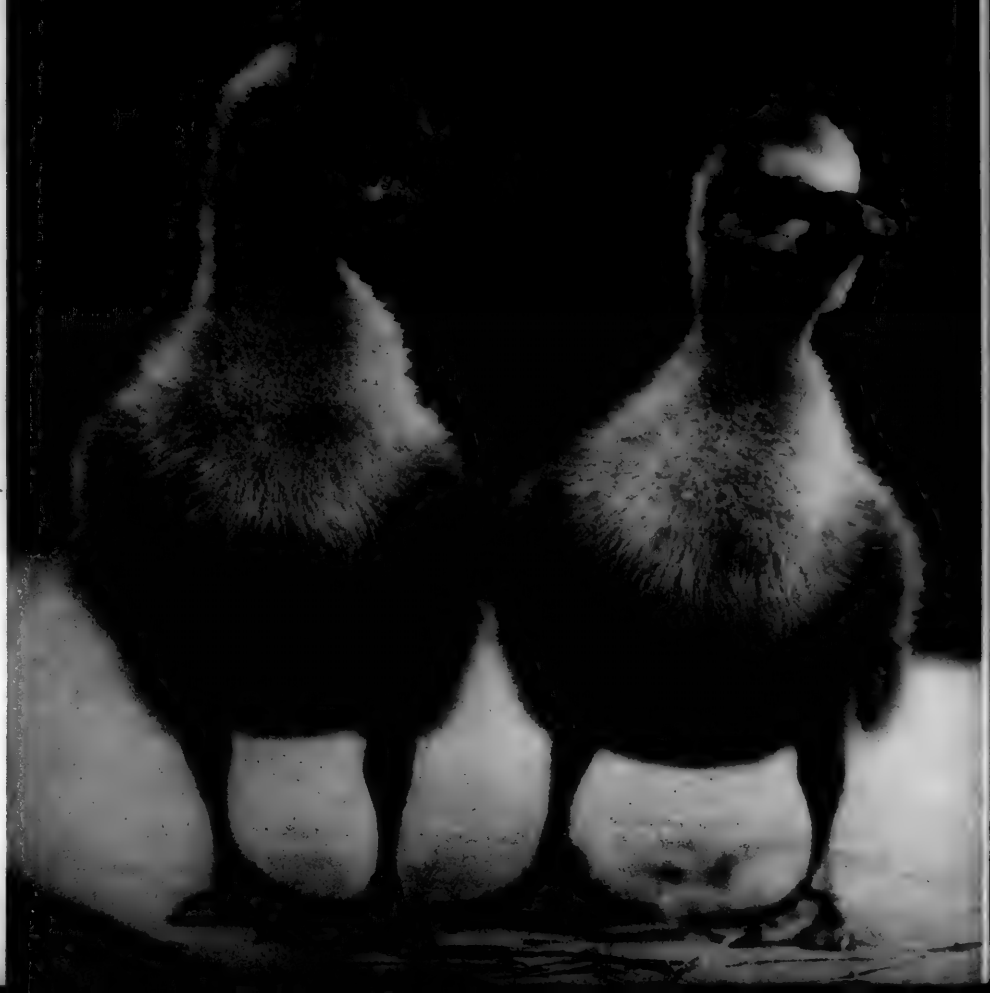
Annual Illinois Livestock Meet

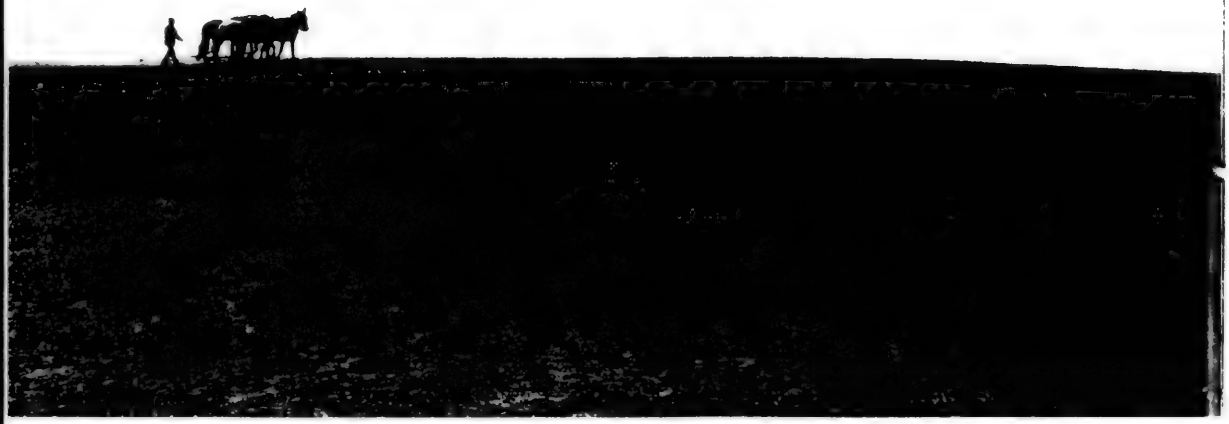
Among the Farm Bureau Presidents

and others



March
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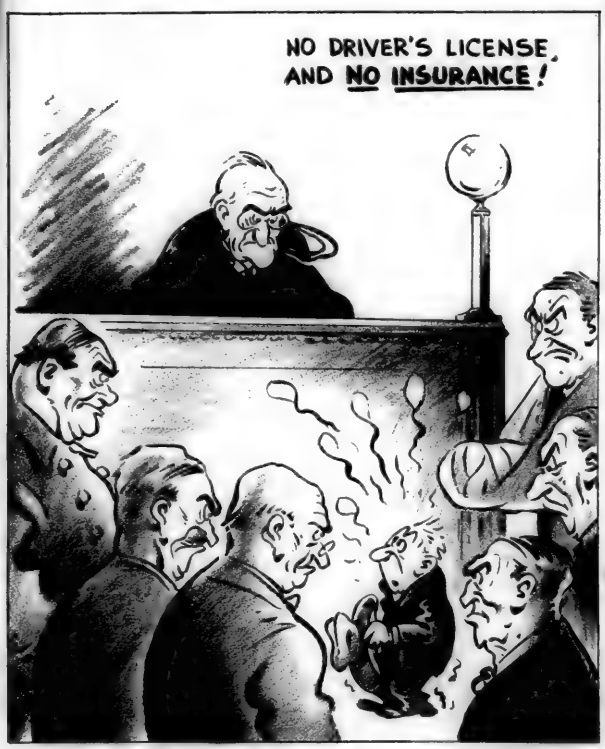
I. A. A. Auto Insurance News



PUBLISHED BY ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., 608 S. DEARBORN, CHICAGO

MUST HAVE DRIVERS LICENSE MAY 1ST

. Life's Darkest Moment .



ALL FARM BUREAU MEMBERS SHOULD HAVE IAA INSURANCE TO PROTECT THEM FROM LOSS IN CASE OF AUTO ACCIDENT

Proof of Financial Responsibility Required by Law When License Is Revoked or When Judgment is Outstanding

Every resident of Illinois who drives a motor vehicle must have an operator's license by May 1.

This provision was enacted in an amendment to the Motor Vehicle Act by the State Legislature last year. Application should be made without delay to the Secretary of State, Springfield, Ill., on forms provided for that purpose. The cost is 50c for each member of the family over 18 years of age who drives. The first license is good until May 1, 1942. The fee for persons under 18 is 25c for three years. Thereafter, the license expires every third year on May 1. No person under the age of 15 may procure a driver's license and no person between the age of 15 and 18 may procure a license without the consent of father, mother or guardian. No person under 21 may drive a school bus while in use for transportation of pupils to and from school.

The driver's license law does not apply to persons who operate road machinery, farm tractors, or farm implements temporarily drawn over the highways.

The operator of the motor vehicle must have the driver's license with him when driving car or truck. A temporary instruction permit may be issued while a person is learning to drive, or when the Secretary of State deems an examination necessary.

Financial Responsibility Required

The driver's license law marks an advanced step in clearing the public highways of reckless and drunken drivers because serious violations of road laws or repeated infractions of minor rules of the road will lead to revoking the license in addition to fines and possible jail sentences.

When a driver's license is taken away from a person by courts of record for manslaughter, driving while intoxicated, making false affidavit on application for license, felony in commission of which motor vehicle was used, conviction of three violations of speeding or reckless driving, or driving motor vehicle in any manner in violation of the restrictions imposed in a restricted license, the driver must furnish proof of financial responsibility before his license to drive can

DRIVE SAFELY

1. **Keep your car mechanically safe—your brakes, tires and other features of the running mechanism in good condition.**
2. **Never pass a car on a curve or near the crest of a hill.**
3. **Slow down when road conditions require slow speed or where roads are so marked for safety.**
4. **Always signal before making turns, slowing down or stopping.**
5. **At all times, regard stop signs, signs of railroad crossings and light signals.**
6. **Give the pedestrian the benefit of the doubt.**
7. **Keep to the right side of the center of the road.**
8. **Obey instructions of police officers in traffic.**
9. **Do not stop on the slab of the State highways.**
10. **Regulate your speed by the condition of the roadway, the traffic, the light and the weather conditions.**

COMPARE IAA LOW COST AUTO INSURANCE

Ask the agent in your County Farm Bureau office for low cost rates in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co. The cost for full coverage as provided in the policy which includes public liability and property damage, fire and theft, stationary and moving object collision is only **$10.95 semi-annually** for a new car with f.o.b. list price up to $750.00. The policy fee payable only once is extra. The rates are further reduced as the car grows older. It is the present policy of the company to pay a **10% dividend** to policyholders whose policies are in force 2½ years and a **20% dividend** to policyholders whose policies have been in force 5 years or over.

GUARANTEED RATES - NON-ASSESSABLE INSURANCE

The Illinois Agricultural Mutual policy provides for guaranteed rate, non-assessable insurance. You know what its going to cost when you take out the policy. You know too, that your policy is backed by a $2,-

The fact that the company has in force upwards of 64,000 auto insurance policies and more than 12 years of successful operation with a constant gain in policies, assets, and reserves assures the policyholder of unsurpassed safety and security.

PERSONS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR LICENSE

The Secretary of State is directed not to issue a driver's license to person who is a habitual drunkard or is addicted to the use of narc drugs; to any person who is afflicted with a mental or physical disabil to any person who is required to take an examination under the act who fails to successfully pass such examination; to any person whose d ing privileges have been suspended by the court until the expiration of

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

MARCH 1939
VOL. 17 NO. 3

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Editor and Advertising Director, E. G. Thiem; Assistant Director and Ass't. Editor, Lawrence A. Potter.

Illinois Agricultural Association

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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Vice-President, TALMAGE DEFREES.....Smithboro
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Field Secretary, GEO. E. METZGER.....Chicago
Treasurer, R. A. COWLES.....Bloomington
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BOARD OF DIRECTORS
(By Congressional District)

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13th.....Leo M. Knox, Morrison
14th.....Otto Steffey, Stronghurst
15th.....M. Ray Ihrig, Golden
16th.....Albert Hayes, Chillicothe
17th.....C. M. Smith, Eureka
18th.....W. A. Dennis, Paris
19th.....Eugene Curtis, Champaign
20th.....K. T. Smith, Greenfield
21st.....Dwight Hart, Sharpsburg
22nd.....A. O. Eckert, Belleville
23rd.....Chester McCord, Newton
24th.....Charles Marshall, Belknap
25th.....August G. Eggerding, Red Bud

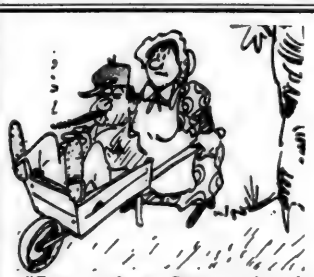
DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS

Comptroller.....R. G. Ely
Dairy Marketing.....Wilfred Shaw
Field Service.....Cap Mast
Finance.....R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing.....H. W. Day
Grain Marketing.....Harrison Fahrnkopf
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Produce Marketing.....F. A. Gougler
Publicity.....George Thiem
Safety.....C. M. Seagraves
Soil Improvement.....John R. Spencer
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Transportation-Claims Division.....G. W. Baxter
Young Peoples Activities.....Frank Gingrich

ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Country Life Insurance Co.....Dave Mieher, Sales Manager; Howard Reeder, Home Office Mgr.
Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Co...J. H. Kelker, Mgr.
Illinois Agr. Auditing Ass'n.....C. E. Strand, Mgr.
Illinois Agr. Mutual Ins. Co...A. E. Richardson, Mgr.
Illinois Agr. Service Co.....Donald Kirkpatrick, Secy.
Ill. Farm Bureau Serum Ass'n.....S. F. Russell, Secy.
Illino's Farm Supply Co.....L. R. Marchant, Mgr.
Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange....H. W. Day, Mgr.
Ill. Grain Corporation.....Frank Haines, Mgr.
Ill. Livestock Marketing Ass'n.....Sam Russell, Mgr.
Illinois Milk Producers' Ass'n.....Wilfred Shaw, Mgr.
Illinois Producers' Creameries....F. A. Gougler, Mgr.
J. B. Countiss Sales Mgr.

GEORGE THIEM, Editor



"Go over a bump, Susan, so the ash will fall off this cigar."

THE steady drift of farm lands into fewer hands and larger units since the war is partly the result of the deflation in farm prices and land values and partly due to the rise of power farming. Not to be overlooked is the ability some folks acquire to make and save money faster than others. Inability of borrowers to meet interest and principal payments based on former values has given life insurance companies, banks and other lenders possession of vast acreages. Increased use of fast tractors adapted to a wider range of farm jobs has made it possible for one man to do the work that two or three did before.

These trends in farming are no different than what is going on in the cities where millions have lost their homes and investments. But we are more concerned with changing conditions in agriculture because they hit close to home. We don't like the idea of corporation farming. The increase in non-resident ownership and tenancy is not desirable. And rural unemployment growing out of farm mergers and wider use of power equipment creates a problem which all of us who make up the government cannot evade.

It seems clear that conditions should be made just as favorable as possible, consistent with sound financial principles, to help worthy farm employees take the advancing step to tenant farming. And whatever else can be done to help tenants who want to buy farms of their own should have serious consideration. The fact that hired men and tenants are taking these advancing steps each year, often with the aid of our farm credit institutions, is proof that the door of opportunity is still wide open.

Thinking farmers will not criticise insurance companies and banks for attempting to conserve their investments in farm lands. After all these fiduciary institutions merely represent the interests of millions of thrifty people, mostly persons in modest circumstances, policyholders and depositors, who are attempting to protect their dependents against going on relief and themselves against want in their old age. Insurance companies and banks generally are taking good care of the land in their possession hoping to sell it back to worthy farm operators who demonstrate their capacity to work intelligently and pay for it.

There is no easy road to farm or home ownership. Ownership entails sacrifice and extra effort, not without their enjoyment, yet a road that many do not care to follow. Ownership involves extra responsibility, requires a measure of self-discipline which may become irksome. Maybe the philospher who said "there is more pleasure in pursuit than in possession" has got something there. We know a top notch Illinois farmer who is perfectly satisfied to be a renter. He's willing to let the landlord worry about paying taxes, repairing buildings and keeping up the interest on the mortgage. Who shall say he is wrong?

The trouble with many of our uplift schemes is that they don't take into account all the vagaries of human nature. A government can divide up the land, as Mexico is doing, but it will have difficulty in maintaining the division status quo very long. One owner will soon trade his off for a mess of pottage. Another will let his grow up to weeds or gladly turn it over to an industrious neighbor for board, smoking tobacco and plenty of leisure to go fishing.—E.G.T.

Bob Seely -- Township Road Commissioner

He Uses WPA Labor Effectively to Build Better Roads and Bridges in Manhattan Township

AFTER talking to Bob Seely, road commissioner in Manhattan township, Will county, you learn that not all WPA men rake leaves and lean on shovels. You discover that with proper supervision, WPA employees can do much useful work. On driving over the township to inspect the seven new concrete bridges, 11 miles of beautiful new gravel road, 37 rock and concrete catch basins, more than 100 stone and concrete erosion control check dams, extensive ditching and repairs to drain off water and eliminate bad spots on an additional 25 miles of roads, and at least two major drainage projects, all accomplished with WPA labor, your doubts vanish. The thought comes to you that there are WPA loafers and WPA workers, that WPA workmen from rural communities are far superior for road work than the average you find on WPA rolls in the cities, that perhaps the men themselves are not so much to blame for the general air of shiftlessness surrounding many WPA projects as a poor choice of projects or incompetent foremen who may be politicians put there by the local political machine, or both.

Seely's experience may shed some light on what goes on in WPA. It is especially timely in view of the recent fight in Congress over WPA appropriations.

"I'm just completing my fourth year as road commissioner," Bob said. "When I was elected, we got an application in early for a WPA project. Ours was one of the first approved. I was called down to Joliet by the area supervisor, told they would send me 70 men from Joliet. I said, 'nothing doing, I'll take men from our rural townships or none at all.' I know our home boys. They're used to work. I didn't want any loafers and agitators from the city. We were spending the township's money on equipment and supplies and it was up to me to get results. Finally they gave me the 25 men I asked for, all men from the rural townships of Manhattan, Wilton, Florence and Jackson. I couldn't have picked 25 men who could do any more work. Nearly all of them had farm experience.

"But we had an understanding before we went to work. I told the men that I was responsible to the township for the work that was to be done, that they had to do the work the way I wanted it or get off the job. I've never had any trouble, never an argument. No doubt there are a lot of good workmen on WPA in the cities. But there are agitators and communists too. And too often the project foremen are afraid of their men.

"I know we got more work done with our 25 men than we would have with 70 from Joliet. I made it a point never to take on a man who couldn't provide his own transportation. If a man wants to work he'll find a way to get there. We have never allowed our men to have fires and we work when the temperature is down around zero, too. When you have a fire, the men are around it most of the time. They seem to get cold quicker. If a man is furnished transportation, allowed to have a fire, and lunch whenever he wants to, you can't get much work out of him. I'm with our men practically every day when we have a project under way.

"We generally work in one gang, but we string the men out. If they're kept apart so they have to holler at each other, they won't talk much."

In Manhattan township, WPA workers get $48.00 for 14 days or 107 hours work in a month. This leaves them about 12 additional work days in the month when they are privileged to work out by the day. Seely says that most of the men get additional work to do because they are good workmen.

Asked whether WPA is preventing farmers from getting hired help at fair wages, he said, "I don't think so around here. I know of only two cases where our men refused steady jobs. One man who has a family was offered $45 a month, a house, garden, milk, chickens,



BOB SEELY
"Now its taking the water"



ONE OF SEVEN NEW BRIDGES
"The rock came free from the state prison."



NEW ROCK ROAD MANHATTAN TWP.
"11 miles of new road like this"



DELANY'S CORNER ON RTE. 44
"We deepened the road ditches, opened up the tile, cleaned out the drainage ditch."

and meat. I went to him and told him to take it or else get off the job. This offer was later withdrawn due to some change in the management of the farm. The other man had to get off our WPA project.

"I have had farmers come to me and say, 'd—n the WPA, I can't hire any help,' but sometimes you find they don't want to pay anything. One wanted help for $1 a day and asked the man to bring his own lunch and work from daylight to dark. I don't think that's fair pay for a good man who can do farm work."

Seely was town clerk before he was elected road commissioner. He is one of the busiest men in Will county. He publishes a weekly newspaper, the Manhattan American, writes up the news items, gets the advertising, sets the type, prints the paper and mails it. In the baseball season he also manages the Will County Farm Bureau baseball team which invariably comes out at or near the top in the annual state championship race. In Seely's opinion the WPA projects have held down local relief taxes. "If it hadn't been for WPA we probably would have had to double our township levy for relief," he said. "We levied 30 cents in 1935 but nothing in 1936 because we had plenty left from the year before."

In 1935, he says, there were 27 or 28 men in the township in desperate need. Most of them had lost their jobs as farm workers or had lost their farms. They were on relief before going on WPA. Drouth, chinch bugs, low prices and other factors were responsible. Some were crowded off their farms by mergers, by one farmer getting control of more land and using power machinery to farm more acres per man.

"We have too many farmers farming too many acres," said Seely. "There's a lot of that going on around here. And the fact is, very few who are farming that way have been successful. They get all their capital tied up in machinery and then if the price goes down, they lose everything. You can make money if everything goes right on a big farm but you can lose it fast, too. Around here the farmers who are getting the best results are on 160 to 240 acres. Nearly all our farm sales have been the result of farmers being crowded off the land. Of course there are farms for sale, but few tenants have enough money for the down payment."

Seely says men work much better when they are given a job they feel is really constructive. "Our men show more interest when we jump from ditching to building catch basins and concrete bridges," he said. "If WPA projects were all operated honestly we could get twice the work done for the money spent. The first year (1935) we built two bridges in zero weather. The men didn't complain. We had to put up canvas and use salamanders to keep the cement from freezing. That's the only time we had a fire. My wife made coffee and we kept it hot in a big lard can over the fire.

"I don't doubt that there are a lot of men on WPA who don't belong there. If they put only the needy on the payroll it wouldn't hurt us a bit. You know under the rules you are entitled to so many non-relief workers and that's where there's a chance to pad the payrolls. The bosses can put their political friends on. We have had only one non-relief worker in Manhattan township. Rural people are more independent. They don't want to go on relief. They try to make their own way. That isn't true to the same extent in the cities. Down at Joliet they have WPA strikes. The men try to dictate to the formen."

Seely will tell you that the most helpful work he and his WPA force have done is to improve drainage. "You know if you dump a load of gravel on the road, everybody sees it and thinks he's getting something for his tax money. But you can put $20,000 into drainage and very few will notice it. Yet drainage is fundamental in road building. We had a bad corner near Frank Delany's farm on Route 44 south of Manhattan. It was always under water after a heavy rain. When the state put the hard road in, they didn't go deep enough with their culverts. The tile were below the culverts and they soon filled up. I found one 12" tile, one 8", one 6" tile and two 4" tile plugged up. As a result about 40 acres were flooded. The drainage ditch was filled with brush, too, on the other side of the railroad track. We got after that, opened up the tile, fixed the outlet under the hard road, deepened and widened the ditch, and you should see the difference.



ROCK AND CONCRETE CATCH BASIN
"37 of these in the township"

"Last year some of the adjoining land raised the first crop in years. Farmers and tourists are not bothered any more going through water up to the radiator on Route 44. We had to get a dredger up from Dwight to deepen the ditch but our men did most of the work cleaning out the brush."

WPA help has enabled Manhattan township to get much more road and bridge work done than would have been true without it. The services of a competent project engineer have been very helpful. The township has been levying about $3700 a year, collecting about $3200 from the 33 cent road and bridge tax. A special 17 cent hard road tax was recently voted to bring the levy up to around $5900. During the past four

WPA WORKERS IN WILTON TWP.
"ditching at 10° above zero"



BOB SEELY SETTING TYPE
"On Thursdays the paper must go to press."



PART OF SEELY'S WPA GANG
"I couldn't have picked 25 men who could do any more work."



years, the township hasn't reduced its debt of some $8,000, Seely says, but it has accumulated $9,000 worth of equipment which it didn't have before. A modern Allis-Chalmers caterpillar-type 40 H.P. tractor with snow plow equipment, a Ford truck, a grader, a road maintainer, and $2,000 worth of other equipment and supplies are paid for. The fact that the township got 26,000 tons of rock from the state prison free for the hauling, has been a big help. Without WPA labor, it would require about $10,000 a year, Seely says, to continue the present scale of work.

The big tractor outfit is made available to farmers in the township to pull hedge at the bare cost of the work. Following the blizzard late in January, the tractor cleared off all roads in Manhattan and several adjoining townships so farmers could get through with their milk. It then opened up route 44 clear to Joliet. The township will collect enough money for this work to pay all its own costs for snow removal.

Every farmer in the township, Bob says, can now get out on a gravel road one way or another. For all this work, Seely receives the magnificent salary of $4 a day when he works. He collected $650 last year and says he never got as big a kick out of anything he ever did as being township road commissioner.

He admits there are abuses in the system, that it is not an uncommon practice for road commissioners to take "commissions" on purchases of road machinery and supplies, that taxpayers sometimes get precious little road improvement for their money. Yet Seely believes there is much less waste and graft, far more service to the township in repairing roads and bridges than would be the case if local road districts were abolished and a unified county system adopted.

"If we had to call Joliet every time we wanted a road or bridge repaired in our townships some of us think we'd wait a long time for service," he said. "The farmers in Manhattan township all know me and when they report a bad spot in the road, or a culvert washed out, we try to get out there promptly and fix it. I usually take a ride around the township on Sunday to inspect the roads. If we don't give service, they can take care of us at the next election."

Lester Case, who sells Farm Bureau insurance over the county says, "Bob Seely and his men are the only WPA workers in the county who are really doing the job."

Seely is a member of the Will County Farm Bureau, uses Farm Bureau gas and oil in the township's tractor and truck. He says, "it saves the township money and we get better quality products. I ran out of Penn Bond oil once and had to buy other lubricants for the tractor. I never had to add a drop of Penn Bond, but when I changed to Quaker State, Wolf's Head and Kendall, all 35c a quart oils, I had to add from three quarts to a gallon before it was time to change. And the test was made under identical conditions while plowing heavy snow off the highways." A patronage dividend check of nearly $200 was received last year. It went into the road fund to build more and better roads for Manhattan township.—Editor.



GOOD NEIGHBOR

Harry Munch, serving his fourth term as president of the Macon County Farm Bureau, has been a member of his township conservation committee since the beginning of the AAA, is active in Sunday School and church affairs, is township supervisor and a booster for his community. A regular user of all Illinois Farm Supply Company products, he painted his buildings last summer with Soycil.

1939 IAA Advisory Committees Named

Advisory committees of the Illinois Agricultural Association for 1939 were announced by President Earl C. Smith, February 23, following the regular monthly directors' meeting.

The appointments are: **Finance** — Talmage DeFees, Smithboro, chairman; Albert Hayes, Chillicothe; C. M. Smith, Eureka. **Organization-Information** — Otto Steffey, Stronghurst, chairman; Dwight Hart, Sharpsburg; August Eggerding, Red Bud; C. L. Beatty, Olney, Richland county farm adviser.

Public Relations — K. T. Smith, Greenfield, chairman; W. A. Dennis, Paris; Leo. M. Knox, Morrison; C. S. Cutright, Effingham, Effingham county farm adviser. **Business Service** — E. E. Houghtby, Shabbona, chairman; Charles Marshall, Belknap; Chester McCord, Newton; O. O. Mowery, Carlinville, Macoupin county farm adviser. **Marketing** — Eugene Curtis, Champaign, Chairman; A. O. Eckert, Belleville; M. Ray Ihrig, Golden; Arthur States, Elwood; Talmage DeFrees, Smithboro; I. E. Parett, Danville, Vermilion county farm adviser. **Sports Festival** — A. O. Eckert, Belleville, chairman; Otto Steffey, Stronghurst; W. A. Dennis, Paris.

Approximately 1400 attended the 27th annual meeting of the DeKalb County Farm Bureau in the Egyptian Theatre, DeKalb Feb. 21. The IAA sound motion picture, "Shoulder to Shoulder," shown following reports on the morning program, drew much favorable comment. Chief speakers were Dr. John W. Holland of WLS and Miss Cleo Fitzsimmons in charge of rural youth activities for the state extension service. Chauncey B. Watson, former IAA vice-president spoke for and explained the county forest preserve proposal coming up in the next election. The proposition provides for a tax of 50c per $1000 assessed valuation. Chauncey said that 100 years ago the county had around 43,000 acres of timber, today only about 5500 acres mostly along the creeks. He suggested that something ought to be done about preserving what little remains of the county's native woods in its natural state. President Emery E. Houghtby, who ably presided, Farm Adviser Roy Johnson, Miss Venus Johnson, home adviser, John Bryant, general agent, and others presented annual reports. A free luncheon was served at noon to all members.

Baseball Meeting Set For March 31, Peoria

The 16th annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League will be held in the Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Friday, March 31 at 10:00 A.M. Reports of officers, discussion of rules, appointment of committees, and election of a president and vice-president for 1939 will occupy most of the morning session.

In the afternoon there will be a general discussion on the Illinois Farm Sports Festival, including softball. It is planned to show the new National Baseball League sound moving picture recently released.

There is nothing as valuable to poultry raisers as an accurate poultry record.

Dr. Pedro Resende, Tres Pontas, Sul de Minas, Brazil, recently sent for sample copies of the RECORD and the IAA Annual Report.



IDEAL FOR LARGE FAMILIES

December and February litters are farrowed in 6' by 6' A-type houses. Ten to 15 houses are scattered over ten acres of rye pasture and the distance between them prevents visiting among the pigs. D. C. "Rusty" Redding, former truck driver, paper hanger and handyman, says he can build three such houses a day after all sawing is done. About 350 feet of siding is used in each one. Average cost: $16.

"We Take Time To Live"

The Story of Marion File of Bond County and His 200,000-Pound Pork Factory

By Larry Potter, Assistant Editor

MARION FILE'S 330-acre Bond county farm, just south of the south edge of the corn belt, might be called a pork factory. From his production line each year comes some 1,000 head of choice Hampshires weighing right at 220 pounds apiece — an average annual production of around 200,000 pounds of pork.

On paper, mass production of pork seems simple. Yet producing anything on a large scale, be it hogs, cars or hairpins, requires a certain kind of inventive genius coupled with shrewd business insight.

Mass production implies that much is done in little time. It means going forward at a rapid rate. But the speed of progress tends to multiply each tiny error in judgment. That is why File's accomplishment is so unusual.

"On paper our enterprise is like this," he said. "We raise 120 litters a year when the corn-hog ratio is favorable, 75 litters when it is not. That means expanding on an unfavorable ratio and reducing numbers on a favorable ratio. Pigs are farrowed in December and June from one set of sows and in February and August from another set. The December and June pigs are held back a little for the July and February markets. The other litters are pushed for marketing in August and March.

"The two winter crops are farrowed in A-type houses on fall sown rye pasture. The summer litters are less trouble. They are born on sites selected by their mothers, usually in the timber.

"Our pigs are always raised on clean ground. We never run out of it. Land here is comparatively cheap and it's easy to rotate the pigs every year. I don't know how many miles of hog fence we have on the place. We don't take chances with infection from contaminated soil," Marion concluded.

Marion and his cousin, J. T. Willeford who, Marion says, is the most skilled hog man in the state, worked out the plan several years ago. Along with it, they developed a few labor-saving, pig-saving and money-making kinks and skills that make the plan workable.

Vaccination with Farm Bureau serum is almost a continuous process. The pigs are treated young and as many as 80 head an hour can be injected with doses of both serum and virus by three men.

Marion employs one man the year around to care for the winter litters and do the farming in the summer. Marion takes care of only the summer litters but keeping his plant running smoothly is a full-time job.

One trick that makes winter farrowing chores easier is scattering the A-shape houses as far apart as possible. It keeps the pigs from visiting other litters until they are old enough to take care of themselves. Ten acres of pasture will accommodate 10 to 15 litters of about the same age until after weaning time.

In the ten years during which this method was used, Marion's Farm Bureau Farm Management records show an average of 7.2 pigs saved per litter.

The A-type houses are of unique design. Experience has shown that houses six by six feet are superior to larger ones. Sows confined to this small space have no room to thrash about and the pigs can easily scamper under fenders at the sides to escape being laid upon.

The front four feet of these houses are of conventional style. The last two feet are covered by a lean-to roof, the braces of which lend rigidity to the hardwood frame. Hedge runners form a lasting foundation. Cost of such houses ranges between $15 and $20 each. So well do the houses serve that Irving Shaw, Knox county farmer, recently drove 150 miles to see them.

At six weeks of age the pigs have access to an eight by 12 self-feeder of

(Continued on page 10)



MR. AND MRS. FILE

Says he: "With all the fine reading material we have, Chinese Checkers is a waste of time." Son Fred is family champ.



WATER SUPPLY SIMPLIFIED

Ponds formed by earth dams thrown across gullies furnish water for stock, beautify the landscape, provide fishing holes. This pond was enlarged by a second dam.

Farm Bureau

News In Pictures

$1 Paid for clear, close up, natural, unusual photos. NO OTHERS ACCEPTED. Action pictures that tell a story preferred. Enclose stamps for return.



SOUTHERN GRANDEUR

Natchez, Mississippi, the oldest town in the state, is noted for its fine old southern colonial homes like this one. The town was founded in 1716, named after a tribe of Indians and was the site of Fort Rosalie, the first French territorial outpost in the new world. Flags of France, England, Spain and United States have flown over Natchez.



POOR MAN'S HORSE

Along the road North of Hattiesburg, Mississippi this Jersey steer, age 4, is making good as a beast of burden. "When he gets a few years older we'll butcher and eat him," said the driver, "and break in a younger one."



SALINE COUNTY CORN

"We use the cobs for fence posts, the stalks we sell to the power company for poles and grind the kernels in a rock crusher," says Harold Wilson, vo-ag teacher at Eldorado who sent in this prize picture. One ear is a load for Maurice and James Wilson's wagon. Seed is not available — it won't grow outside Saline county.

PRODUCTION CREDIT USER

Homer C. Adams, Pike county, one of the first members of the Mississippi Valley Production Credit Association at Pittsfield, feeds hogs and cattle.





BEE-LIEVE IT OR NOT!

A swarm of bees, looking for a permanent address, found it on Bee Brothers' mail box. The Bees are St. Clair county Farm Bureau members. Prize photos by A. D. Jenkins.





"AND THE LITTLE DOG LAUGHED —
To see such sport while the motorcycle spilled Letha Webb." Letha's brother was about to make a posed picture of his sister on his machine when — oops! He got a prize winner. The Webbs live in Bureau county.



AT BAY

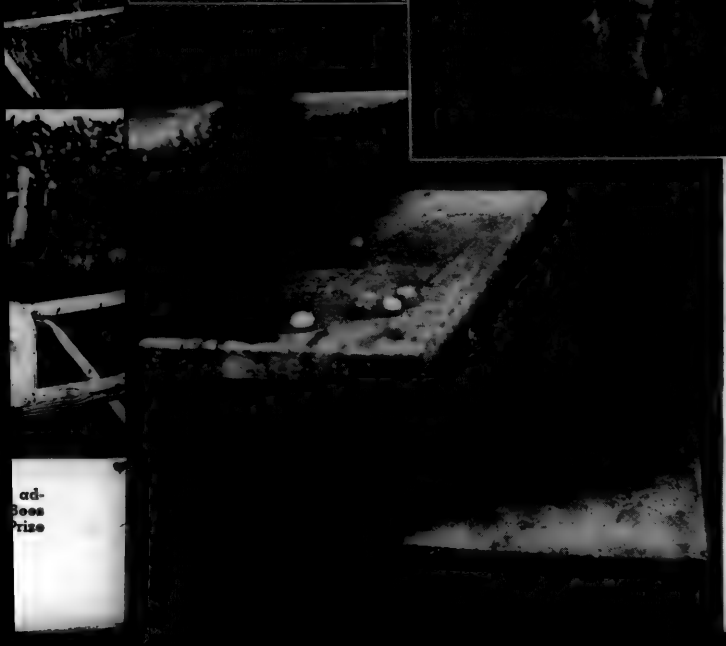
Sport, as his name implies, is out for fun but Tom will have no part of it. Prize snapshot by Howard Byer, Lee County.

WHICH IS TOMMY?

These litter mates are marked so closely alike that their friend, Mrs. Pearl Webb, Bureau county, often can't tell Pussy from Tommy. Can you? Prize picture.







HOW DOES HE?

The cat may be wondering how squirrels eat nuts but more likely he's trying to recall when he last tasted squirrel. Prize picture by Mrs. Aaron Foss, Lee county.

ENGINEER

R. Rhae Pickens is the only woman in the United States to be a member of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. A sophomore in agricultural engineering at the U. of I., Miss Pickens is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Pickens, Whiteside County Farm Bureau members. She is specializing in farm utilities and rural housing. Says she: "There seems to be great possibilities in both fields and engineering courses are extremely interesting."

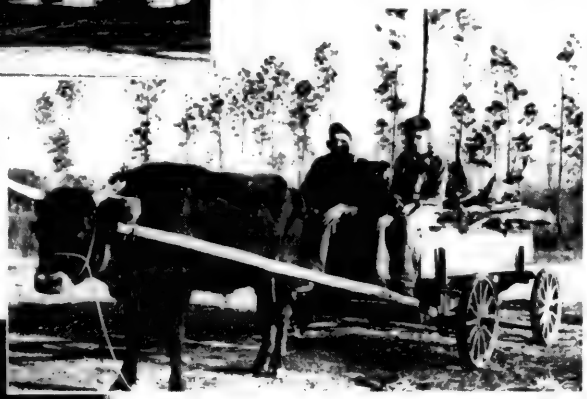
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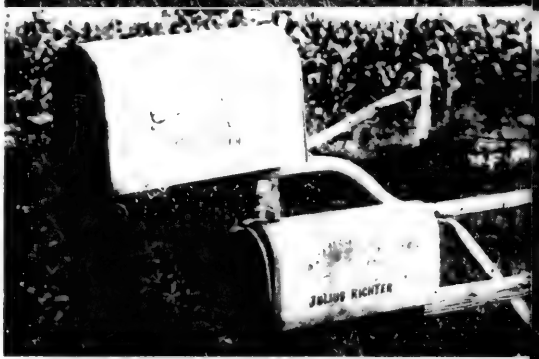
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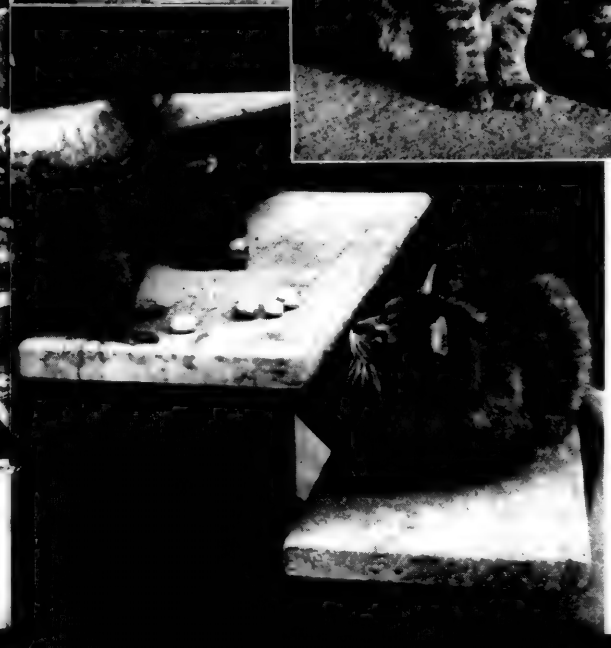
Sport, as his name implies, is out for fun but Tom will have no part of it. Prize snapshot by Howard Byer, Lee County.



WHICH IS TOMMY?

These litter mates are marked so closely alike that their friend, Mrs. Pearl Webb, Bureau county, often can't tell Pussy from Tommy. Can you? Prize picture.





HOW DOES HE?

The cat may be wondering how squirrels eat nuts but more likely he's trying to recall when he last tasted squirrel. Prize picture by Mrs. Aaron Foss, Lee county.

ENGINEER

R. Rhae Pickens is the only woman in the United States to be a member of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. A sophomore in agricultural engineering at the U. of I., Miss Pickens is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Pickens, Whiteside County Farm Bureau members. She is specializing in farm utilities and rural housing. Says she: "There seems to be great possibilities in both fields and engineering courses are extremely interesting."

Marion File

(Continued from page 7)

shelled corn and tankage or soybean oil meal (depending on the price). From then on they balance their own rations until they go through the "sorting machine" and are sold.

Co-op Market Best

Marion's sorting machine is simply a series of three pens connected on one side by an alley. Hogs to be sorted are run from the first pen, which holds 400 head, through the alley one by one. Those that may tip the scales at 220 pounds or better are allowed to pass through into the third or loading pen. Those that need more finish are shunted into the middle pen by means of a two-way gate. Each hog is weighed on his way to the truck. If, by chance, a hog fails to weigh the required 220, he is switched back to the middle pen.

Marion's hogs are marketed by the Producers at East St. Louis. Says he: "Any good hog man should send his hogs to market through his cooperative at the central market but we should pray for the time when we can own our product straight through to the man who eats it."

Watering 400 head of fattening hogs at little cost is no small problem but Marion solved it by erecting earth dams across several gullies. The larger dams are protected by concrete spill ways.

"The old timers used that system but they allowed their stock to run in the ponds. That not only contaminated the water but also destroyed the dams. We fence the ponds and pipe the water where we want it by gravity. Stock in every field can be watered from a pond.

"In 1936, the year of the drouth, we watered 400 head from one pond. By the end of the summer we still had seven feet of water in the deepest part of the pond. While our ponds are small in area, they are deep. Some have 15 feet of water in the channel when they are full."

Ideal Location

Climate, topography and nearness of the corn belt all favor hog production in southern Illinois. Winter quarters for fattening hogs and brood sows on File's farm are simple sheds 8 by 16 feet. Roofs three feet above the ground prevent excessive piling during cold spells. The temperature is seldom severe and December pigs do as well as August pigs And when Marion's 137 allotted corn acres in the Shoal Creek bottoms fail to produce all the corn he needs he can buy enough to finish his hogs within 30 miles of his farm.

In recent years more than 90 per cent of Marion's income is derived from hogs. But there may be a change. Marion and his eldest son, Warren, are cooperating with the Bond County Farm Bureau and the Soil Conservation Service in a pasture improvement project. Results indicate that terracing, liming and reseeding old pastures will produce more forage than hogs can use. That means sheep and beef cows may some day have a major place in the Files' business. Warren already has five purebred Angus cows and a flock of purebred Shropshire sheep.



RATION BALANCER

When File's pigs are six weeks old they are fed corn, get protein concentrates from feeders like this and balance their own rations. Hogs can eat from one side only. The roof and floor protect the feed, prevent waste.

Time to Live

Regardless of the changes that soil treatment may bring to his farming operations, rugged, clean-living, straight-thinking Marion File will never hanker for a level, silt loam farm in the corn belt. Says he:

"Most corn belt farmers seem to pity us because of our light, clay soils and hills. Let them. I think we could teach them something about living. We go to bed late in southern Illinois because we spend our evenings calling on friends or reading good books. We take time to live."

Time to live means taking time to help others — through the church, the Farm Bureau or the Belleville Production Credit Association of which Marion is a director. It means keeping leisure time for constructive work and right thinking.

Mrs. File likes the view from her windows. "It may not be as grand as the scenery in Oregon where we lived in 1908 and '09 right after we were married but it's a lot prettier."

With running water, furnace heat and electric lights in her home, Mrs. File has more time to enjoy her sunsets, her friends and her books. Several times a year the File family makes up an order for books from wholesale houses in St. Louis and Chicago. While these orders may include works on philosophy, history, economics, biography, an occasional novel or some of the classics, all the books are thoughtfully read.

One of Marion's favorites is Plato's "Republic." A favored author is Hendrik Willem van Loon. Plato's work, he says, might be printed in any daily newspaper and most of its readers would believe it was written by one of our contemporary columnists. He quotes often in conversation from the books he has read, and draws from them in his thinking.

"Machines have abolished drudgery but we haven't learned what to do with our leisure. It will take 50 years or more before we do," File said. "At a farmers' picnic last summer, folks were grumbling about hard times. Yet most of them came in cars finer than Theodore Roosevelt, with all of the nation's resources behind him, could have had during his presidency.

"Most of them, it seemed to me, were not grumbling because of habit but because they felt insecure. The change in thinking, which has only just begun, makes us feel out of step with the times. I wonder if the people who lived during the French Revolution or the Renaissance didn't feel the same way."

A Student of Life

This is the thinking of a farmer — a practical hog man — who was born on the farm across the road from his present home and who grew up with the idea that it would be necessary to leave home to make a place for himself in the world. Following his youthful conception, he entered the U. S. civil service as a court reporter and was sent to the Phillippines. After six years of working under a boss, he quit, returned home, married a neighbor's daughter and set out to pioneer in the wilds of Oregon. Back in Bond county after two hard years of grubbing sage brush, the Files settled to build a farm business.

While Marion File's reputation as a hog producer was becoming state-wide, his three sons, Warren, Fred and Dan, were growing up. Warren, 26, teaches in the Greenville high school and manages the File homestead of 80 acres. Fred is in law school at the University of Illinois and Dan, a member of both 4-H Club and Future Farmers, attends high school in Greenville.

A pork producer of reknown and a student of the world, Marion File uses every aid science offers to so run his business that he and his family can have leisure and time to live as they go along. A new doctrine? Perhaps. But in it lies rich food for thought.



You get 4-WAY PROTECTION in Bethanized Fence

Buy it from your nearest Association member

Bethanized Fence is entirely different from ordinary farm fence. That's because the zinc coating is not just put **on** the wire. In Bethanized Fence the protective zinc coating is **plated to the wire** by an electric current to form a completely different and better kind of rust protection.

Consider these 4 features of the electrically-applied coating:

1 The Bethanized coating can't be cracked loose no matter how hard the fence is stretched, twisted or bent. The Bethanized coating is not a brittle shell of galvanized crystals. It's a solid tight one-piece armor!

2 The Bethanized zinc coating is the most effective "all-over-protection" you can buy. That's because it is **built onto the wire particle by particle,** for absolute evenness, and not just hot-dipped.

3 All Bethanized Fence is woven of copper-bearing steel wire — steel which impartial tests prove to have more than double the rust-resistance of plain steel.

4 Bethanized Fence has been thoroughly tested and proved. It offers every modern improvement and every one proved in service.

You pay no more for the best

Ask your nearest member cooperative about Bethanized Fence

Marion File

Co-op Market Best

Ideal Location

Time to Live

A Student of Life

RATION BALANCER

When Files pigs are six weeks old they are fed corn, get protein concentrates from feeders like this and balance their own rations. Hogs can eat from one side only. The roof and floor protect the feed, prevent waste.







You get 4-WAY PROTECTION in Bethanized Fence

Buy it from your nearest Association member

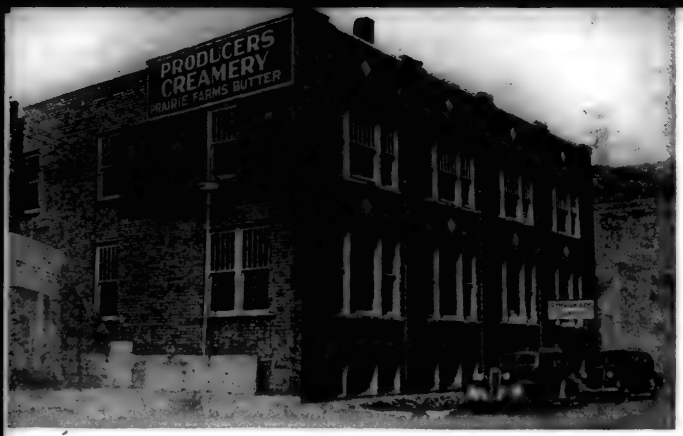
Bethanized Fence is entirely different from ordinary farm fence. That's because the zinc coating is not just put on the wire. In Bethanized Fence the protective zinc coating is **plated to the wire** by an electric current to form a completely different and better kind of rust protection.

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Ask your nearest member cooperative about Bethanized Fence

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY
Chicago, Illinois



AN INVESTMENT IN FAIR PRICE INSURANCE
Cream producers' modern plant at Galesburg is a bulwark between any-old-price and price based on demand.



Successful Cooperation

Producers Creamery of Galesburg Makes 3,000,000 Pounds of Butter in Approximately Three Years, Has Outstanding Record for Low Cost Processing

"IT SURE is wonderful the way the cream market stays up' my neighbor said the other day. 'Sure' I told him, 'we have our own creamery. It's got to stay up.' "

That's the way Talmadge Thurman, Knox county, feels about the Producers Creamery of Galesburg. And he has good reason.

From 1931 until the creamery started in September, 1935, Talmadge shipped 9952 pounds of butterfat to 21 different creameries at different times. As a direct shipper, he enjoyed a little price advantage over cream station patrons. But in spite of that, Talmadge's fat would have netted him 1.41 cents a pound more if the Producers Creamery had been operating and he had delivered it there.

Thurman's interest in getting the top dollar for his cream is that butterfat is one of the chief sources of income from his 150-acre farm. His herd of 14 purebred and four grade Jerseys averages 291.65 pounds of butterfat and returns him more than $50 a head per year over feed costs, his Dairy Herd Improvement records show.

"When the creamery was organized in 1935, other buyers stepped up their price. I like to patronize the co-op because it is responsible," he said.

Last year more than 200 other producers in Knox, Bureau, Warren, Henderson, Mercer and Henry counties joined the ranks of new Producer patrons. Right in the harvest month, September, 47 new patrons started sending cream to the co-op.

One of the founding fathers of the Producers Creamery of Galesburg is Loch Angevine of Henry county. In addition to promoting the creamery he became its first patron and one of the first directors.

"When interest in a cooperative creamery was first shown in the Galesburg area, the Henry County Farm Bureau cream committee appointed township committees," Angevine said.

MANAGER V. E. JOHNSON
Keeps costs low; prices up.



OFFICE FORCE
Left to right: Mildred Nystrom, Fieldman Moberg, Assistant Bookkeeper Bob Sherrard, Chief Bookkeeper Bob Clifford and Manager Johnson.

"We made a survey to see if the amount of cream being sent to creameries in the territory was enough to warrant setting up a co-op at Galesburg. The most reliable information we got by counting the cans on station platforms."

Although the committeemen didn't know it then, they collected data on the area that now markets more cream cooperatively to the square mile than any other region in the state.

But can count or no can count, the men were skeptical. They remembered twenty years ago, just after Loch Angevine had started farming in the county, when sales of creamery machinery were very low, so low that a manufacturer of churns sent men out to organize "cooperative" creameries. As fast as a promoter set up a "co-op" and got paid for the churns and other equipment he would leave for parts unknown leaving the farmers to make the most of their equipment. There had been one in Henry county that made butter less than two years. Some of the cream committeemen still had their stock certificates.

The township committees did their work well. They quieted fears, sold their quota of the $24,000 capital stock and solicited patrons. Today, with $36,529.73 invested and each dollar worth $1.29, the founders' prediction that the creamery would succeed has been realized.

Jack Countiss, formerly a cow tester in Knox county, who is now sales manager for Illinois Producers Creameries, and Frank Gougler, IAA director of produce marketing, worked with the



LOOK AT THE RECORD!

J. B. "Jack" Countiss, Illinois Producers Creameries Sales manager, shows Talmadge Thurman, holding four years' butterfat sales slips, how he would have received 1.41 cents more a pound if the creamery had been operating.



AN IMPORTANT JOB

Next to pooling producers' output, careful testing, weighing and grading of the product is the most vital service of a co-op. Bob Doubet and Harry Magee run accurate fat tests at Galesburg.

six Farm Bureaus to help the creamery off to a good start. They agreed with Producers Creamery President Harry Gehring and the Board members that a well-trained manager was needed.

In September, 1935, Virgil Johnson was supervising the production of a car a day of sweet butter to be used in making ice cream at Springfield, Missouri. Virgil who was born and raised on an Iowa dairy farm, had earned his way while studying dairy industry at Iowa State College by working in a creamery. After graduation he had operated a cooperative creamery, the sole product of which was 92 and 93-score butter.

Johnson was the man the IAA produce marketing men and the creamery officers favored for manager. They drove to Springfield one night and brought him back the next day. Since then he has made an enviable record among co-op creamery managers in the state.

More than 3,000,000 pounds of quality butter have been churned in the Galesburg plant since 1935, nearly a million pounds of which was made in 1938. Of the nine Producers Creameries operating in Illinois, Galesburg has the lowest farm-to-market cost per pound of butterfat and ranks second among the nine in net profits. During 1938, patrons received one cent over the Illinois Producers Creameries price schedule and producers of Grade A cream got two cents a pound premium. The second largest check for production of 92-score butter paid by IPC in 1938 went to the Galesburg co-op.

Fieldman Forrest Moberg, too, helped make this record. Forrie a native of Knox county, is known by nearly every cream producer in the six counties comprising the creamery's district. After graduating from Galesburg High School, Forrie became a cow tester with the Knox County Dairy Herd Improvement Association. When the creamery started he was manager of the Galesburg Pure Milk Association, the job he resigned to become fieldman for the Producers. He is now county organization director with the Knox County Farm Bureau.

The Pure Milk Association and the creamery have always worked hand in hand. The butter plant stands ready to handle PMA surplus milk should the need arise and is a "big stick" in solving problems for the milk co-op.

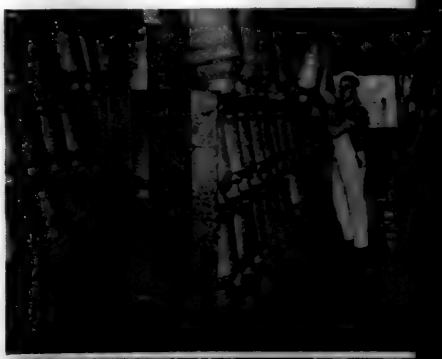
Like Talmadge Thurman, dairymen in the Galesburg area face the future with confidence because they have a sound, cooperative marketing system.

—L. A. Potter

AIDS TO TOP QUALITY

Upper photo shows open shed storage of empty cans that keeps them dry and bacteria free. Cream kept in sterile cans stays sweet and brings premium prices.

Below: Plant Manager Ray Sailor keeps giant utensils as spic and span as a china plate.







MORE MONEY FOR

GRAIN

At the annual meeting of shareholders of the Nokomis Equity Elevator Company there was speaking, entertainment, community singing and a luncheon in addition to business. The Old Gray Mare Band furnished lively music. Manager Roy Phillips believes that members of a cooperative should play as well as work. President LeRoy Melton of the National Equity Union was principal speaker. The company showed a good net earning for the year.

The Steward Cooperative Grain Company at its annual stockholders meeting had favorable reports and an excellent dinner. Organized only five years ago, the company has made excellent progress under able management and a wide-a-wake board of directors. A total of 460,000 bushels of grain was handled. C. V. Hermann is the manager.

During the grain marketing conference at the IAA convention, Farm Adviser C. E. Yale of Lee County described how the Farm Bureau had helped local elevators by providing leadership to bring patrons and shareholders together in both work and play. Renewed interest and enthusiasm for the cooperative was the result.

TRUE OR FALSE — A chain is as strong as its weakest link; an elevator is as strong as its sleep'n'est board member.

White Hall Cooperative Elevator Company in Greene county reported a good year at its recent annual meeting. There was no change in the board of directors. R. L. Davis is the manager.

At the annual meeting of the Carrollton Farmers Elevator Company, Robert T. Black and N. J. Kirback were re-elected to the board of directors. These men have served for many years. The company, under the management of Floyd Howard, had an excellent year, showing a net profit of approximately $8,200.

TRUE OR FALSE — Farmer elevators were organized many years ago because of the wide margins taken by "line" houses and other local handlers; the farmers Elevator is not needed today because it pays no more for grain than the "other fellow."

Several hundred men and women attended the annual meeting of **Farmers Elevator and Supply Company, Morrison** on February 16. Manager Al Bendtschneider gave an excellent report of the transactions of the past year. The company is one of the strongest organizations in the state. It was started by the Whiteside County Farm Bureau twenty years ago and the present manager has been with the company the entire period. R. A. Norrish, president, in his report recalled the early history of the company. Frank Shuman, farm adviser, reviewed the cooperative movement as applied to Whiteside county. Reverend M. I. Johnson of Kankakee gave the principal address.

LIVESTOCK

Bloomington Producers Cooperative stockyard, at their annual meeting February 11, reported a gain of 50.1 per cent in volume of business for 1938 over 1937. Total sales of livestock, feed and supplies aggregated over three quarters of a million dollars last year. Carl Lage is president, Louis Henninger, manager.

Knox County Cooperatives held an all-day joint conference February 6 for a thorough discussion of marketing problems, with Professors Norton and Ashby of the Agricultural Economics Department, University of Illinois, as discussion leaders. The morning session was devoted to fundamental principles and organization methods. In the afternoon, Professor Ashby conducted a panel discussion on "What Can Cooperatives Do to Straighten out the Present Chaos in Livestock Marketing."

Virus Gustafson, newly appointed chairman of the Marshall-Putnam Livestock Marketing Committee, thinks that the difference between 60 per cent Farm Bureau membership and 34 per cent of livestock marketed cooperatively from those two counties is a challenge to his committee and its constituents. The committeemen expressed their concurrence by adopting a vigorous schedule of work for 1939.

Ralph G. "Fat" Finney, young Macoupin county cattle feeder, bought a carload of high quality Hereford steers from Texas through the St. Louis Producers early in October. They averaged 445 pounds and cost $9.20 per cwt. at the feedlot. Says Finney: "You can depend on Lee Divine to get the right kind and do a good job of selling them when they're fat. I believe a feeder is fooling himself when he feeds the common kind. These cattle have done fine on rough feed. They're getting their first bright alfalfa now. I plan to feed 'em on grass this summer for the early September market. If the corn price stays where it is I won't lose even on an $8 market."

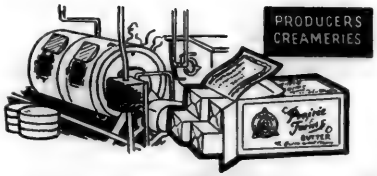
Illinois farmers marketed livestock totaling 29,117 carloads through cooperative sales agencies in 1938, an increase of 1862 cars or 6.8 per cent over 1937.

McLean county ranked first in volume of livestock marketed cooperatively in 1938 with 1205 carloads. Next were: Sangamon, Henry, La Salle, DeKalb, Peoria, Fulton, Knox, Bureau and Champaign counties.

MILK

Numerous meetings have been held lately by Illinois Milk Producers' Association representatives and others to study a proposed State Milk Control Bill. A meeting of all these groups is scheduled for March 2 in the IAA office to consider a redraft of the Bill.

Store milk prices in the St. Louis area have been reduced lately, reports A. D. Lynch, manager of Sanitary Milk Producers. Two large dairies are selling half gallon containers at a price which will permit resale to the retail





FARM PRODUCTS *The Co-operative Way*

trade at less than 10c a quart. One company is selling milk to stores so that it can be resold at 10c per quart.

The retail price in St. Louis is 13c a quart and the store price has been 11-12c per quart.

Fieldcrest Dairies, a subsidiary of the Dean Milk Company, recently filed a suit in the Chicago Federal District Court, according to news reports, to enjoin the City of Chicago and the Board of Health, from interfering with the use of paper milk containers in Chicago. Such containers are now being used by this company in most suburban areas around Chicago.

FOLLOWING ARE MILK PRICES ON OTHER MARKETS AS REPORTED BY THE RESPECTIVE MILK ASSNS.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania — Average price f.o.b. city for 3.5% milk in December $2.08 per cwt.

Cincinnati, Ohio — Average price f.o.b. city for 3.5% milk in December $1.94 per cwt.

New York City — Price for milk in December f.o.b. 201-210 mile zone for 3.5% milk $2.01 per cwt.

Philadelphia, Pa. — Average weighted price for 3.5% milk f.o.b. city in December $2.33 per cwt.

Minneapolis-St. Paul — Milk price in January f.o.b. Twin Cities for 3.5% milk $1.46 per cwt.

Evansville, Ind. — Average weighted price 3.5% milk f.o.b. city in January $1.42 per cwt.

Dayton, Ohio — January average weighted price 3.5% f.o.b. city $1.73 per cwt.

Milwaukee, Wis.—January average weighted price 3.5% milk f.o.b. city $1.97 per cwt.

Madison, Wis.—December average weighted price 3.5% milk f.o.b. city $1.94 per cwt.

Omaha, Neb. — January average weighted price 3.5% milk f.o.b. city $1.46 per cwt.

Anton Grawe was elected president of the Quincy Cooperative Milk Producers, at their annual meeting, February 13. Mr. Grawe succeeded L. F. Alison as president. Leo Humphrey was elected a director, succeeding Wilbur Coe. The past year was reported a very successful one by Mrs. Laura Johnston, manager.

B. F. Beach, Secretary of the Michigan Milk Producers Association, Detroit, Michigan, was the principal speaker at the Peoria Milk Producers annual mee ing, Peoria, February 16. 330 attended the meeting, presided over by Ryland Capron, president. Edward Heinz, Walter Neal, and Carl Eisele, were reelected as directors for two year terms, succeeding themselves. The volume of milk handled by the association this past year was higher than last year and the value of the milk sold was 15% lower, Mr. Capron reported.

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550 attended the ninth annual meeting of the **Quality Milk Association** of Moline, February 18th. The report of C. G. Huppert, manager, showed increased milk receipts of 19.23% but dollars 2.26% fewer than in 1937.

Albert Johnson of Coal Valley replaced Howard Sheesley, who declined reelection, as director. W. H. Perdue, Market Administrator and Wilfred Shaw of the Illinois Agricultural Association, were the speakers.

CREAM

The Producers' Creamery of Galesburg manufactured 55,000 pounds more Prairie Farms Butter during the past four months than for the same period a year ago.

One million pounds of Prairie Farms Butter has been made by **Producers' Creamery of Galesburg** during the 12 months ended Jan. 31. This is the first time the creamery made a million pounds in 12 consecutive months.

Dale Olson, cream salesman, received a back injury while picking up cream for the **Producers' Creamery of Galesburg** and has been in the hospital for about two weeks. Dale is coming along fine and expects to be back on his routes in a few more days.

Pot luck supper meetings for patrons of the Producers Creamery of Champaign are scheduled to be held in every county in the district this month, writes manager C. C. Burns. He reports an increase of 3800 pounds of butterfat in January.

Manufacture of butter in the Producers' Creamery of Moline during the four months October to January inclusive, is 93% over the same period a year previous. The increase is due to three reasons — increase in number of cream patrons, increased production per patron and processing of surplus milk from the Quad City market.

Fruits and Vegetables

At the annual meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society in January, Logan N. Colp of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, reported that 397,748 apple trees ranging from 5 to 70 years of age have been removed in Illinois by WPA labor. This project has been under the supervision of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Industry. This number of apple trees removed will not materially decrease the yield of apples in Illinois because 51% of these trees were 31 years and older according to the records.

Harry Allen of the Fruit Exchange Supply Company reports that greater interest has been shown in the application of early fertilizers for orchards this year than in any previous season.

Trade practices with relation to fresh fruits and vegetables moved in intra-state commerce have come to the front for discussion. Sentiment seems to favor the enactment of an Illinois law similar to the Federal law setting up certain trade practices. This sentiment is expressed by resolutions in recent meetings held by the Illinois State Horticultural Society, the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange and the Fruit and Vegetable Conference held in Chicago in connection with the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Growers, shippers, receivers and handlers dealing in intra-state commerce should have the same protection or opportunity of handling complaints as are afforded those dealings that are inter-state in character.

Discussions of the problems of fruit and vegetables growers were held in connection with the annual Farm and Home Week held at the Southern Illinois Teachers College in Carbondale. H. P. Sauer, president of the Murphysboro Fruit Growers Association, discussed problems of the tree fruit grower. Mr. Sauer said "One of the worst menaces in fruit growing is damage to trees from mice. Growers must take precaution to prevent such damage." He also discussed damage from scale and apple scab, the cost of pruning, cost of fighting curculio, codling moth, Oriental fruit moth and other insects.

(Continued on page 26)

Homemakers Confer at Urbana

By Nell Flatt Goodman

Addresses and discussions on the art of living featured the program for women during Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois January 9 to 13.

Speakers emphasized that more gracious living promotes better living. Talks were made on exhibits shown on health, personality and clothes, effective homemaking, home furnishings, and leisure time activities.

"The mechanics of housekeeping must not become so complicated that the human values of homemaking are lost," Miss Margaret Goodyear, of the Home Economics staff said.

Emphasis was placed on reading and recreation for various ages each evening. Anticipation of such social hours is not only a pleasant mental stimulation but helps to keep close family relationships.

"And sing," says Mrs. Spencer Ewing, state recreation chairman for Home Bureau. "Sing, even if everybody is off key! Singing helps to ease the tension of modern life."

Trouping from problems in rural education to happier parties for any hostess, the homemakers saw Miss Doris Lee and Miss Dorothy Jensen, food consultants, demonstrate that the buffet service is the way to easy and pleasant entertaining.

"Something big is happening in America," Mrs. J. V. Stevenson, Streator, past president of Home Bureau, pointed out at the annual Farm and Home Week banquet. "America is trading new lamps for old. A long look reveals that there was a time, for instance, when only the favored few had the conveniences and comforts which are now taken for granted by more and more of our people." Illinois homemakers are thinking in terms of more gracious living.

Women Plan Trip To London

Eleven Illinois women were listed as "certain to go" to the 1939 Triennial Conference of the Associated Countrywomen of the World opening May 30 in London, according to Mrs. L. J. Killey, Monmouth, chairman of arrangements for Illinois.

Those planning to go are: Mrs. Ira Judd, Aurora; Mrs. Elmer Herman, Stockton; Miss Anna Bines, Monmouth; Miss Margaret Lee Bines, Canton; Mrs. John Morris, Eden; Miss Clareta Walker, Carlinville; and Mrs. Spencer Ewing, Bloomington.

Mrs. R. E. Milligan, Ivesdale, newly appointed music chairman of Illinois Home Bureau, now on a world cruise, plans to reach England some time in April and will remain there for the conference.

Early reservation is recommended and is essential to get the better steamer accommodations on the Queen Mary. The delegates will be guests of honor at the New York World's Fair on Rural Women's Day, May 23.

Don't overlook the "living side" as you go along. You may forget what the whole game is about.

C. D. McCoy, Atherton, Missouri, recently tried to buy a new buggy, say the Associated Press. After some search, a buggy maker was located in Lawrenceburg, Indiana. The price was $100 and McCoy's old buggy.



BACHELORS KNUDSON AND JOHNSON

"They Had a Good Time At Farm and Home Week"

Russell O. Knudson, Kendall county, and his neighbor, Carl Johnson, Grundy county, drove 100 miles to attend Farm and Home Week. They started at 6 AM Tuesday, Jan. 10, after Russell had milked his one cow, and arrived in Champaign for breakfast.

Both are bachelors. Russell operates a large grain farm and lives with his brother and sister-in-law on the place. He has not missed Farm and Home Week since he graduated from ag college in 1933. Of greatest interest to him were sessions on soils, farm management and economics.

Carl attended the short course for the first time this year. He farms with his father and lives at home. As a grain farmer he, too, went to soils and management classes. During the next year or two he plans to buy equipment and rent a farm.

They paid 75 cents a night for a comfortable room at 313 W. Green street. Evenings were spent in meeting friends, dining at the stockmen's banquet, taking in a show, and, Russell admitted with a blush early in the week, "We may have a date."

Both men are Farm Bureau members and took active parts in discussion at some of the meetings.

The richest heritage a farmer can give his children is a fair share of their mother's time.

A good woods is like a savings bank account, or a paid up insurance policy.

Convolvulus arvensis is just another name for field bindweed, Illinois' weed enemy No. 1.

Have You Any Old Books By These Authors?

If you own first editions of any of the authors listed below, communicate at once with Gustav Davidson, Rare Book Room, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Davidson is preparing a bibliography of the more important series' writers of American juveniles of the latter half of the 19th Century, and will welcome your interest and co-operation in helping him build, for the national library, as complete a collection as possible.

Here are the authors:

Jacob Abbott
Louisa May Alcott
Horatio Alger, Jr.
T. S. Arthur
Capt. Ralph Bonehill
Harry Castlemon
O. Augusta Cheney
Paul Creyton
Edward S. Ellis
Martha Finley
Francis Forrester
Lucy Ellen Guernsey
Samuel Goodrich (Peter Parley)
Lieut. R. H. Jayne
Elijah Kellogg
Colonel H. R. Gordon
Lawrence Lancewood
Madeline Leslie
Brooks McCormick
Sophie May
May Mannering
Joanna Mathews
James Otis
Oliver Optic (Wm. T. Adams)
Pansy
Arthur Leet Putnam
Margaret Sidney
C. A. Stephens
Edward Stratemeyer
J. T. Trowbridge
Anna Warner
Elizabeth Wetherell
Susan Warner
Arthur M. Winfield
Daniel Wise
Francis Woodworth

Certified Seed A Guarantee of Purity

By O. T. Bonnett

Ass't. Prof. Plant Genetics, University of Illinois

CERTIFIED seed, like registered animals, must carry the papers and trace directly to the original lot or strain.

Some varieties of strains or strains of strains appear so nearly alike that it is difficult even for the expert to distinguish between them. This is particularly true of Kanred wheat which was originally selected from Turkey Red. The only distinguishing difference between Kanred and Turkey Red wheat was the Kanred had a very long beak on the outer glume of the spikelets. Some heads of Turkey wheat had the same characteristic but in Kanred wheat all of the heads had this characteristic. Unless this character was known and well understood the chances that a farmer would get impure Kanred wheat unless he was buying from a certified seed source would be highly probable. Yet, it was to the farmers advantage to grow Kanred wheat because it carried superior characteristics, such as a higher yield (average of three bushels per acre) resistant to yellow leaf rust and certain forms of black stem rust, and slightly earlier than the average run of Turkey Red. To be sure that he was getting Kanred the grower would thus buy from a certified source which traced directly to the original lot produced at the Kansas Experiment Station.

Another example proving the value of knowing the source of seed came out this year in the study of wheat varieties and mosaic disease.

Some Illinois strains of Fulcaster used in previous tests proved to be very resistant to mosaic and averaged near the top in yield. As our Fulcaster seed was becoming a little mixed, certified seed from Missouri was used. The Missouri strain proved to be susceptible to mosaic, therefore yielded poorly on these tests. From all other standpoints Missouri certified seed, where wheat mosaic was not a factor, would be equally as good as the Illinois strains of Fulcaster. But in Illinois where the mosaic disease is becoming more widely spread any farmer wishing to grow Fulcaster wheat should obtain Illinois strains.

This example is cited to show that while varieties may look alike they may behave quite differently under special conditions. Therefore it is desirable that the *grower obtain certified seed which traces directly to a known source.* While there are no certified seed sources of Fulcaster listed in the inspection list for 1938, good sources of Fulcaster are known in the state.

Cattle Guard Saves Time

OSCAR R. BEBOUT, McLean county, drives his cars, truck and rubber tired farm implements in and out of his farmstead pasture without using a gate. Instead, he crosses a cattle guard of the type used at highway intersections by railroads.

"It saves a lot of time. Why, I wouldn't take $50 for that stock guard. None of our animals will attempt to cross it. Even the bull ignored it although a herd of cows was being pastured across the road," he said.

The guard is a concreted pit four feet deep, 10 feet long and eight feet wide, across which old railroad rails are bolted parallel to the fence. The rails, eight inches apart, are bolted in the middle to a two-by-six and are tied together at the ends with rods. Eight-inch lengths of one-inch pipe serve as washers on the tie-rods to keep the rails from spreading as vehicles pass over them. A gate at the side of the guard permits the passage of horse-drawn implements and livestock.

The guard has been in service seven years. Original cost was $30, including the iron, concrete and labor. Oscar believes that a similar one could be made cheaper with a shallower pit shored with lumber and with two-inch pipes instead of bars. Such a guard would be suitable for farmers who rent land or where a permanent structure is not necessary. Oscar would make it 12 feet long if he had to do again.

Oscar, commander of the American Legion in the 16th district, got the idea several years ago while enroute to a convention in Los Angeles. He saw cattlemen in the range country using guards where their fences cross highways. There the devices replace road fences.



"IT'LL TURN ANY LIVESTOCK"
Oscar points to washers that keep rails from spreading.

Consumer income largely determines milk and butterfat prices, says Dr. R. W. Bartlett, assistant chief in agricultural economics at the University of Illinois. Consumers received $91 in 1937 for each $66 received in 1932, the chief reason why butterfat 'rose from 20c a lb. in 1932 to 33c in '37.

Fire losses on farms this year will amount to $95,000,000 or approximately 5% more than last year according to government estimates.

Charles Schmitt, Beason, for 10 years president of the Logan County Farm Bureau, and secretary of the Illinois Grain Corporation, was recently elected to a three-year term on the Farm Credit Board, St. Louis.

To three vocational agriculture boys will go $200 scholarships at the University of Illinois paid by the Illinois Poultry Industry council for the best essays on "The Importance of Top Grade Market Poultry to Illinois Farm Income" or "The Economy and Health Value of Eggs in the Diet." Writers of second place essays in each section will get $100 scholarships.

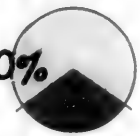
The agricultural department of the Jacksonville high school owns a small farm which is used as a field laboratory. Students operate it as part of their class work. The livestock, including two horses, two cows, two sows, two ewes and a small flock of chickens, is cared for by one boy who is paid for his labor. The farm returned $350.87 on an investment of $2676.21 last year, according to J. H. Loomis, ag teacher.



Hats off to C



They built a 125 million dollar li
Country Life Insurance Company
of life insurance in force, with 83,000 policy
$8,635,010.87. Capital and surplus exceeded liability and polic
$120  in assets for every
$100  in possible liabilities,
assuring **UNSURPASSED STRENGTH** *and* **SECURITY.**



Country Life's mortality has been less than 30% of the expected for 7 successive years. 
Premium rates are as low as or lower than rates charged by companies that do not pay dividends to policyholders, yet despite these low rates Country Life has paid more than $1,000,000 in dividends to its policyholders  and $1,730,000 in death claims.

COUNTRY LIFE I



to organized Illinois farmers!

dollar life insurance company in less than 10 years.

Company on December 31, 1938 had $125,154,425.00 policyholders. Total assets were y and policy reserves by $807,548.81. The company has more than

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The secret of Country Life's success is: (1) the loyal backing of the organized farmers of Illinois; (2) farmers are preferred risks, because they live a healthy outdoor life, live 5 to 6 years longer than city people; (3) low overhead and exceptionally careful selection of risks.

If you are a good insurance risk you can get a policy in this fast-growing company... See the agent in your County Farm Bureau office.

E INSURANCE COMPANY

608 South Dearborn Street CHICAGO

WHAT'S THIS— A HAT RACK?





That Air Cleaner there
Is a mighty good Judge,
Arrests dust from the air
Before it makes Sludge

Manufacturers provide Air Cleaners because tractors operate in dusty conditions.

Air Cleaners trap dirt and filth and should be serviced daily.

Follow the manufacturer's directions. Oil-bath Air Cleaners are most common. Wash oil cup in gasoline or distillate once a day.

Fill the oil cup to the indicated level with clean, light oil—not heavier than SAE No. 20.

Inspect all connections to the Air Cleaner frequently. Air-tight connections at joints should always be maintained.



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To ease your road of toil,
Clean them when the oil is hot
And save your Motor Oil.

Oil filters when properly serviced remove dust and foreign materials from the oil.

Follow directions printed on the Filter Housing.

Most filters have metal "elements". At the end of each day's work, when the oil is still WARM, take the filter apart. With a swirling motion, bathe the element in gasoline or distillate. This method is rapid and effective.

If an Oil Filter is permitted to stand overnight without cleaning, the dust carbon and abrasive materials may "cake," making proper cleaning impossible.

When an Oil Filter becomes clogged, the oil is "by-passed"—permitting foreign materials to remain in the crankcase-oil. This encourages sludge formation.



LONGER LIFE FOR YOUR TRACTOR MAY MEAN A LONGER LIFE FOR YOU



Illinois Livestock Gains In '38

350 Growers Attend Annual Meeting of State Association in Peoria

ILLINOIS Livestock Marketing Association is a farmers cooperative engaged in selling cattle, hogs, and sheep direct to packers, or shipping them to the terminal co-ops to be sold, whichever way will net farmers the most money. It is also an educational agency which seeks to show ALL Illinois farmers the advantages of marketing their livestock thru a cooperative.

The Association came into being nearly seven years ago in response to the rapid growth of packer buying in the country. "Okeh," said leading livestock growers, "we'll sell our hogs direct to packers but we'll do it through our own local cooperative agencies and marketing experts who know every minute what livestock is worth. So long as farmers are going to sell to buyers in the country any way, we'd better set up local cooperatives to meet this new situation and keep control in our own hands. If the buyers try to get our stock below terminal prices, we'll ship to the Producers co-ops in the market centers. That way we'll protect the farmers' interests."

Whopping Gain

At the annual meeting of the Association in Peoria Feb. 24 where 350 turned out in bright sunshiny weather, President Dan Smith of Shelbyville, manager Sam Russell, Chicago and Sales Manager Henry Troutmann, Decatur reported a satisfactory year's business with 1630 carloads of livestock marketed, a whopping gain of 334 decks or 20 per cent that all but pulled the Association out of a $4,234.04 deficit in 1937. Net profit for '38 was $4,063.76.

In the state 1832 more carloads of livestock were marketed cooperatively during 1938 than in the previous year, an aggregate of 29,117 cars or 23.2 per cent of Illinois farmers' total production. The Chicago Producers got about half of this volume, 14,321 carloads, the St. Louis Producers were second with 6,592 cars, Peoria third with 3,407. Indianapolis Producers received 1,339 carloads from Illinois, Springfield 1,171 and Bushnell which started operating May 23 got 244 carloads. The balance was scattered among other markets mostly to the east.

The Illinois Livestock Marketing Association through cooperative units at Bloomington, Champaign, Decatur, Shelbyville, Danville marketed 1630 single deck carloads.

"While the average price of livestock for the year was lower, livestock producers realized more satisfactory returns from their feeding operations," reported President Dan Smith, "due to the lower price of feed concentrates, particularly corn."

Manager Russell revealed that in areas where there are small local markets such as Peoria, Springfield, and around the cooperative concentration points the percentage of livestock sold cooperatively ranks higher than in other sections. The local contact, he pointed out, seems to influence greater cooperation.

Interesting figures on the trend in direct selling of livestock to packers were revealed in the officers reports. From 1937 to 1938 the percentages of cattle, calves, and sheep handled direct to packers declined. Only hogs gained from 17.56 per cent in 1937 to 18.3 per cent in 1938. Less than 3 per cent of cattle were shipped direct to packers last year, 6.9 per cent of calves, and 4.6 per cent of sheep.

Top counties in single deck carloads of livestock marketed cooperatively in 1938 were McLean first with 1204 cars followed by Sangamon 908, Henry 902, LaSalle 845, DeKalb 762, Peoria 705, Fulton 693, Knox 692, Bureau 627 and Ogle 575.

In the Bloomington, Champaign, Danville area estimates showed that 31% of all livestock produced was marketed cooperatively, in the Peoria area 29% and in the Springfield area 29%.

Wool Pool Pays

Smart farmers marketed their wool cooperatively last year through the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association. The wool, consigned on to the National Wool Marketing Corporation, has been kept in storage and at present prices the wool is worth considerably more than it was when pooled last year. Growers were advanced 14c per pound on their 1938 wool.

"There is no question that the Commodity Credit Corporation loan raised the value of wool in Illinois from 5 to 7c a pound," said Manager Russell. "At shearing time local prices were around 15c and after the loan program prices jumped as high as 22c per lb. All sheep growers benefited but those who participated in the wool program and produced good clean high quality wool, will benefit most. We will be able to begin our 1939 program with a clean slate since all 1937 and 1938 wool has been sold."

Chief speakers at the meeting in Peoria included Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association and P. O. Wilson, manager of the National Livestock Marketing Corporation.

Mr. Smith reminded livestock cooperative leaders that the cooperatives were organized primarily to return farmers the best possible net price for livestock; that farm leaders must never allow themselves to think in terms of the welfare of the cooperative institution ahead of the welfare of farmers.

Control The Surplus

He urged cooperative leaders to aggressively support on every occasion in public meeting or at home in the local community the necessity for keeping surplus feed grain production under control so as to prevent disappointing price levels for livestock in the future. The only way farmers can bring about reasonable stability in livestock prices, he warned, is to stabilize the price of corn and other feed grains. Marketing livestock, particularly hogs, at lighter weights in periods of surplus production and low prices, he pointed out, will exert a helpful influence on the maintenance of fair prices.

Farmer-owned cooperatives have given producers control over their own livestock marketing, it's like the difference between ownership and renting, P. O. Wilson said. Improvement of marketing practices on the terminal markets, paying commission refunds and holding commissions within reasonable limits, in addition to exerting a helpful influence toward maintaining fair prices from day to day were other benefits resulting from the cooperatives, Wilson pointed out. Livestock credit cooperatives, too, he said have served producers well, coming to their rescue with continuous loans during the darkest years of depression when loans from other sources had virtually dried up.

Directors elected for 1939 include Dan Smith, Shelbyville, Harvey Herndon, Adair, Wm. Temple, Serena, Wm. Sandrock, Ashton, Durham Lucas, Monmouth, Lee Harris, Vermont, John L. Roth, Fairbury. F. H. Sheldon, Sharpsburg, J. R. Fulkerson, Jerseyville, Fred Phillips, Benton, M. Ray Ihrig, Golden.

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Big Leagues After Farm Bureau Players

Bob Seely, manager of the Will County Farm Bureau baseball team reports that Meyer LaVerne, shortstop, and Thos. Bergera, pitcher and catcher for the Will county team last year have signed up with the Pittsburgh Pirates and will report to their baseball farm at Hutchinson, Kansas, in March. The Pirates have seven minor league teams. Robert Schwiesow, another Will county pitcher has received offers from both the Pittsburgh Pirates and the Cleveland Indians but as yet has not decided to go into professional baseball. Seely, an old professional baseball player who caught at one time for both Milwaukee and Columbus in the American Association, says that he recognized baseball scouts from the St. Louis Cardinals, the Cincinnati Reds, the Pittsburgh Pirates, and the Cleveland Indians at the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League tournament during the Sports Festival at Urbana last year.

ENTERS POULTRY ESSAY CONTEST

Harvey Schweitzer, Jr., 19-year-old Dekalb county farm boy, was the first Illinois youth to enter an essay contest sponsored by the Illinois Poultry Industry Council for the Seventh World's Poultry Congress, Cleveland, July 28 to August 7.

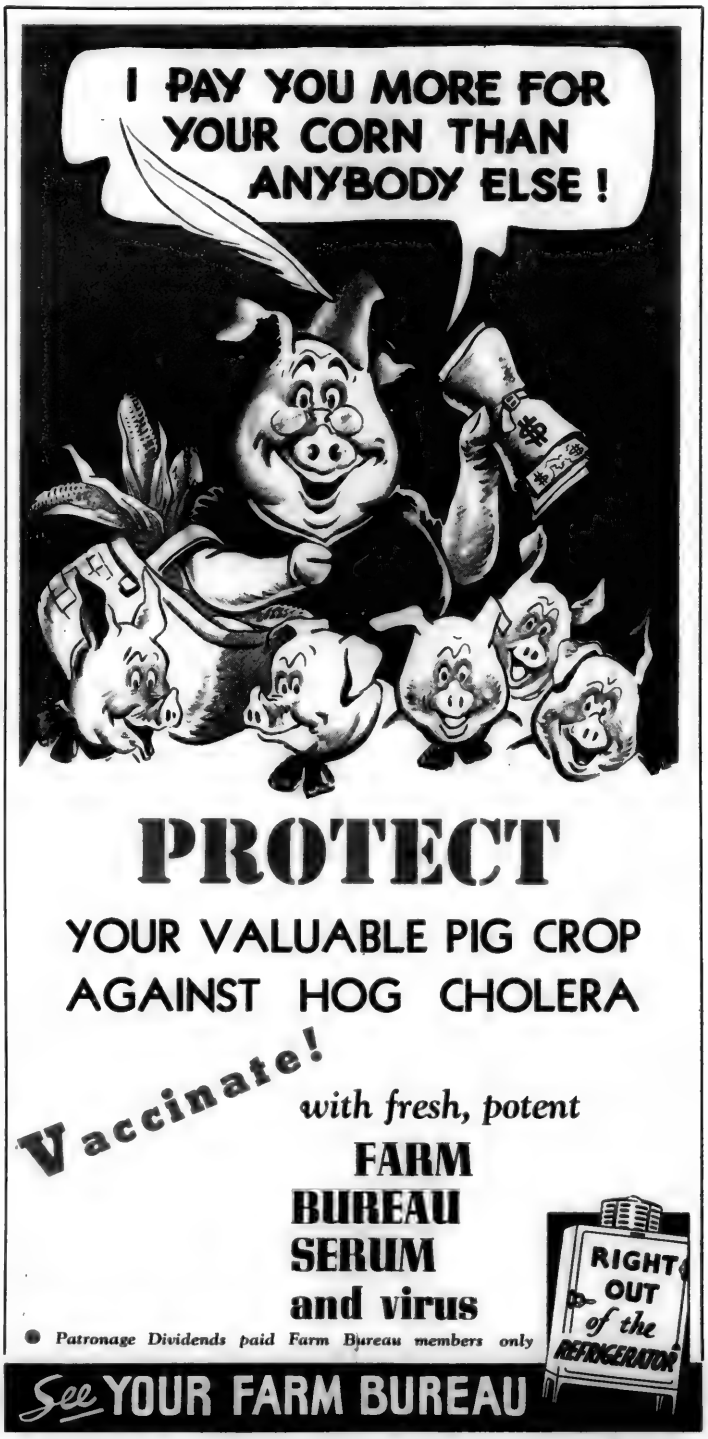
First prize is a $200 scholarship in the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, and second prize is a $100 scholarship. Harvey will write on the subject "The Importance of Top Grade Market Poultry to Illinois Farm Income." Contestants may also choose another subject, "The Economy and Health Value of Eggs in the Diet."



Harvey Schweitzer

Cash awards will be made to non-college winners. All entries must be in the hands of the local county contest award committees on or before April 15.

Living with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Schweitzer on their 160-acre farm near Malta, Harvey is serving as county 4-H club leader after having served as assistant leader and then leader of his local club. He has been a state champion in 4-H poultry club work and was declared one of the outstanding 4-H club members in the state. He is national secretary of the Future Farmers of America.



For Smaller and Better Farms

By REV. WILDER TOWLE,
DeKalb County, Ill.

THE open country never made a man. Man has made the open country what it is today. The need of today is for more well-trained farmers, living on smaller farms, controlled and operated by scientific methods.

Nels Jensen came to a little village community seventy miles out of Chicago thirty years ago. All he possessed besides his head, trunk and limbs was a shirt, overalls and shoes. Today Nels Jensen and wife, for they never were fortunate to have had any children, own and operate 80 acres. Their farm is one of the best producing units in the county in which they live. They have studied their job, worked at it together and practiced diversified methods. Recently they modernized their home and out-buildings and paid cash for all supplies and labor.

During a call at this farm, Jensen said to me, "Preacher, come down in the basement and have a drink on me." So down we went. In the northeast corner of that concrete block walled and slick cement floored basement a shining faucet covered with sweat glistened with reflected sunlight. Jensen turned on the faucet. Out poured the fresh cold water. "We'll let'er run a little," he said, and then he handed me a drink.

Jensen was proud of that new water system, which included an automatic pump with an outside overhead storage tank, as well as every other improvement he and his wife had made. How did they do it? They used their heads, and made their soil grow grain and other crops to feed cows, steers, hogs, chickens and produce a large percentage of table food. It's all paid for and Nels Jensen is a happy man. I could tell that by the way he handed me that glass of water.

Another picture might be described of a man with an equally good opportunity but his story is that of failure. He wasn't wise for he never studied his job. If he did, his lessons came from a poor text or whatever he gleaned from a good one was never put into practice.

Nels Jensen is an example of the kind of men we should have in the open country (plus children of course) in our state, especially where land is capable of being rehabilitated. It is generally accepted that farm acreage has been increased and operators decreased and that the land is growing less and less productive. It would seem then that more scientifically trained farmers plus the desire to work, are needed on smaller farms. Brain plus brawn is necessary today as it has always been. The conflict between science and uncontrolled nature is an eternal problem. Experienced farmers realize this. It is easier to get rid of thistles on 80 acres than on 900. It is easier to make 80 acres more productive than 900. In the first place it takes less leg work and more brains. In the second place the farmer on 80 acres can almost produce enough fertilizer to take care of soil need. A man is more apt to take better care of 80. He might neglect the larger unit. With modern equipment, owned privately or cooperatively with neighboring farmers, overhead can be cut to the minimum. The 80 acre unit is suggested as a minimum. There would be exceptions.

Our young people can go out into the rural areas and live happily and start from scratch as did Nels Jensen if they have the nerve to tackle the job. Those who are older and hold the reigns should help them by giving them an opportunity to own and become independent farmers.

Farm units should be accessible to our youth through purchase. Landholding corporations and absentee landlords should be encouraged to sell. Local units whether political, religious, educational or business, in all rural areas should become vitally concerned in making it possible for youth to become landowners. The present problem of tenancy and the great mobility of rural people from farm to farm and community to community has a devastating influence on the development of family life, culture and the aspirational influences of any community. Many tenant farmers are strangers in every community and remain so all of their lives. Local communities will be wise in visualizing what this means to the life within all such areas when so much moving of the population takes place.

A population-mobility survey was taken for the decade 1920-30 in the central part of Illinois and it was found that 80 percent of the farms were tenant operated. Seventy-six per-



HEN IN THE DOG HOUSE?

No. Dogs in the hen house. This old hen, belonging to Gus Staude, Washington county, took a liking to the puppies soon after their birth. Stranger still, the little Spaniels like their foster mother about as much as she likes them. When their real mother comes to the nest they leave to get a square meal, then promptly seek the shelter and warmth of biddy's wings. Prize picture by Grover Brinkman.

cent of these changed hands 3.4 times in the ten year period. Social studies show that it takes a new family coming into a community three years to become assimilated. The result, therefore, of this tenant system breaks down local loyalties, causes disintegration in the higher morale, and forces upon all such areas a decline in the substantial economic base and retardation in the education of youth.

These then are the vital problems facing all who are concerned with rural culture of the future. First, larger and larger farms with less and less intensification. Second, inability of trained and willing farm youth desiring to remain on the farm to find a place. Third, absentee landlords and large corporation ownership with impersonal management and lack of community centered interests. Fourth, increasing tenancy producing breakdown of elements necessary to the development of a better democracy.

Rural Illinois will become a new country where the fulfillment of many dreams will come true when rural leaders act to make farms smaller and accessible to youth and encourage the best trained to remain on the soil.

The new director on the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association board is L. I. Harris, not J. I. Harris, reports G. L. Potter of Livingston county, and his address is Graymont.



"WE'LL BUILD THIS TERRACE SO HIGH . . . I only regret we didn't start this work sooner."

Among the County Farm Bureau Presidents

In Operating His Farm and Helping Run the Farm Bureau, Earl Battles Is Thinking of the Next Generation

IN Montgomery county, Earl Battles has a reputation for being not only an all-around good fellow but also public spirited, business-like and progressive. His neighbors recall that the day Earl was married he hauled a couple of loads of hay to the baler before slipping quietly away without a word to his fellow workers to meet his bride. When he was elected president of the Montgomery County Farm Bureau four years ago, it wasn't long until the organization moved into a commodious building of its own. Because he thoroughly believes that farmers ought to work together for their mutual interests, he gives the Farm Bureau a great deal of his time, even when it is inconvenient to be away from home.

If you asked Earl which came first in his life, the Farm Bureau or running his 180 acre rolling farm he might have a tough time answering. He attends to both with equal enthusiasm and dispatch. Just now he and several neighbors are pioneering in a soil erosion control project in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service at Edwardsville. He is as proud and happy about the soil conservation ideas he is practicing as a small boy with a pair of shiny new boots. Terracing, strip cropping, contour farming, you'll find them all in the new program on the Battles farm and Earl is doing most of the work himself following carefully prepared plans he and the camp engineers have worked out.

"See that piece down at the foot of the slope." he said pointing to the lane leading in to the farmstead from the public highway. "Years ago there used to be an old corduroy road there, paved with hedge posts. It's covered up now with about 3½ foot of the best top soil from the side hill above. If these terraces I put in had been built 30 to 40 years ago, I would still have a foot or more of good soil up there. It got so bad we had to do something. Another 20 years of that and we'd have to hunt around for a place to farm."

The Battles farm has been under cultivation about 80 years. Earl's grandfather bought it from a Mexican War soldier, Wesley Seymour, who got it as a grant from the government in 1851. The old sheepskin deed transferring the land to Seymour for his services in the army is a prized possession in the Battles family.

During the past two years most of the old hedge fence has been pulled out. "Dad thought I shouldn't get rid of the hedge, ought to save it to fill up ditches," Earl said. "I think I'm going to get along without the hedge by using terraces and farming on the contour. Last winter I hauled 39 loads a hedge brush to fill gullies and cut a lot of hedge posts, too. I don't think a man will spend as much time building terraces and contour farming as he will hauling brush to prevent his farm from washing away. The only thing I regret is that we didn't start this work sooner. I feel like we're shutting the gate after two-thirds of the cattle are gone."

Mr. Battles admits that some of his neighbors aren't sold on the idea of terracing and strip cropping. "But I'm tickled with it," he continued. "It's



EARL BATTLES AND THE MARTIN DITCHER "I feel like we're shutting the gate after two-thirds of the cattle are gone."



BRUSH HALTED THIS GULLY Terraces in time will result in filling up the draws.



FOR THE SIDE HILLS AND DITCHES Stable manure will help bring back the grass.



MR. AND MRS. EARL BATTLES
"She keeps a watchful eye on the farm, too."

just common sense. The terraces hold the water up on the side hills where the growing crops need it. The corn on this piece (hybrid drilled in contour rows) is the best since I've been here. The terraces are solving another serious problem, too. Our best piece of bottom ground was being covered up with sand washed down from the top of the hill. That won't happen now."

Battles builds his own terraces, hitching five horses abreast on a Martin ditcher. This machine has a five foot blade, looks much like a road grader. The blade is reversible. The dirt can be thrown in either direction to the terrace. Earl has built better terraces than many you see around the state made by the soil conservation camps. The terraces put in last May on limed soil were sown to sweet clover which produced an excellent stand.

To rearrange the fields according to the erosion control blue prints drawn up by Conservation Engineer Ekovich, fences will have to be moved, terrace outlets completed, and the side hills and draws fertilized with stable manure and green manuring crops. From four to five years or more will be required to rearrange the fields and work out the major and minor rotations of corn, wheat, oats, sweet and red clover, alfalfa, and soybeans.

Earl believes that crop yields on the poorer fields can be doubled with the new system. The plan ties in closely with the Agriculutral Adjustment program with its provision for more land in soil improving crops and fewer depleting acres. The entire farm has been limed and 25 acres have had a half ton of rock phosphate to the acre.

"I don't care how much they laugh about me," he confided. "All I want is to see results." And with this Earl no doubt was thinking of the future of his family, of Doris May 16 and Donald 14 who are in high school, and of Kenneth 11 and Audrey 9. The oldest daughter, Beulah is married and resides at Witt. Rex 19 is taking care of himself working on a dairy farm in Lake county.

"Bud went up and got a job without much trouble," his father said. "Makes me think a lot of other fellows could get jobs too, if they wanted work."

Mrs. Battles keeps a watchful eye on the farm while her husband is away attending to Farm Bureau affairs. With all her domestic responsibilities, she takes an active interest in Home Bureau and accompanies her husband whenever possible to the general meetings of the Farm Bureau. A Brown Swiss dairy herd, hogs and poultry, together with the house work, provide plenty of chores for the younger members of the family. The demonstration of soil improvement and higher crop yields through the use of sound erosion control practices on their home farm will mean much to them in future years. In it lies their hope of some day taking over a productive farm rather than a desolate waste where ditches, depletion and decay bear mute testimony of a careless and thoughtless generation.

Buttermilk sales of Producers' Creamery, Champaign, climbed during the latter part of January especially for the feeding of poultry and fall pigs. Cod liver oil is being supplied in buttermilk on special order. The Producers' Creamery is having an increased demand for their new process cottage cheese. The new Doering butter printing machine has resulted in a reduction in butter cutting costs.

Good, cheap clover seed such as is available now can be safely stored for three years in a cool dry place. High priced seed should never be stored as it is too great a financial risk.

Indianapolis Producers Have A Good Year

The first nine months of 1937 were favorable to live stock producers and the last quarter brought trouble. It was the first three to four months of 1938 that spelled trouble and the last nine months have been comparatively stable and satisfactory, Scott Meiks, manager of the Indianapolis Producers reported at the close of the year. The Producers handled a slightly larger volume of livestock than in 1937 but failed to send as much money to the country.

The Producers sold 29 per cent of market receipts at Indianapolis last year. They handled more than 50 per cent of the sheep, 25 per cent of the hogs, 23 per cent of the cattle and approximately 19 per cent of the calves. A total of 99.2 per cent of the business came by truck.

Completing its 17th year of operation, the company handled 12,121 carloads of livestock valued at $15,793,562.63 in 1938. There were 68,391 account sales. Net earnings were $53,683.21. Since the company started operating its net earnings total a little more than a million dollars. Dividends sent back to shippers totaled $560,700.72.

In its published annual report just out is traced the history of the company and how it was started by the Indiana Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Members of the Indianapolis Producers board of directors from Illinois are O. B. Goble, vice-president, Charleston, Coles county, and Marion R. Finley, Hoopeston, Vermilion county. G. E. Middleton is traffic manager.

Home Bureau Elects State Officers

Officers elected at the annual meeting of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation during Farm and Home Week include Mrs. John Clifton, Milford, president; vice-president, Mrs. Clarence Sunderland, Delhi, Jersey county; secretary, Mrs. J. R. Krable, Woodland; treasurer, Mrs. Gayle Lichtenwalter, Shelbyville.

Directors include Mrs. A. B. Rasmussen, Kendall county; Mrs. Homer Curtiss, Jo Daviess county; Mrs. A. R. Rolfing, Fulton county; Mrs. Edna Jenkins, Champaign county; Mrs. John Small, Saline county; Mrs. A. E. Conlee, Macoupin county.

Farming merely to grub out a few more dollars or to get rich will never bring you or your family maximum satisfaction.

Marketing News

Lee County Grain Association held a rousing annual meeting in the Community High School, Lee Center, the evening of February 16. Manager Robert Hoyle presented the annual report. C. E. Yale, farm adviser, reviewed the history of the company which was organized by Farm Bureau leaders seven years ago. Several hundred patrons present learned that the patronage dividend was being applied on preferred stock. Many were told that they are now holders of preferred stock in the company although they had made no cash outlay for it. The company has 449 members. All out-going directors were reelected. Wesley Attig is president of the company. Richard Phalen, who for nearly five years has acted as co-manager with Robert Hoyle is taking over the management of the Sublette Farmers Elevator Company. Luncheon and folk games followed the business session.

Fred Herndon, president of Illinois Farm Supply Company, addressed the annual shareholders meeting of **Columbia Farmers Cooperative Grain Company,** February 11. Ray Ammon presented the new program concerning Blue Seal feeds. L. R. Downs, manager, gave an interesting report covering transactions of the past year. Music and entertainment was furnished by the Four Musical Martins. This is one of the strong companies of the St. Louis territory and operates houses at Columbia and Prairie Du Rocher.

George Besore, manager of **Williamsfield Farmers Cooperative Association** takes just pride in keeping the elevator and warehouse free from litter and in a neat and orderly manner. In addition to a large volume of grain handled through a new house built a few years ago, the company handles a full line of Blue Seal feeds and also keeps one man busy looking after farm implements which the company handles.

The Illinois Livestock Marketing Association handled 1,985 decks of livestock in 1938 compared to 1,652 decks in 1937. Wool pooled in 1938 totaled 381,617 pounds compared with 208,434 pounds in 1937.

Gallatin county led the list in percentage of cooperative consignments with 49 per cent. Next in order were Woodford, Menard, McLean, Kendall, Peoria, Stark, Macon, La Salle and Sangamon.

E. D. McGuire, peach grower and member of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange in Jackson County, reports that peach buds on his trees are still dormant and apparently have not suffered from any winter damage. R. B. Endicott of Pulaski County also reports little if any damage to peach buds in that area.

Chester Boland of the Edgar County Growers Association reports that prospects for additional grower membership in that Association are better this year than ever before. This association is building a new sales shed at the edge of Paris and expects to have a good berry crop this coming season. The sale of these strawberries is handled by the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange.

Uncle Ab says that a good way to get to the top is to get to the bottom of things.

It is none too early to fill out seed orders and to discuss with the family the home vegetable garden for 1939.

Hog thieves victimized Charlie E. Anderson, Mercer county, three times in the last few weeks. First time they got one shote; last time they stunned or killed several before loading them in their truck. Last time, too, they left clues which may lead to an early arrest.

Harlan C. Rathe, recent U. of I. ag college graduate, became county organization director with the Pike County Farm Bureau and manager of the Pike County Farm Supply Company, February 15. Mr. Rathe was born and reared in Coles county where he and his father, a Farm Bureau director, developed purebred herds of Hampshire hogs and Jersey cattle.





They PROFIT the Hand that Feeds them!

Baby chicks will profit the hand that feeds them if they are fed BLUE SEAL Chick Starter during the critical first six weeks of life. This complete feed contains both the proper quality and balance of essential nutrients to insure steady growth, high livability, complete feathering, robust bodies, and strong yellow legs.

Assure your future egg profits . . . reduce the time to market for broilers and fryers by starting your baby chicks on BLUE SEAL Chick Starter.

Free baby chick feeder with each bag booked now. Save 10c a bag. See your Dealer for full particulars.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

Farm Supply NEWS

M. S. Rogers, retiring president of Carroll Service Company, announced to some 900 Farm Bureau folks at the annual meeting, Lanark, February 4, that patronage dividends for the year totaled $22,609 or an average of $31.55 per Farm Bureau member patron. Six hundred eighty-seven members participated in dividends which ranged from 10 to 16 per cent. C. H. Becker was the speaker.

McDonough Service Company held its ninth annual meeting at Macomb, January 26 with 1100 present. Sales made a new high of $184,703, an increase of 5.15%, while net income increased 16.05% over the previous year. Seven hundred twelve patronage dividend checks, averaging $28.51 and totaling $20,558.00, were distributed. L. A. Rahn represented Illinois Farm Supply Company. Hassil Schenck, president of Indiana Farm Bureau Federation spoke.

Newly elected members of the board of directors are Roy Emory, Prairie City; Gail Huff, Sciota; George Dunn, Plymouth; Hubert Caspall and Ralph Copeland of Macomb.

Don E. Mowry, director of business research for the American Farm Bureau Federation, delivered the principal address at the annual meeting of Wabash Valley Service Company, Grayville January 26. W. B. Peterson represented Illinois Farm Supply Company. There was a record attendance of 2000 people. Sales for the past year totaled $395,000, a gain of 13.49 per cent. For the third consecutive year all trade accounts were paid in full when the books closed. Patronage dividends totaling $46,500 were paid to 1,706 Farm Bureau members, the checks averaging $25.37.

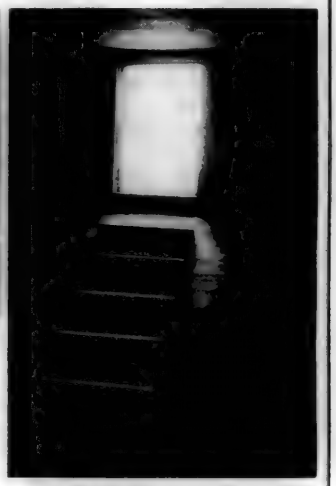
New directors are James Drone, Lee Mills, and Pernie Marks.

Fred E. Herndon, president of Illinois Farm Supply Company, was among the speakers at the annual meeting of McLean County Service Company, Bloomington, January 20. More than 2,500 people attended. The sum of $88,263.93 was distributed among Farm Bureau member patrons who purchased 91.52 per cent of the supplies sold last year. The average patronage dividend check was $33.57.

Rock County Service Company celebrated its second anniversary at the annual meeting in Janesville, Wisconsin, January 28. J. G. Dorward of Illinois Farm Supply Company addressed some 600 Farm Bureau members and others in attendance. Sales of the company have substantially increased the past year. Some 329 Farm Bureau members received patronage dividend checks averaging $15.24.

Ogle Service Company held its annual meeting in Oregon January 18. President Donaldson revealed a substantial growth in the business during the past year with sales exceeding $150,000. A total of $14,845 was returned to 687 Farm Bureau members. Patronage dividend rates were 20 per cent on lubricating oil and grease, 15 per cent on Soyoil paint, 12 per cent on gasoline, and 10 per cent on station business and rural sales of tires and miscellaneous products. L. R. Marchant was the speaker.





MACOUPIN'S 110 YR. OLD HOUSE

This beautiful home north of Modesto in Macoupin county was built in 1828. It is on the farm owned by Mrs. Ollie Rinaker, tenanted by Farm Bureau member Prentice Cox.

Once a regular stage coach stop and postoffice, it was also a community gathering place. Music and laughter rang out as the boys and girls of the gay '40s and '50s did the square dance to the tunes of old time fiddlers in the spacious play room upstairs.

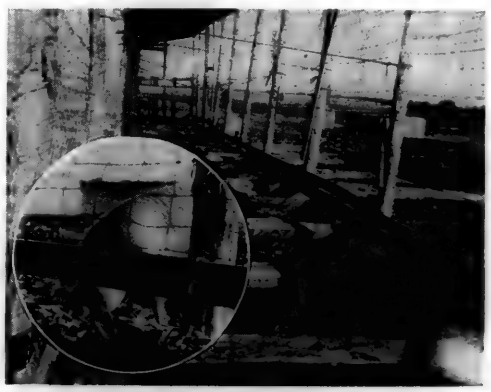
The stairway to the right is on the third floor and leads to the window which served as a lookout for the stage coach as it came lumbering across the open prairie from the southwest. Despite its 110 years this fine old home retains much of its natural beauty and is in a remarkable state of preservation considering its age.

Labor-Saving Pig Cafeteria

Frank Hubert, McLean county swine grower, built a moveable, 6500-bushel, self-feeder corn crib in the fall of 1937. The sides are made of 32-inch hog wire, the floor consists of planks laid on fence posts and the roof is 12-inch boards. Cedar posts, 14 feet high in front and 11 feet high at the back, form the framework. The posts are tied together with wire cable for added durability.

Posts, staked in position at the bottom so that they can be easily removed, form the self-feeder feature. Frank uses the crib as a feeder only in the summer and early fall while the feeding area is comparatively dry. Little corn is wasted by the several hundred pigs that use the cafeteria and Frank does little scooping to keep them well-fed.

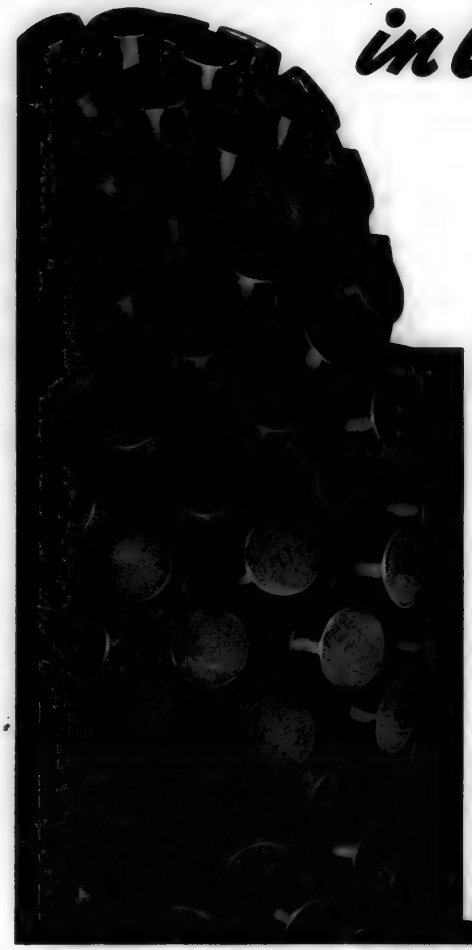
While the crib was constructed to be moved each year, it is sturdy enough for storage of Frank's 1938 crop. Corn Sealer Robert Coyle says it will meet government specifications for corn storage under the corn loan plan. A smaller crib of the same type, used as a self-feeder this summer, has been moved and will be Frank's pig cafeteria next year.



NO HOG CALLERS NEEDED

A hybrid Poland China - Chester White (inset) shows how the self-feeder crib works. Photo shows repairing underway for 1938 Crop. The crib is 100 feet long and is fed out section by section.

Traction that grips the ground *in All Directions*





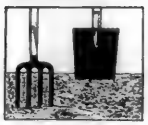
Gillette

Super-Traction Tractor Tires

Of the many tire improvements originated by Gillette during the last third of a century, none has been more outstanding and practical than the Super-Traction Tire, with its big, round tapered lugs. A tractor needs traction in all directions, and only a round lug is the same on all sides. The Gillette Super-Traction Tire will pull your tractor through or back it out. It doesn't chew up the ground but bites and hangs on.

Before you buy — Compare Gillettes with any other make of tractor tire. Compare in quality — price and performance.

Gillette Super-Traction Tires are sold by the 64 County Service Companies affiliated with the Illinois Farm Supply Company. See your Salesman who drives the Blue and White Tank Truck — now — before you buy.



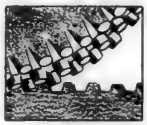
EASIER PENETRATION
A garden fork goes into the ground easier than a spade. Round, tapered lugs penetrate the soil easier—and less power is used to propel the tractor.



HOLD BETTER ON SIDE HILLS
Only a round lug gives equal traction in all directions and at all angles. That's why Gillette Super-Traction Tires hold better on the side hills.



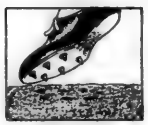
MORE NON-SKID TRACTION SURFACE
Round lugs evenly spaced give even flexibility over the entire tread. There is more non-skid traction surface in contact with the ground at all times.



LUGS COME OUT CLEANER
The flexing action of the round lugs expels the dirt quickly and thoroughly. The lugs stay clean and you get 100 per cent traction all the time.



MORE PULLING POWER
Like calks on a workhorse shoe, the round lugs on a Gillette Super-Traction Tire dig in, prevent slippage and give your tractor more pull.



LESS SLIPPAGE
Like the spikes on athletes' shoes, the big round, gently-tapered lugs of a Gillette Super-Traction Tractor Tire bite the ground, prevent slippage and lost power.

Illinois Farm Supply Co. 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago

Who's Who Among The Farm Advisers

IF YOU see a tall sandy-haired fellow hurrying down a Marion county, Ill. road in a cloud of dust, more than likely you'll find its the farm adviser, Fred J. Blackburn who this year will celebrate 21 years of service to the fruit, red top, livestock, corn, and wheat growers of this diversified agricultural county.

Fred Blackburn left his Montgomery county farm in October 1918 to become the first farm adviser in Marion county. Fred must have some of the well-known proclivities of a postage stamp for he sticks to his job and gets there without any fuss or feathers.

Marion county is one of the leading peach, pear, and apple growing counties in Illinois. It also has a great deal of poor gray silt soil underlaid with tight clay. It is the home of famous Poorland Farm where more than 25 years ago, Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins of the College of Agriculture started to demonstrate the possibilities in making an impoverished farm pay with limestone, rock phosphate, and legumes.

When Blackburn came to Marion county, therefore, his work was largely cut out for him. Helping farmers improve their soils and crops, orchard management, pruning and spraying and such problems have occupied much of his time. Blackburn follows closely the soil and crop experiments on Poorland farm and other experimental plots. This information, brought to the attention of the farmers of the county, has had a wide influence in improving the agriculture of the county. More recently, experiments have shown the value of potash in increasing crop yields on certain soil types in this area.

Four-H club work and young people's activities also have a prominent place in the program of the Marion County Farm Bureau. Last year the county had 300 club members. Miss Marion Garner, Farm Bureau office secretary doubles as girls' club leader.

Marion county is approximately 24 miles square with 16 townships of uniform size. Around 25 per cent of its farms produce more or less fruit commercially; 50 per cent grow red top seed which still bulks large as a cash crop. The average wheat yield for the county is about 13 bu. an acre or less and corn averages about 20 bu. These yields have been more than doubled on poor soils by using limestone, phosphate, sweet clover and other legumes. Striking as have been the gains and increases in yield and profits from limestone, a majority of the land in the county is still unlimed and acid. Dairying is popular in the northwest part of the county. Milk is shipped to St. Louis. The Producers get about 25% of the county's 600 carloads of livestock marketed annually.



FRED J. BLACKBURN
50 Bushel corn on once $15 an acre land.

After getting his degree from the State College of Agriculture in 1914, Blackburn became a fieldman in farm management-cost accounting work in Franklin county. He had charge of a home economics demonstration car that traveled the state in 1915-1916 demonstrating water systems, home electric lighting plants, washing machines and other labor-saving devices for farm homes.

The Blackburns have four daughters and reside in Salem, the county seat where the Farm Bureau office is located in the county building.

A bill making compulsory periodic cleaning of trucks used in transporting livestock is being sponsored in the state legislature by the California Farm Bureau Federation. Aim: To prevent spread of noxious weeds.

"A Farm Adviser was telling one of his members the advantages of rural electricity," writes Farm Adviser Chas. Tarble of Cumberland county. "'Besides being able to have an electric refrigerator and a toaster you can also have one of these bed warmers that will keep your feet warm during the long winter nights,' said the adviser. A neighbor standing by listening to the conversation spoke up and said: 'Why, Lum, they are cheaper than a woman.'"

Farmers Need Organizations

"I wish to remind you that we are living under a constitutional government, and your President and your Secretary of Agriculture have only limited power. **Things that are of vital concern to you as farmers come into being only if you yourselves make your wishes clear beyond any shadow of doubt.**

"There has always been a need for strong and independent farm organizations, and that need exists more than ever today. The individual farmer, acting alone, can get nowhere, but when he unites with his fellow farmers, his voice rings out from coast to coast and leaves no doubts as to where he stands."

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, to farmers at Macon, Georgia, Nov. 17, 1938.

"I Believe In It"

I SUPPORT co-operative livestock marketing because I am a firm believer in our farm organization in all its branches from our County Farm Bureau to the American Farm Bureau Federation and from which cooperative livestock marketing is an outgrowth.

I believe livestock sold through these channels sells on its merits at the full strength of the market and that farmers so backing up their organization are helping to establish themselves in their rightful place.

I believe cooperative marketing has improved selling conditions on the terminal markets. Farmers get better service, pay a reduced commission and get valuable information on prices and trend of future markets. If we farmers ever have anything to say relative to the establishment of livestock prices on a "cost plus a reasonable profit basis" along with other lines of business it will be when a large per cent of the total volume of livestock sold on competitive markets go through cooperative channels.

These are days of strong competition. The farmer needs to realize just what really could be accomplished if we would cooperate and act together, to feel that our cooperative marketing organization is just as strong as we make it. The selling agency, I believe, needs more of the "Filling Station Attendant" attitude. Prompt, careful service, friendly courteous treatment with a touch of personal interest in each customer which makes him feel at home. The salesman in the yards today has a hard place to fill. He must assume the attitude of a cold livestock salesman and also that of a member of a reception committee at an annual meeting.

J. Wes. Smith, Chairman,
Pike Co. Livestock Mktg. Comm.

HOW'S YOUR TRACTOR FUEL?

10,718 CUSTOMERS SAY "T40 IS TOPS"



"T40"

High Anti-Knock

TRACTOR FUEL

Approved in Laboratory . . .

Our Faithful check-testing by exacting laboratory methods assure you of a pure tractor fuel of highest quality. "T-40" is especially refined to give smooth, economical performance. High tractor efficiency is assured because "T-40" has an octane rating of forty.

Proved on 10,718 farms . . .

Experienced operators follow this plan . . .

- Warm up your tractor on gasoline.
- Keep radiator shutter closed until the radiator temperature reaches 200° F.
- Switch over to "T-40"
- Adjust carburetor to the point of maximum efficiency.
- Avoid needless idling.

With this 5 point guide and your field as "proving ground"—you too will join our 10,718 "T-40" users who say—

"T-40 is Tops!"

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

TRY A BARREL TO-DAY

Distributed exclusively by the

Potash Pays on Dead Dog Soil

IN parts of Mason county are spots of land, ranging in size from one to 17 acres, called "dead dog." These places occur on black silt, black clay and black sandy loams. On them no limestone is needed for they produce the rankest kind of clover. In fact, the soil reaction is beyond "sweet" and is alkaline in character.



POTASH BOOSTERS
Farm Adviser Ray Watson and Ira Bell.

With Farm Adviser Ray Watson, the writer recently visited several farms north of Easton in the low, broad valley which at one time may have formed the course of the Mackinaw river and is locally known as the "old lake bed." Here "dead dog" or alkali spots prevail.

Ira Bell, who for 25 years has successfully operated land in the valley, knows all of dead dog's tricks. This year his corn, the third crop on the same alkali land in three years, went 64 bushels to the acre.

"Potash is the secret. It's the difference between a crop and no crop with corn on dead dog. Twenty-five bushels would have been top without it," said Bell.

He applies 75 pounds of straight muriate of potash to the acre in corn rows with a split shoe attachment on his planter. Bell has used straight muriate for 25 years and prefers it to mixed fertilizers containing other plant foods.

Charles M. Warner, vice-president of the county soil conservation association, who, in partnership with his brother Lester, rents 664 acres near Manito, uses 50 pounds of potash in the corn rows. He finds that this method of application is equal to 100 pounds broadcast. While the Warners get excellent yields of corn on dead dog to which potash has been applied, they report disappointing wheat yields with the same treatment. They operate on a 50-50 crop share lease with the landowner furnishing the potash.

John H. Cunningham who operates 215 acres near Easton, says, "We all need potash on this land. I prefer the broadcast method using an end-gate oats seeder. Row applications tend to hold the corn roots too near the fertilizer. I spread 75 to 100 pounds to the acre either before or after planting."

Some bottom farmers bale and sell straw and corn stalks. Every ton of these commodities sold removes about 25 pounds of pure potash or the same amount contained in 50 pounds of muriate of potash. While the fertilizer costs about two dollars a hundredweight, two tons of straw or stalks will not return two dollars at current prices.

So as Farm Adviser Watson says, "Maybe that isn't a good idea."

—John R. Spencer

News and VIEWS

Forrest Moberg, who has served as fieldman for the Producers' Creamery of Galesburg since July 1935, has resigned to become Director of Organization for the Knox County Farm Bureau. Forrest has done splendid work for the creamery and everyone wishes him continued success in his new position, reports Manager Virgil Johnson.

J. C. Hackleman, U. of I. Ag. College, says, "The ideal way is to put limestone on corn ground the year before the small grain and clover seeding."

Howard Oaks, a trucker, handled 306 carloads of limestone averaging 55 tons each, last year. He works with Farm Adviser John E. Watt in serving Fulton county farmers.

You can not hope to reduce the annual weed toll unless the most fundamental principle of weed control, that of sowing clean seed, is applied.

The Archer Daniels Milling Company has selected Decatur for the site of its new $1,000,000 soybean processing plant. Establishment of the new mill in Decatur serves to strengthen that community's title of "the soybean center of the world." The richest soybean growing area reaches out approximately seventy-five miles in all directions from Decatur. Work on the construction program is expected to be undertaken soon.

Nathan Lang quarry, Coles county, sold 10,000 tons of agricultural limestone last year. Local truckers' prices for hauling and spreading are advantageous, it is reported.

Rural Youth ushered at all main sessions of the recent IAA Convention. These young men and women were among those who ushered at two or more sessions. Ray Hanley, Grundy; Milton Bell, Wayne Trotter, Leonard Brooks, Champaign; Dorothy Randall, Grundy, John Schuett, McHenry; Loy Freeland, Fayette; Millard Clup, Bureau; and Wendell Miller, Vermilion. "Youth Looks Ahead" is the keynote for 1939.



"I figure

Prairie Farms Butter builds trade for me. The town people like it and buy more of it than ordinary butter . . . The cream producers appreciate my helping them build a market for Grade A cream . . . The more Prairie Farms Butter I sell the more groceries I move."

You're right, Mr. Grocer, you scratch our back and we'll scratch yours.

Illinois Producers Creameries

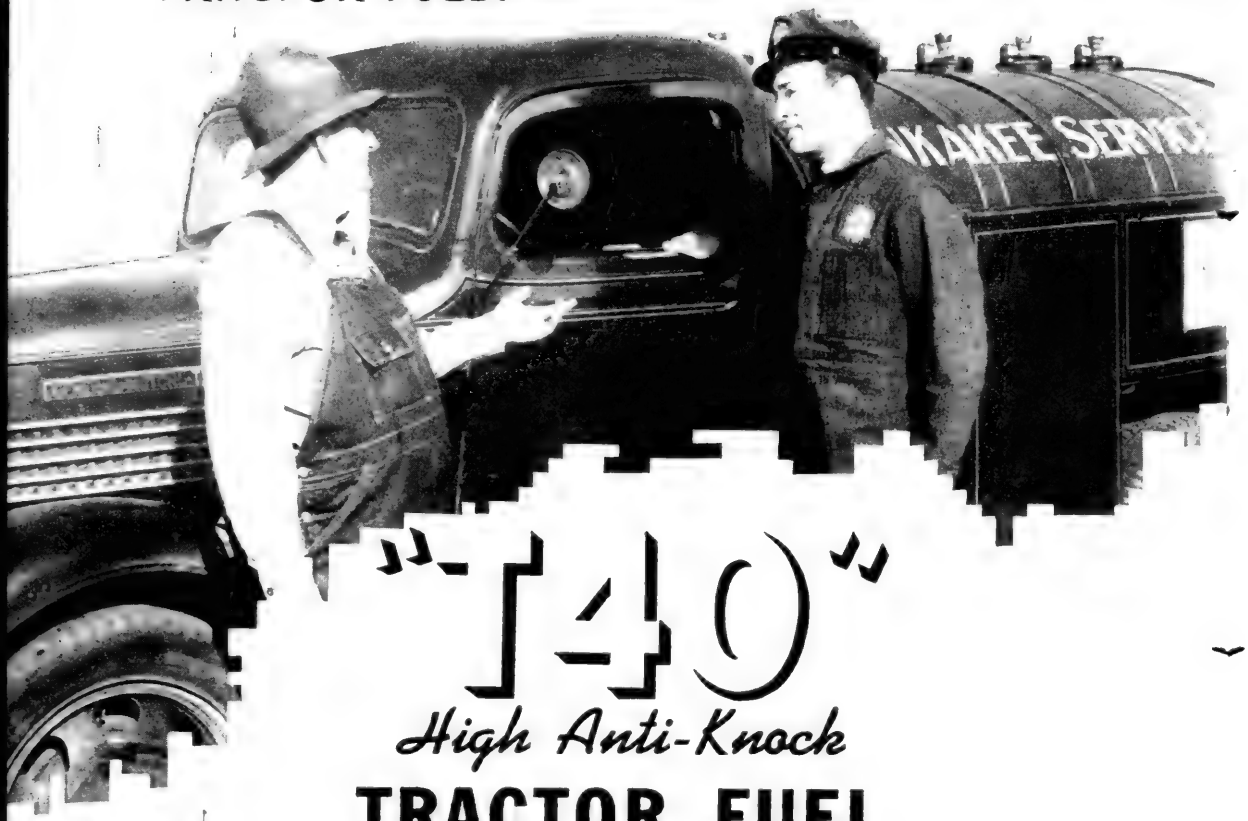
AT

Galesburg	Bloomington	Peoria
Champaign	Moline	Olney
Carbondale	Carlinville	Mt. Sterling

Your Producers Creamery Is Your Insurance of Better Prices.

HOW'S YOUR TRACTOR FUEL?

10,718 CUSTOMERS SAY "T40 IS TOPS"



"T-40"

High Anti-Knock

TRACTOR FUEL

Our Faithful check-testing by exacting laboratory methods assure you of a pure tractor fuel of highest quality. "T-40" is especially refined to give smooth, economical performance. High tractor efficiency is assured because "T-40" has an octane rating of forty.

Experienced operators follow this plan . . .

- Warm up your tractor on gasoline.
- Keep radiator shutter closed until the radiator temperature reaches 200° F.
- Switch over to "T-40"
- Adjust carburetor to the point of maximum efficiency.
- Avoid needless idling.

With this 5 point guide and your field as "proving ground"—you too will join our 10,718 "T-40" users who say—

T-40 is Tops!"

TRY A BARREL TO-DAY

Distributed exclusively by the 64 county service companies affiliated with—

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

Potash Pays on Dead Dog Soil

IN parts of Mason county are spots of land, ranging in size from one to 17 acres, called "dead dog." These places occur on black silt, black clay and black sandy loams. On them no limestone is needed for they produce the rankest kind of clover. In fact, the soil reaction is beyond "sweet" and is alkaline in character.



POTASH BOOSTERS
Farm Adviser Ray Watson and Ira Bell.

With Farm Adviser Ray Watson, the writer recently visited several farms north of Easton in the low, broad valley which at one time may have formed the course of the Mackinaw river and is locally known as the "old lake bed." Here "dead dog" or alkali spots prevail.

Ira Bell, who for 25 years has successfully operated land in the valley, knows all of dead dog's tricks. This year his corn, the third crop on the same alkali land in three years, went 64 bushels to the acre.

Potash is the secret. It's the difference between a crop and no crop with corn on dead dog. "Twenty-five bushels would have been top without it," said Bell.

He applies 75 pounds of straight muriate of potash to the acre in corn rows with a split shoe attachment on his planter. Bell has used straight muriate for 25 years and prefers it to mixed fertilizers containing other plant foods.

Charles M. Warner, vice-president of the county soil conservation association, who, in partnership with his brother Lester, rents 664 acres near Manito, uses 50 pounds of potash in the corn rows. He finds that this method of application is equal to 100 pounds broadcast. While the Warners get excellent yields of corn on dead dog to which potash has been applied, they report disappointing wheat yields with the same treatment. They operate on a 50-50 crop share lease with the landowner furnishing the potash.

John H. Cunningham who operates 18 acres near Easton, says, "We all need potash on this land. I prefer the broadcast method using an end gate oats seeder. Row applications tend to hold the corn roots too near the fertilizer. I spread 75 to 100 pounds to the acre either before or after planting.

Some bottom farmers bale and sell straw and corn stalks. Every ton of these commodities sold removes about pounds of pure potash or the same amount contained in 50 pounds of muriate of potash. While the fertilizer costs about two dollars a hundredweight, two tons of straw or stalks will not return two dollars at current prices.

So, as Farm Adviser Watson says, "Maybe that isn't a good idea."

John R. Sp[illegible]

News and VIEWS

Forrest Moberg, who has served as fieldman for the Producers Creamery of Galesburg since July 1935, has resigned to become Director of Organization for the Knox County Farm Bureau. Forrest has done splendid work for the creamery and everyone wishes him continued success in his new position, reports Manager Virgil Johnson.

J. C. Hackleman, U. of I. Ag. College, says, "The ideal way is to put limestone on corn ground the year before the small grain and clover seeding."

Howard Oaks, a trucker, handled 306 carloads of limestone averaging 55 tons each, last year. He works with Farm Adviser John F. Watt in serving Fulton county farmers.

You can not hope to reduce the annual weed toll unless the most fundamental principle of weed control, that of sowing clean seed, is applied.

The Archer Daniels Milling Company has selected Decatur for the site of its new $1,000,000 soybean processing plant. Establishment of the new mill in Decatur serves to strengthen that community's title of the soybean center of the world. The richest soybean growing area reaches out approximately seventy-five miles in all directions from Decatur. Work on the construction program is expected to be undertaken soon.

Nathan Lang quarry, Coles county, sold 10,000 tons of agricultural limestone last year. Local truckers' prices for hauling and spreading are advantageous, it is reported.

Rural Youth ushered at all main sessions of the recent IAA Convention. [illegible]



"I figure

Prairie Farms Butter builds trade for me. The town people like it and buy more of it than ordinary butter . . . The cream producers appreciate my helping them build a market for Grade A cream . . . The more Prairie Farms Butter I sell the more groceries I move."

You're right, Mr. Grocer, you scratch our back and we'll scratch yours.

Illinois Producers Creameries
AT

Galesburg	Bloomington	Peoria
Champaign	Moline	Olney
Carbondale	Carlinville	Mt. Sterling

Your Producers Creamery Is Your Insurance of Better Prices.

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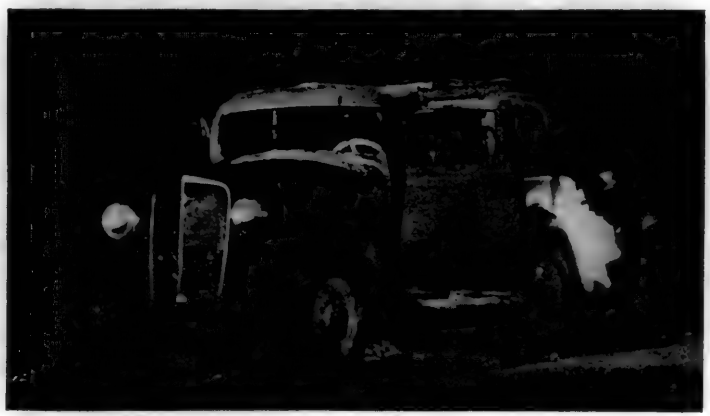
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Canton		65%	1.85			35%	1.05	1.45	3.0	10c
Champaign	(1)							1.38	3.0	11c
Chicago	(2)	91%	1.98	9%	1.35			1.92	4.0	10-12c
Danville	(3)							1.40	4.0	8-10c
Decatur	(3)									
DeKalb		54%	2.00	19%	1.19	27%	1.09	1.60	4.0	12c
Freeport		75%	1.80	25%	1.08			1.57	4.0	11c
Galesburg	(4)							1.62	3.7	12c
Harrisburg		57%	1.90	14%	1.22	29%	.88	1.50	2.0	12c
Jacksonville		97%	1.23			3%	1.23	1.23	3.5	11c
LaSalle-Peru	(*)									
Moline	(5)							1.51	3.0	11c
Peoria-D	(*)									
Peoria-M	(*)									
Pontiac		89%	1.75	11%	1.23			1.69		10c
Quincy		43%	1.81	12%	1.40	45%	1.16	1.58	3.0	10c
Rockford		44%	1.74	56%	1.18			1.37	4.0	10c
Springfield-D	1-15	100%	1.65					1.65	4.0	
Springfield-D	16-31	82%	1.65	6%	1.22	12%	.87	1.53	4.0	12c
Springfield-M	(*)									
St. Louis	(6)	58%	2.10	42%	1.31			1.78	3.0	12-13c
Streator	(7)		2.00		1.10				4.0	11c

(1) Percentage of milk received in each Class and prices: Class I 43.7% @ $1.84; Class II 12.1% @ $1.47; Class III 22.4% @ $1.18; Class IV 21.8% @ $1.06. Base price paid $1.71. Excess price $1.16.
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EDITORIAL

Rural Unemployment Grows

A FARM Bureau member in central Illinois reports receiving 64 replies to a want ad for a married farm hand. The ad was published in his local daily. A number of letters came from men who had farmed for themselves. All had had farm experience.

This incident squares with a recent survey by the Bloomington Pantagraph which reveals a marked shortage of farms and farm employment as a result of: (1) retired or unemployed owners moving back to their farms thus crowding tenants off; (2) power machinery displacing farm hands; (3) merging two or more farms into one larger unit so as to force out one or more renters; (4) reducing cultivated crop acreage under the AAA program.

All these factors are the aftermath of low farm prices, depression and reduced income. The farm has always produced a surplus of man power. Normally one or more, if not all the boys in the family, find jobs in the city. But today city jobs are scarce. The old outlet is clogged. And more and more young men are looking to the farm for their future livelihood.

At the bottom of the present social and economic disorder is the system of scarcity initiated and maintained by business, industry and organized labor — the theory that if you produce less and less, work shorter hours for higher and higher hourly wages you'll profit most. What little curtailing of production farmers have done under the AAA is only a drop in the bucket compared to what has been going on in the cities. This philosophy is responsible for most of our troubles — for industry running about half time — the building trades less than that — while farmers are going ahead at a rate close to normal.

Thus the problem of unemployment in rural communities is tied up closely to business and industrial activity in the centers of population. And only a restoration of something like equity and balance in farm and industrial price levels and reasonable wage scales will remedy that.

Work — The Only Way Out

THE recent Economic Conference at Des Moines would be worth while if it did nothing more than reiterate and spotlight the ideas that came out of the AFBF convention at New Orleans in December and the IAA annual convention in Chicago a month ago. More production by industry at lower prices, continuous employment by labor at fair monthly or annual wages rather than exhorbitant hourly wage scales — these are the things needed to balance the present economy. The evidence is overwhelming that price and production control resulting from monopolistic practices in industry and labor in contrast with free enterprise, surplus production and bargain prices in agriculture have slowed up the economic machine.

Farm buying power has been seriously crippled. Millions of persons are going without sufficient food, clothing, housing, and industrial goods of all kinds because of price inequalities. Economic barriers erected by short-sighted and selfish group interests, sometimes with the sanction of government, are at the bottom of the depression.

Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corporation, summed up the true situation in a few words when he said: "There is no easy way out of our difficulties. We can't loaf our way out or legislate prosperity — we have got to *work* for it." He contended that "the area in which free and open competition has been practiced has become narrower rather than wider. There has been an increasing inclination toward price-fixing with or without government sanction; that business and government must unite in attacking monopoly and monopolistic practices and start the tide flowing in the opposite direction."

A Good School Bill

BEFORE any changes are made in present rural school laws or in country school districts there should be a thorough investigation and recommendations based on sound consideration of all the factors involved. And the survey should not be made by "experts" from academic institutions although their technical advice may be helpful. Residents and taxpayers of the communities to be affected should not only be consulted but they should be liberally represented on the investigating committee.

The principles of a bill providing for a county school survey committee in each county of the state were approved by the IAA board of directors at its February meeting. The Legislative Committee was authorized to support such a bill, which coincides with action at the recent IAA convention, when introduced in the General Assembly.

The bill would provide for a committee of five members, three of whom are to be residents of rural school districts and two from urban districts. The county superintendent of schools would serve ex-officio as executive secretary of the committee. Each committee would have authority to study the school organization in the county, to confer with school authorities, hold hearings, and make a report.

The recommendations of the committee would be advisory only. It would have no authority to compel compliance. A small appropriation for each committee would be made by the state to reimburse members for necessary expenses but to provide no compensation for time.

Unquestionably there are rural communities in Illinois where schools can be greatly improved by consolidation. Conditions surrounding the school question vary widely from county to county. One county may have all-weather roads which would make transportation of school children a comparatively easy matter. Another county may have mostly dirt roads which are impassable during the spring months. There are also wide differences in taxpaying ability between communities.

Obviously such problems should be worked out on a county and community basis with the consent and support of the local residents. No one is wise enough to enact state legislation that would fit the peculiarities of rural school needs and possibilities among the state's 102 counties.

IT MIGHT HAPPEN TO YOU!



An alert photographer caught this LaSalle county home in the act of going up in flame and smoke. Loss about $5,000. It was insured in the local mutual and the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company.

WILL FIRE PAY YOU A VISIT IN MARCH?

The most frequent answer to the question, "What caused the fire?" is "Cause Unknown." The next most frequent answer is "Defective chimney (or flue)."

Whether or not fire pays you a visit in March is largely up to you. For most farm fires, statistics show, are preventable.

EVERY MONTH IN THE YEAR

Every month in the year should be fire prevention month AND IS on farms where there is a proper regard for the destructive effect of uncontrolled fire on valuable farm property. Inspection of flues and chimneys, cleaning up inflammable papers and wastes, fireproofing walls, roofs, and partitions that are exposed to sparks, or unusual heat, adhering absolutely to the "no smoking" rule about barns and other out-buildings — all these fire prevention measures can and should be taken NOW. March winds can soon make a conflagration out of a little innocent brush or weed burning fire. So don't take chances. TAKE HEED!

FIRE NEVER PUTS ON A FREE SHOW

For sound protection in a non-assessable, participating company see the agent in your County Farm Bureau office.

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE CO.

608 South Dearborn Street Chicago, Illinois

EDITORIAL

Rural Unemployment Grows

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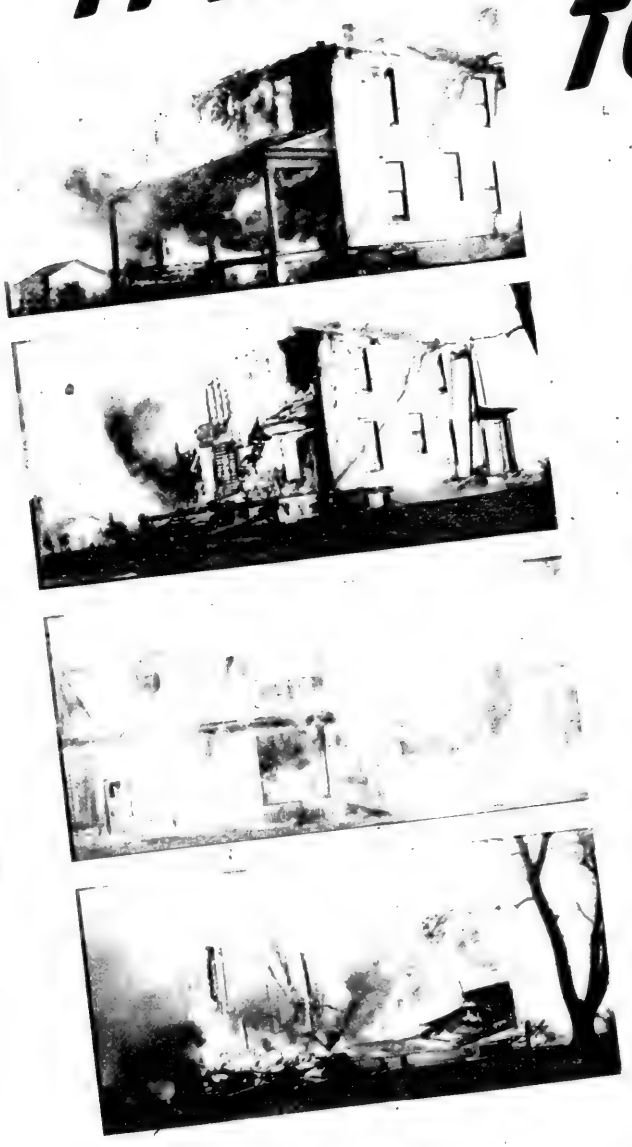
Work — The Only Way Out

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A Good School Bill

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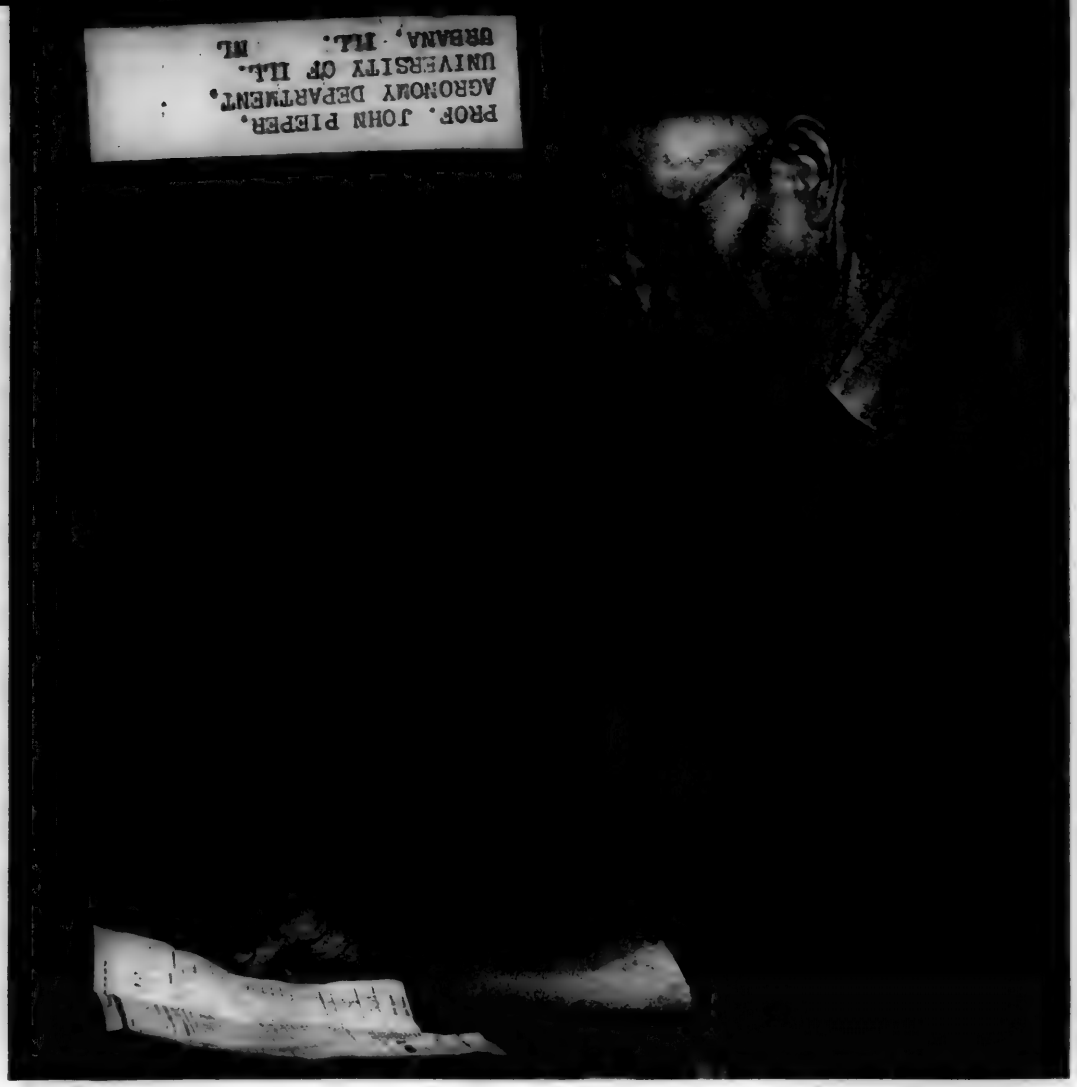
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For safety's sake — [illegible] — pay see the agent in your County Farm Bureau office

PROF. JOHN PIEPER,
AGRONOMY DEPARTMENT,
UNIVERSITY OF ILL.
URBANA, ILL. ML



When It's Taxpaying Time

When it's taxpaying time, informed farmers are reminded that the Illinois Agricultural Association and County Farm Bureaus for 20 years have opposed unfair farm taxes . . . used their influence to halt constant efforts to increase property tax rates.

The IAA did not sponsor the state occupational tax but it did initiate and successfully champion the idea of using other forms of taxation to reduce and replace property taxes. The state property tax was entirely eliminated in line with this well-established IAA policy. The Association has always insisted on the necessity of other forms of taxation applicable to non-real estate owners.

In most counties, Farm Bureau Tax Committees are checking assessed valuations of different classes of property in preparation for quadrennial revaluation of real estate this spring. Many committees are scrutinizing county and local expenditures.

Since its organization the Farm Bureau alone has consistently represented farmers in tax matters. It has saved Illinois farmers millions of dollars in taxes annually for at least 15 years.

Get Your Neighbor To Join

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION Record

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What's Going On at Springfield

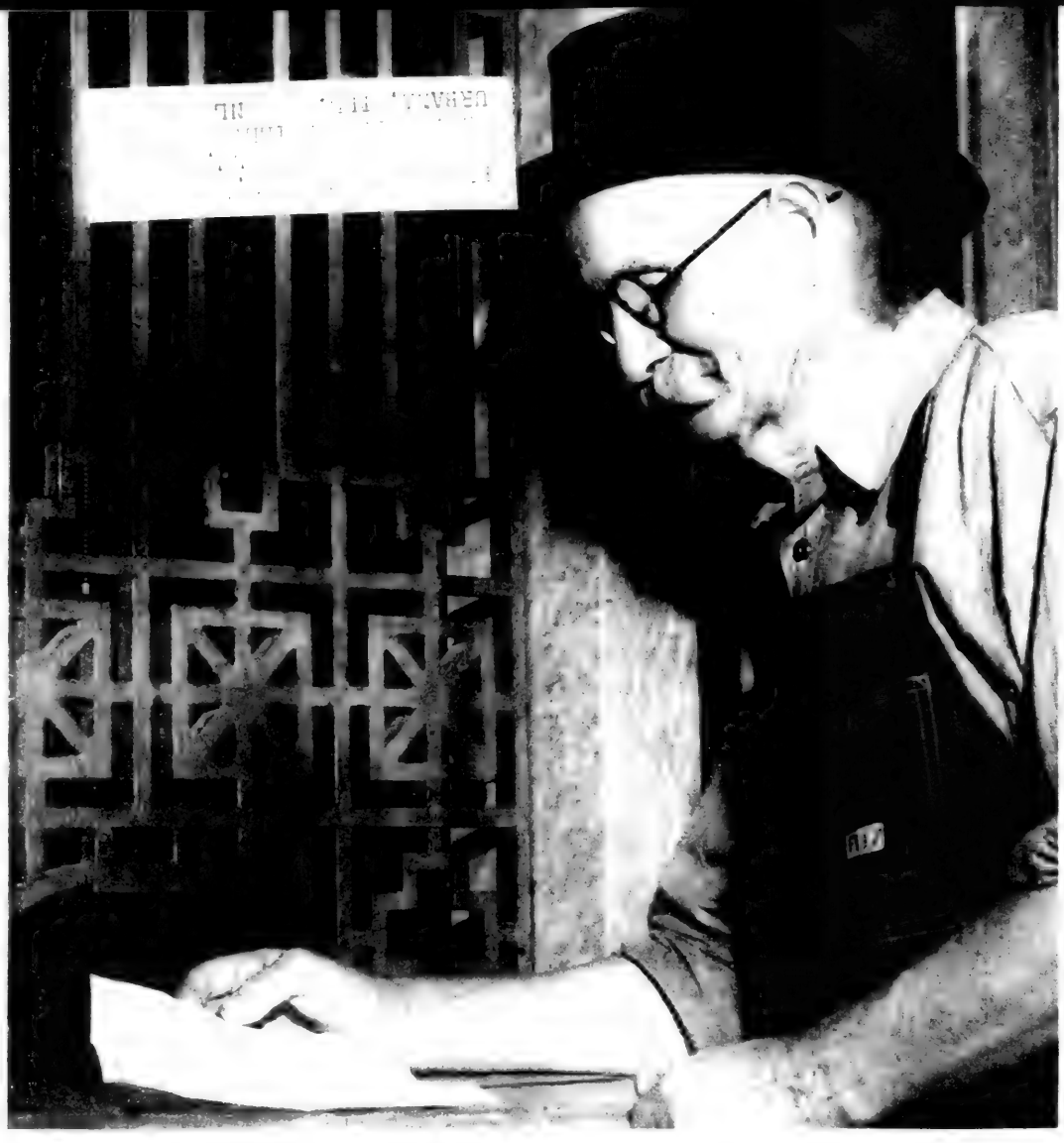
Country Schools Par Excellence

Attend Your Town Meeting

and others



April
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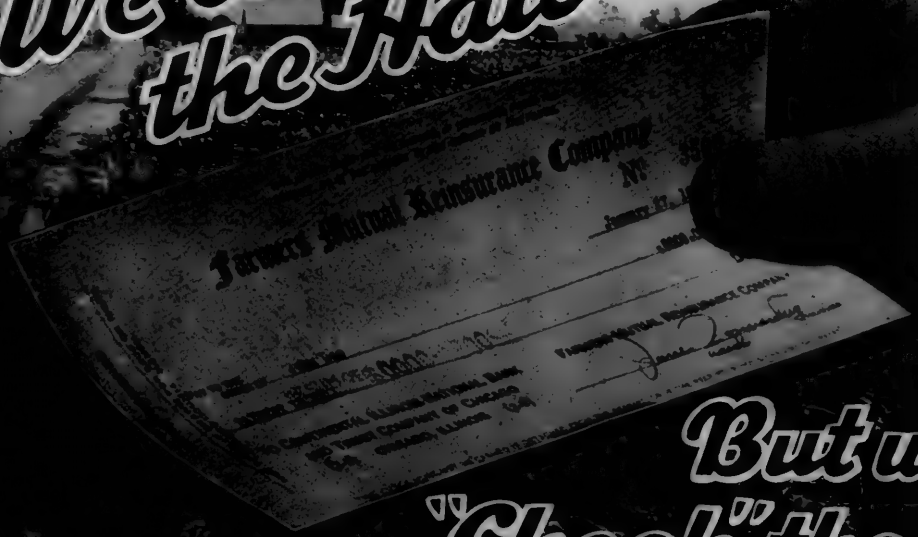
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April
1939

We can't check the Hail



But we can "Check" the Loss!

HAILSTORMS ARE GOING TO DESTROY A lot of growing crops in Illinois this year . . . . unless 1939 is different from any year in history. And when hail comes there isn't anything you can do about it. Either you see months of careful preparation for a crop dashed into the ground AT YOUR EXPENSE, or you get a check from Farmers Mutual TO REPAY YOU for the loss.

WHICH WILL IT BE IF HAIL PAYS YOU A visit?

IT'S A SIMPLE THING TO DO TO TAKE OUT a hail insurance policy. Only $4 per $1000 is require with application. The remaining cost of coverage will be assessed after harvest. For several years the Oct. 1 assessment has been $16 per $1000 on corn, oats, wheat, soybeans and other small grains. If you pay the estimated assessment IN CASH when you take out the policy, $2.00 per $1000 is deducted from the total cost. Policyholders who insured their crops with us in 1938 received dividends of 10 per cent of their 1938 premiums on April 1, 1939. Thus policyholders who paid cash in advance had protection for as little as $16 per $1000.

Write for a copy of our new pamphlet explaining growing crop hail insurance in detail or see the agent in your County Farm Bureau office.

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE CO.

608 South Dearborn Street Chicago, Illinois

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

APRIL 1939
VOL. 17 NO. 4

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Illinois Agricultural Association

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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GEORGE THIEM, Editor



WHEN you go to the clothing store or tailoring shop to buy a virgin wool suit or garment you may get what you order and you may not. Probably not. For "all wool" today means almost anything. Even the tailor or merchant is frequently deceived. He may be told the cloth is pure virgin wool when it contains mostly shoddy or reclaimed wool, rayon, or cotton, or a mixture.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, reputable woolen mills, organized sheep growers and a long list of farm, labor and civic organizations are supporting fiber identification or truth-in-fabrics legislation to clean up the deception in the woolen industry. Two identical measures, the Schwartz and Martin bills which would require woolen manufacturers to disclose to consumers by means of labels the fiber content of their products have been introduced in Congress. Chief opponent of the legislation is the National Association of Wool Manufacturers which annually boasts in its report to members of success in defeating such legislation.

An interesting comparison of virgin wool and shoddy is made by Julius Forstmann, president of the Forstmann Woolen Co., Passaic, New Jersey. He says: "wool is the only hollow fiber produced by nature. It was provided by this master teacher to protect animals against variations and rigours of heat, cold and dampness. No other natural or synthetic fiber possesses in any comparable degree its exclusive, healthful, insulating properties, or its resilience.

"The violent tearing and shredding processes necessary to reduce a manufactured wool product to a fibrous mass, which permits its use again as reclaimed wool, further damages a fiber which has already been greatly deteriorated through wear and service. It breaks the outer epidermis or protective covering, greatly reduces its length and lessens or entirely destroys its natural properties. The use of reclaimed wool always results in a product inferior to one which is made of the same original grades of virgin wool. It never results in one which is as good."

It would seem that nothing more need be said to convince anyone of the soundness of such legislation. It shouldn't be necessary to pass bills to prevent us humans from cheating each other. But it is. In the final analysis most of the worlds' ills would be healed if we could overcome our cussed selfishness and practice the golden rule.

"Let's sell cotton on a competitive basis and hold our share of the world market. A further cut in domestic acreage is inadvisable." So spoke directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation meeting in Washington recently, and their recommendations were carried to President Roosevelt at the White House next day by President Edward A. O'Neal and Vice-president Earl C. Smith. The plan is to take whatever loss is necessary to keep American cotton moving into world trade, to maintain the domestic price above depressed world levels.

So long as industrial America continues on an artificial price and wage level maintained by high tariffs and restrictive organization, a similar course for agriculture is not only fair but essential to farm and national welfare.—E.G.T.

We can't check the Hail



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GEORGE THIEM, Editor



Illinois Agricultural Association

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Sell Surpluses Abroad

Organized Farmers Tell President Need For Keeping Our Share of World Markets

WHEN U. S. farmers produced a record crop of 19,000,000 bales of cotton in 1937 they set the stage for a whole train of events directed toward bolstering the waning fortunes of the Cotton South.

It was this crop that sent the price tobogganing down to distress levels in the fall of '37 and drove jittery senators and representatives from the cotton states into one huddle after another to rescue the sinking cotton planter. The proposed AAA of 1937 on which the Farm Bureau had sought to get action earlier that year was eagerly picked up, made the basis for a new program to maintain fair prices for five basic crops. The AAA of 1938 was enacted soon after Congress convened in January 1938.

Extensive loans above the market value were made by the Commodity Credit Corporation to cotton growers last year thus putting a prop under the declining market. In the meantime little American cotton was sold abroad. Cheaper supplies could be had from Brazil, India, and the Orient. In 1938 cotton planters, in return for the cotton loan, whacked down their acreage, cut production to some 12,000,000 bales.

Normally the United States exports about half of her cotton crop but not so in recent years. Only two million bales were exported during the last half of 1938 as compared with nearly 4,000,000 in the same period a year earlier.

The government loan program and high domestic consumption have held cotton prices above world levels. Recently the price has ranged around 8.62 cents per pound for middling seven-eighth inch staple. Meantime the government has accumulated more than eleven million bales as collateral against loans.

What to do about the big American cotton surplus estimated at 25 million bales has absorbed much of the attention of the Congress, the Department of Agriculture, and the American Farm Bureau Federation. For what is done about cotton might well be a precedent for handling surplus corn, wheat, lard, butterfat, soybeans and others.

To the White House one day last month went Farm Bureau leaders Edward A. O'Neal of Alabama and Earl C. Smith of Illinois to sell the President on a little different approach to the surplus problem, namely the so called "ever normal warehouse export plan."

This plan briefly provides for an appropriation by Congress, to be used as sparingly as possible consistent with getting the desired results, in selling surplus cotton in competition with other countries on world markets. Its object is to maintain for the United States its fair share of world markets.

The plan would dispose of cotton for example, through regular commercial channels, giving U. S. exporters a chance, through subsidy, to compete with any other source of supply. This plan it is believed, will hold the domestic price up at least to the loan value.

President Roosevelt approved the AFBF plan in principle. The next hurdle is to secure such appropriations as are needed from Congress. Farm Bureau estimates show that this program will take much less money than other plans suggested by southern cotton leaders one of which would have the Government turn its eleven million bales of cotton over to growers FREE in return for additional reductions in their cotton acreage in '39. This scheme was opposed by the AFBF because it singles out one commodity for preferential treatment, would demoralize domestic prices and would jeopardize the entire commodity loan program. Such a plan if adopted would establish a precedent for giving back to producers wheat, corn, butter, rice, peanuts, and what have you in return for reduced production.



"Will I be able to do that if I have my usually out?"

Continue AAA Support

Unqualifiedly supporting the AAA of 1938 the Board of Directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation who met in Washington last month suggested amendments (1) making available for export government loan cotton, (2) placing wheat in the same classification as corn (to prevent its use as feed) if and when market quotas are in effect, (3) raising the bushelage exemption for wheat in marketing quota restrictions from 100 to 200 bushels, (4) permiting producers of any commodity to utilize marketing agreements provisions in the AAA.

Facts About Farm Exports and Imports

QUESTIONS raised by farmers at county meetings this past winter show that there is still much interest in imports and exports of agricultural products, says Dr. L. J. Norton, professor of Agricultural Economics at the University of Illinois.

Following are presented imports and exports for 1938 of products Illinois farmers are chiefly interested in:

1938 Exports from U. S.	Commodity	Imports for Consumption
148,000,000 bu.	Corn	400,000 bu.
111,000,000 bu.	Wheat and flour	4,000,000 bu.
9,000,000 bu.	Oats	7,000 bu.
16,000,000 bu.	Barley	126,000 bu.
205,000 bu.	Barley malt	3,000,000 bu.
3,000,000 bu.	Soybeans	Not reported separately
Not reported separately	Soybean meal	26,000,000 lbs.
6,000,000 lbs.	Soybeanf oil	4,000,000 lbs.
189,000,000 lbs.	Corn flour and starch	Not reported separately
53,000,000 lbs.	Corn syrup and sugar	Not reported separately
Not reported separately	Tapioca	231,000,000 lbs.
3,000 head	Cattle	434,000 head
158,000,000 lbs.	Meats	148,000,000 lbs.
2,000,000 lbs.	Canned beef	79,000,000 lbs.
62,000,000 lbs.	(Hams, shoulders and bacon)	44,000,000 lbs.
2,000,000 lbs.	Butter	2,000,000 lbs.
1,000,000 lbs.	Cheese	54,000,000 lbs.
29,000,000 lbs.	Condensed and evaporated milk	700,000 lbs.
205,000,000 lbs.	Lard	Not reported separately

"These figures reflect conditions with abundant harvests in the United

States," comments Prof. Norton.

"The corn exports are equivalent to the products from 3 million acres, allowing 50 bushels to the acre and represent the corn handled by 500 country elevators with an average volume of 300,000 bushels annually — a high average. Short crops in Argentina and long harvests in this country made these possible. The total will be less in 1939, I think, because of more abundant feed supplies in Europe and cheap subsidized wheat, but they will still be considerable on account of the short Argentine crop.

"The wheat imports are chiefly for milling in bond, the flour being exported.

"The exports of soybeans have at various times helped to maintain our price.

"The soybean meal comes chiefly to the Pacific coast, where freight costs are lower from Manchukuo than from the Corn Belt.

"There has been a lot of talk about imports of tapioca which competes with corn in manufacture of starch. Allowing 30 pounds equal to a bushel of corn, the imports equal 8 million bushels, or about 5 per cent of our corn exports. Also more pounds of corn flour, starch, syrup and sugar were exported than the imports of tapioca amounted to.

Cattle Imports

"Imports of cattle amounted to 434,000 head, including breeding animals. The meats just about balanced. The imports are mostly South American canned beef, which has come in for years and which our packers tell me they cannot compete with because our canner cows are so high because of the demand for sausage meat, and canned hams from Poland. Note that our exports of hams, shoulders, etc. exceeded imports and with hog production on the increase this balance can be expected to become more favorable.

"Lard exports were over 200 million pounds, or a little under a third, of the pre-1934 level. This also can be expected to increase with more hogs. Here what we do about trade relations with Germany will be important. They would use more lard if we could find some goods of theirs that we wanted.

"Butter exports and imports were about in balance. Cheese we buy in excess, chiefly foreign varieties for which some of our folks have a taste. Evaporated milk we sell in excess.

"I can't escape the conclusion that Illinois farmers got more out of exports last year than they lost from any competition from imports. In fact I think the exports added 5-10 cents a bushel to the price of corn at least up to the middle of August."

UNCLE SAM INTERVIEWS THE FARMER



What About Hogs?

Growers Wonder About Next Winter's Prices with 80 Million Pig Crop in Prospect

DURING the five-year period, 1929-1933, when hog prices fell as low as $2.75 to $3.00 per cwt., American farmers produced an average of eighty million pigs annually. This year after five years of subnormal production, the outlook is for another eighty million pig crop.

On January 1 this year hog numbers were estimated at forty-nine million or 11 per cent more than a year earlier, the largest since 1934. All the increase was in pigs under six months and in sows and gilts for breeding.

The question all farmers would like to have answered is "will we have five dollar hogs or, worse next winter?" The answer hinges on two things, namely (1) will production estimates come up to expectations; (2) will there be a substantial business and industrial recovery this summer and fall?

If organized labor should retreat from its insistence on maintaining unreasonably high hourly wage scales, especially in building and the heavy industries, early fall might bring on such a wave of industrial activity as this country has not seen in many a day. Result would be millions of idle men and WPA workers moving into better paying jobs. Much greater consumption of meats and higher priced farm products would be inevitable.

Meantime prudent farmers are not letting cheap corn and relatively good prices for hogs blind them to future possibilities. They will raise fewer rather than more hogs, not forgetting that the next cycle may bring on higher priced corn and cheap pork.

A disturbing thing in the hog outlook is what to do about lard. Lard substitutes have taken over a substantial share of the domestic market for shortening fats in cooking. Even the packers have been pushing lard substitutes rather than lard. Lately a trend has started in the other direction. Thomas E. Wilson, Chicago packer started the ball rolling in mid-March when he ran a full page advertisement in a Chicago daily playing up the good points of lard. The National Livestock and Meat Board is concentrating also on publicity playing up the fact that lard makes better pie crust, is superior for frying, and has vitamins that vegetable fats do not contain.

Relatively light runs have held hog prices up to fairly good levels considering the price of corn. The Chicago hog market is currently topping around $7.75 per cwt.

Pork Exports

In 1938 exports of pork totaled about 96 million pounds, largest since 1934. Lard exports at 205 million pounds also were heaviest since 1934. Storage holdings of lard February 1 were estimated at 132 million pounds which compares with 99 million a year ago and 118 million average from 1933-1937.

Our exports of pork in '38 were equivalent to the pork production of about 620 thousand hogs and our lard exports were equal to the lard output of nearly 6,900,000 hogs. Increased exports of lard, bacon, and ham especially to Great Britain are expected in the coming years as a result of the new trade agreement with that country. Germany which imported an average of 151 million pounds of lard annually in 1929 to 1933 imported only two million pounds of lard last year. Most of our lard exports went to Great Britain and Cuba.

You never "find time for anything." If you want time, you must make it.

Lighten Land Tax

I was particularly pleased with your editorial comments in the Feb. RECORD regarding the price adjustments which are necessary before agriculture will be in an equitable position. I believe that in addition, considerable lightening of the tax on land, and particularly land which is being or should be used less intensively, is needed.

A. T. Semple (Member Sangamon County Ill. Farm Bureau)
Asst. Head, Agronomy Range Management Section, U.S.D.A.
Washington, D. C.

What's Going On At Springfield

Truck Bills, Relief, Milk Control, Dog Tax, and Others Interest Farmers

TRUCK legislation that would put all truck operators and owners, including farmers, into something resembling a straight jacket came up for hearing last week at a joint session of the road and bridge and motor vehicle committees in the House.

Every farmer owning a truck, if these bills pass, would be required to get a permit in addition to his present state license, and make another report to the state every time he decided to trade or change his truck.

But that isn't all. Under the bills in their present form, a farmer would have to get a permit before he could haul seed or feed, or a piece of machinery over the highways with a trailer or rubber-tired wagon hooked behind his automobile.

And still worse, the bills provide for setting minimum trucking rates, limit the radius in which a local trucker can operate to 50 miles, and would make it necessary for farmers living close to Chicago to hire a trucker classified as a "metropolitan trucker" to haul his livestock and grain to market.

An official statement presented by the Illinois Agricultural Association to the conference endorsed the safety provisions of these bills (H.B.151-156) requiring periodical certificates that the brakes, lights, horns, etc. are in working order, okeh'd limiting the hours of truck drivers to 15 on continuous duty and 12 hours of continuous driving with eight hours for rest, and spoke favorably of provisions requiring public liability and property damage insurance and the name of the owner painted on the truck. But the provisions which would gum up the trucking industry with a lot of red tape, needless expense, and increased transportation costs to farmers and others, the IAA vigorously opposed. Organized farmers believe that the safety provisions of the bill, if enforced, will protect the public against irresponsible truck operators and remove some of the destructive competition in the industry.

Another important measure thrown into the hopper is the state milk control bill sponsored chiefly by organized milk producers represented by the Illinois Milk Producers Association. This bill got a lot of attention. It would establish a state milk control board such as are now operating in some 20 other states with authority to straighten out chaotic market conditions on invitation from two-thirds of the producers within a milk marketing area, investigate costs of production and distribution, bond and license dealers, hold hearings, arbitrate disputes between producers and distributors, and set minimum prices to producers if and when such action seems necessary. In emergency periods, there is also a provision for setting minimum retail and wholesale milk and cream prices but the length of such emergency periods shall not exceed 60 days in any calendar year.

At its March meeting the IAA board of directors approved recommendations of its Public Relations Committee opposing a bill that would institute organized betting at county fair horse races. County fairs, the IAA holds, are essentially agricultural and hand-craft exhibitions and should not be commercialized by a system of gambling. The IAA will not support increased dog taxes, although it sympathizes with efforts to protect sheep against dogs, for in many localities dog taxes are not collected now. Increasing the tax might mean less revenue rather than more.

Other measures the IAA board voted to *oppose* are: increasing circuit court judges from three to four in all circuits, increased appropriations for a new million dollar state office building and for increased salaries for department heads in state civil service, abolishing use of rock crushing equipment from state institutions and restricting use of crushed rock to the state rather than allowing township and county governments to get such stone for roads and bridges, increasing salaries of county highway superintendents by state law, increasing the percentage of road and bridge tax going to the cities and villages from 50 to 70%.

Approval was given bills repealing the state statute which consents to acquisition of land by the United States in Illinois for purposes other than post offices, court houses, customs houses, arsenals, etc. The Association holds the view that the state should be consulted before the federal government proceeds on a project such as Crab Orchard Creek dam and lake in Williamson county.

A measure to protect bona fide producers of Grade A milk against false advertising of others was approved, also one prescribing minimum sanitary requirements for milk production on farms. The IAA withheld its endorsement from road bills that provide for issuing $80,000,000 of tax anticipation warrants, half of which would go for secondary roads downstate, and $40 millions to pay two-fifths of the cost of constructing trunk highways in Chicago and Cook county. The Association expressed the view "that we should be assured of sufficient funds to properly maintain the present state highway system before endorsing the proposed program."



SPORTS FESTIVAL ON THE WAY
And Edwin Jansen, Oliver Emmerich and Charles Brunner, members of the Jasper County Rural group, are getting in some early practice for the square dance band contest. They are shown in a jam session at the community hall where they often play all night for dances. Prize candid shot by Edith Feldhake.

What the Members Say

I believe that if copies of the article, "Bob Seely — Township Road Commissioner", appearing in the March IAA RECORD were placed in the hands of every township road commissioner in Illinois it might prove of great value.

Raymond Buker,
Ogle county, Ill.

W. B. Richards citrus grower of Maitland, Florida, and former county farm adviser in Kane county, Illinois, writes that he is assisting in organizing a growers' association there.

"I have been much interested after reading the RECORD and your last annual report of the continued progress the I.A.A. and Farm Bureau are making in Illinois. I had lost touch during the past few years with the work as I had not been getting any publications to speak of from that section of the country. We are making progress with our citrus growers' organization but only time will tell how effective it will be. Everything points now to a very successful organization."

"Remember me to any of the old gang you may chance to see. I note there are a number of them still active in the work both in the IAA and counties of the state."

A Successful farmer —\one who is happy in his job — has a broader vision than simply making money.

3000 Pure Milk Producers Meet in Chicago

Chicago Milk Shed Dairymen Deluged With Surplus Seek Means of Maintaining Fair Prices



A. H. "ART" LAUTERBACH
"now we are looking for an umpire"

ONE warm, sunshiny morning in mid-March, some 3,000 dairymen from the Chicago fluid milk shed arose earlier than usual, milked their surplus-producing herds of Holsteins, Guernseys, Jerseys, Brown Swiss, and Durhams, changed hastily to Sunday clothes and pointed their cars cityward for the 14th annual meeting of the Pure Milk Association.

Faced with a deluge of milk and butterfat, the lowest butter price in five years (21¾c a lb.), a federal indictment affecting their organization, and marketing conditions bordering on chaos, producers were interested in learning what their organization could do about their No. 1 economic problem.

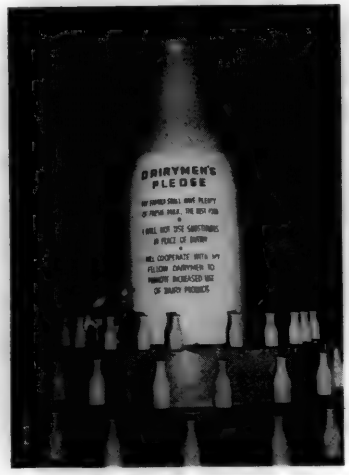
No rabbits were pulled out of the hat, nor effort made to hide or gloss over cold, hard facts as courageous, level-headed Arthur H. Lauterbach, new manager of the Association, told Pure Milk members meeting in the historic Auditorium theatre that, *"we are facing a most discouraging situation right now.*

"Milk distributors are buying milk from non-members for less money than the PMA price ($1.71 for 3.5% in Feb.). If this situation cannot be corrected, it will break down our entire price structure," he said. Known by few producers is that dealers are cutting milk prices right and left for quantity orders to consumers, that milk wagon drivers have lost many customers who save 2c and more per quart by going to stores.

Keenly aware of the big, cheap milk supply of excellent quality in the creamery, condensery and cheese factory regions just beyond the fluid milk shed, Lauterbach warned producers that they cannot look for cost of production (estimated at $2.00 a hundred for 3.5 per cent milk) even for the average efficient farmer until butter and cheese prices are higher. Going price at condenseries range around $1.17 or less for 3.5% milk.

Commenting on the federal milk indictment, Lauterbach said, "In our brief to the court we have tried to point out that as a co-operative we are exempt from the Sherman Anti-trust Act because we are operating under the Capper-Volstead Act which was passed to exempt co-operatives. We are doing everything possible to reach an agreement with the government because we believe that a long drawn out court case will cost farmers millions of dollars in costs and losses in the price of milk."

The possibility of an AAA marketing agreement at Chicago looms ahead because of the indictments and reluctance of dealers to agree to any plan to stabilize the milk market, Lauterbach said. "If that becomes a fact there will be no alternative but to insist that Secretary Wallace under the law call a hearing and give us aid under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. This may become embarrassing for the Department of Justice and the Department of Agriculture, but if milk prices go any lower the financial condition of many of our farmers will be serious."



He cautioned dairymen "not to be too hasty in abandoning our present agricultural AAA program for something that may not be as good as we now have. . . . The present program is not perfect but it is the best we have ever had and I am sure out of it will develop some permanent good for agriculture."

Advocated was an additional one cent check off "to make some changes in plant operations . . . . to pay indebtedness against plants . . . . to put in cream separators, to stop duplicate hauling and plant costs . . . . to provide more working capital."

Prospects of Chicago being opened to the distribution of milk and cream in waxed paper bottles is another disturbing situation facing established milk dealers. A suit was recently filed by a paper bottle company against the City of Chicago for damages resulting from a health department ruling banning the use of paper bottles for alleged sanitary reasons. Suburban housewives in the meantime are buying milk and cream in paper bottles at less cost and seem to like the new package.

"In Chicago the milk industry which includes producers, labor, and distributors has been guilty of selfishness which developed chaos, and now we are looking for regulation, for an umpire that will tell us when we do not play the game according to the rules. . . . In my opinion milk control is here to stay and the extent to which it will go will depend on how co-operative we as an industry will be, also on how far the courts will go in approving such regulation," Lauterbach said.

President G. H. Ekhoff reported that

(Continued on page 13)





PIONEER LADIES

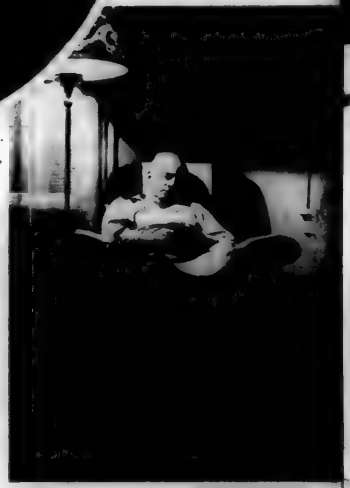
When Chadwick, Carroll county, celebrated its annual "Cheese Day" last fall, nine of the town's best loved citizens, whose ages totaled 757 years, were honored. Back row left to right: Mothers Lang, Carbaugh, Imel, Burket, Zimmel and Keckler. Front row: Mothers Tage, Woy and Shrader. Prize picture by Mrs. O. H. Rahn.

WISE BIRDS

Photo at left shows a crack in an electric pole at Venedy, Washington county, in which woodpeckers have stored hundreds of pecans. When food is scarce the birds return to their cache, eat a nut or two. Prize picture by Grover Brinkman.

RECORD-MAKERS

Misses Bertha and Eva Stricker, 21, twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stricker of Washington county, attended Methodist Sunday School for 17 consecutive years without missing a session. "That's 884 Sundays and quite a record," writes Editor Brinkman of the Okawville Times.



PERFECT —

— except for sound effects, says Letha M. Webb, Bureau county, who filched this prize photo of Floyd B. Culberson while he slept. He is fieldman for a co-op dairy.



VALUABLE WASTE

For 20 years or more, rock dredged from Green river lay piled along its banks, unsightly and unwanted. At the suggestion of C. E. Yale, Lee county farm adviser, the stone is being ground for agricultural use on nearby farms.





FARM BUREAU NEWS In Pictures

$1 Paid for clear, close up, natural, unusual photos. NO OTHERS ACCEPTED. Action pictures that tell a story preferred. Enclose stamps for return.



TOP-NOTCHER —
is Mary Frkovitch, Montgomery County. "The best Farm Bureau office secretary in the state," is the way Farm Adviser Alden Snyder and County Organization Director Roy Tucker describe Mary.

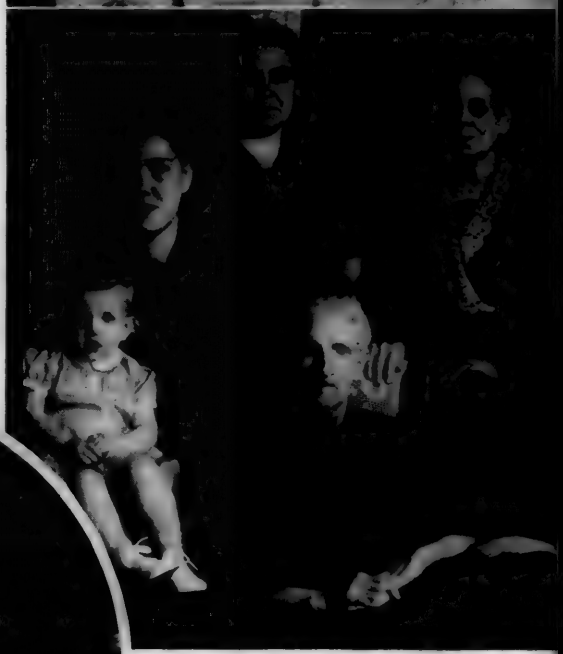
COACH

For 8 years Miss Evelyn Kuehl, teacher of Cook school, Rock Island county, has carried on an athletic program including diamond ball, basketball and track. Boys of this one-room school are not handicapped when they enter high school athletics. Front row, left to right: Robert VanHallebeke, Lloyd Carlson, Reuben Salmonson and Camiel Albrecht. Back row: Robert Hoste, LeRoy DeDoncker and Miss Kuehl.



FIVE GENERATIONS

Youngest is Kathryn Mae Schoene, 14 months. Oldest is Mrs. Catherine Townsend, 92. Baby's mother is Mrs. Milburn Schoene, her grandmother is Mrs. John E. Miller and her great-grandmother is Mrs. C. J. Hanson. Prize picture sent in by John E. Miller, Madison county, director of Farmers Mutual Reinsurance company.



LOST ART

Christ Lohmeier, 81, of Washington county is one of the few makers of wooden shoes in the U. S. He learned his trade in Germany and has followed it for more than 60 years using century-old tools.



DUST BOWL BLIZZARD

Main street of Lamar, Colorado, in the heart of the "dust bowl," under 18 inches of snow, the heaviest fall in 20 years. Although sheepmen reported some losses, wheat farmers are jubilant. Snow anchors the soil, gives wheat needed moisture and may mean a crop in the bowl once more. Acme Photo.



PROUD PARENT

Mother Springer Spaniel watches over her ten husky babies while they eat. This is an unusually large litter for the breed. Prize photo by Mrs. W. D. C. Threshie, Peoria county.





MAKE MINE RARE

Mrs. Knotts of Mason County Tells What She Has Learned About Meats

By NELL FLATT GOODMAN

SO SUCCESSFULLY has she adopted in her own home the Home Bureau lessons on meat cookery, Mrs. L. E. Knotts, Macon county is often called upon to cook that part of the dinner for church suppers, all-day meetings, and neighborhood gatherings.

A piece of meat is tender, less tender, or tough, according to Mrs. Knotts. She suggests that a homemaker decide with which class she is working and cook accordingly.

Pleasant, capable, enthusiastic and alert, she insists that her knowledge of meats came from Home Bureau. Previously she had not heard of cooking meat uncovered.

"With a prime roast of beef," she explained, "I use the dry method. The meat is not covered, and no moisture is added. Using a meat thermometer to determine the degree of doneness, medium for us, the temperature is set at 350 degrees.

With two ribs in the piece, the butcher cracks the bones but does not remove them. Bones add flavor and help radiate heat to all parts of the roast thereby lessening the time for cooking.

"For special occasions or guest meals, the bones may be removed and the roast rolled to make serving simpler and more attractive."

If the cut is less tender, Mrs. Knotts adds water to the roaster and covers. To break down the tissues is a slow process she says and a low temperature of around 300 degrees is required. With a very tough cut the meat may be boiled, as a soup bone, ground as for patties, or stewed.

Broiling is an easy method to cook steak, says Mrs. Knotts, and one that leaves much nourishment in the meat.

(Continued on page 17)



SOYOIL GLOSS WALL ENAMELS

Each of 12 colorful shades gives a tile-like finish to walls and ceilings of kitchen, bathrooms, and laundries. Resists high temperatures, steam, smoke, and fumes. Their high gloss makes them easy to wash. Per gallon **$3.00**

SOYOIL FLAT WALL PAINTS

Their soft restful tones reflect the maximum of light. Ideal for walls and ceilings in home, school, store, office, and church. Available in white and nine beautiful tints. Per gallon **$2.15**

SOYOIL FOUR HOUR ENAMELS

Brings new brilliance to old woodwork and furniture. Clean old surface. Apply one coat of No. 260 Enamel Base; follow with one or two coats of Four Hour Enamel. White and fourteen colors.

ENAMEL BASE, per quart **95c**

FOUR HOUR ENAMEL, per quart **$1.15**

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An emulsified wax, transparent. Easy to apply on wood or linoleum. When floor is clean, apply wax generously with brush or mop . . . do not rub or spread too thin. Dries quickly. Two coats will give a smooth lustre and make cleaning easier. Comes in gallons at $2.25. Per quart **85c**

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Soyoil Porch and Floor Enamel — 8 colors. Per gallon $3.10

1038 Soy-coat — new long-wearing finish for soft or hard wood floors. Per gallon $2.40

925 Best Floor Varnish — withstands heavy foot traffic. Per gallon $2.90

930 Four Hour Varnish — extra pale — dries in 4 hours. Per gallon $2.70

935 Linoleum Varnish — prevents scuffing and discoloration. Per gallon $2.20

940 General Purpose Varnish — dries overnight. Per gallon $2.20

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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois



MAKE MINE RARE

Mrs. Knotts of Mason County Tells What She Has Learned About Meats

By NELL FLATT GOODMAN

Secretary [illegible] suggested in her own home the Home Bureau lessons on meat cookery. Mrs. [illegible] Knotts of Mason County is often asked on to cook meat out of the ordinary for church suppers and always to "stags" and neighborhood gatherings.

A pet contract is to cook "rare" roast beef or to give a reading for Mrs. Knotts. She suggests that a thermometer "decide with which" [illegible] is working and cook according.

Pleasant, capable, enthusiastic and alert, she insists that her knowledge of meats came from Home Bureau. Previously she had not heard of cooking meat uncovered.

With a prime roast of beef she explained: Use the dry method. The meat is not covered, and no moisture is added. Using a meat thermometer to determine the degree of doneness, put the meat on as the temperature is set at 350 degrees.

With two ribs in the piece, the butcher cracks the bones but does not remove them. Bones add flavor and help radiate heat to all parts of the roast, thereby lessening the time for cooking.

For special occasions or guest meals, the bones may be removed and the roast rolled to make serving simpler and more attractive.

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940 General Purpose Varnish — dries overnight. Per gallon $2.40



ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois

Chicago Producers 17th Meeting

Handle More Than $30,000,000 of Livestock in '38

"FLUCTUATION of price levels is the most serious problem facing the livestock industry."

Thus keynoted H. H. Parke, DeKalb county, president of the Chicago Producers Commission Association, before some 700 stockmen from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin at the Chicago Producers 17th annual meeting in the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, March 7. The CPCA is the largest of 23 cooperative livestock marketing agencies operating in important central markets coast to coast.

Most important facts coming out of the meeting were:

(1) With slaughter of cattle, sheep and lambs under federal inspection ranging above the ten year average and hog slaughter running somewhat below the average, the Producers volume swelled from 18,413 carloads in 1937 to 18,594 in 1938, a gain of 181.

(2) The Producers handled 14.53 per cent of the livestock on the Chicago market (value $30,110,634.51) or more than the combined volume of the next three largest competitors.

(3) With value per car averaging $1610 or one-seventh less than the $1879 received in 1937, producers were still getting two-thirds more than the 1934 price of $967 per car. Average prices for 1935 and 1936 were $1618 and $1668.

(4) Animals from 27 states and Canada were marketed by the agency during the year. Leading state was Illinois with 14,648 cars. Dividing the receipts into species, the co-op handled 194,000 cattle, 49,018 calves, 561,987 hogs and 393,990 sheep.

(5) Report of Henry Weiland, Beloit, Wis., secretary-treasurer, revealed net income of the association at $3,046.79, net worth at $243,047.76.

(6) The latter half of 1938 witnessed the greatest upswing in industrial activity ever seen in so short a period holding livestock prices steady in the face of ample feed and livestock supplies.

President Parke, urging wider use of research in securing economic and market information, said producers have learned the science of production and now must learn the science of marketing based on sound economics.

"Concentrated buying power must be met with concentrated selling power; informed buyers must be matched with informed sellers if we are to have orderly marketing on a national basis. The development of greater numbers of marketing centers is demoralizing centralized, concentrated marketing," he said.

Manager D. L. Swanson praised the work of Producers sales force. He reported that in addition to selling fat stock, the agency purchased 803 carloads of feeding animals for patrons. Illinois feeders bought 639 of these cars.

L. J. Quasey, commerce counsel of the National Livestock Marketing Association, pointed out the need for an extension of stocker and feeder rates, especially in Illinois. Feeders now pay fat stock rates on all rail shipments of livestock.

The part being played by the National Livestock and Meat Board in gaining larger meat consumption was dramatically presented in a pork cutting demonstration by Max Cullen. Farmers saw how butterfly pork chops, frenched rib chops, crown roasts, ham butt slices and other attractive cuts are made from cheaper cuts of pork. Butchers, Max explained, are dressing up the cheaper cuts to induce housewives to use them and thus increase meat sales.

Aimed, too, at increasing meat sales was a resolution urging identification of beef carcasses as to grade and sex. The resolution asked that government grading agencies work out a plan for such classification. The plan would help consumers to get the kind and quality of beef they desire at each purchase.

Attacking the problem of rapid changes in livestock price levels, R. C. Ashby, University of Illinois, told farmers they can improve prices by:

1. Insisting upon competitive sales, more effective selling.
2. Choosing which markets are worthy of support and patronizing them.
3. Insisting upon better coordination between public markets in reporting sales on the basis of livestock grades.
4. Supporting effective livestock marketing research and using its results.
5. Demanding a practical and effective system of meat grading and grade identification — for the mutual benefit and protection of producers, processors, retailers, and consumers.
6. Demanding a simple and workable set of grade standards for lard, with official government grading available on the top grade, with the Department of Agriculture definitely undertaking to inform the public regarding that grade.

Directors re-elected were: Frank A. Snodgrass, District 3, Geneseo, Illinois; Earl R. Gehring, District 4, Galesburg, Illinois; and Charles G. Hearst, District 6, Cedar Falls, Iowa.



PORK IN FANCY DRESS

Max Cullen, world reknown meat cutter, shows Henry Weiland, left, Chicago Producers secretary-treasurer, and H. H. Parke, CPCA president, how butchers can dress up cheaper cuts of pork to sell more of them. Max compares a center slice of ham, an expensive cut, with a ham butt slice, a cut usually sold at cost to get rid of it. Fancy cuts from low-cost pork loin ends are shown on the platter.

Pure Milk Meets

(Continued from page 7)

1,145,000,000 pounds of milk were marketed by the Association in 1938, an increase of some 25,000,000 pounds over a year ago. Ekhoff pointed out that large quantities of excess milk had been marketed through channels other than for fluid consumption. "Milk has consistently been offered to our co-operating buyers at prices twenty-five to forty cents per hundred below our prices," he said. "Large numbers of producers outside the organization are now asking for membership in the PMA."

The Association owns and controls plants which handled approximately 80,000,000 pounds of milk during the past year.

Interested were members in the treasurer's report and statement of income and expense. Retrenchments in market adjustment payments in the coming year is inevitable in view of a thumping loss of $262,094.10 in the troublesome Market Adjustment Fund. This fund was created years ago to pay members who thru no fault of their own suddenly lose their market outlet. Total income from check-offs, bond interest, etc. was $363,686.82.

A Tough Year

Thanks to earnings from plant and facilities operations the Association came through the year (not considering the market Adjustment Fund) with a nice excess of income over expense of $25,412.07. PMA's finances continue in a satisfactory condition under the able and conscientious administration of Treasurer E. E. Houghtby of DeKalb county. Net worth as of Dec. 31, 1938 was $342,843.43.

The year 1938 was one of the most rigorous in history in the milk business as a result of declining consumption, price-cutting, dealers going out of business, and general market disturbance which left an unusually large number of producers high and dry without a market. This situation called for heavy withdrawals from the Adjustment Fund whose income is limited by contract to a 10c per cwt. checkoff. PMA had to dip into its surplus for some $232,000 but farmer members received the benefit.

Principal speaker Cliff Gregory, associate publisher of Wallace's Farmer and Wisconsin Agriculturist told his audience that any solution of the national unemployment problem was dependent on coordinated effort between agriculture, organized labor and industry. Labor was standing in its own light, he said, by pursuing a policy of unreasonably high wage scales far beyond the point of diminishing returns. Cost of distribution has grown to such an extent, he pointed out, that if farmers gave their milk and other produce away, housewives would find that they still had to pay nearly as much for food.

Resolutions were adopted approving among other things an additional 1c per cwt. checkoff for plant development, insisting that buyers of milk pay producers not later than the 12th day of the following month, approving anti-filled milk legislation, directing officers and directors to slice in half the annual $55,000 contribution to the Milk Foundation and that the money thus made available be used to advertise Pure Milk Association products and the retail dealers who buy their fluid milk exclusively from PMA.

Only one change was made in the board of directors. Ole Stalheim of Harvard, McHenry county, Ill., one of the oldest directors in point of service retired and was replaced by A. W. Waldo of the same county.

Officers Re-elected

Following the annual meeting, directors held a harmonious meeting and re-elected all officers by a unanimous vote, namely, G. H. Ekhoff, president; C. W. Schmaling, 1st vice-pres.; G. L. Morgan, second vice-pres., E. E. Houghtby, treasurer, and C. M. Cosgrove, secretary. Re-elected were directors Markham, Schmaling, Swayer, Wennlund, Klett, Meyer, Brucker.

A thrilling account of life and adventures in the Arctic by Anuata, Baffin Bay Eskimo woman featured entertainment at the luncheon for wives and daughters of PMA members. An instructive talk illustrated with slides on beautifying the farm home was given by Prof. Franz A. Aust. The women were invited to participate more actively in Association affairs by manager Lauterbach.



NEW ILLINOIS LIVESTOCK MARKETING BOARD

Directors elected at the recent annual meeting in Peoria are, seated, left to right: Dan Smith, Shelbyville, president; Harvey Herndon, Adair, vice-president; Lee Harris, Vermont, Treas.; Sam Russell, sec'y, Chicago; J. R. Fulkerson, Jerseyville. Standing are Fred Phillips, Ewing; John Roth, Fairbury; William Temple, Serena; F. H. Sheldon, Sharpsburg; M. Ray Ihrig, Golden; and Durham Lucas, Monmouth.

Marketing News

An increase in the St. Louis Class I milk price from $2.10 per hundredweight to $2.20 per hundredweight, has been tentatively approved by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, according to A. D. Lynch, secretary-manager of the Sanitary Milk Producers.

This increase in Class I price came as a result of a hearing, requested by Sanitary Milk in December, 1938, at which time producer association representatives and dealers appeared before the hearing committee and gave their reasons why such an increase was necessary, or why it should not be made.

According to C. G. Huppert, Mgr. Quality Milk Association, Moline, 19.23% more milk was handled by the Association in 1938 than was handled in 1937. The average weighted price in 1938 was $1.56 per hundredweight or 34c below the 1937 average. Class I sales in 1938 were slightly lower than those of 1937.

Howard Sheesley, Moline, member of the Quality Milk Board for many years was replaced by Albert Johnson of Coal Valley.

Milk production in the United States on March 1, according to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, was considerably above that of a year ago and 5% above the 10 yr. average.

Retail milk prices in Bloomington were recently reduced from 11c to 10c per quart. Cream and other dairy products also were reduced in price, Forrest Fairchild, manager of the McLean County Milk Producers Association reported. No change was made in the price received by producers for their milk on this market.

Watch the next issue of the IAA RECORD for announcement of 1939 Wool Marketing Program.



MORE MONEY FOR

GRAIN

Dr. L. J. Norton of the College of Agriculture addressed the recent annual meeting of the **Farmers Grain Company** of Dorans (Coles county), an all day affair with a luncheon at noon. The company had a good year in merchandising side lines as well as grain products. Andrew Homann, the genial manager writes, "We are still marching on."

O. M. Kornmeyer, manager at Penfield (Champaign county), states that his grain operations for several months consisted largely of selling back to the livestock feeders of the community, the corn sold to his company.

The lowly soybean has made a phenominal advance in production and use during the last ten or fifteen years. In addition to the soybean processing plants already located in central Illinois, an old established grain firm is building a large plant at Decatur. Swift and Company who built a new plant at Champaign a year ago is enlarging the storage capacity by several bins.

Eugene Hoerner is the new manager at Ludlow in Champaign county. Mr. Hoerner came from near Graymont, in Livingston county. He received his early training in Graymont Cooperative Association under the direction of Mr. Scheeler, the present manager.

At the IAA 19th district conference in Decatur the latter part of February, all counties of the district were represented. A full and thorough discussion of the grain marketing program featured the meeting. Eugene Curtis of Champaign is director of this district.

Ernest LaMay, manager of Monica Elevator Company (Peoria county), not only keeps busy in the matter of handling grain, but has a complete stock of sidelines. The company is the cooperative farm implement dealer for the community. Chas. Buck is president.

Seven surplus grain producing counties, namely, Lee, LaSalle, Livingston, Ford, Woodford, McLean and Tazewell, were represented by their farm advisers and grain marketing committees at a meeting held in Pontiac, February 28. A detailed study of marketing conditions in the counties represented was made. The group was enthusiastic in pledging renewed effort to advance cooperative grain marketing.

A joint meeting of directors and managers of farmer elevators in Knox county and directors of the Farm Bureau, was recently held in Galesburg. Frank Haines, manager of Illinois Grain Corporation and Harrison Fahrnkopf, IAA grain marketing director attended the meeting. This county has always taken an active interest in cooperative grain marketing work.

On March 1, Richard Phalen took up his new duties as manager of the **Sublette Farmers Elevator Company** in Lee county.

TRUE OR FALSE? Although a farmer has a good strong cooperative elevator at his local station, it pays to shop around before selling his grain; maybe the other fellow will pay a quarter of a cent more.

It was with a great regret that friends learned of the sudden death of Richard Steging, who for several years had been manager of Havana Cooperative Grain Company in Mason County. Reports are that Oscar Athey, assistant to Mr. Steging, is assuming the duties of manager.

The twentieth annual meeting of the **Alhambra Grain and Feed Company** in Madison County was held recently. Manager E. S. Apple presented the auditor's report which showed the company to be in good financial condition, with a substantial net gain for the year.

At noon a turkey dinner was served to approximately 100 patrons. The turkeys were fed on Blue Seal feeds.

Prof. Simerl of the Univ. of Illinois, Ray Ammon of the Illinois Farm Supply Company, and T. W. May, farm adviser, were the speakers.

Pres. Wm. Deitz presided.

Local and terminal cooperative grain marketing problems were discussed at a meeting in Macon County recently. The meeting revealed that there are 23 grain shipping points in the county. Both farmers and grain handlers in attendance agreed that there is no dearth of local facilities in this small county.

LIVESTOCK

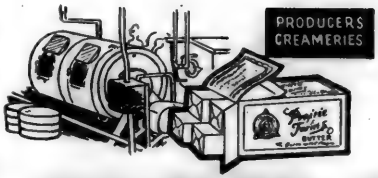
Two-hundred fourteen rail decks of livestock were shipped in 1938 by the **Stronghurst Shipping Association,** 140 of which were consigned to the Chicago Producers. Total market value of livestock handled was $289,634.98. Net to shippers was $272,566.22. President Joe Ross and Manager Clarence "Buck" Hartquist officiated at the annual meeting and dinner attended by 225 members and friends. Walter Howe of Chicago Producers and R. B. Stewart of Santa Fe R. R. were the principal speakers.

Freeport Livestock Shipping Association, under a reorganized plan of operation adopted in 1937 and the new management of Clarence Meck, showed continued growth during 1938 with a total of 135 carloads shipped aggregating over $180,000 in value. Manager Meck reports 19 carloads consigned during January 1939.

Milo Miller, chairman of Tazewell County Livestock Marketing Committee, topped the Peoria hog market February 24th with 13 head of Hampshire-Durocs averaging 210 pounds at 5½ months old. The consignment brought $8.35 and was sold by the Peoria Producers.

Farm Adviser Wayne Gilbert of Stark County reports that Conway's Summary and Forecast — the National Live Stock bi-weekly market service — is read about the most of any publication on the bulletin rack in the Farm Bureau office lobby. Similar testimonials are coming in from numerous other counties.

Fifty-five Fulton county livestock marketing leaders tore into fifty-five T-bone steaks, also discussed the county's five million dollar livestock business, the evening of March first at the Spoon River Hotel, Lewistown. Lee Harris presided. Oscar Brissenden of IAA forcefully propounded the principles of farm cooperation. Messrs. Hall of Illinois Livestock and Herrmann and Worley of Peoria Producers also took part in the program. A comprehensive project schedule for 1939 was adopted.





FARM PRODUCTS *The Co-operative Way*

Illinois farmers marketed 29,117 single deck cars of livestock cooperatively through member agencies of the National Live Stock Marketing Association during 1938. They are shooting for over 30,000 in 1939.

MILK

Milk prices on other markets, as reported by the respective producers associations were:

Minneapolis-St. Paul: The average weighted price for 3.5 % milk, f.o.b. Cities in February, was $1.42 per hundred weight.

Milwaukee: Average weighted price for 3.5% milk, f.o.b. Milwaukee for February was $1.95.

Omaha: Average weighted price for 3.5% milk, f.o.b. Omaha for February was $1.46.

St. Joseph, Mo.: The average weighted price for 3.5% milk, f.o.b. St. Joseph for February was $1.95.

Sioux City: Average weighted price for 3.5% milk, f.o.b. Sioux City for February was $1.51.

Fort Wayne: February average weighted price for 3.5% milk f.o.b. Fort Wayne was $1.66.

Boston: The average weighted price for 3.5% milk f.o.b. Boston in the 191 to 200 mile zone for January was $1.94.

New York:. The average weighted price in January for 3.5% milk f.o.b. 201 to 210 mile zone was $1.88.

Evansville: The average weighted price in January for 3.5% milk f.o.b. Evansville was $1.42.

Madison, Wis.: Average weighted price for 3.5% milk f.o.b. Madison in January was $1.87.

Edwin Gumm was recently reelected president of the Galesburg Pure Milk Association at the annual meeting March 9 in the Knox County Farm Bureau office. Clifford Johnson was elected treasurer, W. Hanson, vice-president and Lester McKee secretary. The report of Manager Dean W. Ole disclosed that the association marketed 5,229,738 lbs. of milk in 1938, or 94,000 pounds more than in 1937. The association received $109,581, or 11% less money than they received for a smaller quantity of milk sold in 1937.

Six cooperative milk marketing associations in Missouri held a meeting at Jefferson City, March 7, where plans were discussed and action taken to organize a state milk marketing Association. Wilfred Shaw, secretary of the Illinois Milk Producers Association, attended the meeting and explained the Illinois organization and the activities of that association.

The annual meeting of Mid-West Dairymen's Company, Rockford, was held Tuesday, March 28. Dr. R. W. Bartlett of the College of Agriculture was the principal speaker.

The proposed state milk control bill, prepared by the Illinois Milk Producers Association and several independent producer groups of northern Illinois, was introduced into the House of the Illinois Legislature on Wednesday, March 15, by Rep's. David Hunter, Jr., Thomas A. Bolger, Dennis J. Collins, Ray A. Dillinger, Jesse J. Fidler, John C. Friedland, Calvin D. Johnson, Dean S. McGaughey, and Henry J. White. The Illinois Milk Producers Association is planning to have the same bill introduced in the Senate. This bill is supported by the Illinois Agricultural Association and the Illinois State Grange.

CREAM

Since Farmers Creamery Company, Bloomington, installed a vacuum pan in which to condense buttermilk for livestock feeding purposes, cream truck drivers in that district have been competing in a contest to sell the product to farmers.

The pan was installed a year ago last October, and at first a rather large surplus was accumulated. Since the contest started last spring, however, stocks have diminished until no surplus is on hand.

This system of processing buttermilk makes it available to farmers over a wider area than when it had to be hauled in liquid form from the Creamery.

The contest closes the last of April, and winners are anticipating a trip to some interesting point.

Farm Bureau member cream producers who patronize Producers creameries are much sought after as customers by old line creameries, according to Walter Pollack, member of the Producers Creamery of Mt. Sterling. Pollack recently told the Galesburg Producers creamery board that he had been approached by an independent creamery operating in that territory. The man told me that their experience showed that Farm Bureau members who have been patronizing the cooperatives usually produce high quality cream, said Pollack, and that's why he was making a special effort to get Farm Bureau members and members of cooperatives for customers. Pollack decided to stay with his own organization despite the attractive offer.

Virgil Johnson, manager of the Producers' Creamery of Galesburg has been selected as one of the butter judges at a meeting of the National Creamery Butter Makers Association to be held in Mason City, Iowa, April 10, 11, and 12. Butter will be submitted by approximately 400 contestants located in thirty or more cities, and will be entered in the National Cold Storage Contest.

Mr. Johnson, a native of Iowa, is an expert butter judge and a splendid creamery operator. Last year his costs from farm to market per pound of butter were the lowest of any creamery in the State, and represented $11.67 per churning of a thousand pounds of butter, less than the average of the State.

More than 25,000 tubs have been purchased by Illinois Producers' Creameries and stored at member plants in preparation for the flush season. These tubs used only once, are being purchased for about one-third the cost of a new tub and will represent a saving of around $10,000 to the creameries.

Fruits and Vegetables

A new association recently organized in Williamson county states that their members intend to plant 300 acres of sweet corn, and 85 acres of green beans, tomatoes and cucumbers in the season of 1939. This association will pack and ship from the community shed located on state route 166 east of Creal Springs.

R. B. Endicott of Pulaski County, says "I find from experience that we cannot grow red raspberries in Illinois unless we follow a good spray program and keep it up. This is necessary for the plants to live and produce good crops of berries."

In some peach orchards located in Massac County considerable damage has resulted from low temperatures. Mr. Adkins of the C. S. Adkins and

Sons Orchard near Metropolis reports heavy damage. In one young orchard there are very few if any live buds left. The older orchards have sufficient buds for a fair to good crop. Other orchards in that area located on higher ground have a fair to good set of fruit buds remaining.

During February and March representatives of the IAA Fruit and Vegetable Department and of the Fruit Growers Exchange discussed marketing of fruits and vegetables in six Farm Bureau meetings in Southern Illinois. Production of high quality products, a proper grading program, and sales handled by someone interested in the grower were emphasized.

At a recent meeting in Pulaski-Alexander Farm Bureau building at Mounds, Dr. A. S. Colby of the University of Illinois advised sixty growers present to mulch strawberry fields in Southern Illinois. In experiments at Urbana, plants covered with wheat straw to a depth of three inches came thru without any damage when the temperature was 7 degrees above zero. Under the wheat straw the temperature was 22 degrees above zero. Under the same condition and time, a corn fodder mulch was used and the temperature under this mulch was 18 degrees above zero and resulted in quite a bit of crown injury. Crown injury is easily detected by removing a plant from the soil and slicing away a portion just above the roots of the crown. A discoloration near the cambium layer or outside edge indicates cold weather injury which reduces the yield according to the amount of injury.

Warm sunshine and higher temperatures have resulted in a sudden burst of activity in the fruit growing sections of the state. Growers are making an effort to finish pruning as quickly as possible. Applications of dormant sprays are being applied to orchards. Peach buds on the F & E Bierer Farm near Murphysboro show little if any development at this time. While Miss Bierer considers it too early to estimate crop prospects the outlook seems favorable. John D. Wilson near Murphysboro reports that his peach trees show a heavy set of fruit buds. H. P. Sauer, Jackson County reports good buds on his Golden Delicious apples. Sales of fertilizers and spray materials from the Fruit Exchange Supply Company have been of good volume during the recent weeks; however heavy rains are delaying operations in the orchard.

The annual meeting of the Edgar County Growers Association was held in Paris on February 28th. At that meeting the following officers and directors were elected — Herman Yeargin, president, Ben Reel vice president, Chester Boland, secretary and treasurer, directors Forrest Chew and Charles Williams.

The annual meeting of the Eastern Illinois Apple Association was held at Benton, February 21st and 22nd.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange will be held in the Exchange building in Carbondale Wednesday April 19th starting at ten A.M. In addition to the membership, friends and others interested are given a most cordial invitation to attend this meeting.



COSSACK ALFALFA 18" HIGH IN EARLY SPRING

This picture sent in by Farm Adviser Kemp of Knox county shows an 18" growth of Cossack alfalfa on April 22, 1938 on the C. H. Booth farm near Galesburg. Note that there are no leaves on the trees in the background. This hardy plant will grow in cool weather, is extremely resistant to winter-killing.

At a meeting of Producers' Creamery managers, Bloomington, March 15, a full discussion of operations of the creameries was had. A new schedule was worked out for the shipment and delivery of butter from these plants to the central plant in Chicago. Alfred Osterhoff who has hauled approximately three million pounds of butter annually from these plants to Chicago was reemployed for another year. At present he operates five large trailer trucks each of which will haul approximately one car of butter per trip.

Illinois Producers' Creameries continue to show substantial gains in volume over previous years. During the first four months of the present fiscal year butter manufactured at the nine member plants increased 22.1 per cent. Highest increase was at Moline where volume was 93.1 per cent over the same period a year ago.

Contrary to the opinion of many butter operators a few years ago, the Producers' Creamery of Carlinville is making butter which scores 90 score or better. This plant was opened on May 14 last year and is now manufacturing more than a car load of butter each month. It is servicing farms in Macoupin, Greene, Calhoun and Bond Counties with twice-a-week pickup trucks.

Illinois Producers' Creameries board which met in Chicago, February 24, approved a new contract with the member plants. This contract has been submitted to each member creamery and practically all have been approved, signed and returned to the central office. This contract was rewritten in order to meet current operating conditions in a more satisfactory way.

Forrest Moberg, formerly field superintendent of the Galesburg Creamery, recently was presented with a beautiful leather travelling bag as a token of appreciation of Forry's services to the creamery. Harry Gehring, president, made the presentation. Mr. Moberg is a native of Knox County and began his dairy work as a cow tester in that county. He was later selected as manager of the Galesburg Pure Milk Association, and when the creamery was organized, he took charge of the field work for the creamery company. All of his friends in the creamery work wish him every success in his new work as organization director for the Knox County Farm Bureau.

The Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association is 100% cooperative. Pays patronage refunds to Farm Bureau members. Did you get yours in 1938?

Livestock feeders today are getting probably the lowest interest rates in history said Roy Grieser, manager of the National Livestock Credit Corporation in announcing the recent reduction of rates from 5 to 4½ per cent. All production credit associations are offering the same rate of interest on loans to eligible borrowers. In 1929 farmers were paying seven per cent on feeder loans.

More than 40,000 members have attended the annual stockholders' meetings of the 496 national farm loan associations that have held their meetings since November 1, 1938. This is nearly 20 per cent of the membership of these associations and may be compared with 18 per cent of the membership which attended meetings of all national farm loan associations last year.

A. E. Bader, manager of Earlville Farmers Cooperative Elevator and Walter Wellman of Farmers Elevator Company of Ransom (LaSalle County) recently spent a day in an advisory capacity with the Board of Directors of Illinois Grain Corporation. This is in keeping with the plan of the directors to invite managers to meet with them during the year.

Rep. Dennis J. Collins of DeKalb, chairman of the Agricultural Committee in the House at Springfield, recently introduced a resolution urging Congress to extend the 3½% rate on federal farm loans until July 1942.

Make Mine Rare

(Continued from page 10)

"To pan broil, have the skillet hot on the stove, use not too rapid a fire, turning often. Since fat is hard to digest I eliminate all the fat I can by never frying my steak in grease. To oven broil, preheat the oven. Place steak on the rack about three inches away from the flame. Personally, I don't like the flame too hot. Also always leave the oven door open a wee bit. When about half done, turn. When the steak is removed to a hot platter



MRS. L. E. KNOTTS
"With prime roast beef. I use the dry method."

add salt, pepper and butter.

"Veal is best cooked with a slow moist heat. Because veal is young, the connective tissues are not broken down enough. Pork a tender meat, must be cooked thoroughly done to kill the trachinae germ.

"With the moist method, the housewife may use cheaper cuts of meat, but meat retains more juices when roasted in the pan uncovered. Searing does not improve the flavor nor retain the juices."

One reason some folk do not like lamb, Mrs. Knotts believes, is because they fail to serve it *hot*. When lamb fat congeals the meat is not so tasty. Lamb, a tender meat, and easily digested might be used in more households if properly cooked.

A portable electric oven, newly purchased, is an important addition to the Knotts household. Food is easily carried in it. When she cooked nine turkeys for a dinner, she used the roaster for some. Some had to be cooked covered and some uncovered. The ones uncovered proved to be especially juicy.

Mrs. Knotts has two other reasons for her interest in Home Bureau. They are Margaret and Elizabeth, two grown daughters. One is a graduate in home economics and the other is enrolled in the same course at James Milliken University. Sometimes it is difficult to know whether the girls with their home economics work help the mother with her Home Bureau work, or whether the mother with her Home Bureau work helps the girls with their Home Ec.

When going through some of the Home Bureau lesson sheets, one of the girls remarked, "Mother do you realize you have here, in a nut shell, practically free, what I am paying money to learn? You have compiled here in a condensed form what I have to spend hours searching out."

Several years ago, Mrs. Knotts baked pies for a Home Bureau thrift exchange. While the mother was away, one daughter, undecided as to what line of work to enter, tried to make a dress. She found she liked to sew. She sewed so well that she won a scholarship to the university in Home Economics. The family gives Home Bureau credit for helping to make a happy family.

When the davenport started "falling out the back," Mrs. Knotts used a Home Bureau lesson to good advantage, tore the piece down to the frame, tied the springs and rebuilt it. She used plain blue rep for the covering. The entire job cost less than five dollars. An easy chair and footstool were slip covered in a gay flowered material.

In planting trees, never allow the roots to dry out.

Winnebago Service Company's ninth annual meeting held in Rockford, February 21. More than six hundred Farm Bureau members and their families were on hand to review the most successful year in the company's history. Patronage dividends in the amount of $17,450, an all-time record were distributed. Manager Frey reported that the company serviced 46% of the farm tractors in the county. C. H. Becker represented Illinois Farm Supply Company.

Feed chicks as soon as they are placed in the brooder house.



"You're Dern Tootin'

I'm usin' limestone this year. I know limestone returns Illinois farmers more than 400 per cent on their investment!"

Consult your County Farm Adviser for soil building information

Soil Improvement Department
Illinois Agricultural Association

A HISTORICAL SKIT IN WHICH MEMBERS APPEARED AS GEORGE AND MARTHA Washington and other characters was used at the annual meeting of the Whiteside County Farm Bureau this year to put over facts about AAA, corn loan, soil conservation and other Farm Bureau activities.



A PROPOSED CASH ESTATE AND MONTHLY INCOME

Presented to
Mr. JOHN FARMER
COUNTY OF ILLINOIS

Present Age 35 — Cash Estate Proposed $10,000 00

Annual Premium Deposit $275 40

Total Gross Premiums For 30 Years $8,262 00

Dividends begin end of second year and are based on Company's present dividend scale.

Dividends For 29 Years $870 00

Net Cost For 30 Years $7,392 00

(Dividends and Dividend Results Are Not Guaranteed)

Cash Estate at Age 65 $10,000 00

Monthly Income for Life Beginning at Age 65 $71 20

Cash Estate and Monthly Income may be increased by dividends and interest earnings if left to accumulate. (The Monthly Income subject to additional increase by excess interest earnings as may be declared by the Board of Directors.)

POLICY HAS A CASH OR LOAN VALUE AT END OF

Five Years $720 00

Ten Years $2,030 00

Fifteen Years $3,470 00

Twenty Years $5,200 00

IN EVENT OF DEATH BEFORE ATTAINING AGE 65

Beneficiary would receive in Cash $10,000 00

or in lieu of Cash a Monthly Income of $71 00

for 15 Years. (Option Two)

(The Monthly Income subject to additional increase by excess interest earnings as may be declared by the Board of Directors.)

Double Indemnity may be added for an additional premium of $15 00

Double Indemnity pays double the Face Value of the policy or increases the Monthly Income proportionately to the beneficiary in event of accidental death.

Waiver of Premium may be added for an additional premium of $7 40

Waiver of Premium provides that in event the Insured becomes totally and permanently disabled under the provisions of the Waiver of Premium rider that all premiums when due will be marked paid on records of the Company without affecting the Face Value of the policy.

This Proposal presented by *Mr James Agent*

A representative of

Country Life Insurance Company
Chicago, Illinois

9-4-36 FORM-3000-RE-XYKM

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40 | 9.26
45 | 12.05
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Write For

Let Your Country Life Agent Figure Out An Insurance Program For You

Guaranteed Protection for Your Dependents NOW and a Retirement Income for You and Your Wife When You Quit Work

NO MATTER how little or how large his income, every man with dependents ought to have A PLAN . . . one that protects his loved ones against his untimely death, and provides for a monthly income for him and his wife when he retires. Country Life has a group of standard policies to help you work out a program best suited to your needs.

For example Country Life's Endowment at Age 65 Policy offers a combination of protection and income savings. It helps you to save a few dollars of your present income so that your family's protection and your future income may be guaranteed.

This policy guarantees future income for the policyowner when he reaches an age of retirement and it guarantees future income for his family in case he should die before retirement age. It provides a special goal and a system for attaining that goal.

Many persons in Illinois own a Country Life Retirement policy because they know that no other investment can guarantee these three things:

1. Life-time income if you live.
2. Guaranteed premiums if you become disabled.
3. Automatic maturity and an established income for your family if you should die.

You can have one of these programs presented to you without any obligation by calling or writing the General Agent at your County Farm Bureau office.

It's Easy This Way

SAMPLE PREMIUM RATES

Endowment at Age 65 Participating Policy

Per $1000 of Insurance

Age	Quarterly	Semi-annual	Annual
25	$5.05	$9.91	$19.06
30	5.99	11.75	22.60
35	7.30	14.32	27.54
40	9.26	18.17	34.94
45	12.05	23.64	45.46

Above costs are further reduced by dividends

Write For Rates at Your Age



PROTECTION FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

Country Life is one of the nation's strongest life insurance companies. It has more than $120 in ready cashable assets for every $100 in possible liabilities assuring UNSURPASSED STRENGTH AND SECURITY. Country Life's mortality has been less than 30 per cent of the expected for seven successive years. Premium rates are as low as or lower than average rates charged by companies that DO NOT pay dividends to policyholders. Yet despite these low rates Country Life has paid more than ONE MILLION DOLLARS in dividends to its policyholders and $1,730,000.00 in death claims.

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Mr JOHN FARMER
COUNTY OF ILLINOIS

Present Age 35

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Annual Premium Deposit $275 40

Total Gross Premiums For 30 Years $8,262 00

Dividends begin end of second year at present dividend scale.

Dividends For 29 Years $870 00

Net Cost For 30 Years $7,392 00

(Dividends at Declared Rates Are Not Guaranteed)

Cash Estate at Age 65 $10,000 00

Monthly Income for Life beginning at Age 65 $ 71 20

Cash Estate and Monthly Income may be increased by dividends and interest earnings if left to accumulate. (The Monthly Income subject to additional increase by excess interest earnings as may be declared by the Board of Directors.)

POLICY HAS A CASH OR LOAN VALUE AT END OF

Five Years $ 720 00

Ten Years $ 2,030 00

Fifteen Years $ 3,470 00

Twenty Years $ 5,200 00

IN EVENT OF DEATH BEFORE ATTAINING AGE 65

$10,000 00

Insured would receive in Cash $ 71 00

or in lieu of Cash a Monthly Income of

for 15 Years. (Option Two)

(The Monthly Income subject to additional increase by excess interest earnings as may be declared by the Board of Directors.)

Double Indemnity may be added for an additional premium of $ 15 00

Double Indemnity pays double the Face Value of the policy or increases the Monthly Income proportionately to the beneficiary in event of accidental death.

Waiver of Premium may be added for an additional premium of $ 7 40

Waiver of Premium provides that in event the Insured becomes totally and permanently disabled under the provisions of the Waiver of Premium rider that all premiums when due will be marked paid on records of the Company without affecting the Face Value of the policy.

This Proposal presented by Mr James Agent

A representative of

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Guaranteed Protection for Your Dependents NOW and a Retirement Income for You and Your Wife When You Quit Work

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SAMPLE PREMIUM RATES

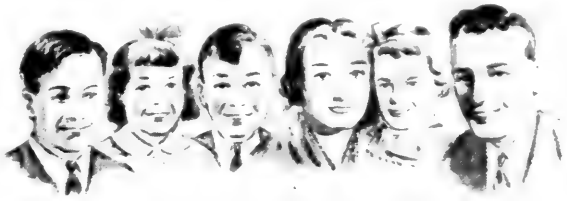
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If you are a good insurance risk you can get a policy in this fast-growing company. See the agent in your County Farm Bureau office.

Country Schools Par Excellence

The Granger and Crosier Schools in DuPage County Demonstrate the Possibilities In Better Rural Education

IT MIGHT have been a small boy's dream when taxpayers in districts 76, 77, 84 and 85 in Naperville township, DuPage county, voted to tear down their schoolhouses. Really, it was a taxpayer's dream.

In 1919, the four old buildings were almost ruins. Hundreds of dollars were needed at once to repair them. Only a few pupils attended the schools regularly. Taxpayers decided it would be cheaper to combine the districts, build one good building, hire two teachers, and cut expenses all around than it would be to build four new buildings.

That was done. School tax rate in district 90, formed by the combination, dropped. District 90, called the Granger school, is supported on a tax valuation of $388,473. Tax rate for educational purposes is now 79 cents per $100 of valne. Rate for building fund is 27 cents.

F. M. Winkler, a farm owner whose three children attended the school, said, "It has always filled our needs. We pay taxes in two districts, 90 and 75. Until just recently the rate in the Granger district has been less than in 75 where only a one-room school is supported."

District 75 has an assessed valuation of $131,590. Tax rates are 78 cents for educational funds, 20 cents for building.

"The Granger has become such a community center that our operating expenses have been running a little high," Winkler continued. "I understand, though, that directors are charging now for the use of the school basement. The Farm Bureau, the soil conservation committee, rural youth, 4-H Clubs and churches all hold meetings there."

According to Lewis V. Morgan, DuPage county superintendent of schools, parents attended more school programs and take more interest in school affairs at the Granger school than they would if their children went to town school. Creating a community center was one of the important features of the consolidation.

Mrs. Winkler who attended one of the old one-room schools makes this constructive criticism:

"When the school was built, part of it should have been made for community meetings. The basement, which was made for the children to play in on cold or rainy days, is not a suitable place to hold large meetings. A new floor was put in sometime ago for dancing and now the children must be careful when they play lest they scratch it.

"I think my children received a better elementary education than I did. The school I attended was like a family. Most of the time there were only three pupils. We had little fun and no competition in our work. I think competition is important in creating interest."



THE GRANGER SCHOOL

Taxpayers save money, children get education in full measure. Located at the intersection of two state roads, the school ground is sturdily fenced and readily accessible.

Frank Fraley, secretary of the Granger board, estimates the cost of running the school averages around $4,000 a year with an additional $650 set aside in the building fund for repairs and upkeep of the $22,000 plant. With 28 pupils in average daily attendance, the lowest number in its 20-year history, the cost per pupil runs less than $170.

Compare this cost with figures recently published by the Federal Advisory Committee on Education. "In 1935-'36 almost equal numbers of children were attending city and rural schools. City school systems spent an average of $108 that year for each child in attendance; rural schools spent an average of $67." Compare this, too, with the average current expense per pupil of more than $80 in Illinois.

The expenditure of nearly $170 per pupil in the Granger district indicates that the 28 youngsters attending the school are not being short-changed in education.

"We feel that farm boys and girls need a rural education. That's why we favor a good country school. Combining the old districts made it possible for us to



ORGANIZED PLAY

"The mark of a good teacher," says County Supt. Morgan, "is her willingness to play with the children." Here Miss Houbolt plays "teakettle" with primary pupils.



RESPONSIBILITY

In early fall and late spring, Granger pupils eat in the class room. After lunch they cooperate in cleaning. In winter months, cold lunches are supplemented with a hot dish served in the basement.

furnish more and better equipment than would have been possible in the four one-room schools," School Director Fraley said. Equipment includes automatic oil heat, running water, inside toilets, electric lights and a kitchen for preparing hot lunches.

"We feel, too, that it pays to hire the best teachers we can afford. If you have a well-qualified teacher, the children take a greater interest in their work and learn more. I like to see our teachers stress reading. If a pupil can read well and fast he can study more about the things he likes.

"Speaking of reading," Fraley continued, "we had a church meeting here the other night. We took turns reading the Scriptures. I was surprised to hear some of the younger folks stumble along as they read. The older folks read smoothly without any trouble. It seems that young folks don't know how to spell, either. Maybe that's why they can't read well."

Mrs. Stella Klein, who teaches the four upper grades, stresses reading. Some of her pupils have read 18 books already this year. She asks them to turn in simple reports so that she will know which books they have read without wasting pupils' reading time in writing long, detailed papers. She permits the young folks to "sell" the books they have read to the others and, although she does not require this type of oral report, most pupils like to give them.

Both Mrs. Klein and Miss Mary Houbolt, the primary room teacher, have had three years of work in teachers' colleges after graduating from high school. In addition, they are taking correspondence courses. Both hope someday to have college degrees. Mrs. Klein, a native of Iowa, has taught at Granger two years. She received her training at Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls. Miss Houbolt, now in her first year of teaching, is a graduate of Joliet Junior College and has studied at DeKalb Normal.

Teachers' salaries in rural schools of DuPage county range from $105 to $125 per month and are probably higher than in many other Illinois counties.

Another factor making possible the consolidation of the four country schools was good roads. Without them getting younger pupils to school would have been a problem during most of the year. However, all homes in the district are less than three miles from the school, or within walking distance for the older pupils.



REPORTER

Albert Krummen, Jr., 13, practices a half hour a day on the typewriter in the Crosier school. He is in eighth grade and gathers, writes and edits news for the Naperville township school paper.

In listing the disadvantages of consolidated schools in general, County Superintendent Morgan named transportation first.

"When busses are used children are kept away from home too long. Pupils who live the greatest distance from the school are usually the first to be picked up in the morning and the last to be returned at night. This is especially difficult for the younger children."

But at Granger transportation is not a major problem. Roads are good in the district and parents cooperate. One family takes all the children on their road one week and another family the next. By taking turns the responsibility falls to a family about once a month and seldom becomes burdensome.

While combining school districts may have its advantages, it is not necessary for well-rounded instruction. Take the Crosier school in district 81, DuPage county, for example. Although much smaller than the Granger district, tax rates are lower. With an assessed valuation of $197,222 the rate for educational purposes is 52 cents, the rate for building, 25 cents. The cost per pupil averages around $215.

The Crosier school's modern brick building is just as popular with community organizations as its larger neighbor to the south. It contains one class room, a large, light basement dining room and a kitchen. It is equipped with electric lights, toilets, gas, and running water.

Mrs. Gladys Healy, the educator-in-charge, is doing a commendable job with her seven pupils ranging from 1st to 8th grades. "Teacher" is not a fitting description of this peppy young woman. She is a "big sister" to the youngsters.

(Continued on page 30)

CLASSROOM

Mrs. Klein and her 14 upper grade pupils pose for a picture in their light, airy school room. One of the advantages of combining schools is to provide rooms of this kind with proper desks and better equipment.



Now!

ACCIDENT INSURANCE



Get Your Policy . . . Ready for You April 1st

NOW you don't need to suffer heavy financial loss when you have an accident. The new Farm Bureau Accident Insurance policy, available to all member families and certain employees of Farm Bureau members, is ready for you.

With a guaranteed rate which is NON-ASSESSABLE, the policy sets up four major occupational classifications. They are designated as AAA, AA, A, and B.

Classes AAA and AA include the less hazardous occupations which are designated to provide for changes that may occur in the status of farmers and policyholders who change occupations.

Most farmers will fall in the A classification, some farm managers possibly in the AA class.

Class B includes more hazardous occupations, such as industrial workers using heavy machinery, unskilled laborers, truck drivers, miners, etc.

Approved at the last IAA convention, the policy was made available April 1. It was decided to bring out the new policy in response to a growing demand for low cost accident insurance.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL

CHICAGO



The policy provides special payments of $500 for accidental loss of life, $500 for loss of both hands or both feet or sight of both eyes, $500 for one hand and one foot, $500 for either hand or foot and sight of one eye, $250 for loss of either hand or foot, $150 for loss of sight of one eye, and $50 for loss of thumb and index finger of either hand.

In addition to these indemnities, reimbursement for 80 per cent of expenses up to $500 for doctors, surgeons, hospital, medical and nurses bills are offered. Weekly payments for loss of time from work also can be had in the policy if desired.

If disability is only partial, the company will pay one-half of the weekly indemnity for the period of such partial disability up to 26 consecutive weeks. The disability payments, whole and partial combined, continue for a maximum of three years.

EMERGENCY AID

The policy provides for emergency aid in addition to other benefits. If injuries prevent the insured from communicating with relatives or friends, the company will upon receipt of a telegram or other message immediately transmit information about him to friends or relatives and will pay all expenses up to $50 for such service.

The policy includes standard provisions and exceptions found in policies of this type. If the insured changes his occupation and enters a different and more hazardous classification, and suffers an injury, the company will pay such part of the indemnity as the premium would have paid in the new classification.



PAYS DOCTOR BILLS

You need not hesitate to go to a doctor or hospital, even for minor injuries, when you have an IAA Accident Insurance Policy. Most of the expense will be taken care of by YOUR OWN company. Expert medical and hospital care and attention of competent nurses in injury cases is a protection against more serious complications.



INCOME WHILE DISABLED

The IAA Accident Insurance Policy for an additional premium payment guarantees you a weekly income while you are disabled. The weekly income indemnity is offered in units of $7.00 per week with a maximum of three units or $21 per week. The weekly indemnity will enable you to hire someone to take your place on the farm. The work can go on without any loss of time or money.

AT THESE LOW RATES!

ANNUALLY

Rates on a policy that provides the indemnities described above, including reimbursement for 80 per cent of medical, hospital, nurses care, etc., up to $500 are as follows:

Class AAA	$9.85
Class AA	10.60
Class A	13.75
Class B	18.95

FOR THE ADDITION of a $7.00 a week accident indemnity to the above policy, and for each $7.00 unit the following rates will be charged ANNUALLY.

Class AAA	$3.60
Class AA	5.40
Class A	7.30
Class B	12.40

For further information drop us a penny postcard, or see Your Agent in the County Farm Bureau office.

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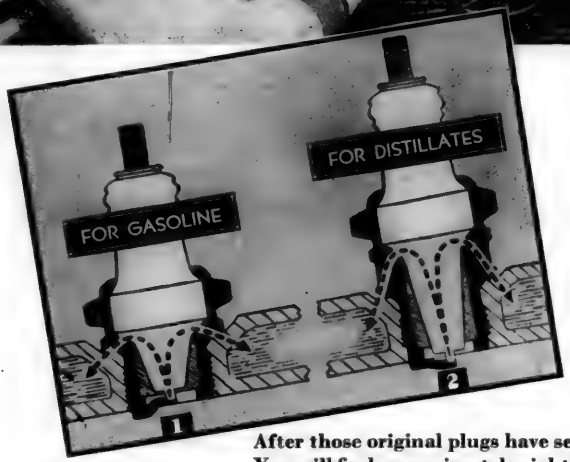
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MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

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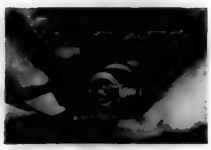


The Right Spark Plug
may correct your Engine Trouble

When you bought your tractor, it had two or four spark plugs already in it. Naturally, the manufacturer selected those plugs to meet "average conditions"—that is to say, those plugs were supposed to work with any kind of fuel and under any idling, light, medium, or heavy field load.

After those original plugs have served their time, the problem of replacement is yours. You will find approximately eight Edison plugs available, ranging from "cold" to "hot." Any of these will have the proper thread size. A mere "fit" is unimportant. A truer guide is "heat range." By that we mean, if you use gasoline, select a "cold type" plug with a short, quick-cooling porcelain. If you use tractor fuel or kerosene, the spark plug should have a long, slow-cooling porcelain.

To be absolutely sure—examine the condition of the old plugs. If the porcelain or electrodes are prematurely burned, blistered or broken, you should use a colder plug. If they're fouled, you should use a hotter plug. Consult the Tractor Spark Plug Chart before buying new plugs. Your truck salesman has one.



After 200 hours, adjust spark plug gaps with a magneto wrench gauge. Consult your Instruction Book to determine the correct clearance; 25/one-thousandths is the average recommended clearance.



When making gap adjustments, always bend the *side* electrode—never the center one, as the least bend or twist may break the porcelain and cause a "short circuit."





LONGER LIFE FOR YOUR TRACTOR
MAY MEAN A LONGER LIFE FOR YOU

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Building a Farm Bureau Is Like Building a House

● ● ●

In Edgar County the Carpenters are the Committee of 90 Who Make Membership Their Year 'round Business

WHEN the 1930's waxed lean along with farm income, the Edgar County Farm Bureau, too, lost weight. Members' morale was slipping. Gloom prevailed. Nationally, with organized farmers fighting for crop surplus control, the future held promise for farm families. More farmers were needed in the scrap for higher farm prices, for thawing frozen credit. Everywhere Farm Bureaus were rallying to the cause.

Edgar county farm leaders held a council of war. Headed by Farm Bureau President A. E. Staley and Farm Adviser H. D. VanMatre, they planned their strategy.

Mobilizing farmers was the first step. Each township director selected four neighbors to help. Early in 1934, five leaders from each of the county's 15 townships — 90 of them working as a single committee — met in the Farm Bureau office one Saturday afternoon. They planned their campaign.

A simple method for rebuilding the organization's man-power was outlined. Members of the committee would get their neighbors to join. Each Saturday they would report new members at regular Saturday afternoon meetings.

To make friends for the Farm Bureau, committeemen were instructed to discuss Farm Bureau activities with everyone they met. That way members, non-members and townspeople would quickly learn that the Farm Bureau was working in the best interests of all.

Memberships started rolling in. A few townships early led the others. To maintain balance, the effective committees were sent into townships where some jarring loose was necessary.

"The plan worked. Soon we were on a friendly basis with most folks because we had gained an understanding. Folks seldom have trouble when they understand each other," Zeis Gumm, county organization director, said.

Soon, too, members of the Committee of 90 came to look forward to their regular Saturday sessions. Outside speakers were called in. Activities of the Farm Bureau, the IAA and the AFBF were reviewed by committeemen.

During these meetings the men came to know each other well. They exchanged news and views and did a little swapping on the side. They learned to feel the power of the organization of which they were an important part. In short, the sessions became the business and social highspot of the week.

In the busy season the Saturday conferences had to be discontinued. A minority of members howled and were appeased only when the group decided to hold regular meetings at 7:45 P.M. on the first Monday of each month, a schedule that is still maintained.

"That's the way it's been for about three years," Gumm said. "We meet at 7:45 but most of the men are here around seven. Instead of calling in outsiders to speak we develop our own speakers. Each month a discussion leader is appointed. The first meeting of the kind was a success. Several members spoke from the floor. Now we have some extemporaneous speakers who can deliver interesting, well-organized talks on many subjects with only a little preparation."

Some of the boys have become adept at yarn spinning. And in the social hour following the business session when the group gathers around for coffee and doughnuts or ice cream, the story telling starts. It's one of the features that enhances the popularity of committee meetings.

Soon after the Committee of 90 was organized members went into the towns to solicit among the townsfolk who own farms. Some had been skeptical of the Farm Bureau's value and a few were antagonistic. Many became loyal, understanding members and boosters.

The Edgar County Farm Bureau works closely with the Paris chamber of commerce and other groups. After four years of cooperation, both farmers and businessmen agree that they must continue to work together for the good of the county.

"The ministers weren't supporting the Farm Bureau as well as we thought they should and we could see no good reason why they shouldn't," President Staley recalled. "So we invited them and their wives to dinner with our directors and their wives. Before the evening was over we had learned a lot about their problems and they had grasped ours.

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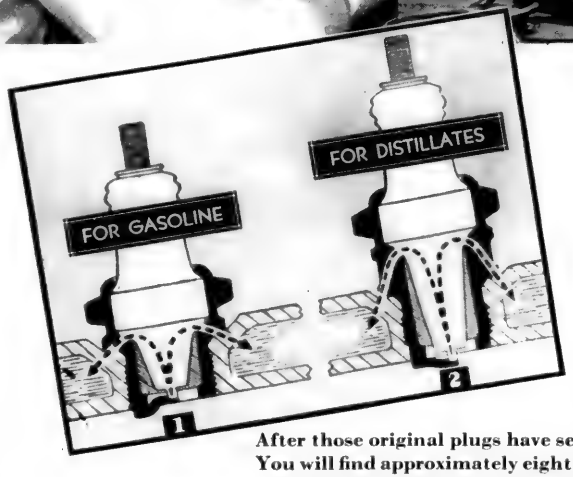


CAMPAIGNERS
Farm Adviser L. E. McKinzie, seated, and F. B. President A. E. Staley plan another step in Farm Bureau's campaign for a more abundant life.



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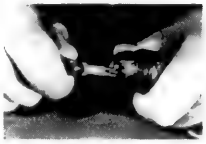
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The principle of understanding each other scored another victory. Many Edgar county ministers are now members of the Farm Bureau. And many farmers are getting more out of their churches.

Recent gains in Farm Bureau membership indicate the vitality of the Committee of 90. In 1936, with a quota of 100 new members, 107 were signed. In '37 the quota was 60 and



H. ZEIS GUMM,
county organization director, hangs the score-board for the membership drive. Says he: "No trouble when we understand each other."

117 were signed. In '38, the quota was 55 and 87 were signed. Total membership is around 860.

Shortly after the first of the year farmers came to town wearing small red or blue buttons on their lapels. Each button bore a solitary question mark. When asked the meaning of the insignia, wearers revealed that they were on the red or the blue team in the Farm Bureau membership drive. The winners would have a turkey dinner while the losers ate beans.

Talk? The county buzzed for weeks. And there was plenty of friendly ribbing going on wherever farmers met.

The Committee of 90 has grown, too. It has about 140 members. A typical one is Fred Smittkamp of Simms township. He rents 160 acres from his father who is retired. The Smittkamps have a daughter, 17, and a son, 15. Fred wouldn't miss a meeting of the Committee for a lot. "That's where I find out what's going on," he says.

Clifford Morris, a charter member of the Farm Bureau and Chairman of the county soil conservation committee, is another of the 90's. He operates a 665-acre grain and livestock farm. Last year he fed 197 cattle and 343 hogs in partnership with his landlord. In addition, Clifford raises purebred Herefords. His son is married and his daughter is in third year of high school.

H. Zeis Gumm, county organization director, is in the hog and cattle feeding business on 440 acres. Last year he fed 150 cattle and 600 hogs and maintained a herd of 10 Jersey cows. Soil building is a profitable obsession with Zeis. Ten years ago he spread $2000 of rock phosphate and seven carloads of limestone on his farm. Says he:

"It paid back more than Farm Adviser Waters said it would. Manure has played its part in raising my crop yields, too. We put four horses on the spreader and keep it going all winter."

The Gumms have two sons, Robert, an assistant in the Farm Security Administration, and H. Zeis, Jr., 17, a student in the ag college at the University of Illinois.

Farm Adviser L. E. McKinzie is a popular and important member of the committee. Through the committee his efforts are multiplied and made more effective.

Of such men is the Committee of 90 composed.

President Staley says that building a Farm Bureau is like building a house. In selecting the timber, gnarled and knotty trees are passed by. Soft woods like willow and cottonwood are all right but they must be tied in with seasoned oak or walnut that is straight and won't warp. Builders are the Committee of 90. They must know their timber.—Larry Potter.

If you do not have sufficient feed, reduce the number of cows or obtain the feed. Remember no man ever cheated a cow without costly results.

Lime and Phosphate Pay Big on Bond County Pastures

Bond County in southwestern Illinois, with nine townships and 106,000 crop acres has approximately 25,000 acres, or about one-fourth of its crop land, in clover and alfalfa. This percentage has long been recommended by farm management specialists for maintaining and building soil fertility.

Farm Adviser Green has served this county for about four years during which he has emphasized soil and pasture improvement. Last year the county used 18,000 tons of limestone with 4,000 tons spread on permanent pastures. In addition 179 tons of rock phosphate were used.

Many farmers do not seem to realize that a fertile soil is as necessary for pastures as for corn. At Ohio State University it was found that treated bluegrass pasture increased the total grass yield three times and the protein content four times. In brief, the treatment was limestone and phosphate, and careful work revealed 4,000 pounds of grass and 540 pounds protein per acre, compared with 1,300 lbs. grass and 123 pounds of protein per acre on the untreated pasture. This tremendous increase shows the profitable returns that may be expected on many Illinois pastures.

Marion File, who has long been one of the "wheel horses" in the Farm Bureau, farms about 600 acres of land. He said, "We have limed every acre on the farm that needs it." About 200 acres have also been treated with 1000 lbs. rock phosphate per acre in the last two years. Answering the question as to his start he said, "I bought my first car of limestone in 1912 from Columbia quarry — I have used rock phosphate for about 25 years."

He told of a field treatment on a recently purchased 140 acre farm that is worth looking at. The field was limed at the rate of five tons per acre and 100 lbs. of rock phosphate was applied in May of 1937, except a one rod strip near the edge of the field, and alfalfa seeded in June. This year the alfalfa on the unphosphated strip became feeble, yielded much less and when seen in early December appeared to be dying.



GREEN & OBERMARK
Says Obermark: "Before I used limestone and phosphate I couldn't raise anything."

E. E. Gertz has been converted to the Green philosophy of treating permanent pastures and has some convinc-

Prof. Rusk New Ag College Dean

RESPONSIBILITIES of his new assignment, rather than the honor of it, were what impressed Prof. Henry Perly Rusk, head of the department of animal husbandry, when he was informed that the board of trustees of the University of Illinois had appointed him to be dean of the College of Agriculture, director of the extension service in agriculture and home economics and director of the agricultural experiment station when Dean and Director Joseph C. Blair retires in September.

Expressing his endorsement of the appointment, Dean and Director Blair said, "The board of trustees has acted very wisely. It is especially fortunate that they have selected one of our own group who knows what agriculture on the campus and in the state embodies. We shall all get back of him in his new work and assist him in every way we can."

Prof. Rusk was at work with the university committee on scholarships and fellowships in the office of Dean Robert D. Carmichael, of the graduate school, when reached for a statement.

"The honor that comes with this appointment is appreciated, of course, but right at this moment I am most impressed by the responsibilities connected with this new assignment. The work of the College of Agriculture and its research and extension branches covers such broad fields of subject matter and has such complex relations with so many areas of public interest that the administrative head of these organizations can hope to be little more than a coordinator.

"I am confident that established programs of work will go forward without loss of momentum because the responsible positions at the University are occupied by well-qualified people. It is upon the loyalty, support and ability of such a staff that effective teaching, progress in research and achievements in extension work depend."



PROF. RUSK

"I am most impressed by the responsibilities."

A native of Illinois, Prof. Rusk was born on a farm near Rantoul, July 19, 1884, the son of William H. and Anna L. (Renner) Rusk. He was graduated from Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind., in 1904 and four years later, his family having moved to Missouri, he was graduated from the College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, Columbia, with the degree of bachelor of science. Three years later he received his master of science degree.

His first position was with the University of Missouri where he served as assistant in animal husbandry from 1908 to 1909, after which he went to Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., in a similar position for one year. He joined the staff of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois in 1910 as associate in beef cattle husbandry.

Prof. Rusk has earned a national reputation as a beef cattle judge and has judged at the most important state fairs, the Kansas City American Royal Livestock Exposition and the Chicago International Livestock Exposition. He also is a farmer and stockman in his own right, having land holdings which give him first-hand contact with agricultural problems.

Prof. Rusk was married to Edith E. Hartley, June 28, 1911. They have two daughters, Elizabeth Hartley and Martha Hartley, both graduates of the University of Illinois. The former is a teacher in Urbana High School.

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ing plots to show. The field was limed in September of 1937 and the grass mixture of timothy, blue grass and red top seeded that fall. The following spring (1938) the clover mixture of red and sweet clover and lespedeza was seeded. The field today along concrete highway 127 south of Greenville shows clearly the excellent results. It is in great contrast to similar untreated pasture land the other side of the highway.

Fred Obermark milks 16 cows and farms 160 acres of land, using a five year rotation of corn, oats, sweet clover, wheat, red clover. His average limestone application is 4½ tons per acre. All except two of his fields have been phosphated. Here again was a permanent pasture that had been limed and treated with 225 lbs. of T.V.A. phosphate except a strip along the edge of the field. And even in December, a blind man could tell where the phosphate ended.

When Fred Rasmeyer, Stark County insurance agent saw what he thought was a fox in a roadside weed patch, he rushed home, got his shotgun, and bowled over the animal. A few minutes later he was in town offering the "fox" carcass to his friend Wilbur Medearies for $1. Wilbur took one look, exclaimed: "That's no fox, you shot my dog."

The twelfth annual meeting of Coles-Douglas Supply Company, held in Charleston February 15, was attended by 550 Farm Bureau members and friends. B. F. Mitchel, president of the company, and a director for twelve consecutive years, presided at the meeting. Manager John Winkleblack reported sales of $226,720.18 to 1,695 customers. Of this number 1,196 were Farm Bureau members, receiving dividend checks averaging $18.95. Dividends paid during the twelve year period of operation totaled $155,988.36. G. W. Bunting, representing Illinois Farm Supply Company, stressed the importance of the truck salesmen giving complete service on all products.

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All of the Time"

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AT

Galesburg, Champaign, Carbondale, Bloomington, Moline, Carlinville, Peoria, Olney, Mt. Sterling

Your Producers Creamery Is Your Insurance of Better Prices.

Illinois Needs a Perishable Farm Commodities Act

By H. W. Day

DUE to the perishable nature of practically all fresh fruits and vegetables which require quick handling, most transactions in handling these commodities are done by telephone, telegraph or by word of mouth. Nothing much more is involved than the moral rating of the dealers. With the number of transactions and the amount of money involved, one might guess that many complaints would arise from these transactions. It is true that there are numerous complaints arising out of interstate dealings, yet the number of complaints is relatively small when one considers the total volume of business done.

Regardless of good intentions and even tho the number of complaints might be relatively small, we have a Federal Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act which sets up and defines certain practices for those engaged in the industry. This Act was passed in 1930 and under this Act many cases of dispute have been settled satisfactorily. The Act provides for filing complaints, investigations and penalties for failure to carry out certain trade practices.

This Act applies to inter-state commerce only and does not have jurisdiction over business conducted within the state, or intra-state commerce. At present no regular provision is set up for recourse in such transactions in Illinois. We believe the fresh fruit and vegetable industry in Illinois shoud be protected to the same extent that it is in inter-state commerce, and we believe there should be an Illinois Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act with provisions similar to those of the Federal Act.

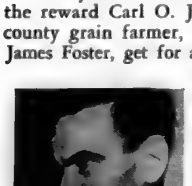
We are informed there are 27 states that have some type of laws for regulation of this business. In Illinois we do have a Commission Merchants Law which refers only to transactions done on a consignment basis. We are told that the State of Wisconsin has a law which bears the closest resemblance to the Federal Act.

Recently the Illinois State Horticultural Society adopted a resolution favoring the passage of an Illinois Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act and requested the Illinois Agricultural Association to consider including such a proposal in its legislative program. In the fruit and vegetable conference held in connection with the annual meeting of the IAA on January 31st, a resolution was adopted favoring such an act. As a result of these requests the Illinois Agricultural Association adopted a resolution at its annual meeting favoring the enactment of such a law.

A proposed perishable commodities Act was introduced in the State legislature last week. The combined efforts of all fruit and vegetable producers in the state will be needed to pass this legislation.

They Get Big Yields

Corn yields of 80 to 90 bushels is the reward Carl O. Johnson, Marshall county grain farmer, and his landlord, James Foster, get for applying plenty of rock phosphate to Foster's 300-acre farm.



Carl O. Johnson

In 1927, Farm Adviser F. E. Fuller recommended phosphate treatment. Johnson said he'd spread all the phosphate Foster would buy. Since then Johnson has handled a carload a year with an extra one in 1938. The first applications were made at the rate of a ton to the acre. Later the rate was reduced to one-half ton. Half the farm has been phosphated twice.

Only two carloads of limestone have been applied on the farm which is on Muscatine silt loam and Drummer clay loam. Limestone application showed no results.

"We've used phosphate every possible way," Johnson said. "We now think the best time and place to spread it is in September as a top dressing for clover fields."

Johnson is a director of Illinois Grain Corporation, a local AAA committeeman, active in church affairs and has long been a cooperator in the Farm Bureau-Farm Management service.

Scrubbing the brooder house with hot lye water before starting the chicks pays big dividends.

Oscar Brissenden Heads Organization

Oscar D. Brissenden, Pontiac, organization director for the Illinois Agricultural Association in the northeast district, will head the organization department of the Association April 1, under the general supervision of Field Secretary George E. Metzger.



O. D. Brissenden

The change will enable Mr. Metzger to give most of his time to coordinating activities of the livestock, grain, produce, milk, and fruit and vegetable marketing departments of the Association.

Brissenden a native of Clay County, Ill., entered Farm Bureau work in April, 1931, as one of eight district directors. When the IAA redivided the state into three membership divisions, he directed the work in 37 northern and eastern counties.

Harry B. Claar, organization director with the LaSalle County Farm Bureau, was appointed director of the northeast district comprising 37 counties to succeed Brissenden. Claar took over his new duties April 1. Before coming to LaSalle county in December, he held a similar position with the Effingham County Farm Bureau.

McDonough Farm Bureau 20 Yrs. Old

March 15 was the 20th anniversary of the McDonough County Farm Bureau. Its greatest accomplishment in 20 years has been the development of leadership, says Fred Herndon, president of Illinois Farm Supply Company and a charter member.

"McDonough county men who have served or are serving organized Illinois farmers include Farm Advisers E. C. Foley, Boone county; Ernest Walker, now with the agricultural extension department University of Illinois; and Lloyd Welch, formerly in Hancock county. Other leaders are 21 service company managers, the president of the Producers' Creamery of Mt. Sterling, H. B. Smith; the vice-president of Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, Harvey Herndon; and the president of IFS."

Present membership is 848. There are 73 charter members who have maintained memberships during the entire 20 years. R. C. Doneghue is McDonough county's only farm adviser.

The Farm Family in National Welfare

by David E. Lindstrom
Rural Sociologist, University of Illinois

THE farm family contributes to the wealth of society and particularly urban society in two distinct ways as has been shown admirably by Dr. O. E. Baker, United States Department of Agriculture. First, it contributes to human resources; second, it contributes to material resources. So large a portion of the wealth created by farm families is transferred to city people that a serious pauperization of agriculture and its people is going on in America; this pauperization is now so serious that it is affecting urban almost as much as rural people.



D. E. Lindstrom

The nation's population, authorities tell us, probably will become static or start to decline about the year 1960 if the present decrease in our birth rate continues; the decline in births is heaviest in urban centers. The peak of births — three million — came in 1921; and the number of births had declined to 2.6 million by 1934. At this rate less than half the number born ten years ago will be born twenty years hence. The decline in birth rate (the ratio of children under 5 years of age to women 15 to 44 years of age) has gone on for more than a century, and was accentuated by the World War.

City Births Low

The decline in birth rates has been most marked in the cities. Towns and cities over 2,500 population did not maintain their population through natural increase in 1930. The seven cities, of largely American stock — Portland, Oregon, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Kansas City, Saint Louis, Atlanta, and Nashville — lacked 40 percent of having enough children to maintain their populations permanently stationary without accessions from the outside, and all cities over 100,000 population had a deficit of 20 percent, while the smaller cities had a deficit of 7 percent. On the other hand, the rural non-farm (mostly village and sub-urban) population had a surplus of 27 percent, and the farm population of 50 percent.

In Illinois, more than 30 counties surveyed in 1930 showed a rate of natural increase insufficient to maintain population without immigration; a relatively large city is located in each of these counties and the rate of natural increase was lowest for the two counties in which the largest cities are located, Chicago in Cook county and Peoria in Peoria county. The highest natural increase occurred in Calhoun and Hardin counties.

A study of size of families shows, moreover, that those of farm laborers are largest, and families of professional people are smallest. In 1910, according to a special study made, "farm laborers averaged 9 percent more children than tenants and these 12 percent more than owner operators. But farm owner operators average 11 percent more than unskilled laborers in the cities, while the unskilled averaged 25 percent more than the skilled, and these 27 percent more than the businessmen."

In the nation as a whole, and especially in Illinois, the farms have contributed valuable human resources to the cities. "The net migration from farms during the decade, 1920 to 1929, was about 6,300,000. If it cost $2,250.00 to feed and clothe the average farm child to the age of 15 — about $150.00 a year (nearer $200.00 for Illinois) — then this migration represents a contribution of roughly 14 billions of dollars. In addition, the settlement of farm estates probably transferred from 4 to 5 billions of dollars to heirs who had moved to the cities." These resources represent a definite drain of the wealth of rural areas, for the cost of rearing and educating children is still largely borne by the rural areas; and the city has contributed little in return for the share of estates passing to city heirs — indeed, those left on farms are frequently forced to mortgage the property in order to be able to settle with the other heirs . . . .

Drained from Farm

Material as well as human resources are being drained from the country to enrich the city. In addition to the transfer of wealth in the form of youth and divided estates, rents, interest, and taxes helped make up a total of 25 billions of dollars net which was transferred from the country to the city in the decade 1920-1929. With such a movement of wealth, farm people in America are being gradually dispossessed of the land they operate. The proportion of farms operated by tenants increased from 35 percent in 1900 to 42 percent in 1935. The percentage of farm land operated under lease increased from 31 percent in 1900 to 45 percent in 1935. But the most alarming has been the decrease in equities of farm operators; farmers operating their farms owned, free of debt, 54 percent of the value of all farm real estate in 1900; this decreased to 50 percent in 1910, to 46 percent in 1920, to 42 percent in 1930, and to 37 percent in 1935. The equities of the farm operators in all farm real estate in 1930 ranged from an average of less than 30 percent in the three states, Illinois, Iowa, and South Dakota, to an average of 70 percent in the three states, Maine, New Hampshire, and West Virginia, with a low of 28 percent in South Dakota and a high of 78 percent in Maine.



HENRY CO. R.Y. & GUESTS
Across the table, left to right, are Celia Johnson of Stark county, Martin Angevine, Odetta Wayne and Ralph Taylor, all of Henry county. On this side are Marjorie Hammer, John Boland, Jane Dykema and Lawrence Ewers of Whiteside county. They are shown at the second annual banquet of Henry County Rural Youth, Cambridge, March 13, which was attended by 250 delegates from 10 counties.

The process of pauperization cannot continue without affecting seriously urban as well as rural people. No single panacea can meet this issue. Some measures, however, should receive the serious concern of the people. Space will not permit more than their mere mention.

Farmers have struggled since the Civil War and before for stabilized price structure. The present effort through the AAA is for parity prices by adjusting production to demand and through a system of storage to eliminate wild price fluctuations. Farmers cannot alone, however, stabilize their prices; industry must cooperate by changing its price fixing schemes to introduce greater competition and labor must eliminate the monopoly on wage rates, making them lower in order to encourage new enterprises and employ greater numbers of people.

Long Term Leases

Farm operators should be offered the opportunity for longer term tenure on the farms they operate. Some changes in the laws on inheritance so as to retain most of the inheritance for the operator of the farm would help. Longer term farm leases in which a tenant can legally secure compensation for improvements made on the farm would induce more careful selection of tenants and a longer term of tenure.

Society would be benefited, moreover, by providing rural people with adequate educational opportunities, supported in part by the whole of society. Schools should teach the importance of rural life and point out how to preserve and enrich rural values. Churches and other groups should aid in setting up systems of continuing education to take full advantage of state and national resource agencies such as the Extension Service and farm organizations. . .

A program of stabilized price structure, longer term tenure on farms with an increasing owner-operator percentage, the provision of adequate educational opportunities for rural people, the making of farm life more attractive to youth through modernization, and an invigorating community life, and participation in programs to advance rural life on the part of the people themselves, would go far towards stabilizing rural life in America and maintaining a truly democratic civilization.

Country Schools

(Continued from page 21)

"Pupils need no competition other than that supplied by their own records. When a child is interested in his work he will strive for improvement," she said.

Superintendent Morgan has an outstanding, 18-year record of public service. His philosophy is: "We shouldn't short-change country youngsters in education. We go to school but once and we should have all the advantages."

His office sponsors several worth-while extra-curricular activities. One of the newest is Township Junior High Clubs. Seventh and eighth grade pupils are eligible. They meet once a month in each township. Main purpose of the organizations is to instruct boys and girls in conducting meetings. Activities include an annual trip to Chicago, publication of township school papers, and township graduations.

"We aim to remove the stigma sometimes attached to country school graduates when they enter high school. One of our girls became president of the freshman class in one of the largest city high schools in the county because she was an outstanding student and knew how to conduct a meeting," Morgan said.

Boosts 4-H Club

Other county-wide activities for country school pupils include an annual track meet, a music festival and tours of the various high schools.

"Every farm boy and girl should have some appreciation of football, track, and basketball just as a matter of information. If they should care to try out for school teams when they enter high school that will be to their advantage.

"I like 4-H club work. It tends to boost a business-like attitude toward farming. It enlarges members' acquaintanceship and broadens their horizons. It teaches the value of keeping records and develops skill in conducting meetings.

"Four-H Club work includes actual life situations which are vital and have a definite carry-over in character as well as in business and practical living. No other organization does this. I favor organizing a junior 4-H Club for the younger boys and girls who are not now eligible," Morgan said.

The most successful combination of schools, the Granger school, is in a strictly rural area. During 20 years it has reduced the cost of operations, provided better equipment, furnished superior teachers and developed a community interest in the school. The transportation problem has been reduced to a minimum. In short, the Granger school has accomplished all that a consolidated school can without raising taxes.—Larry Potter.

Farm Supply NEWS

LAST month two promotions and one retirement set off a series of service company manager changes like a string of firecrackers. First promotion came when Morris Crandall, for eight years manager of the Wabash Valley Service Company, was picked by Illinois Farm Supply Company to handle transportation problems in general and marine terminal operations in particular.

With WVSC business averaging $288,000 annually for the last five years, Crandall made a record unequalled by other service companies when he closed his company's books each year with accounts receivable at 0. Volume of business in 1938 was $395,000.



Oscar Grossman



T. M. Livingston

With IFS, Morris will take under his wing operations of the 300,000-gallon marine terminal at Shawneetown on the Ohio, and the newer terminal at Kingston Mine, south of Peoria, on the Illinois. Under wing, too, Crandall will have truck service between refinery and bulk plants in northern Illinois.



John Maxwell



O. C. Voelkel

Moving in to have a go at holding Crandall's record was T. M. Livingston, manager of Madison Service Company for eight years. Much of the success of this eight-year old company, which last year received $4000 in IFS dividends, is credited to Livingston's careful management.

Shifted to fill Livingston's boots was Oscar Grossman, manager of the Egyptian Service company for nearly three years. Next cracker to burst was in the Clark Service company where manager O. C. Voelkel moved out to handle operations of the Egyptian company. Voelkel's apprenticeship was served in the Shelby-Effingham and St. Clair service companies.

Last on the string was John Maxwell who moved to Clark Service Company. He was trained in the Peoria Service Company and has had eight years of service company experience.



IFS BIRTHDAY PARTY
Manager Lloyd Marchant cuts cake on Company's 12th birthday.



Carl Beecher



Lynn Ledbetter

The second promotion brought fewer changes. When Lewis Belshaw joined the staff of the Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation he left the managership of the Rock County (Wis.) Service Company open. Carl Beecher, with background work in Ford county and later in the state's largest company, the McLean County Service Company, was elevated to manager of the Rock county firm.

The retirement of Paul Fark from the Fruit Belt Service Company left open the manager's place which was filled March 1 by Lynn Ledbetter, assistant to Manager Z. W. Welch of the Macon-Piatt Service company. Lynn received early training as a truck salesman with the Shelby-Effingham company.

Rural Safety Topics

It Happens Every Spring So Watch Your Step and the Step Ladder, too

By C. M. SEAGRAVES

APRIL showers bring May flowers, some of which are sure to end up in sickrooms where many an erstwhile tractor operator is mulling over the suddenness with which a disabling injury can be received.

Past experience in Illinois points to April and May as two high tractor-casualty months. The same experience shows that the majority of these injuries result from falling off the tractor, being kicked by it, having it overturn, or mounting or dismounting while it's in motion.

The housewife, of course, has her Spring tonic, too. She most enjoys a thorough soapsuds jamboree, well garnished with strains and stretchings and followed by several days of groans and nights of sitz baths. Tugging and hauling furniture, mattresses, rugs, rearranging the pantry, putting away winter clothing and holding up Spring togs (last year's) for a quizzical inspection (let's see now should I cut it off or put in a wider hem).

It's a poorly advised question but how many men we wonder think of a conscientious biddy shuffling her eggs around when they see the good wife begin the annual Home Havoc Fiesta?

Although we have reason to believe the system is slowly disappearing (as is, we fear, the hearty and "home-happy" type of womanhood that begot it), still the remaining number of ladies is great enough to justify our usual Spring warning: (1) Don't lift excessive weights; (2) Don't climb on anything but a substantial ladder; (3) Don't "keep going" until your reserve is gone. If it's a two day job . . . take three.

And speaking of Spring — Spring highway hazards divide themselves rather generally into two groups: the gapers and the gigglers. In group one we find all those who are anxious to behold the beauties of the season along the road; to keep check on when the neighbors are plowing . . and how deep . . and how wet . . and with what equipment (what, a new tractor?); and who is painting and who is planting, and who is home and who should be. And about this time the gazers car is ready to climb into the radiator grill of a stock truck.

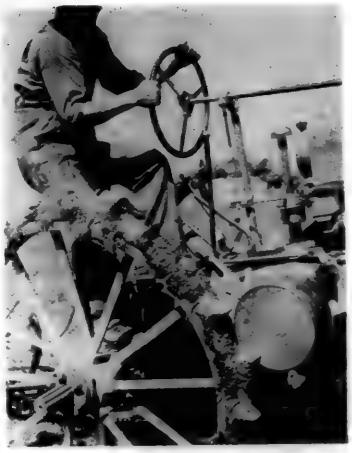
As for the gigglers . . (they're usually young folks although occasionally you'll find older ones who have a yearly, temporary throwback to the time when Spring constituted a legitimate excuse for calf-eyes) the symptoms are various. This group may wander around the road a little. They may drive very slowly, or, depending on the driver's emotional stability, may reach very high speeds. In the case of a first affection, it's not unusual to find manifested a kind of galloping giddiness — 20 miles per hour one minute and 60 the next. While this tends to confuse other traffic, it is doubtless a condition which will outlast the auto and can only be met by extra vigilance on the part of other highway users.

A scrutiny of typical "spring accidents" indicates that the following precautions should be emphasized during this season:

1. Get the car off the road and park when interested in:
   a. The scenery.
   b. Plant or animal life.
   c. Matrimony (or any of the steps leading thereto).
   d. Neighbors' affairs.
2. Control the urge to speed.
3. Be especially watchful of playing children.
4. Be especially careful to switch on lights *before* you need them . . . *you* may be able to see the road *but* you *can't* see other cars and they can't see you. Remember twilight is the zero hour for highway accidents.
5. Have car checked for tires, brakes, and lights . . . a winter's usage means hard usage and no driver is any safer than his car's safety factors.

Queries:

1. **Why are not** all tractor seats equipped with backs?
2. Why has Oregon, Wisconsin and Connecticut found it necessary to restrict the sale of electric fence controllers to only those of certain safety specifications? (Over one hundred manufacturers anxious to sell and only three states anxious to safeguard.
   Suggestion: Any one contemplating the purchase of a 110 volt controller should demand from the manufacturer proof in writing that the controller being purchased is approved for sale in the above three states by the authorities of those states.
3. Would not reflector buttons installed along the sides of all freight cars be a definite aid in seeing these obstacles at night at unlighted, unguarded crossings?
4. Why shouldn't all tractors be equipped with inside fenders over wheels and spokes?
5. Why do the big guns of U.S.D.A. go *"Boom!"* on all other phases of farm problems they attack, but emit a weak "pfft" on farm safety?



WHAT A NICHE FOR A NAP!
No back rest, wheels exposed.

Chicago Junior Market Lamb Show, sponsored for Future Farmer and 4-H Club members by the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, will be held in the International Amphitheatre, June 20 and 21. Purpose of the show: To encourage production of quality market lambs by farm boys and girls and to familiarize them with market procedure. Junior lamb feeders interested in the show are urged to get full information from their farm adviser.

Monroe Service Company distributed 517 dividend checks averaging $27.73, a total of $13,867, at a joint meeting of the company and the Monroe County Farm Bureau, Feb. 25. The return to member patrons was 15 per cent of purchases. A seven per cent capital stock dividend amounting to $827.75 on an investment of $11,825 was also distributed. All directors of the company were re-elected. Talmadge DeFrees, vice-president of the IAA, delivered the principal address. W. B. Peterson represented Illinois Farm Supply Company.

Rural Youth? -- They're Doing All Right

Read What They Say About Farm Life



MARION SCHUPBACH & FRIEND
Vocational Ag work in high school started the Schupbach brothers toward success in the purebred Angus business. They now own 12 head.

THE tide of 11 million unemployed in U. S. cities has backed up a flood of youth on the farm. Are they happy? Are they making money? Are they planning to stay on the farm? Where are they headed?

Here is a cross-section of activities, opinions and plans of a few young farm men and women, as reported by Frank Gingrich of the IAA staff.

"I don't think times are so tough. People just have that idea," said Fred Schupbach, Jr., 20, Randolph county farmer.

And Fred should know. His father bought their 175-acre farm in 1930, just in time to be hit by some of the leanest years Illinois farmers have ever seen. But the boys, Fred and his brother, Marion, 19, learned their business during those years.

Their practical farm experience was supplemented with four years of vocational agriculture at Sparta High School and 4-H Club work. The boys got their start in the Angus cattle business seven years ago through I. F. Green, then the vo-ag instructor at Sparta. They now have 12 head.

Says their mother: "Dad and I point out to the boys that the important thing about money is what you spend it for. We encourage them to spend their money wisely."

Fred spent $100 on tools. Last month he overhauled a motorcycle motor and made an electric motor to pump water out of a Model T generator. Fred has hand tools, jig saw, bench saw, and a lathe in his shop which is one of the rooms in their 11-room house.

"If no one else had modern conveniences, I would like to stay on the farm anyway. But as long as others have electric lights, we want them, too," he said.

Power is supplied by a 32-volt light plant which pumps water, runs the washer and other small motors.

Helen Krueger, 23, lives in Henry county. She, too, has a spending philosophy that works.



CAN SHE BAKE A CHERRY PIE?
Boy! And how! There's a "Billy Boy," too, not so far away. Helen Krueger plans to live on the farm.

Says she: "When times are hard on the farm you spend what you have. If you have less, you spend less. It's all in the way you look at it."

Asked if she preferred farm life to living in the city, Helen retorted, "Absolutely I would rather live on the farm. I like it. I can be out of doors and close to nature."

While Helen is a little vague about future plans, she aims to stay on the farm. Entering into her plans, however, is the matter of a neighbor's son (that is if you consider neighbors within 20 miles). The couple became acquainted several years ago but it was a trip to Farm and Home Week at the University with Assistant Farm Adviser Ralph Taylor and Mrs. Taylor that brought about an understanding.

The Krueger home is equipped with electric lights, refrigerator, electric range, iron, washer and running water. Helen would miss these conveniences but she prizes the car most. It enables her to attend Rural youth meetings, church (where she leads the choir), dances, parties and other recreational and social functions.

Helen's hobby is sewing which she learned in three years of 4-H Club work. Two years ago she was leader of the Blue-Ribbon 4-H Club. She does all the housework and finds that her high school training in home economics comes in handy.

Jimmie Henderson, 23, Pulaski county, works on a 40-acre farm where fruit, poultry, pigs, cotton and evergreens provide a small but constant income. He says he will stick to the farm until something better shows up. He wants to get a job involving mechanics and would like to join the U. S. Air Corps.

Darwin Priegnitz, 20, who lives at home on a 216-acre farm in DuPage county, says, "I can make a living farming. I've done that. I'd like to install and service refrigerating plants. Maybe I will as soon as I finish my correspondence course in that line."

(to be continued)

MONEY WELL SPENT
Fred Schupbach, mechanic of the family, perfects the motor he made from a Dodge generator. It runs power tools in his shop.



Rural YOUTH

Tinkering with electricity, a hobby, led JUNIOR DITMER into a new part time job this winter and spring. After the Adams County Electric Cooperative was formed, many farm homes in Ditmer's community of Coatsburg needed to be wired. Rigging up the W. E. Leslie farm at Fowler took young Ditmer seven days and included the house, barn, garage and cow barn. Three way switches and 37 outlets were provided for the house. Total cost of labor and materials for wiring — $167.00.

Ditmer is 20 years old and is a member of the Adams County Rural Youth Group. He expects to continue wiring until oats sowing. The Adams Electric Coop. will furnish power for approximately 1500 farms in Adams, Brown, and Schuyler Counties.

Parent night has been a successful type of Rural Youth activity in a number of counties this winter. DeKalb County reports that one of their best meetings was their Parent Night held recently. Good reports have been received from Woodford County's Family Night and Box Lunch Supper February 9 at Eureka. A one act play "Who Gets The Car Tonight?" directed by Nelson Smith and Tilman Blunier, was one of the high lights of the evening. Margaret Sharp conducted an old fashioned Spelling Bee as part of the recreation. Rural Youth won from their parents 7-1. The Bureau County Parent Night is scheduled for March 16th. A Quiz Box, another type of "BEE", will be conducted by John Sharp and Bert Jeffers.

County Talent Night programs are being planned in several counties. Henry County Rural Youth have sponsored several of these. On March 15th all comers had a chance to strut their stuff before the bright lights.

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Rural Youth? -- They're Doing All Right

Read What They Say About Farm Life



MARION SCHUPBACH & FRIEND
Vocational Ag work in high school started the Schupbach brothers toward success in the purebred Angus business. They now own 12 head.

THE tide of 11 million unemployed in U. S. cities has backed up a flood of youth on the farm. Are they happy? Are they making money? Are they planning to stay on the farm? Where are they headed?

Here is a cross-section of activities, opinions and plans of a few young farm men and women, as reported by Frank Gingrich of the IAA staff.

"I don't think times are so tough. People just have that idea," said Fred Schupbach, Jr., 20, Randolph county farmer.

And Fred should know. His father bought their 175-acre farm in 1930, just in time to be hit by some of the leanest years Illinois farmers have ever seen. But the boys, Fred and his brother, Marion, 19, learned their business during those years.

Their practical farm experience was supplemented with four years of vocational agriculture at Sparta High School and 4-H Club work. The boys got their start in the Angus cattle business seven years ago through I. F Green, then the vo-ag instructor at Sparta. They now have 12 head.

Says their mother: "Dad and I point out to the boys that the important thing about money is what you spend it for. We encourage them to spend their money wisely."

Fred spent $100 on tools. Last month he overhauled a motorcycle motor and made an electric motor to pump water out of a Model T generator. Fred has hand tools, jig saw, bench saw, and a lathe in his shop which is one of the rooms in their 11-room house.

"If no one else had modern conveniences, I would like to stay on the farm anyway. But as long as others have electric lights, we want them, too," he said.

Power is supplied by a 32-volt light plant which pumps water, runs the washer and other small motors.

Helen Krueger, 23, lives in Henry county. She, too, has a spending philosophy that works.



CAN SHE BAKE A CHERRY PIE?
Boy! And how! There's a "Billy Boy," too, not so far away. Helen Krueger plans to live on the farm.

Says she: "When times are hard on the farm you spend what you have. If you have less, you spend less. It's all in the way you look at it."

Asked if she preferred farm life to living in the city, Helen retorted, "Absolutely I would rather live on the farm. I like it. I can be out of doors and close to nature."

While Helen is a little vague about future plans, she aims to stay on the farm. Entering into her plans, however, is the matter of a neighbor's son (that is if you consider neighbors within 20 miles). The couple became acquainted several years ago but it was a trip to Farm and Home Week at the University with Assistant Farm Adviser Ralph Taylor and Mrs. Taylor that brought about an understanding.

The Krueger home is equipped with electric lights, refrigerator, electric range, iron, washer and running water. Helen would miss these conveniences but she prizes the car most. It enables her to attend Rural youth meetings, church (where she leads the choir), dances, parties and other recreational and social functions.

Helen's hobby is sewing which she learned in three years of 4-H Club work. Two years ago she was leader of the Blue-Ribbon 4-H Club. She does all the housework and finds that her high school training in home economics comes in handy.

Jimmie Henderson, 23, Pulaski county, works on a 40-acre farm where fruit, poultry, pigs, cotton and evergreens provide a small but constant income. He says he will stick to the farm until something better shows up. He wants to get a job involving mechanics and would like to join the U. S. Air Corps.

Darwin Priegnitz, 20, who lives at home on a 216-acre farm in DuPage county, says, "I can make a living farming. I've done that. I'd like to install and service refrigerating plants. Maybe I will as soon as I finish my correspondence course in that line."

(to be continued)

MONEY WELL SPENT
Fred Schupbach, mechanic of the family, perfects the motor he made from a Dodge generator. It runs power tools in his shop.



Rural YOUTH

Tinkering with electricity, a hobby, led JUNIOR DITMER into a new part time job this winter and spring. After the Adams County Electric Cooperative was formed, many farm homes in Ditmer's community of Coatsburg needed to be wired. Rigging up the W. E. Leslie farm at Fowler took young Ditmer seven days and included the house, barn, garage and cow barn. Three way switches and 37 outlets were provided for the house. Total cost of labor and materials for wiring — $167.00.

Ditmer is 20 years old and is a member of the Adams County Rural Youth Group. He expects to continue wiring until oats sowing. The Adams Electric Coop. will furnish power for approximately 1500 farms in Adams, Brown, and Schuyler Counties.

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Yet any honest analysis of crop production records clearly shows that the year 1937, when there was no adjustment program, is largely responsible for piling up tremendous supplies of cotton, corn and wheat.

At a recent meeting of the House Agricultural Committee, Chairman Marvin Jones said: "The present farm act is in no way responsible for the oversupply of cotton. The tremendous overproduction of nineteen million bales in 1937, before the present act took effect and when there was no control program, is responsible . . . If the six million bales which was produced that year in excess of the average had not been produced we would have no unusual cotton problem."

Similarly the tremendous 874,000,000 bu. wheat crop of 1937-1938, most of which was planted before the details of the 1938 adjustment program became known, resulted in the present 300,000,000 bu. carry-over, largest since July, 1933, when it reached the all-time record of 360 million bushels.

The enormous corn crop of 1937, when there was no adjustment program, followed two of the shortest corn crops in history, 1934 and 1936. Otherwise 1937 corn prices would have been substantially lower. It required the substantial '38 corn crop, too, to send corn prices down below average cost of production.

When you simmer it all down, at least part of our present difficulties grew out of the unfortunate decision of the Supreme Court in January, 1936 which killed the AAA of 1933, and that year of 1937 when there was no adjustment program.

Attend Your Town Meeting

ON April 4 township elections and town meetings will be held throughout Illinois. The township supervisor is required to make his financial report. Half the supervisors and assistant supervisors in the state are to be elected. Levies of taxes for ordinary township purposes and for relief, which comprise a substantial part of the farmers' tax bill, will be voted. Tax levies for township purposes are not limited by law. These levies are decided entirely by the voters.

It should not be necessary to urge attendance at your township meeting Tuesday (2 P.M.), April 4. The meeting affords an opportunity to talk over your road, relief, school, and other problems with your elected officials and neighbors. If you have a just complaint to make about roads, relief expenditures or any other local problem, here is the place to deliver it.

There are plenty of nations today in which no individual dares to speak out and criticise the government or public officials. Current world events should give us a new appreciation of the liberty and democracy exemplified by the town meeting.

This Is The Real Test

THE primary function of a cooperative marketing association is to increase the farmers' net returns for his products. Directors of such cooperatives must think not so much in terms of the institution and its welfare as of the interests of producers trying to make the farm pay.

This remark dropped by President Earl C. Smith at the annual meeting of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association embodies a fundamental principle of cooperation which differentiates the farmer-owned marketing system from all others. Farmers in the end will judge their own cooperative institutions in the cold light of results which means price and service, and no end of explaining will prevent them from eventually abandoning any system, cooperative or otherwise, which fails to bring the producer maximum returns.

Of course thinking farmers will not be blind to temporary situations in which a private competitor may spend money by forcing prices up to unnatural and unreasonable levels to squeeze out a farmer-owned co-op. We have seen that situation develop in the creamery business in this state, but producers are generally not fooled by such tactics. It is not difficult to discern when prices are based on real competition and when the market is being rigged. Sometimes the cooperative earns its way not in the dividends it pays but by its mere existence in compelling enterprisers in the field to operate within a fair margin of profit.

On Eating Up The Surplus

IF ALL the skinny, undernourished people in the country were put, not end to end, but elbow to elbow around a huge table loaded with tasty food three times a day they would soon eat up all the farm food surplus, some experts believe. As proof there is the recent experiment of the British army in feeding some 1900 skinny youths up to requirements, reported by Time.

At two camps the thin boys have been consuming a cup of tea and a biscuit before getting up, a breakfast of hot cereal, milk, liver and onion sauce, bread, butter and marmalade, a morning in-between lunch of an apple and milk; a noon lunch of meat pie, cabbage, and mashed potatoes, soup, figs and custard; a good big high tea in mid-afternoon, and an evening dinner of fish and chips, tea, bread and milk.

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MAGIC ALADDIN — "Regular" lead-treated 72 Octane Gasoline

GREEN ROCKET — lead-treated 67 Octane Gasoline

WHITE MOTOR — UNleaded general purpose Gasoline

Well sir, today we're selling more Magic Aladdin than ever before, and we're picking up other new customers on our Green Rocket and White Motor.



But man, some of our competitors are fit to be tied! They say we're as nutty as a cross-eyed calf for continuing to offer our good old clear-white untreated gasoline. When they went "goofy" on green-leaded gasoline, they forgot all about your lamps, stoves, and some tractors. We didn't forget, and our "white gas" business is booming.



If you're sick and tired of being told what gas you "ought to use" — exercise your constitutional rights. Try them all, and stick with the fuel that gives you the best performance in YOUR car, truck, tractor, lamp, or stove. Maybe you can get along with one kind or maybe you'll find you want some of all three. You'll know best after you try 'em.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY SERVICE

Magic Aladdin

GASOLINE

Your County Service Company has all THREE Gasolines

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Representing Farmers Interests in Utilities

HELPING Illinois farmers secure electricity and telephone service at reasonable rates . . . protecting agriculture against unwarranted increases in transportation costs . . . . representing members in right-of-way and damage cases . . . . and collecting loss and damage claims — all have been a chief interest of the County Farm Bureaus, the Illinois Agricultural Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation since the early twenties.

Stimulated by the Rural Electrification Administration and County Farm Bureaus, thousands of miles of rural service lines have been extended into farm territory. The percentage of Illinois farms with electric service has nearly doubled in the past five years.

Today, the I.A.A. is representing farmers before the State Commerce Commission in numerous telephone rate cases. The influence of the Farm Bureau nationally is being exerted to exempt small rural telephone exchanges from unjustified costs through application of the wage and hour act. Thousands of dollars in claims have been collected annually without charge to members. Prompt and courteous attention are given all requests for service by members when received through the County Farm Bureaus.

GET YOUR NEIGHBOR TO JOIN!

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

The Largest State Farm Organization in America

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION Record

MAY 3 1939
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

In This Issue

Farmers Back 1939 AAA Program

IAA Takes Position On State Legislation

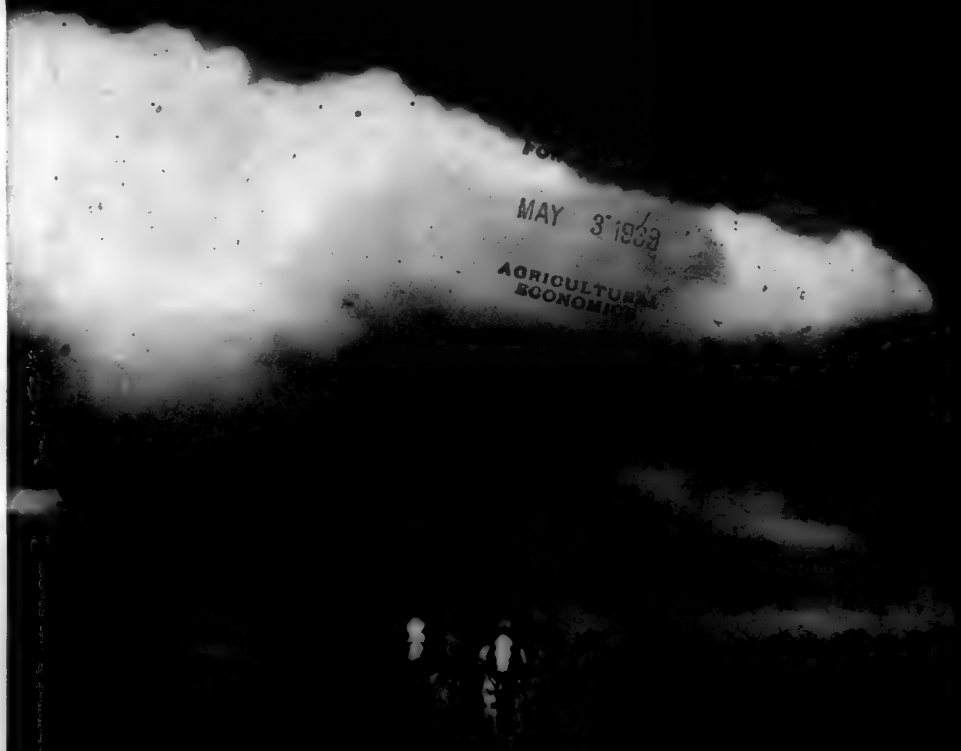
The Farm Business Outlook

AAA Marketing Quota Upheld

A Cooperative That Made Good

and others





May
1939

Mrs. Sarah Tuckman,
305 N. Prairie,
Champaign, Ill.
10-2719-J1



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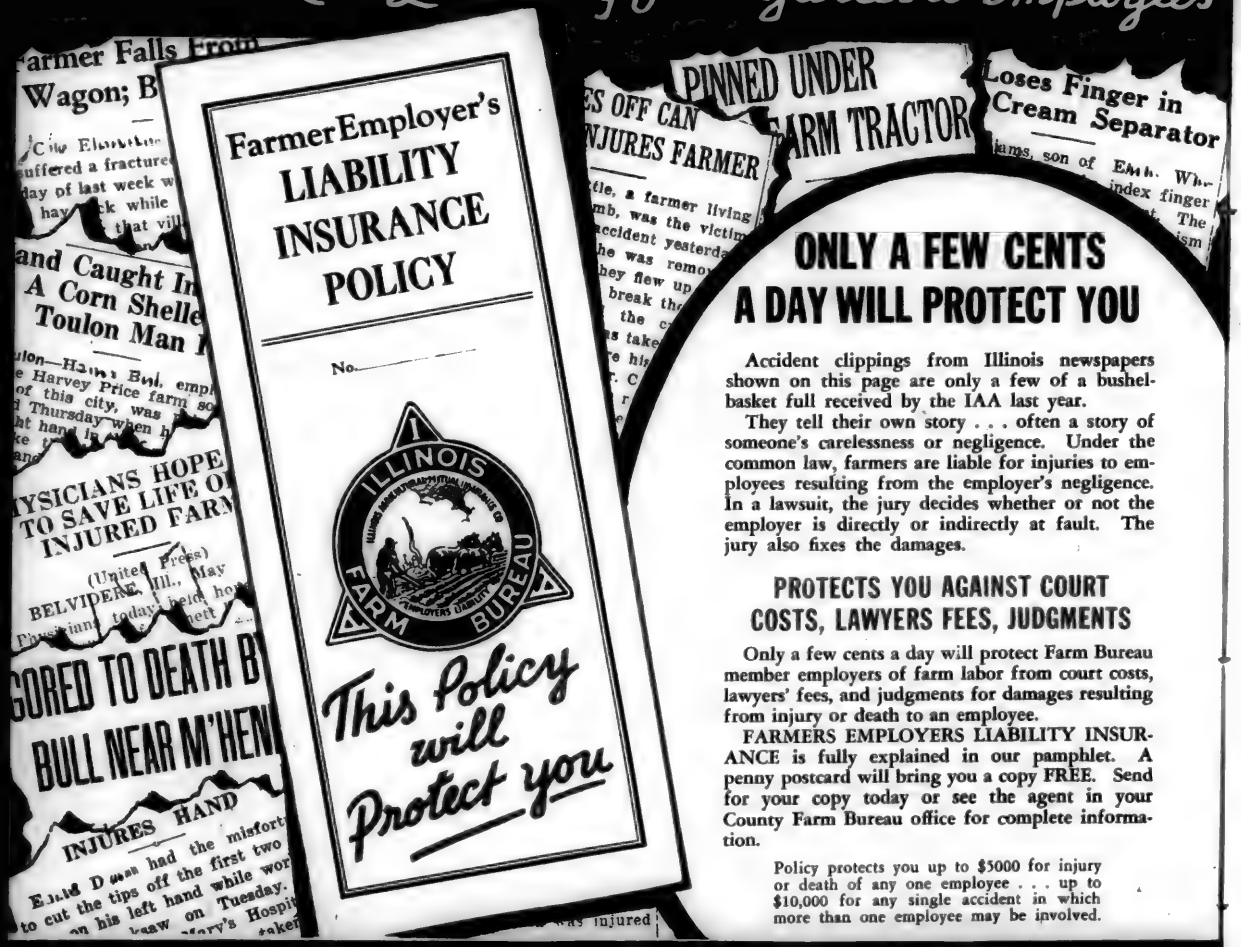
and others



May
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Farmer Employers are not exempt from Common Law Liability for injuries to employees



ONLY A FEW CENTS A DAY WILL PROTECT YOU

Accident clippings from Illinois newspapers shown on this page are only a few of a bushel-basket full received by the IAA last year.

They tell their own story . . . often a story of someone's carelessness or negligence. Under the common law, farmers are liable for injuries to employees resulting from the employer's negligence. In a lawsuit, the jury decides whether or not the employer is directly or indirectly at fault. The jury also fixes the damages.

PROTECTS YOU AGAINST COURT COSTS, LAWYERS FEES, JUDGMENTS

Only a few cents a day will protect Farm Bureau member employers of farm labor from court costs, lawyers' fees, and judgments for damages resulting from injury or death to an employee.

FARMERS EMPLOYERS LIABILITY INSURANCE is fully explained in our pamphlet. A penny postcard will bring you a copy FREE. Send for your copy today or see the agent in your County Farm Bureau office for complete information.

Policy protects you up to $5000 for injury or death of any one employee . . . up to $10,000 for any single accident in which more than one employee may be involved.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

608 South Dearborn Street . . . Chicago, Illinois

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

MAY 1939
VOL. 17 NO. 5

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Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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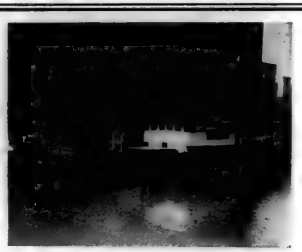
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GEORGE THIEM, Editor



DUTCH SHIP BEING LOADED with soybean oilmeal in Chicago River for dairy cows in The Netherlands.

IT has always been a mystery to us why so many manufacturers and tradesmen capable of building and operating substantial business enterprises are often so uninformed on fundamental economic problems. Why, for instance, have not all business men (many have) been wholeheartedly for, yes insistent upon, an agricultural program to maintain farm prices in balance with the prices of manufactured goods. Not for the benefit of the farmer but purely in the interests of trade which spell business profits. For surely every business man has learned by now that his prosperity is directly or indirectly dependent on farm buying power and a brisk exchange of goods and services between city and country.

Having knowledge of the seeming stupidity of so many otherwise intelligent business leaders, it was with some amazement that we read the memorandum recently adopted by the Birmingham (England) Chamber of Commerce entitled, "Our Customers: Their Prosperity and Purchasing Power As They Affect Our Trade."

In this most unusual statement you find such things as this: "In four years (1928-1932) the income of five groups of primary (agricultural) producers fell by over 1,000,000,000 pounds (nearly $5,000,000,000) due to the fall in prices of their produce. While this fall in primary prices was taking place prices of manufactured goods remained comparatively stable. These primary articles are exchanged in large part for manufactured goods. The fall in primary prices was 50% and over. It is not surprising therefore that the demand for our manufactured goods fell heavily and our exports diminished from 730,000,000 pounds to 365,000,000 pounds."

"Today there is no assurance of any balance in exchange values of primary for secondary or manufactured goods, for the reason that prices of the latter remain fairly constant due to the automatic control of supply to demand whereas prices of the former fluctuate violently due to the absence of control of supply. Manufacturers deliberately cut down production as demand falls off and thereby maintain a command on selling prices. Agriculturists, on the other hand, do not control supply either individually or collectively. They have no assurance, before they start production, of the price they will receive on delivery. . . . A period of low prices seems to be accepted by producers as a sort of act of God and no attempt at protecting themselves is made.

"Is there any reason why the agriculturist should not be on an equality with the manufacturer in the matter of maintaining a command on the selling price of his products? No one complains of the manufacturer protecting himself but many people object to any restriction in agricultural production on the ground that we have no right to curtail the bounties of nature so long as there are people in the world who need more food. These people ignore two facts, **first, that nature, unassisted, does not produce bounteous harvests.** She enables man, by his industry to produce bounteous harvests. Quite a different thing. **Secondly, uncontrolled production increases the number of people in want** instead

(Continued on page 6)

Illinois Farmers Back 1939 AAA Program

Participation Expected To Double in Many Counties, Corn Loan Big Reason For Increased Compliance

As farmers roll corn planters out of machine sheds this month a big majority have their minds set on planting within their allotments received some time ago from county soil conservation committees. In many an Illinois county participation in the AAA program this year will approximately double that of last.

Chief reason for the increase is the knowledge that those who cooperated in 1938 received a 57 cent loan on their corn crop whereas farmers who didn't sold corn for around 40 cents or less on the open market. Reason No. 2 is the 15 cent per bushel payment (nine cent conservation, six cents parity) to be forthcoming on average production from alloted acres.

The Record Carry-over

Many a farmer riding across field to the dull methodical click of the planter might well cogitate on such questions as:

1. How will the record corn carry-over of 1,204,000,000 bushels on April 1 affect corn prices next fall?
2. What will the government do about its 225,000,000 bushels of 57 cent sealed corn? Loans come due August 1 after which Commodity Credit Corporation has an additional 60 days to dispose of the corn.
3. How will the marketing quota work — a possibility this year — and how will it influence market prices?

Biggest question mark is this year's crop. A yield like that of 1934 or '36, or a soft corn year, would make the bountiful carry-over a godsend, shoot prices skyward. Such an event is unlikely but a possibility. Corn is one of our surest crops. Only three times in nearly 40 years have there been yields of less than two billion bushels.

A recent trip around the state, revealed county soil conservation offices practically deserted except for a few office workers. This is in contrast with the situation a year ago. No throngs, little misunderstanding, no confusion, just peace and quiet. Farmers generally understand the program and nearly all long since have made their decisions to go along or stay out.

88 Per Cent This Year

"Last year 60 per cent of DeKalb county farmers complied with the program," said Earl Wenzel, county chairman. "This year we're estimating 88 per cent. Farmers are taking the program seriously this year. Some who over-planted their allotments and decided not to comply last year thought that the loan program would set the price for the entire crop. Now they know better and they are taking no chances on losing the benefit of the loan price." Some consideration is being given to flax as a nurse crop for grass and clover seed in DeKalb county. Flax is classed as non-depleting when a stand of grass is obtained. A good average yield is 12 to 14 bushels an acre worth about $1.90 a bushel. There may be some difficulty in harvesting the crop and finding a nearby market. Most of the domestic crop is grown in the northwest.

Wenzel indicated that some farmers were concerned when the House recently failed to support the $250,000,000 parity payment appropriation for 1940 in the agricultural bill. When it was learned that the appropriation for parity payments this year is in the bag, the tension eased.

Jack McKeay, county soil conservation chairman in Lee county expects 80 per cent participation compared with less than 50 per cent last year. He said the corn loan was the biggest factor in the change. The farmer-business men meetings where the AAA program is explained are doing a great deal of good, McKeay said. Approximately 180 attended their recent dinner including around 100 business men, ministers, county officials and professional men.

Increase in Bureau

Farm Adviser Paul Dean and Chairman J. Walter Skoog in Bureau county reported 2100 signed applications with another 100 expected by the dead line May 1. There are about 2800 farms in the county, out of which 2463 were cooperating in 1934. About 70 per cent of the farms and 80 per cent of the crop land are signed up in Bureau county.

In Bureau some of the livestock feeders who buy corn are still opposed to the program, Skoog said. "They figure they can make more money feeding cheap corn. 'Politics' is another reason. I'm a cattle feeder myself and I've noticed there's more competition in feeding when corn is cheap. I make more money feeding when corn is higher priced."

Phil Kapraun, Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau member happened to be in the office at Henry. He and his brothers aren't going along this year, he said, because their corn allotment of 110 acres is too low on their 400 acre farm. Kapraun Brothers were growing considerable wheat and less corn during the history-making years. Lately they quit growing wheat and decided to expand corn acreage.

In Marshall-Putnam, Secretary Guy French of the county committee is looking for 80 per cent compliance this year compared with 40 per cent last year.



EARL WENZEL, LEFT, AND C. E. KOSKI of DeKalb county committee. "Farmers are taking it seriously."



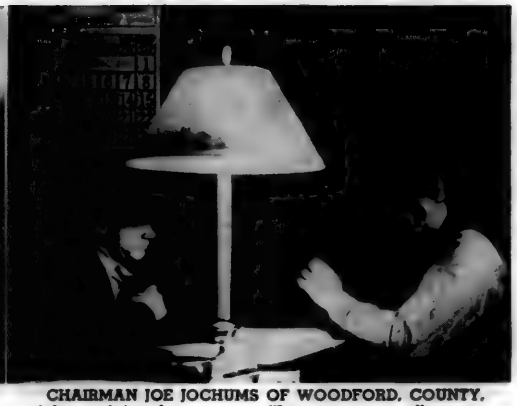
CHAIRMAN TOM MAHER OF Grundy county. "Politics is one reason."



SECRETARY LYNN LANIER, McLEAN "We're estimating 80 per cent participation this year."



CHAIRMAN SKOOG AND ADVISER PAUL DEAN of Bureau county. "There's more cattle feeding when corn is cheap."



CHAIRMAN JOE JOCHUMS OF WOODFORD COUNTY, right, explains the program. "Last year corn allotments were a jolt. Now they're used to it."

"The corn loan is bringing them in," Guy said. "Farmers are thinking about the corn price."

On the east side of the county where participation was poor last year it is running around 90 per cent this year. In this county there is some talk about expanded dairying but the general feeling seems to be that cheap corn and oats have more to do with increased milk flow than more grass and pasture land resulting from the AAA program.

Joe Jochums, chairman and John E. Rocke, secretary of the Woodford county soil conservation committee said that last year corn allotments jolted many farmers, that now they're used to it. Corn is selling for 40c a bu. in this county. "If it was 50c there would be less participation" Jochums said.

A New Cooperator

Typical of the new cooperators in Woodford is Mr. X who farms 530 rich black acres. He had been plowing most of the land for corn. His cribs are filled with 15,000 bu. of corn on which he tried every which way to get a loan last year. Even an appeal to the state committee, however, brought no success. He was given an allotment of 170 acres of corn, 319 soil depleting, this year. After unsuccessfully attempting to get the allotment raised he signed up. He is interested in the corn loan.

Woodford county's expense of administration last year was 4.9 per cent, considered fairly low.

Floyd Thomas is county chairman in McLean, Lynn Lanier, secretary. In McLean county 65 per cent of farms are tenant operated. And the landlord-tenant situation creates a problem that frequently works against participation. Tenants frequently complain that the landlord won't cooperate and landlords complain of low corn allotments. Many tenants here are letting odd 40 and 80 acre pieces rented as extra ground go where landlords won't cooperate so as not to jeopardize the payment on the home farm. Lanier said that a number of farmers have signed up for the first time this year since the original AAA was enacted in 1933. The estimate is 80 per cent of farms will comply compared with 46 per cent last year.

This Cuts Compliance

Some insurance companies with large land holdings are not co-operating this year on account of the $10,000 payment limit to any one owner. Others are leaving the matter entirely up to tenants. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. had 16 farms in McLean county. All have been sold except four. This county, among the largest in Illinois, has 4,000,000 bushels of corn under seal on the farm, a much larger bushelage not under seal.

Frank Klesath, member of the Livingston county committee expects 70 to 75 per cent participation there when the final tally is made May 1. In 1938, only 37.6% of farms cooperated. Multiple landlords and multiple tenants, Klesath said, is a big drawback to greater participation. He and other committeemen feel that the $10,000 limit to landholding companies is not justified. The John Hancock Life Insurance Co., owner of 30 to 35 farms in the county is cooperating on corn allotments to be eligible for corn loans and parity payments. The Aetna company is cooperating too. Several townships where participation was down to 20 per cent last year expect as high as 40 to 90 per cent cooperation this year. One of the lowest townships (26-28%) last year will go around 75-80 per cent participation this year.

Livingston county is proud of its low administration expense of only 3% last year.

Klesath thinks that the two day schools for township committeemen are an unnecessary expense, that the meetings in the townships with county committeemen are sufficient. In Livingston each planning sheet cost 96 cents and each farm contacted 65 cents.

In Grundy county, Chairman Tom Maher reports approximately 60 per cent of the farms signed compared with 30 to 35 per cent last year. "It's mostly politics in this county," said Maher when asked why the signup wasn't larger. "If we happened to have another political party in power many of our big landholders would probably go along."

To illustrate Maher said he called on a land-holder who controls about 30 farms in the county. "His tenants wanted to cooperate and I approached him from the standpoint of their welfare," said Maher. "I didn't get anywhere. He didn't want to talk about the program, he talked politics. He was against it for political reasons."

90% In Morgan

In Cook county truck farming holds down participation. Yet there has been a 33 per cent gain in participation in the northern part of the county.

The recent report issued by the state soil conservation committee showed a high of 90.3 per cent participation indicated in Morgan county as of March 31. Piatt was close behind with 88.1 followed by Winnebago with 85.1, Ford and Boone 84.4, Champaign 82.3, Wayne 81.2, and so on.

Among the states Wisconsin was leading in indicated participation with 78.2 per cent, South Dakota 74.2, Iowa 69.9, and Minnesota 67 per cent. These percentages do not tell the whole story. In most areas the percentage of crop acres in the program runs substantially higher than the percentage of farms. The larger farms generally cooperate. Many of the smaller ones don't because of their custom of producing enough feed for home-raised livestock.

IAA Takes Position On State Legislation

THE growing interest of agriculture in labor legislation, necessary because employment vitally affects farm welfare, is revealed not only in Illinois but also in other states.

Farmers generally feel friendly toward the working man. Farmers too, make their living largely by hard work plus the employment of capital. So the farmer is sympathetic to the workman who delivers an honest day's work for an honest day's pay. He realizes that there is a better market for farm products at profitable prices when there is plenty of employment at good wages for labor, that organization has enabled the working man to overcome exploitation and secure fair wages and improved working conditions.

But both farmers and the general public have little patience with the high-handed methods of some labor leaders. They frown upon the indiscriminate use of force and the constant pressure exerted to secure unjustified increases in wage rates and short hours by legislation. Such tactics usually lead to unemployment by increasing the cost of manufactured goods and distribution which definitely decrease buying and consumption.

At its April meeting the IAA board of directors unanimously voted to oppose the enactment of a state wage and hour bill which in two years would provide for a 40 hour week with a minimum of 40 cents an hour and payment for one and one-half times the regular rate per hour for overtime. This legislation is even more drastic than the Federal wage and hour law and in approving its legislative committee's report the Board pointed out that such legislation will reduce employment, cut the aggregate earnings of labor, increase cost of manufactured products and further widen the disparity between farm prices and the price paid for goods which the farmer must buy.

Farmers feel that in demanding such legislation organized labor is chasing a will o' the wisp which can only result in putting more people on relief, increasing the tax burden, and retarding recovery.

The Board of Directors favored and voted to support the principles of a bill introduced by Senator Lantz creating an Illinois Employment Relations Board of three members to supervise employer and employee relationships in the state. This bill is similar to legislation recently enacted in Minnesota and Wisconsin. One of its purposes is to stop labor racketeering, to prevent coercion of employees either by the employer or the labor union, to provide honest representation for the laborer as determined by secret ballot, to prevent deduction of labor organization dues from salaries unless the deduction is authorized in writing by the workman, to protect the worker's right to join or not to join a labor union, to prohibit picketing unless a majority of employees have voted to call a strike, to require labor union officials to make a detailed financial report annually to the members and prohibit an employer from entering into a "closed shop" arrangement unless the union affected is favored by three fourths of all his employees. It is believed that such a bill will tend to promote industrial peace and prevent public disturbance and disorder.

Bangs Disease Control—the IAA position is to support legislation requiring all dairy and breeding cattle imported into the state to be tested for contagious abortion or be accompanied by a certificate that they came from a disease-free herd. This would not apply to cattle shipped to market for slaughter nor to feeder cattle held in quarantine but would apply to breeding stock shipped from a public stockyards. The Association does not favor making test compulsory for cattle sold at public auction but approves voluntary testing and indemnity to the owner for reactors.

Retail Sales—IAA will not support legislation directed against the use of "loss leaders" sought by organized retailers. IAA policy is to oppose retail price maintenance by legislation.

Tax Payment Date—IAA will not support pending legislation to change taxpaying dates from June 1 and September 1 to April 1 and August 1 respectively.

Child Labor—IAA is not opposed to legislation to stop sweat-shop labor of growing children but opposes limitation to eight hours per day and 40 hours per week of boys between 16 and 18 years of age in agriculture. Farmers take position that young people should be encouraged to seek work, that no legislation should be enacted to make it impossible for them to find employment.

Auto License Penalty—House Bill 409 would increase the cost of state auto license two dollars when the owner neglects to get his license until after March 1. IAA will not oppose this legislation.

State Police—House Bill 542 would increase the number of state highway police from 350 to 500. The IAA maintains that state police should be selected by merit rather than by political appointment, that they should be given general police powers and not restricted to enforcement of motor vehicle and traffic laws, that state police should patrol the highways and not engage in other activities as many do. IAA will support a reasonable increase in

(Turn to page 7, col. 2)

BASEBALL OFFICIALS

President Eb Harris, right, and Vice-president Albert Hayes, left, talk things over at the annual meeting Mar. 31 in Peoria. Eligibility rules were tightened, plans made for another big year in the Farm Bureau League.



(Continued from page 3)

of helping those already in want . . A condition where a bumper crop means ruination to farmers is too absurd to be allowed to continue indefinitely. It must not be forgotten that the evil effect is not limited to farmers. It repercusses on all of us and it is just as much in our interest as in that of the farmers that it should be remedied."

Next time one of your business friends starts raging about the government paying farmers not to produce or the iniquities of crop adjustment, write to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and tell him to send your friend a copy of circular 27, the memorandum recently adopted by the Birmingham (England) Chamber of Commerce.

—E.G.T.

'39 Sports Festival Planned

New Soft Ball Rules Adopted, Wrestling Added to Competitive Events

AFTER a winter of hibernation, the Illinois Farm Sports Festival opened one eye late in February when President Earl C. Smith appointed three members of the IAA board, Alvin O. Eckert, Otto Steffey and W. A. Dennis to the 1939 Festival committee.

March 31, the Festival, thoroughly awake, went into action as some 100 delegates from nearly 40 counties met in Peoria at the time of the annual Farm Bureau Baseball League meeting and discussed 1939 plans. Chairman Eckert presided. Recommendations by delegates were aimed at simplifying rules, adding a few interesting contests, and garnering wider participation. Tentative dates are Sept. 1 and 2. Place: University of Illinois Campus.

The ax fell on a mass of red tape just before noon when delegates discussing softball okayed the use of regulation rules as issued by the Joint (Softball) Rules Committee. If finally adopted by Otto Steffey's softball committee the rules will: (1) Permit the use of blunt-edged metal spikes less than 3/8 of an inch long on players' shoes. (2) Allow bunting.

Opening the Adult County League Softball division to all counties, regardless of size, having not less than four teams, was aimed at wider participation. Special provisos were: (1) each team in the League must play at least six games in league competition; (2) each player must have been a member of his League team during the last four games played; (3) two extra players may be selected from the county at large to participate in this division at the Festival.

Changes in the umpiring system, aimed at eliminating delays and debates in tournament play, were suggested.

With interest in high school wrestling increasing, it was voted to include wrestling as a regular event, high school wrestling rules to apply.

Moving trap and skeet shooting from the Champaign Gun Club to the U. of I. campus was approved. If the move is possible greater spectator interest is expected. Contestants in other events may be permitted to shoot if facilities are located near central activities. A revision of rules and umpiring in these events were suggested.

Rules enforced last year were okayed for track, horseshoes, tug o'war, rifle shoot, women's events, swimming, checkers, bait casting, hog calling and folk festival events. Suggested changes were: (1) two entries per county in all swimming events and checkers; (2) elimination of pole vault and shot put for boys 16 and over; (3) elimination of all monologues and dialogues in the Folk Festival except humorous ones; (4) addition of a division for choral societies and one for nationality groups in the Folk Festival.

Continuation of the system of scoring counties for all-around participation by districts for all-around honors was favored.

"WE STARTED EARLY"
Mrs. Spencer Ewing and Miss Clareta Walker, co-chairmen of the women's events committee, talking it over at Peoria.



Legislation

(Continued from page 6)

the number of policemen IF their police powers are broadened, if appointments are made on merit and they are required to patrol the highways. Otherwise the association will oppose the bill.

Farm Trespass—House Bill 574 sponsored by Prairie Farmer would make is a misdemeanor subject to a fine and imprisonment when anyone goes upon the land of another after he is forbidden to do so, or when a written notice forbidding trespass is posted at the entrance of the premises. IAA will support this bill.

Other Bills—IAA will oppose pending legislation interfering with right of a school board to discharge a teacher. Committee is of opinion that continued employment should be left to the school board and the teacher.



LOOKS LIKE A SOFTBALL YEAR
when Festival heads gather to inspect the official ball. Left to right: W. A. Dennis, Special Events; Dr. D. E. Lindstrom, Folk Festival; Alvin O. Eckert, chairman of the Sports Festival, and Otto Steffey, Softball.

IAA will not support legislation changing present teacher's pension law so as to require considerable increase in state tax contribution. Will oppose bill to change present law under which territory involved in a community high school district election cannot again become involved with two years. HB 468 would allow an attempt to change the status of territory each year. The association will support nurserymen at the request of the Cook County Farm Bureau in their efforts to provide that nursery stock shall not be assessed separately from the land on which it is growing but that nursery stock be placed on the same basis as any other crop.

First Crop Insurance Check to Tazewell Man

Joseph Eigsti of Morton, Tazewell county will be the first wheat grower in Illinois to receive a federal crop insurance indemnity payment reports J. Francis Buck, state crop insurance supervisor. Eigsti, a Farm Bureau member, and AAA cooperator since 1934, insured 11.9 acres of wheat which was severely damaged by drought. The average yield of the piece was 19.4 bu. and the estimated yield of the damaged piece only 5 bu. He will receive the cash equivalent of 113 bushels of wheat which represents 75% coverage on the adjusted average yield. The field was leased for other use.

Earl C. Smith, President of the IAA, was principal speaker at the Illinois Vocational Association (high school ag teachers' group) annual banquet, Moline, April 14.

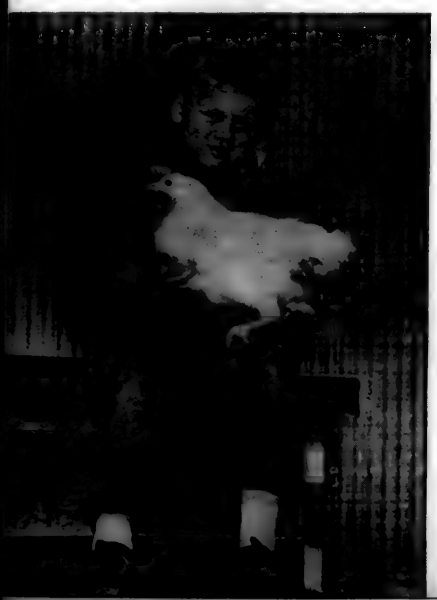


GET A DERRICK, BOYS!

"This DeKalb county corn has it all over Saline county corn," writes Russ Rasmusen, former farm adviser. While yields might be measured in tons to the acre, bad features are: (1) You must climb the stalk to chop off the ears. (2) Takes at least two men to load an ear. (3) You shell it by prying off kernels with a crow-bar. (4) Cobs are too big for fence posts and not big enough for anything else. (5) Must be planted by hand, a dangerous job because the corn comes up so fast it might hit you.

TWO EGGS A DAY

Leghorn hen owned by J. H. Holtcamp, Clinton county, started laying Dec. 15. Her record: Dec., 15 eggs; Jan., 36; Feb., 34. When A. D. Jenkins took this prize picture Mar. 17, the hen had 17 eggs for the month. She is one of 505 caged hens. The flock averages 300 eggs daily.

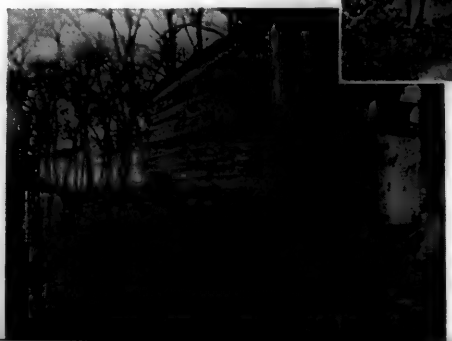


FARM BUREAU
News In Pictures

$1 Send only clear, closeup, natural, unusual photos. NO OTHERS ACCEPTED. Action pictures that tell a story preferred. Enclose stamps for return.

BEATS BOTTLE FEEDING

H. H. Herring, Fulton county, has Nanny's full cooperation in raising an orphan colt. Below: Miss Lydia Dotzert's pet pig, Cass county, does all right, too, with Bossie's help. These clear pictures are prize-winners.





SLAVE HOUSE

A mark of civilization's progress is this stoutly built cabin near Lexington, Va. Slaves were locked in it at night to prevent their running away. Prize photo by Arthur Wolford, Knox county.



EGG IN AN EGG

When Oscar Doelling, Washington county, found an unusually large egg in his hen house recently, he was surprised. When he cracked the egg he was mystified. There was a normal-sized egg within the big one! Prize picture by Grover Brinkman.





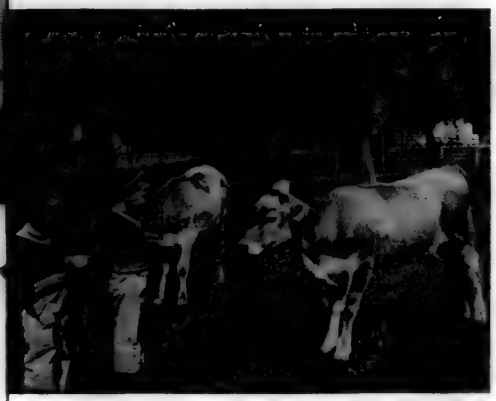
WHAT A KICK!

Only kick Paul Bandelow, Effingham county Farm Bureau member, ever got from this mare was when she foaled twin mules last April. Paul is prouder of his pair of kickers than their mother who appears to look upon them as a double blot on her family escutcheon. Prize snapshot.



FARMER IN THE MAKING

Billie Marshall, 9, grandson of H. T. Marshall, LaSalle county, shows he is ready to take his place as a harvest hand by drinking water from a man-sized jug. Prize photo by Bernice Marshall.





ILLINOIS' NEW SENATOR

Governor Horner appointed James M. Slattery of Chicago, 61, chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commission, to fill the post left vacant by the sudden death of J. Hamilton Lewis early last month. His term expires in 1942.

●

FUTURE FARMERS?

Twin sons of State Highway Policeman Roy R. Beer aren't sure they'll farm but they do like the calves on Auntie's Woodford county farm. Mrs. William Hangartner takes a prize with this picture of her 5½-year-old nephews.

AFRICAN PLAYMATES

John Staufacher, 1, and Maria Azande, 2, play together at Baraaka in Belgian Congo, where both children were born. John's grandparents were African Inland Mission pioneers 30 years ago. John's grandmother was Florence Minch of Henry county where her parents farmed. Her sisters, Lora and Cora, are missionaries in China. Proper food is largely responsible for the greater size of the younger baby. Prize picture sent in by Mrs. George Guither, Bureau county.



CUTTING EXPENSES

Mrs. Lowell Marshall, LaSalle county, trims Son Jimmie's hair in professional style. Prize picture by Bernice Marshall.



"Lookut my vaccination"



MY BOSS SAYS I'M AN INVESTMENT-

So he's INSURING me against Hog Cholera with fresh, potent FARM BUREAU SERUM

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See YOUR COUNTY FARM BUREAU

Vegetable Oil Imports

If all the imported oils were to be replaced with soybean oil, more than 7,640,000 acres of soybeans would be required, assuming a yield of 25 bushels per acre and an oil yield of eight pounds to the bu. To get this oil, 4,584,000 tons of soybean meal would be produced, says Prof. L. J. Norton, U. of I.

Principal oils imported are palm oil, cocoanut oil and copra, which go into soaps, and flaxseed and tung oils, which go into paints. About two-thirds of the oils and fats used in making oleomargarine in 1938 were of domestic origin.

I. A. A. Safety Lane

Probably the last season for the IAA testing lane will start some time in May.

This brake and headlight testing service which has toured the state for the past four years has been received increasingly well. Note the results by years . . . 5311 cars tested in 1935; 24,550 in 1936; 24,485 in 1937, and 26,030 last year.

The results indicate that motorists are becoming more concerned over the condition of brakes, lights and other safety factors, a healthy condition and one brought about in no small measure by safety activities of many organizations during recent times.

It may be more than a coincidence that this trend preceded last year's substantial decrease in highway deaths.

To travel around with no taillight, only one headlight or poor brakes is no more foolhardy than to carry a loaded and cocked pistol in one's pocket. Watch for the Safety Lane date in your county and take advantage of this free safety check up — another Farm Bureau service.

After May 1 it will be illegal to permit any motor vehicle you own or control to be driven by anyone who does not have a chauffer's license or driver's license as required by law.

ON BUYING A FARM

"THE selection of a farm and the decision to sign a mortgage to finance a part of the purchase price," says Governor F. F. Hill of the Farm Credit Administration, "are probably the most important business decisions a farmer makes in his lifetime. If he makes a mistake in selecting a farm, in trying to finance too great a part of the purchase price on credit, in undertaking to repay the mortgage in too short a time and on terms he cannot reasonably expect to meet, or agrees to an interest rate which is beyond his ability to meet, he has started a struggle that may last a lifetime against almost impossible odds."



Doing both Jobs WELL with Blue Seal



Protect Your Cows and Horses

Kill Flies and Mosquitoes Now

Official warnings declare that an epidemic of sleeping sickness may come with fly time.

Sleeping sickness has been found to be always dangerous and often fatal to animals. Control flies and mosquitoes to protect your livestock.

Spray your horses thoroughly with Blue Seal, once a day or oftener if necessary. This is an aid in preventing sleeping sickness.

Keep the cow's tail out of your face and get more milk in the pail by spraying twice daily with Blue Seal.

Blue Seal Fly Spray assures maximum "KNOCK-DOWN" and KILLING strength because of its extra concentration of pyrethreum, orthi-di-chlorobenzine, Lethane and Pine Oil. When applied properly with a good sprayer, Blue Seal will effectively kill and control flies around all livestock in barn or pasture.

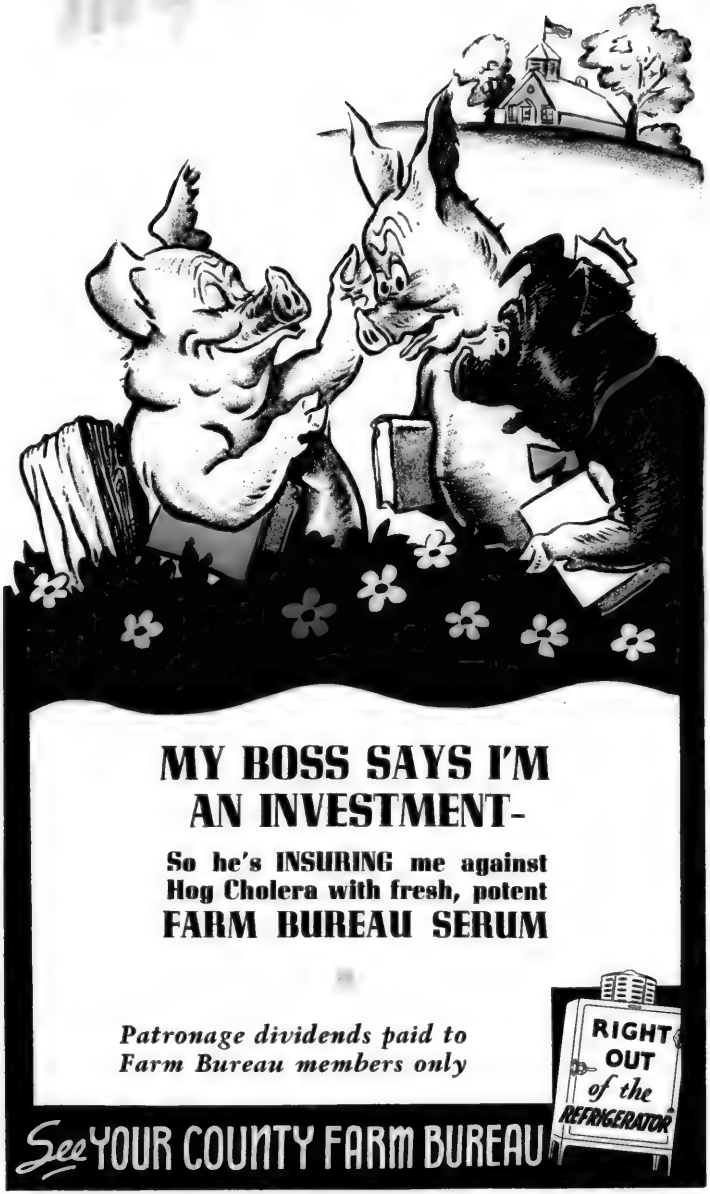
ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SPECIAL COMBINATION OFFER



CALL YOUR SALESMAN **TODAY**
ONE GALLON OF BLUE SEAL FLY SPRAY AND A CONTINUOUS SPRAYER... $1.90 VALUE
FOR ONLY **$1.65**





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Sold exclusively by the Salesman on the Blue and White Service Company truck.

The Farm Business Outlook

Prices Expected To Remain Stable In 1939, Surpluses in Corn, Wheat, Cotton and Dairy Products

FARM prices are expected to remain stable during most of 1939, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Despite tenseness in the European political situation and lower stock prices, there is little cause for alarm in the general business situation.

Contracts for residential construction were the largest in value of any month since October 1929. While auto sales in March were disappointing, they picked up some during the last week of the month. There will be little increased activity in the steel industry since most auto makers have several months' supply on hand.

The stock market reflects disappointment of over-optimistic businessmen who seem to have expected a sharp upturn in business activity in 1939. Most consumer buying is expected to remain on a hand-to-mouth basis which is expected to curtail purchases of durable goods such as autos and houses.

Corn: With larger participation in the 1939 AAA program in prospect, the corn loan program will have a greater influence in supporting corn prices than last year. Two major factors in the corn price situation are: 1) Crop conditions during the next few months. 2) The possibility that farmers will vote marketing quotas which will make loans available on 1939 corn.

Total stocks of corn on April 1 were 134 million bushels greater than on the same date a year ago. While more corn will be fed during the summer than last summer, exports are expected to range smaller. It is likely that the carryover of corn at the beginning of the 1939-40 marketing season will exceed 400 million bushels, and will be the largest in 15 years.

Hogs: A favorable corn-hog ratio during the last 18 months has led to an increase in hog numbers. Pig crop increased 15 per cent in 1938 over that of 1937. Prospects are for a larger increase in 1939. Prices for the next few months depend partly on the number of sows kept for fall farrow and partly on the number of spring pigs that will reach market age and finish by August. Early reports indicate a heavy loss in spring pigs but it's still a guess as to the percentage of reduction that will finally result from this cause.

Some observers believe that the losses will more than offset the anticipated boost in hog numbers that was earlier expected to result from a 23 per cent increase in number of sows bred for spring farrow.

Beef Cattle: Slaughter of cattle and calves is expected to remain below that of a year ago during most of 1939. Coupled with a stronger consumer demand, plus increasing of herds by withholding cows and heifers from slaughter, this will tend to result in strong prices for cattle during most of the year. With an increase of 13 per cent in numbers of cattle on feed, it appears that the supply of grain-feds will be adequate to fill demand.

Lambs: With the spring crop averaging below normal, slaughter supplies are expected to be smaller than those of a year earlier. A large proportion of early lambs in California and Texas will not reach market finish this year because of a lack of green feed. They will be sold as feeders later. The large number of lambs on feed in Colorado and Nebraska April 1 as compared to Jan. 1, indicates that heavy marketings of fed lambs will come later in the season than usual.

Wool: Prices for the 1939 are expected to be higher than a year ago. Major factors: 1) Smaller carryover than a year ago. 2) Extension of the federal loan program to the 1939 clip. (see page 24). 3) Prospects for a much higher rate of mill consumption through the early part of the year. 4) Recent firmness in foreign markets.

Wheat: Prices during the next few months will be influenced by political developments in Europe and prospects for the 1939 crop. Domestic prices will continue higher than world prices due to the operation of domestic loan and export programs. The total U. S. crop is expected to be 750 million bushels or 180 million smaller than last year. With exports holding their present levels, the carryover will be about 60 million bushels smaller than a year ago. European crops are expected to be smaller than a year ago.

Butter: The present price ratio between feeds and butterfat, more favorable than in 1935, '36 and '37, is not expected to change during the next few months. With the heavy production period at hand, butter prices can't be expected to rise unless federal buying is resumed. Production of about 30 per cent greater than the 1925-29 average will continue unless pasture conditions should be especially unfavorable.

Eggs: Poultrymen have purchased 8 per cent more chicks this year than last. While production per hen has fallen off some, flocks are enough larger to increase production by 4 per cent. There will be larger supplies of eggs this year provided the feed-egg ratio remains favor-

(Continued on page 16)

The Farmer in Art

By Talmage De Frees

AT SOME time in your life you have probably visited an art gallery. On art hill in St. Louis or in the building at Chicago on the lake front may be seen some of the great paintings of the worlds greatest artists. It is even possible that some of you may have been privileged to visit the Louvre in Paris, or the galleries in Milan, Florence, London or Berlin. If you have visited any of these places I am wondering if you ever noticed the place given to the farmer in the canvases hanging there. Invariably he is pictured as a mere part of the scene portrayed. He plods wearily along behind his plow: He is driving the cattle home at eventide or herding the sheep into the folds against the coming storm. To the artist he has no more significance than the cattle, the horse, the sheep, or the trees and rocks and streams of the landscape. He is a slave of environment, the environment of heredity and custom, of the long usage of carrying the burdens of others and of resignation to his thankless task.

Happily such paintings do not represent the farmer of today, at least they do not give any intimation of the fires burning upon the alter of his envisioned heart. Far from succumbing to any system that would bring him and his posterity into a condition of servitude, today he stands upon the front battle lines fighting with the three-fold weapon of heart, intellect and body, to regain his rightful place in a world society.

Rural Youth Looks At Farm Life

Conclusion of a series of interviews by Frank Gingrich

DOWN in Wabash county, where the Illinois map begins to taper on the east side, Louis Keiffer, 21, is raising livestock on a 129-acre farm in partnership with his father. The income is divided, two-fifths to Louis, three-fifths to his father.

"This year we are planning to follow the McLean county system of swine sanitation with our eight sows. That's why I'm building these eight by eight sow houses," Louis, who has a flare for carpentry, said.

The lumber, oak and pine, was home grown. Cost per house: $15.

"I'm here because I like it. I like the outdoor life and changes in work on the farm. I wouldn't stay though if we couldn't have electricity, running water and modern conveniences.

"Neighbor's daughter enter into my plans?" repeated Louis in response to a pointed question. "She lives in town but she doesn't figure too much in my plans right now."

Louis is a high school graduate and studied vocational agriculture four years. He was a 4-H Club member for seven years, and has been a member of the local rural youth group two years.



LOUIS KEIFFER
He and Dad work together.

He is the youngest of six boys and the fifth to enter the farming business.

Says Mr. Keiffer: "I've got a half a dozen boys and they're all good workers. You can't beat them."

Ralph "Bud" Watson, vice-president of the Pulaski county Rural Youth organization, lives on a 118-acre general farm. He makes $300 a year raising pigeons. His dove cote, accommodating 100 nests, is in the loft of the Watson barn. From each nest Bud gets nine pairs



BUD WATSON
"Pigeons have no overhead."

of squabs a year which he sells for 40 cents a pair in Cairo. Since the birds rustle their own feed, Bud has no overhead cost.

Leonard Wilke, 30, Massac county, sold $500 worth of vinegar pickles in February and March. His business is raising cucumbers, making pickles and selling them wholesale in Cairo and St. Louis. Sidelines are hogs and cabbages. Four years ago he grew three and one-half acres of strawberries that netted him $1500 profit.

Ernestine Wilke, 27, Leonard's sister, wouldn't like living in town at all. She likes housework and farm living. Her hobby is quilting.

Mary Campbell, 18, is a freshman at Southern Illinois Teachers College in Carbondale. She plows, milks and last summer she cut her father's wheat. Says he: "Mary can plow corn better than I can."

Mary is a 4-H Club girl who wants to stay on the farm. If she can't do that she would become a home economics teacher or home adviser.

Donald Johnson, 24, newly elected president of the Henry county Rural Youth group, is a hired man on Fred



MARY CAMPBELL
She cut the wheat.

Nelson's 180-acre farm. He has worked four years as a hired man.

"Some people want to live too well and hard times pinch them. I have always been able to find work. I work by the month most of the year, pick corn by the bushel in the fall and do odd jobs in the winter," he said.

Donald, as an apprentice farmer, has a good master to teach him. Fred Nelson has kept farm accounts with the Farm Bureau-Farm Management Service since 1928. He feeds two carloads of cattle a year and raises about 100 pigs.

Last summer Don took flying lessons. At $6.25 an hour instruction came pretty high. Since then he has kept his feet on the ground.

Don is the eldest of six boys. Although he is free to go to the city if he wishes, he prefers the farm and his life as a hired hand.

DONALD NELSON & BOSS
His feet are on the ground.





MORE MONEY FOR

GRAIN

Said H. C. "Hank" Morel, manager of the **Cooperative Grain and Supply Company of Serena, LaSalle county,** when he visited offices of Illinois Grain Corporation April 14: "Many fields in our section that would have been sown to oats will be planted to soybeans due to the late season. The recent cold spell caught our early-sown oats in a critical stage. Some fields will have to be replanted or sown to something else."

Illinois wheat belt farmers have just as many grain marketing problems as their neighbors in the corn belt, it was brought out recently in a grain marketing discussion with Farm Adviser Thurman Wright and directors of the White County Farm Bureau.

When calling at the office of the Kewanee Farmers Elevator Company in Henry County, recently we found Auditor Chilson of the Illinois Agriculture Auditing Association making a semi-annual audit. "Being audited twice a year is a good policy for any company," says **F. R. Martin,** manager.

Owning a share of stock in a cooperative elevator that handles his grain and stocks his supplies is a business-like way for a farmer to provide himself with a marketing machine. While all of the machine is available at all times, his investment, representing but a very small fraction of the cost of that machine, is negligible.

Adviser Kemp of Knox County states that the trend in his territory is toward fewer farmer elevators. Formerly there were nine companies operating in the county. Today there are four.

"Out of Debt" is a term the Assumption Cooperative Grain Company, Christian county, is learning to use with a great deal of pleasure. Unusual progress has been made by this company which started loading grain with a scoop shovel a little less than five years ago. Later a new elevator was built. Carl Simcox is manager and J. W. Van Syckel is president.

When Eugene Hoerner, bookkeeper and assistant manager of the **Graymount Cooperative Association,** recently became manager of the **Ludlow Elevator Company, Champaign county,** he was succeeded at Graymount by Eldon Zimmerman.

Alfred J. and E. E. Johnson, brothers, recently succeeded their father, the late S. T. Johnson, in the management of the **Farmers Cooperative Grain and Supply Company of Lisbon Center** in Kendall county.

Wm. Weidner, manager of Cissna Park Cooperative Grain and Coal Company, Iroquois county, says that during the spring season, the busiest spot on his premises is the new crib. It was built a year or more ago and is headquarters for grinding operations.

C. E. Johnson, manager of Culver Farmers Cooperative Company, Menard county, and Mrs. Johnson can rightfully feel proud that their four grown children are either students at, or graduates of, the University of Illinois. A youngster in the grades is headed that way.

Roy H. Roll, Agricultural Adviser in Gallatin County, reports an excellent early season crop outlook.

J. H. Butterfield, active shareholder of the **Rosamond Farmers Cooperative Associaton,** Christian County, spent the winter in South America.

A. E. Saline, manager at Victoria Farmers Elevator, Knox county, reports a heavy grinding business this season.

TRUE or FALSE? The farmer who had a hundred dollar share of stock in his local farmer elevator and who maintains that it entitles him to one hundred dollars credit at all times is a desirable stockholder.

Shareholders of the Jersey County Grain Association recently held an interesting and enthusiastic annual meeting. Manager "Herb" Neely reported a net earning of $10,185.37 for the operation of a little less than a year. The company handles grain and sidelines at Jerseyville and McClosky. F. W. Breitweiser assistant to Mr. Neely, manages the McClosky point. Dick Voorhees is president of the company.

LIVESTOCK

Piatt, Iroquois and Livingston counties held successful field days on March 10, 16 and 17. Next came Carroll, Rock Island and DuPage. LaSalle, Ford, Warren, Knox, Henderson, Logan and Tazewell, held tours in April. Mercer, Henry, Marshall-Putnam, McLean and Grundy are scheduled an May 4, 5, 25 and 26 (the last two also having the same date.)

Lauren T. Anderson, 63, manager of the **Lovington Shipping Association,** Moultrie county, died suddenly of a heart ailment at his home April 3.

The 1939 schedule of County Feedlot Tours started off March 9 with Champaign County leading the procession. County Committee Chairman Cecil Rayburn and Farm Adviser Ed Harris mustered some 80 feeders to inspect about 200 cattle, 700 hogs and 700 sheep on farms of five leading feeders. Ben Duke and "Jim" James of Chicago Producers, E. T. Robbins of the University Extension Service and Louis Hall of I.A.A. led the feedlot and luncheon discussions.

Dennis Hocking, teacher of vocational agriculture, Chrisman High School, has just completed a series of ten night meetings for farmers. Two of the ten meetings were devoted to cooperative livestock marketing. Scott Meiks, manager of the Indianapolis Producers and S. T. Simpson of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, were speakers.

Knox-Warren Livestock Assn. — "During the first three months of 1939 we have shipped 51 decks of livestock which compares with 36 decks for the first three months of 1938," reports Paul McQueen, Mgr. "This is an increase of 39%. Prospects are for a substantial increase in shipments for the entire year of 1939. Our pick-up service is proving convenient, satisfactory and economical."

A new plan for contacting livestock feeders throughout the county has been adopted by the Peoria County Livestock Marketing Committee in cooperation with the Peoria Producers. Chairman Howard McDonald and his six committeemen have divided the county into seven districts. In each the member living in that district lays out a series of field trips on which he rides with a Producer salesman assigned on designated days by Manager Hembrough. Surprisingly effective results have been reported from this systematic method of covering the county.

Henry County's livestock committee has scheduled a series of bi-monthly meetings during 1939. All township project leaders and Farm Bureau directors will be invited to participate in the discussion of a definite topic at each meeting.

Lake County's Chairman Clarence Snetzinger recently received $14.70 for a veal calf shipped to the Chicago Producers for which local buyers' best bid was $9.





FARM PRODUCTS *The Co-operative Way*

One hundred ninety-eight Henry County 4-H Club members toured the Peoria stockyards and other points of interest as guests of the Peoria Producers April 6. Competition in judging market grades, weights and prices produced a strenuous contest among the boys. Manager Booth of the Union Stock Yards explained the operation of a modern livestock market. Armour's new packing plant was an eye-opener to the youngsters and decidedly so was the Caterpillar tractor factory where the afternoon was spent. Messrs. Herrmann of the Producers, Hall of the IAA and Farm Adviser Danforth of Henry County summed up the salient points. Asst. Farm Adviser Ralph Taylor helped organize the tour.

Thirty-five livestock truckers and thirty-five county and township committeemen discussed mutual problems at a banquet in the Oregon Municipal Hall under the auspices of the Ogle County Livestock Marketing Committee, March 31. Messrs. Howe and King of Chicago Producers and Hall of IAA, together with members of the Farm Bureau staff, took part in the program. County Comittee Chairman John Dummer presided.

MILK

New York City: February average weighted price for 3.5% milk f.o.b. 201-210 mile zone, $1.76 per cwt.

Philadelphia: February average weighted price 3.5% milk f.o.b. city $2.22.

Baltimore: February average weighted price 3.5% milk f.o.b. city $2.16.

Minneapolis: February average weighted price 3.5% milk f.o.b. city $1.42.

Boston: February average weighted price 3.5% milk f.o.b. 191-200 mile zone $1.99 per cwt.

Pittsburgh: February average weighted price 3.5% milk f.o.b. city $1.655.

Evansville, Ind.: February average weighted price 3.5% milk f.o.b. city $1.42.

Toledo, Ohio: February average weighted price 3.5% milk f.o.b. city $1.76.

Oklahoma City, Okla.: March average weighted price 3.5% milk f.o.b. city $1.80 per cwt.

Fort Wayne, Indiana: February average weighted price 3.5% milk f.o.b. city $1.60 per cwt.

Indianapolis: February average weighted price 3.5% milk f.o.b. city $1.70 per cwt.

Harry Fenton and Swen Jacobsen were elected directors of the Mid-West Dairymen's Company of Rockford, for three year terms, at the annual meeting on March 28. Harold Crandall and A. E. Nelson were reelected. The two retiring directors were George Pepper and Alvin Hansen. More than 800 attended the meeting. Average price per hundredweight in 1938 was $1.56 compared with $1.89 in 1937. The Rockford association collects all money for milk sold to dealers and pays members with association checks.

Effective April 1st, all milk and cream used for fluid consumption in the Peoria market was required by the City Health Commissioner to come from farms meeting the U. S. Public Health Service Standard Ordinance. Ryland Capron, president of the Peoria Milk Producers', says that the association had sufficient milk to meet requirements of their dealer customers although some non-cooperative buyers had to ship in milk from other markets.

The State Milk Control Bill, known in the House as H. B. 483, and in the Senate as S. B. 248, 249, 250, prepared by the Illinois Milk Producers Association, is being bitterly opposed by the Illinois Milk Dealers' organization. This proposed legislation has the backing of the Illinois producer cooperatives and independent producers groups, as well as the support of the Illinois Agricultural Association, the Illinois State Grange and the Illinois Natural Milk Producers' Association. Prairie Farmer has also recommended its passage in their legislative review. Hearings upon this bill are being held this month at Springfield.

Ralph Lundquist, manager of the Stephenson County Pure Milk Association of Freeport, was recently operated upon at the St. Francis Hospital. Mr. Lundquist is reported to be recovering satisfactorily.

(Continued on page 16)

CREAM

During the last six months, Producers' Creamery of Olney has dried all its buttermilk and skimmilk. Even with increased production of dried milk solids the creamery has been unable to supply the demand.

Farm Bureau representatives from the Olney creamery district held the second of their quarterly meetings at the creamery on April 7, at which time Manager Adams gave a complete report on the business since the first of the year. Frank Gougler of the IAA gave a general report on operations of the nine member creameries. Reports on the progress the counties are making since the new cream procurement program has been in effect were made. The next meeting will be held in August.

The past six months of normally low production has brought an increased number of patrons to the Producers Creamery of Moline. Fewer of the veteran patrons went out of production this year and more new patrons were added. The net result was more than 25 percent increase in the number of patrons as compared to a year ago and approximately a 60% increase in the volume of butterfat handled. This is the second largest increase in volume of any number IPC plant for the same period.

Fruits and Vegetables

Five directors were elected at the annual meeting of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, April 16, at Carbondale as follows: A. O. Eckert, John A. Gage, R. B. Endicott, Talmage DeFrees and Nelson Cummins. The business of the meeting consisted mainly of an address by President DeFrees, reports from Manager Harry W. Day and Field Secretary Logan N. Colp, together with address by George E. Metzger of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Damage to peach buds ranging from 10 to 75%, depending on location and elevation, with probably a sufficient amount of buds left for a fair crop provided no further damage occurs, was reported by growers attending the annual IFGE meeting. Some growers report considerable damage to pear buds, others report sufficient quantity left for a crop.

There probably has been no damage to strawberries except in the Villa Ridge area. R. B. Endicott reports about 25% of buds killed in that area. There was some damage to early varieties of apples, particularly Transparents, Duchess and South Carolina Summers. The exact amount of this damage is yet undetermined. Thruout Southern and Western Illinois there has also been some damage to early fall varieties such as Jonathans, Red and Golden Delicious apples. Adviser John Allison reports that in Calhoun County there is an approximate damage of 30 to 40% to apple buds with most damage to Willow Twigs.

(Continued on page 16)

Marketing News

A. D. Lynch, secretary-manager of the Sanitary Milk Producers of St. Louis, reports that between 15-18% of the fluid milk sold in that market is going out in half gallon bottles and gallon jugs. Lower prices are charged for the milk in the larger sized containers than in quart bottles.

Incorporation of the Chicago overhead milk bargainng association was contemplated in early April, reports A. H. Lauterbach, manager of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago. This organization, named the Chicago Milk Producers Council, will represent all producer groups shipping Grade "A" milk to the City of Chicago. The Board of Directors is as follows: W. L. Spaulding, Marengo, P. A. Lambert, Genoa City, Wis., R. N. Berkley, Chemung, Fred Hecker, Elgin, Henry Rohrsson, Hampshire, R. Pfab, Huntley, Elmer A. Gregory, Woodstock, George Swanberg, Sycamore, Ernest Allen, Hampshire, A. H. Lauterbach, Chicago, Tom Courtney, DeKalb, Frank J. Green, Woodstock, A. W. Garlieb, Huntley, Arthur Hartman, Hampshire, Fred E. Smith, Plato Center.

A national meeting was held April 13th in the Congress Hotel, Chicago, when dairy interests discussed the many perplexing problems facing the dairy industry today, and possible solutions. This meeting was attended by representatives from Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria, Champaign, and Bloomington, producer associations and also by the secretary of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association. The meeting was arranged by the National Cooperative Milk Producers Association.

Size is an important factor in marketing Transparent apples. In years of heavy crop set, the size of the fruit is likely to be small unless thinning is practiced. One way of doing it is the method followed by Chas. Lamer of Makanda who is removing entire bloom clusters. Mr. Lamer claims that this method is faster and less costly than if done later when fruit sets.

A bill has been introduced into the Illinois Legislature providing for a tax on the occupation of commercial apple production to be used to advertise Illinois apples.

Considerable damage to Elberta peaches in Georgia, some damage in Arkansas and some in the Carolinas has been reported. While this loss is the misfortune of growers in other areas, Illinois peaches may be benefited. Colorado growers report prospects for a bumper crop.

Chester R. Boland, secretary of the Edgar County Growers Association, reports a prospective increase in membership of berry growers in the association and an increase in tonnage for the coming season.

Harry Allen of the Fruit Exchange Supply Company says that greater amounts of Nitrate of Soda and Sulphate of Ammonia have been used by tree fruit growers this year than in any other year up to this date.

Davenport, Iowa, is requiring that on and after April 1st, all milk producers obtain a permit to ship milk to that market. The cost of the permit is $2.00 per year for each producer, reports C. G. Huppert, manager of the Quality Milk Association.



TWO COUNTY FARM BUREAUS ACQUIRE NEW HOMES

The McLean County Farm Bureau recently moved its offices into the sumptous new building shown above. A steady stream of members, their families and friends flowed through the modern, well lighted and tastefully furnished building during Open House April 15th. Glass blocks to admit a maximum of light, steel partitions between rooms, composition tile floor covering throughout, steel desks and chairs, and indirect lighting are a few of the latest innovations embodied in the new structure. The location is at the north end of the business district one block east of State Highway 66 in Bloomington.

The Marshall Putnam Farm Bureau also moved into its commodious and attractive new home in Henry recently. The building a substantial brick structure is located close to the west end of the new bridge across the Illinois River. The building was used as a garage at one time, but was completely remodeled and rearranged inside. It contains an excellent assembly and dining room in the basement with an adjoining kitchen, also cold storage lockers, large directors room and ample storage space upstairs. Both buildings are also headquarters for the County Service Companies, soil conservation committees, and farm credit institutions.

Farm Outlook

(Continued from page 12)

able. Egg prices usually remain stable during the spring and summer months and are expected to range around 15 cents during most of the year.

Poultry: With increased hatchings and a large supply of storage stocks on hand, there will be a large supply of poultry for consumption throughout the year. Farm prices for poultry averaged 14 cents on March 15. While this was fractionally higher than a year ago, this season's prices have not increased generally as much as they did a year ago. With a seasonal price decline at hand, prices are expected to range about two cents lower than in 1938.

Vegetables: Improved public buying coupled with a decrease in 1939 plantings will result in an improved fresh vegetable market, the U. of I. believes.

Soybeans: Decreasing imports of oils for manufacturing will tend to maintain an active soybean market despite probable increases in acreage.

A concrete mixer was used to beat the batter for 205,000 flapjacks served during a Paul Bunyan festival at Winona, Minnesota.

Successful Cooperation

Wool Marketing Is A Cinch the Livingston County Way



S. S. STETTBACHER
"We should have had a county wool marketing service years ago."

SHEARING, one of the "mean" jobs in sheep husbandry, is a white collar job for Livingston county farmers. It's as simple as getting the mail. Nearly half the sheep raisers in the county take care of shearing with a stroke of the pen.

Sam Stettbacher, except that he is a veteran Hampshire breeder and showman, is typical of the farmers who keep sheep in the county. Since 1920 he has rented the 185 acres where he lives. His small flock of 20 head is sheared the easy way.

This is the way Sam does it. Early this spring he received a notice from Glenn Martin, manager of the Farm Bureau shearing ring and wool pool, that the time had arrived to set his shearing date. All sheep owners in the county got the same notice.

Sam told Glenn that he would be ready the first week in April. Late in the afternoon of April 3, Glenn stopped at Sam's and asked him to have his sheep shut in the next morning.

Mid-morning of April 4, Glenn returned. With him were Chris Prickett, shearer, and his assistant. They swept off the floor in the driveway of Sam's barn, set up a clipper powered by a small gasoline motor and went to work. Every four minutes Chris released a smoothly sheared sheep and started on the next one. Those four minutes were just enough time for Chris' helper to tie and sack the fleece and catch another sheep.

Before noon, while Sam's sheep were still getting acquainted with each other in the brisk spring breeze, the shearing crew, with Sam's wool on the Farm Bureau's trailer behind Glenn's car, was pulling in at C. A. Brewer's place.

Brewer went to town meeting just before two o'clock but he didn't worry about his sheep. He knew that they would be well-handled. He knew, too, that by the time he returned the wool would be properly tied, sacked, weighed and stored at the C. & A. R. R. warehouse in Pontiac.

Cooperators pay only 25 cents a head for shearing and handling the wool. Few sheepmen can afford to do the job for that money. It is a complete service and it assures wool growers full value for their clip.

These men and some 300 other farmers in the county will have the 4000 sheep they own sheared by the ring between April 1 and May 31. All this wool, some 25,000 pounds, will be sold through the Livingston County Farm Bureau Wool Pool.

All any of these men have to do to get this service is tell Glenn Martin they want their sheep sheared. None will have to spend valuable time from their spring work to locate a competent shearer. Nor will any of them have to stop their tractors to tie wool or catch sheep. Yet all of them are assured that their sheep will be handled by a master craftsman, that the checks they get for their wool will represent its full value. They will waste no time in petty dickering with local buyers over a sack or two of wool.

Glenn says the wool is weighed as soon after shearing as he can get it to the warehouse. As soon as the weight is established checks are sent to wool owners by the Farm Bureau. This payment, at the rate of 14 cents a pound for good wool, is similar to the present corn loan. Advance payments are backed by the Commodity Credit Corporation and are handled in the state through the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association.

When shearing is completed, or when a carload of wool is assembled, the wool is shipped to a warehouse of the National Wool Marketing Association in Indianapolis. There it is graded and sorted and an additional payment is made the producer based on grade. The producer holds title in the wool until it is sold.

If, when the sale is made, the wool brings more than the payments already advanced, the producer gets another check. If the wool price doesn't permit a third payment, the producer has obtained all the wool was worth or more. Regardless of price, sale of the wool satisfies the loan to producers. There is no further recourse.

Sam Stettbacher has been in the sheep business for 30 years. He started in 1907 when he bought a band of Shropshire ewes through Prof. W. C. Coffey at the University of Illinois. Later he bought several head of Hampshires from Walnut Hall Farm in Kentucky at the Illinois State Fair where he was showing his Shrops.

"In the 30 years I've kept sheep, I've never sold one on the market. They all went for breeding stock. There were so many Shrop breeders that I couldn't get much more than market price for them. That's why I went into Hamps," Sam said.

Prof. Coffey was responsible for Sam selling his farm in Effingham county and moving into the corn belt in 1920.

" 'You'll do better if you can get north on fertile soil where you can get alfalfa hay to feed,' Coffey told me. I'd spotted Livingston county a year or two before when I showed at the Kankakee County Fair. So I sold out, came here and rented this farm. I've been here ever since."

Sam's children were interested in sheep, too. Wayne, Sam's only son had his own flock and showed with his father at the state and county fairs and at the International. Hazel, whose husband is a chemist with a rubber company in New

C. A. BREWER AND FRIEND
He went to town meeting while his sheep were being sheared.




What

Every Young Bride Ought To Know . . .

FINANCIAL security isn't inherited by very many people. Financial "independence" and happiness are inherited by none. Yet both lie within the grasp of every young person who will give heed and plan wisely to make them possible.

Older people who are rated as "well-fixed" invariably tell you that they owe their happy condition to habits of thrift and wise investment formed while they were young.

And an astonishing number of care-free, well-to-do persons who have retired made *life insurance* their first and major investment. They now have a comfortable GUARANTEED monthly income as long as they live.

LIFE INSURANCE, of course, is the only way a young person of modest means can CREATE an estate immediately. The stroke of a pen and a small down payment are all that are necessary.

LIFE INSURANCE, too, is a great protection to the young wife and her babies against the sudden death of the husband and father.

BUT life insurance also can and does play an important role as teacher of thrift. The regular premium notices are compelling reminders of an important duty. Every premium paid puts you a little nearer your goal of financial independence. Every premium payment builds up your cash value . . . a nest egg for a rainy day.

An Investment That No One Regrets

You will find thousands, yes millions of older persons who lament the unwise investments they made in all sorts of hopeful enterprises that failed to meet expectations.

But you will scarcely find one who regrets having invested in sound, legal reserve life insurance.

Country Life Insurance Company is a conservative, legal reserve, dividend-paying company with an unsurpassed record for growth, low net cost, prudent management and careful conservation of policyholders' funds. Country Life has won recognition in the life insurance world for its remarkable record of efficient operation, low mortality, and a minimum of overhead expense.

Ask the Country Life agent in the County Farm Bureau office to help you plan your financial future. He is your friend ready to help you with your problems.

Check These Money Saving Rates

Endowment at Age 65 Policy per $1000 of Insurance

AGE	QUARTERLY	SEMI-ANN'L	ANNUAL
20	$4.36	$8.55	$16.44
25	$5.05	$9.91	$19.06
30	$5.99	$11.75	$22.60
35	$7.30	$14.32	$27.54

Above costs are further reduced by dividends. Entire face value of policy falls due at age 65 when amount can be converted into annuity with monthly income for life.

Country Life Insurance Co.

Chicago • Illinois

Jersey, often helped her brother and her father with their sheep. Gladys, who lives in California with her daughter and husband, liked sheep, too.

"Then there was Petronel, our youngest one. She was a real showman. She was in the 4-H Club, had her own sheep which she showed at the State Fair. She won prizes in 4-H work for a demonstration on fitting and showing. She's only 22. She loves the farm. She has a job in a tea room north of Chicago but she comes home every time she has a day off," Sam said.

C. A. Brewer, serving his ninth term in the Illinois legislature as a representative, too, endorses cooperative wool marketing. Said he:

"Take it one year with another, you come nearer to getting full value for your wool by marketing it cooperatively than by any other way. I remember one time we shipped our wool to a firm in St. Louis. They reported that it was burry. We haven't had a bur on this farm for years and there was certainly none in the wool. We had nothing to do but take what they would give us. Other times we were short weighted when we shipped wool.

"The national cooperative is in a better position to know the value of wool than the grower. Then, too, they can sort it and get better prices for the best of it. We only sell what we have just as it comes from the sheep."

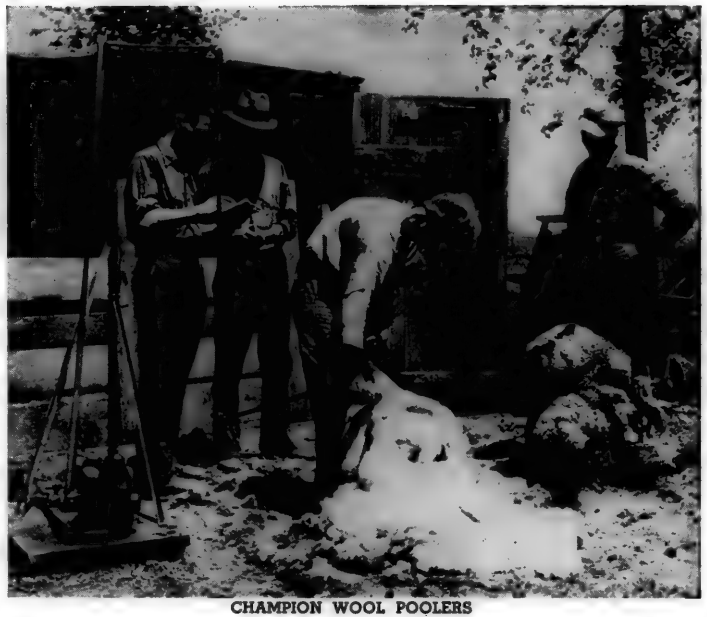
The Livingston county shearing ring, going into its sixth year, has this impressive record.

Year	Number Sheared	Patrons Served	Pounds of Wool
1934	———	43	5,551
1935	1766	123	10,782
1936	2015	162	11,751
1937	2144	198	13,442
1938	3675	295	24,443

So considered from all angles, wool gathering as it is done in Livingston county is anything but a day-dream. It's another Farm Bureau service. It pays its way and pays members a profit. And the way the Farm Bureau gathers wool would make any farmer want to keep sheep.—Larry Potter.

GLENN MARTIN AND HELPER
They handle sheep and wool for pool patrons. Trailer is the Farm Bureau's.





CHAMPION WOOL POOLERS

Last year, Livingston county led all others in cooperative wool marketing with 39.7 per cent of the county's production handled the co-op way. One of the reasons for the high percentage was the shearing crew. Left to right, they are Glenn Martin, pool manager; Donald Bressner, who picked up the wool as it was sheared; Chris Prickett of Aurora, shearer; and Ray Gardner, assistant. They handled 3675 fleeces weighing 24,443 pounds from 295 flocks. The task was finished on June 9 when a full carload was shipped to the central cooperative warehouse in Indianapolis.

Marketing News

Spring cattle survey meetings sponsored by the Chicago Producers each year in cooperation with I.A.A. and Farm Bureaus started April 13 in Will County. Other April meetings were held in Ford, Iroquois, Kane, Warren, Grundy, LaSalle, Knox, Winnebago, Bureau, Lee, Woodford, Rock Island, Marshall-Putnam, Livingston, DeKalb, McLean, Henderson, Whiteside, Hancock and Tazewell counties. May dates include Ogle County May 1, Fulton May 2, Stark May 3, Sangamon and Mercer May 4, Stephenson, Carroll, Champaign and Henry May 5, Peoria May 8, Macon May 9, McDonough County, and McHenry. Lake, Boone and Cook in a joint meeting at Woodstock May 12, Vermilion May 19.

Director William F. Sandrock of Illinois Livestock Marketing Association is entitled to our apology for omission of his name from those printed under the picture of the Association's Board of Directors in the April Record.

Elmer Vietmeier of Ogle County is another Farm Bureau President who progressed to that responsible position by way of the chairmanship of the County Livestock Marketing Committee.

McHenry County members of township livestock marketing committees receive a monthly news letter from the Farm Bureau office dealing with progress, plans and pointers pertaining to cooperative livestock marketing. County Chairman Ralph Dodge and Farm Adviser "Jack" Brock are instigators of the idea.

Market lamb shows for 4-H Club exhibitors of fat lambs are scheduled at the International Amphitheatre, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, June 20 and 21, and at Union Stock Yards, Peoria, June 22. The Chicago and the Peoria Producers, respectively, will give special attention to consignments and to visitors to these junior events.

Swine Feeders Day at the University of Illinois drew upwards of a thousand hog producers and marketing organizations representatives on April 14. Keen attention was commanded by the program contributions of Homer Davison of the Institute of American Meat Packers; W. S. Clithero, Vice President of Armour and Co., and W. T. Reneker, head hog buyer of Swift & Co., who discussed some of the problems of packers.

Much of the time of Fieldman Kenneth C. Shields, has been spent recently in building a new cream route in northern Rock Island County. The route is part of the program agreed upon by the Dairy Marketing Committee of the Rock Island County Farm Bureau, to further the cooperative marketing of cream and milk in the county. New patrons are being added every week.

Poultry and Eggs are Big Business

How The Baumann's Make Chickens And Eggs Pay On Their 40 Acre Lake County Farm



WILLIAM BAUMAN AND A STAR PERFORMER
"It takes about all of one man's time"

THAT tone of derision with which many a corn-belt farmer greets any reference to his wife's chicken and egg business is due for some hard knocks in the coming months. For lo and behold, the big poultry and egg men and women of the country are getting set, like some of their fine-feathered proteges in the barnyards of America, to hatch out a whopping International Poultry Congress at Cleveland, July 27 to Aug. 7.

For several months, in fact since last Fall, the advance couriers have been whooping it up and beating the bushes for financial and moral support, all of which should cause us to pause and deliberate on what the shouting is all about.

When you get the facts and statistics of this poultry business laid out in front of you, then talk to some of the producers who really go in for chickens and eggs, you are left convinced that Her Majesty, the Hen, as well as her long retinue of attendants, have something to cackle about.

Take the family of Farm Bureau member William Baumann of northwestern Cook county, for instance. They might not know that gross farm poultry sales in the United States normally run better than a billion dollars annually as they did throughout the late '20s; that poultry income in Illinois ranks next to hogs, corn, milk and cattle, or that Illinois ranks third in poultry nationally. But they can tell you just how important is their 750 hen flock of big White Leghorns toward making their 40 acre farm pay.

The facts are all there in the Baumann's poultry account book, figures that will make you dairymen, hog producers, cattle feeders and corn and wheat growers sit up and take notice. For several thousand dollars of income a year from a modest investment (plus plenty of intelligently directed effort) would be welcome on any man's farm.

The year the Baumanns kept poultry cost accounts (Oct. 1, 1935 to Sept. 25, 1936), in cooperation with the Cook County Farm Bureau and state extension service they stood near the top among all Illinois account keepers in egg production, efficiency and economy, and net returns. Egg sales that year totaled 7710 dozen from a flock of 680 hens and brought a cash income of $2,145.24 at prices which ranged from 23 cents (when production was heaviest) up to 40 cents per dozen during the 12 months. The closeness of this farm to Chicago and its many suburbs gives the Baumanns a little better market than average. Yet they have few "premium" customers.

The Baumann flock was far better than average of account keepers in such things as size of flock, per cent of pullets, eggs per hen, expense per hen, per cent of hens that died (only 7.9 per cent against an average of 23.7 per cent), per cent of chicks died, per cent eggs produced, selling price, returns per $100 feed fed, and so on.

But the simple figures that tell most about the Baumann poultry enterprise are these: 141 eggs per hen for the year, $3.62 gross income per hen, $2.17 expense or $1.45 net income per hen after paying all costs including depreciation. The flock returned $211 for every $100 of feed fed which compares with the average in the state that year of $132.

If you ask Mr. Baumann who should have the credit, he'll tell you it was his wife. And Mrs. Baumann will tell you that daughter Ethel keeps the books and does much of the housework so as to release her for the outdoor work. Son Elmer gives a hand too, when he isn't busy looking after the 10 cow Holstein and Guernsey dairy herd or working in the field. Usually the men do the heavier work such as cleaning out the poultry pens and in slack times, some of the feeding, watering and egg gathering.

"It takes about all of one man's time to look after the flock," said Baumann. "We clean out the drops about once a week, clean the floor and put on fresh litter every two weeks." The eggs are usually gathered four times a day.

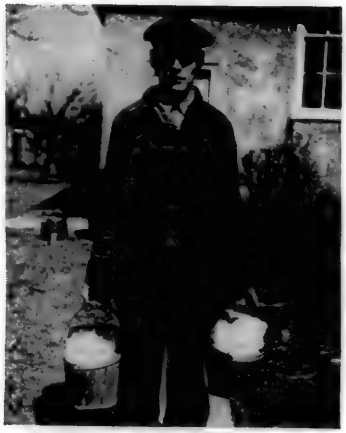
The Baumann Leghorns don't get any fancy feed. They use an egg mash formula they got years ago from the Farm Bureau made up mostly of ground corn, ground oats, meat scrap, alfalfa leafmeal, cod liver oil and salt. The mash is

THE FOUR BAUMANS WORK TOGETHER
From the left are Elmer, William Bauman, Mrs. Bauman, and Ethel. The poultry flock is a chief source of income.





WHITE LEGHORNS LAY THROUGHOUT THE WINTER
The Bauman flock averaged 141 eggs and $3.62 gross income per hen.



ELMER BAUMAN
"Four trips a day to the hen house."

kept before the hens at all times. There is plenty of fresh water and the flock is fed (when they can get it) 24 gallons of soured skim milk daily. The skim milk is wonderful feed, Baumann says, and helps to keep the hens in excellent physical condition.

The flock of 750 hens which included 450 pullets, the rest two, three, and four year old hens, was producing approximately 500 eggs a day the fore part of April. The pullets were from the April, 1938, hatch of 1,000 chicks purchased from the Reimers Poultry Farm Hatchery in Lake county. The hens had been producing at a high rate since the first of the year and the pullets started laying early last fall at five months.

Of the 1,000 day-old chicks purchased last April only 40 were lost until laying age. The cockerels are sold when they weigh a pound and a half at six weeks of age. There are no electric lights in the laying house.

The poultry equipment on this farm is plain but adequate. The main laying house is a half-monitor type with plenty of windows and light, fresh air intakes and home-made ventilators. The ventilators are galvanized-iron pipes that extend from above the roof down to a foot or more from the floor. One part of the house is 28 x 36; the other is 20 x 40'. There is a smaller house where the older hens are kept, the eggs from which are sold to the hatchery.

The hens lay their eggs in metal nest racks. Plenty of spraying and disinfecting throughout the year kill lice and keep down losses from the many ailments chickens are subject to. The Baumanns give their flock patient and conscientious care. The hens are kept indoors continuously. The only exercise they get is scratching for their corn, oats, and wheat thrown into the litter twice a day.

In addition to being a smart, small farm operator, Baumann is a thinker and philosopher. He is conservative in his views on economics and political problems. From his angle, there will be no general farm prosperity until organized labor and government cooperating with business and industry are able to put the unemployed back to work. He favors soil conservation, especially to control wind and water erosion. He doesn't think the government is wise spending so much money, figures we are still paying for the last war which threw everything out of joint.

NOTE: Additional information and news about successful poultry production on IAA members' farms will follow in succeeding issues of the RECORD.

Rural YOUTH

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How would you answer them?

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Repossesses Farm, Pays For It After Age 60



Oscar Brissenden visits his Dad, L. F. over the week end at their farm in Clay county.

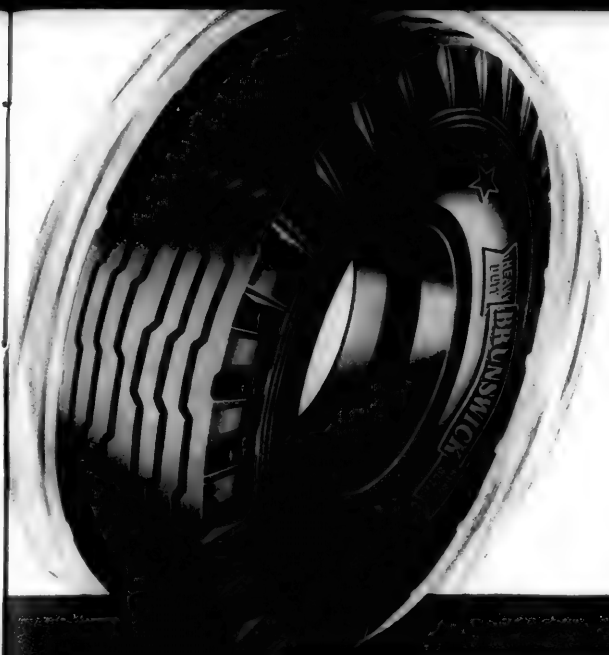
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Brissenden children, home for the occasion were: Mrs. Saunders, his only daughter; Oscar D., now head of the IAA department of organization; Harry and Bob. Only Paul, a lawyer in Vancouver, B. C., couldn't be there.

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Factors aiding the comback were successful cattle and sheep feeding operations and the oil boom.



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Luxurious, water-proof "Tropicweave" fabric. Smartly tailored to fit your car. Gives cleanliness, protection and warm weather comfort. Priced as low as, per set **$3.90**



Edison Spark Plugs

You will be dollars ahead with these new Edisons. They have these exclusive features: Albinite Core; Built-in Leak-Proof Gasket; Condenser-Action "Flat" Gap; New Sealed-in Electrode Cap. Standard or High Compression Plugs **60c**



Bug-Bar Radiator Screens

DeLuxe quality. Custom-cut to fit your car. Adds beauty and prevents clogging of radiator.
3-piece sets, each **$1.05**
Single screens, each **85c**



Penn Bond — Blue Seal Motor Oils

Penn Bond — 100% pure Pennsylvania in refinery-sealed cans **31c** per qt.; in 50-gallon drums **72c** per gal.
Blue Seal pure paraffin base, mid-continent, in refinery-sealed cans **28c** per qt.; in 50-gal. drums, per gal. ... **62c**



Expert Lubrication

Drive in and have your car prepared for summer driving. Skilled workmen with modern high-pressure equipment lubricate your car as manufacturers would have it, using correct lubricants as prescribed by Chek-Chart. Complete chassis service **$1.00**





KEEP YOUR CAR YOUNG

Drive in at your nearest Service Company station, where you see this emblem of Quality, Service, and Savings.



ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 So. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

Better to Borrow and Raise Wool Prices than to Sell and Lower Them

—Says Sam Stettbacher



Get a 14-cent Advance on Delivery More Later When the Wool is Graded

Take advantage of the 1939 cooperative marketing plan.

You get 14 cents a pound now for good* wool, enough to equal 75 per cent of parity price after grading, and the balance when the wool is sold.

You own the wool until it is sold. The advance and the payment after grading are loans. Yet, you are not asked to sign an individual note if you market your clip through the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association. You are fully protected if the wool prices go down.

Last year the average local price for wool in the U. S. was 18 cents. Growers like Sam Stettbacher, who pooled their wool, received 21 cents. Markets reports indicate that the same situation may prevail this year.

*** Advances on fed wool are 10 cents a pound, on rejects, 7 cents.**

ILLINOIS LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

For full information about the wool marketing plan in your county

See YOUR COUNTY FARM BUREAU

Limestone Companies Work With Farm Bureau

A uniform Limestone Sales Commission Agreement for 1939 has been developed between the Illinois Agricultural Association, County Farm Bureaus, and Limestone Companies, that is of benefit to all Farm Bureau members. The plan is a simple, clear and definite cooperative arrangement to promote a greater use of limestone in Illinois.

The following cooperating limestone companies will pay to the County Farm Bureaus monthly, a sales commission of 10c per ton on orders placed through the Farm Bureau, provided the account is paid within fifteen days from date of invoice. Order forms in quadruplicate are in all Farm Bureau offices, and unless otherwise mutually provided, the orders placed with cooperating companies shall be on these forms.

Farm Bureaus customarily pay this commission to their members as a patronage dividend in accordance with the policies of the organizations. The cooperating companies all doing business in Illinois are:—

Anna Stone Company, Anna; Black-White Lime Co., Quincy; Basic Metals Mining Co., Buder Building, St. Louis, Mo. Boone County — Allen Haley Quarry, Belvidere; M. J. Ramsey Quarry, Belvidere; Belknap Quarry Company, Belknap; Columbia Quarry Co., 1612 Syndicate Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Missouri and at Krause, Valmeyer, and Grafton, Illinois.

Consumers Company, 111 W. Washington St., Chicago; Dolese & Shepard Co., 111 W. Washington St., Chicago; Moulding-Brownell Corpn., 165 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago; Ray Ellison Construction Co., Carthage; Kimzey Limestone Company, Hanna City.

LaMar Stone Company, Princeville; Lehigh Stone Company, Kankakee; Linwood Stone Products Co., Davenport, Iowa; Lomax Lime Company, Lomax; Louisville Cement Co., 315 Guthrie Street, Louisville, Kentucky; LaSalle Stone Co., LaSalle; Kenneth Rocho Quarry, Amboy; Frank Butler Quarry, Franklin Grove, Ill.

Arthur Butler Quarry, Amboy; E. L. Gerdes & Sons, Route No. 3, Dixon; Amboy Lime Company, Amboy; C. C. Macklin Quarry, Steward; McHenry County Quarries Inc., Marengo, Illinois.

Materials Service Corpn., 33 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Fairmount Quarry, Radom Quarry, Riverside Quarry, Stearns Lime & Stone, Chicago; J. J. Macklin Quarry, Steward; Martin & McClure Quarry, Colchester, Ill.; Marblehead Lime Co., 160 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. and at Quincy, Ill. and Hannibal, Mo.; Moody Limestone Quarry, Rt. 2, Peoria, Ill.

Ohio and Indiana Stone Co., 410 Illinois Building, Indianapolis, Ind.; Pontiac Stone Co., Pontiac, Ill.; Casper Stolle Quarry, Route No. 1, East St. Louis; M. M. Walsh & Sons, Cuba; P. Flannery & Son, 2101 State St., East St. Louis;

Buehne Quarry, Breese; Potterbaum & Schmidt Quarry, Belknap; Nutty & Gillespie Quarry, Metropolis; Bean and Master Quarry, Golconda; Okerson Quarry, Cave-in-Rock; U. S. Gypsum Company, Cordova.

At a recent meeting of the Mercer County Farm Bureau board, the northern half of Mercer County was shifted from the territory assigned to the Producers Creamery of Galesburg to the creamery at Moline. The alloted territory is in the Moline-Rock Island trade area. The Edwards river is the dividing line which leaves approximately the two northern tiers of townships to the Moline creamery. Service will be started by the creamery just as soon as arrangements can be made.

Harold Kincaid, veteran Chairman of the Crawford County Livestock Marketing Committee, says: "Patronizing a Cooperative isn't a duty, it's a privilege."



THE CARROLLTON FARMERS ELEVATOR
20 years old, up-to-date and successful.

A Cooperative That Made Good

The Story of the Carrollton Farmers Elevator Co. of Greene County

CORN was selling for $1.50 and wheat for $2.17 a bushel when the Carrollton Farmers Elevator Company was organized in 1919. That was a lush year! The co-op stock, at $100 a share, sold well. A $30,000 plant of concrete and steel with a capacity of 30,000 bushels was erected.

Then came the 1920's. Corn plumped to 40 cents, wheat to 95. Many a lesser co-op wilted. But the Carrollton company, with its roots deep in a cooperative-minded membership, stood firm.

Men who saw the co-op through were the founders, Faulkner Barnes and O. T. Pearl, deceased; Howard Nelson, retired; N. J. Kirback, now president; Oscar Combrink, vice-president; Robert T. Black, secretary-treasurer. They relied on good business organization and methods, conservative handling of finances and the cooperative spirit of members and employees in those trying times. Other members of the present board are Herman Thien, Elmer Garrison and E. U. Shannon.

Located in the heart of a cattle-feeding and wheat-growing area, the elevator draws grain from a radius of six miles. Unusual for a corn belt grain house, corn is bought both locally and from other elevators to supply retail demands. For 13 of its 20 years, the Carrollton Co-op has shipped in corn to supply local trade.

Wheat is the major grain. The amount handled varies from 80,000 bushels in years of low yields to 120,000 in good years. In 1937, the co-op sold 140,000 bushels of wheat, 33,500 of corn, 20,000 of oats and 2300 of soybeans. This was a gain in total volume of 83,000 bushels as compared to 1936 the short crop year, when two men were kept busy hauling in corn to meet feeders' demands.

In general, the co-op is as much a supply house for patrons as it is a market for surplus grain. Blue Seal supplements and concentrates as well as corn and oats are retailed. Many patrons buy grains and supplements and have them ground and mixed by the elevator. This service is a great asset to the co-op because it is used by increasing numbers of patrons.



HEAVY RETAIL SALES
Coal and Blue Seal Feeds are major items, keep five employees busy.

Five steady employees, in addition to Manager Floyd Howard, are required to handle 200,000-bushel annual volume of grain plus the heavy retail and sideline business. Other supplies handled are coal, twine, seed and salt.

In 1919, Floyd Howard was the only assistant. Five years later he became manager and moved into the house next door which is owned by the co-op. Floyd is justly proud of the equipment his directors have given him to work with. About a year ago, the company bought an old elevator across the street. They wrecked it and built a concrete seed house and a corn crib on the site. Although a corn sheller was installed in the main plant when it was built, it has been used but little. With the new crib the sheller is likely to get a thorough workout.

Looking back over the 15 years he has worked with the farmers who own the Carrollton Farmers Elevator Company, Manager Howard said:

"Our directors have always taken an active interest in the business. They hold regular meetings every three months and go over things very thoroughly. They have never permitted the stock to accumulate in the hands of a few nor has the company bought its own stock.

"The company is a member of Illinois Grain Corporation and markets all its grain cooperatively. We sell all our wheat on the St. Louis market because that is a better soft wheat market than Chicago. We are also members of the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association. Our directors like the auditing service because it helps point the way to sound business management."

Business principles work in a co-op? Look at the record. In 1938 the net profit was $8,200 or 27.33 per cent of the $30,000 invested in the plant.—Larry Potter.

CONFERENCE
President Kirback, left, and Manager Howard have worked together 20 years.



GRINDER
Grinding and mixing feeds boosts retail grain and feed sales.



HOLSTEINS PAY ON THIS FARM

It's Because Sumner Wilson of Montgomery County Specializes In 500 lb. Fat Cows



SUMNER WILSON
"Records on each cow since 1926"

MANY a football team owes its success to the alertness and intelligence of the quarterback. He must not only know his own team, but be quick to detect weaknesses in the opposition. The same alertness and ability that made Farm Bureau Member Sumner Wilson an all-conference quarterback in college 24 years ago, he applies today in running his dairy and livestock farm in Montgomery county.

Now a 109 acre farm is not a big one as farms go in Illinois. But a 109 acre farm having 22 Holsteins with a herd average of 14,063 pounds of milk and 481 pounds of butterfat in a year is something else again. And a farm that produced 2110 bu. of corn on 23 acres last year and marketed 100 shoats from seven Hampshire sows is at least remarkable.

If you called Wilson a book farmer he wouldn't resent it. He's proud of his set of dairy herd improvement records that tell the history of every cow in the herd. He has been keeping books on his cows since 1926. Let's take a look at the records with Sumner doing the talking.

"Well here's Little Lady's record. In 331 days she produced 600.5 pounds of butterfat on two milkings a day. We haven't milked three times a day since 1931 when we made the 481 lb. fat herd average.

"Next here's Queen. She's a six year old and in 311 days of milking she has a record of 584.2 lbs. of butterfat. Bunty over here has 511 lbs. of fat in less than a year. Most of my cows are purebreds although I haven't kept up the papers on all of them. We have a few grades. Speck and Sadie are the two best.

"Speck is a grade cow I picked up several years ago for $70. Her best record is 41,488 lbs. of milk and 534.3 pounds of butterfat. Sadie is just about as good. She milked 13,162 lbs. of nearly 4 per cent milk and 533 lbs. of butterfat in 323 days. Our high profit cow was Beauty. She returned $251 over feed cost last year."

Every good herd bears the influence of an extraordinary herd sire or one or more remarkable females. Star Model Fayne, an exceptional bull secured from Elmwood Farms in Lake county many years ago is largely responsible for the high records of the best cows in the Wilson herd.

"We bought old Star when he was a 10 months calf," said Wilson. "He cost us close to $500 when we got him home but at that he was a cheap bull. Rasmussen asked $3,000 for the calf at one time but when he developed a hump in his back at six months of age, that cut the price. Star's mother had a record of 1216 pounds of fat as a three-year-old and she placed third at the National Dairy Show, St. Louis, in 1931.

"We kept Star for six years. His heifers were uniformly high producers. We have 13 of his daughters on the place, all mature cows and all purebreds except one. These daughters of Star will average pretty close to 500 pounds of butterfat in their 1938-'39 lactation period. The one grade daughter made 497.6 pounds of fat in 1937-'38 and at the close of the present year she will do approximately 560 pounds. Our top 8 cows with average lactation period of 326 days produced an average of 14,481 pounds of milk and 538 pounds of fat this past year."

While good care and plenty of wholesome feed is a routine practice on this farm, the cows are not coddled nor given fancy rations. Sumner follows the recommendations of his Dairy Herd Improvement Association in feeding. Corn or red clover silage, alfalfa and clover hay, and a home mixed ration of 400 lbs. corn and cob meal, 100 lbs. oats, 100 lbs. bran and 100 lbs. cottonseed or soybean oilmeal are all the cows get in addition to warmed water. One pound of salt and one pound of mineral mixture (bone meal, ground limestone, etc.) are added to 100 lbs. of the above grain ration which tests about 14 per cent crude protein.

"When we changed from corn silage to red clover silage (mixed with molasses when put in silo) the cows kept right up with their milk flow," said Wilson. "We like alfalfa hay a little

IN THE MILKING PALACE
"22 Cows averaged 14,063 lbs. of Milk"



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Most of the work with the herd is done by two young men, Clyde Ragel and Joe Brewbaker. Neither worked on a dairy farm nor fed cows before coming to Wilsons. They do all the work of feeding and milking 31 cows, using one double unit machine, in about two hours night and morning. The cows are put in the "milking parlor," eight at a time, where they remain long enough to be milked and eat their grain. At other times they are out in the yard or in the old barn where they get hay and silage. This arrangement is a labor saver. The cows are fed all the red clover or alfalfa hay they can clean up, also 7 lbs. of red clover silage twice daily. The cows in heavy milk receive 10 to 12 lbs. of the 14 per cent protein grain mixture to a feed or 20 to 24 lbs. a day.

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"Without the grain ration and with just ordinary care our cows would average about 300 pounds of butterfat a year," said Sumner. "I figure that a good mixed grain ration with silage and bright clover or alfalfa hay and proper care will put 200 pounds of fat on the yearly record of a good cow. Of course you must have good dairy cows. This business is a little like the race horse business. You need a combination of good breeding and proper feeding and care to get results.

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Tariff reductions on 1080 products have been made by our government under trade agreements with foreign countries, reports L. J. Norton, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Illinois. Only 150 of these are on agricultural products most of which are limited to off-seasons on American products and many of no great importance to this country.

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A Pioneer Alfalfa Grower

"COME take a walk with me." So spoke the great soils teacher, Dr. C. G. Hopkins, to Fred F. Marcotte of Kankakee almost thirty years ago during an Urbana short course.

"He took a fancy to me," said Mr. Marcotte as he told how Dr. Hopkins showed him the college's results on alfalfa with limestone and thereby "inoculated" him with the desire.

"Carload of limestone — have you gone crazy?" said W. R. Sanborn of Lehigh Stone Company to him in 1910 when he asked about getting some for his 203 acre Kankakee County farm. The litmus paper test for sourness was then the only available one.

"I got good results from the start using three tons limestone per acre," he said. John Collier then farm adviser viewing his first results exclaimed, "you've got the nicest field of alfalfa I've seen." Mr. Marcotte summed up a whole bulletin of information by saying, "I've never been disappointed in my results from limestone but you must put on enough and give it time to work."



Fred F. Marcotte
"He went for a walk with Dr. Hopkins."

Mr. Marcotte uses rock phosphate too, but said it took about three years to see results at first. The strip method of application revealed on one of his early tests, 70 bushels of good corn in the fertilized part and 48 bushels on the unfertilized, and that was enough for him. He says he can still see some results from the initial application of 1000 pounds per acre of twenty-seven years ago.

This rugged French lineage pioneer, eldest of nine children, was not only the first carload user of limestone in Kankakee County which by the way was given him free by Lehigh Stone Company but was probably the first farmer to get electric lights "outside the corporation." His farm is just across the road from Bradley and near the I. C. and N. Y. C. Railroad tracks. In fact there is a railroad spur on his farm where formerly he unloaded large quantities of manure shipped from the livery barns in Chicago. At that time, a carload of manure cost $5.00.

Mr. Marcotte, while still closely interested, has turned most of the farm operations over to his son. He devotes part of his time to the presidency of the Bradley Bank. Mr. Marcotte has a modern, elevator-equipped corn crib and granary on his farm of which he is justly proud.

Grinding feed doesn't pay with most livestock.



There's a Four Leaf Clover

in every cream can we empty. They are lucky cans for we know they bring their owners more money than cream cans that wander about from one market to another. If we handled twice as many a year, still more profit to split up among the producers!

Illinois Producers Creameries

AT

Galesburg	Bloomington	Peoria
Champaign	Moline	Olney
Carbondale	Carlinville	Mt. Sterling

Your Producers Creamery Is Your Insurance of Better Prices.

Official Delegates

Illinois Home Bureau Federation will be represented at the London conference by five official delegates reports Mrs. John W. Clifton, state president, Milford. They are: Mrs. Spencer Ewing, McLean county; Mrs. R. E. Milligan, Champaign county; Mrs. John Morris, Peoria county; Mrs. Ira Judd, Kane county; Mrs. Elmer Herman, Jo Daviess county.

Mrs. Leonard Killey, Monmouth is sending a report of the accomplishments of I.H.B.F. since the Washington, D. C. conference.

A handicraft exhibit, four articles from Illinois, was sent by all the states cooperating to the National Home Demonstration Council conference in Lexington, Kentucky. From these, articles were to be chosen to be sent to London, if they could be sent duty free. The plan was to make them a permanent loan exhibit to be passed from one country to another.

A Book To Read

You still have time before you embark for that London conference to read Margaret Halsey's, "WITH MALICE TOWARD SOME." You will be missing half the fun of the trip if you miss this light-hearted, flagrantly impolite, amusingly phrased, satire of English men, women and institutions. The book is written by an American woman spending a year in England with her husband on an exchange professorship.

You will learn much about what to see and do; about the Woman's Institute, what topics of conversation to select, how to comment on the Royal Family when talking to an Englishman, and how to conduct yourself at English hotels.

Those who can't make the trip may go in spirit through the book, and will know what the tourists are talking about when they return home.

Read "With Malice Toward Some" by all means . . . . and don't take it too seriously.

Talmadge DeFrees, I.A.A. vice-president will be chief speaker before a Northern Illinois interdenominational gathering at Camp Epworth, 2½ miles east of Belvidere on Rural Life, Sunday, May 21. Rev. C. J. Hewitt of Kirkland is in charge of the program between 2:30 and 4:00 P.M. Frank Gingrich, I.A.A. director of young peoples activities will talk to the young people on the evening program. All Farm Bureau members are invited.

Crop estimates show 1939 corn acreage will be 92,062,000, or less than the AAA's goal of 96,000,000 acres and the smallest acreage in 40 years.

News and VIEWS

Speaking of the Supreme Court's recent validation of the AAA marketing controls, Senator Scott Lucas of Illinois said he believed the decision left the way clear for imposition of processing taxes. Lucas is a leader of a midwest farm bloc seeking $400,000,000 additional for farm surplus subsidies and parity price payments.

A resolution making recommendations for better handling of sealed corn on which government loans fall due Aug. 1, was adopted at the recent IAA district conference called by Eugene Curtis, 19th district director, at Monticello. Farmers elevators in this area are anxious to know well in advance how the stored corn will be disposed of and if possible avoid a conflict with the soybean harvest which comes on during September and early October.

Rochester, N. Y., Gets Surplus Food Plan

Rochester, New York, was chosen as the first city in which the government stamp plan for distributing surplus farm products to WPA workers, unemployed on relief, and other jobless people will be tried out.

Under the proposed plan, families on relief will get a book containing both orange and blue stamps. The orange stamps must be paid for out of relief cash or WPA wages and these stamps may be exchanged for any food or other necessity at any cooperating store.

The eligible families will get half as many blue stamps as orange stamps free of charge. The blue stamps can be exchanged at any cooperating grocery store for "surplus" but no other food products. The surplus products will be designated from time to time by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The plan is to issue approximately $1 a week per person of orange stamps or $5 a week in stamps for a family of five. Then the family will get $2.50 worth of blue stamps free. This plan it is thought will cost no more and probably less than the present method of distributing surplus products and will be much more equitable for the people on relief. The "reliefers" have complained that the surplus stores are so far apart in the city that those close by get all the surplus foods, oftentimes in wasteful amounts, while those residing several miles away don't get any. The stores will add a small margin for handling costs. It is expected that competition will hold down this margin on the surplus commodities. The stamps will be issued in 25c denominations.



$1000 MORE FOR A BARN TODAY

Farm Bureau member Jim O'Brien of DeKalb county, left, says his new 36' x 70' cattle and hay barn would have cost at least $1000 less in 1917 when farm prices were much higher than they are today. He knows because he built a modern home that year when he bought fine white oak for $52.00 per 1000 ft. Carpenters helpers could be hired then for $1.25 a day, bricklayers 60c to 70c an hour. Everyone had a job who wanted work.

Five million more hogs on farms January 1 as compared to a year ago is evidence that there will be more hogs marketed in May and June, according to the U.S.D.A. The trend in hog numbers is up and may reach 1930 levels in 1940.

Cattle feeding increased during the year and market supplies of grain-fed cattle will be more than normal during the early summer months, says the U.S.D.A. Cow and heifer slaughter is expected to be smaller than usual as breeding cattle are being withheld to increase herds.

Iowa Farm Bureau Fed. Organizes Auto Company

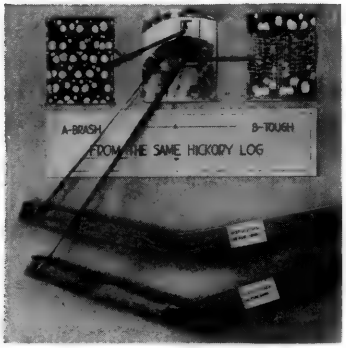
The Iowa Farm Bureau Federation recently organized its own automobile insurance company, modeled largely after the IAA company, with insurance available only to Farm Bureau members' families. Bill Campbell, who has worked with the IAA company for the past eight years serving in most of the departments, has been employed as assistant manager. The Iowa Farm Bureau cancelled its contract with the State Farm Mutual Insurance Co. of Bloomington, Ill. The new Iowa company was recently launched with 4,000 charter policyholders.

World milk production record, held by Cherry, an 8-year-old Shorthorn cow, was set in England recently. She produced 41,644½ pounds in a year to take the title from Carnation Ormsby Butter King, an American Holstein-Friesian with a record of 38,606 pounds.

I have just read the April issue of the IAA RECORD with a great deal of interest. I look forward each month to receiving my copy of the RECORD as the best means of keeping posted on developments in Illinois. Quite a few publications pass over my desk but I am proud to say that, in my opinion, the IAA RECORD is the best in the lot from a standpoint of information, readers' interest and appearance.

F. E. Ringham, Sec'y.,
St. Louis Bank for Cooperatives,
St. Louis, Missouri.

There's Money In Growing Hickory in Farm Woodlot



SLOW VS. RAPID GROWTH

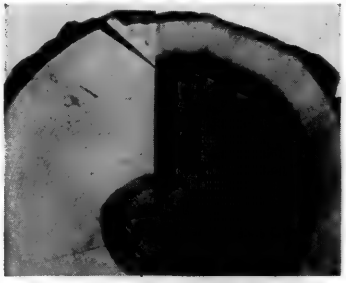
Stick A, cut from a portion of a pignut hickory log where growth was slow, broke when a hundred-pound hammer fell on it from 18 inches. Stick B, cut from the same log but from a portion that had grown rapidly, broke only when the hammer was dropped from 50 inches.

FARM woodlot profits can be increased through growing hickory, says the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., where recent studies show that the toughest hickory comes from thrifty trees.

Because thrifty, young, second growth trees are toughest, and supply strong, white wood, hickory buyers often specify second growth. In the farm woodlot, selective cutting at frequent intervals makes it possible to favor hickory trees by giving them sufficient growing space thus maintaining rapid growth of the trees in diameter, a condition which will result in the production of wood of the greatest strength.

True hickories, which include four principal species (shagbark hickory, big shellbark hickory, pignut hickory, and mockernut hickory), are native species in the eastern half of the United States.

Another point in favor of producing hickory in the farm woodlot is that trees of relatively small size are marketable. Hickory can be cut and handled in the form of short bolts rather than logs, making it easier to market in small quantities and without the use of extra equipment or labor. Many farmers make direct use of a portion of the hickory from their woodlots, splitting and air drying the billets and working out handles or other required articles by hand.



SECOND VS. OLD-GROWTH

The white log on the left grew rapidly. Its wide sapwood is heavy and strong. The log on the right grew slowly and is light and weak.

Crawford County Has Rural Youth Banquet

In Robinson one evening last month Crawford County Rural Youth celebrated the first anniversary of their organization. At the banquet to wish the youngsters well were representatives of Kiwanis, Rotary, other civic groups, also youngsters and oldsters from Jasper and Effingham counties.

Guests were IAA Director Chester McCord, his wife and daughter Marietta, Farm Advisers Cutright, Apple, Allison, and their wives; and officers and members of the County Farm Bureau board.

Miss Annis Skaggs, vocalist with the "Deans of Rhythm," led the 120 banqueteers in song between courses.

Other musical talent was the Robinson Township High School Girls' Sextette directed by Music Instructor Harry E. Hart, Miss Skaggs and Violinist Leo Wilson.

Principal speaker was G. S. "Chick" Randall of the University of Illinois. Talkers were Chester McCord, Farm Advisers Allison, Cutright and Apple, and Jesse E. Tuttle. Able Rural Youth President Kenneth Goodwin was master of ceremonies.

Uncle Ab says a man and a clock are of use only when they are going.



CRAWFORD'S DEANS OF RHYTHM

Crawford County's Rural Youth orchestra is one of the most popular group of entertainers in the county. Members are: Guy Winger, Guitar, Sam Duncan, Bass violin, Leo Wilson, Violin, Annis Skaggs, vocal soloist. Wade Duncan, not in picture plays the piano. The orchestra entertained at the recent farmer-business men's banquet where the AAA program was explained.

Little Visits With Home Bureau Leaders

By NELL FLATT GOODMAN

WHEN you eat asparagus from a can next winter, it's quite possible that it came from the 100 acre "patch" on the Judd farm, six miles west of Aurora in Kane county. Mrs. Ira Judd, for the past two years a member of the board of directors of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, lives there. She is going to be away, however, in May when she goes to the Triennial meeting of the Associated Country Women of the World in London. The fact that she can be away at that time proves that she is a good organizer.

Mrs. Judd says that it requires 20 to 30 helpers to keep the asparagus cut during the season from around May 10 to July 4. Every day it must be cut if the weather is rainy and warm, otherwise every two days. All the crop is contracted to a nearby cannery.

Three years are required before there are any returns from an asparagus bed.



MRS. IRA JUDD
"One year she canned nine hogs."

The Judd family raised 175,000 plants from seed. The next year these plants were set out in trenches 14 inches deep. Pulled by a tractor, a peg-plow, checking with a wire, dropped the plants at equal distance apart in rows. A little dirt pressed down over each plant. After the plants begin to grow, a little more dirt is thrown in, later a little more, until finally the trench is full. This helps to keep the weeds down, the scourge of all good asparagus farms.

At the present time a tractor company is experimenting with a new tool to control weeds. If successful it will care for rows ten feet apart. Mrs. Judd explained that when the plants grow they fall over and take up considerable space which must be kept clean.



THE JUDD HOME
"The farm bought from the government 100 years ago."

The plan for caring for the help required for the farm is slightly different from the ordinary arrangement. The Judds furnish the house in which all the help live, also all the food. A housekeeper, serving as cook too, is employed to keep everything in running order, including the laundry work. She may hire some one to help her but if so, at her own expense. She receives a flat salary for her own work.

To buy groceries for 20 to 30 men at first thought seems a tremendous task. But Mrs. Judd sees nothing unusual about it. She cans 300 to 400 quarts of meat a year, both pork and beef. One year she canned nine hogs. They have a long row garden to keep the hired help and the family in vegetables. When son Ralph goes to Chicago with a truckload of stock, he brings back two or three hundred pounds of flour. For that is one definite requirement of the woman who keeps house. She must bake her own bread.

The other 400 acres of the farm are devoted to general farming. The Judds raise 500 hogs a year, feed several carloads of cattle, have alfalfa lots and rotate pastures. The family have been on the farm which came to Mr. Judd's grandfather from the government for 100 years. Electricity, running water, labor-saving devices make the house in which they live modern.

"Not how much you do, but how well you plan," says the imperturbable Mrs. Judd.

Poultry disease losses may be reduced by keeping the old and young stock separated.

HOW SAFE IS YOUR HOME

Last year more than one-third of the fatal accidents in the country happened in homes. To help prevent such accidents, ask yourself these questions on common home danger spots:

Are the stairways and steps well-lighted and in good condition? Are they free from skates, sleds, toys, shoes, clothes, brooms, pails and other hazards? Falls are responsible for nearly one-half of household accidents.

Do you have a sturdy stepladder, or do you improvise one with chairs, tables, or boxes?

Do you refuse to use scatter rugs at the top or bottom of stairs? One slip here may mean a bad fall; but any rug may be anchored with an anti-slip pad. Do you use rubber mats in shower baths and tubs and do you have a firm hand-rail for your bath tub? Do you remove wet leaves promptly from the walks; and scatter ashes, sand, or sawdust on icy walks to prevent falls?

To keep small children from scalding and burning themselves, do you turn the handles of saucepans away from the edges of tables and stoves, out of reach? If there is a creeping child in the house, do you use table cloths that are not long enough for him to pull? Do you place electric coffee pots and toasters where they cannot be reached by young children, and arrange the cords so that nobody trips over them?

Since your boy may want a gun when he is twelve, do you train him when young, never to point a wooden gun, toy pistol, cane, or stick of wood, at anyone as he would not do with real firearms? If these suggestions are carefully followed, the boy will later realize the dangers that lie in every weapon.

Pork may be stored three or four months and beef around six months without deterioration under conditions existing in the average cold storage locker plant. These meats may be held still longer and be edible if the fat is trimmed off at the dinner table, says Prof. Sleeter Bull, U. of I.

The London (England) Cooperative Society enrolled 44,820 new members during its 15th annual one-month membership campaign, boosting its total membership to 804,851 and giving it a firm hold on the title of the world's largest retail cooperative.

In 1938 the London Cooperative Society provided its members with goods and services valued at $77,813,450. It operates 998 retail stores in London, is the largest distributor of milk and coal in the city. Last year it distributed to members patronage dividends totaling $4,600,000.

Make sure that the "hybrid seed corn" you buy is adapted as to maturity for your region.

Illinois Jersey Goes To New York Fair

Illinois' top-ranking Jersey cow, Majesty's Success Countess, aged 6, owned and bred by Chester McCord, IAA director from Jasper county, is going to the New York World's Fair.

"Tess," as she is known in the McCord household, is one of 30 cows selected to represent the breed in an exhibit, "The Dairy World of Tomorrow." The American Jersey Cattle Club, in picking representatives of the breed, specified that each cow must be almost perfect in type, have a record of 600 pounds or more of butterfat and a perfect bill-of-health. Tess was the only Illinois Jersey selected.

In the exhibit, 150 head of the nation's finest milkers, 30 of each of the five breeds, will live in sterile surroundings where spectators will view them through glass walls. They will be washed, dried and milked on a slowly revolving platform called a Rotolactor.

"Tess is the result of 17 years of breeding and naturally I prize her highly," Mr. McCord said. "She is a granddaughter of 'Old Bess,' my best foundation cow that produced an average of more than 500 lbs. of butterfat annually for seven consecutive years. In the event Tess is sold I will contract to retain her unborn calf to keep her blood in my herd."

Chester McCord's ten year herd average is 457.3 pounds of butterfat per cow, probably the highest on record in Illinois for such a period.

The McCord herd has been high producing Jersey herd in the state several times, and was second high among all breeds twice. The herd has been making the State Fair and National Dairy Show circuit for many years where winnings have yielded a nice profit above expenses.



SOME OF McCORD'S PRIZE JERSEYS
Dreaming Sultan's Gold below has a record of 671.8 lbs. of butterfat in 305 da. as a 4 yr. old. She was first prize cow at the Illinois State Fair, second at Waterloo Dairy Congress.

The McCord's famous foundation cow, Old Bess, was exhibited at the National Dairy Show in 1935 with her five daughters. The six head which had been milking at that time a combined period of 27 years and 7 months or approximately an average of 4½ years and one month per cow yielded a gross income of $5,779.63 from the sale of cream, butterfat, and breeding stock.

Trained at Charleston Normal to be an accountant, Chester McCord went farming for his health after he returned from the army, starting with two grade Jersey cows, a sulky plow and three cheap work horses on a run down 100 acre farm. Today he has a purebred herd of 35 to 40 head, operates 425 acres of land in Jasper county with a tractor and four mules.



Disking Limestone into permanent pasture before clover seeding to increase feed — Bond County.

Spreading Limestone on Oats stubble and new clover in August — Whiteside County.

Use Limestone for Soil Building and Bigger Farm Profits

Your County Farm Adviser is ready to help you.

Soil Improvement Department
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Stocks Butter High

Stocks of butter are still high and production continues upward says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Consumption kept pace with production in January, both averaging around 12 per cent above January a year ago. Resumption of stabilization buying by the DPMA is the only means of increasing butter prices in the near future, some market students believe.

Argentine Wheat Crop

Eyes of the wheat market are on Argentine where the second largest crop in history is awaiting sale. If the crop is dumped on world markets, world prices can be expected to drop. Prospects for a smaller U. S. crop as compared to 1938, wheat withdrawn from trade by wheat loans and an increased export demand kept domestic prices unchanged although Liverpool prices recently reached the lowest point of the season.

Rural Safety Topics

By C. M. Seagraves

WE don't know anything about sulphur and molasses, but then we aren't supposed to . . . . it's up to the doctors to take care of spring conditioning of folks. However, we do happen to know something about the safety factors of automobiles and you can take our word for it that it's no accident that many traffic accidents occur during the early spring months. Far too many people fail to realize the punishment that the car takes during the winter months, especially the lights and brakes.

Freezing, thawing, rain, cold, ice, have a way of working themselves into brake linings with bad results. Since no driver can be safer than his brakes, it follows that all drivers should give these devices the attention that any life-saving appliance deserves.

To offer a scientific check on brake and headlight efficiency that would be available to farm people was one of the purposes behind the I.A.A.-Farm Bureau testing lane. This device which will be starting on its fifth tour of the state within the next few weeks has checked approximately 100,000 cars.

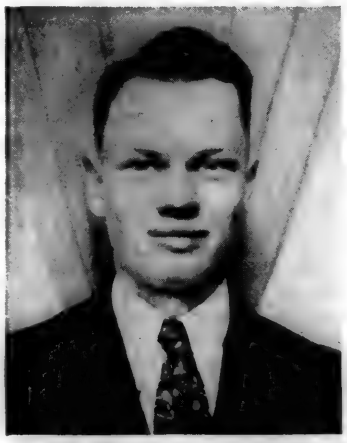
Watch for Safety Lane date announcements in your community. Make arrangements to have your car put over the equipment and *know* the condition of your brakes and lights.

Now that farm work is getting back into full swing, it might be worthwhile to look at the record of farm accidents last year. Although 1938 was so particularly bad we trust we will never have another season like it, still the methods by which people met death will probably be much the same this year, even though the number is smaller. Here are the facts:

Hand tool accidents, 1 child killed; machinery accidents, 6 children killed, 1 woman, 30 men; miscellaneous accidents, 44 children killed, 15 women, 92 men or a total of 58 children, 18 women, and 167 men who met accidental death on Illinois farms in 1938.

It seems to us that young men are far too often unjustly blamed for spurts of driving recklessness. The real culprit is often the young lady in the case. For instance, we are convinced that many a young man has been incited to automobile "monkey shines" through little squeals of simulated scare coming from the young lady of current choice.

Had the young lady really been interested in her personal safety, a sober request to that extent would have in the vast majority of cases been effective. The remarkable thing about this is that the young lady herself knows it better than anybody else. How about it, young ladies, don't you thing you might put in a word or two for safety?



MAKES HIGHWAYS SAFE

"When safety becomes popular among young people, long strides will have been taken in making our highways safe," comments Mary E. Trovillion, Pope county, who sent in this prize photo of Massac county's most skillful driver, LeRoy Cotter. This young farmer turned in a perfect paper in his county's skilled drivers' exam, scored 98 per cent in the district examination and was runner-up in the state Skilled Drivers test at the IAA convention. LeRoy is active in the year-old Massac Rural Youth Organization.

Producers Creamery of Olney started delivering milk and cream both wholesale and retail on May 1. New pasteurizing and refrigeration equipment were installed in response to local demand for a home dairy specializing in high quality products. Heretofore bottled milk has been shipped in from larger cities.

The sale of Producers' condensed buttermilk in increasing quantities reported by the Champaign creamery. "There is some low grade buttermilk offered at reduced prices in this area, but we have definite evidence where users have turned down cut-price buttermilk from competitors in favor of our condensed buttermilk," says Mr. Burns.



NEW McDONOUGH SERVICE COMPANY TANK

Up goes another 10,000 gallon Storage Tank at Macomb for the new "Green Rocket" gasoline. Picture by E. W. Runkle, manager. Eighty-seven additional storage tanks have been installed to take care of the growing farmer demand for "White Motor" and "Green Rocket" gasolines. It now appears that the county service companies are the only petroleum distributors who are still maintaining large supplies of white "non-leaded" gasoline of U. S. motor specifications suitable for lamps, stoves, and other household uses.



FEED FOR 20,000 CHICKS

A full carload, 400 bags, of Blue Seal Chick Starter scientifically packed for shipment to Columbia Farmers Cooperative Company, Monroe county. The unique method of stacking the bags prevents shifting and damage. This is Columbia's second straight carload of feed this season. Sales of chick starter are running 60 per cent ahead of a year ago, according to IFS Feedman Ray N. Ammon.

Fred P. Ziegler, 33, manager of Cass Farmers Oil Company, Virginia, died suddenly, April 11th. A native of Jackson County, Mr. Ziegler was a truck salesman for Twin County (Jackson-Perry) Service Company for five years. He served Wabash Valley Service Company as a field man prior to becoming manager of Cass Farmers Oil Company two years ago.

Producers' Creamery of Champaign has put on the market a new loaf cheese in two and five pound packages under the name Prairie Homes. Production started in the middle of March and since its introduction, reports Manager C. C. Burns, we have had many favorable comments on its quality. Hundreds of people have sampled the cheese at Home Bureau and Farm Bureau meetings and pronounce it the best processed cheese they have ever had.

EDITORIAL

Control and Recovery

"The greater the control over price levels by government, by corporations and by labor unions the slower the pickup and getaway of business in recovery." — Harper Leech, columnist in the Chicago Daily News.

THE RECORD has been hammering away on this point as the most vital influence barring the path to prosperity, for many years. Therefore, it is encouraging to see the problem given recognition in a publication so closely allied to the business and industrial interests of a metropolitan area. The only way we would change Mr. Leech's statement would be to put corporations and labor unions first and government last. For corporations and organized labor initiated the policy of controlling and limiting production long before government intervened at the insistence of farmers and others in the interest of fair play.

The disparity between agriculture and industry that existed throughout the twenties, that widened in the early thirties, and that continues yet today is proof that we have not yet solved the problem of equalizing commodity values and wage rates without which widespread unemployment will continue indefinitely.

Until the rigid price and wage levels of industry and labor show signs of softening so as to conform more nearly to the low levels of 40 cent corn, $1.00 milk, 22 cent butterfat, and 55 cent wheat, farmers have no other choice than to tighten up on their production, and exercise every means within their power to raise farm prices.

AAA Marketing Quota Upheld

THE United States Supreme Court on April 17 by a 6 to 2 decision upheld the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with its marketing quota provision. In its opinion the court as quoted in the New York Times said:

> "This court has recently declared that sales of tobacco by growers through warehousemen to purchasers for removal outside the state constitute interstate commerce. Any rule, such as that embodied in the Act (AAA), which is intended to foster, protect and conserve that commerce, or to prevent the flow of commerce from working harm to the people of the nation, is within the competence of Congress.
>
> "Within these limits the exercise of the power, the grant being unlimited in its terms, may lawfully extend to the absolute prohibition of such commerce, and a fortiori to limitation of the amount of a given commodity which may be transported in such commerce. The motive of congress in exerting the power is irrelevant to the validity of the legislation.
>
> "The provisions of the Act under review constitute a regulation of interstate and foreign commerce within the competency of Congress under the power delegated to it by the Constitution."

The majority opinion was delivered by Justice Owen Roberts who also read the court's 6 to 3 decision in January, 1936, declaring the earlier adjustment act unconstitutional. Justices Butler and McReynolds dissented holding that the motive of the Act was to control agricultural production, therefore, unconstitutional.

This decision is undoubtedly one of the most important incidents affecting the long-time interests of American farmers, of recent years. In a measure it marks the successful culmination of the long, hard struggle of organized farmers to control price-wrecking crop surpluses. It means that farmers who refuse to cooperate with their neighbors in adjusting production are required to withhold their share of the surplus, when two-thirds of the producers in a referendum vote so declare, or suffer a penalty (15c a bu. in the case of corn) for every unit marketed in excess of their quota. In other words, the court indirectly asserted that congress had the power to penalize the sale of crop surpluses that destroy fair price levels and thus injure the interests of all producers and the public.

This decision marks another advance step in the efforts of civilization to restrain persons whose acts injure others. The need for maintaining farm price levels in equitable balance with the prices of non-agricultural goods and services is no longer a question for debate. It is accepted by all informed persons as a concomitant of trade, employment, and prosperity. To the extent that the marketing quota contributes to the prevention of ruinous farm prices will it become increasingly valuable as a piece of legislation for the benefit of the entire nation.

The Demand For State Milk Control

THE united stand of Illinois fluid milk producers for state minimum price legislation is the natural response of dairy farmers to the price and wage fixing of corporate enterprise, labor unions and trade associations.

The farmers' costs of producing milk have steadily increased. In several large milk sheds, new and stringent sanitary ordinances have demanded elaborate milk houses equipped with expensive hot water heaters, milk coolers and other appliances. Barns have had to be remodeled or new ones built to conform to the new codes. Add to this the fact that profits of the big dairy distributing corporations have been substantially maintained; that the high wage demands of organized wagon drivers and plant employees are taken out of the farmers' pay check in periods of depression and you have an intolerable situation for producers.

This is the reason the milk producer is in Springfield today. It is the reason he is demanding some minimum price protection. When the distributor's margin of profit is threatened the path of least resistance is to take it out of the producer rather than cut wages and risk labor troubles, or develop processing and distributing economies.

The ideal situation, of course, would be to have no controls of any kind, to let free and open competition for markets, for jobs and for the consumers' trade regulate prices all along the line. But there is no such thing as free and open competition on the larger organized milk markets today. The distributors and organized labor have been content to pass all the free and open competition along to the farmer. So milk producers say, "it's time for a little reciprocity, time to put a bottom under our prices and thus pave the way for lower cost distribution.



FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE CO.

608 South Dearborn Street Chicago, Illinois

EDITORIAL

Control and Recovery

[illegible] labor [illegible] the slower the [illegible] business [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] N.

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> The provisions of the Act under review constitute a regulation of interstate and foreign commerce within the competence of Congress under the power delegated to it by the Constitution.

The majority opinion was delivered by Justice Owen J. Roberts who also read the court's two to one decision in Jan. 1936 declaring the earlier adjustment act unconstitutional. Justices Butler and McReynolds dissented holding that the objective of the Act was to control agricultural production, therefore unconstitutional.

This decision is undoubtedly one of the most important incidents affecting the long time interests of American farmers, of recent [illegible]. In a measure it marks the [illegible] culmination of the long, hard struggle of [illegible] organized farmers to control price wrecking crop surpluses [illegible] its that farmers who refuse to cooperate with their [illegible] hours in adjusting production are required to withhold [illegible] t state of the surp[illegible] when two thirds of the producers [illegible] t referendum vote [illegible] declare, or suffer a penalty [illegible] [illegible] on the case of corn) for every unit marketed in [illegible] s [illegible] their quota. In other words, the court indirectly assents that congress had the power to penalize the sale of crop surpluses that destroy fair price levels and thus injure the interests of all producers and the public.

This decision marks another advance step in the efforts of civilization to restrain persons whose acts injure others. The need for maintaining farm price levels in equitable balance with the prices of non-agricultural goods and services is no longer a question for debate. It is accepted by all informed persons as a concomitant of trade, employment, and prosperity. To the extent that the marketing quota contributes to the prevention of ruinous farm prices will it become increasingly valuable as a piece of legislation for the benefit of the entire nation.

The Demand For State Milk Control

THE united stand of Illinois fluid milk producers for state minimum price legislation is the natural response of dairy farmers to the price and wage fixing of corporate enterprise, labor unions and trade associations.

The farmers' costs of producing milk have steadily increased. In several large milk sheds, new and stringent sanitary ordinances have demanded elaborate milk houses equipped with expensive hot water heaters, milk coolers and other appliances. Barns have had to be remodeled or new ones built to conform to the new codes. Add to this the fact that profits of the big dairy distributing corporations have been substantially maintained, that the high wage demands of organized wagon drivers and plant employees are taken out of the farmers' pay check in periods of depression and you have an intolerable situation for producers.

This is the reason the milk producer is in Springfield today. It is the reason he is demanding some minimum price protection. When the distributor's margin of profit is threatened the path of least resistance is to take it out of the producer rather than cut wages and risk labor troubles or develop processing and distributing economies.

The ideal situation, of course, would be to have no controls of any kind, to let free and open competition for markets, for jobs and for the consumers' trade regulate prices all along the line. But there is no such thing as free and open competition on the larger organized milk markets today. The distributors and organized labor have every content to pass all the free and open competition along to the farmer. So milk producers say, "it's time for a little reciprocity, time to put a bottom under our prices and thus pave the way for lower cost distribution."



See Our Agent in Your County Farm Bureau Office for Protection


Dr. L. J. Norton, Professor
Agricultural Economics,
University of Illinois,
Urbana, Ill. T-PRM-2-39

CONSIDER the PROGRESS

CONSIDER the progress that has been made in producing farm crops since the Farm Bureau was organized.

The use of higher yielding varieties . . . treatment of seed to kill plant diseases . . . better methods of culture . . . soil improvement . . . insect control . . . all have been aggresively taught and demonstrated by the County Farm Bureaus in cooperation with state and federal extension services.

A vital part of the service available to every Farm Bureau member has to do with more efficient production and bigger net returns from crops and livestock.

But the County Farm Bureau has done more than spread information and knowledge of better seeds, methods of culture, and farm management. It actually has had a prominent part in the development of improved seeds and farming methods by planning field tests, demonstrations, and seed selection.

Many of the outstanding producers of superior farm seeds . . . most of the topnotchers in the Farm Bureau-Farm Management service to increase farm profits, will tell you that they owe much of their success to the encouragement of the county agricultural adviser and the services of the Farm Bureau. IT PAYS TO BE A MEMBER!

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

The Largest State Farm Organization In America

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Record

In This Issue

Milk Control Bill

Sports Festival Sept. 1-2

Sideboards for Farms

Factories That Never Shut Down

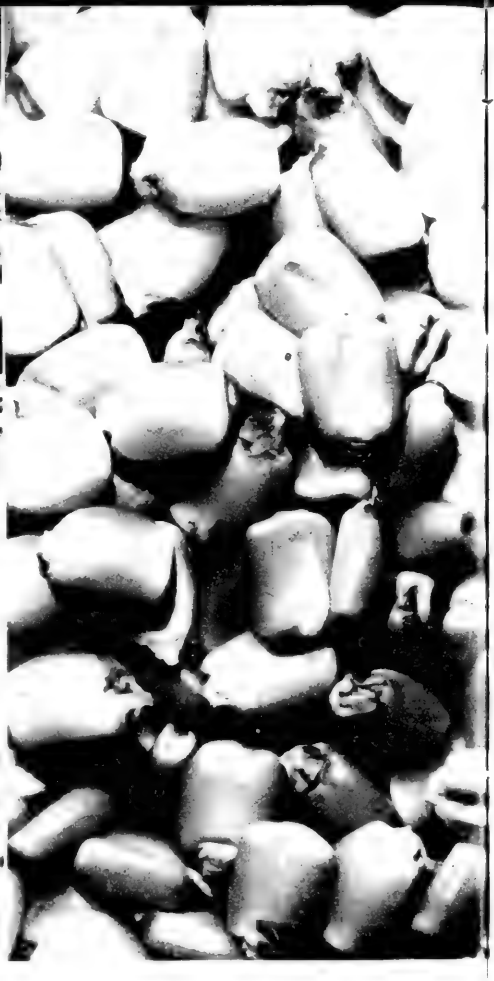
Chicago Learns What's Wrong

and others

June
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o.S.D.
I.R.C.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

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FAIL MAIL

GROWING CROP HAIL INSURANCE wipes out the risk of loss . . . prevents hail from wiping you out.

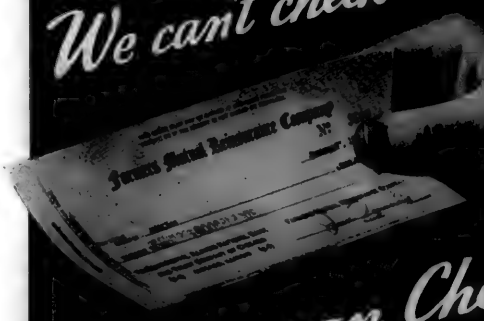
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of insurance will put your policy in force. You pay the balance next Oct. 1 after the crop is produced.

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Write for our new booklet "Facts About Hail Insurance," or see the agent in your County Farm Bureau office for further details.

We can't check the hail



But we can Check the loss!

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE CO.

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

JUNE 1939
VOL. 17 NO. 6

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Editor and Advertising Director, E. G. Thiem; Assistant Director and Ass't. Editor, Lawrence A. Potter.

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Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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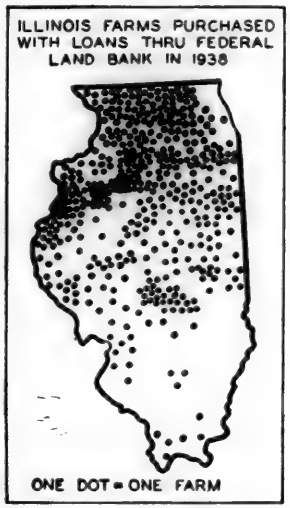
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GEORGE THIEM, Editor



RECENT efforts of organized farmers to restore farm income to parity have tended to over-shadow the results of earlier work to lighten the interest burden and promote farm operator ownership. Last year, so reports the Farm Credit Administration, Illinois farmers led all states except Texas in purchasing federally financed farms. A total of 473 Illinois farms were bought in 1938 with land bank and land bank commissioner loans. Because organized farmers insisted, interest rates on federal farm loans have been continued at the emergency rate of 3½ per cent. Consider what a wide influence this credit legislation has had in reducing rates charged by all lending agencies, and the farmers' annual interest bill.

Last week the Michigan legislature, according to press reports, joined the long list of states, some 20 in number, to approve milk control legislation. Distributors in Michigan under the approved bill will be licensed by a state board of seven who are empowered to hold hearings, fix both producer and consumer prices, and protect producers and consumers against exploitation and chaotic price wars. The Michigan act is said to resemble closely the bill Illinois milk producers are sponsoring in the present session of the state legislature. Milk producers have been subjected to so many health regulations to protect the consumer that they rightly feel entitled to some reciprocity.

Action by the United States Senate in approving (61 to 14) the agricultural appropriation bill carrying $225,000,000 for AAA parity payments in 1941 and $113,000,000 for farm surplus disposal is the first battle won to prevent complete demoralization of farm prices and income. "The recently organized farm bloc led by Senator Scott Lucas of Illinois," comments the AFBF, "which has been pressing our demands for $250,000,000 in parity payments and a $150,000,000 increase in Section 32 funds, was a major factor in bringing Senate approval of parity and surplus-removal funds."

The Farm Bureau also is leading the fight at Washington to exempt agricultural workers including those in the packing and canning industries from the wages and hours act. As this is written the news comes from Washington that the House has approved parity payments and surplus removal appropriations. Thus the farmers program is assured of support for some time to come.

If the present Agricultural Adjustment Act had been enacted in the spring or summer of 1937 when the American Farm Bureau Federation tried in vain to secure action on the Pope-McGill bill, and had farmers cooperated 80 per cent last year as they are doing this year in adjusting acreage, the agricultural picture today undoubtedly would be much brighter. Cheap corn, oats, and wheat are largely responsible for 12c eggs, 20c butterfat, $1 milk, and $6.00 hogs. When we get grain prices up, livestock and dairy prices are sure to follow.—E.G.T.


HAIL

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

JUNE 1939
VOL. 17 NO. 6

GEORGE THEUM, Ed.

ILLINOIS FARMS PURCHASED WITH LOANS THRU FEDERAL LAND BANK IN 1938



ONE DOT = ONE FARM

Illinois Agricultural Association

OFFICERS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS

ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS

State Milk Control Hearing

Milk Producers Are United In Asking For An Umpire In Fluid Milk Marketing

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Strange as it may seem, the adverse report of the Milk Investigating Committee appointed by the lieutenant-governor, which was widely heralded by the Chicago Tribune who opposed the bill from the beginning, was scarcely mentioned. The committee made a quick trip to a number of eastern markets, and stopped at Madison, Wisconsin and Indianapolis after returning home. A Chicago Tribune reporter accompanied the committee, apparently helped to arrange its itinerary, and filed stories against milk marketing legislation all along the way. This handling of the investigation gave it the appearance of a publicity stunt and angered milk producers.



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Mr. Smith said there apparently was a need for an impartial board to look into the records of both distributors and organized milk producers to determine costs of production and marketing, the sale of milk in the different classifications, and the division of the consumer's milk dollar. Producers have from time to time suspected and have some evidence to support their suspicions that the quantity of milk and cream sold in fluid form by some distributors is not always reflected in payments in the Class I price. Milk producers have been subject to all sorts of regulations by city health authorities yet they have absolutely no protection as to the price they are to receive.

Paul E. Mathias of the IAA legislative committee opened the testimony by explaining the contents of the milk marketing bill. Wilfred Shaw, IAA milk marketing director, revealed that organized Illinois milk producers throughout the state are united in wanting the bill passed.

Arthur Lauterbach, manager of Pure Milk Association, Chicago, told the assembly that many farmers have lost money because dealers failed to pay for milk. He asserted that the industry is in a turmoil and needs an umpire. "This is one of the mildest bills written," he said. "It doesn't do all the things the newspapers claim for it. All honest dealers and organized producer groups would be protected. The bill puts all distributors under a license and puts the dishonest dealer out of business. It provides for a bond and an audit with payment for milk, according to use." Some form of milk control, he added, is here to stay and unless a moderate solution is worked out, milk is headed for treatment as a public utility.

E. W. Tiedeman, president of Sanitary Milk Producers, St. Louis, said: "The St. Louis market has been operating under an AAA license, similar to the provisions in this bill, for five years. Nobody has been hurt. The producers get a fair price which has been averaging about 5 cents a quart for Class I. The consumer has been paying from eight to 13 cents a quart. The dealers are making money and labor is employed. The housewife can get Grade A milk delivered at her home from 10 cents to 13 cents a quart or she can buy it at the store for nine cents in two quart bottles. Is the consumer being hurt? The record doesn't show it. This bill proposes nothing new, nothing experimental, nothing radical. The bill requires that all dealers pay the same price for milk sold in the same class. We believe milk producers on the intra-state markets should have the same protection that producers around the inter-state markets now have under the AAA."

STATE MILK CONTROL BILL PROVIDES

STATE MILK BOARD — three producers and three dealer representatives and the Director of Agriculture with power of summons and subpoena in conducting hearings and inquiries.

LICENSE AND BOND — Each dealer would be licensed and required to show financial ability or give a suitable bond guaranteeing payment of a two-months supply of milk.

AUDITS — state board would have authority to audit accounts of dealers to determine if proper settlements are being made to producers.

MINIMUM PRICE — Board could fix minimum price to producer for milk on any market when invited by two-thirds of farmers supplying such market.

60 DAY RESALE CLAUSE — Board could fix retail price of milk not to exceed 60 days within any calendar year.

TWO-YEAR BILL — Would be enacted only for two years, expiring June 30, 1941.

Senator Paddock and Rep. Kelsey of Lake County, Rep. Wilson, Kankakee county, Rep. Fidler and others took part in questioning the speaker. Rep. Dennis Collins, chairman of the House Agricultural Commitee ably presided and introduced the speakers.

President Burkholder of the Illinois Milk Dealers Association, who operates a dairy at Decatur called attention to the need for ironing out sharp fluctuations in quantity of milk delivered by producers during the year. "We should organize our own industry and solve our own problems," he said.

Paul Potter, secretary of the organized Chicago milk dealers, said that the bill was not a solution of the problem and suggested that the producers and dealers could solve their problems without the help of a state marketing board.

Since the recent one cent reduction in milk prices announced by the larger distributors in Chicago (from 12 cents to 11 cents per quart delivered to the home, and nine cents at the stores), independent dealers, led by Meadowmoor Dairies, have cut prices in their numerous stores to 7½ cents per quart. Destructive competition is under way among milk dealers throughout Chicago and its suburbs. Meantime dealers are reported to be negotiating with producer representatives for another price cut. Producers in the fluid area are netting only about 1.25 cwt. for all milk. In the low income sections of Chicago and outlying industrial towns, reports indicate that hundreds of milk wagon drivers have lost their jobs. Thrifty housewives are saving up to four cents a quart purchasing at stores.

Comment From Indiana On Milk Committee

If the facts as presented by the Illinois Milk Investigating Committee regarding operation of the Indiana act are any criterion as to the accuracy of the balance of this report, as a whole it would not be a very good gauge for determining the future course of action by either legislatures or the industry, comments Leon C. Coller, administrator of the Indiana Milk Control Act in the May issue of his Milk Market Bulletin just off the press.

"We can speak only of that portion of the committee's findings which apply to Indiana," he says. "We do know facts here, and know that many of the statements which have been made concerning operation of the act in this state are misleading, erroneous and without foundation, and are in a position to prove this."

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Gradually producers have been organizing to fortify themselves against an unequal situation, he pointed out. Farmers have had to contend with the power and force of money controlled by large milk distributors and sometimes the unreasonable demands of certain branches of organized labor. I hope the power of organized farm people will never have to be used in this way.

"Farmers have no quarrel with dealers for seeking a return upon an honest investment and for needed services and they have no quarrel with labor for securing fair wages and reasonable working conditions. But when these results are achieved by taking an unjust toll from the producers of farm products, farmers not only have a right to object but will use every reasonable means at their command to insure fair dealings."

Mr. Smith said there apparently was a need for an impartial board to look into the records of both distributors and organized milk producers to determine costs of production and marketing, the sale of milk in the different classifications, and the division of the consumer's milk dollar. Producers have from time to time suspected and have some evidence to support their suspicions that the quantity of milk and cream sold in fluid form by some distributors is not always reflected in payments in the Class I price. Milk producers have been subject to all sorts of regulations by city health authorities yet they have absolutely no protection as to the price they are to receive.

Paul E. Mathias of the IAA legislative committee opened the testimony by explaining the contents of the milk marketing bill. Wilfred Shaw, IAA milk marketing director, revealed that organized Illinois milk producers throughout the state are united in wanting the bill passed.

Arthur Lauterbach, manager of Pure Milk Association, Chicago, told the assembly that many farmers have lost money because dealers failed to pay for milk. He asserted that the industry is in a turmoil and needs an umpire. "This is one of the mildest bills written," he said. "It doesn't do all the things the newspapers claim for it. All honest dealers and organized producer groups would be protected. The bill puts all distributors under a license and puts the dishonest dealer out of business. It provides for a bond and an audit with payment for milk, according to use." Some form of milk control, he added, is here to stay and unless a moderate solution is worked out, milk is headed for treatment as a public utility.

E. W. Tiedeman, president of Sanitary Milk Producers, St. Louis, said "The St. Louis market has been operating under an AAA license, similar to the provisions in this bill, for five years. Nobody has been hurt. The producers get a fair price which has been averaging about 5 cents a quart for Class I. The consumer has been paying from eight to 13 cents a quart. The dealers are making money and labor is employed. The housewife can get Grade A milk delivered at her home from 10 cents to 13 cents a quart or she can buy it at the store for nine cents in two quart bottles. Is the consumer being hurt? The record doesn't show it. This bill proposes nothing new, nothing experimental, nothing radical. The bill requires that all dealers pay the same price for milk sold in the same class. We believe milk producers on the intra-state markets should have the same protection that producers around the inter-state markets now have under the AAA.

STATE MILK CONTROL BILL PROVIDES

STATE MILK BOARD — three producers and three dealer representatives and the Director of Agriculture with power of summons and subpoena in conducting hearings and inquiries.

LICENSE AND BOND — Each dealer would be licensed and required to show financial ability or give a suitable bond guaranteeing payment of a two-months supply of milk.

AUDITS — state board would have authority to audit accounts of dealers to determine if proper settlements are being made to producers.

MINIMUM PRICE — Board could fix minimum price to producer for milk on any market when invited by two-thirds of farmers supplying such market.

60 DAY RESALE CLAUSE — Board could fix retail price of milk not to exceed 60 days within any calendar year.

TWO-YEAR BILL — Would be enacted only for two years, expiring June 30, 1941.

Senator Paddock and Rep. Kelsey of Lake County, Rep. Wilson, Kankakee county, Rep. Fidler and others took part in questioning the speaker. Rep. Dennis Collins, chairman of the House Agricultural Commitee ably presided and introduced the speakers.

President Burkholder of the Illinois Milk Dealers Association, who operates a dairy at Decatur called attention to the need for ironing out sharp fluctuations in quantity of milk delivered by producers during the year. "We should organize our own industry and solve our own problems," he said.

Paul Potter, secretary of the organized Chicago milk dealers, said that the bill was not a solution of the problem and suggested that the producers and dealers could solve their problems without the help of a state marketing board.

Since the recent one cent reduction in milk prices announced by the larger distributors in Chicago (from 12 cents to 11 cents per quart delivered to the home, and nine cents at the stores), independent dealers, led by Meadowmoor Dairies, have cut prices in their numerous stores to 7½ cents per quart. Destructive competition is under way among milk dealers throughout Chicago and its suburbs. Meantime dealers are reported to be negotiating with producer representatives for another price cut. Producers in the fluid area are netting only about 1.25 cwt. for all milk. In the low income sections of Chicago and outlying industrial towns, reports indicate that hundreds of milk wagon drivers have lost their jobs. Thrifty housewives are saving up to four cents a quart purchasing at stores.

Comment From Indiana On Mill. Committee

If the facts as presented by the Illinois Milk Investigating Committee regarding operation of the Indiana act are any criterion as to the accuracy of the balance of this report, as a whole it would not be a very good gauge for determining the future course of action by either legislatures or the industry, comments Leon C. Collier, administrator of the Indiana Milk Control Act in the May issue of his Milk Market Bulletin just off the press.

"We can speak only of that portion of the committee's findings which apply to Indiana," he says. "We do know facts here, and know that many of the statements which have been made concerning operation of the act in this state are misleading, erroneous and without foundation, and are in a position to prove this.

Farm Bureau Gets $100,000 Tax Cut For Cook County Farmers

The Cook County Farm Bureau's tax record for the past four years is as follows:

1935 — Secured an average of $85 per acre reduction on assessments.

1939 — (a) — Secured 10% cut on new quadrennial assessed valuation on strictly farm real estate.

(b) — Worked on clarification of sales tax collections for vegetable farmers.

(c) — Worked to secure change of classification of nursery stock for taxing purposes.

(d) — Leading way for complete tax reform.

HOW the Cook County Farm Bureau aided by the IAA has virtually saved the farmers of this county about $100,000 in taxes each year for the next quadrennial period in the face of generally advancing assessments was recently disclosed in a report by the Farm Bureau tax committee.

Cook County presents a peculiar situation. It has a large surburban area. Most of its values in real estate are represented by town lots and city property. Some farm lands have a speculative value for possible subdivision purposes but this is difficult to estimate in figuring assessments. Farm property holds an inconspicuous place in this county, therefore, anything that comes to farmers in the way of tax assessment adjustments must represent some good work on the part of farmer's representatives.

In the first place, local assessors have cooperated with the Farm Bureau almost 100% in the selection of Township Farm Bureau Tax Committees to place valuations upon farm lands. These Committees tried to be fair in placing of their valuations and they have not been selfish about it. Valuations of their own lands have been substantially in line with the surrounding farms. These men have exercised good judgment in placing their valuations at a point that would not be so low as to be rejected. The first four townships to submit valuations to the Assessor's office had a difficult job to perform. The tendency for tax bodies is to constantly raise values. In this case farmers were asking for a cut.

Four years ago the Farm Bureau succeeded in securing a drastic reduction in the assessed valuations of farm lands in Cook County, averaging about $85 per acre. In making this drastic reduction some communities received a larger proportion of the reduction than others. It was not equal between farms and there was a feeling on the part of some city real estate owners that the county had made too large a reduction on its farm lands.

Committee Compares Results

After these four townships had been revalued, the Farm Bureau Tax Committee made a more thorough study of valuations in each. It was concluded that the level of assessments was still running above the average county percentage (37%) of the fair cash sale value of these lands. These townships were Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling and Northfield.



COOK FARM BUREAU TAX COMMITTEE
Back row, left to right: Ezra McClaughry; Harvey Adair, president, Farm Bureau; A. W. Sodman; D. A. Nietfeldt; front row, John C. Watson, IAA tax director; Dan Bergman, chairman tax committee. Ben Schildgen left early to catch train.

Assessor Clark Hears Committee

The Farm Bureau Committee asked an audience with County Assessor John Clark. Assessor Clark granted this audience and the greater part of the afternoon of April 28 was taken up in presenting the case to him. He asked if the action of the Committee included lands farmed by truck gardeners the same as dairy and other farms.

Harvey Adair, president of the Farm Bureau, said, "Truck farmers and onion set growers have tax problems just the same as dairymen. They do more intensive work on their lands and the extra gross income they get per acre comes from labor rather than land, in my opinion. Any action that is taken we want to apply to all farmers of the county whether they are Farm Bureau members or non-members. Neither is any member of this Committee asking for any particular personal favors. The Farm Bureau feels very kindly towards Assessor Clark's office for the drastic reduction that was made from excessively high values at the time of the last quadrennial reassessment.

Clark Orders 10% Assessment Cut

After listening to the Committee, Assessor Clark asked if he were to order a 10% reduction in values for the four townships that have come in and instruct his deputies to hold their future valuations of farm lands in line with these levels, if such action would be satisfactory to the Committee.

Dan Bergman, Chairman of the Committee, said: "We feel that such action will bring farm real estate value in line with actual cash sales and that if this action is taken the Assessor's office will have done everything that is possible under the law to put farm land valuations in line with the city and villages of Cook County."

Since this action was agreeable and in line with the facts disclosed Assessor Clark made the order for a 10% reduction to apply to farm real estate only.

John C. Watson, tax director of the Illinois Agricultural Association, who had guided the work of the Committee, said, "Cook County has one of the knottiest farm and city tax problems of any county in the state. Under existing circumstances I do not see how

(Continued on page 7, Col. 1)

the reassessments of farm lands could have been put in better shape than the agreement between Assessor Clark and the Farm Bureau Tax Committee."

Sub-Divisions Increase Values

One of the problems in this reassessment was brought about by the increase in sub-divisions in the county. There has been a heavy migration of population from the city to surburban areas, largely to escape the heavy taxes and unsatisfactory living conditions within the city. In areas three or four miles from the city proper, a speculative value on farm lands has materially raised the actual cash and asking price during the last two years especially. It is the feeling of the Tax Committee that more sub-divisions have been laid out than probably will be built up for many years to come. But the migration has added a speculative value to farm lands closer in that has taken away their purely agricultural values to a large extent. The poorest kind of farm land cannot be bought for much less than $300 per acre. Much of this land has a purely speculative value, and only a small fraction of it will ever realize these enhanced values. Farmers that live in such localities have an assessment condition to meet that is very troublesome.

The Assessor's office has placed values on these surburban areas that are farmed at the lowest fair cash value for subdividing. Considering all things these areas have benefited more than strictly farm lands. In sub-divisions, on golf courses and on country estates, assessed values have been decidedly increased. City lots in suburbs and in Chicago, formerly assessed very low, have been increased. The Committee feels that Assessor Clark has performed his duty under the law in actually equalizing the assessment on all properties in the county.

Speaking of surpluses, says Uncle Ab, there ain't none can beat the surplus of reports and surveys comin' out of Washington these days. My head's in a whirl tryin' to keep up with 'em.

E. C. Foley, farm adviser in Boone county for 12 years, announced recently that he will resign soon. He plans to devote full time to a seed company of which he is president.

Herman Conrady, principal of the Emden High School has been secured to manage the Logan County Farm Bureau baseball team this summer.

Samuel R. Guard, publisher of the Breeder's Gazette, has purchased the Roycroft Printing Industries established by the late Elbert Hubbard, writer and philosopher, at East Aurora, New York.



DEKALB'S 1938 STATE BASEBALL CHAMPS
Manager John O'Brien is telling the boys what they'll have to do to play in the finals at the Sports Festival September 1-2.

Sports Festival Is Growing Up; Age 4 in Sept.

THE Illinois Farm Sports Festival will celebrate its fourth anniversary this year at the University of Illinois, September 1 and 2. And like most four-year-olds, it has some new tricks. It has had its bumps and it has learned its lessons. This year, instead of trying to sprawl over an area a couple of miles long by a mile wide, it will be concentrated around the big Huff gym on the south side of the campus.

Streets in the area may be blocked off to make room around the gym for all events, except baseball, trap, skeet and rifle shooting, and horse pulling. Arrangements are being considered that will take all shooting events to ranges and traps near the round barns on the University farms. Farm Bureau baseball championship tournament will be held on Illinois Field as in previous years and horse pulling will remain south of the stadium.

If these moves are made, they will be made in the interests of fun. Athletes will have an opportunity to watch other contests. Spectators will more readily locate players from home and will see more contests than in previous years.

Amateur wrestling for boys under 21 was added to the program for the first time this year. Official high school rules will apply. Weight divisions fall at 95, 105, 115, 125, 135, 145, 155, 165, 175 pounds and heavyweight. No one who has either a college numeral or letter in wrestling or has won an award in a state wrestling tournament will be permitted to compete. Preliminary bouts will be limited to three minutes, final bouts to five.

Another new wrinkle is that spectators may have a chance to try a new sport or two for themselves. One that's being discussed is Barnyard Archery Golf. It is played with a bow and arrow over a two mile course. Targets are nine-inch bull's eyes on nine scattered bales or straw.

(Details of wrestling rules and Barnyard Archery Golf are available at your Farm Bureau office.)

These and other plans grew out of the first meeting of the state Illinois Farm Sports Festival committee in the IAA office, May 5. Next meeting is scheduled for July 24 at University of Illinois.

Members of this committee are: Alvin O. Eckert, chairman; Frank Gingrich, secretary; W. A. Dennis, Otto Steffey, IAA directors; Paul Mathias, George Thiem, C. M. Seagraves, George E. Metzger, Larry Potter, Cap Mast, John Spencer, Dave Mieher and G. W.

(Continued on page 13)

Farm Bureau News In Pictures

$1 Paid for clear, close up, natural photos. No others accepted. Action pictures that tell a story preferred. Enclose stamps for return.

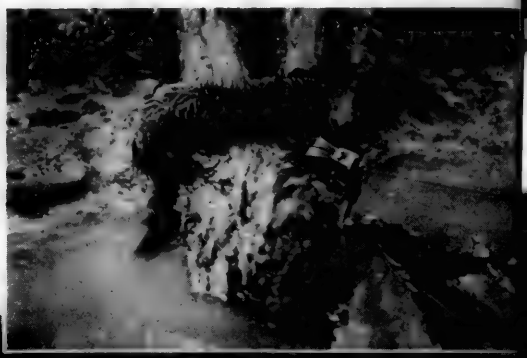


ROCK PHOSPHATE MAKES THE DIFFERENCE

L. A. Gerish, Livingston county, showing effect of two tons per acre of rock phosphate spread ten years ago. Both parts of the field have been farmed alike.

NO SUICIDE

"Mink usually drown themselves when caught," writes Paul Hopfinger, St. Clair county. To Trapper Hopfinger, $1 for one of the few photos of a trapped mink.





RECORD BREAKER

Irene E. Schoene, 18, Madison county, started going to Evangelical Sunday School in St. Jacob when she was 2, hasn't missed once in 18 years. She hopes soon to teach there. Prize picture.



FESTIVAL ATHLETES HONORED

Rural Youth members served, May 15, when more than 150 turned out to greet DeKalb county's winning participants in the 1938 Illinois Farm Sports Festival. After the banquet, a pep session. DeKalb led all counties in participation with 1925 points and will be strong contenders this year.

MRS. HAROLD BRACKETT

Like Young Lochinvar, Manager Brackett of the Producers Creamery of Carbondale came out of the West. But unlike the poetic hero he returned to the West for his bride, Kathryn Dodds of Omaha. They will celebrate their first anniversary Oct. 13.



THIS IS THE WAY ONION SETS ARE PLANTED IN COOK COUNTY

Alfred Landmeier, left, of North Cook tries out a new planter. His "horse" is the feed and seed specialist of Lake-Cook Farm Supply Co., "Doc" Nordhausen.





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RURAL YOUTH AT THE CAPITAL

Left to right are: Edward A. O'Neal, AFBF president; George Doup, Ind.; R. W. Blackburn, AFBF secretary; Cleta Liskey, Va.; John Schuitt, McHenry county, Illinois; Kenneth Foley, Ohio, and Eugene Smaltz, Mich. The young folks represented the American Farm Bureau Federation in the national conference on Farm Youth Problems, Washington, D. C.



LET'S EAT!

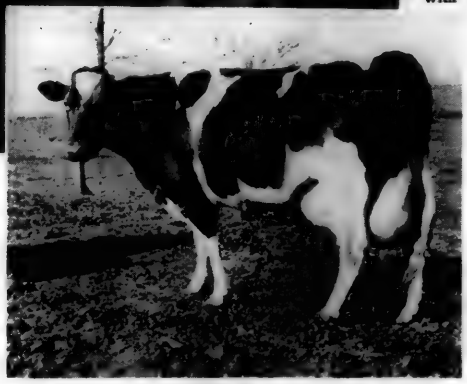
From LaSalle county comes this prize picture of Mrs. H. T. Marshall's pet waiting for his lunch.





FAREWELL

Miss Mayme Bickerman, retiring office secretary of the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau after 13 years, is shown with J. A. Shanklin, R. V. McKee, F. S. Clift, L. J. Hager and C. L. Monier. McKee is president, Hager is farm adviser, the others are former presidents.



BEATRICE

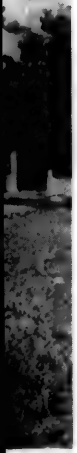
Pure bred Holstein cow, owned by Anton Enzenauer, Randolph county, produced 12,834 pounds of milk and 440.7 pounds of fat in 285 days. Prize photo by Frans Schultze, tester.

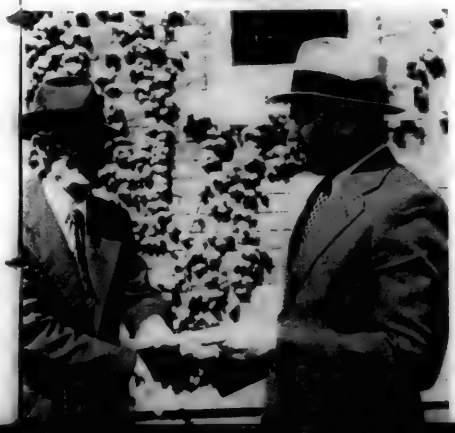


HOWARD WILLIAM ENNS, AGED 1

Maybe a future leader of dairy farmers? He is a son of Harold Enns, Tazewell county, president of Illinois Producers Creameries.

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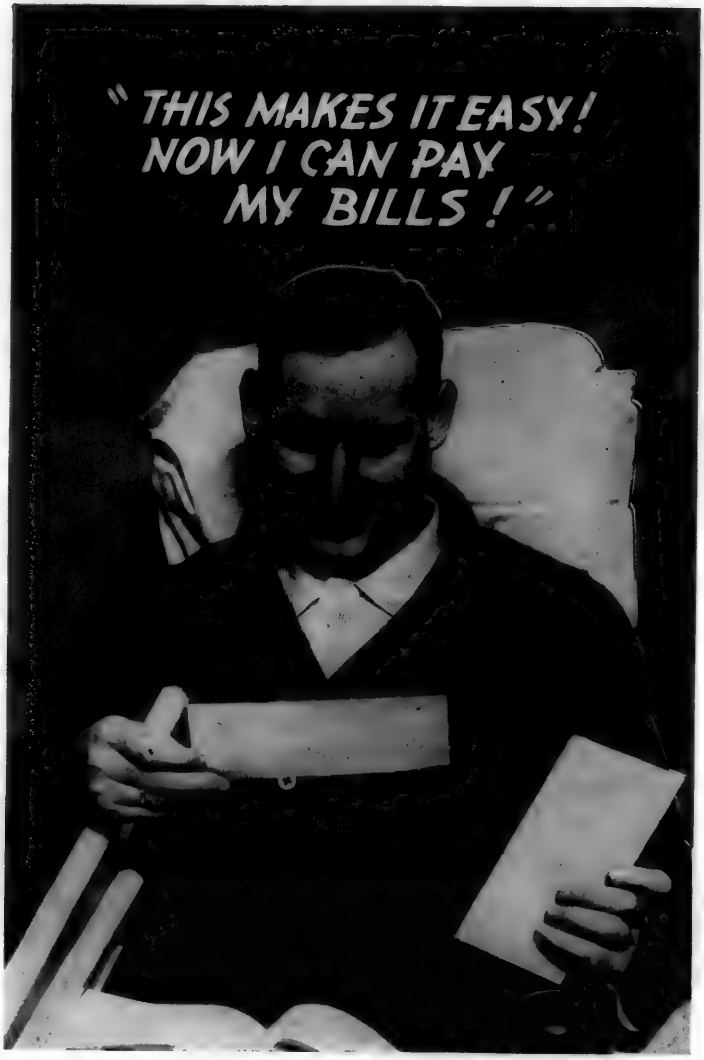
WHEAT CHECK

Jacob Eigsti, left, receiving the first Illinois wheat insurance check from Geo. H. Friedrich, president of the Tazewell County Agricultural Conservation Association.

JUDGES

Alvin Bruns, Clinton county, takes a last good look in placing a ring at the Rural Youth market tour, E. St. Louis, April 20.





IAA ACCIDENT INSURANCE

is now available to Farm Bureau members, their families and hired help. Only a few cents a day will keep your policy in force. Insurance money pays medical, surgical, nurses, and hospital bills resulting from accidents up to $500. Weekly income indemnity also may be had in same policy. Provides for emergency aid, pays special death and injury benefits.

For full information and rates see your agent in the Farm Bureau office, or send a penny postcard to

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
608 South Dearborn Street ..... Chicago, Illinois

McLean Employees Meet Once a Week

The McLean County Farm Bureau and associated organizations have 116 employees, according to A. B. Culp, county organizations director. This number is divided as follows: Farm Bureau 6, Farm Bureau Insurance division 8, County Service Company 32, AAA Soil Conservation Association 16, National Farm Loan Ass'n. 2, Production Credit Ass'n. 6, Home Bureau 3, McLean County Cold Storage 4, Producers Stockyards 2, Farmers Creamery Co. 24, Corn Belt Electric Cooperative 13.

Recently, the Farm Bureau board of directors decided to hold a school one evening a week for all employees to give them a better understanding of the organization and its program. Managers of the various associations and departments have requested attendance of employees who are not on duty. Attendance has ranged from 60 to 75. Meetings are usually held Wednesday nights.

Surplus Foods Go To Poor Under New Plan

Rochester, N. Y. and Dayton, Ohio, are the first two cities to be chosen for the new stamp plan to distribute surplus food to poor people on relief. The reliefers pay for a book of orange stamps in 25c denominations, or have the money deducted from WPA checks. Then for every $5 of orange stamps, the relief families get $2.50 worth of blue stamps free. The orange stamps are good for any food or necessary article at the grocery store, but the blue stamps are exchangeable at the grocery only for foods designated as "surplus."

On May 4 Secretary Wallace designated as "surplus foods" for distribution to relief clients, butter, eggs, beans, prunes, oranges, grape fruit, wheat and whole wheat flour, corn meal. The grocer adds his handling charge to the price of the "surplus" food products. Four more cities will be chosen to experiment with the new plan.

"The Highland National Bank merely changed its name from the State and Trust Bank to the Highland National Bank. This bank was never shut down," reports T. W. May, farm adviser in Madison County. "In fact, all three banks in Highland, population 3,000, opened promptly in 1933 after all banks had been closed by the Federal government." This corrects an erroneous reference to the bank in the April RECORD.

You can get a book of plans for five-room houses that can be built for around $1200 from the Supt. of Documents Washington, D. C. Cost: Ten cents.



FUTURE?
Gully, sparse pasture, gaunt horse . . . each is a chapter in the story of depleted and eroding soil.

Sideboards for Farms

Southeastern Illinois Farmers Keep Soil Fertility Where They Want It with Strip Cropping and Terraces

IF you had a land stretcher — a machine that would make 100-acre fields out of 80's at a cost of $5 to $30 an acre — you'd be rich, that is, if Mr. Hitler and company didn't see it first.

Although they didn't have a land stretcher, members of the Richland — Crawford — Lawrence — Wabash Soil Conservation Association, get the same effect by putting sideboards on their farms. Sideboards are cut to fit by the soil conservation service working with CCC camp 37 and four county Farm Bureaus cooperating.

Sideboard business started one day in 1933 when Forest Fisher, state coordinator for the U. S. soil conservation service, called at the Lawrence County Farm Bureau office. He and Farm Adviser Wheeler put their heads together over a plan for locating a CCC camp near Lawrenceville.

Later a group of young men, trained in erosion control and soil conservation made the Farm Bureau their temporary headquarters while the U. S. Army was building the camp. Wheeler introduced them to other farm advisers in the district and to farmers who might be interested in sideboards for their farms that would save soil fertility.

Among the first cooperators with the SCS crew was 50-year-old Tom Kent. When he was a lad, red clover grew nearly any place in Crawford county. Then it began to fail. By the time Tom was ready to farm for himself, it was impossible to get a seeding. About that time, too, erosion was setting in and what was left of the top soil was being washed towards the Gulf of Mexico.

As a young man, Tom read Frank I. Mann's articles about farming. Thirty years ago he tried Mann's system. He spread a carload of limestone by hand on nine acres. It made clover grow again but the effect was temporary. He wanted a way to keep lime on his fields.

Then came the CCC camp. Minot Silliman, Jr., soil conservationist with the camp, and Harold Maddox, camp engineer, staked off 30 acres of Tom's 500-acre farm for terracing. CCC crews made the terraces with a crawler type tractor and blade terracer. They set fences over to follow contours. Tom studied the operation and learned how to do it. Since then he has built terraces on nearly 40 more acres. He plans to build more as time permits. But until he can terrace, he is planting his crops around the slopes on contour lines to reduce washing.

Neighbors criticised. Terracing costs too much, they complained. We can't do it, we don't have manpower enough or the machines with which to do it.

Felix Pinkstaff, 66, has farmed the hills of Crawford county all his life. He was one who didn't criticise. He wanted sideboards put on his farm, too, but he didn't like the idea of farming in strips between the terraces. That way he couldn't pasture the whole field until all the crops, ranging from winter wheat to corn, had been harvested.

The sideboards Felix put on his farm cost nothing and any farmer cropping gently sloping fields can use the same plan at the same cost. For several years Felix had been farming a 40-acre slope in two square fields. In 1937, both pieces were in timothy. Last spring he plowed the sod for corn leaving strips of sod a rod wide running across the 40 on contour lines. While the strips of sod, called buffers, had been staked out by Silliman and Maddox, it is a job any farm adviser can demonstrate.

Contrary to Silliman's advice, Felix planted his corn up and down the hill right over the buffers. After the first rain, he saw his mistake. Although water cut finger gullies down the corn rows, the strips saved tons of silt.

Seeing the sideboards at work, Pinkstaff said: "From now on I'm going to farm on the contour. I'm going to put buffers on a couple of other fields as soon as I can get a seeding of grass started."

Buffer strips are effective only on gentle slopes where the soil is fertile enough to grow a heavy stand of grass, Silliman points out. Well-sodded buffers will hold any fertilizer applied and fields with buffers may be rotated in the usual way with other fields. That's the way Felix is planning to handle his buffered fields. Already four tons of limestone have been spread to the acre in preparation for growing clover in a three year rotation.

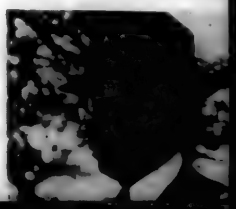
THEIR FARMS WILL STAY IN ILLINOIS
Felix Pinkstaff, upper left, uses buffer strips. Vic Buchanan, lower left, battles erosion with terraces, strip crops and pasture. Fay E. Duncan, center, insures his son's future with terraces and woodland. Tom Kent, upper right, holds fertility with terraces, finds it pays. Rev. L. A. Magill, lower right, wants to leave his farm better than he found it.









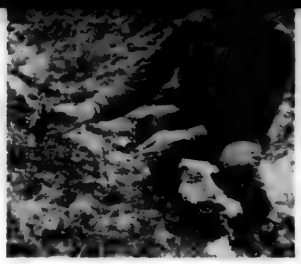




WATER SUPPLY

Engineer Maddox, left, and Conservationist Silliman inspecting a CCC-built dam on Frank Lindsay's farm. The overflow empties into a gully protected by black locust seedlings. Water is piped under the dam to a tank serving two pastures. Dam holds more than three foot-acres of water.





TREES SMOTHER GULLIES

6500 black locust seedlings, like the one shown above, were planted on Frank Lindsay's farm this spring. In three years they will be gully-stoppers like those on W. H. Nuttall's place shown to the right. The arrow points to a man standing in the old gully. The trees will grow into valuable fence posts.





BUFFER

Strips of timothy sod following the contour saved tons of Felix Pinkstaff's soil last year. This is the cheapest form of erosion control.



COWPATH EROSION

Vic Buchanan points to path that will become a gully if it isn't sodded over soon. Short fences across the terrace outlet, left, will be extended to make Bossy go around.



SOIL PROTECTORS

CCC crews fencing a grassed waterway and terrace outlet on Lyman Emmons' farm. Crews build soil-saving devices then fence them in to prevent damage by livestock.



TERRACING

A terrace is simply a ditch around a hill. It slopes one foot in every 100. This is enough fall to take surplus water from a heavy rain.

Chinch bugs are the major threat in terraced, strip-crop farming, according to Fay E. Duncan, president of the RCLW Soil Conservation Association. Take a strip of wheat for example. While there may be five acres in the piece it will be, perhaps, eight rods wide by 90 rods long. Chinch bugs go through it in half a day and be in the corn strip next to it before any control measure could be adopted.

In spite of bugs, Duncan believes soil conservation is worth the risk. Since 1926 he has kept Farm Bureau-Farm Management records. They showed him the value of building up his soil and he was among the first to apply both limestone and rock phosphate to his fields. But like Tom Kent, he early discovered the need for some method of holding fertility in place.

To hold his soil, Fay, with the help of P. E. Johnston of the farm management department, University of Illinois, built terraces on one field nearly ten years ago. One of the first in the county to lay out long fields for tractor farming, Fay found, too, that this system promotes soil erosion. Now his 210-acre timber soil farm is all laid out for strip cropping both with and without terraces.

"I like to raise hogs and have made good profits on them," Fay said. "Although Mr. Silliman calls them 'erosion specialists,' I intend to keep on raising them. I'm careful, though, about rotating hog pastures to keep plenty of grass growing for cover.

"I believe I can go on building up my farm now to a better state of productivity than ever before. Although I've had to get used to farming around the slope, I'm better satisfied with my strip cropping and terraces all the time."

Vic Buchanan and his brother bought 135 acres of hill and bottom land at the edge of Lawrenceville in 1936. Two gullies running down the hill from the barn lot crossed the bottom land cutting it into three pieces. When CCC crews started putting sideboards on Vic's place they faced the task of terracing the hill and making the bottom into one field.

The two gullies were sodded for waterways. At the bottom of the hill, two diversion ditches were dug. One leading water off the farm to the left, the other to the right. The waterways opened into the ditches. Complete with terraces, this drainage system takes run-off water completely off the farm. Now the bottom land is in one piece and it's as neat an engineering feat as you'll see anywhere.

Terraces in one field open into a bluegrass pasture which Silliman says is the very best place for an outlet. Vic found, however, that his cows aren't erosion conscious. They made a path right up the terrace outlets first thing. That was dangerous. Water running off the field flowed down the path starting a gully. Vic out-smarted his Jerseys by putting up fences a couple of rods long across the path at intervals of four rods. The cows could graze between the fences but they had to walk around them to get up hill.

"I'd never try farming a sloping

(Continued on page 13, Col. 2)

Six Years' of Soil Conservation

94 farmers cooperated with CCC Camp 37 in improving 14,800 acres. CCC crews built terraces on 1047 acres, laid out 500 acres for strip cropping. Note how pasture, hay land and woods have been increased, crop land reduced.

1933		1936
8074 A.	Crop land	6774 A.
3148 A.	Pasture	3944 A.
709 A.	Hayland	1851 A.
868 A.	Woodland	1863 A.

Sports Festival

(Continued from page 7)

Bunting, all of the IAA staff. Representing the University of Illinois are: J. C. Spitler, D. E. Lindstrom, E. T. Robbins, E. I. Pilchard, G. S. Randall, Mary Stansifer and Cleo Fitzsimmons. From Farm Bureaus are: Paul V. Dean, Bureau; J. E. Harris, Champaign; Roy Johnson, DeKalb; J. C. McCall, Jackson-Perry; J. L. Stormont, Livingston; Eb Harris, Lake; T. W. May, Edwards; George Iftner, Tazewell and Lloyd Graham, McLean.

Committeemen from radio stations are: E. L. Bill, WMBD; Clair Hill, WDZ; Harold Safford, WLS. Verlo Butz represents **Prairie Farmer.** Home Bureau representatives are: Mrs. Spencer Ewing, Clareta Walker, Mrs. R. E. Milligan and Margaret Lee Bines.

Rule Book Coming

A book containing rules for all events is being printed and will soon be in the hands of farm and home advisors. There is a contest in the following list of interest to you. Ask your adviser about it.

Baseball, softball (including divisions for all county teams, county league teams. Farm Bureau members over 35, 4-H boys and girls teams), track for boys and girls, wrestling, horseshoes, tug-o'war, horse pulling, trap, skeet and rifle shooting for men and women in singles or teams, hog calling, checkers, swimming for boys and girls, bait casting, events for women including paddle tennis, chair quoits, clock golf, darts throwing and shuffle board, oldest Farm Bureau member, oldest Home Bureau member, largest Farm Bureau family, fun stunts and an experiment station tour.

In the Folk Festival there will be contests for square dance teams, square dance bands, folk dance teams, family singers, music specialties and novelties including tap and clog dancing or humorous skits.

Festival Grows

The Farm Sports Festival has grown some since 1936 with more folks taking part each year. That's noteworthy. But of more importance is the fact that the Festival idea has caught on in most Illinois counties. Farm Bureau sports festivals, field days or picnics will be held in most counties this summer where champions and championship teams will be selected to represent counties in State Festival competition.

Nice thing about local sports festivals is that everybody can take part. You don't have to be an expert in any of the contests that range from baseball to hog calling. Yet you may be better at your favorite sport than you think, and you may win a chance to represent your county. Anyway, you'll have fun trying!

Illinois' farm olympics will have a baby brother this fall when Iowa folks gather at Ames the second week in September to run off a number of contests similar to ours. Iowa's plan may be the first step in making the farm sports festival a national institution with interstate competition.



$50 For One In A Million

Manager G. W. Scheef of the Livingston Service Company congratulating Chris Schulz who found a certificate $50 in the millionth gallon of Soyoil paint sold by Illinois Farm Supply Company since 1931. Chris owns 240 acres, rents 400. He lubricates his three tractors with Blue Seal greases and Pen Bond oil and buys White Motor gas to run them. His dividend check from the service company last year was $82.07.

Chris feeds around 80 head of Angus and Hereford steers every year. Although he is one of the newer Farm Bureau members in the county, he cooperated with the AAA program last year and plans to follow his acreage allotments this year.

The Illinois Farm Supply Company, in demanding a paint made from soybean oil in 1931 when beans were selling for 30 cents, pioneered in making a market for soybeans. Experiments leading up to the discovery of a mixture for superior paints, however, led to the hydrogenation of soybean oil which makes it edible. Food manufacturers now use more soybean oil than the paint industry and growers enjoy a fairly steady market for their crop. Present soybean price at Chicago is about 95 cents, making soybeans one of Illinois' leading cash crops.

Sideboards for Farms

(Continued from page 12)

farm without terraces or strip cropping or both," Vic said. "I advise every owner of rolling land to see his farm adviser right away and ask him to help out an erosion control plan."

Rev. L. A. Magill of the First Methodist Church, Flora, owns 104 acres of hill land that was once operated by his father. So anxious is he to see the land built up that as long as his tenant, Ray Nash, supplies the necessary labor, Ray pays little rent. The farm has 35 acres in strip crops, 20 acres in terraces, 12 acres of permanent pasture, 30 acres of woodland on which no livestock is allowed, and seven acres of badly eroded land which has been reforested. Thus far, 100 tons of limestone has been applied on the crop land with more on the way.

"Satisfactory results are being obtained with limestone, phosphate and legume treatment of pastures in tests on W. H. Nuttall's farm," Conservationist Silliman reported. "His was one of the first farms worked on in this part of the district and pastures improvement was one of the first projects. On his farm, too, we first demonstrated the use of black locust seedlings in stopping gullies."

You could spend many profitable hours studying works of the soil conservation service in the Lawrenceville district. And the chances are that when you got home you'd start measuring your farm for sideboards.—L. A. P.

Plant cucumbers on soil rich in humus and keep them well-watered, says B. L. Weaver, U. of I.



MORE MONEY FOR

GRAIN

The Summerfield Cooperative Association in St. Clair County has installed a new seed cleaner. The management hopes to be able to improve the wheat handled over it to the extent that it will be profitable both to the company and the customers.

Farm advisers and grain committeemen from seven counties in the St. Louis territory, recently met at Edwardsville and discussed problems of cooperative grain marketing in that section. Farm Bureau leaders are realizing more and more that grain marketing is closely linked, not only to the local cooperative, but to the farm organization, as well.

The Ford County Farm Bureau recently sponsored a county-wide grain marketing meeting which was well attended by farmers' elevator representatives. This county meeting was the culmination of a series of local grain meetings in Ford county. G. E. Metzger was principal speaker.

The Ludlow Elevator Company Champaign County is making repairs and improvements on its house, which involves removing and rebuilding one of the two legs.

"I can't fool with truckers; their trucks clutter up the drive and they consume time which belongs to our local customers". Thus, spoke **Floyd Howard,** busy and efficient manager of **Carrollton Farmers Elevator Company.**

A recent visit to the office of **Greenfield Farmers Cooperative Grain Company, Greene county,** found the manager, **George Cole,** not only busy handling customers and routine business but swamped with spring house-cleaning. Manager Cole chuckled when he remarked that the bookkeeper, **Miss Maythel Arnold** was away on vacation and since it is always difficult for both to agree on decorations, he decided to have the office cleaned and redecorated while she was away.

A county-wide meeting of community leaders was recently held in the interest of cooperative grain marketing under the direction of the **Menard County Farm Bureau.** Although not a large county, Menard grows and ships out a big volume of grain annually.

The death of **Wm. Ernst,** manager of **Carlock Farmers Elevator Company,** terminated his many years' service as an elevator manager. Mrs. Ernst, who has had a lifetime of experience in a grain elevator office, worked with her husband. This arrangement created an unusual and successful team in elevator operation and management.

F. M. "Andy" Anderson, cash grain salesman on the Chicago Board of Trade and of many years service in the cooperative field, severed connections with Illinois Grain Corporation May 31.

Directors and managers of **Farmers Elevators in Christian County,** along with Farm Bureau leaders, recently considered the storage demand problem caused in this "soybean empire" by both sealed corn and soybeans, at the meeting called by the Farm Bureau. Clif Love, farm adviser, advocated more widespread use of abandoned box cars for farm storage.

LIVESTOCK

JUNE EVENTS

June 1 — Fulton and JoDaviess County Feed Lot Tours. Iroquois County Tour at the Chicago market.
June 2 — Peoria County Feed Lot Tour.
June 20 & 21 — Junior Fat Lamb Show, International Amphitheatre, Chicago.
June 22 — Junior Fat Lamb Show, Peoria.
June 30 — Stark County Feed Lot Tour.

Come on you County Livestock Committeemen! If you desire to have your coming events listed in the I.A.A. RECORD, send them in to the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association.

Spring Cattle Survey Meetings consist of summaries and interpretation of 10,500 corn belt cattle feeders marketing intentions. Cooperation of County Livestock Marketing Committees is constantly becoming more effective. Growing appreciation among cattle feeders of the practical value of the information is contributing to the increasing success of this project. Manager Dave Swanson, Bob Grieser and other members of the Chicago Producers' staff have taken part in these meetings.

Chairman Hugh Tippee and Farm Adviser Art Johnson of Kane County, on May 3, mustered 160 juniors at the office of the Chicago Producers for a tour of the market and a program of grading contests, followed by a luncheon meeting at the Stockyards Inn.

Marketing News Continued on Page 22

Rural Youth organization representatives gathered at the call of Frank Gingrich of the IAA for marketing tours and grading demonstrations recently. At the Peoria Producers, April 18 there were 83 present; as guests of the St. Louis Producers on April 19 there were 140. The Chicago Producers entertained 70 on May 4. Free-for-all after-dinner round table discussions were features of these tours.

380 guests responded to Henry County's Livestock Marketing Committee's invitation to the second annual stockmen's banquet at Kewanee, April 13. U. S. prime beef was served. J. E. Samuelson, chairman of the County Livestock Marketing Committee, and M. S. Morgan, president of the Henry County Farm Bureau, ably presided.

Bushnell Producers Commission Company held its first annual meeting on April 29. A splendid financial statement of 10 months' operation was read. The response of producers in supporting this cooperative has made possible its successful operation.

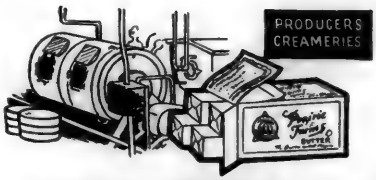
The 1939 Illinois wool pool is in full swing. A series of nine district meetings has just been completed and some fifty counties are sending wool. James Coon of the Farm Credit Administration assisted with the meetings. Indications are that wool prices will be higher in late summer and early fall. You can take advantage of these prices by pooling. See your County Farm Bureau.

Livingston County has reported 9,622 pounds of wool to the state office.

Biggsville Shipping Association, Henderson County is now managed by Harold F. Sweitzer, formerly County Organization Director. He has started an aggressive campaign for more shipments the cooperative way. Lee Carlson succeeds him as County Organization Director for the Farm Bureau. Lee will continue the Livestock marketing field activities initiated last year.

Will County Livestock Marketing Committee has adopted a diversified schedule of activities for 1939 and designate a different member of the committee to assume responsibility for each major part of the project. James Patterson of Plainfield is chairman.

Axel Helander, big cattle feeder and member of the Marshall-Putnam County Committee, says it's worth a lot to have your own cooperative selling agency. He feels perfectly safe in consigning to the Producers knowing that his stock will be sold at the full market value. As former





FARM PRODUCTS *The Co-operative Way*

manager of the Wenona Shipping Association for many years and as one well versed in all phases of marketing, Axel is exceptionally qualified to know whereof he speaks.

MILK

Prices of 3.5% milk on other markets as reported by the respective cooperatives:

Chicago—Average weighted price for April f.o.b. country plant $1.355 net per cwt.

Pittsburgh—Average weighted price for March f.o.b. City $1.50 per cwt.

New York City—Average weighted price for March f.o.b. 200 mile zone $1.30 per cwt.

Philadelphia—Average weighted price for March f.o.b. city $2.13 per cwt.

Madison, Wisconsin—Average weighted price for March f.o.b. city $1.77 per cwt.

Omaha, Nebraska—Average weighted price April f.o.b. city $1.44 per cwt.

Milwaukee—Average weighted price April f.o.b. city $1.55 per cwt.

Minneapolis, St. Paul—Average weighted price April f.o.b. Twin Cities $1.34 per cwt.

Toledo, Ohio—Average weighted price March f.o.b. city $1.75 per cwt.

Boston, Mass.—Average weighted price March f.o.b. 200 miles zone $1.80 per cwt.

Eight hundred milk producers attended the hearing on the State Milk Control Bill held May 11 at Springfield. Milk cooperatives at the following markets had delegations at the hearing: Canton, Champaign, Danville, Decatur, Galesburg, Jacksonville, LaSalle-Peru, Bloomington (McLean), Rockford (Mid-West), Peoria, Chicago, Moline, Quincy, St. Louis, Freeport, Streator, Springfield, Union, Woodstock, Chicago Milk Producers Council.

Those speaking for the bill were Earl Smith, president, and Paul Mathias, sec'y., I.A.A., Eugene Eckert, president, Ill. State Grange, A. H. Lauterbach, manager, Pure Milk Ass'n. Chicago, E. W. Tiedeman, president, Sanitary Milk Producers, St. Louis, and Wilfred Shaw, Secretary, Illinois Milk Producers Association, Chicago. The bill is on second reading in the House.

"The Danville Producers Dairy closed the most successful year of its operations both as to volume of sales and operations," R. W. Brookwalter, president, reported at the annual meeting May 1. Manager Frank Bott said that the Dairy returned producers 74% of the consumer's dollar last year.

The need for an even production program on the Peoria milk market was discussed by President Capron as one of the principal problems facing the **Peoria Milk Producers** at a meeting of local unit officers and the Farm Bureau Advisory Committee May 12. Directors were instructed to develop several plans for promoting an even production and submit to local unit officers and members at a future meeting.

Seven hundred and fifty milk producers in McHenry, Kane, Lake and Boone Counties attended a milk meeting at Woodstock, May 9. Frank Green of Woodstock presided and was addressed by Arthur Hartman Hampshire, a member of Lieutenant-Governor Stelle's Milk Investigating Committee, A. H. Lauterbach, manager of Pure Milk, Frank McCarthy of Elgin, and Wilfred Shaw, Secretary of the Illinois Milk Producers Association. Conditions in the Chicago milk shed and State and Federal regulatory legislation were the topics discussed.

The "filled milk bill" S. B. 239 was reported out of the Senate Agricultural Committee by a favorable vote of 10 to 4 May 17. This Bill is sponsored by the Illinois Milk Producers Association and supported by the I.A.A. It places a one-cent occupational tax upon the manufacture of filled milk. Filled milk is condensed milk in which the butterfat has been removed and cocoanut oil substituted therefor.

CREAM

The Producers Creamery of Carlinville celebrated its first anniversary May 12, by completing its biggest month since operation began.

"During the year, we manufactured 365,000 pounds of butter and are looking for a 50% increase during the next year," Manager Fletcher A. Gourley said. "We are constantly adding new patrons and have purchased three new trucks to pick up the increasing volume of cream."

One of the most important items of cost in cream marketing is transportation; and this item is paid by the producer either directly or indirectly.

In order to preserve the quality of the product, member plants of the Illinois Producers Creameries have developed the truck route pick-up system which enables cream producers throughout the state to market their cream twice a week.

Wherever a fleet of trucks is operated, there arises the question of whether it is more economical to have the trucks owned by the driver or by the company. Many persons question whether or not a driver will take as good care of a company-owned truck as he would if it were his own.

In the case of **Farmers Creamery Company (Bloomington)** drivers this question is answered in the following excerpt from a truck dealer's letter.

". . . For your information, . . . the trucks that were traded in by your company are the most well-cared-for trucks that I have seen in a long time, traded in by any company or individual."

Producers' Creamery of Olney sold approximately 20,000 pounds of dried milk solids during May. There is still difficulty in supplying the demand, says Manager George Adams, but it is hoped that increased milk production in the near future will supply enough of the product to fill all orders.

Records show that the quality campaign being carried on by **Producers' Creamery of Olney** is getting good results. During April, 1938, 30 per cent of the entire volume of cream received graded less than ninety score, while in April, 1939, only 8 per cent of the volume graded less than 90.

Fruits and Vegetables

Fruit crop prospects in Southern Illinois have not changed materially during the past thirty days. In spite of some frost damage early in April, most peach orchards should produce at least a fair sized crop. A prospective shortage of Elbertas in Georgia should improve the price prospect for Illinois growers. The pear crop was reduced by early freezes to perhaps 25 per cent of normal. Most varieties of apples had a heavy bloom but with some frost damage and with some fungus diseases, apple prospects are not quite so good as they were thirty days ago.

Ruel Hindman of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange says the first cases of strawberries was received at Anna on May 12th and by the time this issue reaches the readers, the harvest will be in full swing in the Anna district. Prospects are bright for a good berry crop in Union and Pulaski counties.

E. S. Harriss with orchards at Pinckneyville, Perry county reports that he has an extremely light set of Winesap apples. What at first appeared to be an adequate

Marketing News Continued on Page 22

Factories That Never Shut Down

These Carroll County Farmers Go Right Ahead Producing Beef Regardless of the Ups and Downs in Cattle Prices



FRED WILHELM, left and M. P. ROSKE, farm adviser
"When you have the grass, you get cheaper gains."

IN THE eastern part of Carroll county, Illinois, you will find such experienced cattle feeders as Fred Wilhelm, Fred Guenzler and others who have been carrying on for 20 to 30 years or more, running from 300 to 500 heavy cattle through their pastures and feed lots annually. Literally these farms are beef factories that never shut down. For despite fluctuations in prices of feed and feeder cattle Wilhelm, Guenzler and their neighbors keep going like an endless chain, buying, finishing, marketing.

As soon as the beeves are fattened and move out of the yards for Chicago, another bunch is on the way from the range via the terminal market to take their place. And herein lies one of the secrets of successful cattle feeding. The speculation present in laying $70 to $100 a head on the line for heavy feeders is minimized when you stay with the business, win, lose, or draw on any particular lot.

When experienced feeders drop a wad of money as most of them do from time to time, they count it part of the business. The money made or lost is important but by no means everything. Here is a game — and a fascinating one too — where wits, luck and skill all figure in the final result. To "make it back where you lost it" requires courage as well as good judgment. Because feeding heavy cattle involves considerable capital and other rather rigid requirements there is less competition in this branch of the business. And so the percentage of prime heavy cattle on any market is not high. Frequently they bring a substantial premium over the ordinary run of fed steers.

Wilhelm, for example, bought 111 head of 1020 pound steers from St. Paul last fall that cost $90 a head laid down. The freight bill alone came to $680, he says. These White Faces were self-fed on corn and cob meal, corn silage and 1½ to two pounds of cottonseed meal per head daily. There is usually an abundance of red clover and alfalfa hay available and in summer the cattle have blue grass and clover pasture. The St. Paul steers were sold on the Chicago market early in May at $12.40 and $11.50 per cwt. which represented a satisfactory margin over cost considering the price of corn.

The cattle in the Wilhelm feed lot now are range Hereford yearlings purchased in October when they averaged 682 pounds. They were wintered on corn silage from the three 40 foot silos on this farm, supplemented with 1½ pounds of cottonseed meal per head daily. They also had access to clover and alfalfa hay. These yearlings will be finished on self-fed corn and cob meal, cottonseed meal and blue grass pasture. They will be marketed at weights ranging from 1200 to 1250 pounds in September. Early in May they were cleaning up with relish some scabby barley ground with oats and tankage that the hogs wouldn't eat.

Wilhelm likes to feed on pasture when it is available. "When you have the grass, you get cheaper gains," he says, "you save the labor of hauling

STEERS AT SELF FEEDER ON GUENZLER FARM
"His cattle are often market toppers."



MONTANA CALVES ON THE MACKAY FARM
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Fred Guenzler, one of Northwestern Illinois' big cattle feeders finishes 400 to 500 heavy steers annually. His cattle are often market toppers. His lot of 1325 pound averages sold early in May for $12.85 on a market with a $13.50 top. "There were three loads ahead of me," he said.

Guenzler self-feeds ground corn and cob meal and shell corn mixed with cottonseed meal and a little commercial molasses feed. In fall and winter the cattle get corn fodder, later ground corn which is gradually replaced with shelled corn. Corn silage, alfalfa, and clover and timothy hay are also freely fed.

Guenzler recently bought some 870 pound White Face range yearlings for $10.10 laid down. Wilhelm paid $9.70 delivered for some 972 pound cattle.

Donald Mackay and his father are carrying on a different, yet interesting type of cattle feeding operation on their 100 acre farm near Chadwick. Back in 1888, the elder Mackay went to eastern Montana and acquired 40 sections of low cost range land around Miles City. At first sheep and later horses were raised. The lambs were shipped to the Carroll county farm for fattening. Later Hereford cows replaced the sheep and this year there will be approximately 400 females to calve in the Montana herd, an increase of more than a hundred over last year.

Drought, grasshoppers, flies and shortage of water during the middle '30s greatly reduced the carrying capacity of the great plains but during the past two years grass has been more plentiful and Mackay says the cattle raisers are increasing the size of their breeding herds.

When the Mackay Montana calves weigh around 350 pounds they are shipped to the Illinois farm for further growing and fattening. The calves get corn silage and legume hay, shell corn self-fed and a concentrate such as linseed, cottonseed, or soybean oilmeal. Mackay likes this type of operation because it reduces the risk in cattle feeding to a minimum and utilizes to good advantage the feed produced on both the Montana ranch and the corn belt farm.—Editor.

Alfalfa, Sweet Clover Silage Proves Popular

A number of Carroll county cattle feeders and dairymen are discovering that alfalfa, sweet clover, and soybeans makes excellent silage that contains more protein than corn silage.

Albert Derrer of Lanark is feeding alfalfa silage both to fattening beef cattle and dairy cows. "The cattle like it fine," he said. "They clean up everything and do just as well if not better on it than corn silage." Derrer believes that the extra protein in the alfalfa justifies cutting down on feed concentrates.



ALBERT DERRER WITH alfalfa silage
"The cattle like it fine."

Ted Kingery, a dairyman finds sweet clover silage just as palatable as corn silage but he advises that the sweet clover be cut high so as to leave about 16 inches of stubble. The coarse lower stems do not make good silage and the cows leave them in the manger, he says. Last winter his alfalfa and that of many neighbors killed out while the sweet clover stuck. A barrel of diluted black strap molasses is mounted beside the ensilage cutter and run into the blower by a hose. The molasses supplies the necessary acidity to preserve the silage against spoilage.

HEREFORD YEARLINGS IN WILHELM FEED LOT
"They'll be finished on corn and cob meal, cottonseed meal and blue grass pasture."



MODERN NEW HOUSE ON GUENZLER FARM
"His $12.85 cattle will help pay for it."



Factories That Never Shut Down

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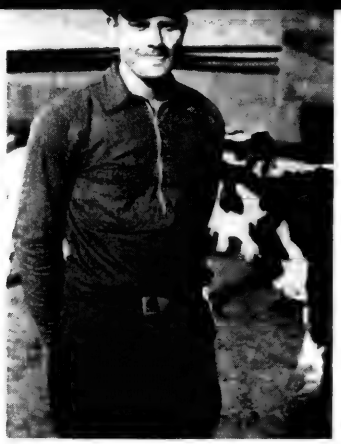
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A number of Carroll county cattle feeders and dairymen are discovering that alfalfa, sweet clover, and soybeans makes excellent silage that contains more protein than corn silage.

Albert Derrer of Lanark is feeding alfalfa silage both to fattening beef cattle and dairy cows. "The cattle like it fine," he said. "They clean up everything and do just as well if not better on it than corn silage." Derrer believes that the extra protein in the alfalfa justifies cutting down on feed concentrates.

Ted Kingery, a dairyman finds sweet clover silage just as palatable as corn silage but he advises that the sweet clover be cut high so as to leave about 16 inches of stubble. The coarse lower stems do not make good silage and the cows leave them in the manger, he says. Last winter his alfalfa and that of many neighbors killed out while the sweet clover stuck. A barrel of diluted black strap molasses is mounted beside the ensilage cutter and run into the blower by a hose. The molasses supplies the necessary acidity to preserve the silage against spoilage.



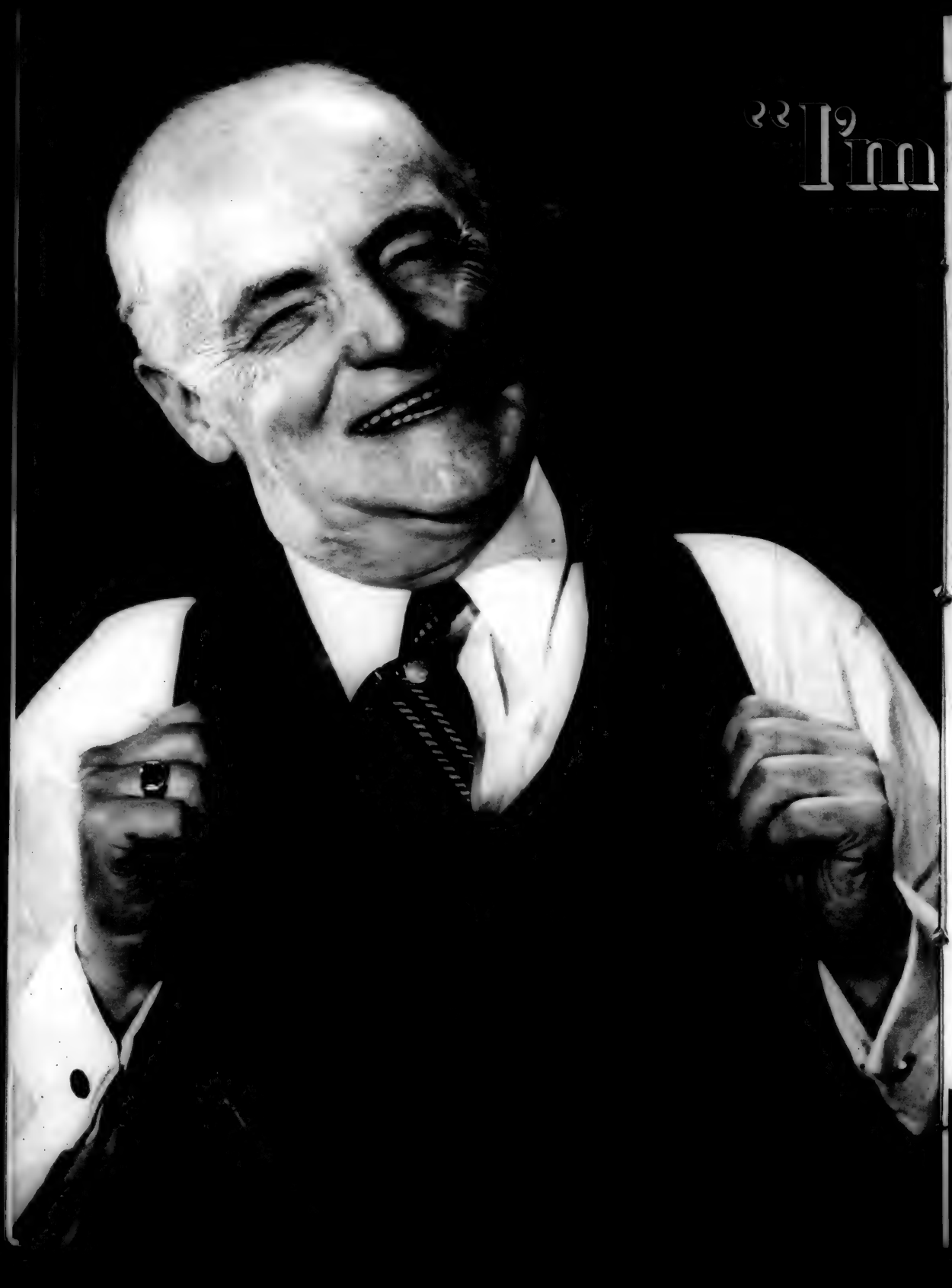
ALBERT DERRER WITH alfalfa silage
"The cattle like it fine."

HEREFORD YEARLINGS IN WILHELM FEED LOT
"They'll be finished on corn and cob meal, cottonseed meal and blue grass pasture."



MODERN NEW HOUSE ON GUENZLER FARM
"His $12.85 cattle will help pay for it."




"I'm



I'm Glad I Bought Life Insurance!

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Endowment at Age 65 Policy
Premiums per $1000 of Insurance

AGE	QUARTERLY	SEMI-ANN'L	ANNUAL
20	$4.36	$8.55	$16.44
25	$5.05	$9.91	$19.06
30	$5.99	$11.75	$22.60
35	$7.30	$14.32	$27.54

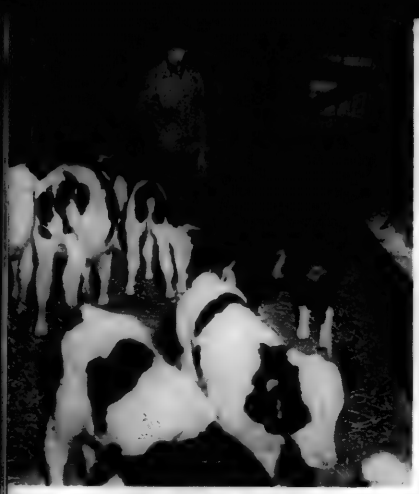
Above costs are being reduced by dividends. Entire face value of policy falls due at age 65 when amount can be converted into annuity with monthly income for life.

Country Life Insurance Co.

Chicago • Illinois

They Made The Most Of What They Had

How A Mother and Ten Children Are Carrying On A Successful Farm Business in Macoupin County



A HERD IN THE MAKING
Will they produce more than their dams? Calves taken from cow at birth are fed whole milk. At a week old they eat whole oats, are later switched to dairy ration. Truman is the feeder.

SEVEN Macoupin county brothers are going places with Holsteins. Until just a few years ago the name Pocklington was unknown in dairy circles. Now it appears almost monthly on the list of owners of the ten high producing herds in dairy herd improvement associations in the state.

In the short month of February the Pocklington herd with 23 head milking ranked sixth among the best ten with an average fat production of 45.3 pounds per cow. Average milk production was 1270 pounds. High cow produced 1565 pounds of milk and 78.3 pounds of fat. Two other cows made more than 70 pounds.

Who are these boys? How did they build a herd that may soon average 500 pounds of fat per cow per year?

It's a simple story of a mother and ten children who are working out a plan. The Pocklington family of seven sons, Charles, 35, Walter, 34, Albert, 31, Truman, 27, Elmer, 25, Irvin, 23, and Evan 21, and three daughters, Clara, 32, Olive, 29, and Emma, 18, operates as a unit. No one is "head man." They work together for the good of all.

Says Mother Pocklington:

"We always tried to keep our children busy and out of quarrels. Boys and girls can be just as busy playing as working. We found it best to direct both work and play. I guess my children were as mischievous as most but I found kindness is better than punishment. We always reason things out together. That way the children solve their own problems."

Since her husband's death in 1933, Emma Pocklington has been the family's main arbitrator. Her first big problem was finding a plan that would raise the family income to fit the increasing needs of her lively brood.

The four older boys were in their 20's in 1933. Like most fellows of



EMMA POCKLINGTON
"Kindness is better than punishment."

that age they were planning their life's work. Had jobs been plentiful it is likely that they would have gone away one by one to farm for themselves or take up other work. Elmer, Irvin and Evan, too, would soon have been looking for full time occupation.

Chances for income away from the farm were slim. Why, just across the field from their home was the ghost of Standard City, once a thriving coal mining town. Shells of buildings there stood as grim reminders of days before 1925 when the mine was working three shifts. The few men who stayed after '25 found little to do.

Even if the boys had wanted to farm for themselves they would have hit snags. Credit was just a word and farm prices weren't on speaking terms with farm equipment prices.

So the Pocklington boys revived a lost art. They decided to make the most of things at hand. It was a knack that pioneers like Abe Lincoln used with success. It's a way to better living that's always forgotten when livelihood comes easy.

A rough inventory included a lease on a 700-acre farm, equipment to run it, a herd of 12 Poland China sows that had been founded by the younger brothers in 4-H club work, a small herd of purebred and grade Holsteins, a couple of not-too-modern barns, a hog house, a granary and some sheds.

Seven agile young minds worked out a plan to provide them all with work and income. Most of the boys had had some 4-H club training. They got some help from Farm Advisers W. F. Coolidge and T. H. Brock of the Macoupin County Farm Bureau. They had picked up helpful pointers from Farm and Home week programs at the University of Illinois. Before the plan was formed there must have been some stormy family conferences. But the boys all stayed to work out their scheme.

Before they could sell milk on their best market, St. Louis, they had to have a dairy barn. The agent for the company owning the land would help little. After some planning they remodeled

POCKLINGTONS AT HOME
Albert strips at the left. Olive cold packs meat. Walter gets a welcome from Snooks, the "best rat dog in the county." All but Clara work at home.





"SLICK AS A WHISTLE!"
Milking parlor for 24 cows was once a hog house.

the concrete-block hog house. It became a milking parlor with concrete mangers, gutters and stalls for 24 head. Then they built a milk house.

With this equipment they could bed the cows down in the hay barn like steers and bring them into the parlor for grain feeding and milking. The system reduces labor, saves all the manure and keeps the bacteria count of the milk down.

If the herd was to provide work for the boys and increase their income it would have to be enlarged with better cows. With the help of the farm adviser they bought from nearby breeders. Little by little the herd that was founded ten or 12 years before on unweaned calves purchased locally for prices ranging from $1.50 to $3 for grades to $10 to $25 for purebreds, grew in numbers and production.

Old Daisy, dam of some of the better cows, was the first to hit the 500-pound mark on three milkings a day. In 1934, the first year records were kept with the Macoupin Dairy Herd Improvement Association. Daisy produced 320.8 pounds of fat in a fraction of a year. Her first 365-day record was 595.1 pounds. She hit what will probably be her peak in 1936 at ten years of age with 615.7 pounds. In '37 she dropped back to 573.1 pounds.

Milking is done by machine with three crews of two. That gives the boys more freedom for other work and keeps them all interested in their main source of income.

Now that Irvin and Evan are through school (they got their bachelor of science degrees in agriculture from the University of Illinois in June 1938) the enterprise has been enlarged to provide them with work by adding a hybrid corn project. The Pocklington plan anticipated the need and the first inbreds obtained from the Illinois Corn Hybrids, Inc. were planted three years ago.

The first hybrid grown was Illinois 960. This year they will have more than 100 acres including Illinois 960, 200 and 710, and U.S. 13 and 35. With this development, instead of looking for jobs the brothers will employ extra help during the detasseling and harvesting seasons.

A drier has been rigged up in one of the old mine buildings near the farm using mine ventilating fans for blowers. Both the 1937 and '38 crops were sold almost before it was graded Most of the seed was sold through the Macoupin County Cooperatives, Inc. Walter is chief salesman.

The third enterprise, hogs, is increasing the family income, too, the Farm Bureau-Farm Management records show. Nineteen pure-bred sows farrowed this spring. The pigs were handled under the swine sanitation system.

Feed for the cows and pigs is all home grown. The dairy ration consists of 500 pounds of ground corn, 300 pounds of ground oats, 175 pounds of soybean oil meal, salt and minerals. Roughage is largely corn silage and soybean hay with some alfalfa and clover.

By building up what they had at hand the Pocklingtons are on their way to a place among the state's outstanding farmers. Their 28 cows make nine to ten full cans of milk a day which, through careful cooling and handling, brings a 10-cent premium or $1.76 per hundred at the farm. The milk goes to the St. Louis fluid milk market where prices to producers have been quite satisfactory under the Sanitary Milk Producers-AAA milk marketing plan.

They are planning to improve the soil with limestone and phosphate as fast as their landlord will help them. It is the family's ambition some day to own a big farm and if they do, you'll hear more of the Pocklingtons — a lot more.—Larry Potter.

Tom Barron, famous English poultry breeder, heads the list of speakers on the poultry breeding section of the popular program of the Seventh World's Poultry Congress to be held at Cleveland, O., July 28 to August 7. The breeding section of the popular problem is scheduled for Tuesday morning, August 1.

Uncle Ab says if you can change your mind you can't go crazy.

Cow For Sale

Mrs. Earl Busby of Malta, DeKalb county reports an unusual incident proving the alertness of their local postoffice.

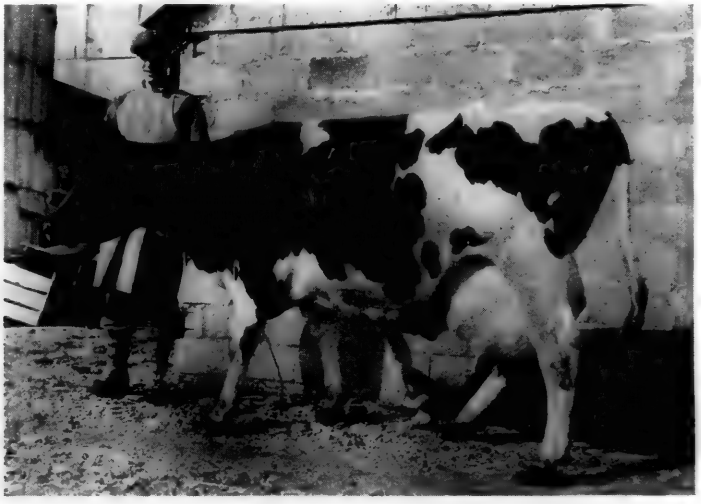
Her father-in-law, George Busby advertised a cow for sale in a Rochelle newspaper 15 miles away. The want ad was signed with his name and address. A subscriber living at New Milford, some 20 miles from Rochelle wanted a cow and answered the ad but apparently he had lost the newspaper and the name of Busby, the advertiser. So he addressed his letter as follows:

"TO THE MAN AT MALTA, ILL., WHO HAS A COW FOR SALE."

George Busby received the letter the next day at the regular mail delivery time.

Both George Busby and his son are Farm Bureau members, the elder having been a member for practically the entire 26 years he farmed. "All of us read and enjoy the RECORD" says Mrs. Busby," and hope to see this in print."

DAISY & TRUMAN
First in the herd to hit the 500-pound mark, her calves are even better.



Marketing News

(Continued from page 15)

set of fruit has gradually dropped off leaving a very light crop of this variety. A satisfactory crop of Jonathans and Stayman's Winesaps is indicated.

A. O. Eckert of Belleville, St. Clair county, reports that their prospect for peaches seems to be quite good. A satisfactory outlook on certain varieties of apples is also indicated.

Dr. M. J. Dorsey, of the University of Illinois, calls attention to the results obtained in thinning blossom clusters. One limb of Transparent apples which Dr. Dorsey brought into the exchange office at Carbondale showed exceptionally good results. In several instances this breaking off of the blossom cluster apparently stimulated growth of another bud on the spur and caused a luxuriant growth of foliage with indications that fruit buds might be expected on this twig for next year's crop.

H. P. Sauer of the Murphysboro Fruit Growers Association reports that he has a good prospect for apples. Winesaps, Transparents, and Golden Delicious all promise good yields. He is attempting a program of fertilization with his Transparents in an effort to bring about increased size.

Wm. E. Williams of Alma reports prospects for a 20 per cent to 25 per cent crop of pears in that vicinity.

The Pautler Orchards at Waterloo, Monroe county, have a satisfactory prospect for peaches, according to Mr. Payne, one of the partners. Apple production will be a good deal lighter, he says, due to poor pollination.

Harry C. Allen of the Fruit Exchange Supply Company reports a heavy demand for fertilizers during the first two weeks in May.

Market conditions, livestock classes and grades, market practices and services of the Producers were studied by a group of 76 stockmen and truckmen from Effingham County at the St. Louis Market April 20, reports S. T. Simpson of ILMA.

The delegation was headed by E. R. Richards, chairman of the county livestock committee, and assigned by Clint Cutright, Farm Adviser, and seven truckmen. Mrs. Cutright made the statement that in trying to do the job alone he had failed on two occasions to secure satisfactory groups. Preceding this tour livestock committeemen and truckmen were called together and each made responsible for furnishing transportation to the livestock growers from his territory. Out of the 76 present only seven had been on previous tours. Seven truckmen, Otto Hanfland, Sigel; Wilbert Woolf, Mason; Ray Matlock, Edgewood; A. W. Richards, Dieterick, Edgar Woolf, Altamont and Winner Bros., Altamont; were active in developing the tour.

Earl Haffey is the new manager of the Shelby County Livestock Marketing Association at Shelbyville. Earl is taking the place of Guy Storm, a true believer in cooperative marketing, who for serveral years was manager of the organization.

The American Farm Bureau Federation will be on the air over the NBC chain on June 10 at 10:30 A. M. central standard time. The NBC will broadcast from the 4-H club camp at Washington on June 21.

Sales of separators took a sudden jump at Champaign in April due to the increased interest of dairymen in producing cream rather than milk at low prices. Many producers are coming to the conclusion that they are giving away the skim milk or even paying to have it hauled away. Skim milk is the most valuable food for pigs and chickens that a farmer has.

The **DeWitt County Cooperative Grain Company** is remodeling its elevator facilities by enlarging the house and installing a 3,000 bushel per hour leg and a new ten bushel automatic scale. Harry Scott, able manager, recently remarked, "This day of combined beans and sealed corn calls for fast-moving equipment".

Leaders in cream, livestock and grain marketing in Champaign County recently spent an evening together and found they had many problems in common. The meeting was called by **Champaign County Farm Bureau.** Geo. E. Metzger of the IAA addressed the group.

"Nothing like having your own toes, even though you do get them stepped on occasionally", said **C. B. Kornmeyer,** manager of the **Brimfield Elevator Company,** Peoria County, when telling of an accident he had in the elevator several months ago. He argued the doctor into saving his toes and they were saved.

Mr. Kornmeyer believes a community can do a great deal toward building a cooperative when elevator shareholders, Farm Bureau members and all work together.

The national wheat acreage allotment for 1940 will be 62 million acres which is 7,000,000 larger than the 55 million of 1939. The total wheat supply estimated for July 1, 1939 is 974 million bu. which compares with 1,085 million bu. July 1, 1938.

IF FARMERS ORGANIZED

"Eggs would sell at $2 per dozen, milk at 60 cents a quart, steak at $3 per pound if all classes of labor were paid as much as building tradesmen receive! I estimate that the cost of food would be four times higher than current prices provided every one taking part in its production were paid the high wages received by painters, carpenters, bricklayers, etc. I earnestly hope that farmers will never organize and ruthlessly boost their prices. But giving union workers a little of their own medicine might bring labor to its senses!"—Roger Babson

ILLINOIS MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

Wilfred Shaw, Secretary

MARCH 1939, MILK PRICES

3.5% Paid By Member Associations to Producers

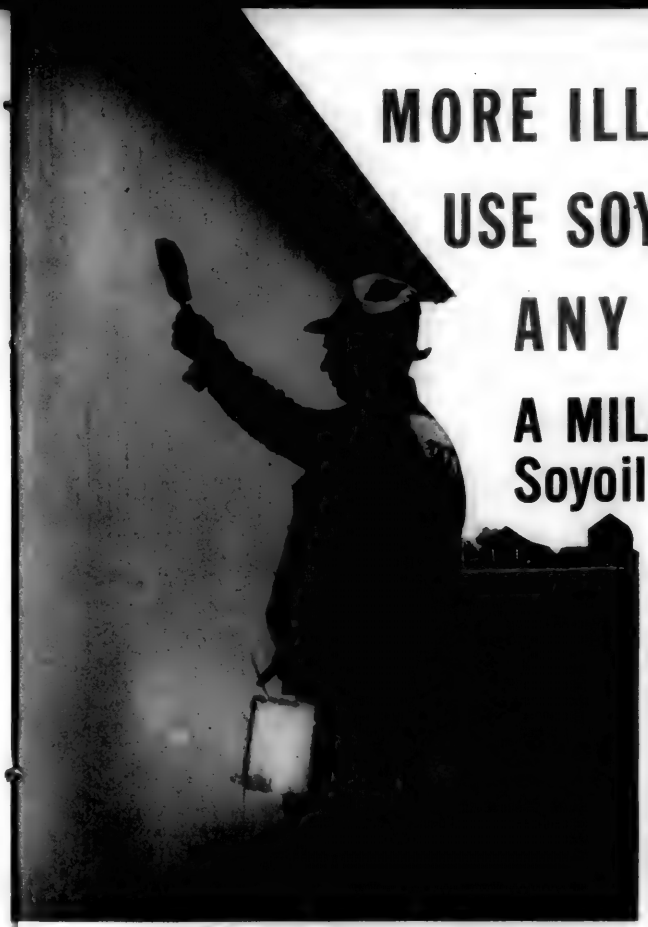
Market	See Footnote	Class I Percent	Class I Price	Class II Price	Class III Price	Average Weighted Price	B. F. Differential	Retail Price
Bloomington		54%	$1.40	$1.13	$1.02	$1.25	3.0	10c
Canton		62%	1.85	1.03		1.44	3.0	10c
Champaign	(1)					1.42	3.0	11c
Chicago	(2)	88%	1.90	1.27		1.826	4.0	10-12c
Danville	(3)					1.40	4.0	8-10c
Decatur	(3)					1.65	4.0	12c
DeKalb		52%	2.00	1.19	1.01	1.566	4.0	12c
Freeport		71%	1.80	1.00		1.52	4.0	11c
Galesburg	(4)					1.526	3.5	12c
Harrisburg		47%	1.90	1.05	.70	1.35	2.0	12c
Jacksonville		96%				1.23	3.5	11c
LaSalle-Peru	(*)							
Moline	(5)					1.448	3.0	11c
Peoria-D	(6)	52%					3.0	11-12c
Peoria-M		74%	1.55	1.10	.95	1.40	3.0	11-12c
Pontiac	(6)	79%				1.65		10c
Quincy	(6)	41%				1.49	3.0	10c
Rockford		42%	1.664	1.104		1.29	3.0	10c
Springfield-D		81%	1.65	1.22	.87	1.53		12c
Springfield-M	(*)							
St. Louis	(7)	52%	2.10	1.23		1.74	3.0	10-13c
Streator	(8)		2.00		1.04		4.0	11c

(1) Class percentages: Class I 44.9%, Class II 13.8%, Class III 25.7%, Class IV 15.6%. Class prices not reported. Base price to members $1.66. Excess price $1.16.
(2) Prices quoted are f.o.b. Chicago. Producer prices f.o.b. country plants are approximately 27c per cwt. lower.
(3) Flat price for all milk.
(4) Price quoted is subject to an additional 10c per cwt. for milk grading "A".
(5) Class prices and percentages: Class I 41% @ $2.10, Class II 14% @ $1.20, Class III 26% @ $1.10, Class IV 19% @ $1.04. Base price paid producers $1.81. Excess price to producers 95c.
(6) Class prices not reported.
(7) Prices quoted are f.o.b. St. Louis for inspected milk. Prices f.o.b. country plants are approximately 20c per cwt. lower.
(8) Class percentages not reported.

Minimum Condensery Code	$1.104
Average Fluid E. N. C. States	1.87
Average Condensed E. N. C. States (Feb.)	1.18
Average 92 Score Butter Chicago	.2374
Average 90 Score Butter Chicago	.2365

MORE ILLINOIS FARMERS USE SOYOIL PAINTS THAN ANY OTHER BRAND

A MILLION Gallons Prove Soyoil Paints Are Durable



Chris Schulz near Swygert, Illinois, built it himself. He builds well. When it came time to paint, he did what 54,000 other Illinois farmers have done—he called his Service Company Salesman and ordered Soyoil No. 5 Outside White. He found, floating on the top of this paint, a glass tube containing a certificate—good for $50.00 in cash, because here was the Millionth Gallon of Soyoil Paint. That's why his machine shed now so neat and white is a Landmark.



ILLINOIS FARMERS HAVE A TWO-FOLD INTEREST IN SOYOIL PAINT!

First, they demand the finest, safest, and most economical paints. Second, they want paints using refined Soybean Oil to build larger and better markets for Illinois Soybeans. Through their own Farm Bureau-Service Company organization, they get both. That's why Soyoil sales exceed any other. A total of 103,000 farm buildings are now protected by Soyoil.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY • CHICAGO, ILL.

SOYOIL No. 90
RED BARN PAINT

SOYSEAL

SOYOIL No. 5
OUTSIDE WHITE

Call the salesman who drives the Blue and White Service Company truck for complete information on Soyoil Paints for every farm need.

Marketing

IF FARMERS ORGANIZED

"Eggs would sell at $2 per dozen milk at 60 cents a quart, steak at $3 per pound if all classes of labor were paid as much as building tradesmen receive! I estimate that the cost of food would be four times higher than current prices provided every one taking part in its production were paid the high wages received by painters, carpenters, bricklayers, etc. I earnestly hope that farmers will never organize and ruthlessly boost their prices. But giving union workers a little of their own medicine might bring labor to its senses! —Roger Babson

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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY • CHICAGO, ILL.



Gives Controlled Penetration. One coat seals the surface. The second coat gives perfect hiding equal to most 3-coat jobs. It is protected against mildew. You will enjoy its brilliant color, high gloss, and long life.

Soyseal is an under-coat specially prepared for old paint-starved surfaces or new wood that has not been painted before. With Soyseal underneath and a finish coat of Soyoil No. 5, you will have a 3-coat job at a 2-coat price.

Here is a whiter white. Has a heavy white lead base fortified by zinc oxide for hardness and titanium pigment for extra whiteness and coverage. No. 5 contains 33⅓% of especially refined Soybean Oil.

Call the salesman who drives the Blue and White Service Company truck for complete information on Soyoil Paints for every farm need.

Farm and Home Market Helps Her to Success

How Mrs. Warner of Champaign County Wins Financial Independence

By NELL FLATT GOODMAN

COULD you provide financial support for your family for eleven years? Would you be able to care for doctor's bills for a sick husband and send two girls through school?

Mrs. Bert Warner, Home Bureau member of Champaign county, did just that. She did it through participation in the Farm and Home Market of the county.

"Probably no one in the Farm and Home market," Mrs. Warner said, "ever actually needed to make the business a success as I did. It was not a fad or fancy to me. It meant bread and butter."

When a Home Bureau unit was organized in her community Mrs. Warner was one of the first to join. She served as secretary of the group. At that time the Warners were successfully operating a farm. When the farmers' market was organized during the depression years, Mrs. Warner contracted to take a booth to dispose of her surplus farm products.

The first morning the market opened Mr. Warner suddenly became seriously ill. For two years the illness was diagnosed first as one thing and then another. Only recently after eleven years of medical care and an operation was he able to do his first day's work.

Mrs. Warner's interest in the market necessarily increased with her husband's illness. The sale of farming equipment left some surplus but that soon melted away as expenditures mounted. The market flourished and the coffee shop opened. Mrs. Warner took part in that. Today the market is closed but she still carries food twice weekly to the coffee shop.

On delivery days Mrs. Warner gets up at 2:30 A.M. to have everything ready. The uncertainty of guessing how many customers she will have is a constant problem. "When so much depends on my sales, it takes lots of work, a few tears, and a occasional prayer, too," she said.

Mrs. Warner and her partner, Mrs. Culp, have prepared and served as many as 242 meals at one time. They average about 125. For special days, such as holidays, dollar days, or conventions, more food must be prepared. For ordinary trade Mrs. Warner will bake eight pies, two cakes, prepare three chickens, pork roast, pork chops, sausage, two gelatine salads, two loaves white and two loaves of brown bread, eight dozen rolls, numerous varieties of vegetables, also soup, puddings, preserves, and pickles.

All the vegetables are prepared at home, ready for cooking at the coffee shop. Potatoes are often baked at home, made as on the half shell to be browned later. For creamed potatoes, Mrs. Warner cooks the potatoes in milk in a double boiler so as not to lose any of the food value and flavor.

"'Make each day's food just as good as I can.' That has been my motto," Mrs. Warner said. "That seems more business-like than having an especially good meal one day and one not so good the next.

"It hasn't been all fun and play," Mrs. Warner confessed. "But, we got through so far. Now, my husband is well and the girls are through school. When we get this little place paid for, we hope to build more on to it."

The little place, as she called it, is a neat comfortable little house with one acre of ground on the edge of a beautiful grove of oak trees. The setting is a pleasant one for Mrs. Warner to do her work and ride her hobby of growing flowers and vegetables to her heart's content.

"Our little home is like the way many young people start out nowdays," Mrs. Warner laughed. "We were accustomed to a large dining room, dining table and lots of company so I was a bit lost at first about folks coming in for meals. Now, we use card tables or trays and get along as in a modern tiny apartment."



MRS. WARNER AND DAUGHTER
"It hasn't been all fun and play."

When Mrs. Warner joined Home Bureau she didn't join to make money, yet it has turned out to provide the means for her to do so.

The lesson she most enjoyed during this period was the one on interior decoration. She served as local leader for the group. When she arose to tell the others no one could have been more frightened than she was. In the pleasure of her subject, however, she forgot her fright and according to her listeners, it was one of the best lessons.

The lesson she found most difficult was the one on pattern drafting. In it she had to make a sleeve pattern for her own arm.

"Whether it was my own peculiar arm or what, I had a time. But, that sleeve pattern has been of great help to me in sewing. I make all of my own clothes, have made all my daughters clothes, and still do, although they are away now."

Home Bureau Editor:

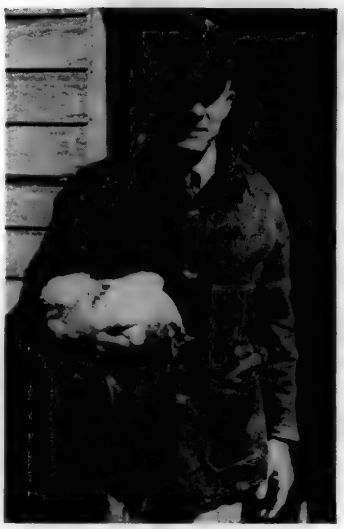
May I commend you on the wonderful article you wrote for the IAA RECORD about Mrs. L. E. Knotts. I think it was a wonderful piece of publicity for the county as a whole.

Myrtle E. Swanson, Home Adviser,
Macon county.

THE WARNER HOME
"Neat and comfortable in a grove of beautiful oaks."



Hens Pay Better Than Cows On These Farms



W. A. HINZ
"Our pullets gave us better than 50% egg production last winter."

WITH fresh eggs selling currently on farms at 14c a dozen, lowest in years, press reports indicate that AAA officials will support the market with purchases for relief distribution. May 1 storage holdings were under the 10 year average, but receipts of fresh eggs at Chicago that day set an eight year record.

Chief reasons for the nation-wide gain in poultry and egg production are (1) the growth of commercial hatcheries, (2) more scientific methods of flock feeding and care on farms, (3) the increase in number of large egg and poultry farms.

Illinois, a leading poultry state, has all branches of the industry within her borders but the bulk of the state's production still comes from the general purpose farm. Despite current low egg prices a number of Lake and Cook county farms have found that hens pay better than cows for the capital and time invested. Typical of improved methods of production practiced on Illinois farms are those seen on the farm of W. A. Hinz in northwestern Cook county.

Last year, Mrs. Hinz's poultry accounts on their flock of White Leghorns showed egg sales alone of $657.96. Part of their success with poultry lies in getting the pullets into production early in the fall when egg prices are more favorable. In 1938, for example, during the fall and winter months when many farm flocks hardly pay for their keep, the Hinz's were selling up to $60 worth of eggs a month. Production dipped in January when the older hens quit laying but in February production picked up and sales continued close to the $70 per month mark through June.

"Our pullets gave us better than 50 per cent egg production all last winter," Hinz said. "We have a 22 x 18' house which handles about 200 hens conveniently. Last year we had well over 300 hens which was too many for our size laying house. We keep the hens two years and usually have the pullets separated from the older birds."

The Hinz's have a better than average market. The eggs are picked up by a buyer at the farm who caters to the Chicago and north shore suburban trade. Eggs bring a little more than top Chicago wholesale prices.

This flock gets excellent care. It is housed in a well-ventilated building free from drafts the year 'round. The hens are self-fed a balanced laying mash made up of Blue Seal concentrate purchased from the Lake-Cook Farm Supply Co., mixed with ground corn and oats, midlings, bran and cod liver oil. A scratch feed of corn, oats, and barley is fed in litter.

The Hinz's have been buying five week old sexed pullets and they think it pays. Of 200 female chicks purchased last year, they lost only seven to maturity.

Expansion under way for many years in poultry and egg production is illustrated by R. J. and J. M. Nunamaker of Lake county. They have converted the hayloft of the cow barn into laying pens for their White Leghorns which number approximately 750. A chute makes it handy to clean out. The elder Nunamaker, J. M., said he thought hens paid them better than dairy cows for the money and feed invested. That's why they have changed over from cows to poultry. R. J., the son, is an advertising man on Chicago's north side who uses his contacts to market eggs at city retail prices. About 30 dozen eggs go to market daily. Retail price was 35c a dozen earlier in the spring and 27c wholesale. Next year the Nunamakers plan to build a new laying house for 2,000 hens. Their farm has only 50 acres and to pay out it must be farmed intensively.

Nunamaker mixes his own laying mash using 100 lbs. of Blue Seal 32 per cent concentrate poultry balancer, 50 midlings, 100 ground oats, 150 ground corn. The scratch feed consists of one-third whole oats, one-third whole corn, and one-third commercial scratch mixture containing wheat, corn, buckwheat, sunflower seed, kaffir etc.

The hens get plenty of oyster shell, grit and charcoal. Losses run about 12½ per cent including "pickouts."

Alfred Landmeier, a progressive Cook county farmer operates 74 acres



EARLY CHICKS MAKE EARLY LAYERS
The pullets will be ready to lay in September.



BROODER HOUSE ON NUNAMAKER FARM
Warmth, ventilation, sanitation and good feed, make healthy chix.



FRESH FROM THE HATCHERY
One reason for the nation-wide gain in poultry and egg production.



CONVERTED BARN ON NUNAMAKER FARM
"The hens do well in the haymow."



ALFRED LANDMEIER . . . .
Mixes his poultry feed in a home-made barrel churn

intensively producing mostly truck crops, and poultry and hogs. At one time Landmeier milked 19 purebred Holsteins but in 1929 he sold most of his cows and began growing vegetables. For about three years returns from truck crops were quite satisfactory, but since 1932, he says, drought and low prices have made truck farming unprofitable.

On this farm, the White Leghorn flock was reduced last year from around 350 hens to 200. High egg production per hen is secured by giving the biddies excellent care in a comfortable, well-ventilated house. The layers get a balanced ration which Landmeier mixes in a home-made barrel churn as follows: 100 lbs. 32 per cent Blue Seal concentrate, 100 ground corn, 100 ground oats, 100 ground wheat. Cow beets are fed every noon and whole corn, oats and wheat in the litter for scratch.

These poultry producers are satisfied Farm Bureau members who have used the county adviser and the organization to make their farming operations more profitable and to save on insurance, farm supplies and other services.

Pope-Hardin's New Limestone Plan

In Pope-Hardin County, near the southern tip of Illinois, a plan has been devised to increase the use of limestone. Farm Adviser Glenn C. Smith realizes that limestone is the corner-stone to profitable farming.

Smith had a meeting with the Soil Conservation Committee in which a quota of 11,000 tons of limestone for Pope County, and 9,000 tons for Hardin County was set — a total of 20,000 tons to be spread during 1939. This quota was broken down into precincts which were assigned from 300 to 2,000 tons per precinct.

The soil conservation records were carefully reviewed and estimates made as to possibilities in the two counties. The 60 committeemen, three men per precinct, were assigned the job of getting their quotas in each precinct.

Many use lespedeza seedings on an acre basis. This costs from 40c to 50c. The soil conservation program pays $1.50 for clover seedings per acre, and as Farm Adviser Smith says — the other $1.00 or so should be spent for limestone. The committees confidently expect to make their quota of 20,000 tons for the two counties. Most of the land there requires an application of about 4 tons to the acre.

LAW ON THE FARM

Sheep-killing Dogs — In many Illinois counties the raising of sheep is virtually prohibited by the large numbers of stray dogs which roam the countryside and molest flocks. Sometimes it is not strays, but the neighbor's dog, that is responsible. In either case flock owners frequently turn to the law and its enforcing authorities for assistance.

There are four distinct forms of legal protection against dogs. First is the license requirement. The purpose of this is to make dog owners more discreet and responsible with respect to the number of dogs they keep and to build up a county indemnity fund for flock owners who suffer loss because of dogs. The fund may also be used to compensate for losses of other domestic animals. The maximum indemnity for sheep is fifteen dollars for each animal killed or injured. To secure the indemnity the owner of the injured livestock must present his claim to the township supervisor and follow a definite procedure prescribed by law. In counties not under township organization the claim should be presented to a justice of the peace.

A second form of protection exists in the law which allows the owner of domestic animals to pursue and kill dogs when they are discovered in the act of killing, wounding, or chasing domestic animals. This law confers the right to kill a molesting dog of persons other than the owner of the livestock, when the dog is not accompanied by his owner.

A third act of the legislature allows a sheep owner to put out poison for dogs, so long as he does it on his own premises and with reasonable care and good intentions.

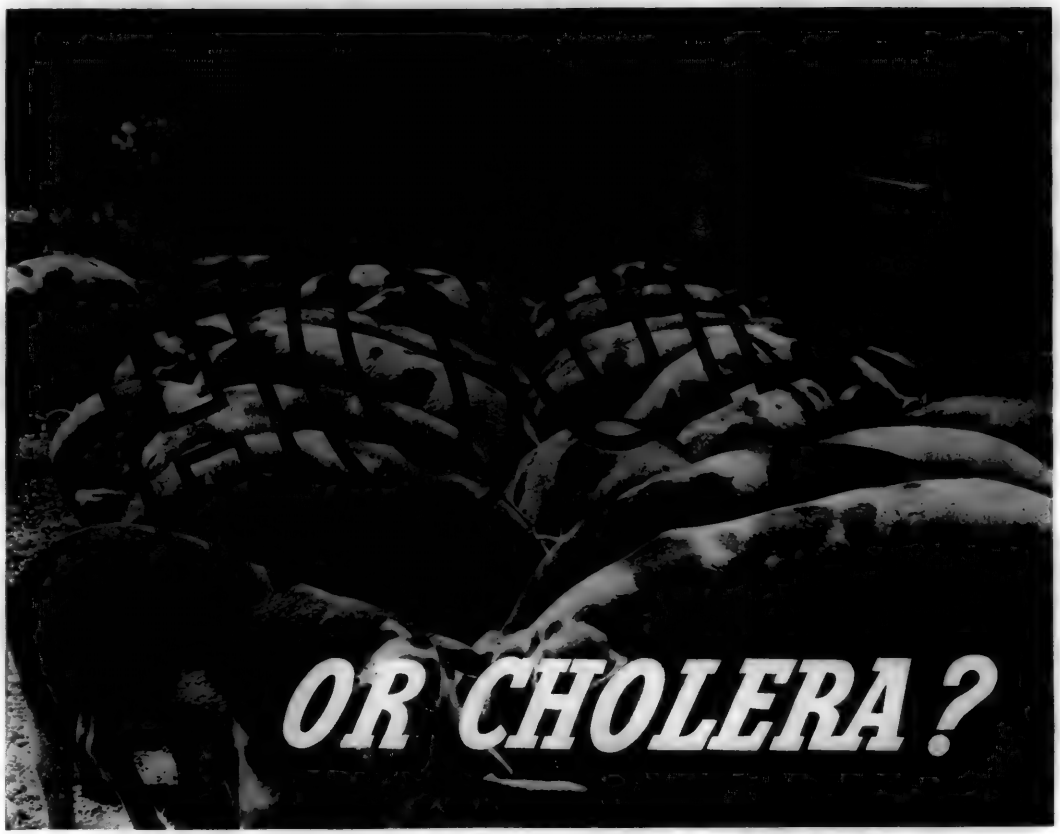
A fourth law provides that the owner of animals killed or injured by dogs has the right of action against the dog's owner for all damages.

These measures have all done some good but when the number of stray and wandering dogs becomes as large as it is in many areas they are not very effective. It would seem that either individual cooperation of farmers or rigid measures by local authorities are the only solutions in these localities.

Anyone interested in dog laws may read all the acts mentioned above in Chapter 8 of the Illinois Revised Statutes, sections 11 to 23. Copies of these acts may be procured from the Secretary of State, Springfield, Illinois.

Gardeners can usually improve the growth of flowers by fertilizing them two or three times during the growing season.

Trout feed by moon light. That may explain why catches are better following moonless nights.



THE CHOICE IS NOT EXPENSIVE FOR FARM BUREAU MEMBERS



PURE POTENT

Hog Cholera Serum and Virus made under federal government supervision and approved and purchased by the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association.

You can learn to vaccinate your own pigs at a Farm Bureau vaccination demonstration, or for a reasonable fee, now, you can hire a veterinarian to inject the serum and virus.

Thousands of farmers have found that this service is the most efficient available and carries the lowest cost as well.

PAYS DIVIDENDS TO FARM BUREAU MEMBERS

At the end of the year it is the practice of County Farm Bureaus to distribute earnings and savings from this service operation back to Farm Bureau members who have purchased serum.



CONVERTED BARN ON NUNAMAKER FARM
The hogs do well in the haymow



ALFRED LANDMEIER . . .
Mixes his poultry feed in a home made barrel churn

Pope-Hardin's New Limestone Plan

LAW ON THE FARM

Sheep-killing Dogs

Gardeners



THE CHOICE IS NOT EXPENSIVE FOR FARM BUREAU MEMBERS



PURE POTENT

Hog Cholera Serum and Virus

PAYS DIVIDENDS TO
FARM BUREAU MEMBERS

See Your County Farm Bureau

ANOTHER FARM BUREAU SERVICE WHICH WILL RETURN THE ANNUAL DUES TO ANY HOG RAISER

Honor Farm Bureau Pioneers In DeKalb Celebration

PIONEERS in the early Farm Bureau movement of Illinois were recognized and honored at a unique and historic celebration commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Smith-Lever Act and the 27th anniversary of the DeKalb County Farm Bureau in the Lutheran church, DeKalb, May 8.

Despite the rainy night, several hundred agricultural leaders and DeKalb county members attended the dinner. Gold watches were presented to four ex-presidents of the DeKalb Farm Bureau including Henry H. Parke, L. D. Sears, Henry J. White, and A. J. Plapp. Presenters were Earl C. Smith, Clifford V. Gregory of Wallace's Farmer and Wisconsin Agriculturist, Dean-elect Henry P. Rusk of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, and State leader J. C. Spitler.

Whatever has been accomplished by your state organization was made possible by the sound thinking of the early pioneers who started the Farm Bureau, Earl Smith remarked. Interesting experiences of the early days were related by W. G. Eckhardt, first Illinois county agricultural adviser, Henry Parke, Clifford Gregory, Father Solon of DeKalb, Dave Thompson, Tom Roberts, Vernon Vaniman and others.

DeKalb was advanced as the only county in Illinois that could muster a double quartette of both Farm Bureau presidents and county farm advisers who reside in the county. Farm advisers present were Eckhardt, Thos. Roberts, Rus Rasmussen, and Roy Johnson. Emery E. Houghtby, president, ably presided.



HENRY J. WHITE, LEFT, RECEIVES Congratulations from Earl C. Smith.

Comments on IAA Film "Shoulder to Shoulder"

Rock Island: "We have received the film 'Shoulder to Shoulder' and used it last Monday night. We had a very excellent attendance and the picture was received in fine spirit."

DeWitt: "I think that the picture is a good one for giving a picture of the IAA and tells more in 55 minutes time than any organization man could tell in a week. Our first meeting which was held in Weldon was especially well attended having about 50 more people then we had seats for."

Livingston: "We had a very pleasant experience last night when the IAA picture 'Shoulder to Shoulder' was given to the membership pep meeting for some 80 farm membership workers who were present at Pontiac. Several of our unit officials saw the picture and are anxious to schedule it for unit meetings."

Winnebago: "Film well received. Many comments on wide scope of IAA activities."

Macoupin: "All well impressed by film, want it later for series of county meetings."

Butter Suit Filed

A suit was filed in the Cook County circuit court April 28 against the Dairy Products Marketing Association, Land O' Lakes Creameries, Illinois Producers Creameries, and the Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives charging an attempt to fix butter prices in principal milk-producing areas.

The suit was filed by one Frank P. Girard, Chicago public accountant and income tax expert "as a citizen of Illinois," according to news reports. Producers are considering the possibility that the suit may have been instigated by the "trade" to prevent purchasing of butter surpluses by the Cooperatives when the price is low during the current flush period. This would allow speculators a clear path to buy up heavy stocks of butter cheap for storage and sale next winter when prices rise.

Farmers had $5,230,000,000 to live on in 1938 as compared to $1,800,000,000 in 1932, or three times as much.

90 Per Cent AAA Signup in Logan County Estimated

L. W. "Lee" Lucas, secretary of the Logan County Soil Conservation Association, estimates that 90 per cent of the crop land in that county will be included in the AAA program in 1939.

"More of the big landowners are cooperating this year," Lucas said. "They have looked into the program and decided that it deserves their support. Many of these landlords are elderly people. They are not so much interested in the corn loan because they make a practice of holding their corn until the price is satisfactory. We have a lot of corn in this county not under seal, although there are 2,195,000 bu. of '38 corn under seal and about a million bu. of '37 corn re-sealed. Normally the county produces about 6 million bu. of corn annually." Lee estimates that corn carry-over in Logan county this year is the largest in history.

N. H. Anderson, farm adviser, reports that there has been a remarkable gain in purebred hogs, also cattle in Logan county during the past five years. He credits 4-H club work for most of the gain.

Soybean acreage for seed was down 25 per cent from 1937 to '38, Anderson says. It will be up slightly in '39 because of the heavy cut (30%) in wheat acreage. Logan county farmers are finding that soybeans plowed under sharply increase corn and wheat yields on soils of medium and poorer fertility.

In Logan county participation in the AAA is much higher in the better agricultural townships. In Hurlburt township, for example, where the soil is rich and there is practically no permanent pasture, all but 1500 acres out of 15,000 is signed up. In Eminence township where the land is more rolling and most farms are smaller and rougher, about 40 per cent of the 23,000 acres will be included in the AAA program. These farmers have smaller acreages of crop land and feel they must use it all for grain. Where soil improvement and a good crop rotation system was practiced before the AAA program came along, participation is much higher.

Here's a grain feed for calves. Give them all they will eat of a good grain ration like 80 parts of shelled corn, ten parts of whole oats and ten parts of cottenseed meal.

Are your spring pigs getting a grain ration? Here is one that has given excellent results on many farms: 70 pounds coarsely cracked corn, 20 pounds coarsely cracked wheat and ten pounds of tankage or meat and bone scraps. Mix the feeds and self-feed in a creep.

Fruit Growers Hit By Economic Conditions

See Need For United Action, Advertising and Cooperative Marketing To Boost Consumption of Apples

HOW economic conditions and competition from citrus fruits have seriously affected Illinois fruit and vegetable growers since 1929, particularly Illinois apple growers, was revealed in the recent well-rounded annual address of Talmage DeFrees of Bond county, president of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange. Speaking at the annual meeting of the Exchange in Carbondale, Mr. DeFrees said:

"When I began to put apples on the market 20 years ago, I wondered why I had not got into the business of selling apples long before. Year after year all I had to do was to produce good quality fruit, — and it was easy to do 20 years ago, load it into the car, notify the Exchange to sell it and then go about my business knowing that when the returns came back they would be satisfactory. For years I netted one dollar per bushel for every bushel that I produced. The last three crops that I have produced aggregated more than fifty thousand bushels and I doubt if they netted me ten cents per bushel."

These facts are not pretty but they are facts nevertheless and the question is, "What are we going to do about it?" I think all will agree that it is not a question that any marketing agency of itself can answer satisfactorily. I think it is a question that if the answer is found will require the whole-souled united effort of the entire industry. This is imperative if we are to see any immediate upward trend in prices and if our co-ops are to remain in the picture.

Charging that one weakness of the apple growers position is the result of scattered production and lack of a coordinated advertising campaign to make the public conscious of the superior value of apples, DeFrees said:

"The greatest distress in our industry is among apple growers. Has anything been done constructively to cure the ills of this industry? Has any money been spent to advertise apples? Haven't we depended upon the old adage, 'an apple a day keeps the doctor away' to sell our apples? We have made no concerted effort even to keep this adage before the consumer. Growers of oranges, grapefruit, lemons, raisins and other fruits are spending millions to advertise the merits of their particular product while we sit idly by doing nothing, and I imagine in many instances succumbing to their advertising schemes ourselves."

The spray residue bugaboo, the speaker indicated, had hurt immeasurably the sale of apples. He referred to harmful and erroneous publicity that grew out of government orders to wash apples to insure freedom from lead spray residue. More recent federal investigations have shown that the consumer may eat unlimited quantities of unwashed apples without getting enough spray residue to harm anyone.

Commenting on the agricultural adjustment program, Mr. DeFrees said: "The contention that a general rise in the prices of basic farm commodities will indirectly affect all other farm commodities favorably seems to be sound reasoning. Unquestionably when AAA helps to restore parity conditions for basic crops and with it national prosperity fruit and vegetables growers are bound to benefit. But the plain facts are that growers of fruits and vegetables are in a more precarious position today than they have been at any time since 1929 in spite of all programs. Only extreme scarcity has had the effect at any time of raising prices to a level where fruits and vegetables could be produced profitably."

NEW DELIVERY TRUCK OF CARBONDALE PRODUCERS CREAMERY
Serves the Fruit Belt with Prairie Farms Butter.



More diligence by fruit and vegetable growers in exploring the possibilities of marketing agreements and seeking concerted action with the leadership and counsel of the federal government were recommended toward solving the price problem.

"We have probably awakened to the fact," he said, "by this time that we are engaged in the most hazardous field of agriculture. I think it is fair to say that those engaged in the marketing of fruits and vegetables today stand in the most difficult position of any group in the whole field of marketing. The prices of livestock and grain are posted daily and the producer of these crops knows exactly what he can get but in fruits and vegetables, the price quoted is the price at which the broker or commission merchant offers to sell to the buyer. It is no indication that there is a demand for any given quantity of any commodity. The housewife, the grocer and others may not be in the market at all. The quotation is more or less meaningless for there may be no demand. Many growers knowing nothing of these conditions and yet insisting that their products be sold, cannot understand why no sale is made, or if made under pressure to sell, is made at a price well below that quoted. . . .

"I believe today just as I have for 20 years that the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange over a period of years can do a better job of selling than I could do myself, and just as long as I produce apples, the Exchange will sell every truck and carlot that I put on the market. If every member of our organization followed the same policy, I am pretty sure that it would make a great difference in the morale of both management and membership."

Every day, the 290 cadets at the U. S. Army Air Corps at Randolph Field, Texas, use 225 quarts of milk, six quarts of cream, 24 gallons of ice cream, and 30 pounds of butter. Reason: Vitamin A in dairy products protects against night blindness (inability to see in dim light) a common disorder which may be fatal to aviators.

Three advantages of using soyoil paint are: (1) long-lasting, fade-proof covering. (2) The more soyoil produced, the greater the supply of soybean oil meal resulting in chaper livestock feed. (3) Creation of a wider market for soybeans.

Raise more per acre, get your livestock to do well on farm grown feeds and your income will increase.

"When farmers become truly grass conscious they will plant and manage grass in rotation with other crops on good land and not confine it to land not suited to crops. Then grass will take its proper place in American agriculture."

Rural YOUTH

Tours of all descriptions will hold the spotlight on the Rural Youth calendar this summer. Inspection tours of Producer Creameries will be held during June as follows: Mt. Sterling, June 20; Galesburg, June 27; Peoria, June 26; Champaign, June 29.

Kane County Rural Youth have sent invitations to northern Illinois Rural Youth to attend a reunion June 11 at Pottawatami Park, St. Charles. Thirty-five Bureau County youth made plans at their May meeting to attend.

Good Fellowship Across State Lines featured the first annual Henderson County banquet program held May 9 near Hamilton. A dozen Rural Youth from DesMoines County, Iowa, were guests. Lee Carlson, president of Rural Youth, C. E. Bergren, president of the Farm Bureau, Otto Steffey, IAA Director, and Mrs. Frank Anderson, president of the Home Bureau did the honors for Henderson County. Frank Gingrich, IAA youth leader, spoke.

High School Seniors were guests of the Marshall-Putnam Rural Youth at their May meeting reports Ford Fairbanks, president. Their "variety" program appealed to many. Topics were "services of Government," "Grammatical Errors," "Cooperative Livestock Marketing Tour" and "Recreation."

July 17th is Rural Youth Day at the Mid-West Farm Bureau Training School, July 16-20 East Lansing, Michigan. Eleven states will be represented. Illinois Rural Youth are invited.

"Everything in Reverse" was the motif of the Hancock Rural Youth meeting, April 21. "It was lots of fun at the BACKWARD PARTY," writes President Virginia Hendrix. An unusual sight greeted those who were present. Clothes were in reverse, games were turned 'round, and folks walked backward. State's Attorney William Angel was the only person not required to follow the backward custom. He gave a "forward" talk on "Pertinent Facts Concerning A States Attorney's office."

Cost of Trucks

Four new trucks were purchased by **Farmers Creamery Company, Bloomington,** the latter part of April. They replaced trucks that had been in service in the counties of Macon, DeWitt, Logan, and McLean and are of the ¾-ton pick-up type found to be economical for cream routes.

Cost studies made by the University of Illinois, in cooperation with the Creamery show that the average per mile cost of operating the co-op's 14 trucks during 1938 was 3.14 cents. This figure does not include labor, but does include all other chargeable costs.

Gasoline made up 46.6 per cent of the total cost; while tires, repairs, and lubrication amounted to 26 per cent of the total.

The number of miles driven and the number of units hauled influence the per mile cost; and the report shows that the 14 trucks averaged 36,800 miles in the 11-month period studied, and hauled an average load of 158,677 pounds of cream.

A Good Cooperative Creamery

The Glidden Cooperative Creamery, Glidden, Iowa, manuactured 1,035,800 pounds of butter last year from 833,-201.5 lbs. of butter fat and returned patrons 29.74c per lb. butterfat after putting .27c per lb. in reserve reports Manager M. P. Junker. Out of this 29.74c the producer had to pay 2½c per lb. for hauling which cuts the net to 27.24c unless he delivered his own cream.

The average price received per pound of butter was 26.23c, manufacturing expense was 1.75c, and administrative expense .57c. The per cent of over-run was 24.31.

Manufacturing expense per pound of butterfat was 2.17c, administrative expense .71c, buttermilk dryer expense .35c, or a total expense per pound of butterfat of 3.23c which left 30.01c available for distribution. This compares favorably with returns made by the top Producers Creameries plants in Illinois.

The cooperative handled 110,700 dozens of eggs which it sold for an average of 19.82c per dozen at an expense of 2.44c per doz., leaving 17.38c for distribution. A fleet of trucks pick up cream and eggs at the farm over a wide area.

The company has an excellent financial statement with total assets of $58,959.86 as of Dec. 31, 1938.

How to get the best results from grafting fruit trees is described in Cornell bulletin E-387. A penny postcard to the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, New York, brings a free copy.



The Farm Price Outlook

IT'S the old story in the hog situation. Two good corn years in a row resulting in surpluses and low corn prices produced a corn-hog ratio favorable to feeding. Hog growers, seeing a chance for profits, increased their breeding herds. Pig numbers jumped from an average of 59 million farrowed in 1934-37 to 61 million in '37. The '38 crop increased to 71 million and the '39 crop looks even bigger.

With the corn-hog ration still favorable, prospects are that this fall's pig crop may be the largest in several years. The inevitable result is a close corn-hog ratio.

Consumers are expected to have more money for pork this year and Great Britain may take more hams and shoulders and a little extra lard. But in the main, cash farm income from hogs will continue on its downward trend during the next few months.

Enough Beef

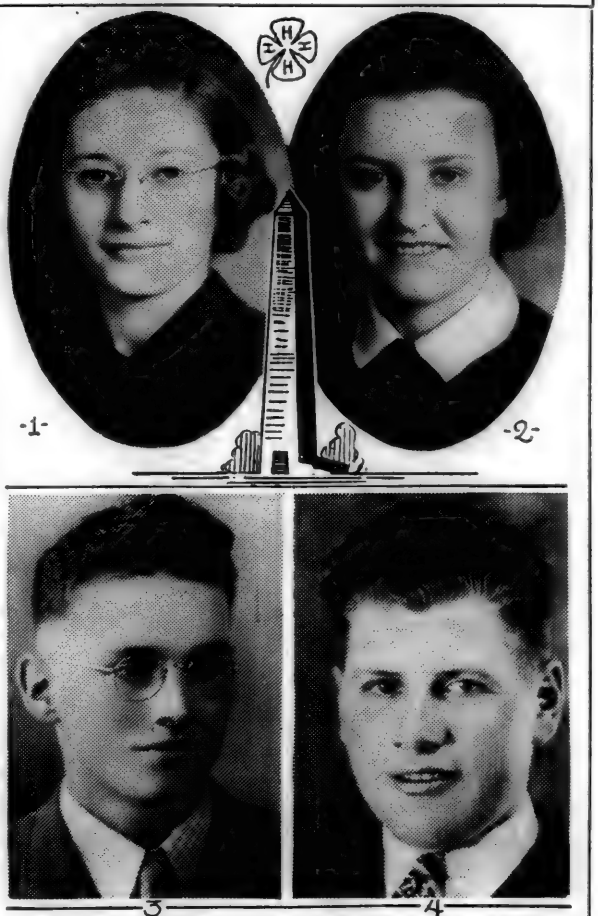
Feeders have enough grain-fed cattle on hand to meet requirements during the summer and early fall although demand for meats is expected to range stronger than a year ago. What will happen in the cow and heifer trade during the summer depends on weather in the range states. Cow and heifer slaughter is expected to remain below last year unless range states are hit by severe drouth.

Lamb and sheep prices can be expected to hold steady to strong as compared to prices of a year ago. Delay in marketing early lambs, caused by poor pasture conditions and lack of feed in the early lamb states, will push early lambs on the market after June and July when late lambs are usually marketed in volume.

Record Milk Volume

Milk production on May 1 set a new high for that date. Consumption of dairy products also increased to new high levels but part of the increase was due to wider distribution of products for relief. With supplies of feed grains, not counting sealed corn, running about 50 per cent more than normal and pasture conditions fair to good, production of milk is expected to equal that of a year ago. Prices for milk and butterfat are not expected to change much during the summer.

Illinois Delegates to 4-H National Camp in Washington



Chosen to represent the more than 32,000 boys' and girls' 4-H club members of Illinois at the national 4-H club camp to be held in Washington, D. C., June 13 to 20, are (1) Mary Lois Sunderland, Delhi, Jersey county; (2) Marjorie Kane, Mundelein, Lake county; (3) Richard Harris, Macomb, McDonough county, and (4) Delbert W. Gabel, Yorkville, Kendall county.

They were selected from their fellow club members on the basis of their leadership and the outstanding records which they have made in better farming and homemaking projects carried on under supervision of their local leaders, their county farm and home advisers and the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. At the national camp they will join with approximately 200 delegates from other states and U. S. territories in a round of sightseeing, inspirational addresses, educational conferences and leadership training.

Accompanying the four delegates to the Washington camp will be representatives of the home economics and agricultural 4-H club staffs of the college.

Four-H Club enrollment reached a new high in 1938 with 1,286,029 boys and girls listed as members in 74,594 local clubs. Since the 4-H club movement became nation-wide in 1914, a total of 7,500,000 young people have received 4-H training.

New York farmers need from 20,000 to 25,000 new horses each year. Of that number, it is said, the state does not raise more than one-fourth of its replacement needs.

BOYS, WRESTLING WILL MAKE A MAN OF YOU

Sure cure for an inferiority complex is the development of wrestling skill, say H. E. Kenney and Glen Law, wrestling coaches at the University of Illinois in their book "Wrestling for High School and College."

"We have watched boys who were bashful, backward and lacking in personal confidence, develop into skillful wrestlers. We have noted that the development of personality and confidence that goes along with the acquiring of wrestling skill carries over into other phases of life. A boy who has learned to wrestle with the best of men is ready to attack other problems of life with the same fearlessness and nerve."

Their book will be a valuable aid for boys who plan to enter the wrestling tournament at the Illinois Farm Sports Festival. It contains a variety of techniques and holds, together with tips on training.

SAVE YOUR MILK SLIPS

Next to his milk check, the most important piece of paper that a dairy farmer receives is his dealer's milk statement. The statement should give an accurate record of milk deliveries by days, butterfat contents, the prices to apply, gross value, deductions and net amount due the producer.

Milk statements should be permanently filed. They serve four important purposes. First, to check returns received against milk delivered to see that payment is correct. Second, to provide data to be used in comparing the effect of herd management changes on milk income. Third, to provide a record of dairy income to compare with dairy expense to see if the business is profitable. Fourth, to serve as legal records of transactions between the buyer and seller that stand as evidence in court, should a need for it occur.

Keep breeding and calving records on your cows in order to know when to dry them up so they will have time to rest and to build up or "overhaul" themselves.

Hogs hauled more than 40 miles to market give best market returns when fed at the market instead of prior to loading at the farm. A tired hog won't eat, so don't fail to get hogs to market early, thereby allowing for a rest period before feeding.



HOME BUREAU LEADERS PLAN SUMMER CAMP

A Homemaker's Camp for Home Bureau women in Rock Island, Henry, Bureau, Whiteside, Stark, Lee, and Ogle counties will be held two miles north of Port Byron on the Mississippi River June 12, 13 and 14. Planning the camp above are Mrs. Carroll Colegrove, East Moline, Mrs. Earl Addis, Toulon, Dorothy Whitton, Cambridge, Mrs. Irene Gonigam, Walnut, Mrs. Earl Wendt, Moline, Mrs. Roy Smaltz, Mrs. L. M. Knox, and Miss Wilma Lucas, Morrison.

Poultry Congress At Cleveland July 28 - Aug. 7



FARM SAFETY BOOSTER

C. P. O'Kane, DeKalb county, posts a caution sign. Says he: "Our farms are dangerous places on which to work and every farm should have several posters reminding folks to be careful." Almost 500 safety signs have been placed on farms in the county during the last month as a part of a rural safety campaign. Prize photo by Rev. Wilder Towle.

Livestock gathers much of its own living and generally markets grain at a higher price.

There is little use in producing crops efficiently if they are to be fed to inefficient livestock, say Purdue University specialists.

Delay is fatal to good resolutions. Enter promptly all transactions in your farm account book.

RINGS and queens of poultrydom, real blue bloods, will compete for honors in Cleveland, Ohio, July 28 to August 7, at the World's Poultry Congress and Exposition. The Exposition will bring together breeders and experts from several foreign countries.

One poultryman from the Argentine will arrive a few days ahead of time to study duck raising. Another from the Fiji Islands is traveling that way already. If his boat doesn't hit an iceberg, he'll be home by Thanksgiving. Poultry fanciers from Cuba and Porto Rico where they like their chicken with spurs on are reported coming en masse. A delegation from Palestine is slated to arrive.

Illinois farmers are boosting the poultry Congress, and with good reason. Illinois ranks third in number of chickens with Iowa in the lead and Illinois, Texas and Missouri running about even. Farmers of the state raise 35,000,000 chickens a year and sell 1,500,000,000 eggs.

In the United States, farmers have on hand some $300,000,000 worth of chickens that lay $500,000,000 of eggs a year. Added together, these products would buy all the radios, ice cream and cigars produced in U. S. Chickens are similarly important in every country in the world. If you are ever lucky enough to be a world traveler, there's one dish you can get in every country — fresh, hard-boiled eggs.

New Service Company Managers Are Appointed



Edw. Hillebrenner

Edward Hillebrennner, Payson, was selected by the Cass Farmers Oil Company to succeed Manager Fred Ziegler who died April 12. Mr. Hillebrenner has a splendid eight year record as truck salesman with Adams Service Company.



Kenneth Wohlford

Kenneth Wohlford is Rock Island Service Company's new manager. He succeeds Orville Tesch who resigned May 1 to join a member company of Iowa Farm Bureau Service Company. Mr. Wohlford was a truck salesman in the Lena territory of Stephenson Service Company for the past five years.



LIKES STRIP CROPPING

Paul McDivitt, who farms 120 acres east of Charleston, Coles County, alternates strips of oats seeded to sweet clover with strips of corn planted on the contour. At the lower end of one field is a concrete check dam tile outlet and apron. No washing occured there during the winter. Mr. McDivitt says, "I like strip cropping very well and plan to continue using it."

At least 15 acres of good unpastured timber land are required for the regular fence post, fuel, and lumber needs of the average 100 acre farm.

Among The County Farm Bureau Presidents



PRESIDENT JESSE TUTTLE, HIS FAMILY AND JUDY
"Judy was escorted to the New York World's Fair."

EARLY last month, Jesse E. Tuttle, president of the Crawford County Farm Bureau, escorted his nationally famous Guernsey cow, Amos Betty Judy, to the New York World's Fair. She is one of 150 prize cows on exhibit in the dairy World of Tomorrow where each of the five dairy breeds is represented by 30 head.

Amos Betty Judy, with a record of 9278 pounds of milk and 460 pounds of butterfat in 337 days as a three-year-old on twice a day milking, met all rigid health, type and production requirements set up by the American Guernsey Cattle Club for selecting the finest cows of the breed. She is one of three chosen from Illinois Guernsey herds. Others are owned by H. C. Horneman, Vermilion county, and L. J. Drake, Kendall county.

Mr. Tuttle's first Guernsey, bought in 1926, is 16 years old. She is an advance registry cow with a record of 394.8 pounds of butterfat. The Tuttle herd now numbers 42 head of cows, heifers and calves. The producing herd varies from 12 to 18 head.

Tuttle cattle have been among the grand champions at Illinois, Indiana and Ohio state fairs, the Dairy Cattle Congress and the National Dairy show several times in the last few years. Tuttle developed the cow that sold for $2600 to top the National Guernsey sale at Columbus, Ohio, in 1927.

Jesse is an 100 per cent Farm Bureau cooperator. He has been a director of the Crawford County Farm Bureau for several years; he is a director of the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum association and vice-president of the Illinois Guernsey Breeders association.

Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle have four children. Frances, 20, and Thelma, 18, are studying at the University of Illinois. Norman, 17, and Helen, 15, are in Hutsonville high school.

Uncle Ab says others may eat solely for health, but he still insists on getting some fun out of it.

The Tri County Electric Cooperative, Mt. Vernon is getting ready to start building lines, Martin Schaeffer, secretary reports. The co-op finished staking about Apr. 15.

Farmers are more susceptible to sunstroke than they once were, says S. H. McCrory, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, USDA. Reason: Farmers eat less home-cured, salt meats.

The salt in the meats maintained the salt content of the blood despite rapid losses of salt through perspiration. Cause of sunstroke is lack of sufficient salt in the blood. To prevent sunstroke, eat more salt.

Chicago Learns What's Wrong

THE Chicago Association of Commerce apparently realizes that the city's relations with agriculture could be improved. So it has staged a number of clinics to find out what's wrong and what can be done about it.

An invitation was recently extended to the president of the Illinois Agricultural Association to speak before a luncheon group on the subject, "What's Wrong with Chicago," a rare event indeed.

"It is peculiar but true," Mr. Smith told the business leaders, "that while Chicago is recognized throughout the nation as the agricultural capital of America, yet wherever one goes among farmers you will find the belief that Chicago is unfriendly to agriculture.

"Back in the '20s when farmers were proposing an export marketing program to dispose of their surplus products while maintaining, without government subsidy, parity prices for that part consumed domestically, there was a feeling among your meat packers, grain tradesmen and many of your business leaders that somehow the McNary-Haugen legislation would cripple their business.

"Largely because of the opposition from commercial interests that program was vetoed. This failure of the business leaders of the country to support farmers in their just demands, coupled with other causes, resulted in America losing much of its export market for farm products, the consequent sharp decline of farm buying power, and the need for a major economic readjustment.

"Astonishing as it may seem, many grain dealers who once opposed the farmers' export program, and who condemn the Agricultural Adjustment Act because it reduces the volume of grain handled, are now advocating substantially the export surplus disposal program embodied in the old McNary-Haugen legislation.

"Another reason Chicago has a reputation for being unfriendly to agriculture, perhaps lies in the fact that your livestock packing and commission interests, and your grain and produce interests have opposed farmers when they asked for a correction of certain evils connected with the marketing of agricultural products.

"The question of revenue and taxes has been another source of friction to disturb friendly relations between city and country. Back in the '20s when your Chicago political machine sought to authorize taxing districts to double their bonding power, organized farmers aggressively opposed these measures and were called names for their efforts.

"I am glad to say that there has been a more friendly attitude and more interest shown toward promoting a better understanding of the farm point of view in recent years.

"Seriously, I feel and I believe I express the feeling of farmers generally, that Chicago has a definite and selfish interest in seeing that the prices of farm products are maintained at a fair exchange value with the prices of industrial goods, wage scales and the cost of services.

"You have a great many unemployed people in your city. I am convinced that one of the primary causes of this unemployment is the inability of farmers to purchase more of the output of your factories. You have permitted your wage scales and consequent prices of much manufactured goods, you have allowed the costs of building to soar all out of proportion to the ability of many people, especially farmers, to buy.

"In my opinion your employment situation will not improve until either you cooperate with farmers and support them in their efforts to maintain the prices of their commodities at a level comparable to the prices of your manufactured goods and services, or else you remove the price and production controls exercised through corporate and labor organization and allow the prices of your goods and services to seek a lower level down with farm prices.

"I believe the responsible business leaders of Chicago can use their influence effectively with certain of your newspapers to bring about more friendly relations through greater accuracy and fairness in dealing with agricultural problems. More frequent conferences and efforts between business leaders and farm leaders to understand each other's problems can immeasurably improve relations between Chicago and the rural sections of the great middle west."

The State Milk Marketing Bill

SHALL Illinois milk producers and consumers be given the protection of a sane and sensible state milk marketing act with a board empowered to license and bond milk distributors, audit their records to insure honest payment to farmers according to the amount of milk sold in the different classifications, look into the division of the consumer's milk dollar, and act as an umpire when disorder and strife on any market threatens to interfere with the regular delivery of a wholesome supply of milk?

This in a nutshell is the decision the state legislature must make in acting on House Bill 483, the so-called state milk control bill.

In the hearing on the bill before the House sitting as a Committee of the Whole at Springfield, May 11, friends of the bill repeatedly pointed out that producers are being regimented as to the kind of barns, milk houses, cooling tanks, hot water heaters and even the clothes they shall wear, by city health ordinances. Yet the farmer has no protection whatsoever to guarantee him payment for milk delivered, a fair minimum price, and an impartial audit to insure honesty in settling for the milk according to its use by the distributor.

In hundreds of conferences and meetings, President Earl C. Smith pointed out in his testimony, the dealers have insisted on maintaining their margins of profit. Organized labor has bluntly demanded a certain wage level. And the producers have had to take what was left.

"Farmers have no quarrel with dealers for seeking a fair return upon honest investment and for needed services," he said. "And they have no quarrel with labor for securing fair wages and reasonable working conditions. But, when these results are achieved by taking an unjust toll from the producers of farm products, farmers not only have a right to object, but will use every reasonable means at their command to insure fair dealings."

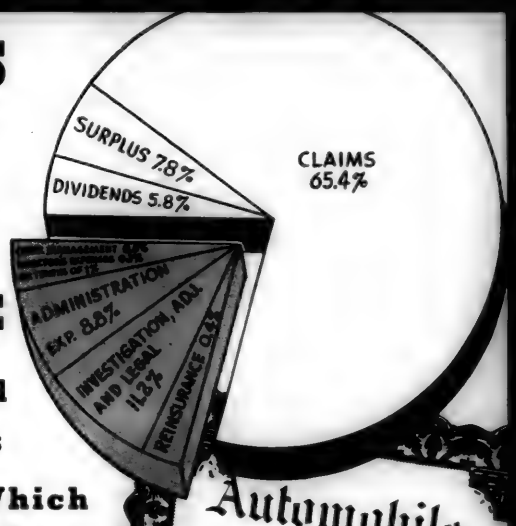
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FARM BUREAU MEMBERS

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IAA FOR AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

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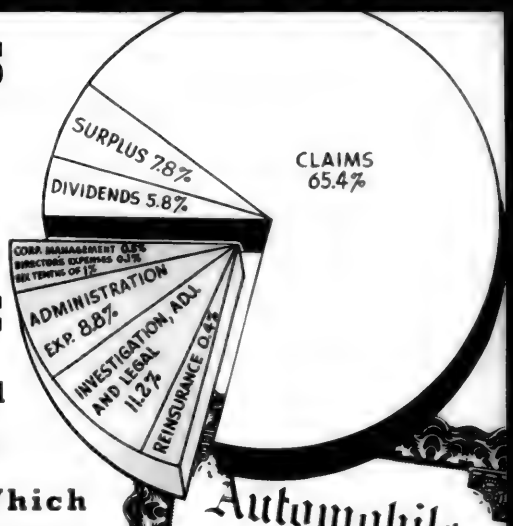
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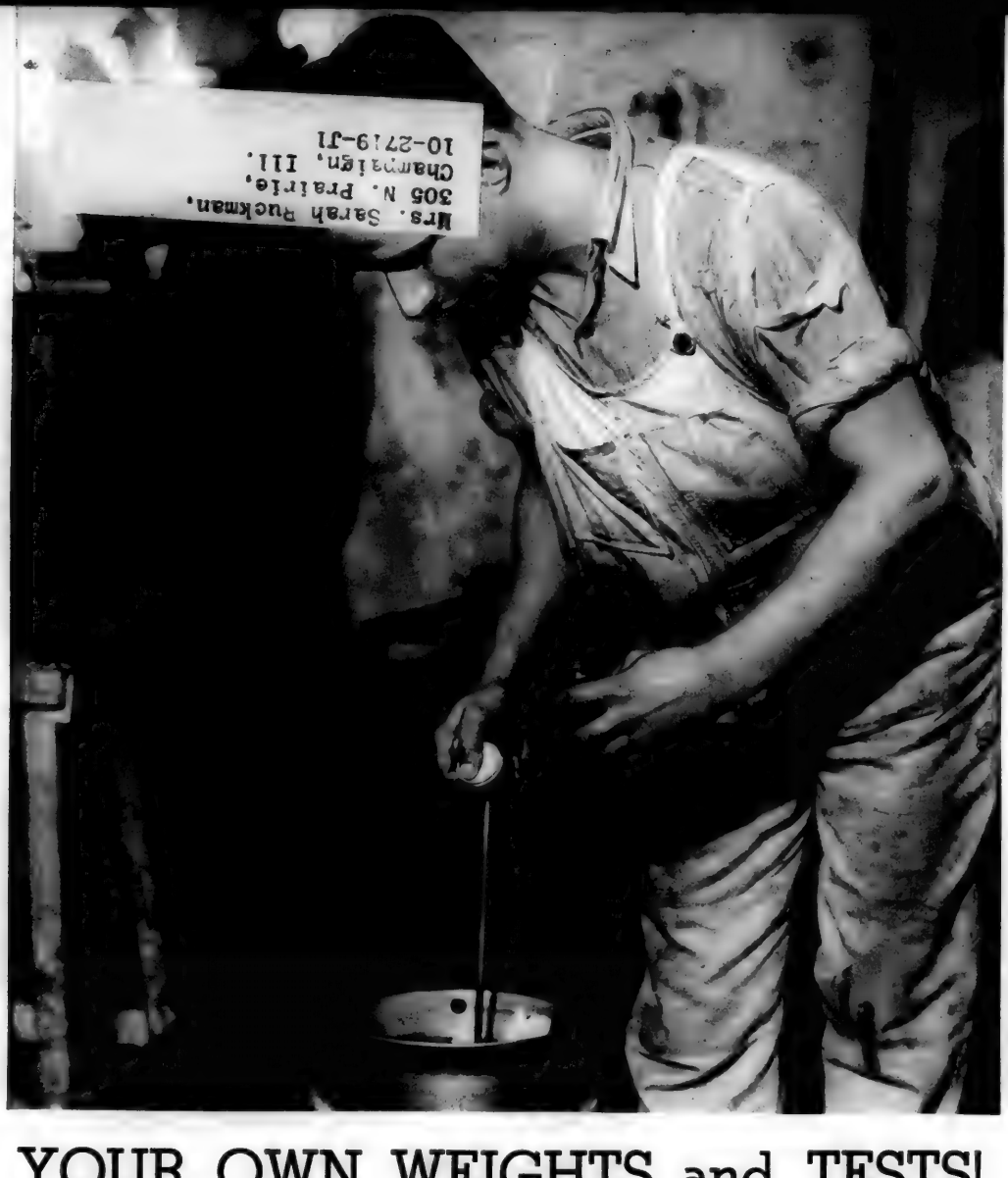
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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

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YOUR OWN WEIGHTS and TESTS!

STRANGE when you stop to think of it. In every business except agriculture the owner and seller not only sets the price but weighs or measures the goods to the buyer. Yet in dairying, the practice has been just the opposite.

The IAA and County Farm Bureaus have exerted their influence to change this unequal system. Today producer checking of weights and tests is common practice in Illinois. So is processing and distributing of milk and cream through farmer-owned plants.

Cream producers need not run the risk of "short" butterfat readings. Butterfat prices to farmers in Illinois have been raised an average of three cents a pound by cooperative marketing. On its record in this field alone the IAA and County Farm Bureau deserve the support of every Illinois farmer. GET YOUR NEIGHBOR TO JOIN!

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The Largest State Farm Organization In America

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In This Issue

Legislature Draws To Close

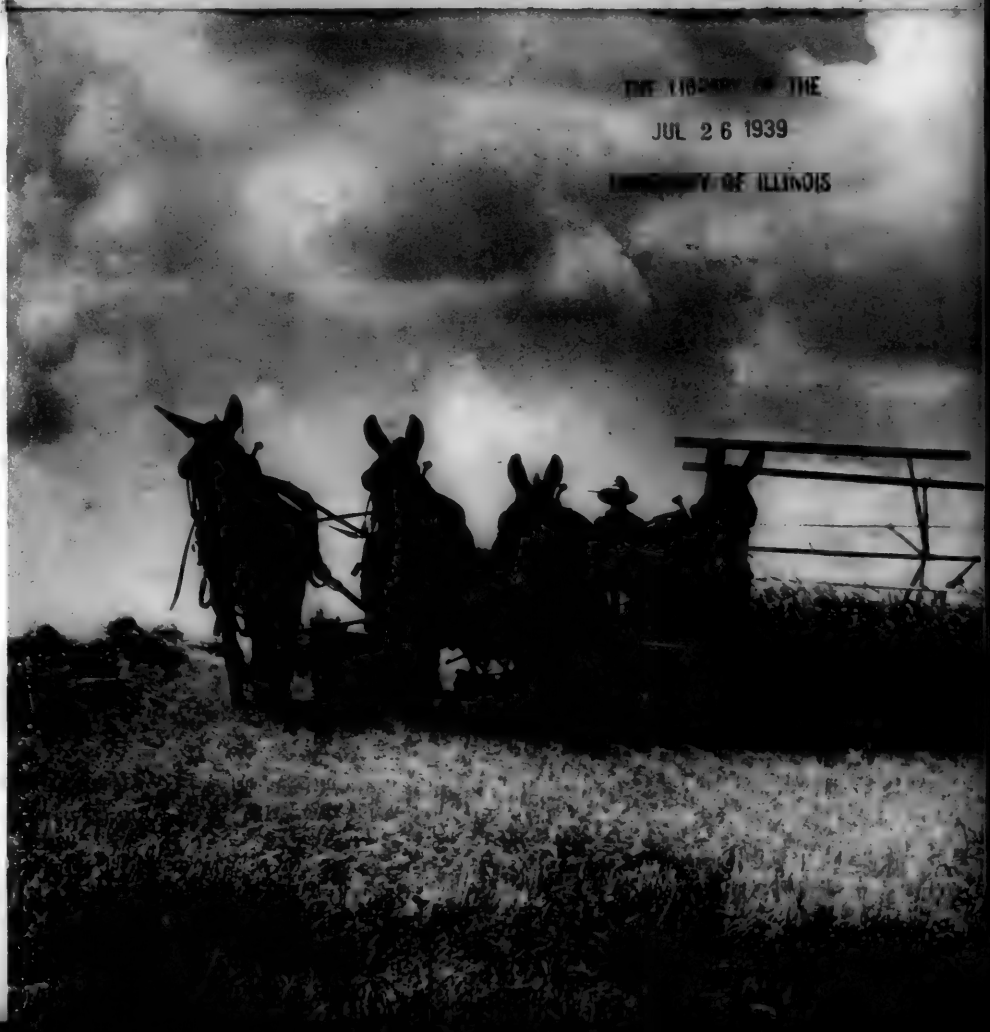
AAA Goes Forward

Mostly Amout Strawberries

His Herd All 500 Pound Cows

The Kansas City Case

and others



July
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"IAA AUTO INSURANCE SAVED EVERYTHING FOR US"

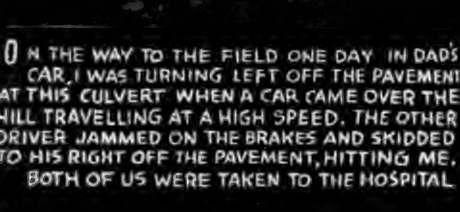
-And here's why!



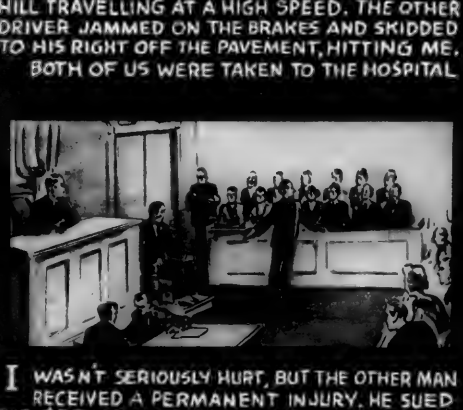
ON THE WAY TO THE FIELD ONE DAY IN DAD'S CAR, I WAS TURNING LEFT OFF THE PAVEMENT AT THIS CULVERT WHEN A CAR CAME OVER THE HILL TRAVELLING AT A HIGH SPEED. THE OTHER DRIVER JAMMED ON THE BRAKES AND SKIDDED TO HIS RIGHT OFF THE PAVEMENT, HITTING ME. BOTH OF US WERE TAKEN TO THE HOSPITAL.



HERBERT FOEGE, *Roselle, Illinois* and WRECKED CAR



I WASN'T SERIOUSLY HURT, BUT THE OTHER MAN RECEIVED A PERMANENT INJURY. HE SUED FOR $25,000. OUR IAA INSURANCE LAWYERS DEFENDED THE SUIT AND WON. THE COMPANY PAID ALL THE COSTS.



HAD WE LOST, IT WOULD HAVE TAKEN DAD'S FARM AND EVERYTHING WE OWN. THAT'S WHY I SAY: "IAA AUTO INSURANCE SAVED EVERYTHING FOR US"....

It Might Happen to You!

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GEORGE THIEM, Editor

IN A ringing editorial pleading for more competition, free enterprise and lower prices the Chicago Daily News asks: "What has been the plainly marked policy of American business as a whole ever since that fateful day in October 1929 when our flimsy house of paper profits . . . . collapsed about our heads?" Then answering its own question the News says: "It has consisted of an increasing effort by leaders of commerce, industry, labor, and agriculture to keep prices up! This in the face of a fall in income from 80 billions in 1929 to a low of 40 billions in 1932."

The reference to agriculture here should not go unchallenged commendable as is the News' statesmanlike approach to the problem of recovery. Just to clear the record, let us look at the facts for a moment. The index of farm prices in 1929 stood at 146 per cent of the 1909-14 base level. By 1932 average farm prices had dropped to 65, a reduction of more than 55 per cent.

Despite the continuing decline in farm prices from 1929 through 1930, '31, and '32, farmers continued to produce bumper crops and in 1932 topped all previous records in the abundance of agricultural production.

But what was the picture in industry? An entirely different one. Industry closed down its plants, maintained its prices on a relatively high level. Organized labor for the most part grudgingly took pay cuts but successfully resisted any such reduction as the 55 per cent in agriculture.

Retail prices paid by farmers for equipment and supplies used in production declined only from 147 in 1929 to 107 in 1932 a reduction of some 27 per cent — less than half that chalked up against farm commodities. So the year 1932 revealed the farm population of America living under a low price level of 65 for farm products while industry and labor engaged in manufacturing the things needed by farmers in production were holding out at a price level of 107.

In 1932 and '33 there seemed little hope that industry and labor would do anything about coming down to earth and meeting the farmer on even ground. In fact industry and labor clamored for the NRA to put their prices and wages back to higher levels, and got the approval of congress about the same time the AAA was advanced to rescue agriculture from the lowest price levels in 60 years.

All these facts are well known to farmers and are mentioned here only to keep the record straight. Had there been any serious disposition shown by industry and labor following the 1929 stock market debacle to exchange their goods and services for farm products on something like an equitable basis, there never would have been a demand by organized farmers for a crop surplus curtailment program. In fact, there would have been no substantial farm surplus. Rural people who normally purchase close to half of the nation's annual output of industrial goods would have kept the factory wheels running at a merry pace. And the employed workers would have consumed most if not all the farm surplus. Instead the nation's farmers went on a buying strike from necessity rather than choice.

Today the farm-industrial price disparity is not as wide as it was seven years ago, yet it is still wide enough to have a serious effect on business activity. A restoration of the competitive spirit and free enterprise in the industrial centers as the News suggests, would go far toward restoring national prosperity. The News is pushing in the right direction. May it succeed in winning more support for this sound proposal to solve the country's most pressing problem.

—E.G.T.

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23rd.....Chester McCord, Newton
24th.....Charles Marshall, Belknap
25th.....August G. Eggerding, Red Bud

DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS

Comptroller.....R. G. Ely
Dairy Marketing.....Wilfred Shaw
Field Service.....Cap Mast
Finance.....R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing.....H. W. Day
Grain Marketing.....Harrison Fahrnkopf
Legal and General Counsel.....Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing.....Sam F. Russell
Office.....C. E. Johnston
Organization.....G. E. Metzger
Produce Marketing.....F. A. Gougler
Publicity.....George Thiem
Safety.....C. M. Seagraves
Soil Improvement.....John R. Spencer
Taxation and Statistics.....I. C. Watson
Transportation-Claims Division.....G. W. Baxter
Young Peoples Activities.....Frank Gingrich

ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Country Life Insurance Co.....Dave Mieher, Sales Manager; Howard Reeder, Home Office Mgr.
Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Co....I. H. Kelker, Mgr.
Illinois Agr. Auditing Ass'n.....C. E. Strand, Mgr.
Illinois Agr. Mutual Ins. Co...A. E. Richardson, Mgr.
Illinois Agr. Service Co.....Donald Kirkpatrick, Secy.
Illinois Farm Supply Co.....L. R. Marchant, Mgr.
Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange....H. W. Day, Mgr.
Ill. Grain Corporation.....Frank Haines, Mgr.
Ill. Livestock Marketing Ass'n.....Sam Russell, Mgr.
Illinois Milk Producers' Ass'n....Wilfred Shaw, Mgr.
Ill. Producers' Creameries..I. B. Countiss Sales Mgr. Frank A. Gougler, Procurement Mgr.

GEORGE THIEM, Editor

IN A ringing editorial pleading for more competition, free enterprise and lower prices the Chicago Daily News asks: "What has been the plainly marked policy of American business as a whole ever since that fateful day in October 1929 when our flimsy house of paper profits . . . . collapsed about our heads?" Then answering its own question the News says: "It has consisted of an increasing effort by leaders of commerce, industry, labor, and agriculture to keep prices up! This in the face of a fall in income from 80 billions in 1929 to a low of 40 billions in 1932."

The reference to agriculture here should not go unchallenged commendable as is the News' statesmanlike approach to the problem of recovery. Just to clear the record, let us look at the facts for a moment. The index of farm prices in 1929 stood at 146 per cent of the 1909-14 base level. By 1932 average farm prices had dropped to 65, a reduction of more than 55 per cent.

Despite the continuing decline in farm prices from 1929 through 1930, '31, and '32, farmers continued to produce bumper crops and in 1932 topped all previous records in the abundance of agricultural production.

But what was the picture in industry? An entirely different one. Industry closed down its plants, maintained its prices on a relatively high level. Organized labor for the most part grudgingly took pay cuts but successfully resisted any such reduction as the 55 per cent in agriculture.

Retail prices paid by farmers for equipment and supplies used in production declined only from 147 in 1929 to 107 in 1932 a reduction of some 27 per cent — less than half that chalked up against farm commodities. So the year 1932 revealed the farm population of America living under a low price level of 65 for farm products while industry and labor engaged in manufacturing the things needed by farmers in production were holding out at a price level of 107.

In 1932 and '33 there seemed little hope that industry and labor would do anything about coming down to earth and meeting the farmer on even ground. In fact industry and labor clamored for the NRA to put their prices and wages back to higher levels, and got the approval of congress about the same time the AAA was advanced to rescue agriculture from the lowest price levels in 60 years.

All these facts are well known to farmers and are mentioned here only to keep the record straight. Had there been any serious disposition shown by industry and labor following the 1929 stock market debacle to exchange their goods and services for farm products on something like an equitable basis, there never would have been a demand by organized farmers for a crop surplus curtailment program. In fact, there would have been no substantial farm surplus. Rural people who normally purchase close to half of the nation's annual output of industrial goods would have kept the factory wheels running at a merry pace. And the employed workers would have consumed most if not all the farm surplus. Instead the nation's farmers went on a buying strike from necessity rather than choice.

Today the farm-industrial price disparity is not as wide as it was seven years ago, yet it is still wide enough to have a serious effect on business activity. A restoration of the competitive spirit and free enterprise in the industrial centers as the News suggests, would go far toward restoring national prosperity. The News is pushing in the right direction. May it succeed in winning more support for this sound proposal to solve the country's most pressing problem.

—E.G.T.

Legislature Draws To Close

• • •

AS WE go to press, the regular session of the Illinois General Assembly is drawing to a close. By the time this issue reaches you the legislature undoubtedly will have adjourned with many of the pending bills not enacted.

Not until the roll calls are all in, will anyone know the fate of pending measures in which farmers are interested.

The defeat of the milk control bill, H.B. 483, in the House June 15 disappointed a great many milk producers around the state. Those representatives from rural areas who failed to vote at the crucial time, or who voted against the measure, may expect to hear from their dairymen constituents in the fluid milk sheds next time they are up for election.

Simple justice would seem to demand that the milk producers be given the protection of a reasonable measure licensing and bonding the distributors. Almost every other handler of farm products except the milk dealer is required to give evidence of his financial ability to pay for the produce he receives. And surely so long as payment to the producer is measured by the use of milk in the various base and surplus classifications, any distributor should be required to submit his books to scrutiny and audit by an impartial body as a safeguard against fraud.

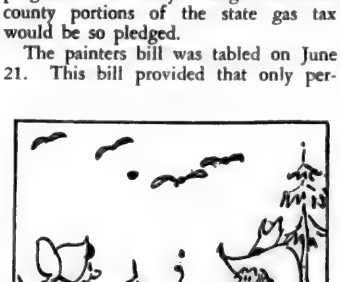
The Producers' Argument

The argument of the whole milk producers for minimum price legislation as provided in their bill boils down to one of compensating them for the extra expense and effort they are put to in meeting the rigid sanitary standards imposed on them by city health ordinances. Were it not for these regulations, the fluid milk shippers would have no greater argument for minimum price legislation than producers in the condensery, cheese, and creamery districts, who, of course, would not be affected by this particular legislation. But a premium over condensery and butterfat prices is their due, and there is evidence to justify their belief that a state milk control law properly administered would have given them the protection to which they are entitled.

The appearance of Prof. H. A. Ruehe chief of the dairy department at the University of Illinois before the legislature in opposition to the milk control bill disappointed the organized milk producers. The Milk Investigating Committee appointed by the lieutenant-governor, of which Ruehe was chairman, made a whirlwind trip to a few eastern markets accompanied by a reporter from the Chicago Tribune which has aggressively opposed the enactment of milk marketing legislation. A proper and certainly a tactful handling of the investigation would seem to dictate a more extensive interviewing of milk producers and public administrative officials as well as milk dealers about the results of milk control laws in other states. The committee had an opportunity to carry on an impartial investigation. What it achieved, farmers feel, was much less than that. The fight will go forward for legislation to protect all milk producers regardless of their market.

Toward the close of the session opposition developed to the state road building bills which would tie up gas tax funds for the next ten years to retire $60,000,000 of tax anticipation notes. These notes would be issued to make funds immediately available for building superhighways in the Chicago and Cook County area, and secondary roads in the downstate counties. At this writing an attempt is being made to amend the bills to take the downstate counties out of the program so that only Chicago and Cook county portions of the state gas tax would be so pledged.

The painters bill was tabled on June 21. This bill provided that only persons licensed by the state might engage in painting.



The Plumbing Law Amendment sponsored by the IAA has passed the House and is on second reading in the Senate. The organized plumbers have offered an objectionable amendment which must be disposed of before final passage can be assured. This bill, (H.B. 985) supported also by the Illinois Home Bureau, would exempt farms from the legal requirement of hiring state licensed plumbers to install pipes and plumbing fixtures for a farm and home water or sewage disposal system.

Bangs' Disease Control

House bill 803 providing for state cooperation in Bangs disease control in cattle has passed the House and is on third reading in the Senate.

H.B. 463 which would have created a school survey committee in each county is dead. H.B. 269 appropriating $550,000 of state money for aid to local school districts in transporting pupils who reside at least 1½ miles from school has passed the House and is on third reading in the Senate.

House bills 490-491 which would license handlers of fresh fruits and vegetables, has passed the House and is in position to pass in the Senate. This bill is sponsored by the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange and other groups in the Industry and is being supported by the IAA.

House bill 697 which would change the basis of assessment of growing nursery stock to real property the same as other crops, instead of personal property, has passed the House and is now pending.

Bills which would have limited sale of hog cholera serum and virus and other biologics to drug stores, and prevented farmers from vaccinating their own pigs were killed in Committee. The senate failed to pass the bill to require recording (50c each) of all conditional sales (time payment) contracts. An investigation showed that there are more than a million of such sales in a year in Illinois and legislators felt that recording each one would entail unnecessary red tape and expense.

A more complete report on bills passed and rejected together with roll calls will be carried in the next issue of the RECORD.

Festival Plans Move Along

PITY the folks whose job it is to tell everyone about all the fun there'll be at the Illinois Farm Sports Festival on the campus of the University of Illinois, Sept. 1 and 2. How in the world can they tell about the Festival when plans are developing so fast they can barely keep abreast? Anyway, here's the latest dope:

Woodchoppers' contest. Use any ax you please. In the contest you will chop through an eight-inch black oak log. (The logs will be peeled to just the right size.) Logs will be three-foot sections mounted firmly on a platform. You can chop from either side or on top. Winners will be decided solely on the basis of speed.

If you can chop pretty spry, better get in a little practice. It may net you a prize at your County Sports Festival and at the State Festival, too.

Watch for the new Festival posters at your County Farm Bureau office. They are made up of pictures taken at last year's festival. Maybe yours is among them. While you're at the Farm Bureau, ask about the 1939 official rule books.

Few changes were made in the rules from last year. The important ones are:

Softball players will be permitted to wear metal spikes on their shoes this year. The spikes must have blunt edges all around and must not extend more than three-eighths of an inch below the shoe sole. This change was aimed at making softball faster to give players and fans more thrills per minute. Bunting, too, will be allowed.

Pole vault and shot put events are ruled out of the track program this year. Events scheduled are, 50 and 100-yard dashes, high jump and broad jump for boys 15 and under. Older boys will compete in the 100-yard dash, 880-yard run, high jump, broad jump and half-mile relay. Events for girls 15 and under are 75-yard dash and high jump. Girls 16 and older will enter the 75-yard dash, the high jump and broad jump.

Swimming is becoming so popular that more folks want to enter. Each county may enter two contestants in each of four divisions, or eight swimmers instead of four as in other years.

Folk Festival fans will find a new contest for choruses, choirs and glee clubs listed in the 1939 rules. Your song group may enter through the Farm Bureau.

A hot tip just came through from the fun committee. Chocolate meringue pie will probably displace blueberry pie in the pie eating contest. What a picture that will make!

Come to think of it, the prize-winning picture in the last Festival Photo contest was one of pie-eaters. Camera fans will again have a chance at prizes. There will be cash awards for the best three pictures submitted and prizes of $1 each for all pictures published.

An entertaining program is being planned for Friday evening, Sept 1, in Memorial Stadium. Folk Festival winners will provide part of the show. There'll be a special wrestling event and other lively attractions. Free tickets are available now at your County Farm Bureau office. You will be able to get them, too, at the Festival.

The big G. Huff Gym, on the south campus, will be the center of activities both days of the Festival. The Folk Festival contests will be run off on the basketball floor. Swimmers will use the pool. Checker players will be carefully fortified against outside influences in one of the gym's many rooms. If it's a hot day, they may take their boards to the basement. The gym, located near the center of the 20-odd softball diamonds, is an ideal place for softball and press headquarters.

The Saturday afternoon program with its tug o'war finals, hog calling, bait casting, women's events and special fun features will be held just south of the Huff gym. The amateur wrestlers, too, have picked a shady spot near the gym for their bouts.

Trap and skeet shooting is scheduled for Friday morning at the Champaign Gun Club west of town. Rifle shooting will be in the Armory. The Farm Bureau Baseball championship tournament will be held on Illinois Field, the horse pulling contest south of the stadium.

Radio stations WLS, WDZ, WDWS, WMBD, WILL are planning to broadcast from the Festival.

Final plans will be laid at a meeting of the state Farm Sports Festival committee, July 24, at the University of Illinois.



ONE OF FOUR

Here is the 1939 state champion grain judging team of Sterling high school in Whiteside county. Sterling teams also won state titles in dairy judging, milk judging and meat identification during the annual round-up of Future Farmers on the State University campus at Urbana. Members of the team are, Harold Steiner, Francis Orlowski, high individual in the state contest, and Raymond Mellott. J. A. Twardock is coach.

IFS Opens River Terminal Near Peoria

A new service for Illinois farmers was inaugurated June 27 at Kingston Mines, Peoria county, when a barge-load of 640,000 gallons of gasoline was unloaded at the recently completed 1,500,000-gallon marine terminal of the Illinois Farm Supply Company.

The cargo, equivalent to a train load of 80 cars, is a week's supply for 19 farmer-owned service companies supplying farmers in 24 counties. Trucks ranging in capacity from 4,000 to 7,000 gallons are used to distribute the fuel to cooperatives' bulk plants in an 100-mile radius of the terminal.

Directors of Illinois Farm Supply Company okayed the terminal at a regular monthly meeting, June 21. Representing an investment of $70,000, the terminal consists of a million-gallon tank, a 500,000-gallon tank, an unloading dock and connecting pipe lines.

"The company will handle about 24,000,000 gallons of gasoline through the terminal the first year," said Fred E. Herndon, president. "By the time the facilities of the terminal are complete, the company will have approximately $100,000 invested in it. Plans call for the construction of a garage, machine shop and office building."

Illinois Farm Supply Company, in cooperation with the Wabash Valley Service Company, started two years ago to operate a 300,000-gallon terminal at Shawneetown on the Ohio river. Savings effected there prompted the company to erect the Kingston Mines plant to serve farmers in central Illinois.

Mostly About Strawberries



A WELL TENDED PATCH, J. O. WOOD FARM
"The pickers get out at daylight, work while it's cool."



CHESTER BOLAND WITH ANOTHER LOAD
"A good yield is 200 cases an acre."

In 10 Years Edgar County, Illinois, Has Developed Into One of the Big Strawberry Growing Centers of the United States

By George Thiem

EDGAR county's 1939 strawberry crop is harvested, sold and the money spent by now.

But if you happened to be around Paris, the county seat, or the little town of Vermilion the first days of June what a strange sight would have greeted you. Huge trucks open at the sides and back standing all over town ready for loading. Buyers from far and near crowding the hotels and co-operative packing sheds nervously waiting for the rain to stop. Hundreds of berry pickers of all ages and descriptions from Arkansas, Tennessee, Florida and nearby towns camped along the highways, riding in trucks and geloppies to and from the farms, or squatting on hands and knees in the berry patches themselves racing to fill their trays with the ripe, red fruit.

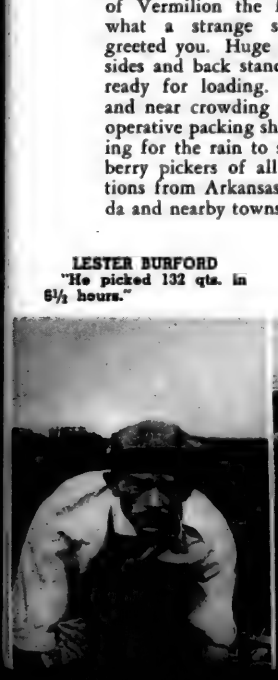
Everywhere hurry and bustle, Decoration Day and Sundays included. For strawberies are a particular crop and require more attention than a high school lass getting ready for her first formal party.

For fear someone who reads this piece might get the notion to go in for strawberries to bolster his returns from hogs, cream, milk, corn, wheat, and what have you, we shall set down here some reasons why that bonanza story you may have read about the strawberry king who made his fortune and retired, is the exception rather than the rule.

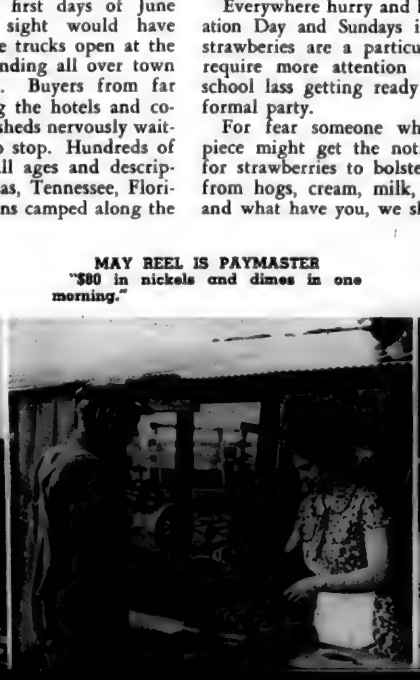
Following are some reasons why you are not likely to get rich growing strawberries, although there are years when some growers turn a neat profit:

1. High cost of production, picking, packing and marketing.
2. Low prices.
3. Lack of rain and favorable weather in the critical stages which means low production and poor quality fruit.

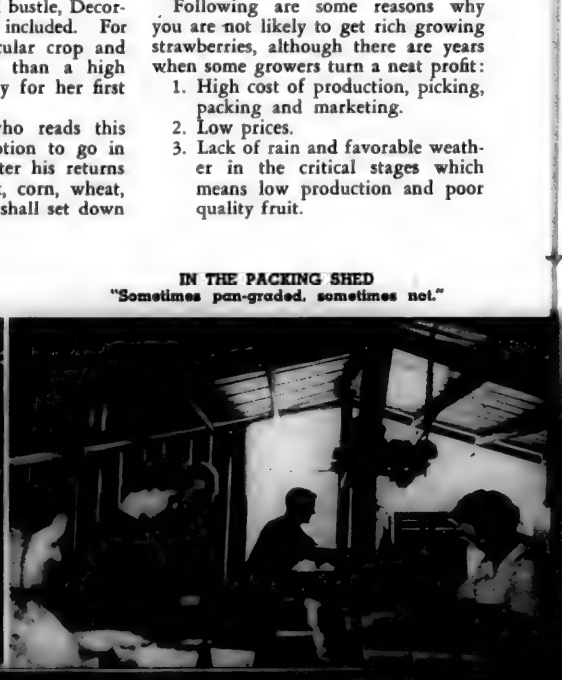
LESTER BURFORD
"He picked 132 qts. in 6½ hours."



MAY REEL IS PAYMASTER
"$80 in nickels and dimes in one morning."



IN THE PACKING SHED
"Sometimes pan-graded, sometimes not."



4. Wilt disease.
5. Frost damage.

Strawberry growing demands a lot of low cost labor, too, an important item if you have a substantial acreage.

When the berries are ripe the pickers start work at 4:30 A. M., or as soon as they can see, while the fruit is cool and moist. After nine o'clock the quality depreciates. The berries must be packed and delivered to the loading shed at once. The crop is highly perishable. Berries picked in Edgar county Thursday morning invariably are on sale in the stores of Chicago, Rockford, Milwaukee, Peoria, and other cities Friday morning. The fruit is picked ripe.

Strawberries are grown in cultivated rows four feet apart. The plants thrive in a well-drained clay or silt soil that is not too rich. A soil slightly sandy, such as you find in the Michigan berry region, also produces good fruit. The standard method of production in Edgar county is to set out the plants in April about two feet apart in the row. It takes 4,000 to 6,000 plants per acre, costing $2.75 to $3.50 per 1,000. Experienced growers cultivate to keep down the weeds, and mulch with straw after the first frost in the fall. The vines start bearing the following spring and usually produce their best crop the first year.

Farmers say it costs from $75 to $125 an acre to buy the plants, prepare the ground, kill weeds, cultivate, mulch and get the vines up to bearing age. Well-tended patches are hoed often and the weeds pulled by hand. Growers who specialize in strawberries but do little other farming, such as J. O. Wood of Vermilion, ordinarily have higher-yielding patches comparatively free from weeds. But this care is expensive and it's a question whether it pays every year. Farmers who grow a patch of berries as a sideline along with dairying, wheat raising, cattle feeding, corn and soybeans, have less time for cultivation and usually get lower production as a result.

The Edgar County Growers Association, set up by the Farm Bureau and IAA, handles 40 to 50 per cent of the 500 acres of berries produced in the county. The Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange does the selling, but more about that later. Most of the growers are Farm Bureau members. Chester Boland, secretary of the Association, is one of the larger growers. He has several patches totaling 15 acres. This year Boland estimated that his strawberries would yield about 150 cases per acre. Had the rain come a week or two earlier, he said, the crop would have been substantially heavier and of better quality.



GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS
"Determine the grade."

On Decoration Day, Chester had 157 pickers out in the patches working from 4:15 to 9:00 A.M. They harvested 171 cases of 24 quarts each. The next day a smaller number picked 82 cases. A good yield is 200 cases an acre although in exceptional years some growers will get 300 cases. Last year, Edgar county strawberries yielded only about 60 cases an acre, which is approximately the state average for good and bad years. Late frosts cut the crop nearly 75 per cent in 1938 but prices were good ranging from $3.25 to $4.25 a case with an average of $3.56 on the Boland farm.

Ben Reel harvested eight acres of berries this year, mostly Premiers and Blakemores. These two varieties predominate because they are heavy yielders and ship well. They do not compare favorably in tastiness with Dunlap, Klondike and others, but they are a better commercial variety.

Wilt is one of the strawberry grower's worst enemies. Reel had a two acre patch practically destroyed this year. Other growers have suffered as much. How does wilt affect the plants? "It's just like you poured hot water over them," said Ben. The leaves, stems, roots and berries turn brown and shrivel up. The disease works fast. No means of controlling it has been discovered except to plant disease-free varieties. Despite these obstacles Ben Reel is enthusiastic about his strawberry patches. He says that growers occasionally will net $200.00 an acre when prices and yield are both good.

The University of Illinois experiment station has been working with the growers to control wilt. Prof. Kelley of the horticultural extension staff and V. A. Ekstrom of the state experiment station were visiting the growers and loading sheds during the harvest to secure information on yield, wilt, acreage, prices and marketing methods. A variety known as Pathfinder has been developed that is strongly resistant to the disease. Hundreds of acres of Pathfinder plants were set out this spring, in fact, estimates indicate approximately 1,000 acres of new plantings in and adjoining Edgar county, a substantial increase over the acreage heretofore harvested.

The strawberry harvest is a colorful affair and an interesting sight to a newcomer. It demands the time of all members of the family. A standard method of harvest is to put a "row boss" in

(Continued on page 10)

A RACK LOAD OF BERRIES
from a distant field bound for the packing shed.



PROF. VICTOR W. KELLEY
of the state college horticultural staff.



BEN REEL
"Occasionally $200 an acre net."



NEW LOADING SHED IN PARIS
Where the trucks take off for market.



Farm Bureau News IN PICTURES

$1 Paid for clear, close up, natural photos. No others accepted. Action pictures that tell a story preferred. Enclose stamps for return of pictures not used.



THREE IN 30,000

A cow of Shorthorn and Jersey mixture gave birth to triplets recently on Carl Woolridge's farm, Perry county. The calves, all heifers, are normal in every respect. Bovine triplets occur only once in 30,000 births.



"MISTER, CAN YOU SPARE SOME CORN?"

Five handsome Doddies in the feedlot of Forest W. Lemons, treasurer of the Woodford County Farm Bureau. They are from a lot of 118. Farm Credit Administration photo.



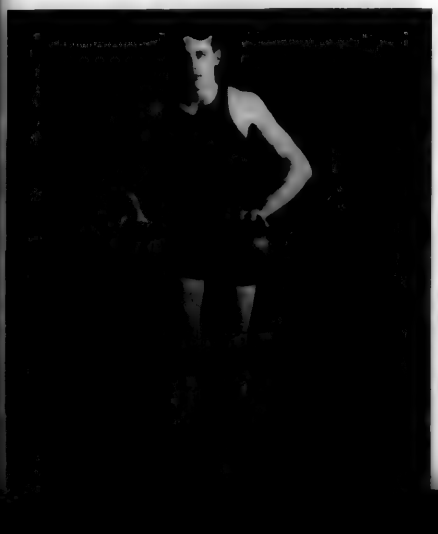
WOOL FROM COWS

Sam Russell, director of livestock marketing with the IAA, examining a sample of wool made from milk. While milk-wool is common in Italy, Sam is probably wondering what would happen to Illinois wool growers if U. S. milk surpluses were to be made into pants.



OX TRAINER

Youthful Verne Williams, Putnam county, and his helper. The calf pulls like an ox and is also broken to ride. Prize snapshot by Cecil Williams.



STAR

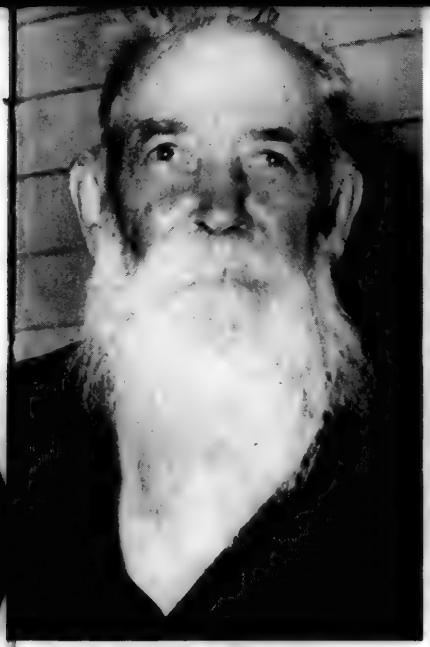
Howard "Bud" Smith, son of McDonough County Farm Bureau President H. B. Smith, shows how he handles basketballs. Coaches say he is one of the best high school guards in the state. He helped the Bardolph H. S. team win two successive county championships.

●

KIDS

Lois Luan Gallaher, 8, McDonough county, and her goat family. Prize picture by Mrs. Ray Gallaher.





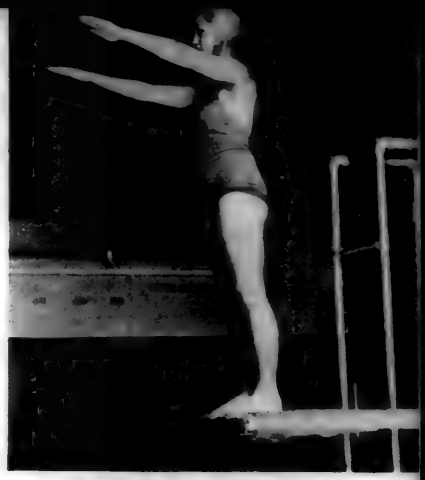
HONORED

James Sherrard, 91 on June 12, is the oldest man in Sherrard, Mercer county. The community held a picnic in his honor the Sunday before his birthday. His father founded the town and James remembers when it was just "the east eighty." Photo by Dick Crabb.



WHATTA WHOPPER!

IAA Director Leo M. Knox exhibits a bull head he caught in water conservation pond on a Carroll county farm.



GET IN AND SWIM!

Juanita McAlister, Vermilion county, diving champ at the 1938 Farm Sports Festival. Two swimmers from a county may enter each of four contests this year.



PUZZLE PICTURE

Find the real dog. Somewhere in this collection of garden statuettes is an educated dog owned by William Patch, Tazewell county, who sent in this prize picture.

YOU GOTTA HAVE PULL

Here's Olin Clark's 10-month-old blue tick coon hound testing his pull against little Pal. Prize picture by Mrs. Clark, Scott county.





OUT TO WIN FOR ILLINOIS

The state's hopes rest on these boys, right, for a national championship in the 4-H club poultry judging contest at the World's Poultry Congress, Cleveland, Ohio, July 28 to August 7. Members of the team are, left to right, Millard Keeling, and Wayne Wilson, Moultrie county, Don Crary, Hancock; and James Junis, Bureau. They were high individuals in the state contest at the recent U. of I. 4-H Club tour attended by nearly 5000 club members.

Strawberries

(Continued from page 7)

charge of 25 to 30 pickers. His job is to instruct and supervise the pickers, see that they bring in only ripe, sound fruit, leaving the calyx and about ½" of stem on the berry to prevent spoilage. He must keep the pickers on their rows, make them pick rows clean, and use his pan grader frequently to control the kind of fruit workers put into the boxes. Some growers such as Boland carefully pan grade the berries in the packing shed. Others pack and market direct from the field, depend on the row bosses and pickers to maintain their quality. Pan grading in the shed obviously results in a higher quality and more uniform pack but this method is more expensive.

Each picker is given a tray containing six quart boxes. On hands and knees, the pickers move down the rows pinching off the stems containing the ripe berries. When all six boxes are filled, the trays are carried to the field packing shed where the picker collects 15c in cash, deposits the berries, grabs an empty tray and hurries back to his row.

3 Trays an Hour

A fast picker will bring in three trays full of berries an hour to net him 45 cents. Working from 4:30 to 11 A.M., Lester Burford, a 26-year old picker from White county, Arkansas, brought in 22 trays to net $3.30 for his morning's work. Burford and his brother are professionals and follow the business nine months a year. They start picking strawberries and other fruits in Florida in December, stay there during the winter until April when the Louisiana strawberry harvest begins. They follow the strawberry harvest north into Tennessee, Kentucky, and on to Anna and Edgar county districts in Illinois.

From Illinois the Burfords and 25 to 30 other pickers from the same county in Arkansas were planning to go to Ohio to pick cherries, or to Michigan to help harvest strawberries, cherries, raspberries, blackberries, peaches and apples. In the fall Lester Burford said he would be back in southeastern Arkansas picking cotton, and when winter comes he will start the trek back to Florida. He has a wife and two children in Arkansas. Sometimes they travel with him sleeping in tents or sheds close to the berry patch or orchards. He plans to buy a litle place of his own some day and raise fruits and poultry.

The pickers for the most part are honest, law-abiding people, proud of the fact that they are not on relief. Their incomes are low, yet in a good year, Burford said he would net $400 over living expenses. He has been picking fruit since he was seven years old.

Buck Hance, his wife, nine children and one grandchild were camping along the road east of Paris. All were working in the berry patches except the wife and two small children. Some days the family will bring in $12 to $15. They have no permanent home but live in tents the year 'round between Plant City, Florida, and Michigan.

In Edgar county possibly two-thirds of the harvest help is local. They come from Paris, small mining towns close by, and from Terre Haute, Indiana. Many are school children out to earn a few dollars of spending money. For 10 cents a round trip they get a truck ride from town to the berry farms. How the berries are graded, packed, and marketed through the cooperative packing shed is another story. It will appear in the next issue.



CHAMPS IN LIVESTOCK

Newark high school, Kendall county, was represented at the annual judging contests for vocational agriculture students at the U. of I. for the first time this year. Result: First place in livestock judging. Judges are, Howard Hextel, Wallace Galiger and Robert Anderson. Coach: Robert Howey.

State Fair, Aug. 12-20

Going to the Illinois State Fair? The dates are August 12 to 20. When you are there, make the IAA-Farm Bureau tent your headquarters. It's located just north of the postoffice, right in the center of activities. Stop in as soon as you arrive and check your lunch basket and bundles. There'll be plenty of cool drinking water and lots of chairs and tables. Plan to meet your friends there. Get acquainted with other Farm Bureau members from all parts of the state.

The committee in charge is planning a special exhibit that will amuse you. All they will tell now is that it will be a "live" show. Don't miss it.

Rural YOUTH

Strip mining and its effect on the future of Grundy county residents is one of the chief projects of Grundy County Rural Youth this summer. Raymond Hanley, president says they plan to visit the strip mines and then follow up with discussion and study in their September meeting.

"Go-Getters!" — Sports Festival Folk Dancers from Champaign county held their first practice session June 22 says Mary Margaret Corum, president. Clay county reports a jump from 20 to 80 members since January. The new moving picture machine and electric phonograph was initiated at their June 22 meeting. IAA sound picture "Shoulder and Shoulder" was a part of the program.

A "pot luck jamboree" with Mr. Randall, Univ. of Ill. as speaker for the June meeting, was something new for Fayette County according to John Quade, president.

Softball is going full swing in McHenry county with 8 boys' and 4 girls' teams in action. "All stars" from these plan to enter the Illinois Farm Sports Festival. Rural Youth are sponsoring a rural county chorus with rehearsals starting in some local clubs now, says John Schuett, president, McHenry County Rural Youth.

Eight counties have reported that they will have Rural Youth delegates at the Mid-West Rural Youth Conference July 17, East Lansing, Michigan.

There's a new "Mrs." in the Randolph County Rural Youth Group. Dieterick Rieckenberg and Melba Troue were married on June 3rd.

Roscoe Bennett, Adams County, says: "For our June meeting, June 27, we are going to have a swimming party at Indian Mounds Pool, Quincy, with a weiner roast and songs around the fire, following the big Duck in the pool.

New Presidents: Dale Sullivan for Mason County Rural Youth; Lola Honeywell, Iroquois; Claude White, Williamson; Helen Conor, Macon; and Arthur Maseley, Kane.

A. E. Richardson, manager of Ill. Agr. Mutual Ins. Co. was main speaker at Effingham's June Banquet. Wabash County has 36 new members. Average attendance at Wayne County meetings is 70.

Boone County boys and girls are contesting a picture slogan contest and losers will work at a weiner roast. They plan a hobby show in August.

Shelby county's group is busy. They had a talk by Rev. Leach, heard a good short playlet, and plan to go to New Salem State Park on the 6th of August. Fifteen attended the Macon County Banquet on June 15.

June 16 was Hancock County's Annual Banquet night and the 26th they will "move along" at the new roller skating rink on the river.



Home of Clarence Watson
Seedsman, Macomb, Ill.

MORE ILLINOIS FARMERS USE SOYOIL PAINTS THAN ANY OTHER BRAND!

● ILLINOIS FARMERS HAVE A TWO-FOLD INTEREST IN SOYOIL PAINT! First, they demand the finest, safest, and most economical paints. Second, they want paints using refined Soybean Oil to build larger and better markets for Illinois Soybeans. Through their own Farm Bureau - Service Company organization, they get both. That's why Soyoil sales exceed any other. A total of 103,000 farm buildings are now protected by Soyoil.

● Here is a whiter white. Has a heavy white lead base fortified by zinc oxide for hardness and titanium pigment for extra whiteness and coverage. No. 5 contains 33-1/3% of especially refined Soybean Oil.

● Soyseal is an under-coat specially prepared for old paint-starved surfaces or new wood that has not been painted before. With Soyseal underneath and a finish coat of Soyoil No. 5, you will have a 3-coat job at a 2-coat price.



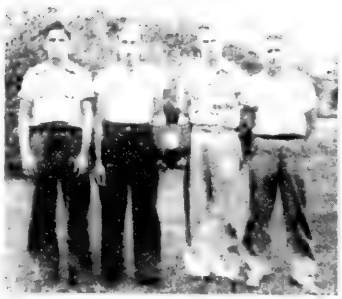
USE A SOY SPECIAL BRUSH

You will have a better paint job if you use a SOY SPECIAL. Genuine pure china hog bristles, vulcanized in rubber. Available in leather bound ("Stucco") or metal bound types — all sizes at reasonable prices.



ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Strawberries



CHAMPS IN LIVESTOCK

Newark high school, Kendall county, was represented at the annual judging contests for vocational agriculture students at the U. of I. for the first time this year. Result: First place in livestock judging. Judges are, Howard Hextel, Wallace Galiger and Robert Anderson. Coach Robert Heavey.

Rural YOUTH

State Fair, Aug. 12-20



Home of Clarence Watson

MORE ILLINOIS FARMERS USE SOYOIL PAINTS THAN ANY OTHER BRAND!

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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

A MILLION GALLONS PROVE SOYOIL PAINTS ARE DURABLE



MORE MONEY FOR

GRAIN

The Hamel Cooperative Grain Company, Madison County has put in a new concrete foundation on one side which will widen the elevator driveway. A new lift is also being installed. Walter Leichsenring is the manager.

J. A. Busby, manager of the **Montgomery County Cooperative Grain and Supply Company** performs an "all inclusive service." He handles grain through the cooperative elevator as well as sidelines and in addition assembles cream and operates a grocery store which helps meet the needs of the farmer and his family.

W. A. Elam, manager of Greenville Equity Union Exchange in Bond county would lighten the burden of the manager during wheat harvest and threshing by having the market just a little higher every day instead of a little lower. Not a bad wish.

White Hall Cooperative Elevator Company is installing a new hammer mill. In 1938 other extensive improvements were made on the elevator. The company has made excellent progress under the management of R. L. Davis.

A new floor and interior decorations adorn the offices of the **East Lincoln Farmers Grain Company.** S. L. Nutty has been manager there for twenty years. "I used to identify the man by his team," Mr. Nutty said commenting on the change from wagons to trucks. "Formerly when neighbors changed work and hauled with wagons, as many as 25 or 30 teams were required. Today the grain is moved from farm to local elevator by truck."

A series of five community meetings on cooperative grain marketing were recently sponsored by the **Monroe County Farm Bureau.** If cooperative marketing is to proceed on a sound basis every person must be given an opportunity for complete and thorough understanding of the things his cooperative is trying to do.

Some farmers have been enabled to "take a profit" on their stored wheat over and above the loan price. How fine it would be if we could record a similar experience on corn.

Culver Farmers Cooperative Company is enlarging its elevator. A fast moving leg has been installed. These repairs have been made in time for handling the '39 wheat crop.

George Gerdis is the new manager of the **Farmers Grain Company of Charlotte** in Livingston County. Mr. Gerdis has been an employee of the Charlotte Elevator for more than 20 years. He succeeds Thos. Feeley who passed away several month ago.

Eddie Spear, branch manager of Illinois Grain Corporation at Mendota, since the company began operations, severed connections with the company June 15. J. E. Pacatte, formerly in charge of the Jacksonville office is taking charge of the Mendota office. W. L. (Joe) Breeding, with many years' experience in the grain business, began work in the Jacksonville office on June 15.

Edward J. Kazmarek of many years experience in the cooperative grain business and who has been assistant manager of Illinois Grain Corporation during the past year, will assist Manager Frank Haines in handling grain on the Chicago Board of Trade.

The Hillsdale Cooperative Elevator Company in Rock Island County, under the management of Fred J. Reuter, serves the community as an "all around" cooperative. Lumber, feeds and many other needs of the farm are handled, as well as grain.

The Sterling-Rock Falls Cooperative Marketing Association was organized about nine years ago. At that time a new concrete house was built. The company has made very satisfactory progress and today is in excellent financial condition. W. E. Kitzmillers is the manager.

L. E. Schwartz has been employed as manager of the **Carlock Farmers Elevator Company,** succeeding the late Wm. Ernst.

LIVESTOCK

The Boone County Livestock Marketing Committee has arranged for a market tour with the Chicago Producers, Thursday, July 13. Similar tours to the Peoria market are being planned by the Knox and Mercer County Committees, dates for which are to be announced later.

Forty JoDaviess County feeders, led by Adviser Kearnaghan and County Chairman Stelle, on June 1 visited four outstanding stock farms in the eastern part of the county, O. E. Graves and Charles McPhillips & Sons near Stockton, Franklin Boone near Warren, and George Williams, at Nora. Feedlot and after-dinner discussions were led by E. T. Robbins of the University, Walter Howe of Chicago Producers and Louis Hall of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association.

Lake County truckers were guests of the County Livestock Marketing Committee at a fried chicken supper at Libertyville, April 28. Nine of the ten stock truckmen in the county were present to get acquainted and exchange ideas with the committeemen and other guests, including Farm Bureau officers and directors, Bill King and John Harris of Chicago Producers and Louis Hall of Illinois Livestock Marketing Association.

Freeport Livestock Shipping Association shipped 135 carloads in 1938 compared with 85 cars in 1937. Eighty cars were shipped during the first five months of 1939. Clarence Meck is the Manager. The organization ships to the Producers, recognizes that organized selling at the central market is as essential as local cooperation in collecting and forwardng the members' livestock.

Wenona Shipping Association, which loads at Leeds, LaSalle County, reported 51 carloads consigned in 1938, an increase of 10 cars over 1937. The association consigns largely to Chicago Producers. Spencer Snyder of Wenona is manager.

Elmer Hintz was recently made manager of the **Geneseo Shipping Association.** Consignments for May totaled over $20,000 in value. Shipments in 1938 totaled 200 carloads.

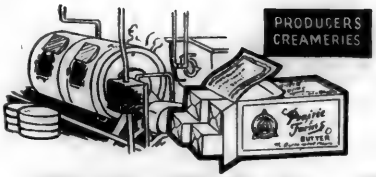
Curtis Afdahl, manager of the Danville Cooperative Stockyards, returned to his duties recently after a long illness.

Summary reports of Spring cattle survey meetings held during April and May in cooperation with Chicago Producers, shows a total of 35 county meetings with a gross attendance of approximately 3700 in the northern division of Illinois, besides a number of successful meetings in the southern division, 60 in Iowa and several in Indiana and other states.

Sixty-eight fall feeders outlook meetings have been scheduled for August and September in cooperation with 75 county Livestock Marketing Committees. Producers Commission Associations and members of the Agricultural Economics Department and Extension Service at the University, participated in planning the series.

Hancock County Livestock Marketing Committemen are cooperating with the Chicago Producers in a systematic series of farm calls on feeders in all sections of the county.

Marketing News Continued on Page 16





FARM PRODUCTS *The Co-operative Way*

MILK

New York City — Average weighted price 3.5% milk 201-210 mile zone for April $1.05 per cwt.

Boston — Average weighted price 3.5% milk f.o.b. city $1.60 per cwt.

Indianapolis — Average weighted price 3.5% milk f.o.b. city $1.70 per cwt.

Pittsburgh — Average weighted price 3.5% milk f.o.b. city April $1.42 per cwt.

Philadelphia — Average weighted price 3.5% f.o.b. city Aprl $2.05 per cwt.

Baltimore — Average weighted price 3.5% milk f.o.b. city April $2.17 per cwt.

Milwaukee — Average weighted price 3.5% milk f.o.b. city May $1.56 per cwt.

Minneapolis-St. Paul — Average weighted price 3.5% milk f.o.b. city May $1.38 per cwt.

Madison — Average weighted price 3.5% milk f.o.b. city April $1.70 per cwt.

Retail milk prices were reduced June 12th by St. Louis dealers from 13 to 10 cents per quart. Gallon jugs of milk delivered are now 32 cents, ½ gallon jugs 18c. Cream prices were not reduced, reports Art Lynch, manager of Sanitary Milk Producers. No reduction in the Class I price to farmers has been made from the $2.20 per cwt. set by the A.A.A. milk marketing order.

A U. S. Department of Agriculture hearing upon an A.A.A. milk marketing agreement for the Chicago market is to be held June 26-27 and 28 in the Stevens Hotel, Chicago. The request for this agreement in which minimum prices to producers are to be set was requested by Pure Milk Association and the Chicago Milk Producers Council.

A beauty contest featuring dairy cows was held in Chicago recently to launch Dairy Month. It was sponsored by the Agricultural Club. Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, Brown Swiss, Ayshire and Milking Shorthorn cows were on display in the Stevens Hotel lobby and visitors voted for the cow they thought the most beautiful. The Brown Swiss "lady" won.

House Bill 483 (State Milk Control) was defeated in the House of Representatives June 15th by a vote of 57 for and 59 against a motion to suspend the rules to permit a direct vote upon passage of this Bill. Representatives Hunter of Rockford and Bolger of McHenry led the forces favoring the bill and Representatives Crowley of Peoria and Granata of Chicago led the opposition.

President Aufdenkamp of the Jacksonville Producers Dairy reported at the annual meeting June 14th, that the Dairy had completed its largest and most successful year of business. Chas. Alexander, manager of the Dairy, Claude H. Jewsbury, manager of the Morgan-Scott Service Co., and Wilfred Shaw of the I.A.A. addressed the meeting. This Dairy, in business less than four years, owns its own buildings and property and has one of the best equipped cooperative plants in the State.

Milk production in the U. S. on June 1 was estimated to be 2% higher than a year ago. Dairy cow numbers also were 2% greater. Nationally the peak of milk production was expected shortly after June 1st while in Illinois according to the Illinois Producers' Association milk production reached its peak about May 25th and is now declining.

Chicago milk prices were reduced June 1st from 53 cents to 35 cents over condensery price for base milk. Excess milk price was increased 10 cents per cwt. on the same date. Reason for this reduction was reported by A. H. Lauterbach of Pure Milk Association as due to cut price milk dealers seeking Chicago outlets that forced competitive prices lower.

The American Institute of Cooperation is to be held the week of August 7 on the University of Chicago campus. Milk marketing cooperative leaders from throughout the United States will attend the sessions on milk marketing.

Fruits and Vegetables

Increased strawberry acreage and more members resulted in a greater volume of strawberries marketed for the Edgar County Growers Association by the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange this season. Extreme drought during the early part of the growing season together with the frost injury resulted in rather poor quality berries. However volume was good and approximately 16,000 cases were marketed. Due to rather poor quality and large tonnage from all parts of the midwest at the same time, prices generally were low ranging mostly from $1.50 to $2.00 per case f.o.b. Paris.

A few scattered LCL shipments of Transparent apples were made from Southern Illinois starting about June 12th. However the carlot and commercial movement started from Anna and Cobden (Union county) about June 20th. Most orchards have a medium to good sized crop. A few growers shipped some of their first pickings in one-half bushel baskets and realized good prices.

Strawberries were marketed in the Anna district during the latter half of May and first few days of June. The quality was unusually good and prices, altho low from a heavy supply, were better than in most other districts. The Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange marketed about 10,000 cases of berries for growers and members in that section.

On June 6, Frank Clark of Sesser, Franklin county, fruit grower and member of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, was struck by lightning and instantly killed while working in his peach orchard. He was associated with his father, Walter Clark, in fruit growing.

More recent examination indicates that the Kieffer pear crop in Illinois will be almost a failure this season. More damage was done to the pear crop by frosts and rains during bloom period than was at first anticipated.

Karl Merkel, sales manager for the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange during the shipping season for a number of years, is again on the job in the Carbondale office. Considerable field work is being done for members by the Exchange staff.

Growers near Creal Springs, Williamson County have planted a large acreage of cucumbers and sweet corn. E. G. Laney has planted 60,000 hills of cucumbers for harvest this year.

Too much rainfall throughout Southern Illinois during the past few weeks has caused concern to growers of varieties of apples that are susceptible to blotch. According to Harry Allen of the Fruit Exchange Supply Company, most growers are using copper sprays to prevent spreading of this disease. Other growers report cedar rust on apples resulting from weather conditions favorable to its spread.

Due to the Wage and Hour Act, the cost of packages and baskets which Illinois fruit growers will use in packing their peaches and apples is considerably higher than last year. Thus far the difference is about 21c per dozen on bushel baskets. Undoubtedly the Wage and Hour Act will provide for raising the price of fruit in order to take care of this additional cost. The cost of other items such as paper to be used in packing, remains about the same as that of last year.

(Continued on page 16)



THE GR

NOTHING can take the place of mother love. Every child deserves the loving care and guidance that only a mother can give. Yet many a man who lives solvently all his life . . . who provides generously for the daily needs of his wife and children while he lives . . . leaves behind him a bankrupt family when he dies.

The most important asset a man's family has is his future earning power. When that is destroyed by unexpected death, life insurance steps in to fulfill the husband's highest social obligation, to care for his family.

Your Country Life agent is ready to help build a life insurance plan for you. See him at the County Farm Bureau office, or write.

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E GREATEST HERITAGE A MAN CAN LEAVE HIS CHILDREN IS THEIR MOTHER'S TIME

Free your family from worry about the future!

GET YOUR POLICY

Family Protection Is Only One of Many Uses for Sound Life Insurance

Check These Money Saving Rates

Ordinary Life Policy per $1000 of Insurance

AGE	QUARTERLY	SEMI-ANN'L	ANNUAL
20	$3.66	$ 7.19	$13.83
25	4.12	8.08	15.54
30	4.70	9.23	17.75
35	5.47	10.73	20.63
40	6.48	12.72	24.46

Write for rates at your age. Above costs are being further reduced by dividends. Policy has cash and paid-up values. Convertible into annuity when you wish to retire.

Country Life Insurance Co.

Chicago • Illinois

MARKETING NEWS

(Continued from pages 12-13)

LIVESTOCK

Public hearings on livestock pick-up service operated by railroads, were held by the Interstate Commerce Commisson at Rock Island on June 6 and 7. G. W. Baxter represented the IAA and lined up witnesses to oppose efforts by an Iowa packing company to interfere with rail trucking service. Several shipping associations located in northwestern Illinois submitted testimony regarding the benefits of the truck-rail farm-to-market transportation plan which was introduced by several railroad lines about three years ago.

Feedlot tours successfully competed with corn planting in six northern division counties during May. DuPage, Grundy, Henry, McLean, Marshall-Putnam and Mercer county feeders turned out for these trips in their respective localities with a total attendance record of 460. June tours were held in Fulton, Jo Daviess, Kendall, Peoria and Stark counties.

The 86 member counties of Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association have used 13,798,-100 cc of serum and 1,180,025 cc of virus for the first five months of 1939. This exceeds the five year average for the same period by more than five million cc. In addition, 31,126 treatments for Equine Encephalomyelitis have been distributed to the member counties. Farm Bureau members participate in patronage refunds from this company.

Cooperative wool marketing, as conducted by the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, is holding up prices paid farmers for wool all over the state. Due to activities of the wool pool and a strong market, some farmers have received as high as 28c per pound for their wool. While the volume will not be as large as last year, farmers who have pooled their wool in 1939 stand a good chance of receiving more than those who sold locally.

CREAM

New Manager

V. R. Kiely of Omaha, Nebraska, became manager of the Producers Creamery of Champaign, June 19. He relieved Virgil Johnson, manager of the Producers Creamery of Galesburg, who helped directors operate the Champaign plant following the resignation of former manager C. C. Burns.

Mr. Kiely was formerly manager of an Omaha dairy serving 20,000 families with milk, cream, butter and other dairy products. During the five years he was there, he supervised the manufacture of nearly a million pounds of sweet cream butter annually.

Born and raised in a dairy community near Mason City, Iowa, Kiely studied at Iowa State College at Ames where he received a bachelor of science degree in dairy industry and a master of science degree in dairy economics. He is married and has a son, 7.

Heifers and bulls from dairy herd improvement association tested dams bring more money than offsprings of untested cows.

The method of marketing livestock influences the general price level, according to information recently developed by Prof. Henning in Ohio. He compared hog, lamb and calf prices at Dayton and Cincinnati, Ohio from 1930 through 1935. The study showed that hog prices at Dayton ranged from 45 to 21 cents below the larger Cincinnati market. Lamb prices ran from 141 to 62 cents below and calves sold 77 to 36 cents lower. The two markets are but 55 miles apart.

Sales of U. S. wheat and flour for export totaled approximately 112,500,-000 bushels from July 1, 1938 to May 31, 1939.

Milk producers at Dubuque, Iowa, recently voted 160 to 21 for an amended federal milk marketing agreement which was put into force on June 16.

Trucks brought 46,319 single decks or 45.8 per cent of the livestock handled on the Chicago market during the first nine months of 1938.

There are 2078, or 20 per cent of all farm-ers' cooperatives in the U. S., more than 25 years old.

Growing conditions have been unusually good for peaches and prospects are for an excellent Illinois peach crop. The Elberta peach crop is short in Georgia but housewives will be able to secure an ample supply from Illinois during August. Thus far there has been little disease or insect injury. Growers are making every effort to produce a quality crop.

ILLINOIS MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

Wilfred Shaw, Secretary

APRIL 1939, MILK PRICES

3.5% Paid by Member Associations to Producers

Market	See Footnote	Class I Percent	Class I Price	Class II Price	Class III Price	Average Weighted Price	Retail Price
Bloomington		50.59	1.37	1.09	.96	1.21	10c
Canton		56.00	1.85		1.02	1.44	10c
Champaign	(1)					1.37	11c
Chicago	(2)	87.74	1.83	1.20		1.753	9-11c
Danville	(3)					1.40	8-10c
Decatur	(3)					1.55	12c
DeKalb	(*)						12c
Freeport		56.00	1.80	.88		1.30	11c
Galesburg	(4)					1.46	12c
Harrisburg		45.00	1.90	1.16	.81	1.33	12c
Jacksonville	(5)	98.40				1.23	11c
LaSalle-Peru	(*)						
Moline	(6)					1.40	11c
Peoria-D	(7)	36.63					11-12c
Peoria-M	(7)	48.80	1.63		.92		11-12c
Pontiac		74.50	1.75			1.61	10c
Quincy	(8)	42.00	1.81	1.58	1.05	1.56	10c
Rockford		41.00	1.60	1.06		1.23	10c
Springfield-D		77.00	1.65	1.12	.94	1.51	12c
Springfield-M	(*)						
St. Louis	(9)	56.00	2.20	1.15		1.74	10-13c
Streator	(10)		2.00		.98		11c

(*) Reports not received in time to include in report.
(1) Class prices and percentages: Class I 43.8% @ $1.84, Class II 12.8% @ $1.47, Class III 31.1% @ $1.03, Class IV 12.3% @ $.81. Base price paid $1.61. Excess price $1.11.
(2) Chicago prices are quoted f.o.b. dealers plants in city. To obtain prices at country receiving plants deduct approximately 27c per cwt. from these prices.
(3) Flat price for all milk received.
(4) Flat price for all milk plus an additional 10c per cwt. for milk grading under local standards.
(5) Class prices not quoted.
(6) Class prices and percentages: Class I 40% @ $2.10, Class II 15% @ $1.12, Class III 26% @ $1.03, Class IV 19% @ $.96. Base price paid $1.77. Excess price paid 88c.
(7) Peoria milk prices reported Class I compliance milk $1.63, Class II condensery $1.50-$1.03, Class III .92c per cwt. Paid producers for compliance milk $1.53 per cwt. Paid non compliance milk $1.01 per cwt. Differential on compliance milk 3.5c per point and on non compliance 3c per point.
(8) Class percentages by class prices on 3.5% basis averages $1.43 per cwt.
(9) Prices reported are f.o.b. St. Louis. Country plant prices are 20c per cwt. lower.
(10) Class percentages not reported.

Actual Condensery Code Price	$1.031
Minimum Condensery Code	1.10
Average Fluid E.N.C. States	1.85
Average 92 Score Butter Chicago	.2195
Average 90 Score Butter Chicago	.2184

Evaporated milk companies paid $1.037 per cwt. for 3.5 milk until Apr. 15 when the code price to condenseries was pegged at $1.10. Chicago butter price in April averaged $.2195 for 92 score.

His Jerseys Are All 500 Pound Cows

L. D. Seass of Moultrie County Proves That You Don't Need A Life Time To Build An Excellent Dairy Herd

By Larry Potter



L. D. SEASS
"He learned from John and Henry."

MOULTRIE county, Illinois is known nationally as a Jersey breeding center. There are enough herds of that breed in the county to support three cooperative bull associations. One of the finest herds is that of L. D. Seass.

When you see the Seass cattle and look at their records it's hard to believe that the herd was started only 15 years ago. Every cow has a record of 500 pounds of butterfat a year or its equivalent on twice-a-day milking.

Queen of the herd is beautiful little Pogis Majesty Duchess with a record of 15,165 pounds of milk and 885.1 pounds of fat on twice-a-day milking. This is the highest production ever made by an Illinois cow under similar conditions.

This year, Seass was honored by the Illinois Jersey Cattle Club for his outstanding accomplishment in breeding Jerseys. The fact that he started his herd after he was 50 years of age makes this honor all the more remarkable. Think of the most outstanding dairyman you know. The chances are he grew up in the business or started his herd early in life. Not so with Seass.

As a lad of 12, L. D. Seass had ridden horseback with his father through southern Illinois buying feeder cattle. Year after year father and son made the trip. Each time the younger Seass learned more tricks of his father's trade, cattle feeding.

Every year when they got the cattle home they picked the best steer in the lot and named him John. Then they picked the poorest one and called him Henry. They weighed John and Henry at regular intervals and kept accurate records. The Johns always made the best gains and often returned a profit when the Henrys didn't.

That's the way L. D. Seass learned the feeding game. In fact, he learned it so well that by the time he was forty, he had earned a state-wide reputation as feeder of fine cattle. The University of Illinois extension folks called on him often to help with lessons on feeding at farmers' short courses.

Seass was in his late forties when he spoke at his last short course. A short time later Providence played a hand and he spent the next five years fighting for his life against disease. During those years he had time to think. He recalled the years right after the war when he and Dr. Yapp, professor of dairy cattle at the University of Illinois, toured the state together lecturing at farmers' short courses.

He recalled most vividly a statement the professor made on their last trip together. Yapp had said, "In beef cattle feeding you have to sell your stock in trade to make your profit."

After five years of thinking it over, Seass was convinced that breeding dairy cattle would be more interesting than feeding and it would give him a steadier income. Then he would keep his stock in trade and have his profits, too. He would, however, apply one practice to dairying that he always followed in feeding. That was to get the best animals possible.

At the University of Illinois, Seass found the kind of animals he wanted to start his herd. On Dr. Yapp's advice, he bought a young bull and a heifer.

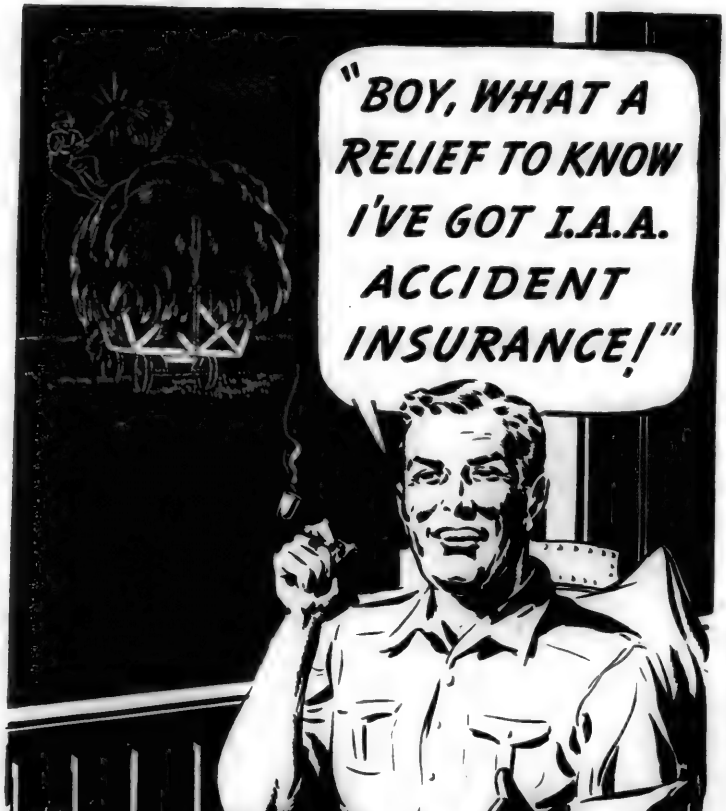
With Johns and Henrys, weight was a handy measure of their potential money-making qualities. But Jersey cows required a more elaborate system of measurement. That system was supplied the year after Seass started his herd when the Moultrie County Farm Bureau organized a cow testing association. After that, the Babcock tester and the dairy scales could be used to sift the Joans from the Henriettas in the dairy herd.

As a beginner, Seass had many narrow escapes from loss. One time 16 of his 19 cows had high fevers. The local veterinarian asked for help in

(Continued on page 19)

POGIS MAJESTY DUCHESS
As a 2-year-old 632 pounds of fat, as a 4-yr.-old 885.1 pounds.





PAYS MEDICAL, HOSPITAL and SURGICAL BILLS . . . . .

weekly income feature while you are disabled . . . pays indemnities for specified injuries. Get this additional protection for only a few pennies a day.

The agent in the County Farm Bureau office will give you the details, or write

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
608 South Dearborn Street — Chicago, Illinois

Farm OUTLOOK

Demand for farm products can be expected to remain steady through the summer. Despite scattered strikes, war scares and declines in security prices, the steel industry is busy with summer orders, auto makers are pushing work on new models and building activity is general.

Hogs: The normal mid-summer slump in hog slaughter is at hand. Meanwhile a big spring pig crop is fattening for fall market. With hog prices high in comparison to corn prices, fall farrowing will be larger than last year.

Beef Cattle: Increased marketing of grain-fed cattle started in May, continued through June and is expected to continue further during the next few months. Prices for grain-feds suffered under the heavy runs. Decline in industrial activity in May was also a price-breaking factor.

Dairy: Milk production per capita set a new record on June 1. Number of cows on farms was two per cent larger than a year ago and milk production was two per cent greater. Condition of pastures on June 1 was the second lowest for that date in 74 years. In west north central and western states the condition of pastures was about 20 per cent below the 1920-29 average. The peak of production is over. Butter prices led the seasonal advance in dairy products when New York prices for 92-score during the first week in June reached 24.1 cents as compared to 23.6 for May.

Sheep and Lambs: Supplies of slaughter lambs will be smaller this summer than a year ago. Poor pasture conditions are reflected in lower than usual quality and finish. Many western lambs will be marketed in feeder flesh.

Poultry and Eggs: The industry is expanding. Production of chickens was increased in 1938 and a further increase is in progress this year. Production per bird is up 18 per cent and 1939 hatchings increased five per cent more than in 1938. Egg prices on farms from April 15 to June 15 averaged more than two cents below that period a year ago.

Wheat: Crop prospects are down, prices up, is the sum of the domestic wheat situation, according to the USDA. The supply of domestic wheat (production plus carry-over) will be less than one billion bushels this season. The 1940 allotment was increased to 62 million acres compared to 55 million this year.



A SLOGAN THAT CAN'T BE DISPUTED

"Other breeds boast of this or that quality but Jersey milk is still the richest and we advertise it."

(Continued from page 17)

diagnosing the trouble. Dr. Graham of the University was called. He came in an hour. Further examination showed the cattle were suffering from acute wild cherry leaf poisoning.

Another time Dot, a fine cow, was dying. He gave up hope of saving her and went to bed. Sleep was out of the question. The thought of losing a fine cow preyed upon him. At last he decided to fight death as he had fought before but this time he was fighting for the life of a cow. After calling a vet from a distant town, Seass went to the barn and rebedded the stall where Dot lay. He turned her, talked to her, and made her as comfortable as he could. The doctor came; his treatment was successful and Dot pulled through. Later, she made a record of 584 pounds of fat.

The most striking feature of the records of the Seass herd is the larger production of the daughters as compared to their dams. How many more years this can go on is not known. The one big reason for this difference is the quality of bulls Seass buys to head his herd. At first bulls raised in Moultrie county were good enough to improve production of the herd. But now Mr. Seass finds it necessary to get bulls from some of the finest herds in the country.

The present sire, Superb Night Owl, was bred by the famous Sibley farms at Spencer, Massachusetts. His dam produced 12,582 pounds of milk and 695 pounds of fat in 305 days as a three-year-old.

Milk from the 14 cow herd is produced under sanitary conditions prescribed by the Chicago milk ordinance. It is sold to a milk plant in Shelbyville that makes ice cream mix and other products for a chain of Chicago drug stores.

After 40 years of cattle feeding and 15 years as a dairyman, L. D. Seass offers two suggestions for Illinois livestock men:

(1) Get the best quality of animals you can. You can't get them too good either in the feedlot or in the dairy barn.

(2) Cooperate with the University of Illinois, college of agriculture, through your county Farm Bureau. The Farm Bureau has been behind all of the good moves for farmers in Moultrie county such as the cow testing association and the cooperative bull associations.

SINCE 1888 —

L. D. Seass was five years old when his father bought the 180 acres he farms. The family moved into this fine brick home in 1888.



A strong, vigorous, prolific queen is the key to the success of a strong colony of bees.

Pigs getting no tankage or skim milk and young cattle or lambs getting no pasture or legume hay may be helped by having ground limestone mixed with their salt, says E. T. Robbins, livestock extension specialist, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

Farm Drainage — Its Maintenance and Construction," is the title of a new circular No. 493 which has just been issued by the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. Copies of the publication may be obtained free from farm advisers or by writing the College of Agriculture at Urbana.

SEASS HERD BARN-RECORD

Cow	Best Record in Pounds of fat	for 365 days
Lassie	505.0	
Bonnie	536.1	
Duchess	885.1	
Princess	601.2	
Pogis	655.0	
Owla	530.7	(345 days)
Lady	633.5	
Goldie	588.8	
Empress	396.1	(306 days)
Brownie	458.5	(324 days)
Flora	336.1	(234 days)
Lena	330.7	(202 days)
Nell	166.1	(109 days)

Bonnie, daughter of Lassie, made 447 pounds as a 2-year-old. Her daughters, Brownie, Flora and Lena, are expected to make even better records than their dam. Brownie has already passed her dam's 2-year-old record with 458.5 pounds in 324 days. Duchess' dam is Princess.

News and VIEWS

2300 Randolph County Farm Bureau members, their families and friends enjoyed an all-day boat trip on the Mississippi River, June 9. The trip was substituted for the annual picnic. Dancing, picture show, magician, picnic dinners and visiting provided entertainment as THE PRESIDENT steamed up the river to St. Genevieve and back to Chester. Adults paid 25c and children went free. "Let's do it again," said many at the end of the day.

The 1940 wheat acreage allotment for Illinois is 1,938,259 compared with 1,789,192 acres alloted for 1939.

For $1 you may register the name of your farm with the county clerk and thus prevent anyone else in the county from using it says H. W. Hannah, associate in farm management at the University of Illinois. For 25c more you can cancel the name. You may ear-mark or brand your livestock also with your special mark which can be recorded at the county building.

Give the chickens, young and old, plenty of pure water this summer preferably from a barrel or large receptacle with a float attachment. Keep feed in a cool shady place where the growing poults can get at it handily.

Uncle Ab says don't be ashamed to write a tardy letter; the time will come when you will be more ashamed not to write it.

Successful Cooperation

Patrons of Wabash Valley Service Company Make Bill-Paying an Annual Event

IN this jittery age of get-it-now-and-pay-for-it-later philosophies, a company that makes its customers pay their accounts once a year is looked upon as a kind of Simon Legree. But when the folks who pay also own the company and benefit from prompt settlement, they make a game of it.

That's the way it is with the Wabash Valley Service Company which is owned by and serves 1,800 farmers in Edwards, Gallatin, Hamilton, Saline, Wabash, Wayne and White counties. For the last six years these folks have closed their books with accounts receivable at zero.

November 30 is "pay day" for Wabash patrons. So proud are they of their "clean slate" record that they take steps to see that their accounts as well as those of their neighbors are paid before the deadline. Cleaning the slate once a year may not be in line with present practice, but patrons of Wabash Valley consider it a habit of old-fashioned honesty that pays.

The clean slate policy was formed after the first few months of experience. The company was established May 12, 1930. By November 30, it had sold nearly $24,000 of Magic Aladdin gasoline, Radiant kerosene, Penn Bond and Blue Seal oils and lubricants, and other farm supplies. But when the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association auditors reviewed the books, a disheartening number of accounts receivable were revealed.

Following the first annual meeting in 1931, Wabash directors voted to cut down the number and size of accounts by adopting the Illinois Farm Supply Company recommended credit policy. They asked Manager James D. Bunting to outline the new credit policy for the salesmen. The new debt reduction program appealed to the salesmen because they had learned when a patron owes more than he can readily pay he becomes a knocker and knockers are always changing brands.

Philosophical W. G. "Bill" Perkins was the only truck salesman to turn in a clean slate that year, although most of his colleagues came close. Right from the beginning of the drive, Bill worked with the philosophy that a short understanding makes long friends. He told his customers that they would be expected to settle their accounts in full before November 30. He helped them meet the deadline by requesting regular payments of bills. Surprisingly few customers objected.

Next year, Eugene Atteberry, truck salesman serving patrons in north central White county, was among those who made a clean slate. Gene observed early that his best customers practiced diversified farming. They have a steadier income than the one-crop boys and they whittle their accounts pretty thin from month to month. When November rolls around they don't owe much and they always have money to pay it.

L. D. Seigert, truck salesman for eastern Edwards county, has served his customers 10 years. In that time he has lost but $39 in bad accounts. Says he:

"My customers help me collect. We have 30-day terms and all the folks know it. They know, too, that I like to keep my books clean. Some of my accounts run 30 days but nearly all are settled before they are 45 days old."

Scott Clark, salesman in Eastern Wabash county, says he makes collection a habit. He reminds his patrons of their accounts just before they are 30 days old. That gives them a chance to keep off the overdue list.

"Paying your bill is just like getting up in the morning," Scotty says. "If you are used to getting up at seven, that's when it will be easiest for you to get up. But if you form the habit of getting up at five, that becomes just as easy as getting up at seven."

George Wirth, vice-president and one of the founders of the cooperative, says, "The company's credit policy is sound. We didn't know when we started how it would work out, but we did know that our salesmen had better be looking for new business rather than spending time unloading goods to someone who won't pay for them."

Secretary Irwin Seiler reasons this way:

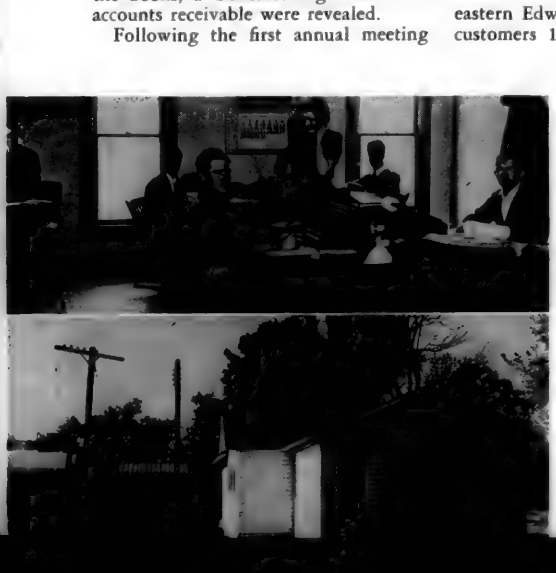
"You expect to pay cash when you go into a chain store and the chains have plenty of customers. When folks learn you are doing a cash business they'll buy just the same. I don't believe credit helps a man much in the long run anyway."

Tall, genial Charlie Lamp, field supervisor, gets serious when he talks about credit. Says he:

"The best way to make a good paying customer out of a bad one is to make him pay his bill. Sometimes a fellow finds it hard to get the money but the harder it is, the bigger the



SECRETARY IRWIN SEILER
". . . You expect to pay cash. . ."



HEADQUARTERS

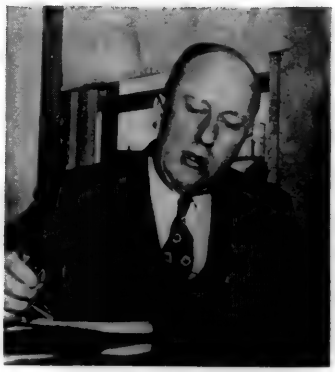
Additions were made to the office building, below, as business grew. The first office was 10 by 12 feet. The office force, left to right, are, Alberta Mitchell, Clifford Maxwell, Claude Collins, Emily Ciane, Kenneth Skiles, office manager, and Kermit Allen.



PRESIDENT GRANT BROSTER
"We know the value of keeping bills paid."



GEORGE WIRTH, V-PRES.
"We didn't know how it would work."



MANAGER TOM LIVINGSTON
To carry on a 8-year record.

load you take off his shoulders when he finally pays and the more he'll like you for it."

It's interesting to look at the records of the company to see how it has grown. Outsiders may say that its growth came in spite of the credit policy. But those who work to finish each year with a clean slate say that part of the growth is due to the credit policy. Consider it either way, here are the figures:

Sales and Dividends Over the 8-year Period of Operation:

Year	Annual Net Sales	Patronage Refund
*1930	$ 23,620.09	$ 3,400.00
1931	85,170.96	12,000.00
1932	109,261.92	13,533.14
1933	115,531.79	16,000.00
1934	168,060.39	20,500.00
1935	245,687.33	25,648.15
1936	282,223.94	32,675.70
1937	348,513.49	43,405.52
1938	395,544.23	46,500.00
Total	$1,773,614.14	$213,662.51

*Aug. 1, 1930 to Nov. 30, 1930

Beginning with 1933, the company's business started into a definite upward cycle. All the customers settled their accounts by November 30. That permitted the service company to pay $16,000 in patronage refunds. Patrons, comforted by paid accounts and substantial dividends, bought freely the next year. Patrons were quick to see that if they paid their 1934 bills on time they would get even larger patronage. They paid and the service company distributed $20,500.

The clean slate policy was well underway when Manager Bunting was called to manage the Iroquois Service Company. On May 1, 1932, he turned the job over to Morris Crandall. It was under his guidance that the Wabash Valley Service Company made its enviable six-year record. Crandall left the company in March to handle transportation operations for Illinois Farm Supply Company. Tom Livingston, manager of the Madison Service Company for eight years, now has the responsibility of maintaining the record. Tom has the full cooperation of 15 truck salesmen, 1800 member-patrons and a level-headed board of directors.

President Grant Broster says the directors know the value of keeping bills paid and they know how to work together to get things done.

In spite of a five-year record for keeping the slate clean, the finish last year was a thriller. On November 15, more than $32,000 was due. It was an open fall and customers were plowing. They were buying almost as fast as they were paying. Salesmen were supplying fuel and had little time for helping customers work our arrangements for paying up.

A week before the November 30 deadline there was still $23,000 outstanding. It was a hair-raising finish, but the books were closed with accounts receivable at zero and everybody was happy.

VETERAN GENE ATTEBERRY
"Farmers who diversify are the best customers."



At a meeting in the Farm Bureau Hall, Blue Island June 1, a group of young men and women from South Cook County organized a Rural Youth Group. Officers elected were: Owen Maue, president; Kenneth Paarlberg, vice-president; Pauline DeArmond, secretary-treasurer. Miss Cleo Fitzsimmons, state specialist in Rural Youth work and Charles N. Glover, Assistant Farm Adviser, assisted the group in setting up their organization. A program committee, Edward Kalvelage, chairman; Mary Rietveld, and Irene Kalvelage was appointed.

R. J. Lee, president, Massac county Rural Youth reports that 83 young people attended their June 13 meeting. A debate "Country Life versus City Life" and a discussion on "job creation" by Kenneth Fulkerson made up the program. Ice cream cups were served to top off the evening.

Small modernized streamlined turkeys that weigh 14 pounds dressed for males, and 8 pounds for females will be exhibited at the World's Poultry Congress, Cleveland, July 28 to Aug. 7. The modern small family demands a small turkey that will go in a small kitchenette oven.

Farmers who store grass or legume silage may have to add extra hoops to their silos, since grass silage exerts more pressure against the sides of the silo than does corn silage.

Editor, RECORD:

I am so pleased to think that a person can today get a magazine that has such wonderful advice, and so much real honest-to-goodness informaton, first handed, as we find in the RECORD.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Wilkin
Cook County, Illinois

This Business of Rearing Children

Some Things the Finleys of Vermilion County Have Learned About It

By NELL FLATT GOODMAN

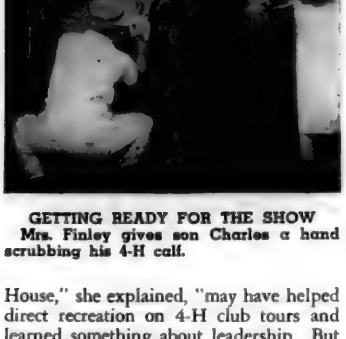
If there is one thing Mrs. Marion R. Finley of Vermilion county likes better than boys and girls, it is more boys and girls.

That is why she has made such a successful 4-H club leader, Sunday School teacher, and homemaker.

"Teach them a little, learn much ourselves," Mrs. Finley says paradoxically. "Work with them a little, play with them a great deal. Why not plan more family projects? We need to study ourselves to learn if we, as parents, are really the problem instead of the children."

Farm organizations offer and provide excellent means for family projects, Mrs. Finley points out. Farm and Home Bureau and 4-H do much to unify activities. She cites the individual interests, also the unified and overlapping interests in her own family.

"Jessie Louise, now a student at the University of Illinois, and in 4-H



GETTING READY FOR THE SHOW
Mrs. Finley gives son Charles a hand scrubbing his 4-H calf.

House," she explained, "may have helped direct recreation on 4-H club tours and learned something about leadership. But she also learned to make a petite point chair we re-upholstered, to preside at a meeting, and to hang pictures at eye level.

"My son Charles may have learned about pigs when he won the county grand championship with his litter and champion gilt. But, to be a good citizen, one



THE FOUR FINLEYS
Jessie Louise, Marion R., Charles and Mrs. Finley.

must also know how to play. So, he played first base on the local 4-H soft ball team and two years represented the county in the shot put and broad jump at the state Sports Festival. Charles and his father entered the ten-acre corn yield contest. Their record was 117.54 bushels per acre. From the family home beautification project, Charles learned how to properly plant shrubs around the house. We all learned about varieties of gladiola which Jessie Louise planted for the first time in our garden. And certainly Charles learned something of planning and carpentering when we made a cupboard out of an old dumb waiter in our kitchen."

The Finleys are seeking to cultivate in their children not just money-making ability, but an understanding and enjoyment of life. In sponsoring and working with the 4-H clubs, Home Bureau is helping toward that goal.

It isn't necessary to point out that the Finleys think alike about boys and girls. Mr. Finley is now on the county 4-H committee. Mrs. Finley for the past six years has assisted with girls club work, either as local leader or on the local committee. After her marriage in 1919, she became a charter member of Vermilion County Home Bureau and has been a member since that time. When there was no local unit in her own community she remained a member at large.

"Help and growth can be attained only by staying with an organization," Mrs. Finley says. "If you want to know something extra besides the program, ask for it. If we have an adolescent problem we write to Miss Freda Al Peterson of the state Home Economics Extension staff.

Since foods always has been her favorite subject, and certainly one kept in constant use with her growing family, Mrs. Finley found much of common interest with Jessie Louise when the latter was Food Preparation representative from Illinois at the 4-H club Congress.

"Our garden is another family project," Mrs. Finley related. "Mr. Finley helps with the heavy work and we all have a part. It was a pleasure for all of us to learn that sweet peas would keep fresh longer when the stems are cut under water, and that poppies should be cut in the early morning. And, all of us appreciate the difference between a bouquet and a bunch of flowers crammed in a fruit jar."

Music appreciation is one line that needs more cultivation according to Mrs. Finley. She contends that rural people are just as appreciative of good music as others and that radio stations needn't blame all their hill-billy programs on the taste of the farmers. The young people need to know and hear classical music. If they have an opportunity to hear it, they soon learn to like it.

To keep the larder well stocked, Mrs. Finley, as many another busy housewife, cans fruits, vegetables, and meats. She uses tin cans, finding the finished product so much better. The one exception is tomatoes for which she uses the left-over glass fruit jars. When she cans asparagus, she blanches 4 minutes just the amount to be used in one can, uses that liquid as juice and processes it for 40 minutes at 10 pounds pressure.

Not so much meat is canned since the purchase of an 11 cubic feet electric refrigerator. Mr. Finley butchers often,



THE FINLEY HOME
"The children learned about home beautification too."

one hog or beef at a time. They sell some and keep the rest in the refrigerator. They have butchered lamb, pork, and beef, in the middle of the summer.

When Mr. Finley raises his 300 to 400 hogs each year, the whole family takes an interest. Not only the men folk,



Photo by Gene Middleton

CHAMPION SOW AND LITTER

Charles Finley's pet Hampshire sow, Lois Ray Key, and her 13 children are entered in the 1939 4-H sow and litter club in Vermilion county. On May 13 the litter, farrowed Mar. 17, weighed 561 lbs. at 57 days of age. Heaviest pig 47½ lbs., lightest 30. The pigs have national championship ancestry on both sides.

but Mrs. Finley or Jessie Louise will tell you that the hogs are a Berkshire and Hampshire cross, which, they will add, makes a very good market hog. But, then, hogs are a specialty at the Finley farm. Charles' winning grand champion litter was of regal parentage, the offspring of High Score, a grand champion at the International. One litter of these hogs, Mr. Finley insists will make more money than all the chickens Mrs. Finley could raise as a side line. Therefor they have chickens only for their own use, caponize the cockerels and sell a few eggs.

Money from eggs, butter and cream sold to a few regular customers is used to provide little extras for the home and family. Music lessons for Jessie Louise, a small electric butter churn, an electric water heater are examples.

"Boys and girls want to live active, busy, happy, lives. I want to be busy and active with them. I want to enjoy them and enjoy living with them. If being good fathers and mothers is an art, let's learn more about it. Let it not be said that the parent problem is a greater one than the youth problem," says Mrs. Finley.

Home Bureau Editor:

I have read with pleasure your interesting articles in the RECORD.

Grace Stewart, Champaign county, Ill.

When a New Yorker wants to know what the weather will be he phones Weather 6-1212. A machine answers the call, plays a transcription of the latest weather report. The device is expected to net the telephone company several thousand extra nickels a day.

The hardest work is dodging work. Do those odd repair jobs now.

Bouquets In The Barnyard

THE resourcefulness and ingenuity of the early pioneers probably was no greater than that of the farm woman of today.

"If there is no other place for the zinnias and asters, let's put them in the barnyard," said Mrs. C. E. Scott, Piatt county Home Bureau member.

And, like the little red hen, she did.

Not only did she bring bright blossoms, gay colors, and fragrant odors to this usually drab spot of the farm homestead, but she made of it a family recreation spot as well.

Climbing roses cover part of the low whitewashed fence that incloses the pinks, petunias, gladiola, hollyhocks and all the others growing around the edge of the grassy spot located not quite half way between the barns and the road. The Black Prince petunias grew so tall last summer they reached as high as the fence and peered out at passersby. A wooden tub sunken in their midst, no longer goes by that name but now is the pool in the rock garden. Several large yard chairs, painted green, and a roomy swing invite the garden worker to rest and visit with a neighbor on how to keep the bugs off the delphinium.

This barnyard garden, for so it really is, like the watermelon vine, grew under and over and through the fence of the vegetable garden. Too many plants were left over from the rows allotted to Mrs. Scott where she might have marigolds instead of turnips. After she had tucked verbenas in the spot between the walks, filled a border along the fence with cockscomb, and brightened up the corner along the house with cannas, even then pansies and larkspur were left over. As she says, she reached out for the barnyard.

When Mr. and Mrs. Scott moved to the 240 acre farm which they have rented for 22 years, the muddy lot bordering the houseyard was used for feeding stock. Several years of consistent sowing of timothy were necessary before a stand of grass was substantial enough to warrant the lawn mower. Last year when they laid out the diagonal shaped plot for the garden, the plan was to use annual flowers for a while.

"We had to spade deep in the beginning and we must spade deep this year to keep down the weeds. Perennials might be disturbed. Some things will come again this year, however, and gradually we will work into more of that. In order to start the garden with particularly strong and pretty ones, last year I bought the petunia and snapdragon plants. Gladiola bulbs too, run back to one color after a few years, so I try to add at least two dozen new ones each year. I always keep these separate and mark them carefully from the others. Three bushels of bulbs, including the dahlias, now are in the basement for planting. We use all varieties of the old-fashioned flowers. They make lovely bouquets."

When the milking of 10 to 15 cows is finished, the Scotts find time to spade and plan in the garden. In the early morning Mrs. Scott likes to do the weeding. She says working with the



A SMALL POOL ADDS TO THE BEAUTY

flowers rests her before starting the days routine. The garden must be completely gone over at least every two weeks for the good of the flowers and to get the weeds.

Neighbors and friends, coming together as many as three times a week last summer to share experiences of the day, to picnic on the homemade table just outside the fenced-in flowers, and to roast weiners on the improvised fireplace in front of the scales, failed to remember that the place in which they

(Continued on page 25)

Illinois Farmers Study Erosion Control On Tour to Minnesota



JOHN MICHAEL
"None of us would farm any different now."

NOW 55 of 56 Minnesota farmers who operate 5780 acres of rugged and rolling land just west of Winona are working together to save their soil is a story of cooperation that brightens the pages of current agricultural history. More than 70 Illinois farmers visited this "show window" of the soil conservation service recently to learn more about erosion control.

Gilmore Creek, into which all of this land drains, empties into Lake Winona, formed by the old channel of the Mississippi River. This land has been cultivated for about 75 years. During that time thousands of tons of rich topsoil have been washed down into the Lake. The city of Winona uses the lake as a playground, mostly for swimming and boating, has found it necessary to dredge out the silt washed in from the farms above, periodically, to save their recreation spot. This summer the dredge is at work again, Winona citizens hope for the last time. They are as much interested in the erosion control project of their neighbor farmers as the farm owners themselves, for if the program succeeds, there will be no more cash outlays for dredging and farmers will be more prosperous.

The first step in attacking the erosion problem in Gilmore Valley was to make a change in land use. Before the control work began in the spring of 1935, some 2340 acres of the 5780 in the area was in crop land, 2777 in pasture, only 316 in unpastured woodland. Four years later, the crop acreage had been reduced to 1555, pasture had been cut from 2777 to 1528 acres, unpastured woodland had been stepped up from 316 to 1901 acres and permanent hay land had been raised from 78 acres to 565 acres.

The old woodland on sloping ground was fenced off from cattle, and the leaves, grass and underbrush were allowed to accumulate into a thick mat to hold the rainfall. A substantial acreage of pasture was planted to young trees and fenced.

The second step in the erosion control program was to change the method of cropping, move the fences to conform to contour lines, increase soil-building and soil-conserving crops and practice strip cropping, basin listing, contour planting and furrowing, spread lime and fertilizer, increase acreage in alfalfa and other legumes and practice rotational grazing.

Before the project was started by the federal soil conservation service around Gilmore Creek there was no strip cropping practiced along contour lines and practically all woodland was grazed. After four years 1439 acres were in strip crops, 25 acres were terraced, 4480 rods of fence had been changed, 5120 rods erected to prevent woodland grazing, nearly 11,000 square yards of grassed waterways were established, diversion ditches built, 1840 temporary and eight permanent gully structures completed 1901 acres of farm forests protected from fire and grazing.

On the 320 acre farm operated and owned by John Michael, all the fields and fences have been streamlined following the contour of the land.

"It was a little more work the first year," said Michael, "but none of us would farm any different now. This system is saving our soil and holding the water up on the side hills. Our crops are better because they get more moisture."

The Gilmore Creek area was once a heavy grain and wheat growing section, M. M. Keliher of the Soil Conservation Service told the group. Farmers had been plowing most of their land, even on steep slopes. Plowing up and down hill was accompanied by gullying and sheet erosion. Today, dairying and livestock raising have largely replaced grain farming.

On the Michael farm, deep contour furrows had been made on a steep side hill at intervals of from 9 to 16 feet. Two trips with a 24 inch scraper, Michael said, made the furrows and one trip was made to block them every 40 to 50 feet. These little dams, or blocks, in the furrows every 50 feet or so make excellent reservoirs and prevent water from breaking through. The furrows will hold the water from a two-inch rain or better. Such land is suitable for pasture and when planted to a mixture of sweet clover, red clover, alfalfa, alsike, timothy and brome grass produces an abundance of feed.

Slopes of 15 to 20 per cent or more were planted to trees obtained from

TYPICAL WINONA TOPOGRAPHY
"The first step was a change in land use."

THE ZEPHYR
"100 miles an hour going and coming."

TO LISTEN AND LEARN
"Rich pasture here where once was barren hillside."







the government nursery in Winona. Here visitors saw millions of black locust, green ash, pine, spruce, wild plum, grape, woodbine, cherry, mulberry and other trees used to plant gulleys, steep slopes, and game preserves.

Farm Bureau delegations from Du Page, Kane, Ogle, DeKalb, and Carroll counties enjoyed the trip made in a Burlington streamlined Zephyr train at low excursion rates. The 753 mile round trip run was made at a speed of 100 miles an hour with stops at Aurora, Oregon, Savanna, East Dubuque, Prairie du Chien, and LaCrosse.

LAKE WINONA FROM THE 575' BLUFF ABOVE

"The dredge is at work again, perhaps for the last time."



Bouquets in the Barnyard

(Continued from page 23)

gathered at the Scott home was a barnyard. They found it a restful spot with the fragrance of lilies and roses drifting down on them and the row of maple trees sending long shadows to shield them from the rays of the setting sun.

If work had kept the neighbors too long and the evening sun had too quickly disappeared, they found that improvised flood lights made of two tractor lamps and fed from a battery still kept the garden aglow for games, talk, and supper.

The fireplace, with a background of low hedge, firebush is built simply of bricks laid loosely together, not more than one and one-half feet high. Long enough for two grates, potatoes may be fried and coffee cooked on one, and weiners roasted on the other. The grates, slightly heavier than oven grates, were found in the junk yard. The picnic table, built of not too heavy planks, has legs that fold under it. That makes it easier to store in the winter, and also it may be carried on the side of the car if necessary. To transport articles to and from the house, Mrs. Scott uses a little wagon. If too many things have to be taken out, the men bring the table to the back door and carry it back when filled.

"All we need to do is phone someone at noon and say, 'how about eating out tonight'. That's about all the trouble there is to this kind of entertaining. Besides your own pleasure in your flowers, this makes such a good way to share them with others."

No youth problem is disturbing Mr. and Mrs. Scott. Their high school freshman daughter, an outstanding 4-H worker in Piatt county, has a place to bring her friends. Nor do they wonder what to do with the four grandchildren when their married son and daughter come for a visit. The family doesn't seem to drift apart. One reason may be the happy times in the garden.

The pioneer woman struggled to make her flowers grow on the prairie. Her faith lives on. The American woman is still going to have flowers, even if she plants them in the barnyard.

—Nell Flatt Goodman

To Make Hose Runproof

Take 2 quarts soft water, 2 tablespoons alum, one teaspoon vinegar. Let hose stand in mixture overnight. Then wash and rinse. Use this mixture before hose are ever worn. You can keep the mixture in a fruit jar and use many times.

Measure accurately for best results. Sifted flour in a teacup was shown to actually give only ¾ of a cup or 12 tablespoons instead of the 16 level tablespoons found in a cup of flour measured in a standard measuring cup.

Orange crates put together in attractive ways can house many small toys which have been named as one of the chief causes of falls in the home. Instead of constantly nagging the children to put away toys, appoint them safety patrolmen.

Poor lawns cause weeds rather than weeds cause poor lawns. Fertilizer will encourage grass growth to crowd out the weeds.



Doing both Jobs WELL with Blue Seal

Protect Your Cows and Horses
Kill Flies and Mosquitoes Now

Official warnings declare that an epidemic of sleeping sickness may come with fly time.

Spray your horses thoroughly with Blue Seal, once a day or oftener if necessary. This is an aid in preventing sleeping sickness.

Keep the cow's tail out of your face and get more milk in the pail by spraying twice daily with Blue Seal.



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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.
608 S. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO

EDITORIAL

AAA Goes Forward

AS WE go to press, news reports from Washington show that the House and Senate conferees have reached an agreement on the agricultural appropriations bill. The House has accepted the Senate amendments providing for $225,000,000 parity adjustment payments for the 1940 AAA program. Still open for debate is $140,000,000 of additional items including $113,000,000 to supplement funds available under section 32 for disposal of crop surpluses.

This news assures that the crop adjustment program will go forward uninterruptedly next year. Something additional will be done to bolster prices by the disposal of crop surpluses. The action, in the face of a bloc determined to defeat the parity payment appropriation and to slash other appropriations right and left regardless of their merit is a victory for statesmen who know that sound recovery depends on raising farm prices and reestablishing the buying power of the American farmer. The achievement is a victory for organized farmers of state and nation led by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The Kansas City Case

THE Supreme Court of the United States has ruled that Secretary Wallace shall keep in escrow $586,000 of excess commissions, collected from farmers by Kansas City livestock commission men, pending the conclusion of new proceedings to determine if lower rates ordered by the Secretary some time ago are just and reasonable.

This case is of interest to Illinois farmers, first, because the cooperative commission agency at Kansas City, the Producers, immediately complied with the order and lowered its rates. Thus, it has no part in these proceedings and its patrons have had the benefit of the saving. Secondly, farmers are interested because the Packers and Stockyards Act, by which authority the Secretary fixes commission and yardage rates, was sponsored by and enacted with the support of the Farm Bureau.

The commission men, of course, have a right to resist an order for lower rates if they feel that the reduction does not represent fair and reasonable compensation for the service rendered. Farmers would not deny them that right. But at the same time it is obvious that without government regulation, which was not had until organized farmers demanded it, the livestock growers would be at the mercy of the commission men and owners of terminal stock yards.

Thinking farmers will support commission rates that are adequate to employ competent and capable workers and salesmen to handle and sell their livestock. But when livestock is selling at abnormally low prices as was true several years ago, producers have a right to expect the commission men, the stock yards and transportation agencies to bear with them and suit their fees and charges to the situation.

Livestock growers should not forget the fact that their own cooperative agencies have willingly and readily complied with commission reductions whenever ordered. The Kansas City case is another illustration that the slogan "In the hands of a friend from beginning to end," represents more than a mere collection of words.

Some Bad Bills

IAA opposition has been largely responsible for the defeat of the painter's license bill, the pharmicist's bill and the veterinarian vaccination bill in the current session of the Illinois General Assembly. All of these measures would have increased the farmers' costs of carrying on his business. The painters bill would require a farmer or home owner to hire licensed painters who presumably belong to the union and draw the union scale of $1.66 an hour. The pharmacist's bill was a measure which would have put the farmer and his organization out of business in handling biologics such as anti-hog cholera serum. The veterinarian vaccination bill is another edition of the biennial effort to prevent farmers from vaccinating their own shoats.

Meantime the organized plumbers are fighting to defeat the IAA sponsored measure to exempt farm operators from the requirement of hiring a high-priced master plumber every time they want to add a few feet of pipe to bring water into the kitchen, or carry it out to the livestock.

These bills may not compare in importance with others that seriously affect farm taxes, roads, and prices, for example, yet they illustrate why organized farmers need a powerful organization that is constantly alert to protect their interests before legislative bodies.

Fruit Growers Organize

THE average cost of producing apples on 28 Illinois fruit farms was 99 cents a bushel according to a new bulletin just issued by the University of Illinois. Last year apple growers averaged much less than this amount. Faced with a similar situation, pear growers in the Santa Clara Valley of California recently voted (83 per cent) to come under an AAA marketing agreement, submit to regulations by a Control Committee of Seven, limit shipments, control grade and size, and take such other steps as seem necessary to get a fair price. Fruit growers, like other producers, are faced with mounting fixed charges and costs. In more effective organization and selling alone lies their hope of securing a reasonable return for their products.

More Thorough

IT MAY not be economically sound for organized industrial and labor groups, with or without government aid, to fix prices and hourly wages at high levels but they are doing it nevertheless. So long as this situation continues the course farmers should adopt is clear. Agriculture must do a more thorough job of controlling surpluses to secure fair minimum prices until the pre-war exchange value between farm and industrial prices is reestablished.



WILL COVER YOU

ALL THE COVERAGE YOU need on your farm buildings, property, and crops against fire, hail and windstorm you can get in your own cooperative company. In Farmers Mutual you have a strong, statewide participating company with moderate guaranteed rates and a chance to share in any dividends when surplus earnings justify.

GROWING CROP HAIL INsurance is still available to protect you from loss due to hail destroying your corn, small grain and soybeans. Many hailstorms have been recorded in July. Why take chances when the cost is so small. Only $4 per $1000 will put your policy in force today.

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It appears that the crop adjustment program will be carried ruthlessly next year. Something must be done to bolster prices by the disposal of crop surpluses. The action in the face of a bloc determined to defeat the parity payment appropriation and to dole out appropriations right and left regardless of their merit was a victory for statesmen who know that sound recovery depends on raising farm prices and reestablishing the buying power of the American farmer. The achievement is a victory for organized farmers of state and nation through the American Farm Bureau Federation.

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This case is of interest to Illinois farmers first because the cooperative commission agency at Kansas City, Producers Commission Association, complied with the order and put the lower rates into effect. Thus it has no part in these proceedings and its patrons have had the benefit of the saving. Second, farmers are interested because the Packers and Stockyards Act (which contains the Secretary's commission and handling rates) was sponsored by and enacted with the support of the Farm Bureau.

The commission men have a right to resist a lower or higher rate if they feel that the relation does not represent fair and reasonable compensation for the service rendered. Farmers would likewise defend their right to the same type of assurance that without government regulation, which is resisted until organized farmers demand it, they, the livestock growers would be at the mercy of the packers, meat and owners of terminal markets.

Declining farmers will support commission rates that will attract responsible, competent and capable workers and agencies to handle and sell their livestock. But when livestock commission agencies demand prices as was true several years ago, farmers have a right to expect the commission men, the stockyards and transportation agencies to bear their share of the burden of taxes and charges to the situation.

Livestock growers should not forget the fact that their cooperative agencies have willingly and readily complied with commission reductions whenever ordered. The Kansas City case is another illustration that the slogan "In the hands of a friend from beginning to end," represents more than a mere collection of words.

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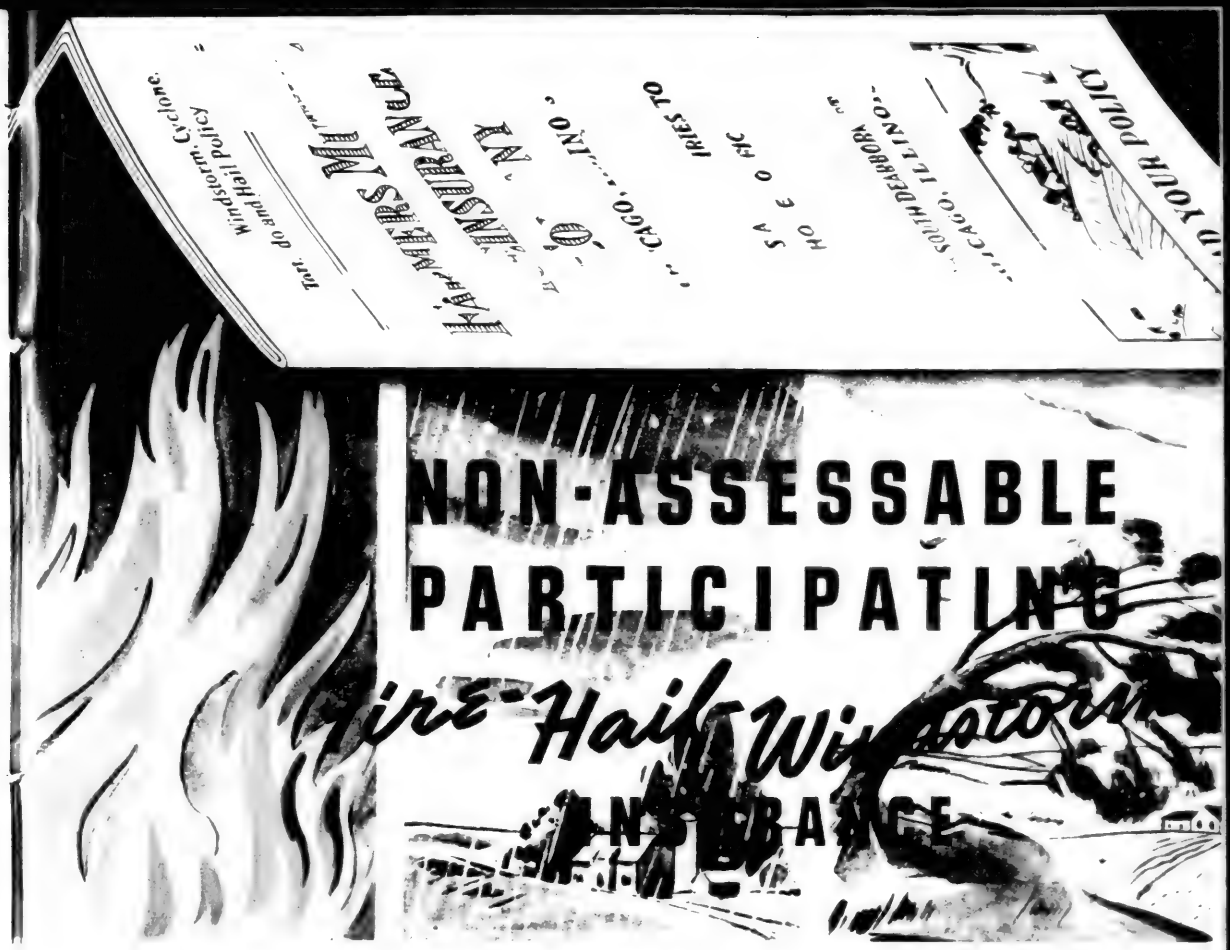
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FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY



A WORTHY PRODUCT

FIRST, last and always — produce a worthy product!

This is the first principle in any business, a necessity in successful cooperative marketing of farm produce. It is a fundamental part of the Farm Bureau program to help make the farm pay.

The counsel of the Farm Adviser . . . helpful information from the cooperative and Farm Bureau . . . and the association of producers in a common enterprise all work together to raise the general standard of farm production in any community or county.

To improve the average quality of milk, cream, butter, poultry, eggs, fruits and vegetables in any community or state requires the UNITED ACTION of farmers working through their commodity cooperatives. The fact is that producers usually have little incentive for improving quality until the cooperative takes hold and makes possible payment for quality production. ***Support your cooperative!*** **IT PAYS!**

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Largest State Farm Organization in America

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION Record

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
1939

In This Issue

Legislation in the 61st General Assembly

Voting Records of Members of State Legislature and Congress

Farm Sports Festival Sept. 1-2

The Wage and Hour Issue

Some Worthwhile Gains

and Others



August
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"600 MILES from HOME and I had a NEW CAR in 22 HOURS"



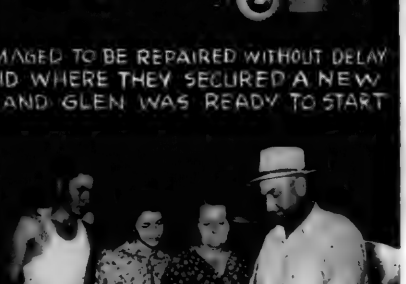
SAYS
GLEN J. POTTER
of
McLEAN
COUNTY



GLEN POTTER of McLEAN COUNTY, HIS SON MARION 24 AND TWO OF MARION'S FRIENDS DROVE 634 MILES TO ORD, NEBRASKA, LAST OCTOBER ON AN URGENT TRIP. DURING THEIR STAY IN ORD, MARION AND HIS FRIENDS WENT TO A DANCE. SOME TIME AFTER MIDNIGHT THEY STARTED BACK ON A GRAVEL ROAD IN THE POTTER CAR. THE LOOSE GRAVEL ON THE VERY NARROW ROAD THREW THE POTTERS' CAR INTO A HEAD-ON COLLISION WITH A TRUCK HAVING NO SIDE LIGHTS. THE TRUCK RIPPED THRU POTTER'S CAR FROM FRONT TO REAR, SERIOUSLY INJURING MARION .....

WHEN GLEN POTTER HEARD OF THE ACCIDENT HE IMMEDIATELY REPORTED IT BY WIRE TO THE IA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. ..... THE COMPANY QUICKLY DISPATCHED AN ADJUSTER FROM GRAND ISLAND TO INVESTIGATE AND MAKE AN ADJUSTMENT. THE POTTER CAR HE FOUND, WAS TOO BADLY DAMAGED TO BE REPAIRED WITHOUT DELAY HE TOOK GLEN TO GRAND ISLAND WHERE THEY SECURED A NEW NASH OF THE SAME MODEL, AND GLEN WAS READY TO START FOR HOME TO CONTINUE HIS SOYBEAN HARVEST, JUST 22 HOURS AFTER THE ACCIDENT

I WOULDN'T HAVE MADE THE TRIP IN THE CAR IF I HADN'T HAD FULL COVERAGE INSURANCE WITH THE I.A.A!"
MR. POTTER SAID



Take Protection With You!

TROUBLE found Glen Potter miles from home. Yet, his wire brought expert help when he most needed it. ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF IAA AUTO INSURANCE SERVICE!

Insure your car today. You'll have this friendly service wherever you drive in the United States or Canada. Members of your family, too, will be protected as they drive. An IA Mutual policy will assure your peace of mind on every trip, short or long. Should trouble find you at home or at the sea coast, your company stands ready to get your car repaired, pay legal fees, court costs and medical and hospital bills.

As a car owner you owe it to yourself to carry liability and property damage insurance. The cost is low because IA Mutual insurance is written only for careful driving Farm Bureau members.

See the agent in your county Farm Bureau office, or write

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
608 South Dearborn Street Chicago, Illinois

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

AUGUST 1939
VOL. 17 NO. 8

Illinois Agricultural Association

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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Editor and Advertising Director, E. G. Thiem; Assistant Director and Ass't. Editor, Lawrence A. Potter.

This Month

By Earl C. Smith

IN THIS issue will be found a report of legislation affecting farmers' interests considered by the 61st Illinois General Assembly, together with the voting records of legislators on several important measures. I commend the careful reading and study of this report to all members. It is my firm belief that the degree of interest farmers show in the attitude and voting records of their representatives in the legislature and Congress will largely determine the influence their organization will wield in legislative halls in years to come.



Farmers must never forget that they have an indirect, if not direct, interest in almost every bill considered at Springfield and Washington. Agriculture is affected one way or another by practically all matters of public policy. A well-known statesman has said, "Every time a law is passed the national income is redivided." Farmers bear directly and indirectly, a substantial portion of the cost of government, including Federal as well as state and local. Taxes are reflected in everything the farmer buys. The prices he receives for his products are greatly affected by costs of processing and distribution. Taxes and labor policies have increased these costs. Agriculture, therefore, has a very direct interest in all governmental matters concerning revenue. The vast majority of other legislation which on the surface may concern labor, business or industry, indirectly influences price levels of farm products, the farmer's cost of doing business and his standard of living.

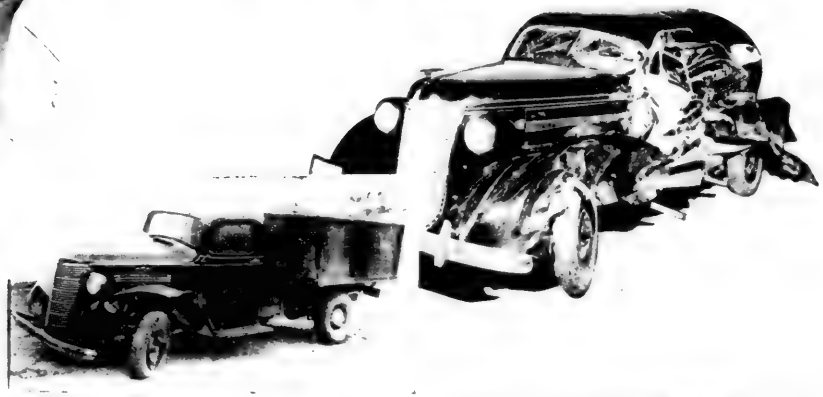
Although defeated in their efforts to secure the passage of the milk licensing and bonding bill sponsored by the organized milk producers of Illinois, farmers made a creditable showing on agricultural bills passed and bad ones defeated in the regular 1939 session of the General Assembly. The milk control bill was badly misrepresented to the consumer by some metropolitan newspapers. Here was a reasonable measure to safeguard fluid milk producers against insolvent distributors and fraud; a bill providing for an impartial board to determine what portion of the consumer's milk dollar farmers should receive for their milk, including compensation for meeting the rigid sanitary requirements of city health authorities. Farmers asked that they be given a fair price, justified by higher costs, in protecting the city consumer with a clean and healthful milk supply. In the face of these reasonable provisions, it seems difficult for any legislator to defend a vote against this measure.

A serious problem that should concern every statesman, as well as every farmer, is the constant inroads being made by taxes, organized labor, and transportation and distributors' cost into the farmers' net income. The present spread in producer and consumer milk prices on the Chicago market is a current example. The attitude of the milk wagon drivers'

(Continued on page 4)

"600 MILES from HOME and I had a NEW CAR in 22 HOURS"



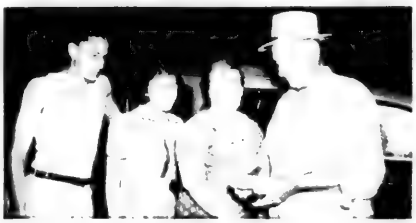


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Take Protection With You!

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608 South Dearborn Street .... Chicago, Illinois

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AUGUST 1939
VOL. 17 NO. 8

Illinois Agricultural Association

OFFICERS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS

ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS

This Month

By Earl C. Smith



This Month

(Continued from page 3)

union in refusing to adjust wage scales illustrates the problem. In 1929 when milk producers were receiving $2.75 per cwt. for all their Class I milk and the consumer paid 14 cents a quart, drivers had a minimum wage scale of $50 a week plus commissions. Today producers in the Chicago milk shed are getting only $1.47 per cwt. for 80 per cent of their Class I milk. The retail price today varies from eight to 11 cents a quart, yet the drivers' minimum wage scale is $48 a week plus commissions. And what is the result? Half of Chicago's milk supply is being distributed through stores. A large percentage of the drivers have lost their jobs and their buying power.

Organized producers at Chicago and other Illinois markets have done a fine piece of work in bargaining for fair prices. They have resisted with considerable success constant encroachments on the dairy farmers' income. But they need the help of an umpire. The public interest in milk is such that arbitration and regulation rather than strikes and turmoil appears to be the best solution to the problem.

Milk control legislation in Illinois is by no means dead. It will continue to be a live issue until the fluid milk producers of the state are assured of payment for their product based on honest weights, tests and quality with a reasonable premium over the condensed and butterfat market to compensate for higher costs of production to meet city health regulations.

Another measure of importance to farmers that called for strenuous efforts to secure enactment was known as the amendment to the State Plumbing Act. This Act, passed by the General Assembly of 1935, made it unlawful for any citizen to do any type of plumbing except under the supervision of a licensed plumber.

At the time of the passage of this act, its proponents claimed it was solely directed as a public health measure. It was not long thereafter that farmers in different areas of the state were being threatened with, if not actually prosecuted, for violation of the statute when doing nothing more than laying or relaying water pipes having to do with a supply of water for livestock.

The high cost of securing licensed plumbers in many areas made their services prohibitive for this very simple type of work. In several counties of the state there are no licensed plumbers.

The IAA prepared and sponsored an amendment to this act which would exempt the owners of property outside of cities, incorporated towns, villages and sub-divided property from the provisions of the act. It was on this issue a fight was waged and the bill finally passed by a bare majority of each House of the General Assembly.

I cannot understand how any legislator can successfully justify his opposition to this amendment. Had the opponents been successful, the result would be to make law violators out of hundreds of farmers for performing what is considered by them a very simple task and one that is common to thousands of farms particularly in the livestock and dairy regions of Illinois.

As disclosed in the Legislative Report there were many bills before the General Assembly directly affecting the interests of farm people but the two I have mentioned resulted in the lines being more tightly drawn between supporters and opponents, and therefore better reflect the attitude of legislators toward the interests of farmers.

After carefully scrutinizing the voting records of their representatives,

(Concluded on page 5)

News and VIEWS

The National Cornhusking Contest will be held, Nov. 3, on land farmed by F. H. Leonard, Douglas County, Kansas.

Six cents a bushel annual storage payment will be advanced by the Commodity Credit Corporation to farmers who build additional crib room to continue storage of 1937-38 sealed corn. Loans expire Aug. 1 and are subject to renewal for another year at the option of the borrower. If loans are not renewed, reports indicate that sealed corn is to be delivered to the government after Sept. 1.

A. R. Brooks, Henderson county, says he never liked the idea of his cream profits going into the hands of Eastern stockholders and capitalists. Now he sends his cream to the Producers' Creamery of Galesburg and the profits come back to him.

Ruth Mariam Harber, LaSalle county, and Charles D. Long, Edgar county, 4-H Club members, received state honors when they were selected for leadership training scholarships to the American Youth Foundation camps. The girls' camp opened July 31 near Shelby, Michigan, and extends through Aug. 13. Boys' camp is slated for Aug. 14-17.

A road of concrete mixed with soil is being built on the Logan-Menard county line near Middletown.

Some 7,000 tenants in the United States had purchased farms up to June 30. 1939 under the Jones Farm Tenant Act. Repayments begin when the tenant has been in possession of his farm for a year. Installments were due on 690 loans as of Mar. 31, 1939. Loans averaged $5339 each.

A 74-year-old sale account book of the late W. T. Keenan, pioneer commission man on the Chicago livestock market, was recently discovered. He made the fifth and sixth sales of stock from the first trainload delivered to the market Dec. 25, 1865. Sales were made both by the pound and by the head. Cattle sales averaged $8 per cwt., sheep $7, and hogs $9.40. A tax of one-tenth of one per cent was deducted from the gross proceeds of every sale to help pay the costs of the Civil War.

As we go to press the CIO packing house workers union is threatening a strike in the meat packing industry. Meantime AFofL meat cutters say they will strike if the packers recognize the rival CIO union. Packers claim that they are paying the highest wages in history, that working conditions were never better, hours are well within the limits of the Wage and Hour Act and all employees in service two years get a vacation with pay.

Legislation Affecting Farmers' Interests in the 61st General Assembly

A TOTAL of 474 bills were passed by the 61st General Assembly which adjourned sine die on June 30, out of the total of 1759 bills introduced during the session. A majority of these bills directly or indirectly affected agriculture and farmers but this report necessarily will deal only with those measures of most importance and interest. Except for the loss of the State Milk Control Bill, the legislation sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association, on the whole, fared well. Most of such bills were passed and the Association was successful in defeating a number of objectionable measures.

Milk Control

The State Milk Control Bill (H.B. 483, introduced by Representatives Hunter, Bolger, Collins, Dillinger, Fidler, Friedland, Johnson, McGaughey and White), sponsored by the organized milk producers and supported by your Association, was one of the most important agricultural measures considered. This bill failed to pass. The bill would have created a state milk marketing board consisting of an equal number of producer and dealer representatives, with the Director of Agriculture as an ex-officio member and chairman. It would have required all milk dealers handling fluid milk to secure a license and to show their financial ability to pay producers for a two-months' supply of milk or to



give bond guaranteeing payment to producers. It would have required milk dealers to keep accounts and records and have given the State board authority to audit these accounts for the purpose of determining whether proper payments were being made to producers. The board would have had authority to fix minimum prices to be paid producers for milk when such prices were approved by two-thirds of the producers supplying the market. Likewise, the board would have been authorized to fix resale prices for a period of not exceeding 60 days in any year in any market with the approval of two-thirds of the producers in the market. The bill was for a temporary experimental period of two years expiring on June 30, 1941. It was reported favorably by the House Committee on Agriculture and was considered on three different occasions by the entire House in Committee of the Whole.

Fluid milk producers are put to considerable additional expense and higher production costs in meeting the rigid sanitary requirements of city health ordinances. For this reason, they are fully justified in demanding state assistance in securing a reasonable premium over butterfat and condensery prices and the protection of state licensing and bonding of dealers.

The adverse report of a special investigating committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, of which Doctor H. A. Ruehe, Chief of the Dairy Department, University of Illinois, was chairman, was an important factor in the defeat of the bill. This committee, after a one week's study of milk control in eastern markets and few days in Indiana and Wisconsin, reported against milk control. There is a definite feeling among milk producer representatives that either sufficient time was not taken for the investigation, or the committee was not impartial and unbiased. The committee's report, particularly as to the effect of milk control legislation in Indiana and Wisconsin, was in direct conflict with information furnished by the officials of those States. Governor Townsend of Indiana reported to President Earl C. Smith that under the Indiana milk control law, producers were receiving more for their milk than the average of 1930 to 1935 prices and consumers were paying less. He pointed out that while only 20 areas in the state were under milk orders, other markets had been stabilized voluntarily because of the possibility of the act being applied. He further reported:

> **"Our Act was re-enacted in 1937 and 1939 by substantial majorities in both Houses. The program has the support of all agricultural organizations of the State and I consider it an excellent piece of legislation covering a business endowed with public interest."**

After the bill had been considered by the Committee of the Whole, consisting of all the members of the House, on three different occasions, it was called for passage. A motion was made to send it to the Appropriations Committee. Sponsors of the bill moved to suspend the rules and consider it without reference to the Appropriations Committee. On this motion 60 members of the House, including 25 members from downstate, voted against sus-

(Continued from page 4)

farmers should file this issue of the RECORD for future reference and at the next opportunity to record their wishes at the polls, be guided in their voting by the attitude and record of those seeking positions of legislative responsibility and by the manner in which they have given honest service to their farmer constituents.

Farmers are gradually becoming a smaller minority of the total voting population. It becomes increasingly necessary that they strengthen their organization, study more closely the many public policy questions before the people and present a united front in returning to legislative halls of state and nation those who by their records and services have proven themselves entitled to farmer support.

pending the rules and in favor of referring the bill to the Appropriations Committee, thereby killing it, and 57 members voted in favor of suspending the rules. It was clearly pointed out in the debate that failure to suspend the rules would kill the bill. The roll call showing the votes for and against the bill is printed elsewhere in this report.

Plumbing Law Amendment

The Illinois Agricultural Association sponsored an amendment to the plumbing law to provide that this law should not apply to work done on farms and making it possible for persons to work on farm water supply and plumbing systems without securing a plumber's license. This bill (House Bill 985, introduced by Representatives Knauf and Field) passed. The plumbing law providing that only licensed plumbers might work on water supply and plumbing systems, was passed in 1935 — the proponents arguing that it was necessary for the protection of the public health. After the law was enacted, efforts were made to enforce the law against farmers repairing their farm water systems. In some cases plumbing supply houses refused to sell plumbing supplies except to licensed plumbers or in cases where they were assured that the work would be done by a licensed plumber. The amendment taking work on farm property out from under the law was sponsored in order to relieve farmers from an unreasonable situation and to enable them to do this work for themselves or to employ unlicensed persons. The roll call upon this bill is printed elsewhere in this report.

Painters' Regulation

Similar to the requirements under the 1935 Plumbing Law, was a proposal (S.B. 395 Kielminski) under which only persons licensed by the State might engage in the business or occupation of painting, paper-hanging, etc. This bill would have divided painters into three classes, namely, contractors, journeymen and apprentices. Under its provisions only persons not more than 21 years of age might receive certificates of registration as apprentice painters. In effect, this would mean that persons not now engaged in painting who are over 21 years of age never could become apprentices and qualify for a painter's license and engage in the business. This bill was



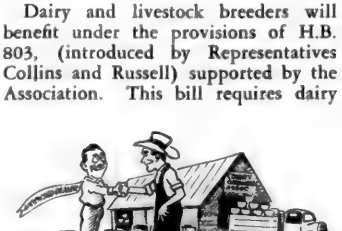
defeated in the Senate. It is an example of a type of bill, the number of which is increasing, sponsored for the protection of the public health or general welfare but in reality affording some unfair selfish advantage to a particular group or class.

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

Of importance to the fresh fruit and vegetable industry are House Bills 490 and 491 (introduced by Representatives Parker and Field) sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association pursuant to a resolution adopted at the last annual meeting. These bills license commission merchants, brokers and dealers handling fresh fruits and vegetables and onion sets. They do not apply to producers or persons buying solely for sale at retail or to canners or processors. They set up fair trade practices for the industry and provide for proceedings before the Department of Agriculture for recovery of damages occasioned as a result of the violation of these fair trade practices. They are modeled after the Federal Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act enacted in 1930. These bills will afford fruit and vegetable growers protection against unscrupulous practices where the fruit and vegetables are sold and moved entirely within the confines of the State. The roll call upon this bill also is included in the voting record.

Bangs' Disease Control

Dairy and livestock breeders will benefit under the provisions of H.B. 803, (introduced by Representatives Collins and Russell) supported by the Association. This bill requires dairy



and breeding cattle imported into the State to be free from Bangs' disease and should be of assistance in preventing the sale in Illinois of cattle reacting to Bangs' disease when tested in other States. The bill also appropriates $200,000 for payment of the State's portion of indemnities to owners of Bangs' infected cattle who voluntarily test their herds. Under the Bangs' elimination program, the Federal Government, the State and the owner each carry one-third of the loss for reactors. The roll call on this bill is printed in this issue.

(As we go to press, newspapers report that Governor Horner has vetoed the $200,000 appropriation in this bill, but apparently the protective features of the measure are not disturbed. The governor is reported as saying that the Department of Agriculture will have sufficient funds to administer the act.)

Grade "A" Milk

Of particular interest to fluid milk producers is S.B. 287 (introduced by Senator Hubbard) sponsored by the milk producers and supported by the Association. This bill requires fluid milk labeled and sold as Grade "A" to conform to definite sanitation requirements laid down in the law. Milk not complying with these sanitation requirements is not affected except that it may not be labeled and sold as Grade "A".

Truck Bills

Bills sponsored by the Uniform Motor Vehicles Laws Commission were introduced in the House and in the Senate, making detailed provisions for the regulation of the trucking industry. The bills as introduced would have required all truck operators to secure a permit or certificate, to make certain annual reports, the detail of the report varying with the type of operation, and to report changes in equipment. In addition, the bills contained certain safety provisions requiring all truck operators to carry public liability and property damage insurance, requiring all trucks to be mechanically inspected twice each year and limiting the hours of labor of the operators. They also gave the State Department administering the Act supervision over the rates of trucks operating for hire. The Association favored such regulation of trucks as is necessary for the protection and safety of the public and the conservation of the highways and endorsed the so-called safety provisions of the bills. It opposed the requirement that private operators (the class including farm trucks not for

hire) secure a permit, the requirement that private operators make annual reports and report changes in equipment. It also opposed the provisions which would authorize the Department to fix minimum rates and give jurisdiction over rates charged by truckers.

The bills failed to pass in the House. The Senate bills were then amended to delete the provisions objected to by the Association and after these amendments were made, the opposition of the Association was withdrawn. The Senate bills, as amended, passed.

Under the legislation all trucks, including farm trucks, will, effective March 1, 1940, be required to carry public liability and property damage insurance, be required to have an inspection of the safety appliances (brakes, lights, rear-view mirrors, etc.) twice each year and will be required to carry the name and address or other identifying insignia of the owner. Operators of such trucks will be restricted to 15 hours on duty and to 12 hours continuous driving. In addition, trucks operating for hire will be required to secure permits and certificates, to make reports and be subject to certain other regulation by the Department of Public Works and Buildings which administers the Act.

The Association opposed a bill (S.B. 155, introduced by Senators Lohman and Thompson) which would have barred all trucks having a gross weight when loaded of over 8,000 pounds, with certain limited exceptions, from the highways from Friday midnight to Monday morning. Amendments were made restricting the application of the bill to the State highways and exempting trucks hauling certain commodities and all trucks having a gross weight of 16,000 pounds or under. However, the bill as amended which had passed the Senate was killed in the House.

Farm-to-Market Roads

A series of bills (S.B. 184 to 188) introduced by Senators Ward and Thomas, would have authorized the State to sell $80,000,000 of State tax anticipation notes, one-half of this amount to be used for the construction of farm-to-market roads downstate and one-half to be used to pay two-fifths of the cost of super-highways in Chicago and Cook county. These notes were to be drawn against the State's portion of the gasoline tax anticipated to July 1, 1959. The bills further authorized the State to sell additional anticipation notes to be paid out of the counties' and cities' portion of the gasoline tax and the proceeds to be turned over to each county and city



whose gasoline tax was anticipated, for the construction of superhighways. Originally the type of farm-to-market road and standards of design were left entirely to the Department of Public Works and Buildings. The Association opposed the bills as introduced. However, a study of available revenues showed that after payment of all expenses, the Division of Highways, on the basis of present revenues, has approximately eleven million dollars per year for construction or reconstruction purposes. Not more than five million dollars per year of this amount are needed to match Federal funds, this amount with the Federal funds being available for construction or reconstruction and leaving approximately six million dollars per year of State funds for financing under the proposal. The Association took the position that if the bills were amended to reduce the time for which State revenues might be anticipated to ten years, to give the State definite control over the expenditure of its funds in Cook county, to specify the standards of design for the farm-to-market roads in order to insure the maximum mileage from the funds available, and to provide a uniform method of allotment of farm-to-market road funds among the downstate counties, the Association would support the bills.

The Association has consistently sought state funds for farm-to-market roads, in line with the promises made to farmers when the State Bond Issues for roads were adopted and the Gasoline tax enacted. The State has done but little in constructing farm-to-market roads.

The amendments proposed by the Association were adopted and the bills as amended passed the Senate. However, considerable opposition developed in the House and the bills were further amended to eliminate any anticipation of gasoline tax by the State and to eliminate the farm-to-market road program. The bills, as passed, merely authorize the anticipation of gasoline tax revenues by Chicago and Cook county to be used for the construction of superhighways. No restrictions were placed upon the expenditure of State funds in Cook county and it is possible that the State may carry a considerable portion of the cost of superhighway construction out of its current revenues. It may be that because of the failure to include such a restriction in this legislation a major portion of the State revenues will be used for superhighways in Chicago and Cook county and but little State money will be expended on downstate roads. Past experience would definitely indicate that very little can be expected from the State in the construction of farm-to-market roads.

School Survey Committee

The Association supported a bill (H.B. 463) introduced by Representatives Parker and L. H. O'Neill, which would have authorized the appointment of a school survey committee in each county consisting of three persons from rural areas and two persons from urban areas. This committee would have studied the problems in school districts and made recommendations for reorganization. The bill was in line with a resolution adopted at the last annual meeting of the Association. However, the bill failed to pass in the House.

School Transportation

The Association supported a bill (H.B. 269 by Representatives L. H. O'Neill and Howell) providing that the State should reimburse school districts for three-fourths of the cost of transporting elementary or high school pupils residing at least one and one-half miles from school. The bill limited such reimbursement by the state to three-fourths of the cost of such transportation or $15.00 per pupil per school year and appropriated $500,000 from State funds for this purpose. This assistance will encourage districts with but few pupils to transport these pupils to other districts. The bill passed.

Sale of Serum and Virus

Two bills directly affecting the sale of serum and virus through the County Farm Bureaus were introduced. One, H.B. 752, would have restricted the sale of serum and virus to drug stores. This bill was defeated in the Committee on Efficiency and Economy. The second bill (H.B. 1053) made it unlawful to sell or transfer hogs for feeding or breeding purposes unless such hogs had been vaccinated for hog cholera by the owner or a licensed veterinarian 21 days prior to the sale or transfer. However, *only a licensed veterinarian could make the certificate of vaccination.* In most cases this would have made it necessary to have the

(Continued on page 24)

How Members of the State Legislature Voted On Bills Sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association

Members (By Senatorial Dist.)	No. of Sessions Served	Milk Control (House only) For	Milk Control (House only) Against	Plumbing Amendment For	Plumbing Amendment Against	Fruit and Vegetables For	Fruit and Vegetables Against	Bang's Disease For	Bang's Disease Against
7th District (Rural sections of Cook County and parts of Chicago)									
Sen. Bidwell	1					x		x	
Rep. McGrath	5	x				x			
Rep. Sprague	1		x	x		x			
Rep. Van Der Vries	3		x			x		x	
8th District (Boone, Lake, McHenry Counties)									
Sen. Paddock	6			x		x			
Rep. Bolger	5	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Keller	2	x			x	x		x	
Rep. Kelsey	1	x		x		x		x	
10th District (Ogle, Winnebago Counties)									
Sen Baker	11			x		x		x	
Rep. Baumgarten	1		x					x	
Rep. L. M. Green	8	x						x	
Rep. D. Hunter	9	x		x		x		x	
12th District (Carroll, JoDaviess, Stephenson Counties)									
Sen. Laughlin	3			x		x			
Rep. Bingham	3			x					
Rep. Franz	9	x						x	
Rep. Stransky	2		x	x		x		x	
14th District (Kane, Kendall Counties)									
Sen. A. P. Benson	4					x		x	
Rep. Friedland	2	x				x		x	
Rep. Peffers	1	x				x		x	
Rep. Schuler	1	x				x		x	
16th District (Livingston, Marshall, Putnam, Woodford Counties)									
Sen. Lantz	13			x		x		x	
Rep. Bruer	8	x		x		x			
Rep. Carpenter	1	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Vicars	3	x		x		x		x	
18th District (Peoria County)									
Sen. Madden	2				x	x			
Rep. Crowley	5		x			x			
Rep. Gorman	3		x			x			
Rep. Grebe	1		x			x		x	
20th District (Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee Counties)									
Sen. Beckman	4			x		x		x	
Rep. Allen	2	x				x		x	
Rep. Alpiner	5	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Topping	3	x		x		x			
22nd District (Edgar, Vermilion Counties)									
Sen. Hickman	4			x		x			
Rep. DeGafferelly	1		x	x		x		x	
Rep. Edwards	4	x				x		x	
Rep. Speakman	2		x			x		x	
24th District (Champaign, Moultrie, Piatt Counties)									
Sen. Clifford	4			x				x	
Rep. Clabaugh	1		x	x		x		x	
Rep. Garman	2			x		x		x	
Rep. Peters	3		x	x		x		x	

AAA Appropriations Bill

OF ALL the issues directly affecting agriculture considered by the present session of Congress, none matched in importance that having to do with continuation and support of the agricultural Adjustment program enacted in 1938.

The success of the AAA program is intimately connected with agricultural appropriations for soil conservation and price adjustment payments, and crop surplus removal. Opponents of the program in the House centered their attack on the $225,000,000 item for parity payments and the $113,000,000 for crop surplus removal and succeeded in killing both during early consideration.

The American Farm Bureau Federation took the stand that these appropriations are necessary to the successful operation of the AAA program and the restoration of farm buying power. The Farm Bureau Legislative committee, therefore, carried the fight to the United States Senate. Through the leaders of agriculture in the Senate, including Senator Scott Lucas of Illinois, sums for price adjustment payments and surplus removal were restored in the bill.

After passing the Senate with the AAA items intact, the bill went to a conference committee of the Senate and House. The conferees finally accepted the Senate amendments and reported the amended bill back to their respective Houses. On June 22 the House took a roll call vote. The bill mustered just enough votes to pass. The official tally was 182 to 175. On June 28, the Senate voted to accept the conference report and the bill went to President Roosevelt who signed it.

The roll call vote of Illinois congressmen on the AAA appropriations bill is as follows:

Mitchell	**D**	**G.P.**
McKeough	**D**	**Yea**
Kelly	**D**	**G.P.**
Beam	**D**	**G.P.**
Sabath	**D**	**G.P.**
Maciejewski	**D**	**Yea**
Schuetz	**D**	**Yea**
Kocialkowski	**D**	**Yea**
McAndrews	**D**	**Yea**
Church	**R**	**Nay**
Reed	**R**	**Nay**
Mason	**R**	**Nay**
Allen	**R**	**Yea**
Johnson	**R**	**Nay**
Chiperfield	**R**	**Nay**
Dirksen	**R**	**Nay**
Arends	**R**	**Yea**
Sumner	**R**	**P.F.**
Wheat	**R**	**Nay**

(Continued to col. 3, page 9)

Legislative Voting Record - Continued

Members (By Senatorial Dist.)	No. of Sessions Served	Milk Control (House only) For	Against	Plumbing Amendment For	Against	Fruit and Vegetables For	Against	Bang's Disease For	Against
26th District (Ford, McLean Counties)									
Sen. Sieberns	4			x		x		x	
Rep. Caton	2	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Rhodes	1	x				x		x	
Rep. Russell	4	x		x		x		x	
28th District (DeWitt, Logan, Macon Counties)									
Sen. Hubbard	3			x		x			
Rep. Dillinger	1	x		x		x			
Rep. Dinneen	3			x		x			
Rep. McGaughey	2	x		x		x		x	
30th District (Brown, Cass, Mason, Menard, Schuyler, Tazewell Counties)									
Sen. Lohmann	9			x		x		x	
Rep. Allison	3	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Flowerree	2	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Teefey	1			x		x			
32nd District (Hancock, McDonough, Warren Counties)									
Sen. Downing	3			x		x		x	
Rep. Noper	2	x				x		x	
Rep. Schaumleffel	1	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Thomas	4		x	x		x		x	
33rd District (Henderson, Mercer, Rock Island Counties)									
Sen. Carpentier	1			x		x		x	
Rep. McCaskrin	10	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Searle	6			x		x			
Rep. Ora Smith	2	x		x		x		x	
34th District (Clark, Coles, Douglas Counties)									
Sen. Thomas	2			x		x		x	
Rep. Gillogly	1		x	x		x			
Rep. Turner	3	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Wallace	1		x	x				x	
35th District (DeKalb, Lee, Whiteside Counties)									
Sen. Dixon	4			x		x		x	
Rep. Brydia	1	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Collins	5	x		x		x		x	
Rep. White	2	x		x		x		x	
36th District (Adams, Calhoun, Pike, Scott Counties)									
Sen. Heckenkamp	4					x		x	
Rep. Gibbs	2			x		x		x	
Rep. Lenane	4	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Scarborough	6	x		x				x	
37th District (Bureau, Henry, Stark Counties)									
Sen. Gunning	5			x		x		x	
Rep. Knauf	3	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Nowlan	3								
Rep. Rennick	9	x		x		x		x	
38th District (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Montgomery Counties)									
Sen. Stuttle	4			x		x		x	
Rep. Cross	4	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Richmond	1	x				x		x	
Rep. Stewart	4	x				x		x	

(Continued on page 21)

Vote On AAA Bill

(Continued from page 8)

Barnes	D	Yea
Fries	D	Yea
Schaefer	D	Yea
Arnold	D	G.P.
Parsons	D	Yea
Keller	D	G.P.
Martin	D	Yea
Smith	D	G.P.

G.P. = General Pair P.F. = Paired For

Oleo—Foxy food dealers, hoping to dodge Wisconsin's 15-cent a pound tax on oleomargarine, planned recently to sell two compounds housewives can mix to make a butter substitute. Attorney General John M. Martin decided there is no difference between selling one package as oleo and selling two packages as oleo.

Boost—Illinois will spend $250,000 during the next two years in advertising our industrial, agricultural and recreational advantages. Wisconsin gained more than $1,000,000 in gasoline taxes, $150,000 in fishing licenses by spending $275,000 in three years for the same purpose.

Apples—Pennsylvania apple growers recently voted to spend one cent a bushel in advertising their fruit nationally.

Editor RECORD:

I was interested in the article and pictures published in the July issue of the RECORD regarding Edgar county strawberries. . . . . Home beautification is another project that has met with enthusiastic response in Edgar county. It would make an interesting article for your publication some month.

Walter Kimble,
Edgar County.

Editor, RECORD:

In the July, RECORD there is an article entitled "His Jerseys Are All 500 Pound Cows." Both Mr. Seass and I think this article is very clear, accurate and well written.

Gertrude B. Seass
Moultrie County

Allow me to congratulate you on the fine article entitled "Sideboards for Farms" in the June issue of the RECORD. I note that in the write-up of work done on the farm of Fay Duncan, you state that Fay did his first terracing with the help of P. E. Johnston of the farm management department of the University. This work was done with the assistance of Earl G. Johnson, extension specialist in agricultural engineering. Mr. Johnson left the University in 1934 to go into the U. S. Soil Conservation Service. Since I know both Earl Johnson and Paul Johnston quite well, I am sure they would be glad to have this statement corrected.

R. C. Hay,
Extension specialist in
Agricultural Engineering
Urbana, Ill.

Our apologies to Johnson and Johnston and thanks to Mr. Hay—Ed.



Big Sports Festival Planned For Sept. 1-2

WHO WILL WIN THE STATE BASEBALL TITLE THIS YEAR?

With several new teams in the running including Tazewell's undefeated nine, there'll be a hot time at Illinois Field Sept. 1-2.

Rich men own the major leagues,
Poor men just play ball.
But farmers have all kinds of fun
At the big Sports Festival!

A RECENT poll of county Farm Bureaus shows that the Festival is growing. County festivals, too, are increasing in size and popularity. Last year 40 counties held some kind of sports field day during the summer. This year approximately 55 will have had one before September 1 and 2, the dates of the big state-wide Sports Festival at the University of Illinois.

Although returns of the county by county check-up cheered Festival committeemen by showing increased activity in nearly all events, it also got them in hot water. They tried to answer this problem: If 40 counties indicated in July last year that they would have softball teams at the festival, and 116 teams played, how many will play this year when 63 report they will have teams?

They figured, if the average number of teams per county was 2.9, then, 2.9 times 63 is 182.7, the number of teams they might expect this year. What's your guess?

The Farm Bureau Baseball League is winding up the season with some pretty close percentages. On July 15, Winnebago was leading in Division I; Boone in Division II; Will in Division III; Tazewell in Division IV; Fayette and Montgomery tied in Division V; Macon leading Division VI.

Wood chopping, a contest added to the list about a month ago, already has 14 tentative entries. Amateur wrestling, for boys under 21, a contest new to Festival crowds, is getting under way in fine shape with eight counties planning to support it with from one to ten entries.

The shooting sports, skeet, trap and rifle, will be even more popular this year than last. Probable entries in swimming, open to four boys and four girls from a county, will be about double the number of last year. Two old-time sports, checkers and horseshoes, both show gains over last year. Other events, tug o'war, track, women's events, hog calling and the folk Festival, are keeping pace.

And so the Festival is growing. There were 2800 contestants last year and no one knows how many more than 3000 there will be this year.



LEGWORK

Good wrestlers rely on their legs as much as their arms in bringing and holding opponents to the mat. The wrestler on top demonstrates a body scissors with his legs. He is in a position to pin his man by flattening him out on his chest and turning him over with a half nelson.

WRESTLING FOR FARM BOYS

By H. E. "Hek" Kenney, Coach of Wrestling, University of Illinois

FOR red-blooded, active boys, amateur wrestling is one of the most fascinating sports. The men who are promoting and teaching this fine sport in colleges and high schools have ruled out all the dangerous and "give up" holds, making it a game in which all the fun of skillful body activity may be safely enjoyed.

Wrestling is spreading rapidly among the high schools of the nation. The main reason for its growth lies in the natural and almost universal desire of boys and young men for this type of contest. In Oklahoma, where Coach Ed Gallagher of Oklahoma A. & M. college fostered the sport among high schools of the state in 1919, most high schools now have wrestling teams. It is not uncommon to find that the majority of American Olympic westlers are natives of the Sooner state.

In Illinois, 75 high schools are sponsoring wrestling teams. In a few years the sport will spread to all communities of the state. And the faster educational administrators and parents find out that high school wrestling is a safe sport that all boys love, the faster it will spread.

Boys who are planning to wrestle, must live the kind of life that will allow their bodies to develop endurance, speed and quick reactions. Wrestling and dissipation of any kind don't go together. Smoking and drinking will cause most boys to become discouraged in a hurry.

There is little danger of a boy hurting himself by not being in condition. He will slow up and stay on the bottom and probably be pinned because of the lack of snap and speed caused by fatigue. Boys who lack the will power or guts to train are not often successful at this game.

The beginner has many things to learn about wrestling. Yet, he can quickly learn to wrestle well if he will master a few holds and not try to use too wide a variety. Learn to use two or three ways to take an opponent to the mat from a standing position. Learn two or three methods of escaping from the holds of an opponent and learn a few good holds to use when you are on top.

The westler who is really good at a few tricks will defeat another who has only a fair degree of skill with a large number of offensive moves. Try to learn offenses in combinations. That is, if you learn two methods for taking your opponent off his feet, you will be more successful if these two attacks can be used from the same start. Then it will be possible to fake one offense and shift quickly to the other. If your opponent has a harder time of shifting to defend himself than you have in making the attack, then you have devised a perfect combination.

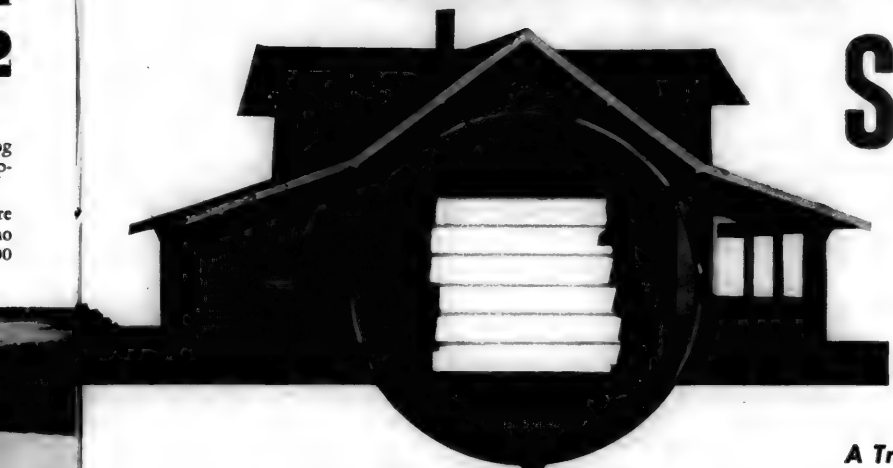
Many potential college and Olympic wrestlers are now growing up on Illinois farms. How many will win their first matches in the 1939 Illinois Farm Sports Festival?

SMALL "Swatch" SELLS...

SOYOIL

after

5 YEARS EXPOSURE



A True Story!

SCENE: SERVICE COMPANY OFFICE

CUSTOMER: "Back in 1934 they put a 2-coat 'patch' on my house. I've been watching it for 5 years. Do you still handle that same paint?"

OFFICE GIRL: "Yes sir, we do."

CUSTOMER: "Well—I'd like to get enough to paint all of my buildings with it."

A four-foot "swatch" sold 60 gallons of Soyoil No. 5 Outside White!

MORE ILLINOIS FARMERS USE SOYOIL PAINTS THAN ANY OTHER BRAND

One million gallons of Soyoil Paints are now giving beauty and protection to 103,000 farm buildings. Soyoil sales exceed any other—first because of their uniform high quality and second their use of refined Soybean Oil means better markets and prices for Illinois soybeans.

Even so—try Soyoil before you buy any paint. Compare it with any other for appearance, coverage, and durability. Your Service Company salesman will be glad to apply a "free swatch".

SOYOIL NO. 5
OUTSIDE WHITE

Here is a whiter white. Has a heavy white lead base fortified by zinc oxide for hardness and titanium pigment for extra whiteness and coverage. No. 5 contains 33⅓% of especially refined Soybean Oil.

SOYSEAL

Soyseal is an under-coat specially prepared for old paint-starved surfaces or new wood that has not been painted before. With Soyseal underneath and a finish coat of Soyoil No. 5, you will have a 3-coat job at a 2-coat price.

SOYOIL NO. 90
RED BARN PAINT

Gives Controlled Penetration. One coat seals the surface. The second coat gives perfect hiding equal to most 3-coat jobs. It is protected against mildew. You will enjoy its brilliant color, high gloss, and long life.



USE A SOY SPECIAL BRUSH

You will have a better paint job if you use a SOY SPECIAL. Genuine pure china hog bristles, vulcanized in rubber. Available in leather bound ("Stucco") or metal bound types—all sizes at reasonable prices.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY • CHICAGO



Big Sports Festival Planned For Sept. 1-2

WHO WILL WIN THE STATE BASEBALL TITLE THIS YEAR?

With several new teams in the running including Tazewell's undefeated nine there'll be a hot time at Illinois Field Sept. 1-2.

A RECENT survey by Harry Bozarth shows that the Festival is growing. County festivals, too, are increasing in size and popularity. Last year 80 counties held some kind of sports meeting during the summer. This year approximately 90 will have had one before September 1 and 2, the dates of the big state-wide Sports Festival at the University of Illinois.

Although returns of the county by county check-up showed Festival competition by showing increased activity in nearly all events it also got there in other ways. They tried to answer this question. If indications indicated in July last year that they would have some real class at the festival and 176 teams met. How many will play this year

[illegible] average number [illegible] there was [illegible] them.

[illegible] the number of teams [illegible] expect this year. What's [illegible] guess.

[illegible] Baseball League is [illegible] season with some pretty [illegible] emerges. On July 15 Wenne[illegible] was leading in Division I; Boone in Division II; Wa[illegible] in Division III; Fayette in Division IV; Fayette and Mont[illegible] in Division V; Mc[illegible] in Division VI.

[illegible] contest [illegible] Talbot's record [illegible] already his [illegible] entries. Amateur wrestling, for boys under [illegible] first now to Festival [illegible] is getting [illegible] under way at [illegible] with [illegible] entries pouring [illegible] will [illegible] one to [illegible]

[illegible] for [illegible] are [illegible] this year [illegible] Physical [illegible] is swimming [illegible] for [illegible] girls [illegible] also [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Two [illegible] [illegible] horseshoes, both [illegible]

tug o'war, track, women's events, no calling and the folk Festival, are keeping pace.

And so the Festival is growing. There were 7800 contestants last year and no one knows how many more than 8000 there will be this year.



LEGWORK

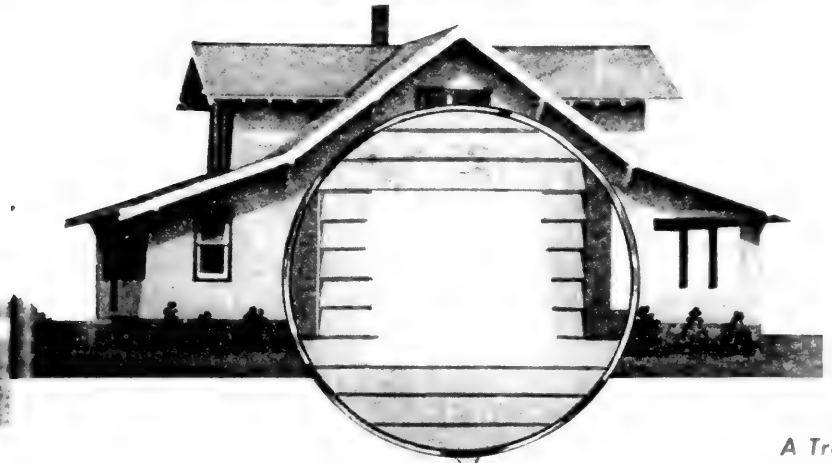
Good wrestlers rely on their legs as much as their arms in bringing and holding opponents to the mat. The wrestler on top demonstrates a body scissors with his legs. He is in a position to pin his man by flattening him out on his chest and turning him over with a half nelson.

WRESTLING FOR FARM BOYS

By H. F. "Heb" Kenney, Coach of Wrestling, University of Illinois

FOR red-blooded active boys, amateur wrestling is one of the most fascinating sports. Leaders who are promoting and teaching this sport in colleges and high schools have ruled out the danger [illegible] and give-up holds making it [illegible] an athletic [illegible] of skill [illegible] body action can be safely enjoyed. Wrestling is [illegible] through the high roads of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] well-[illegible] [illegible] and almost universal [illegible] Boys are to be men for this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] who [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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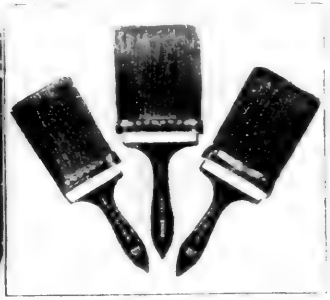
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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY • CHICAGO

SOYOIL PAINTS ARE DURABLE... *A million gallons prove it!*



MORE MONEY FOR

GRAIN

By Harrison Fabrnkopf

There was an excellent attendance of managers in the **Mendota** territory at a meeting held in Mendota recently. A. E. Burwash, president and Frank Haines, manager of Illinois Grain Corporation, also J. E. Pacatte, new manager of I.G.C.'s Mendota office were present.

Marseilles Grain and Supply Company *reports that the lake local rate which has been in operation some time, has enabled them to ship far more grain by rail than formerly.*

John Shumacher, manager of **Verona Farmers Elevator Company,** serves his patrons both as a buying and selling cooperative. The company markets grain and handles lumber and supplies. The lumber business is going good as a result of many new corn cribs being erected.

Eugene C. Hoerner, manager of **Ludlow Elevator Company** *was married to Ethel M. Klyver on July 12. A church wedding was held in Blue Mound, Illinois, where the Reverend Chas. Monser, uncle of the bride is pastor. While the young couple were enjoying their honeymoon in the east. R. O. Reep, from Paxton managed the elevator.*

Further evidence of speed with which grain is harvested is shown in a report from the **Farmers Grain Company** of Dorans. During wheat harvest the elevator took grain from 31 combines, handled 99 loads through the elevator in one day. Only 12 to 15 of these were brought in with team and wagon, the others by truck. Manager Homann keeps his office work right up to the minute since he has his daughter helping him.

Managers and directors of farmers elevators will find it worthwhile to attend the American Institute of Cooperation to be held at the University of Chicago on August 7 to 11, 1939.

"We took wheat from 25 combines and two threshing machines last Monday," said Manager Meyer of the **Arenzville-Hegener Farmers Grain Company** in Cass County. This record appears to equal the pressure exerted on some of our companies in the soybean territory when that crop is harvested. Mr. Meyer has been with the company as manager for 26 years. He worked for the company five years before his appointment as manager.

Uncle Ab says that money is a good servant but a bad master.

New recognition has been given to the work of 4-H clubs with the passage of a law by Congress prohibiting the unauthorized use of the 4-H club emblem. The emblem is in the shape of a green four-leaf clover with a stem, and a white H, or a gold H, in each leaf.

LIVESTOCK

By Sam Russell

Twenty-eight of the 37 Illinois counties marketing 30 or more cars of livestock through the St. Louis Producers the first six months of 1939, showed gains of from one to 29 cars over the same period last year. Eight of the counties showed losses and one tied its last years record.

The five counties ranking highest in gain in percentage (38.6 to 29 per cent) were: Jefferson, Jersey, Clay, Massac, and Alexander.

The Evansville Producers showed approximately 100% gain in volume out of Illinois in 1938 over 1937. Despite the packer buying point operating in the center of their territory. Evansville continues to gain in volume. For the month of June, this association handled 52% of the hogs, 57% of the cattle, 69% of the calves and 73% of the sheep going to that market from Illinois.

"You made me a lot of money," said a Fulton County feeder to one of our field service men. Asked "how come," he told about his winter feeding program, in which he followed one of the systems outlined in the feeder outlook meeting at Lewistown. "Those plain feeders bought at $7.35 last November and sold at $9.65 in April surprised some of the neighbors who laughed at my cattle when I got 'em," he said.

Four feedlot tours in Fulton, Jo Daviess, Peoria and Stark counties during June brought out 180 people. Twenty feedlot tours have attracted over 1200 attendance in northern Illinois counties since March.

Iroquois and **Kankakee county committees** sponsored successful market tours in June, each of which was conducted in cooperation with the Chicago Producers.

Chicago's first Junior Market Lamb Show, June 21 and 22, was a distinct success. A total of 184 lambs were shown by 54 boys from 16 Illinois counties. Competition was keen in all classes and the lambs sold at prices well above the market top. An increase in numbers and gradual improvement in quality of exhibits is predicted for succeeding shows.

The third annual Peoria Market Lamb Show, June 23, brought out the highest average quality of animals yet recorded. There were 55 exhibitors from 15 counties with 264 lambs. Prices realized at the auction sale were encouraging to the exhibitors.

Manager Wm. Edge of **Scales Mound Shipping Association,** Jo Daviess County, reported 339 carloads of livestock shipped in 1938, compared with 336 loads for 1937.

August Events

Aug. 3 — Warren County Committeemen, Township and Community leaders meeting at Monmouth.
Aug. 7-11 — American Institute of Cooperation, University of Chicago.
Aug. 12-19 — State Fair, Springfield.
Aug. 18 — Conference on fall feeders' outlook meetings, Springfield.
Aug. 23 — McDonough Co. feeders' outlook meeting, Macomb.
DuPage Co. Stockmen's banquet, Wheaton
Aug. 24 — Hancock Co. feeders outlook meeting, Carthage McDonough Co. Feedlot Tour.
Aug. 25 — Hancock Co. and Iroquois Co. feedlot tours
Grundy Co. feeders' outlook meeting Morris.
Aug. 29 — Warren Co. feeders' outlook meeting, Monmouth
Aug 30 — Stark Co. feeders' outlook meeting, Toulon
Aug. 31 — Marshall-Putnam Co. feeders' outlook meeting, Henry.

(Continued on page 16)

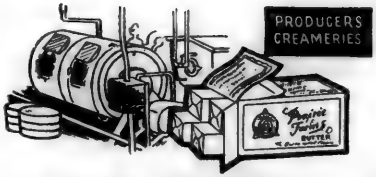
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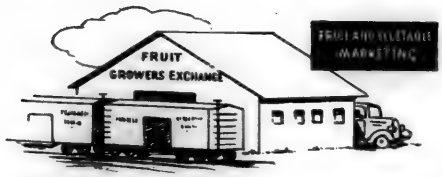
By Wilfred Shaw

Average Weighted Milk Prices per cwt. on Other Markets For May 3.5% milk Delivered Prices (with exceptions noted) as reported by Milk Cooperatives.

New York City (201-210 mile zone)	$ .98
Pittsburgh	1.38
Philadelphia	2.01
Baltimore	1.99
Boston (191-200 mile zone)	1.40
Detroit	1.48
Milwaukee	1.56
Minneapolis	1.38
Kansas City	2.01
Chicago (70 mile zone)	1.37
St. Louis	1.64

"On July 3 we sold 1900 gallons of ice cream mix which was manufactured into approximately 3800 gallons of ice cream by our ice cream mix customers. This we feel was a lot of ice cream mix sales for one day and I am pleased to report our sales of all dairy products were excellent in June," says L. W. Kosanke, manager **Peoria Producers Dairy.**





FARM PRODUCTS *The Co-operative Way*

Floyd Webster of DeKalb was re-elected a director of the **DeKalb Milk Producers Association** to succeed himself at the 15th annual meeting of the Association held July 6. Wm. O'Malley was re-elected president and James Montavon secretary. Rep. Dennis Collins, DeKalb, Roy Johnson, farm adviser, and Wilfred Shaw of the IAA addressed the meeting.

Frank Bott, manager of the *Danville Producers Dairy* reports the recent purchase of a new refrigerated body International truck to help meet increasing sales needs.

"Our new ice cream store at the dairy is attracting an increasingly larger patronage and as a result we are selling more milk and ice cream," reports Chas. Alexander, manager, Jacksonville Producers Dairy. A new $1500 homogenizer was recently purchased.

C. W. Huppert, manager, *Quality Milk Association,* Moline reports that Aug. 2 is the tentative date for an AAA milk hearing to consider changing the present Quad-city agreement. The Federal milk marketing agreement in operation there for the past five years has been of great benefit to producers and the market.

All members of the **Peoria Milk Producers** who are complying with the city milk ordinance were invited to a meeting July 7 in the Farm Bureau Building. "The Association has sufficient compliance milk to meet our dealers' needs at present," reported President Capron, "but our members will need to increase their fall milk shipments." Producers pledged to increase their fall milk shipments to meet the needs of Association buyers. Secretary Hagenstoz, Director Stieglitz, Farm Advisers Whisenand of Peoria, Iftner of Tazewell. Brock of Woodford, and Wilfred Shaw of the I.A.A. spoke briefly.

An AAA milk hearing was held in Chicago the last five days of June. The Pure Milk Association and Chicago Milk Producers Council favor a marketing agreement. Chicago milk dealers and consumer representatives opposed an agreement. The recorded evidence and exhibits were taken back to Washington and will be reviewed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Cream

By Frank Gougler

The Producers' Creamery of Peoria has entered into a six-months' trial agreement with the County Farm Bureau in its territory to use county organization directors for cream acquisition. The plan was explained at a meeting in the Creamery June 28 by Field Secretary G. E. Metzger of the IAA.

Producers Creamery of Galesburg recently bought a new stainless steel condensing pan and will produce its own condensed buttermilk. Champaign and Bloomington creameries have similar equipment. The pan cost $3500. It is expected to easily double income from sale of buttermilk.

Rural Youth Day at the Galesburg Creamery was celebrated June 27. The young people visited Johnson Bros. farm where they judged Guernseys, also judged cream and butter at the creamery.

About 40 Rural Youth attended the tour of **Producers Creamery of Champaign,** June 29, visiting the G. H. Baker farm operated by O. M. Marriott where they judged Brown Swiss cattle. V. R. Kiely, manager, talked about quality cream and Frank Gougler summarized the work of the day. Mr. Baker who is vice-president of the Busey State Bank, Urbana, talked about their famous Brown Swiss cow, Beauty's Maiden, one of 29 at the New York World's Fair. Freshening September 26, 1934, she produced 14,206 pounds of milk and 613.1 pounds of butterfat in 400 days to October 20, 1935. Her record in 1965 days or about five and one-half years, is 63,583 pounds of milk and 2,784.5 pounds of butterfat.

A Rural Youth tour and meeting was held at **Producers' Creamery of Mt. Sterling,** June 20. Judging dairy cattle on the Casteen Guernsey Farm, Versailles, a discussion led by Farm Adviser Garlich on "Feeding, Breeding and Weeding," a tour through the plant and grading cream and butter occupied the 35 young people throughout the day. F. A. Gougler led a discussion on the day's work.

Producers' Creamery of Mt. Sterling has given up some of its territory — about two-thirds of Morgan County — to Producers' Creamery of Carlinville. Two townships in the southeast corner of Pike county also will be served from Carlinville. The Mt. Sterling creamery in May and June had two of its best months. The plant's new venture — supplying the town with high-quality pasteurized milk is providing a profitable sideline.

Producers' Creamery of Peoria butter volume this year is well over that of a year ago, reports Manager Johnson. May production, 1938, was 86,295 pounds, while in May, 1939, the ou put was 108,455 pounds — a gain of 20.4 per cent. During the first five months of this year only 3 per cent more butterfat has been produced in the U. S. than was produced during the same time last year.

A. P. Taylor, former butter salesman for Illinois Producers' Creameries in the territories around Joliet, is now selling in Peoria, Marshall, Putnam and Fulton counties, while the regular salesman is on a vacation. 1938 local sales were 94,395 pounds, 1939 sales 106,640.

During cream pool operations prior to 1933, there were pools located at Granville and McNabb, Marshall-Putnam coun y. The famous bank moratorium tied up their funds. Recently $350 was salvaged and because the old pool records had been kept, dividends were paid to old pool patrons.

The Rural Youth creamery tour in co-operation with Producers' Creamery of Peoria was attended by more than 100 young people. In the afternoon the delegation went to the farm of W. T. Schwenk, northwest of Peoria, where a fine herd of Holsteins was divided into classes and judged. Mr. Schwenk is a patron of Producers' Creamery and did everything possible for the convenience and comfort of the group.

Fruits and Vegetables

By H. W. Day

This year early varieties of peaches such as Mayflower and Red Birds could not be sold for the cost of harvesting and packing, say nothing about cost of production. A number of years ago a great many growers set out large orchards of early Transparent apples. In some years these Transparent apples bring good prices but this season was a disastrous one. The market became so draggy and glutted with volume that transparents could not be sold for cost of packing. The Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange and other sales agents requested their growers to stop picking.

Prospects at this time are unusually good for the 1939 Illinois peach crop. A. J. Surratt, State Statistician says that the crop may be about 37% larger than last year. More peaches in Illinois and the nation this year than last is the outlook. The fruit is exceptionally clean and free from insect and disease injury and should be of good size by harvest time.

Elbertas will be ready from the extreme southern part of the state around August 1st—5th and in the Centralia district about August 15th. Central and Northern Illinois patrons should plan to secure their canning peaches from this good Illinois crop.

Harry C. Allen has resigned from the Fruit Exchange Supply Company effective July 15th. Mr. Allen will be affiliated with the Paducah Box and Basket Company at Paducah, Kentucky.

(Continued on page 16)



Money FOR A RAINY DAY



1. Money for the widow and children if the father dies



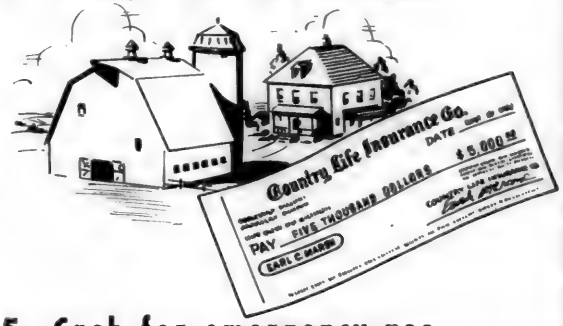
3. Money when you retire



2. Money to guarantee an education



4. Money to pay the mortgage



5. Cash for emergency use

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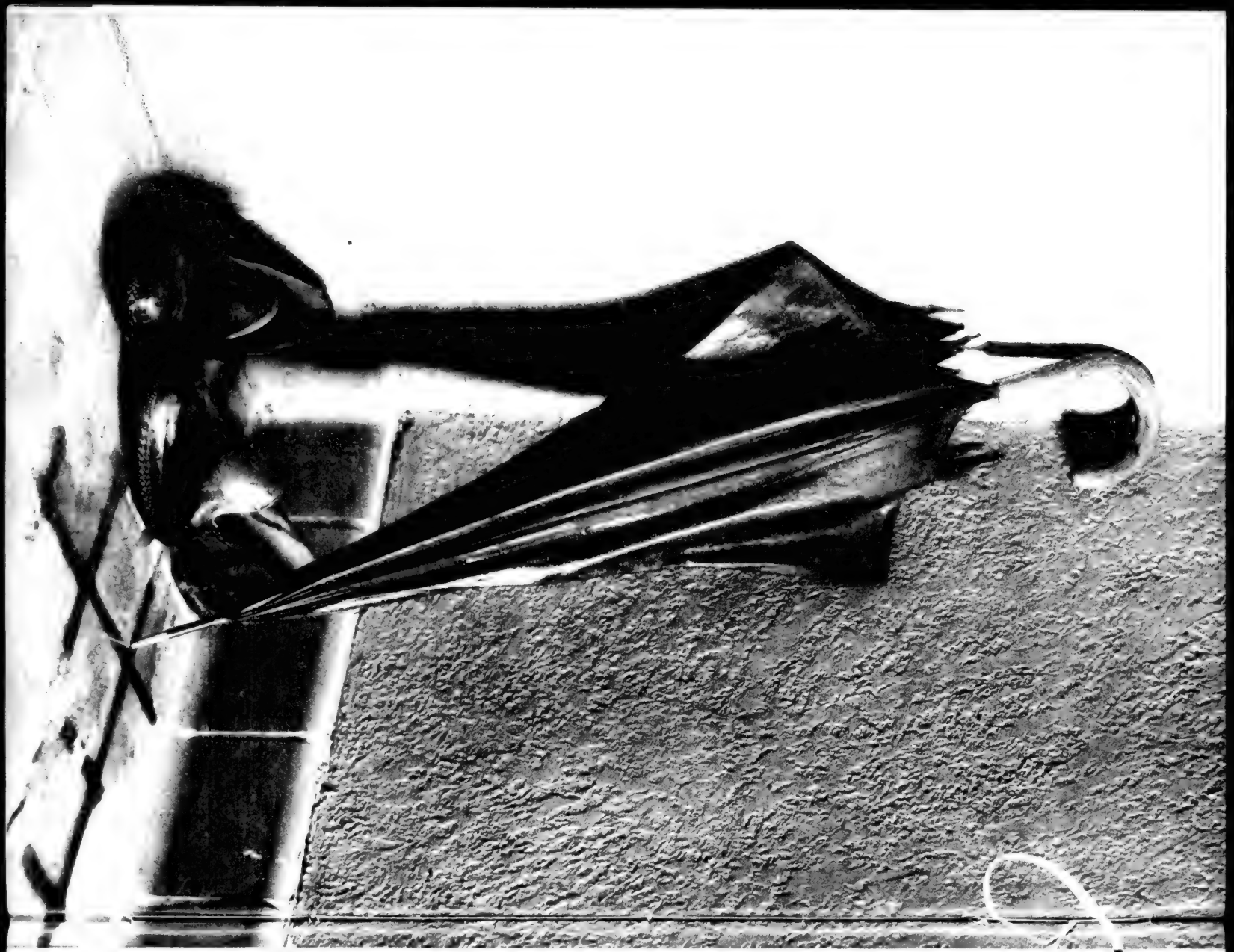
One of the chief uses of Life Insurance is to provide ready cash when you need it most. Premium payments not only protect your family the minute your policy goes into effect; they constantly add to your cash reserve. You can borrow from the company without disturbing the protective features of your policy, then pay it back when the emergency is over.

Country Life's low rates and dividend policy make it easy for you to carry the insurance you need at minimum cost.

Ask your Country Life agent to help you plan a financial program that will carry out your wishes and plans for the future. No obligation.

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

CHICAGO ILLINOIS





Money FOR A RAINY DAY



Money for the widow and children if the father dies



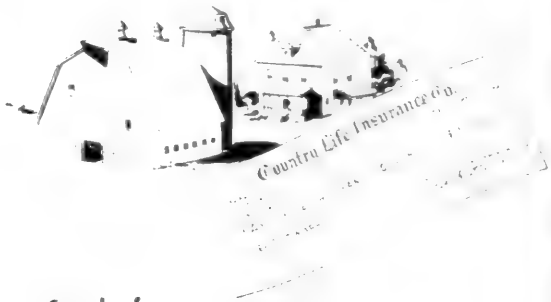
Money when you retire



Money to guarantee an education



Money to pay the mortgage



Cash for emergency use

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Country Life's low rates and dividend policy make it easy for you to carry the insurance you need at minimum cost.



Marketing News

(Continued from pages 12-13)

Fruits and Vegetables

Owners and shareholders of the **Rainbow Orchard Company** located near Carterville recently received $37,000 from the government for their 240 acre peach and apple orchard. This orchard was 12 years of age and had about 5,000 apple and 3,000 peach trees. It is in the Crab Orchard Lake Project being built by the Soil Conservation Department of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Golden Delicious apples appear to be making an excellent crop in southern and western Illinois. The fruit is clean and most growers are thinning in order to secure size. If this fruit is left on the tree long enough to secure proper maturity, quality will be above average.

Frank Jacobson, Sesser, Franklin County says that in the early frost periods last spring temperatures averaged two to three degrees lower in parts of the orchard where air circulation was poor. Frank says he spent about $700 for coal, hay, oil and kerosene smudging for protection against frost. He has a crop which he esimates will yield about 9,000 bushels.

Conditions for fruit tree growth have been unusually good this season. Clyde Adams, Bonnie, Jefferson County reports a five foot twig growth on his young peach orchard. This orchard has about 4,000 trees. There are a few peaches on young trees this year.

Due to the Illinois Agricultural Association and others interested, bills were passed during this last session of the Legislature to set up legal machinery within Illinois to handle complaints concerning unfair trade practices in the fruit and vegetable industry. This is good legislation and will be the means of saving considerable money for shippers, dealers and receivers. It is our sincere hope that the Governor will sign this Bill and that it will become a law.

LIVESTOCK

Lamb shows for juniors at St. Louis and Springfield attracted considerable interest. The majority of prizes at St. Louis went to Missouri exhibitors and the majority of the lambs were consigned to old line firms although the principal winner was a Producer consignor. A high percentage of Illinois lambs were handled by the Producers at both markets.

Approximately 300 patrons of Farmers Creamery Co. in Dewitt county attended a picnic arranged by cream salesman, Fred Lawlor. Lawlor and his two daughters furnished the music and arranged the program.

Fulton county farmers on a feedlot tour, June 29, wondered why County Livestock Marketing Chairman Lee Harris didn't attend. But Lee was in Chicago on his honeymoon. He and Irma Robbins of East St. Louis were married, June 28. They will complete their honeymoon at the New York World's Fair this month where they will sing with the Illinois State Chorus.

Grain-- Illinois Grain Corporation closed another year of service to cooperative elevators, June 30. A six per cent dividend was declared on capital stock.

"Although the cash grain situation was bad, generally, Illinois Grain made a creditable showing and is in a position to give member elevators even greater service," President A. E. Burwash said.

H. O. Acom, Macon County Farm Bureau member for 21 years, celebrated his 91st birthday in June.

Bernice Smith, Greene county home adviser, resigned July 1 to accept a position as home demonstration agent in Hawaii. She is succeeded by Lucile Hieser of Minier.

CHICKENS — John A. Ritchuk, 37, Bellwood was seized as one of a pair of chicken thieves near Libertyville, Lake county July 21. Policemen found 275 chickens in his car, estimated that Ritchuk and his partner had stolen approximately 5,000 chickens. Ritchuk told officials he and his partner cruised about the county diagramming farms, placed the chickens in a special concealed coop in the car.

MULES — Two midget mules measuring 37 inches high were recently bought by Ralph Henson, live stock buyer of Farmer City from a livestock grower in Edgar county. Dam of the mules is a Shetland pony.

ILLINOIS MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

Wilfred Shaw, Secretary

MAY 1939, MILK PRICES

3.5% Milk Paid by Member Associations to Producers

Market	See Footnote	Class I Percent	Class I Price	Class II Price	Class III Price	Average Weighted Price	Retail Price
Bloomington	(1)	43.64	1.38	1.10	1.00	1.20	10c
Canton		46.00	1.85		1.08	1.47	10c
Champaign	(2)					1.36	11c
Chicago	(3)	83.40	1.87	1.24		1.765	9-11c
Danville	(4)					1.40	8-10c
Decatur	(5)					1.50	12c
DeKalb		45.88	2.00	1.19	.97	1.48	11c
Freeport		46.00	1.80	1.00		1.27	11c
Galesburg	(6)					1.50	12c
Harrisburg		40.00	1.90	1.16	.81	1.31	12c
Jacksonville		82.90				1.23	11c
LaSalle-Peru		43.00	1.94		1.05	1.57	12c
Moline	(7)					1.356	11c
Peoria-D	(8)	38.39	1.67	1.07			11-12c
Peoria-M	(9)	55.00	1.67	1.07		1.40	11-12c
Pontiac	(10)	66.00	1.75			1.56	10c
Quincy	(10)	36.00	1.81	1.58		1.51	10c
Rockford		37.00	1.65	1.09		1.25	10c
Springfield-D		68.00	1.65	1.14		1.49	12c
Springfield-M	(*)						
St. Louis	(*)						
Streator	(11)		2.00		1.01		11c

(*) Reports not received in time to include in report.
(1) Correction on April report: Bloomington average weighted price should have been $1.26 per cwt. instead of $1.29 as reported.
(2) Class prices and percentages of milk in each class: Class I 40% @ $1.84, Class II 12% @ $1.47, Class III 37% @ $1.07, Class IV 11% @ $.89. Base price paid $1.61. Excess price paid $1.06 per cwt.
(3) Chicago prices are quoted f.o.b. dealers plants in Chicago. To obtain prices f.o.b. country plants deduct approximately 27c per cwt. from the prices quoted.
(4) Flat price for all milk received.
(5) The Decatur retail price was reduced from 12c per quart to 11c per quart June 1st. The June price to producers has not been agreed upon as yet.
(6) Flat price for all milk. However for milk grading "A" a 10c per cwt. premium was paid over the price quoted.
(7) Quad-City class prices and class percentages for the month were: Class I 34% @ $2.10, Class II 12% @ $1.16, Class III 39% @ $1.07, Class IV 15% @ $1.00. Base price paid $1.79. Excess price $.91.
(8) All milk purchased which was in compliance with the U. S. Ordinance on the Peoria market was paid for at $1.67 per cwt. with a 3.5c B.F. Differential. All non-compliance milk was paid for at $1.07 per cwt. with a 3c B.F. Differential. Only Class I milk or compliance milk can be used in Peoria for milk or cream. The non-compliance milk Class II was manufactured and condensed.
(9) Peoria Milk reports the following: 55% of milk sold to dealers was milk complying with the Peoria U. S. Standard ordinance and brought $1.67 per cwt. with 3.5c B.F. Differential above or below 3.5% milk. 45% of milk sold was non-compliance milk of which 10% brought $1.25 per cwt., 60% brought $1.07 per cwt. and 30% brought $.97 per cwt.
(10) Not all class prices were reported.
(11) Class percentages not reported.

Actual Condensary Code Price	$1.07
Minimum Condensery Code Price	1.10
Average Fluid E.N.C. States	1.85
Average 92 Score Butter Chicago	.2276
Average 90 Score Butter Chicago	.2230

Marketing Edgar County Strawberries



BUYERS IRVIN PIPER AND KARL MERKEL
"when the berries start coming in the buyers are there"



MANAGER HARRY DAY
"orders come in by telephone, telegram and mail"



FOUR HOURS BY TRUCK TO CHICAGO
"all berries are loaded out of Paris and Vermilion by truck"



PACKING SHED AT PARIS
"the heavy marketing season lasts about two weeks"

Farmers Cooperate To Produce and Pack Better Fruit and Sell To Best Advantage

By George Thiem*

HARVESTING and marketing the strawberry crop in Edgar county annually brings hundreds of people and a lot of "new" money to Paris, the county seat. Growers estimate that in a good year, the strawberry crop is worth about half as much as the corn crop in the county.

The preliminary steps in marketing the crop are taken in the crude little packing sheds on the farm. The shed may be nothing more than a roof mounted on posts and open on all sides. Here you'll find anywhere from eight or ten up to 25 people, mostly women, checking in and paying the pickers, "panning" the berries (dumping into a flat funnel shaped tin to sort out the green, soft, and rotten fruit), packing them in quart boxes and nailing up the 24 box cases for delivery.

*Continued from July issue

Packing help costs from 20 to 25 cents an hour. The owner's wife, son, or daughter is usually in the shed paying the pickers and helping pack. The owner, himself, takes a turn at being patch boss and supervising the packing and shipping. He usually helps load the filled cases on his truck and often delivers the load to the cooperative sales shed in town.

Expenses for marketing strawberries run about as follows around Paris: Picking labor 60 cents a case, cost of 24 box crates 28 cents, packing labor 12 cents, Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange sales service 12 cents, local association two cents, total $1.14. Add to this the cost of production which runs at least 50 cents a case in a normal year and you have a cost approximating $1.64 a case of 24 quarts. These figures are based on 1939 and may be considered conservative. Many growers will tell you it costs up to 17-18 cents a case to grade and pack the berries. Terry Emrich, a grower said: "It costs about $100 an acre to get 'em up, a dollar a case to put 'em up and 14c to sell 'em."



CHECK THE RUST-RESISTANCE OF BETHANIZED FENCE

Before you buy any fence, be sure you thoroughly investigate bethanized fence. You'll find that this electrolytically coated fence resists rust four ways, that you can expect to get extra years of service from every span of bethanized fence. And — you'll find that bethanized fence with all its advantages and greatly improved rust-resistance costs no more than ordinary zinc-coated fence.

Here's Why Bethanized Fence Resists Rust 4 Ways

1. **COPPER-BEARING BASE WIRE.** Tests and practical experience have proved that copper-bearing has double the rust-resistance of ordinary grades of steel. All bethanized fence is woven of copper-bearing steel wire to back up the defense rust provided by the uniform bethanized zinc coating.

2. **PERFECTLY UNIFORM COATING.** Because the bethanized coating is electrolytically built up atom-by-atom, it is inevitably uniform in thickness on every part of the wire. There are no thin spots in the coating which soon rust through and cut down the life of the entire fence.

3. **CRACKPROOF COATING.** The bethanized coating is entirely free from any layer of brittle, zinc-iron alloy. It is so tough and ductile that it is literally a part of the wire itself. It is unaffected by the severest strains of the fence-weaving operation which do not crack, flake or peel it even at the wrap joints.

4. **99.9+ PER CENT PURE ZINC.** All bethanized coatings are 99.9+ per cent pure zinc all the way through. This high degree of purity in the coating is your final guarantee that bethanized fence fights rust to the last ditch — that it has maximum resistance to all forms of atmospheric corrosion.

You pay no more for the best

Ask your nearest member cooperative about Bethanized Fence

Cooperative Grain & Supply Company, Serena
Neponset Farmers Grain Elevator Co., Neponset
Putnam Grain Company, Putnam
Farmers Cooperative Co. of Colfax, Colfax
Farmers Grain Company, Gibson City
Cazenovia Cooperative Company, Cazenovia
Farmers Elevator Company, Chapin
Lee County Grain Association, Amboy
Scarboro Elevator Company, Scarboro
Savoy Grain & Coal Company, Savoy
Farmers Grain Company of Dorans, Dorans
Alhambra Grain & Feed Company, Alhambra
Montgomery Coop., Grain & Supply Co., Butler
Summerfield Farmers Coop. Grain Company, Summerfield
Rushville Farmers Grain & Livestock Co., Rushville
Lane Cooperative Grain Company, Lane
Ferrin Cooperative Equity Exchange, Inc., Carlyle
Newark Farmers Grain Company, Newark
Millbrook Farmers Elevator Company, Millbrook
Vermilion County Livestock Marketing Ass'n.
Godfrey Elevator Company, Godfrey
Good Hope Cooperative Company, Good Hope
Farmers Grain & Coal Company, Aledo
Alta Farmers Cooperative Elevator Co., Alta
Shirley Farmers Grain & Coal Company, Shirley
Williamsfield Farmers Cooperative Association, Inc., Williamsfield
Assumption Cooperative Grain Co., Assumption
Thawville Farmers Grain Company, Thawville
Farmers Elevator Company of Sciota, Sciota
Sterling-Rock Falls Coop. Marketing Ass'n., Sterling
Anchor Grain Company, Anchor
Morgan-Scott Service Company, Jacksonville
Mid-State Supply Company, Peoria
Lenzburg Farmers Coop. Grain Co., Lenzburg
Lake Cook Farm Supply Co., DesPlaines
Marshall Putnam Coop., Henry
Farmers Elevator Company of Ransom, Ransom
Shelby County Marketing Association, Shelbyville
Macoupin Cooperative Inc., Carlinville
Nokomis Equity Elevator Company, Nokomis
Bureau Service Co., Princeton
Altona Cooperative Grain Co., Altona

On many farms production costs undoubtedly ran higher than 50 cents a case this year. With berries bringing $1.50 to $2.00 a case, a few No. 1's selling for $2.25, the average grower this year barely broke even. At $2.50 to $3.00 a case he could have made a fair profit but low buying power in the cities and plenty of berries dictated a lower price.

The cost of trucking berries from Paris to Chicago is 20 cents a case. If the commission man on the South Water St. market can get 25 cents a case over the FOB Chicago price, he is doing pretty well. Sometimes he loses, too. It's a catch as catch can business. Strawberries went to the housewife this year through chain and other stores from 10 cents to 12½ cents a quart.

Edgar county strawberries were practically all picked and sold by June 7. The heavy marketing season lasted less than two weeks.

When the berries start coming in at the loading shed of the Edgar County Growers Association in Paris, Harry Day, manager, Logan Culp, and Ace Egelston of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange are there ready to handle them. So are the buyers. The Federal-state graders and inspectors are there too, panning each grower's lot and stamping the grade on the case. There's



U. S. NO. 1's
"The ILLINI Brand label is a sure sign of quality"

a job for everyone and long hours are the rule.

The grades vary from U. S. No. 1, down. Second grade berries are called Illinois Utilities, third grade are stamped "Unclassified." Sometimes the top two grades are subdivided into A's and B's.

The Illinois Exchange pays the government graders, all telephone and telegraph expense, furnishes labels and, of course, pays the salaries and wages of its employees. A half dozen or more



GOVERNMENT GRADER
"they stamp the grade on the case"

young men are hired to unload the cases delivered to the shed from the farm. They also help load the buyer's trucks bound for the cities.

Exchange officials keep in close touch with buyers from Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Peoria, Decatur, Danville, Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, Rockford, Janesville, Grand Rapids, Flint, and other Michigan and Wisconsin points. The movement of Edgar county strawberries is nearly always north but occasionally St. Louis develops into a good market if local berries are cleaned up.

All berries are loaded out of Paris and Vermilion on trucks. At Paducah, Ky. and from Louisiana and Tennessee points the movement is mostly by refrigerated cars. Trucks have improved and speeded up the service of marketing perishables to nearby markets.

The Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange handled 10,000 to 12,000 cases of strawberries out of Humboldt, Tenn. This year, about 10,000 cases at Anna and 16,000 from Paris.

One of the larger buyers at Paris was Geo. F. Mielke who operates a fleet of 15 to 20 trucks out of Milwaukee. His business is mostly fruits. He operates all the way from Southern Florida north, and like the berry pickers, he follows the harvest.

Last year Mielke handled $1,500,000 worth of perishables. He is known as a high grade, honest operator always ready to pay cash for what he gets. Mielke puts 75 per cent of his purchases into Milwaukee, the balance into other nearby cities.

Merkel Brothers on the South Water St. Market, Chicago, are big operators. Karl who assists the Illinois Exchange in handling the Illinois peach and apple crops is an expert salesman. He was at Paris as fieldman for his firm. He handled 100 carloads of strawberries (750 cases per car) out of Hammond, La., this spring. That point shipped around 3,000 carloads. The Louisiana berries are sold at night by auction. Marketing is carefully controlled. Every buyer can determine just where the berries are going because all move out by rail.

The federal law which regulates handlers of perishable farm products in interstate commerce protects both buyer and seller against dishonest and sharp practice. Most brokers in the trade are honest. A few are shysters. They are all listed in the Red Book as to their integrity and financial standing. A four star rating is tops. One and two-star ratings serve to warn the seller to get the buyer's bid in writing. Then if he welches, the government steps in. They don't trifle with Uncle Sam. He can put a dishonest buyer or seller out of business in short order.

The Fruit Growers Exchange conducts a daily pool at Paris, by grade. Each grower on any given day gets the



LOGAN COLP
"there's a job for everyone and long hours are the rule"

same price for the same grade. Each grower is given a number which appears on every case delivered. This system prevents the trade from playing favorites, gives every grower an equal chance for a sale.

The loading platform is a busy place. Buyers, sellers, graders and inspectors are there in numbers, each with a little shiny, claw hammer removing the tops of crates to look at the berries. An experienced buyer can look at a crate of berries, tell you the variety, the grade, how long they will keep, and what they will look like next morning on the market. Harry Day and his associates are old hands at the business, too, and know what the fruit is worth from day to day, and hour to hour.

Strawberries may fluctuate from 50

(Continued on page 22)



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99.9 PER CENT PURE ZINC. All bethanized fence is 99.9 per cent pure zinc all the way through. This means that the coating is your best guarantee against rust to the last [illegible]

Ask your nearest member cooperative about Bethanized Fence

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

Chicago, Illinois

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The Illinois Fruit Growers [illegible] handled [illegible] cases of strawberries out of Hardware. In 1938 this year also 160,000 cases. Arthur and Tuscola, Paris.

One of the larger buyers at Paris is Geo. F. Mielke who operates a fleet of 15 to 20 trucks out of Milwaukee. His business is mostly peaches. He operates all the way from Southern Illinois north and like the berry pickers he follows the harvest.

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[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

FARM BUREAU NEWS IN PICTURES

$1 PAID for clear, close-up, natural picture photos. No others accepted. Action pictures that tell a story preferred.



LUCKY

Gilbert Brown, Henry county, and the fox he captured in a den recently. Gilbert calls him "Lucky" because he's lucky to be alive.



SMORGASBORD

Frank Gougler, Ill. Producers Creameries, helping with "buffet" lunch during Youth Day, June 29, at Producers Creamery of Champaign. 39 delegates attended.

●

UPSET

Bobby Eilers, 2, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ferrell Eilers, Menard county, playing delivery man with empty Prairie Farms butter cartons. Prize picture.





NEWEST FORD PRODUCT

Employing a revolutionary hydraulic control of the implements it pulls, the lightweight Ford tractor being driven by 8-year-old David McLaren was placed on the market in July. Developed by Harry Ferguson, it pulls two 14" plows, sells under $600.

TO NEW POSTS

G. S. "Chick" Randall, right, extension specialist in rural youth, with L. L. Colvis who succeeds him. Randall left the service Aug. 1 to become an Edgar county farmer. Colvis was farm adviser in Pulaski and Alexander counties.



Legislative Voting Record

(Cont'd from page 9)

Members (By Senatorial Dist.)	No. of Sessions Served	Milk Control (House only) For	Milk Control (House only) Against	Plumbing Amendment For	Plumbing Amendment Against	Fruit and Vegetables For	Fruit and Vegetables Against	Bang's Disease For	Bang's Disease Against
39th District (LaSalle County)									
Sen. O. E. Benson	10			x		x		x	
Rep. Hayne	3					x		x	
Rep. Hitter	1			x		x		x	
Rep. J. W. Smith	1			x		x		x	
40th District (Christian, Cumberland, Fayette, Shelby Counties)									
Sen. Fribley	3			x			x	x	
Rep. Lorton	4			x					
Rep. Marvel	1	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Sparks	8	x		x				x	
41st District (DuPage, Will Counties)									
Sen. Barr	19					x		x	
Rep. Lottie H. O'Neill	8	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Perry	2	x				x		x	
Rep. Wood	3	x		x		x		x	
42nd District (Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Marion Counties)									
Sen. Parish	1			x		x		x	
Rep. Bauer	6	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Branson	8		x	x		x			
Rep. Lager	11	x		x				x	
43rd District (Fulton, Knox Counties)									
Sen. Ewing	7			x		x		x	
Rep. Cutler	7		x					x	
Rep. Davis	2		x			x			
Rep. Fidler	1	x		x				x	
44th District (Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph, Washington Counties)									
Sen. Crisenberry	3			x		x		x	
Rep. Owen	1					x		x	
Rep. Thornton	2	x		x		x			
Rep. Waller	5		x	x		x			
45th District (Morgan, Sangamon Counties)									
Sen. Searcy	9			x		x		x	
Rep. Hugh Green	4	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Lawler	5	x		x		x		x	
Rep. A. O'Neill	2	x		x		x		x	
46th District (Jasper, Jefferson, Richland, Wayne Counties)									
Sen. Burgess	7								
Rep. Dale	2			x		x			
Rep. Lee	1			x		x		x	
Rep. Parker	5	x		x		x		x	
47th District (Bond, Madison Counties)									
Sen. Flagg	12			x		x		x	
Rep. Schaefer O'Neill	4								
Rep. Streeper	4		x	x		x		x	
Rep. Vaughan	4		x	x		x		x	
48th District (Crawford, Edwards, Gallatin, Hardin, Lawrence, Wabash, White Counties)									
Sen. Woodard	3			x		x		x	
Rep. Barnes	1	x		x		x			
Rep. Reavill (deceased)									
Rep. Thompson	4	x		x		x		x	
49th District (St. Clair County)									
Sen. Menges	3			x		x		x	
Rep. Holten	12			x					
Rep. Johnson	3	x		x				x	
Rep. Wellinghoff	1			x		x		x	

(Continued on page 23)

MILK

WHILE Chicago's 50,000 babies enjoyed the "world's purest milk supply," the week of June 26, dairy farmers, milk dealers, consumers' spokesmen, economists and others told federal investigators why a proposed milk marketing agreement and order should or should not be applied in the Chicago area. In general, battle lines were drawn with consumers and dealers on one side, farmers on the other.

A. H. Lauterbach, manager of Pure Milk Association, testified that farmers would get little more for their milk in June than condensery price and that they will get $10,000,000 less for milk in 1939 as compared to 1937.

Paul Potter, speaking for 105 dealers, said none of them is willing to accept the proposed agreement. Reasons: They don't want government policing; dairy farmers' incomes are higher than those in other branches of agriculture; the proposal would set up a milk monopoly with a single farm group in the saddle.

One dealer said the price of milk should be but a few cents higher than condensery prices to offset the added costs of producing milk of health department standard.

Consumers threatened legislative measures of the public utility type if fluctuations in producers prices are not reflected to consumers.

During the five days all groups were heard. All evidence assembled is being reviewed by the Secretary of Agriculture. He will do one of three things: 1) Reject the proposed agreement and prepare a new one, probably a compromise. 2) Declare that no federal agreement is necessary in the market. 3) Accept the agreement as proposed by the Pure Milk Association.

Should the Secretary set up an agreement it will be submitted to the dealers for approval. If dealers, representing 50 per cent of the volume of milk handled on the market, and a majority of producers approve, the proposal becomes a simple agreement between producers and dealers who sign it. The Secretary will then issue an order compelling the dealers who did not sign to abide by the terms of the agreement.

If the dealers reject the agreement by a sufficient majority failing to sign, the agreement is then submitted to the producers. If 75 per cent of the producers voting approve and the agreement is signed by the President, it then becomes a Presidential order binding all dealers to its terms.

At any time after that, producers may vote to have the order cancelled. But 75 per cent of the producers voting must favor its cancellation.



CONFERENCE

MUCH talk about ideals and objectives, the technique of getting members, the relation of extension work to farm organization, policy making, and a score or more of addresses by leaders in agriculture, education and rural youth occupied the attention of some 700 people at the Midwest Farm Bureau training school on Michigan State College's beautiful campus, East Lansing, July 16-20. Here agricultural education was born, the first of the land grant colleges, nearly 85 years ago.

To many the exchange of ideas in the lounge or over luncheon and dinner tables was quite as valuable as the program itself. President Robert S. Shaw of the state college set Farm Bureau leaders to thinking when he said that the distressing problems of the nation were waiting for the sound, clear-thinking people of rural America to solve.

Adequate finance to guarantee continuity of a program and the employment of high grade personnel, not too broad a program but concentration on a few important services that are carried through to completion, and a sharp division of duties between policy-making and administrative groups were essentials advanced by President Earl C. Smith for an effective organization. A great weakness of some institutions, he said, is due to directors getting over into the employees' field of administration, and the latter crossing the border and assuming the prerogatives of the members chosen representatives. The dangers of giving the dollar sign and commercial activities too great prominence in the Farm Bureau program were pointed out.

In a stirring address on Tuesday night, President Edward A. O'Neal of the AFBF told his audience that farmers must fight to stop the encroachments of other groups on agriculture's share of the national income. "The American farmer has to learn," he said, "that some fellow a thousand miles away often has more to do with what the farmer gets for his sweat and toil than we do. One of our biggest jobs is to maintain national unity, to overcome sectional differences among the corn, cotton, and dairy farmers. Let's not allow the corn belt to get mad at the cotton south, or the dairy farmers northeast. All of us together can get a square deal."

Undersecretary of Agriculture M. L. Wilson spoke on "The Practice of Democracy" and F. F. Hill, governor of the Farm Credit Administration used as his topic "Meeting the Credit Needs of Agriculture."

The Illinois delegation (see picture) of more than 100 outnumbered all other states except Michigan.

Strawberries

(Continued from page 19)

cents to 75 cents a case from one day to the next. Decoration Day, for example, was a bad market with thousands of people away from home and many stores closed. Friday, May 26, was a good market day. No. 1's brought $2.25 a case. In fact, Thursdays and Fridays invariably are good market days. "We try to put a quarter on the price Thursdays and Fridays," said Harry, "we might have to take it off Sunday and Monday."

On Monday, May 29, the market had slumped from $2.25 to $1.90 pool average on top grades. Utilities brought a pool average of $1.57. By the end of the season the price for Utilities had slipped to $1.50.

Top Michigan berries, June 6, were bringing $1.25 for a 16 quart case which is equivalent to $1.88 for 24 quarts. The Michigan berries, buyers said, were a little better quality than Edgar county strawberries this year because of the late spring drought in eastern Illinois.

Tractors—Seeing a need for 1,000,000 tractors to replace two-horse teams, International Harvester Company Ferguson-Sherman Mfg. Co., (Henry Ford), Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Fate-Root-Heath Co., Cleveland Tractor Co., and Deere & Co. recently announced tractors ranging in price from $500 to $600.

In Jo Daviess County, Farm Adviser Kearnaghan reports ten cars, or 250 tons of ground rock phosphate distributed this spring, which is 50% more than last year. Phosphate costs $13.64 per ton at Jo Daviess County railroad points. Rock phosphate base prices in Illinois are $1.00 to $1.30 per ton lower than in other midwestern states says the Ruhm Phosphate Company, because selling costs are less. Ruhm held an enthusiastic sales meeting at Danville on June 26th.

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By Frank Gingrich

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Those in attendance from Illinois were: Raymond Hanley, Grundy county; Opal Stackhouse, Mercer; Anna Bell Gray, Mercer; Mildred Meis, Livingston; Earl Stackhouse, Knox; Ralph Swarens, Boone; Kenneth Ferrill, Macon; Norman Trummel, Macon; Helen Chamberlain, Macon; Aileen Cox, Macon; Mabel Ripley, Shelby; Howard Gaston, Shelby; Edward Plegge, Shelby.

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Thirty young people from Henry County will leave Cambridge at 4:00 A.M., August 26th, for a two-day study and inspection tour of Chicago. Ralph Taylor, assistant farm adviser and Dorothy Whitton, home adviser, were in the IAA offices, July 15, making detailed arrangements for the trip.

Sangamon county farmers are posting their land with "No Trespassing" signs furnished by the Sangamon County Farm Bureau.



WILL COUNTY RURAL YOUTH ORGANIZE

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Secretary Henry A. Wallace is scheduled to speak Monday evening, August 7. On Tuesday evening, August 8 the president of the Scottish Cooperative Wholesale Society, Neil S. Beaton of Glasgow and Raymond Percy Askew, general marketing inspector for the Ministry of Agriculture in Ireland are scheduled to speak.

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(Cont'd from page 21)

Members (By Senatorial Dist.)	No. of Sessions Served	Milk Control (House only) For	Milk Control (House only) Against	Plumbing Amendment For	Plumbing Amendment Against	Fruit and Vegetables For	Fruit and Vegetables Against	Bang's Disease For	Bang's Disease Against
50th District (Alexander, Franklin, Pulaski, Union, Williamson Counties)									
Sen. Karraker	4			x				x	
Rep. Browner	4		x	x		x		x	
Rep. Howell	1		x	x					
Rep. Palmer	2		x	x		x		x	
51st District (Hamilton, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline Counties)									
Sen. Thompson	4			x		x		x	
Rep. Field	3	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Powell	3		x	x		x		x	
Rep. Tuttle	5		x	x		x		x	



CONFERENCE

MUCH talk about ideals and objectives, the technique of getting members, the relation of extension work to farm organization, policy making, and a score or more of addresses by leaders in agriculture, education and rural youth occupied the attention of some 700 people at the Midwest Farm Bureau training school on Michigan State College's beautiful campus, East Lansing, July 16-20. Here agricultural education was born, the first of the land grant colleges, nearly 85 years ago.

To many the exchange of ideas in the lounge or over luncheon and dinner tables was quite as valuable as the program itself. President Robert S. Shaw of the state college set Farm Bureau leaders to thinking when he said that the distressing problems of the nation were waiting for the sound, clear-thinking people of rural America to solve.

Adequate finance to guarantee continuity of a program and the employment of high grade personnel, not too broad a program but concentration on a few important services that are carried through to completion, and a sharp division of duties between policy-making and administrative groups were essentials advanced by President Earl C. Smith for an effective organization. A great weakness of some institutions, he said, is due to directors getting over into the employees' field of administration, and the latter crossing the border and assuming the prerogatives of the members chosen representatives. The dangers of giving the dollar sign and commercial activities too great prominence in the Farm Bureau program were pointed out.

In a stirring address on Tuesday night, President Edward A. O'Neal of the AFBF told his audience that farmers must fight to stop the encroachments of other groups on agriculture's share of the national income. "The American farmer has to learn," he said, "that some fellow a thousand miles away often has more to do with what the farmer gets for his sweat and toil than we do. One of our biggest jobs is to maintain national unity, to overcome sectional differences among the corn, cotton, and dairy farmers. Let's not allow the corn belt to get mad at the cotton south, or the dairy farmers northeast. All of us together can get a square deal."

Undersecretary of Agriculture M. L. Wilson spoke on "The Practice of Democracy" and F. F. Hill, governor of the Farm Credit Administration used as his topic "Meeting the Credit Needs of Agriculture."

The Illinois delegation (see picture) of more than 100 outnumbered all other states except Michigan.

Strawberries

(Continued from page 19)

cents to 75 cents a case from one day to the next. Decoration Day, for example, was a bad market with thousands of people away from home and many stores closed. Friday, May 26, was a good market day. No. 1's brought $2.25 a case. In fact, Thursdays and Fridays invariably are good market days. "We try to put a quarter on the price Thursdays and Fridays," said Harry, "we might have to take it off Sunday and Monday."

On Monday, May 29, the market had slumped from $2.25 to $1.90 pool average on top grades. Utilities brought a pool average of $1.57. By the end of the season the price for Utilities had slipped to $1.50.

Top Michigan berries, June 6, were bringing $1.25 for a 16 quart case which is equivalent to $1.88 for 24 quarts. The Michigan berries, buyers said, were a little better quality than Edgar county strawberries this year because of the late spring drought in eastern Illinois.

Tractors—Seeing a need for 1,000,000 tractors to replace two-horse teams, International Harvester Company Ferguson-Sherman Mfg. Co., (Henry Ford), Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Fate-Root-Heath Co., Cleveland Tractor Co., and Deere & Co. recently announced tractors ranging in price from $500 to $600.

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Sen. Karraker	1			X					X
Rep. Browner	4		X	X		X			X
Rep. Howell	1		X	X					
Rep. Palmer	2		X	X		X			X
51st District (Hamilton, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline Counties)									
Sen. Thompson	1			X		X			X
Rep. Field	5	X		X					
Rep. Powell	5		X	X		X			X
Rep. Tuttle	5		X	X		X			X

(Continued from page 7)

hogs vaccinated by a veterinarian. This bill was tabled in the House Committee on Agriculture.

Seed Laws

The Association supported bills (S.B. 273-274, Thomas) sponsored by the Department of Agriculture for the strengthening of the Weed Control and Seed Laws. These bills add leafy spurge, Russian Knapweed and Hoary cress to the list of noxious weeds and penalize persons having possession of the seeds of these weeds with intent to disseminate them. These bills were passed.

The Association sponsored a bill (S.B. 518, Karraker) which would have required conditional sales contracts (title retaining notes) to be filed for record just as chattel mortgages are filed. Under the present law, conditional sales contracts are not required to be placed on record. It is impossible for persons dealing with purchasers under these contracts to be sure of the title which they receive. This situation is adversely affecting farm credit. Loaning agencies cannot be certain of their security. However, investigation disclosed that there are more than two million conditional sales contracts in Illinois each year and that the filing fees on these contracts would exceed the amount of the credit losses. Therefore, the bills were tabled. However, the question will be given further study with a view toward suggesting remedial legislation at a future session of the legislature.

The Illinois Agricultural Association sponsored Senate bill 106 introduced by Senators Lantz and Thomas to permit executors and administrators of estates to make chattel mortgages, securing loans on sealed corn and wheat under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Under the old law executors and administrators of estates were not permitted to make chattel mortgages. There were 1597 estates operating farms in compliance with the AAA, the State Conservation Committee reported, and the enactment of this bill early in the session brought needed relief to many farm people.

A bill (S.B. 378, Thomas) amending the soil erosion control districts act authorizing the state to pay expenses for holding a referendum in organizing such districts was enacted at the close of the session.

Illinois apple growers would be taxed one cent a bushel, the money to go into a state fund for advertising and promoting the sale of Illinois apples, under the provisions of House bills 634-986-987* by Representatives Parker and Field. Nursery operators were sponsoring a bill, H.B. 697, which the IAA supported to permit the assessment of their nursery stock as real property the same as any growing crop, rather than separately as personal property. This bill appeared to have no opposition until the closing day of the session when it was defeated following an attack by Chicago senators in retaliation for Senate bills killed in the legislative jam in the House.

Prairie Farmer sponsored a bill, H.B. 574, Representatives Collins and Schaefer O'Neill) which the IAA supported, providing that anyone who goes upon the land of another after he is forbidden to do so, or who trespasses when a printed or written notice forbidding such trespass is posted at the entrance to the farm shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to fine of $5 to $50 or imprisonment. This bill was passed and signed by the governor.

The IAA sponsored a bill (H.B. 696, Representatives Vicars and Hugh Green) amending the not-for-profit corporation act and relieving Farm Bureaus, Home Bureaus, and other corporations organized under the Act from filing certificates of election of directors with the local recorder of deeds. The law was amended several years ago to require annual reports to the Secretary of State and the local report, which is often overlooked or ignored, no longer serves any particular purpose.

Despite efforts to hold down relief appropriations, the General Assembly appropriated $72,000,000 for the biennium with the stipulation that expenditures may not exceed $4,000,000 in any month. This in effect means that the relief money may be exhausted within 18 months or by Jan. 1, 1941. The relief lobby which was barred from the House galleries during final consideration of the bill failed in their attempt to raise the maximum expenditures permitted in one month to $6,000,000.

The 61st General Assembly elected a Republican Speaker of the House as a result of a slight majority, 79 Republicans to 74 Democrats. The Senate was controlled by Democrats with a majority of 31 to 20 Republicans.

Members of the General Assembly and committees of the two Houses were uniformly courteous in affording representatives of your Association an opportunity to present their views. Special mention should be made of the courtesies extended by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Honorable John Stelle, who presided over the Senate, by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Honorable Hugh W. Cross, by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, of which the Honorable H. S. Burgess was chairman and by the House Committee on Agriculture, of which the Honorable Dennis J. Collins was chairman.

*The Governor is reported to have vetoed these bills.

Wheat--Clarkan, a soft, smooth winter wheat, outyielded all others this year in test plots on the Royal Oaks farm, Scott county, at 55 bu. to the acre. It weighed 59 lbs. to the bushel, was rated 80 for "stand-up" quality compared with 95 for Thorne and Gladden. Thorne yielded 53.33 bu. Illinois Progeny 2, 52.37 bu. and Gladden, 51.7. At Thomas Hardwick's farm, Thorne was first with 39.96 bu. yield, Clarkan ninth with 33.34 bu.

Corn Crib--Ten cents will bring you a blue print and list of materials for building a corn crib holding 3,000 bu. which can be built in 1,500 bu. sections with a drive-way between. Later a roof and bin can be put over the driveway holding 1,800 bu. of oats. The plan was drawn originally by W. A. Foster of the Agricultural Engineering Department at the College of Agriculture, Urbana, for Speaker Hugh W. Cross, Jerseyville, of the 61st Illinois General Assembly. Write the State College for your copy.

Bank--Several cooperative associations, credit unions and other nonprofit corporations in Indiana have purchased controlling interest in the Citizens State Bank at Beech Grove to facilitate financial operations of these organizations. The credit unions and cooperatives have seated a majority of the directors and will ultimately purchase all outstanding stock.

NOTICE

Illinois Agricultural Association
Election of Delegates

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meeting of the Ford County Farm Bureau to be held during the month of August, 1939, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of the Ford County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During September, annual meetings will be held in **Christian, Macon and Stark Counties.**

Paul E. Mathias,
Corporate Secretary.

Rural Safety *Topics*

By C. M. Seagraves

BULL — June 29 — Virgil Calhoun, 42, of Northwest Palmyra, expired Monday at the Macoupin hospital where he has been taken Sunday evening after being gored by a bull. The animal, infuriated at the actions of a small calf Mr. Calhoun was carrying, attacked him. He managed to crawl into the yard, close the gate and attract the attention of neighbors. A major operation and several transfusions were given in an effort to save his life.

HAYMOW — June 24 — Donna Rees, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Rees of Grand Ridge (LaSalle county) was playing in a haymow near her home, Wednesday, when a hook suspended by a rope was swung out by one of her young playmates. The hook struck Donna in the face cutting her nose and upper lip quite badly.

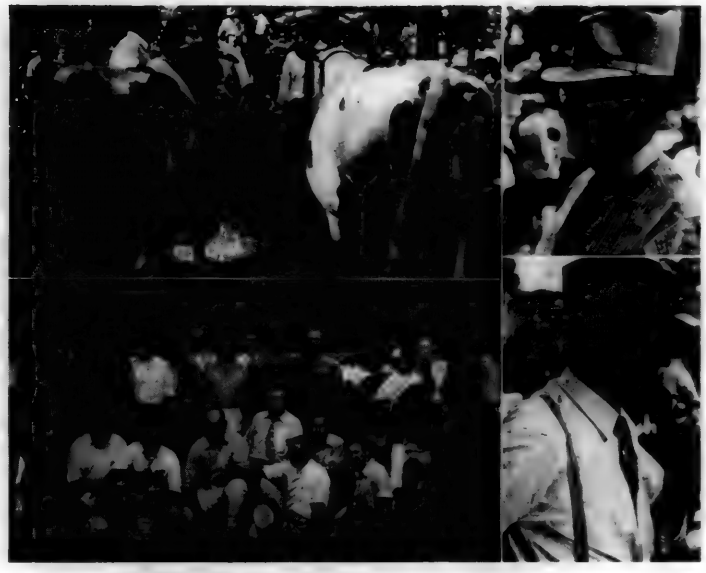
TRACTOR — June 29 — Lester Rosendahl, 35, a farmer northeast of Kankakee, was fatally burned Saturday when a tractor with which he was working, became overheated causing the fuel to explode and ignite his clothing.

LIGHTNING — June 29 — When Joseph Batterham, 48, a farmer near Sheridan, LaSalle county, failed to return after going to see if his turkeys had been injured in a severe electrical storm Tuesday night, his wife and a farm hand went to look for him. They found him in a field. He had been killed by lightning.

FIRST AID

C. M. Seagraves, IAA director of safety, treats a cut for Bernard McMahn, Fulton county, at the 4-H Club camp near Galesburg.





ILLINOIS BREEDERS HOLD BLACK AND WHITE SHOWS

Mooseheart Farms, Aurora, and Elwood and Nelson, DeKalb, win first and second respectively on their cows at the State Show, July 1. To the right are Harry Wood (above) of Tazewell county, Illinois director on the National Holstein Association board, and John Nelson, DeKalb, member of the state Holstein board. The Will-Kankakee committee, above organized the largest district show held in the state.

RUNAWAY — June 29 — Earl Adams, 50, Whiteside county farmer, is in the Morrison hospital in a critical condition from injuries received Thursday noon when he was thrown beneath the shovels of a corn plow and dragged over the ground by a runaway horse.

DROWNED — June 29 — Junior LeRoy Musser, 2-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Musser, Carroll county, was drowned at 6 o'clock Monday night when he fell into a water tank on the farm of his parents during their brief absence.

KICKED — June 30 — Nine-year-old Arthur Edward Baue is recovering from injuries sustained when he was kicked in the face by a colt on the Henry Liefer farm near Red Bud, Randolph county, last Monday.

HOG — June 29 — Mrs. Warner Brown, living near Irvington, Washington county, was treated in St. Mary's hospital, Centralia, for injuries received when she was attacked by a hog at her home last Monday.

Counties and communities in Iowa with the highest Farm Bureau membership get more extension work done, says Murl McDonald, assistant director of extension.

HOLSTEINS

A black and white cow may not arouse much applause at a cattle feeders convention but among Illinois dairymen the Holstein Friesian continues to generate a lot of enthusiasm. During June local black and white shows held in central and northern Illinois were topped off by a state-wide Holstein Field Day at Mooseheart near Aurora July 1. Organized by E. M. Clark, midwest extension director for the national Holstein-Friesian Association and assisted by northern Illinois county farm advisers and breeders, the cream of Illinois' Holstein herds were paraded before admiring eyes.

Howard C. Klett of Elwood, was chairman of the committee that put on the first Will-Kankakee Black and White show, June 27. It drew 32 exhibitors with 82 head. Farm Adviser John Brock, McHenry county was judge and awarded Orville Koop, 18, 4-H club lad, the grand championship with his senior bull calf. Loren Carver's 4-year-old cow was grand championship female.

The state show was combined with a picnic and speaking program. Held on the spacious wooded grounds of Mooseheart it drew breeders from all sections of central and northern Illinois. Prof. C. S. Rhode of the University of Illinois judged.

EDITORIAL

Some Worthwhile Gains

WHEN the agricultural history of the strenuous '30s, now drawing to a close, is written, outstanding among the gains organized farmers can point to are the 25 per cent reduction in mortgage indebtedness since 1929, the 33 per cent cut in farm real estate taxes, and the 35 per cent reduction in interest payments.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is authority for the statement, supported by the Farm Credit Administration, that farm mortgage indebtedness in the United States amounted to $7,082,156,000 on Jan. 1, 1938 as against $9,468,526,000 on Jan. 1, 1928, a reduction of 25 per cent. Legislation sponsored and supported by the Farm Bureau in state and nation played an important part in easing the farm mortgage burden since 1932.

Farm real estate taxes in the U. S. averaged 39 cents per acre in 1937 compared with 58 cents per acre in 1929, a reduction of 33 per cent. The Illinois Agricultural Association has continually resisted increases in real estate taxes and has successfully advanced its campaign to reduce and replace property taxes at every opportunity.

The tremendous reduction of 35 per cent in the farm interest burden, from $563,000,000 in 1929 down to $365,000,000 in 1938 reflects the reduction in mortgage indebtedness and more particularly the fight of the Farm Bureau for lower interest rates. The organization's successful efforts to maintain the emergency rate of 3½ per cent on federal farm loans for a number of years has had a wide influence in reducing rates on private loans throughout America.

How St. Louis Does It

ALMOST formidable argument for reasonable milk marketing control is provided by facts, which anyone can check, regarding the sale of milk on the St. Louis market.

Dealers have contended that a federal milk order at Chicago will necessarily raise the price to the consumer and reduce consumption. They are wrong. Dr. L. J. Norton, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Illinois points out that milk prices have not been reduced to farmers in the St. Louis area even though active price competition has developed in the retail market there. In fact, on April 5, 1939, the Class I price to farmers for fluid milk was increased by 10 cents a hundred pounds, making the price $2.20 per cwt. A workable federal order, fixing the minimum price of different classes of milk explains the stable price to farmers.

And what happened to the consumer's price? Retail prices at St. Louis dropped from 13 cents to 10 cents a quart delivered. Gallons of milk were reduced to 32 cents and half-gallon jugs to 18 cents. Consumption of milk at St. Louis has increased. It gained four per cent from September, 1937, to September, 1938, 11 per cent from May 1938 to May, 1939, and 15 per cent from June 1938 to June 1939. Widespread use of gallon and half-gallon jugs and distribution through retail stores made possible the lower prices to consumers. And they responded by using more milk.

Dealers at Chicago and other markets have made it a practice to take it out of the producer whenever a reduction is made to the consumer. At St. Louis they have learned a better and fairer way — more efficient distribution. Had it not been for the Sanitary Milk Producers Association and the federal order there the producers undoubtedly would have absorbed the cut again.

The Wage and Hour Issue

ORGANIZED farmers are having a tough battle at Washington to prevent the labor lobby from imposing minimum wage and maximum hour legislation on the primary handling and packing of farm products on or adjacent to the farm.

When the Wage and Hour law was passed farmers didn't oppose it. Farmers are not opposed to paying good wages in the handling of their products when prices justify. The American Farm Bureau Federation did insist, however, that farming and closely related operations connected with the marketing of farm products be exempted from the operations of the act pending such time as parity farm prices are established.

A study of the debate during consideration of the act makes it clear that it was the intention of congress that the act do not apply to agriculture and closely related operations in the area of production. In the administration of the act, however, the administrator interpreted "area of production" narrowly so as to include many primary handling, packing, grading, transporting and similar operations on farm products, within the act. This has had the effect of increasing farmers' costs and reducing their already low returns for farm products. The operations of the act are especially objectionable when there are huge surpluses to market and when prices are below the farmers' cost of production.

Not only did the Labor Committee of the House resist efforts of the farm organizations to amend the Wage and Hour Act so as to leave no question about agricultural exemptions (they wouldn't even allow Farm Bureau representatives to appear before them) but brought forth amendments which, if adopted, would have resulted in further encroachment in determining the hours and wages for workers employed in industries closely related to agriculture. When offering this amendment on the floor of the House, farm organizations presented a united front in opposition thereto, and caused the Chairman of the Committee, to withdraw her amendments.

The Barden bill now before the House embodies the amendments desired by farmers and is backed by the American Farm Bureau Federation as well as other farm groups. So long as farmers are without price protection in the sale of their products; so long as agriculture is at a disadvantage in the exchange of its products for non-agricultural commodities and services, farmers have no other choice than to oppose all measures that will tend to widen the existing spread.





Farm fires destroy $100,000,000 of property annually. Safety engineers estimate that 90% of these losses are preventable.

PROTECT YOURSELF against loss by insuring in this strong legal reserve, non-assessable company.

See your agent in the County Farm Bureau office or write for rates.

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The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is authority for the statement, supported by the Farm Credit Administration, that farm mortgage indebtedness in the United States amounted to $7,585,250,000 on Jan. 1, 1938 as against $9,108,320,000 on Jan. 1, 1928—a reduction of 28 per cent. Legislation sponsored and supported by the Farm Bureau in state and nation played an important part in easing the farm mortgage burden sum-

Farm real estate taxes in the U. S. averaged 65 cents per acre in 1937 compared with 88 cents per acre in 1933—a reduction of 35 per cent. The Illinois Agricultural Association has continually resisted increases in real estate taxes and has successfully advanced efficient methods to check and to place property taxes at every opportunity.

The tremendous reduction of 37 per cent in the farm interest burden, from $360,000,000 in [illegible] to $368,000,000 in 1938, reflects reduced [illegible] indebtedness and more particularly the fight of the Farm Bureau for lower interest rates. The organization's successful efforts to maintain the emergency 4½ and 5 per cent on federal farm loans is a segment of costs but has wide influence in reducing rates on private loans throughout America.

How St. Louis Does It

ALMOST [illegible] against [illegible] has such milk marketing [illegible] which anyone can buck regarding the sale of milk on the St. Louis market.

Dealers have [illegible] Federal [illegible] at Chicago will be [illegible] reduce consumption. [illegible] wrong. Dr. F. F. Scottes, professor of agricultural [illegible] at the University of Illinois points out that milk prices have not [illegible] to farmers in the St. Louis area even though active price competition has developed in the retail market there. In fact, on April [illegible] Class I price to farmers for fluid milk was increased 25 cents a hundred pounds, making the price $2.40 per cwt. A workable federal order fixing the minimum price of different classes of milk explains the stable price to farmers.

And what happened to the consumer's price. Retail prices at St. Louis dropped from 15 cents to 14 cents a quart delivered. Gallons of milk were reduced to 32 cents and half gallon bags to 18 cents. Consumption of milk at St. Louis has increased [illegible] gained four per cent from September 1 [illegible] to September [illegible] 8.11 per cent from May 1 [illegible] to May 1 [illegible] just 18 per cent from June 1935 to June 1938. Widespread use of gallon and half gallon bags and distribution through retail stores made possible the lower prices to consumers. And they responded by using more milk.

Dealers at Chicago and other markets have made it a practice to take it out of the producer whenever a reduction is made to the consumer. At St. Louis they have learned a better and fairer way—more efficient distribution. Had it not been for the Sanitary Milk Producers Association and the federal order there the producers undoubtedly would have already suffered the cut again.

The Wage and Hour Issue

ORGANIZED farmers are having a tough battle at Washington to prevent the labor lobby from imposing minimum wage and maximum hour legislation on the primary handling and packing of farm products on or adjacent to the farm.

When the Wage and Hour law was passed farmers didn't oppose it. Farmers are not opposed to paying good wages in the handling of their products when prices justify. The American Farm Bureau Federation did insist, however, that farming and closely related operations connected with the marketing of farm products be exempted from the operations of the act pending such time as parity farm prices are established.

A study of the debate during consideration of the act makes it clear that it was the intention of congress that the act not apply to agriculture and closely related operations in the area of production. In the administration of the act, however, the administrator interpreted "area of production" narrowly so as to include many primary handling, packing, grading, transporting and similar operations on farm products within the act. This has had the effect of increasing farmers' costs and reducing their already low returns for farm products. The operations of the act are especially objectionable when there are huge surpluses to market and when prices are below the farmers' cost of production.

Not only did the Labor Committee of the House resist efforts of the farm organizations to amend the Wage and Hour Act so as to leave no question about agricultural exemptions they would like to see allow Farm Bureau representatives to appear before them but brought forth amendments which, if adopted, would have resulted in further encroachment in determining the hours and wages for workers employed in industries closely related to agriculture. When offering this amendment on the floor of the House, farm organizations presented a united front in opposition thereto, and caused the Chairman of the Committee to withdraw her amendments.

The Barden bill now before the House embodies the amendments desired by farmers and is backed by the American Farm Bureau Federation as well as other farm groups. So long as farmers are without price protection in the sale of their products, so long as agriculture is at a disadvantage in the exchange of its products for non-agricultural commodities and services, farmers have no other choice than to oppose all measures that will tend to widen the existing spread.



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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION Record

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In This Issue

This Month
By Earl C. Smith

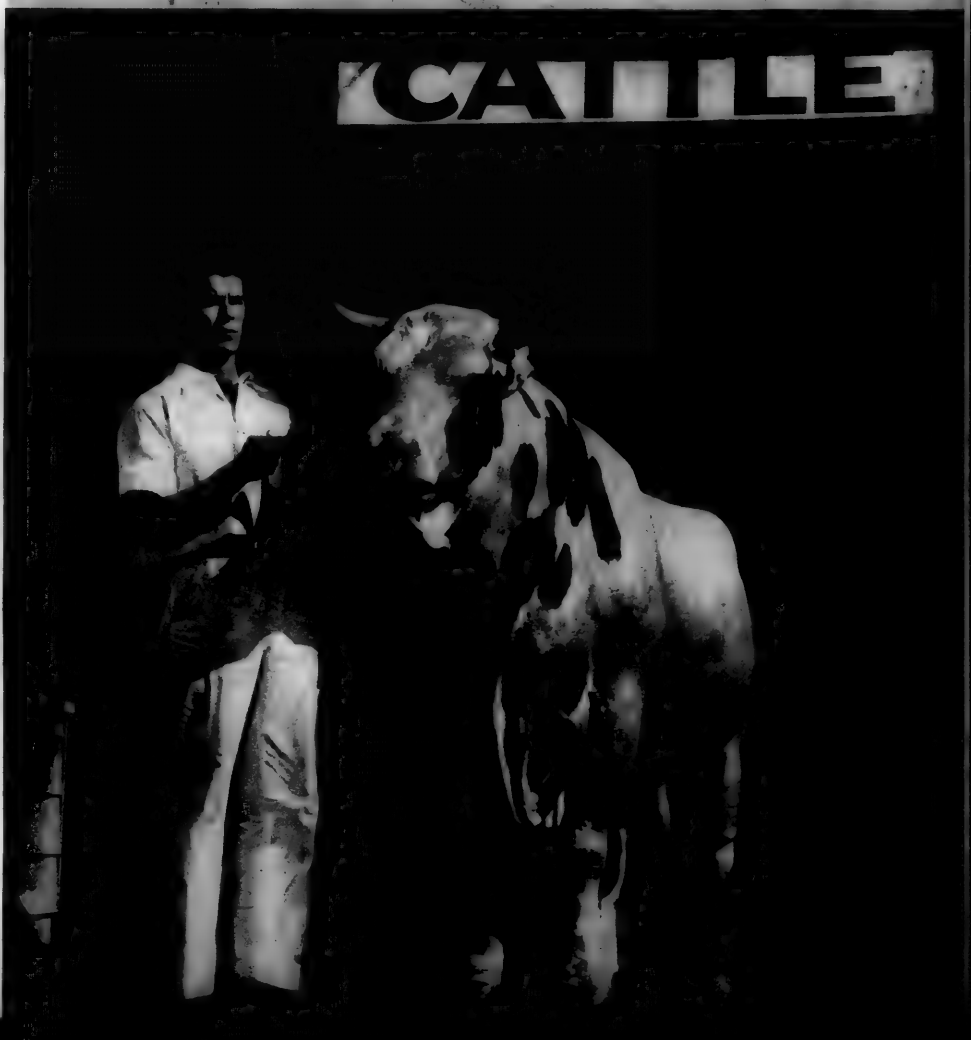
Illinois State Fair News

Good Advice From An Industrial Leader

Successful Cooperation

Soybean vs. Hog

and others



September
1939


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This Month
By Earl C. Smith

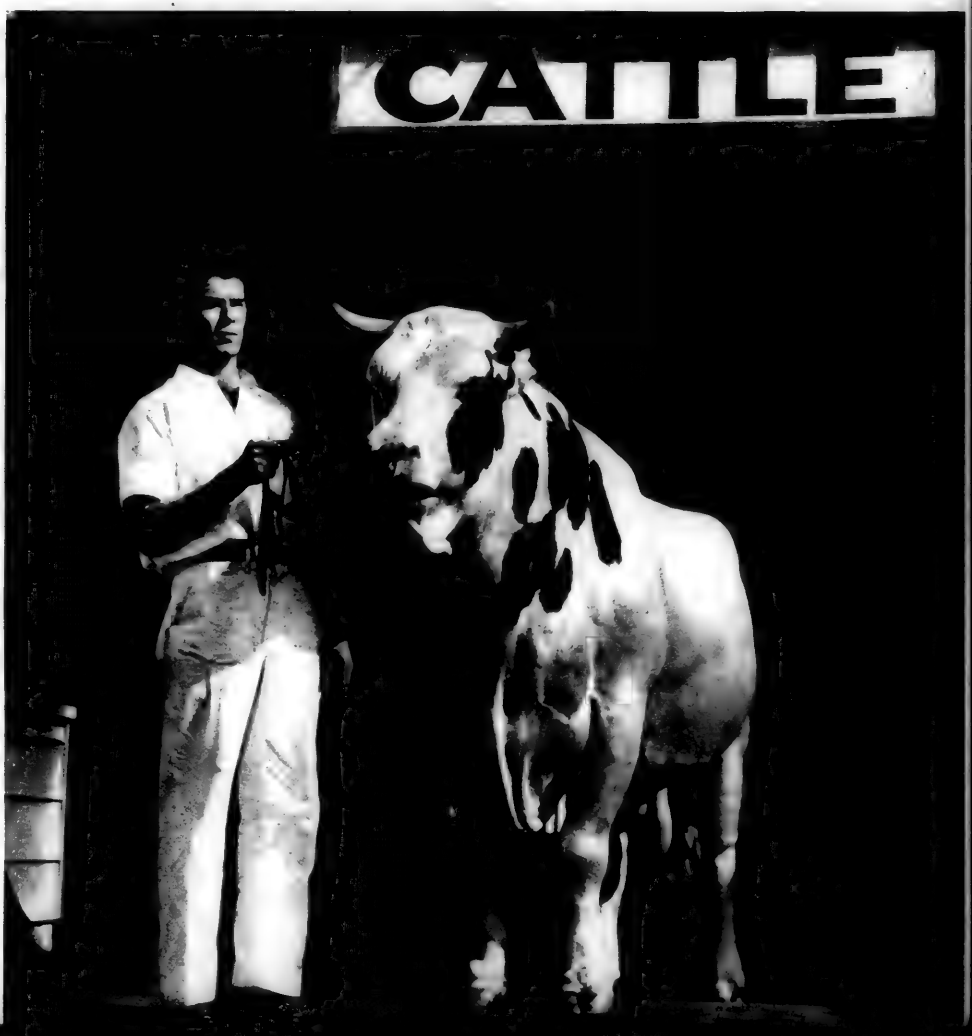
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September
1939



Albert Snyder

GILBERT SNYDER, 19, OTIS' SON, WAS DRIVING NORTH WITH TWO OF HIS FRIENDS ON THE VERSAILLES-COOPERSTOWN ROAD ONE EVENING LAST NOVEMBER. NEARING THE TOP OF A LONG HILL, HE NOTICED THE HEADLIGHTS OF AN APPROACHING CAR. THE ROAD WAS NARROW AND THE CARS MET HEAD-ON AT THE HILL-TOP.

The Damaged Car

Scene of Collision

OCCUPANTS OF BOTH CARS WERE BADLY CUT AND BRUISED. HOSPITAL AND DOCTOR'S BILLS, AND REPAIRS ON THE OTHER CAR TOTALED $1202. REPAIRS ON THE SNYDER CAR CAME TO $400., OF WHICH SNYDER PAID $82. THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL PAID THE REST.

The Restored Snyder Car

"I COULDN'T ASK FOR BETTER TREATMENT THAN I RECEIVED FROM OUR FARM BUREAU COMPANY," MR. SNYDER SAID. "MY CAR WAS REPAIRED AND IT RUNS AS WELL AS EVER."



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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

608 South Dearborn Street . . . Chicago, Illinois

The Illinois Agricultural Association Record

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

SEPTEMBER 1939 **VOLUME 17 - NUMBER 9**

This Month

By Earl C. Smith



DURING recent weeks farmers have heard both in and out of Congress that the Agricultural Adjustment Act and commodity loans have failed, that agriculture must look elsewhere for a solution to the farm problem. Opponents of the AAA point to decreasing farm prices as proof of their statement. It seems appropriate that we take stock of the situation and properly evaluate the AAA and its results.

That price levels of basic farm commodities are entirely too low is an undisputed fact. But in appraising the AAA is it not proper to consider what farm prices would have been were it not for this legislation? In large part, those who oppose the AAA and claim it and the commodity loan program a failure because of present surpluses and low prices, are the same people who at the time of its enactment, branded the Act as introducing an economy of scarcity that would raise prices to such a point as to reduce consumption.

That charge has been proved a fallacy. The more recent assertion that the AAA is a failure will be proved just as wrong if farmers continue to support acreage adjustment and surplus control as they have this year. Let's stop a moment and look at the facts. In a split decision the Supreme Court in January, 1936, declared the taxing provision in the old Triple A Act invalid which had the effect of killing the acreage adjustment program. That year the corn belt was hit by another severe drouth which followed the drouth and short crop year of 1934. The corn crop reached a near record low at 1,507,089,000 bushels, only slightly higher than the disastrous short crop of 1934. Corn prices naturally sky-rocketed because there was a nation-wide deficit. The following year of 1937 there was no adjustment program. Farmers expanded their acreage and produced a bumper crop of 2,651,-284,000 bushels. Early in '37 your organization, the American Farm Bureau Federation, realized what would happen to prices if production again was allowed to run rampant. The Pope-McGill bill, sponsored by the AFBF, was presented to Congress in May, '37, but got scant attention. The prices of corn and cotton were up, farmers were satisfied, the legislators said, so why not "leave well enough alone."

Farmers need not be reminded what happened early in the fall of '37. The bottom fell out of the cotton market. Members of Congress from the South

(Continued on page 4)

Illinois Agricultural Association

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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Otis Snyder of Brown County



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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

608 South Dearborn Street .... Chicago, Illinois

The Illinois Agricultural Association Record

SEPTEMBER 1939

VOLUME 17 - NUMBER 9

This Month

By Earl C. Smith



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[illegible] has been proved a failure. The assertion that the AAA is a failure will be proved just as wrong if farmers continue to support a real adjustment and [illegible] control as they have this year. Let's stop a moment and look at the facts. In a split decision the Supreme Court in January, 1936, declared the [illegible] provision in the old Triple A [illegible] invalid when in fact the [illegible] of soil [illegible] the acreage adjustment program. [illegible] that the corn belt was [illegible] severe drouth which followed [illegible] drought and short [illegible]

Illinois Agricultural Association

OFFICERS

[illegible]

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS

[illegible]

ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS

[illegible]

became alarmed. Corn prices went lower. Industrial prices dropped and the "recession" was on. There was talk of calling a special session of Congress, which later materialized. A new measure modeled after the Pope-McGill bill was drafted and enacted in February. It became the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

By the time the new Adjustment Act was signed, farmers in the south were planting cotton, and long before the legislation could be put into effect in the corn belt, many had sown their oats and made their plans for the crop season. The result was that a bare majority of farmers in the 12 corn-belt states participated in the program. Yet because of this Act, farmers who kept within their own acreage allotments in 1938 received a loan of 57 cents per bushel on sealed corn less the cost of administration. This was substantially higher than the open market price.

Has the AAA had any influence on acreage planted to corn? For 10 years before there was any adjustment program U. S. corn acreage averaged approximately 102,000,000 acres. In 1931, 1932 and 1933 it ranged from 105,963,000 to 110,577,000 acres. Low corn prices increased the acreage because farmers felt they had to make up in volume what they lacked in price to meet their obligations.

Last year farmers produced a crop of 2,542,238,000 bushels from 91,792,000 acres which compares with 96,483,000 acres planted in 1937. The estimated corn acreage planted for 1939 is 90,734,000 acres. These production figures disclose the growing respect for and belief in the soundness of the corn adjustment program by the farmers of this and other cornbelt states. Ideal growing weather throughout the corn belt this year promises to bring forth another abundant crop. The estimated yield as of Aug. 1 is 2,459,888,000 bushels which, of course, is subject to revision as the crop more nearly approaches maturity. This is the third heavy crop in succession. Yet in the previous three-year period two crops were far below normal. It seems only the part of wisdom to carry over a substantial surplus from year to year as a protection against a recurrence of the conditions of 1934 and 1936.

Without the AAA where would corn prices be today? Long experience under the free operation of the law of supply and demand strongly indicates that not only would farm prices have been much lower in the immediate past, but we would experience extremly low prices this fall.

THIS MONTH

By Earl C. Smith

(Continued from page 3)

Arrangements are being made now to reseal and store a substantial part of the 1938 corn crop for another year. Announcement will be made early this fall as to the amount of the loan on the '39 crop. The final estimates of yield and carry-over will determine the exact amount of the loan which I feel sure will be in excess of 50 cents a bushel. Cooperators in the 1938 corn adjustment program received approximately 65c net for their corn. Cooperators in the 1939 corn adjustment program are assured of even a better price through the corn loan, adjustment and conservation payments. When this net return is compared to the open market prices, it is difficult to understand how any farmer or any other thinking citizen could stamp the AAA a failure at least so far as the cornbelt is concerned.

If the same percentage of the 1939 crop is sealed as last year we will have only about a half billion bushels under loan. Should farmers or anyone alse become alarmed about 500,000,000 bushels of sound corn in storage and under farmers and government control on farms? Is it not only the part of wisdom and prudence to have such a surplus to tide us over a possible recurrence of the conditions of 1934 when choice livestock was slaughtered and valuable herds depleted through lack of feed? Should the American public refuse to offer reasonable protection to the farmer against allowing such a surplus to ruin his price level when he is protecting the country against a food shortage with attending famine prices?

Within the next few weeks cornbelt farmers will decide whether they are going to hold their sealed corn on the farm and thus help make the ever-normal granary become effective or whether they are going to force the Government to take delivery and ultimately become both a buyer and seller of grain.

When supporting the AAA of 1938 before Congress, particularly its mandatory corn-loan provision, representatives of farmers insisted upon securing the cooperation and support of Government to the extent necessary to afford farmers an opportunity to control the corn surplus. It was contended this could be accomplished more economically and effectively on the farm than anywhere else. It appears that farmers now have their first opportunity to furnish the final answer as to whether or not they believe in the soundness of these principles to the extent that they are determined to make them work.

With adequate cooperation in adjusting acreage next year, while maintaining a surplus under control, farmers can, if they will, improve prices for their basic commodities. Some say that the Triple A program has failed. Others say that the program is on trial. I do not believe either is true. Rather I believe that the farmers of America are on trial, that they alone can determine whether or not this plan is to work and secure the desired results. With reasonable cooperation farmers need have no fear over loss to themselves or the government from the crop loan program. Shall we listen to those advocating a return to the old order which gave us 12-cent corn, $3 hogs, and 35-cent wheat, or shall farmers stand together and adjust their production and control farm commodity surpluses to a price level that will sustain farm buying power and a fair standard of living? Farmers will decide, and I have faith that their decision will be in the best interests of the great agricultural industry and the nation.

AAA Amendments--

The effect of amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act recently enacted by Congress are: (1) to place farm marketing quotas for corn, cotton, and wheat all on same basis; (2) marketing percentage for wheat and corn be 100 per cent of the farm acreage allotment; (3) referendums on corn marketing quotas be held one month later at the end of September instead of August as previously provided.

The farm marketing quota for wheat is the normal or actual yield, whichever is greater, of the farm acreage allotment, plus the carryover on the farm which might have been marketed in previous years without penalty. The farm marketing quota for corn does not include the carryover. Previous provisions required farmers to hold part of their corn and wheat when there was a marketing quota imposed, even if they had planted within their acreage allotments.

Plowing will begin in the 62nd annual Wheatland Plowing Match at 8:30 Saturday morning, September 9, on the Byron Haag farm 4 miles north of Plainfield on route 59.

STATE FAIR

(See page 6 for pictures)

THE Illinois State Fair continued to set the pace this year as the leading State Fair of the country with an array of purebred livestock, grain, farm products, 4-H Club and machinery exhibits second to none in the country. The Illinois Fair has long held the reputation of drawing more fine livestock herds and flocks from all sections of the U. S. and Canada than any similar exhibit.

Despite the rain on Thursday and Friday, which temporarily upset scheduled events, the judging of livestock and farm produce, the livestock and 4-H Club parade, races, speaking and other features draw a heavy attendance, estimated at nearly 900,000.

The Illinois Agricultural Association's Farm Bureau headquarters tent was filled with members and their friends throughout Fair week. The largest crowds, observers say, were on Sunday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Farm Bureau Day held Friday, August 18, brought members from far and near, despite rain and cloudy weather. Much handshaking and good fellowship was in evidence around the dinner tables and water fountains in the Farm Bureau tent.

Study Corn Problems

Farmers who attended were mainly interested in three developments. They looked for storage space for the coming corn crop, implements that would reduce operating costs, and results of plant and animal breeding that would improve the quality of their products.

"We've grown out of the habit of storing grain on the farm," one man said as he examined a movable corn crib. "I can remember my grandfather having three corn crops stored in temporary, pole cribs. He didn't need as much cash to make a crop as we do now so he could afford to hold for better prices."

This corn and hog producer, like many others at the Fair expects to take advantage of federal aid in holding their 1939 crops at home.

Farm implement makers had the largest and most interesting display in many years. Six of them were showing one-and two-plow, general purpose tractors of new designs. All were priced under $600. A combine costing around $400 and capable of harvesting an acre an hour drew wide attention.

New corn hybrids received careful study. Farmers were as much interested in standing qualities and disease resistance as they were in yield. Some wanted to know about feeding quality.

Old-timers around the judging rings were divided in their opinions of the livestock show. Some declared competition was tougher than usual and others said it was as stiff as ever. In either case it is still an honor to take a blue in any class at the Illinois State Fair.

Club boys and girls were at home for the week in their new quarters. They appreciated the new dormitories, exhibit booths and livestock barns.

Television Popular

Crowds surged into Happy Hollow but side shows were noticeably vacant at times. Missing, too, were games of chance.

Long lines formed daily to see the television show sponsored by WLS. On one side of a partition folks saw the "broadcast." On the other side they saw and heard the performance. Receivers resembled a large radio set and the show appeared on a screen much like a movie.

To farm folks, exhibitors and manufacturers the Fair was an indication of greater developments ahead in agriculture. Director of Agriculture J. H. Lloyd, assistant director DeBord, and fair manager Irwin deserve much credit for the efforts they have put into making such a splendid Fair possible.

About the only criticism of the Fair or its management generally expressed was the fast increasing percentage of those attending being permitted to enter with complimentary tickets which had been freely scattered over the State while others were forced to pay admission fees. It would seem that appropriate steps should be taken for the adoption of a policy wherein every one attending would be treated in the same manner whether called upon to pay a small general admission charge or every one admitted free.



"The lightning sure was close to our place last night!"

INSTITUTE OF COOPERATION

THERE were a lot of carefully prepared speeches delivered at the American Institute of Cooperation on the University of Chicago campus, Aug. 7-11 but meager audiences for the most part were there to hear them. The greater part of those attending were on the program and the speakers took turns listening to each other which made the institute a success for all concerned.

The official statement following the institute reports that speakers and visitors came from 37 states, Scotland, Ireland and Denmark, participated in more than 50 sessions, and heard addresses from 90 men.

An effort was made this year to bring together the farm cooperative and industrial viewpoints on problems affecting each other. Carrying out this thought, spokesmen for Chicago packers, grain milling interests and similar industrial groups appeared on the program. A forum featuring representatives of agricultural, labor, and industry who talked over relationship problems wound up the week's program.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace said that "the cooperative movement as well as other types of activity undertaken by farmers within the last few years, represents a groping on the part of the farmers of the United States for solution of their problems in a truly American way." He saw in the cooperative an interplay of control and function among members, directors, and management which he commended to corporate business as a possible means of building a stronger bridge between democracy and capitalism.

Chester C. Davis, member of the Federal Reserve Board, spoke on "The Relation of Monetary Policies to Price Levels of Basic Commodities."

Presiding at the industry-agriculture-labor conference on Friday, President Earl C. Smith of the IAA said that "a balanced economy can be achieved only with complete and continuous cooperation by agriculture, by all industries and by labor under the encouragement and leadership of the federal government. Industry must accept smaller per unit profits and look for larger profits through greater volume. Labor must look for its profits in the reemployment of millions now idle and a larger annual income rather than shorter hours and higher hourly pay."

(Continued on page 11)

Farm Bureau Folks Go to the State Fair



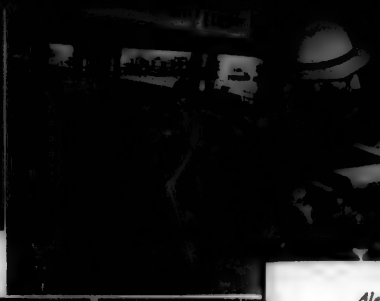
Hundreds came right to the IAA - Farm Bureau tent to meet friends



and check baskets and parcels before going to see 4-H'ers



win prizes on livestock and cleanest exhibits.





They picked winners while judges made placings in the show ring.







Back at the IAA tent bands played. The corn-grading jitterbug drew attention aplenty.



Uncle Joe Fulkerson studied antics of ants. The R. L. Echerd family





ate lunch with hundreds in the Farm Bureau tent. It was a tough week on chickens. They came to the fair fried.



Some slept and others felt like sleeping.





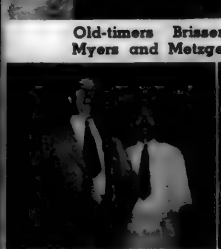
Old-timers Brissenden, Roe, Myers and Metzger visited a

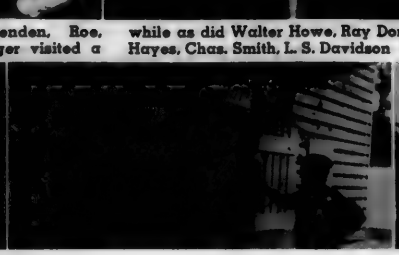
while as did Walter Howe, Ray Doneghue, Albert Hayes, Chas. Smith, L. S. Davidson & T. H. Brock.



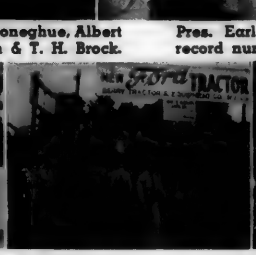


Pres. Earl C. Smith chatted with friends. A record number of 70,000 drinks were consumed.

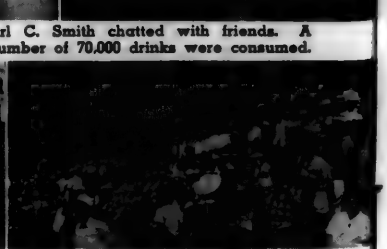




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Patrons come to the elevator office to get warm in winter, cool in summer.

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(Continued on page 10)

RUSHVILLE'S MARKETPLACE
Ray Elliott, left, weighs a sample of new wheat. He's been with the co-op since it started. Service is the company's keynote. The $20,000 plant does a $300,000 annual business.





Hundreds came right to the IAA - Farm Bureau tent to meet friends

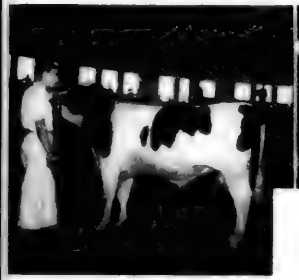


and check baskets and parcels before going to see 4-H'ers



win prizes on livestock and cleanest exhibits.





They picked winners while judges made placings in the show ring.







Back at the IAA tent bands played. The corn-grading jitterbug drew attention aplenty.

Farm Bureau Folks Go to the State Fair



Uncle Joe Fulkerson studied antics of ants. The R. L. Echerd family

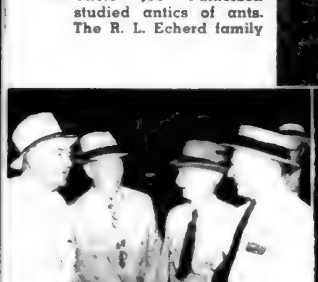


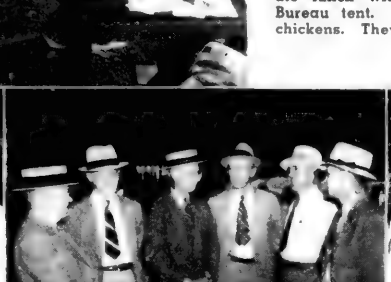


ate lunch with hundreds in the Farm Bureau tent. It was a tough week on chickens. They came to the fair fried.



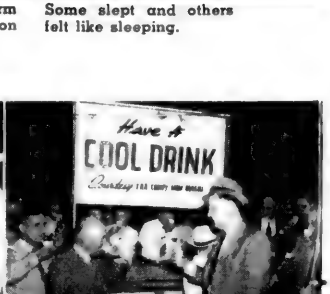
Some slept and others felt like sleeping.





Old-timers Brissenden, Roe, Myers and Metzger visited a while as did Walter Howe, Ray Doneghue, Albert Hayes, Chas. Smith, L. S. Davidson & T. H. Brock.

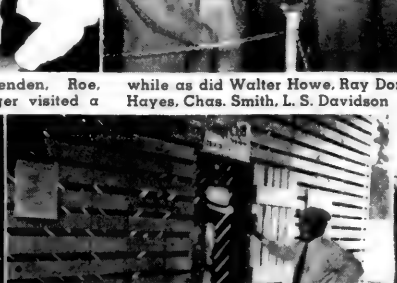




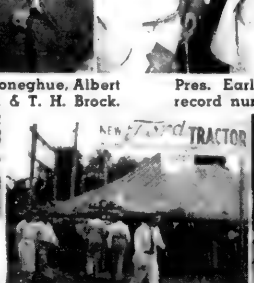
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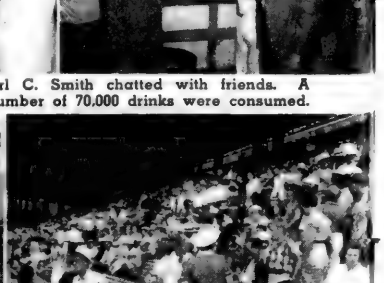


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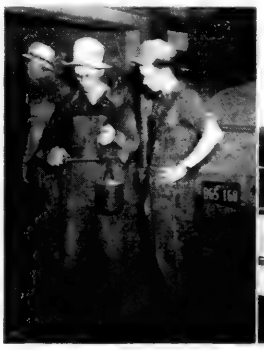
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Farm Bureau News In Pictures

$1 Paid for clear, close up, natural photos. No others accepted. Action pictures that tell a story preferred. Enclose stamps for return.



BOAT GARAGE

This barn in Geithoorn, Holland, has a wing built over a canal for boat shelter. Each house in the village is built on an island, a result of unplanned peat digging which began in Middle Ages. Prize photo by Bernice Marshall, LaSalle county.

PROMOTIONS

Prof. W. E. Carroll, swine husbandry chief at the University of Illinois succeeds Dean and Director-Elect H. P. Rusk as head of animal husbandry September 1. Prof. J. W. Lloyd, acting head of the horticulture department, succeeds the present retiring head, Dean J. C. Blair.



Prof. Carroll



Prof. Lloyd

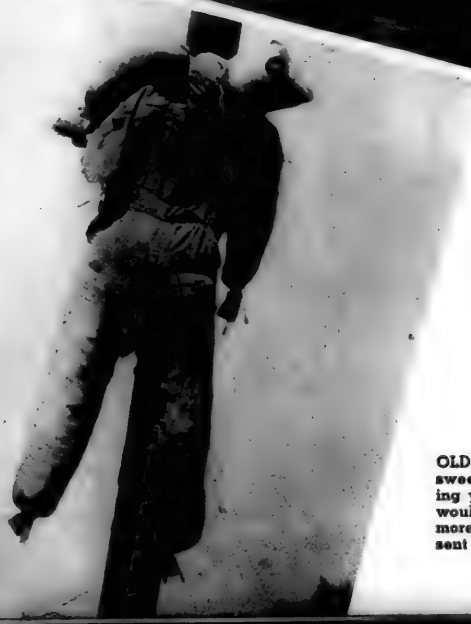
COMET, No. 155, a famous painting of a famous bull now in the galleries of the Saddle and Sirloin Club, Chicago. Comet, a closely bred Shorthorn, was calved in 1804. He sold in 1810 for $5,000. Comet appears today in the pedigree of almost every Shorthorn traceable to Volume I of Coates Herd Book.



HYBRID SUIT

George Pigott, DeKalb county, writes: "Here is a picture of my wife wearing a suit made of bleached hybrid seed corn sacks." Nicely done, Eva. *P.S. Your husband got a dollar for this one.*







SHE'S 'TESS' TO US"

says Chester McCord, Jasper county, breeder of this fine cow. But at the New York Worlds Fair where she is on exhibition in the Dairy World of Tomorrow, she is known by her full name, Majesty Success Countess.

OLD CUSTOM. If you live in Clinton county and should "break up" with your sweetheart to marry another, her friends will likely hang a dummy, representing you, near her home. Should your former girl-friend marry first, her effigy would be hung near your place. This practice, originating in Gemany, was more common in the county 25 years ago than today, says John Oppitz who sent in the prize picture.



A STITCH IN TIME —
Peter Holmbeck, right, Putnam county, mends his shirt which was torn in climbing through a fence. Prize picture by his daughter, Mrs. Edna Mobeck.



GAS ATTACK
Loyal Hammer, Whiteside county, and John Boland, assistant farm advisor, with a few of the 100 rats they killed in 2 hours. Boland is shown with cyanid gun used. Dick Crabb photo.

REPAIRS
Frank H. Shriver, president of the Adams County Farm Bureau comes to the aid of his sons with his trusty monkey wrench. Henry, 20, is doing the ground work while brother Roger, 13, bores in above him. A prize to Lois Shriver.

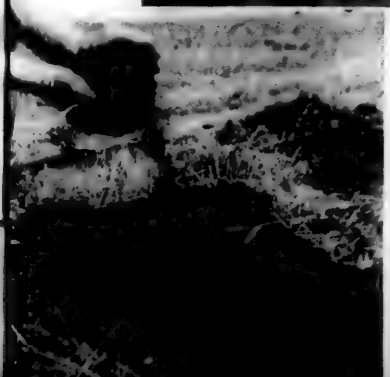


OLD ROXY'S FAMILY
John A. McKee, McDonough county, with his 21-year-old mare and part of her tribe. Roxy, 4th from left, is the mother of 8, grandmother of nine and great-grandmother of 6. Prize picture.





PAL
For a little boy's portrait of his buddy, a dollar to Junior Yoesle, La-Salle county.



I'LL BE BUG-GONED!
Bushels of chinch bugs killed on Harold Bond's farm, Brown county, by putting kerosene in the post holes of a creosote barrier.

BEAUTY'S MAIDEN
Ten-year-old Brown Swiss cow owned by Marriott and Baker of Champaign county is shown at the New York World's fair where she is one of 150 cows in the Dairy World of Tomorrow exhibit. She has produced 2785 lbs. of fat in 5 lactation periods totaling 1965 days.

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(Continued from page 7)

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BOAT CUTS WOOL MARKETING COSTS

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Soil Improvement News

By John Spencer

The Gittings Limestone Company in Henderson County reports "A very good spring limestone business." The Fred F. McKenzie quarry said — "Our Agstone business twice as good as last spring." Thomas and Lukins Quarry operators said "Since August 1, 1938, we could have sold four times as much limestone as we produced." Limestone prices at several pints in Henderson County dropped from 1.2 per ton last year to $1.00 per ton this year.

Limestone source booklets for 1939 were sent to county Farm Bureaus early in July by the IAA soil improvement department. They contain information about 140 quarries from which Illinois farmers secure limestone.

An acre of good pasture will produce from 150 to 500 pounds of meat a year which gives such pasture a value of $7.50 to $25 per year even with animals at only $5 a hundredweight, says E. T. Robbins, state livestock extension specialist.

Farm Adviser Cutright, Effingham county, had 21 exhibits of alfalfa hay at the county fair. Prizes totaling $20 were given by Lehigh Stone Company. Limestone prices at railroad points in the county are 10 to 13 cents per ton below last year's prices.

The Baughman Mfg. Co. at Jerseyville is a beehive of industry. Their product: limestone spreaders.

The Martin & McClure quarry of Mc-Donough County said recently "The spring limestone business was exceptionally good. The A.A.A. has helped." Glen Franklin Quarry of Brown County stated "I had all the business I could handle, working two shifts. Rain interfered some."

"We have had three excellent years on lime dust business," said the Spencer Indiana quarry of Midwest Rock Products Company.

The Elmer Porter Quarry, Winnebago County said "Our winter and spring business was quite heavy." "The best spring for Agstone business in ten years" said Ed List of the Casey Lime and Stone Company, Clark County.

Ira Reed, of McHenry County found twice as much hay and a better growth where rock phosphate had been applied on alfalfa as compared to the untreated check strip.

Pike county has 20 or more locally-owned quarries where agricultural lime-stone is produced. Prices range from $1.15 to $1.40 per ton. Extensive deposits of the high calcium Burlington limestone are accessable in most parts of the county.

Greene County's Farm Adviser Purnell estimates 22,000 tons of limestone have been used in the county this year. Less than 15,000 tons were used last year.

A chart in the Clay County Farm Bureau office shows 2,000 tons of limestone spread in the county in 1936; 2,500 tons in 1937; 7,071 tons in 1938. Says Farm Adviser Wise: Increase is due to more work in soil improvement and to the operation of additional local crushers.

Farm Adviser T. W. May, Madison county, finished a series of 16 community soil testing meetings in August. Over 2400 acres were tested. There are two railroad car unloading devices in the county, one at Alhambra and one at Marine, in addition to two commercial quarries at Alton.

Don't forget!! The AAA Soil Conserva-tion program year ends Sept. 30, 1939, one month earlier than last year. Therefore, it will be necessary for all cooperating farmers to complete all soil building practices, such as seeding and spreading of limestone and phosphate, prior to that time.

The Shiloh-O'Fallon district in Mad-ison-St. Clair counties has 18,000 acres in the erosion control project. A petition has been submitted to add 29,000 acres more to the project.

INSTITUTE

(Continued from page 5)

Fred H. Clausen, president of a Wisconsin farm equipment company, speaking for industry said "that employer and employee relationship is a matter of cooperation, that wages must be paid for work done, the right to work must not be denied, that labor protests must be limited to peaceful picketing, the sitdown strike outlawed and that labor groups must assume responsibility for their acts.

"Labor's greatest problem," said George Clausen, secretary of the Minnesota Federation of Labor, "is insecurity of employment." He recognized that the problems of agriculture must be a factor in the conditions of industrial labor.

Speaking for agriculture, Clifford V. Gregory of Wallace's Farmer, said: "Farmers believe that abundant and steady production is the ground on which farmers, business-men and workers can get together to build permanent prosperity. They hope the time will soon come when both industry and labor will realize that abundant production is more important than high prices and high hourly wages; that stability of production is more important than stability of prices and wages."

L. R. Marchant, manager of Illinois Farm Supply and W. B. Peterson, sales director, appeared on the cooperative purchasing program, presided over by Geo. Metzger, IAA field secretary. Harrison Fahrnkopf, IAA grain marketing director, and J. B. Countiss, sales manager of Illinois Producers' Creameries, spoke in their respective group meetings.

Dr. R. W. Bartlett of the Univ. of Illinois spoke on Milk Sales Policies and Market Changes. Dr. L. J. Norton read a paper on "Effect of Changes in Transportation in Grain Cooperatives." "Organizing and Financing Cold Storage Locker Plants" was the subject of an address by F. E. Ringham of the St. Louis Bank for Cooperatives.

Arthur E. Burwash, president Illinois Grain Corp., led a group discussion on grain marketing problems and Talmage De Frees, president, Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, presided at the session on fruit and vegetable marketing. Arthur Lauterbach of Pure Milk Assn. performed ably at the session on milk marketing.

Homer Bell, Watseka and A. B. Sheeler, Graymont, represented the farmer elevator managers with interesting papers on "Problems of Combining Sidelines with the Grain Business."

The fact that the time of the Institute was shifted to August and that the program came out rather late, coupled with the location, were factors in holding down the attendance this year. Many Illinois cooperative associations were represented on the program.

Crib:--A temporary corn crib costing about 11c per bu. for materials has been designed by the Farm Engineering Dept., University of Illinois, Urbana. Mounted on a concrete floor, the lumber and materials can be used for other purposes when the crib is no longer needed. Blue prints and specifications can be had for 10c a copy. The crib is designed to handle the '39 crop so as to leave the '38 sealed crop undisturbed. The government will advance 7c per bu. storage payment to cooperating farmers for building new crib space.

Bins:--Contracts for delivery of 25,500 steel grain bins for storing 43 million bushels of corn were let by the government recently to facilitate handling of sealed corn on which loans have expired. Negotiations for securing additional bins are under way according to press reports.

Uncle Ab says it is better to say nothing than too much — or not enough.



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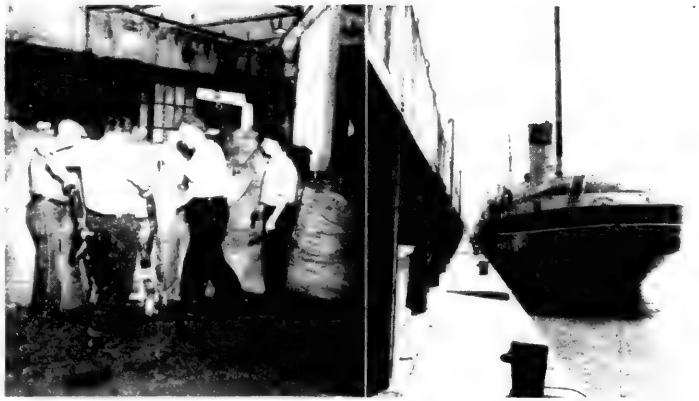
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[illegible] ... county ... [illegible] ... $20 ... [illegible]

The Baughman Mfg. Co. at Jerseyville is a "pioneer of industry." Their product: lime stone spreaders.

The Martin & McClure quarry of Mc Donough County said recently "The spring limestone business was exceptionally good. The AAA has helped." Glen Franklin Quarry of Brown County stated "I had all the business I could handle, working two shifts." Rain interfered some.

"We have had three excellent years on lime dust business," said the Spencer Indiana quarry of Midwest Rock Products Company.

The Elmer Porter Quarry, Winnebago County said "Our winter and spring business was quite heavy. The best spring for Agstone business in ten years" said Ed List of the Casey Lime and Stone Company, Clark County.

Ira Reed, of McHenry County found twice as much hay and a better growth where rock phosphate had been applied on alfalfa as compared to the untreated check strip.

Pike county has 20 or more locally-owned quarries where agricultural lime-stone is produced. Prices range from $1.15 to $1.40 per ton. Extensive deposits of the high calcium Burlington limestone are accessable in most parts of the county.

Greene County's Farm Adviser Purnell estimates 22,000 tons of limestone have been used in the county this year. Less than 15,000 tons were used last year.

A chart in the Clay County Farm Bureau office shows 2,000 tons of limestone spread in the county in 1936; 2,500 tons in 1937, 7,071 tons in 1938. Says Farm Adviser Wise: "Increase is due to more work in soil improvement and to the operation of additional local crushers."

Farm Adviser T. W. May, Madison county, finished a series of 16 community soil testing meetings in August. Over 2,400 acres were tested. "There are two railroad car loading devices in the county, one at Alhambra and one at Marine, in addition to two commercial quarries at Alton."

Don't forget!! The AAA Soil Conservation program year ends Sept. 30, 1939, one month earlier than last year. Therefore, it will be necessary for all cooperating farmers to complete all soil building practices, such as seeding and spreading of limestone and phosphate, prior to that time.

The Shiloh-O'Fallon district in Madison-St. Clair counties has 18,000 acres in the erosion control project. A petition has been submitted to add 29,000 acres more to the project.

INSTITUTE

(Continued from page 8)

Fred H. Clausen, president of a Wisconsin farm equipment company, speaking for industry said "that employer and employee relationship is a matter of cooperation, that wages must be paid for work done, the right to work must not be denied, that labor protests must be limited to peaceful picketing, the sitdown strike outlawed and that labor groups must assume responsibility for their acts.

"Labor's greatest problem," said George Clausen, secretary of the Minnesota Federation of Labor, "is insecurity of employment." He recognized that the problems of agriculture must be a factor in the conditions of industrial labor.

Speaking for agriculture, Clifford V. Gregory of Wallace's Farmer, said: "Farmers believe that abundant and steady production is the ground on which farmers, business-men and workers can get together to build permanent prosperity. They hope the time will soon come when both industry and labor will realize that abundant production is more important than high prices and high hourly wages; that stability of production is more important than stability of prices and wages."

L. R. Marchant, manager of Illinois Farm Supply and W. B. Peterson, sales director, appeared on the cooperative purchasing program, presided over by Geo. Metzger, IAA field secretary. Harrison Fahrnkopf, IAA grain marketing director, and J. B. Countiss, sales manager of Illinois Producers Creameries, spoke in their respective group meetings.

Dr. R. W. Bartlett of the Univ. of Illinois spoke on Milk Sales Policies and Market Changes. Dr. L. J. Norton read a paper on "Effect of Changes in Transportation in Grain Cooperatives." "Organizing and Financing Cold Storage Locker Plants" was the subject of an address by F. E. Ringham of the St. Louis Bank for Cooperatives.

Arthur E. Burwash, president Illinois Grain Corp., led a group discussion on grain marketing problems and Talmage De Frees, president, Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, presided at the session on fruit and vegetable marketing. Arthur Lauterbach of Pure Milk Assn. performed ably at the session on milk marketing.

Homer Bell, Watseka and A. B. Sheeler, Graymont, represented the farmer elevator managers with interesting papers on "Problems of Combining Sidelines with the Grain Business."

The fact that the time of the Institute was shifted to August and that the program came out rather late, coupled with the location, were factors in holding down the attendance this year. Many Illinois cooperative associations were represented on the program.

Crib:--A temporary corn crib costing about 11c per bu. for materials has been designed by the Farm Engineering Dept., University of Illinois, Urbana. Mounted on a concrete floor, the lumber and materials can be used for other purposes when the crib is no longer needed. Blue prints and specifications can be had for 10c a copy. The crib is designed to handle the '39 crop so as to leave the '38 sealed crop undisturbed. The government will advance 7c per bu. storage payment to cooperating farmers for building new crib space.

Bins:--Contracts for delivery of 25,500 steel grain bins for storing 43 million bushels of corn were let by the government recently to facilitate handling of sealed corn on which loans have expired. Negotiations for securing additional bins are under way according to press reports.

Uncle Ab says it is better to say nothing than too much -- or not enough.



"FARMERS RADIO NITE"



WLS
SEPT. 9th
6:00 P. M.

KMOX
SEPT. 12th
8:30 P. M.

Mark your calendar now. Both of these programs are sponsored in the interest of Illinois Farm Bureau families.

Every "Blue Seal Salesman" has been working harder to give better service. Each one that makes his goal will witness one broadcast in person.

Boost your salesmen and tune in on the rollicking fun of the MUSTACHE BRIGADE.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY
608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET • CHICAGO



MORE MONEY FOR

GRAIN

Henry Heckens, manager of Farmers Grain Company of Gibson Citv was confined to his home because of illness for several weeks during the latter part of July and early August. In his absence, **Mrs. Heckens,** who manages **Guthrie Farmers Elevator Company,** supervised affairs of the Gibson City office. Wm. Rasmussen at Gibson City and Henry Underwood at Guthrie assisted Mrs. Heckens.

Ed Kazmarek, office manager of Illinois Grain Corporation has been quite busy lately handling the detail necessary in obtaining warehouse receipts and proper papers for growers on government loan wheat.

Otto Krenz, manager, Farmers Cooperative Company of West Brooklyn, and **Wm. Eifert, manager, Farmers Grain & Livestock Company at Rushville,** were guests at the last meeting of the board of directors of Illinois Grain Corporation.

The Farmers Cooperative Grain & Supply Company of Canton *ranks among the highest in service to the community. In addition to handling grain, it carries a complete line of mill feeds and general sideline equipment. The elevator is equipped for cleaning and grading, or grinding and mixing. There are seven floors of bins, grinders, mixers and motors. W. E. Nagle, manager, together with a staff of five men conducts the affairs of the company and makes it a service center for farmers throughout a wide territory.*

C. E. (Charlie) Carrier, organization director of the Macon County Farm Bureau reports that a great many producers in his county would like to have their grain handled cooperatively beyond the local station. Charlie is typical of the quotation, "It is not the size of the dog in the fight, but the size of the fight in the dog that counts."

Grain threshed by machines compared with that harvested and threshed by combines is decreasing every year, elevator managers report.

Illinois Grain Corporation opened a branch office at Tuscola on August 9. This office, in charge of Eldon Hufford, former manager of the Moultrie Grain Association, has direct connection with the Chicago office by means of continuous teletype service. Through this branch Illinois Grain Corporation provides adequate service to members in the Eastern Illinois grain belt.

Grain market broadcasts are made daily from the Bloomington office of Illinois Grain Corporation over WJBC (1200 kilocycles) at 9:00 A.M., 9:40 A.M., 10:44 R.M., and 12:15 P.M., CST.

A. B. Scheeler, manager of the Graymont Cooperative Association, and Homer Bell, manager of Watseka Farmers Grain Company, were speakers before the grain marketing section of the 15th annual session of the American Institute of Cooperation in Chicago. One Illinois farmer in attendance remarked, "You know, I was downright proud of the way those fellows handled themselves and the impression they made."

The Moultrie Grain Association at Cadwell held its annual meeting on Tuesday, August 22. A net earnings of approximately $3300 were reported.

LIVESTOCK

Chairman George Phillips of Boone County Livestock Marketing Committee, says: "Conway's Market Service caused me to market my plain steers in March. They sold through the Chicago Producers at $9.75. Without such guidance, I would have carried them into May. On that market the proceeds would have paid me nothing for the two months additional feed bill."

Martin Kottman of Stephenson County, a feeder of long experience, marvels at the many valuable marketing services which the Producers and other Farm Bureau sponsored cooperatives have placed at every farmer's disposal.

This trucker flies his flag. Boldly lettered on his cab doors is the label, "A. H. Jarger, Agent, Farm Bureau, Farmington. And on his engine hood, "Trucking" on one side, and "Insurance" on the other. When he backs up to the chute at the Peoria yards, it is a good guess his load is going to the Producers.

"Jim Clarke's broadcast gives the best livestock market report on the air because it accurately depicts the seller's side of the market," declares a well known old-timer who operates one of the larger inland stockyards and who is no mean broadcaster himself.

"I taught both my boys to patronize the Producers," says Lewis Floto of Mt. Morris, a retired Ogle County feeder. So his sons Harvey and Charles, who are regular feeders on near-by farms, are consistent cooperators in the marketing of their shipments.

One hundred and fifty Winnebago county committeemen, township leaders and livestock truckers banqueted at Winnebago, June 30. Managers Sam Russell of Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, and Dave Swanson of Chicago Producers and Farm Adviser "Hank" Brunnemeyer, were speakers. County Committee Chairman, George Tullock, presided.

Harold Whitman of Warren County reports a recent test of local and terminal markets on two loads of hogs. Compared with buyers' bids at Galesburg, the hogs which were shipped to the Producers through the Knox-Warren Livestock Association, netted more at Chicago the next day on 10 to 15c lower market.

Leaders in all branches of the livestock and meat business took part in four afternoon conferences in connection with the American Institute of Cooperation at Chicago, August 7 to 10. New developments affecting the livestock industry; developments in grading of meats; meeting present day marketing problems; and a program for industry cooperation in livestock production and marketing, were the general subjects. The illumination of many angles during the various discussions by recognized leaders contributed in large measure to the clarification of complex questions involved in present conditions. Far-reaching good to all interests concerned in marketing improvements should come from this series of conferences.

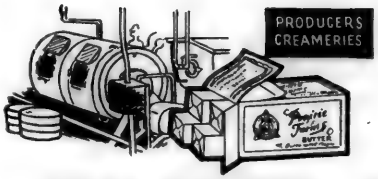
Ford County's goal for 1939, set by the livestock marketing committee, calls for 50 per cent of the total livestock shipments to be marketed cooperatively.

Mobilizing our marketing power was the theme of an address by Harry Gehring, at a banquet for 45 Warren county committeemen and local livestock leaders at Monmouth, August 3. Peoria and Chicago Producers, Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, and Knox-Warren Livestock Association, were represented.

MILK

Average weighted milk prices per cwt. on major markets for June, 1939. All quotations are delivered prices per cwt. f.o.b. dealers' plants in cities (with exceptions noted) as reported by the respective milk cooperatives.

New York City (201-210 mile zone)	$1.07-$1.20
Chicago (70 mile zone)	1.304
Pittsburgh	1.47
St. Louis	1.80
Philadelphia	2.07
Baltimore	2.20
Boston (191-200 mile zone)	1.306
Detroit	1.50
Milwaukee	1.40
Minneapolis	1.39
Louisville	1.50
Seattle	1.27





FARM PRODUCTS *The Co-operative Way*

Members of Canton Milk Producers Association and their families held an evening meeting and ice cream social August 16th near Canton. A musical program was presented by children of members followed by short talks by Jesse Fidler, state representative and former president of the Association, and by Wilfred Shaw of the IAA. Pulaski Denny, association secretary arranged the program.

Directors and managers of cooperative dairies at Danville, Peoria, Springfield, Quincy, Jacksonville and Harrisburg attended a meeting of the Illinois Milk Producers Association in the Grier Lincoln Hotel, Danville, August 24. C. E. Strand and C. C. Chapelle, manager and tax consultant respectively of the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association discussed accounting and tax matters affecting cooperatives.

E. W. Tiedeman, president of **Sanitary Milk Producers of St. Louis,** Arthur Lauterbach, general manager and F. J. Knox, sales manager, both of **Pure Milk Association,** and Wilfred Shaw, secretary of **Illinois Milk Producers** spoke at fluid milk marketing sessions during American Institute of Cooperation, August 7-12, the University of Chicago. Representatives of the following Illinois milk marketing cooperatives attended: **Pure Milk Association,** Chicago; **Mid West Dairymen's Co.,** Rockford; **Peoria Milk Producers,** Peoria; **Sanitary Milk Producers,** St. Louis; **Quality Milk Association,** Moline; **Champaign Milk Producers,** Champaign; **LaSalle-Peru Milk Producers,** LaSalle; **McLean County Milk Producers,** Bloomington.

Milk production in the United States was one to two percent lower on August 1, 1939 than on August 1, 1938. This is the first time in 18 months that milk production for a given period has been lower than for the same period of the previous year, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Retail milk prices were raised at St. Louis, August 7, from 10c per quart to 12c per quart delivered. The retail milk price several weeks previously had been reduced from 13c per quart to 10c per quart by St. Louis dealers, according to Art Lynch, manager, **Sanitary Milk Producers.** He reports no change in producers' Class I price of $2.20 per cwt.

Pure Milk Association *of Chicago sponsors a radio program, the "Singing Milk man" over radio station WLS at 8 A.M. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. "This program is arranged to present the story of Pure Milk to city people and is designed to give them a better understanding of the association's program," reports Art Lauterbach, Manager.*

Scores of Chicago housewives visited farms of winners in the Pure Milk Association "Neat Farms" Contest, Aug. 27. Judges of the contest were H. A. Ruehe, University of Illinois; H. W. Gregory, Purdue University; and L. C. Thomsen, University of Wisconsin. They selected winners from 150 entries in the Pure Milk territory.

"Butterfat tests during the month of June were the lowest received for any month since June of 1934," reports Delos Langholf, manager, **Mid-West Dairymen's Company** of Rockford. Similar reports have been received by the Illinois Milk Producers Association from several other markets which indicate that this complaint is general. Milk marketing cooperatives check their members' butterfat tests for accuracy with valuable results to members.

CREAM

CARLINVILLE — In a 45 day contest among cream salesmen, all except one showed a net gain of 25 or more patrons, says Manager F. A. Gourley. Wyman Sooy led. All quota makers received $7.50 bonuses. Because of their achievement, the Board of Directors voted to send them to a big league baseball game at St. Louis, expenses paid.

"A local cream station offered me 2c more for butterfat than the Producers' Creamery of Carlinville," says R. L. Fenton, Medora "but he didn't get my cream. This station is now out of business."

Married — Francis "Buster" Norris, Green county cream salesman with the best wishes and congratulations from the Creamery board and staff.

Hundreds of *Prairie Farms* butter consumers tell us that our butter is preferred because it retains its excellent flavor until the last bit is used, says Manager F. A. Gourley.

BLOOMINGTON — Joe South and Harry Lemons, cream haulers in Logan County recently invited their patrons and families to a picnic at Chatauqua Park, Lincoln. More than 500 attended. Speakers were Director Harry Martin, Farmers' Creamery Manager "Doc" Fairchild and Farm Adviser N. H. Anderson.

Cream haulers Long, Lawler, Kumer and Lemons achieved new low procurement costs during May which gave the Farmers Creamery its lowest per unit cost since starting.

Mrs. Wanda Lehman, four years a patron of Farmers Creamery, claims she receives more for her cream than she can get locally, not including dividends, says Salesman Packy McFarland.

Farmers Creamery, with an eye to the future, is influencing patrons to purchase bulls from high producing herds. Bull calves from dams with records of 400 lbs. of butterfat or more in a year are located in tested herds and placed with patrons. Twenty-five such bull calves have been placed.

GALESBURG — "Oleomargarine consumption has taken a nose-dive, says Virgil Johnson, Manager." "Oleo consumption during April 1939 was 27% less than in April 1938 which automatically means increased butter sales."

CARBONDALE — Manager Bracket reports that during the recent heavy distribution of relief butter in this district, local sales of Prairie Farms butter dropped noticeably.

ILLINOIS PRODUCERS CREAMERIES — The cutting plant received 438,573 pounds of butter from the nine member creameries during May. This was about half the volume manufactured by the creameries. In addition, it cut and printed 50 carloads of relief butter for the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

CHAMPAIGN — Cream haulers recently had a chicken dinner at the creamery. Haulers furnished the chicken and the creamery the remainder. Mrs. Francis Jackson, fieldman Jackson's wife, prepared the meal in a very excellent manner.

Manager V. R. Kiely reports that his bookkeeper Mr. Speers had a tonsil operation which left him short handed in the office temporarily.

OLNEY — A cream improvement campaign in this district during the past nine months shows that the amount of 90 score or better butter has been increased from 60% to 90% compared to the same period last year.

During the past month, cans have been re-tinned for 30 patrons. Most patrons are using every practical means for protecting the quality of their cream, says Manager George Adams.

MT. STERLING — *F. A. Tourtellott, manager, and his sales team ate steak instead of beans for the first time in six months as a reward for hauling in more butterfat during June than an opposing crew.*

A tubular cooler for milk, cream and dari-rich was recently installed at the creamery.

(Continued on page 25)







Maximum Protect

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO FARMERS' NEEDS

● Here is a policy that provides good old-fashioned "bread and butter" life insurance protection. It serves as a safeguard against the blinding catastrophe that comes when death strikes. It makes it possible for mothers, boys and girls to continue to live in the security a father anticipated for them. For just a few dollars invested today, men who have lived solvent can guarantee that they will die solvent, and leave behind them solvent families.

The Term to Age 65 is a policy especially made up for farm people, making it possible for them to provide the most important thing — protection for their families. It is a flexible policy, has cash values, and after it has served its use as pure protection, it can be converted into any other form of life insurance contract. Most farmers who have mortgages use this kind of insurance because it guarantees that in the event of death the mortgage will be paid off. It also guarantees that if they live long enough to pay the mortgage they may change this policy into a retirement income plan and thereby save every dollar originally invested to protect the mortgage.

See Your Agent in the Farm Bureau Office or

COUNTRY LIFE INSU

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40	4.00	7.85	15.09
45	4.66	9.15	17.60
50	5.59	10.97	21.10

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ISURANCE CO., CHICAGO ILLINOIS

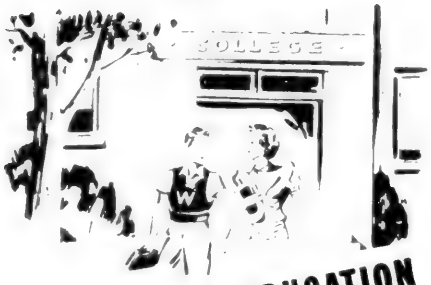
TERM LIFE I



PROTECTS THE FAMILY



GUARANTEES PAYMENT OF THE MORTGAGE



ASSURES AN EDUCATION FOR THE CHILDREN

Maximum Protect

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO FARMERS' NEEDS

● Here is a policy that provides good old-fashioned "bread and butter" life insurance protection. It serves as a safeguard against the blinding catastrophe that comes when death strikes. It makes it possible for mothers, boys and girls to continue to live in the security a father anticipated for them. For just a few dollars invested today, men who have lived solvent can guarantee that they will die solvent, and leave behind them solvent families.

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IT'S EASY TO PAY FOR AT THESE LOW RATES

TERM TO AGE 65 PER $1000 OF INSURANCE

AGE	QTLY.	SEMI-ANNUAL	ANNUAL
30	$3.20	$6.29	$12.09
35	3.55	6.96	13.39
40	4.00	7.85	15.09
45	4.66	9.15	17.60
50	5.59	10.97	21.10

ffice or Write for Rates at Your Age

ISURANCE CO., CHICAGO ILLINOIS



YOU CAN COUNT ON 'EM FOR RENT OR MORTGAGE MONEY--

when they're vaccinated!

Hogs are depended upon for rent and mortgage money on most corn belt farms. They are a reasonably sure crop except for one thing — HOG CHOLERA.

Thinking farmers have learned to insure their hogs against cholera inexpensively by vaccinating with fresh, potent FARM BUREAU SERUM.



When pigs are vaccinated while young the cost is astonishingly small. Don't neglect to protect your pig crop. It pays.

Patronage dividends paid Farm Bureau members only.

See YOUR COUNTY FARM BUREAU

Ray Doneghue Resigns

Ray C. Doneghue, farm adviser with the McDonough County Farm Bureau since March 15, 1919, resigned August 1. Only two of the state's 99 farm advisers have been on the job longer than Mr. Doneghue.

The McDonough County Farm Bureau was organized in 1918, and shortly after Mr. Doneghue was hired as adviser. He came to the county from North Dakota College of Agriculture where he was a professor of agronomy and in charge of the experiment station.

Under his stewardship the McDonough County Farm Bureau has grown steadily and is foremost in the state for the development of Farm Bureau and farm cooperative leaders. Farmers credit the growth of their organization to Mr. Doneghue's ability in getting folks to work together for the common good of all.

Alfalfa A "perfect alfalfa stand" was seen on Vic Hunter's 160 acre hog farm on the Bond county pasture tour in June. This field received two tons of limestone per acre and was seeded to sweet clover in oats in the spring of 1937. The clover was plowed under the spring of 1938 and 1000 pounds per acre of rock phosphate were added. Sixteen pounds of Dakota No. 12 alfalfa was seeded in August of 1938. The second crop in June this year was luxuriant. Mr. Hunter prefers fall seeding for alfalfa and believes firmly in the merits of rock phosphate. His nearby "treated pasture" of sweet clover, lespedeza, blue grass, timothy and red top was a striking contrast to the untreated land just across the fence, where the weed, bracted plantain, predominated.

Fertility-- Even when you put all the manure produced on your farm right back on the fields, some fertility will be lost. That's why spreading limestone and rock phosphate, growing legumes and rotating crops should be a standard practice on your farm.

Say you feed all the corn and stalks from a 60-bushel corn crop. You remove 93 pounds of nitrogen, 40 pounds of phosphoric acid and 73 pounds of potash. Manure will return two-thirds of the nitrogen, three-fourths of the phosphoric acid and four-fifths of the potash. But that represents a loss and you'll have to add some fertility to keep up the productive level of your farm.

Economy of labor, reduction of soil erosion and conservation of soil nitrogen against leaching are good reasons for seeding winter grains after soybeans.

SAVE 24%

BUY MOTOR OIL THIS NEW WAY!



Through the organized efforts of 90,000 Illinois farmers, you can now buy the *NEW* BLUE SEAL Motor Oil in 5 quart refinery-sealed cans 24% below former case-lot price.

In addition to saving 24% you are assured of highest quality because the *NEW* BLUE SEAL is refined from specially selected pure paraffin stocks by modern approved methods to meet present day tractor lubrication requirements.



Place your order NOW for Blue Seal that is protected from dust and contamination from refinery to your tractor.
Delivery will be made next spring.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY • CHICAGO

TUNE IN
WLS
Sept. 9th
6:00 P. M.
•
KMOX
8:30 P. M.

ACT NOW!



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RIGHT OUT of the REFRIGERATOR

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Say you feed all the corn and stalks from a 50 bushel corn crop. You remove 25 pounds of nitrogen, 10 pounds of phosphoric acid and 25 pounds of potash. Manure will return two thirds of the nitrogen, three fourths of the phosphoric acid and four fifths of the potash. But that represents a loss and you'll have to add some fertility to the productive level of your farm.

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Delivery will be made next spring

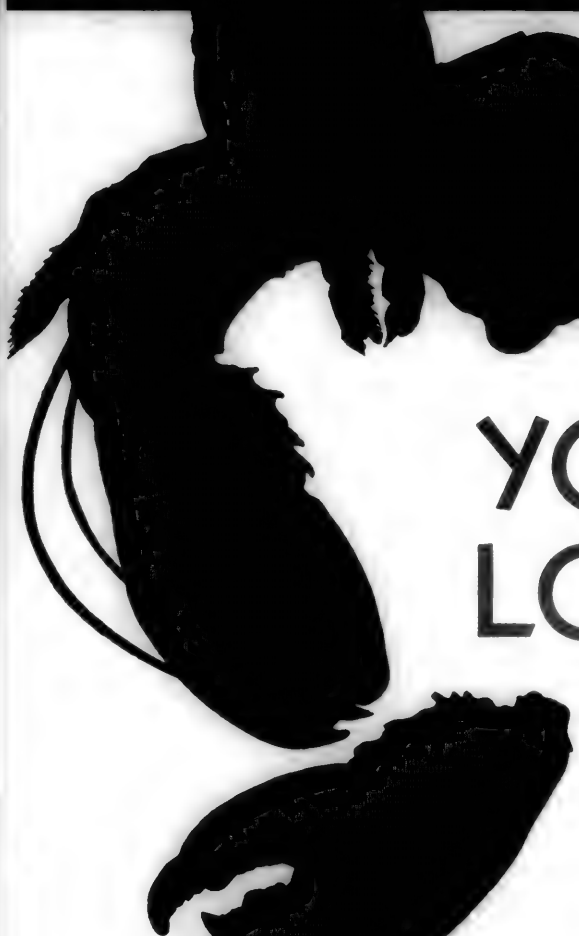


ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY • CHICAGO

TUNE IN
WLS
Sept. 9th
6:00 P. M.
•
KMOX
Sept. 12th
8:30 P. M.

SEE THE BLUE SEAL SALESMAN IN YOUR COMMUNITY

LOBSTER LOSES PINCER!



But--don't worry about him---he can grow a new one.

YOU'RE NO LOBSTER!

Keep away from rolls on corn pickers, and moving parts on all farm machinery.

Save Your Hands!

Better Lunches for School Children

Rural Women of Livingston County Tell What To Feed Growing Youngsters

Nell Flatt Goodman, Home Bureau Editor

THERE has been so much agitation over the plight of the rural school by educators, organizations, newspapers, and others, that the women of Livingston county thought something should be done about it. If so much was wrong with their schools they should make them better. And, woman-like, they started out to do this something by seeing if the children had enough to eat. They believed with Dr. Mary Swartz Rose, 'feed a growing child properly and you have helped to make a good citizen.'

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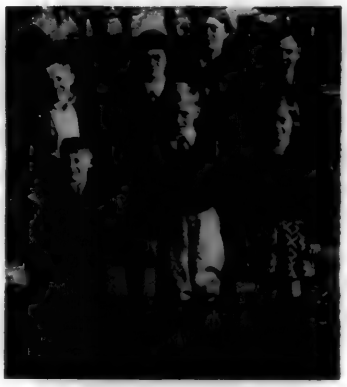
LIVINGSTON COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL

Miss Armstrong, instructing, Miss Brownsey, assisting.

Forty women attended the two training schools conducted by Miss Grace Armstrong, nutrition specialist, University of Illinois. Miss Armstrong said that a good daily food schedule for a school child should include one quart of milk, butter at every meal, cereal or bread or potatoes at every meal, at least two vegetables (one leafy) in addition to potatoes, egg or meat. Older children may have both meat and eggs and all may have sweets in small amounts at the end of the meal. The mother's problem was to plan the three meals so the child may have all these foods when one meal must be carried to school.

These 40 women leaders worked in teams of two and gave 41 demonstration meetings attended by 954 women. According to Mrs. Brownsey, representatives from 145 rural schools attended the meetings representing some 1160 school children.

The idea was to get the nutrition lesson over to all the mothers whether Home Bureau members or not. What to put in the lunch was stressed rather than how to prepare special dishes. The children were present at the lessons in each school and learned to score their own lunch. Samples of good lunches were displayed on trays, and possible ways of carrying foods such as in a thermos bottle, pint jar, or milk bottle were demonstrated.



MISS AGNES THOMPSON, TEACHER of the McGrath School, Livingston county and some of her pupils.
"Hot lunch each day, the children share in the work."

Miss Agnes Thompson, one of the cooperating teachers, reported that the children were eager to help in the nutritional program. A hot dish is served at noon in her school.

Home Bureau women contributed a total of 120 days, four full months of time, to this community project. They feel that this is a practical way of improving rural schools.

Even with a picture out of place, the entire harmony of a room may be upset. A primary rule to remember is that the picture must be in keeping with the wall space. If the wall space is large and broad the picture should also be large and broad; if the wall space is long and narrow, the ideal picture also would be long and narrow.

Drink chilled fruit juices which contain only the natural amount of sugar if you would keep cool in hot weather. Avoid concoctions high in sugar content. Sugar is a heat producing food.

When you want rolled crumbs, try putting the crackers or dry bread in a paper sack and use the rolling pin on them. All the usual muss on the bread board is saved and no crumbs are left to brush up.

White spots and rings on furniture often caused by water may be removed easily at housecleaning time by the use of ammonia water.

LOBSTER LOSES PINCER!



But--don't worry about him---he can grow a new one.

Keep away from rolls on corn pickers, and moving parts on all farm machinery.

Save Your Hands!

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY

Better Lunches for School Children

Rural Women of Livingston County Tell What To Feed Growing Youngsters

Nell Flatt Goodman, Home Bureau Editor

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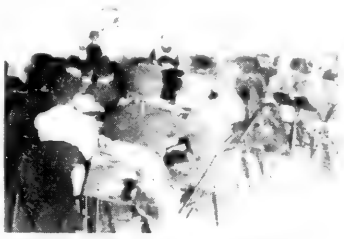
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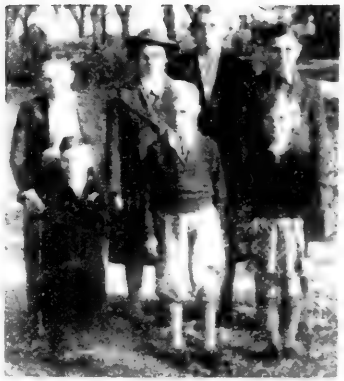
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White spots and rings on furniture often [illegible] rubbing [illegible] with [illegible] wax.

World Poultry Congress

Immense Crowds See Latest Developments In One of Country's Leading Industries

By Larry Potter

• • •



BRITISH BLUE-BLOOD
Light Sussex is England's popular breed.

THE Little Red Hen out-smarted the fox, according to Mother Goose. In Cleveland, Ohio, July 28 to August 7, the Little Hen's family, strutting and crowing at the 7th World's Poultry Congress, again surprised the world.

Rivaling the New York World Fair in attendance the Congress attracted nearly 100,000 visitors daily. Folks from 44 countries and 48 states saw the largest competitive poultry show ever staged in the U. S. numbering 10,000 birds of all species and breeds. They saw acres of commercial displays and heard leaders of the industry discuss breeding, feeding, disease control, hatching, marketing and flock management.

People of the United States, the show revealed, buy more than a billion dollars of poultry products a year. The industry ranks near the top among sources of farm income.

Discovering its own importance, the poultry industry paid tribute to two of its pioneers, James E. Rice and Tom Barron.

Fifty years ago these men, Rice in New York and Barron in England, started breeding birds for egg production. Rice, experimenting with trap nests, found his hens laying but 65 eggs a year. Barron, selecting layers by appearance and handling, (he sought hens with bold, alert eyes, large velvety combs, and heavy pigmentation) developed a strain of heavy producing White Leghorns. Later, he too, used trap nests.

Speaking about problems of the industry, Mr. Barron said: "High mortality is common in all countries. Much of it is due to bad breeding. Methods must be improved by breeding for health factors as well as production."

Another problem facing poultrymen, especially in Europe, is the threat of war. While no reference was made to it in public sessions, and foreign delegates preferred not to discuss it, a young Englishman, Jeffery Welland Smith, had this to say:

"I like America. You have a feeling of freedom here. We are very busy over there preparing undergrounds, bombproofs and the like. While it all seems so futile and useless, it is the only thing to do. Sooner or later Germany will have Danzig. I see no harm in that but the stand our government takes will determine whether or not we will have war."

While Jeffery and millions of other young European farmers born since the World War are pondering their fates, American rural youths are learning the art of producing food. They were represented everywhere at the Congress in special conferences for Future Farmers, 4-H Clubs, Boy Scouts, and New Farmers of America (An organization for Negro vo-ag students).

Everywhere was a mingling of races, nationalities, and speech. Folks from all nations were there to get the newest developments in poultry husbandry and the fact that they didn't speak the same language made no difference.

Two boys from Georgia were conversing with a Canadian, who spoke only French, by means of an interpreter. A Cuban was kidding girls of the Saskatoon Kiltie band in mixed languages. A guide, conducting a small delegation through the exhibits read signs to them in German.

Rare birds from all parts of the globe included a pen of Malayan jungle fowl, said to be the stock from which all breeds of chickens originated. These birds are not as large as a ringnecked pheasant hen but are a similar leggy conformation. The largest breed shown was White Langshans from England, big as bronze turkeys.

Among the new breeds were the Cubalayas, developed from Malayan stock in recent years to meet the Cuban poultry keepers' demands for a bird of brilliant plumage. White Americans, a breed being developed in New England to meet the dual requirements of the Boston market for brown eggs and meaty, yellow-skinned fowls, interested both scientists and commercial poultrymen.

With the closing of the 7th World Poultry Congress, held for the first time in the U. S., the American poultry industry took its place in the circle of big business. Its world fair paid its way.

RURAL YOUTH
English boy meets Michigan girl. Said he: "We didn't discuss poultry keeping."

DUAL PURPOSE
How Light Sussex are bred for both eggs and meat was shown in the British National exhibit.

BREEDER AND FEEDER
W. A. Seidel, White Leghorn breeder of San Antonio, Texas, left, chats with Harold McCants, Georgia poultryman.

CUBALAYA
A new Cuban variety bred for fine feathers and gamy disposition.



News and VIEWS

Delos M. Chalcraft, teacher of vocational agriculture in Valmeyer, Monroe county, for ten years, succeeded E. C. Foley as farm adviser in Boone county, August 1. Foley resigned to devote full time to a seed company of which he is the head. Delos is a brother of Lloyd W. Chalcraft, farm adviser in Menard county.

Illinois has been allotted $1,242,544 by the Farm Security Administration for 1940 to be loaned tenants for the purchase of farms under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. This will take care of approximately 124 loans at an average of $10,000 each. W. J. Carmichael, Urbana, is farm security administrator for Illinois.

The recent session of Congress extended the life of the Civilian Conservation Corps until July 1, 1943.

New York and the New England states recently experienced one of the worst drouths in history. Only .67 of an inch of rain fell in Boston in July compared with a normal of 3.49 inches. It was the driest summer in 121 years.

The AAA loan program for rye is confined to eight major rye producing states. Illinois is not included. Loans will average about 35 cents per bushel.

The Farmers Creamery Company, Bloomington, will hold its annual meeting on Friday, Dec. 15.

The first terraces built 14 years ago on the farm of O. L. Ferguson, Carrollton, Greene county are still in good condition says R. C. Hay, U. of I. agricultural engineer. The terraces have eliminated most evidences of erosion present at the time they were built.

The Consumers Cooperative Association of North Kansas City, Mo. is building a new $600,000 cooperative oil refinery at Phillipsburg, Kansas. The cornerstone was laid by John MacKenzie, director of the Scottish Co-op Wholesale Society Aug. 2.

A feed mill purchased by the Central Cooperative Wholesale, Superior, Wis., at a cost of $25,000 last year saved the entire purchase price the first year of operation according to the management.

Motor vehicle users supplied more than 98 per cent of the $895,132,000 spent on state roads in the United States in 1938. Auto and truck drivers paid $1,177,010,000 in taxes of which more than $158,000,000 was spent for other than road purposes. In Illinois taxes paid by motorists last year amounted to $59,093,000.

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of Illinois Farm Supply Company will be held at the Pere Marquette Hotel in Peoria on Wednesday, October 18.

Charter members of the LaSalle County Farm Bureau will be honored at a banquet, September 21. Next day the county will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Farm Bureau at a picnic in historic Shabbona Park.

Stolen: 75 young turkeys from the J. O. McNeff farm, Schuyler county early Sunday night when no one was at home; 65 quarts of canned meat from the George Martin farm, near Maquon, Knox county. The thieves returned the empty jars which led to the discovery.

Fire destroyed the large dairy and horse barn together with its contents of hay, grain, and machinery on the farm of George Freund, Monroe county, Aug. 8. The local fire department responded and helped save other buildings by pumping water from a nearby pond.

The Lake County Farm Bureau has 90 members who have held memberships continuously for 20 years.

The Spoon River Electric Cooperative, Lewistown has let a contract to build 412 miles of lines in Fulton, Peoria and Knox counties. The REA has alloted $447,000 for the project.

ILLINOIS MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

Wilfred Shaw, Secretary

JUNE 1939, MILK PRICES

3.5% Paid by Member Associations to Producers

Market	See Footnote	Class I Percent	Class I Price	Class II Price	Class III Price	Average Weighted Price	Retail Price
Bloomington	(1)	40.88	1.43	1.15	1.04	1.25	10c
Canton	(*)						10c
Champaign	(2)					1.29	11c
Chicago	(3)	80.08	1.74	1.39		1.67	9-11c
Danville	(4)					1.40	8-10c
Decatur	(4)					1.36	11c
DeKalb		43.88	2.00	1.19	1.00	1.47	11c
Freeport		45.00	1.80	1.02		1.27	11c
Galesburg	(5)					1.50	12c
Harrisburg		40.00	1.90	1.16	.81	1.30	12c
Jacksonville	(*)						11c
Kewanee		60.00	1.72	1.00		1.43	10-12c
LaSalle-Peru		40.80	2.25	1.08		1.56	12c
Moline	(6)					1.36	11c
Peoria-D		44.67	1.71	1.11		1.37	11-12c
Peoria-M	(7)						11-12c
Pontiac		27.40	1.75			1.62	10c
Quincy		40.00	1.81	1.58	1.09	1.55	10c
Rockford		30.00	1.68	1.12		1.24	10c
Springfield-D		70.00	1.65	1.17		1.51	12c
Springfield-M	(*)						12c
St. Louis	(8)	60.00	2.20	1.23		1.80	10c
Streator	(9)		2.00	1.04			11c

(*) Reports not received in time to include in report.
(1) An additional average premium of 4.8c per cwt. was paid for quality.
(2) Class percentages and prices: Class I 35% @ $1.84, Class II 10% @ $1.47, Class III 34% @ $1.06, Class IV 21% @ .86. Base price paid $1.61 per cwt. Excess price $1.06 per cwt. An additional average quality premium was paid amounting to 7c per cwt.
(3) Chicago prices are all quoted f.o.b. dealers plants Chicago. To obtain country plant prices deduct approximately 27c per cwt. from the prices quoted.
(4) Flat price of $1.40 per cwt. for all milk.
(5) Flat price for all milk. An additional payment of 10c per cwt. was paid on milk grading "A".
(6) Class prices and percentages: Class I 34% @ $2.10, Class II 12% @ $1.19, Class III 24% @ $1.12, Class IV 30% @ $1.03. Base price paid $1.76. Excess price $.94 per cwt.
(7) 59.5% of all milk sold by the Peoria Milk Producers was milk in compliance with the Peoria Ordinance and this brought $1.71 per cwt. 40.5% of the milk handled for varying prices and manufacturing usages and this varied in price from $1.25 per cwt. to $1.04 per cwt. with the bulk at $1.11 per cwt.
(8) All prices quoted are f.o.b. St. Louis. Country plant prices would be 20c per cwt. lower than those quoted.
(9) Class percentages not reported.

Actual Condensery Code Price	$1.119 per cwt.
Average Fluid E.N.C. States	(not reported for June)
Average 92 score Butter Chicago	.2365
Average 90 score Butter Chicago	.2328

Rural Safety *Topics*

By C. M. Seagraves

Runaway-- July 7 — **Tragedy** struck LaPrairie community, Marshall county, today, claiming the life of Everett A. Talbert, 46. As he was sticking the fork in a load of hay on the Charles Collins farm, the team hitched to the load became frightened and started to run. Although no one saw the accident, it is believed that Mr. Talbert lunged for the lines and as the hay rack struck the corner of the barn he was thrown between the rack and the doubletrees. Injuries consisted of a broken neck, fractured skull and numerous cuts.

Missed-- July 6 — A combine and tractor made two attempts against the life of Chet Dorothy of Basco, Hancock county, today. Both were foiled by a pair of overalls and Mr. Dorothy's son Wayne. Chet, driving the tractor, stood up to get a better view of where he was going. As he sat down he missed the seat falling onto an unprotected knuckle of the power take-off. The high-speed joint drew him away from the controls, ripped off his overalls and tossed him in the path of the heavy combine wheel. Wayne leaped from the combine, dragged his father to safety but was unable to dodge a severe blow by the reel which threw him aside. Art Damron, helper, stopped the tractor, took the battered men to a doctor.

Combine-- July 21 — **Frank Price,** DeWitt county farmer, suffered a badly mangled right hand when he caught it in the chain of a combine, when the machine dropped into a hole throwing Frank off balance. Reaching for support, he grabbed the chain.

Belt-- July 28 — **Frances Marron, 24,** will keep his eyes on his work next time he pours dressing on a belt. Today he glanced aside while applying dressing to a thresher belt. His right hand was pulled between the belt and the pulley and painfully lacerated. He also received a badly damaged right ear and lost a tooth as he was thrown against the machine.

Mower-- July 24 — **Ramon Divine,** youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Divine, Kane county, was killed when a trusted team he was driving on a mower bolted throwing the lad under the wheel of the machine. The team was frightened when a faulty connection between the horses and the mower broke.



Plodding along in a horse drawn ark, Twelve folks and a baby — all in the dark. This evening, they said, is devoted to fun. Skid, scream and crash! Then there was one.
Thirteen persons in this wagon were on their way to visit a neighbor. As they drove along Route 177 near Frogtown, Harry Brennecke crashed into the wagon injuring all but a baby. Moral: If you must drive a horse-drawn vehicle on the highway at night, equip it with two or more lanterns to warn motorists.

Horse-- July 14 — **Chester Stewart,** 18, son of John Stewart, Carroll county, suffered severe internal injuries when he was thrown from a horse.

Lockjaw-- July 15 — Lockjaw developing from a cut received on his left arm a week ago from a binder sickle, caused the death of William (Ted) Hull, 49, Douglas county farmer.

Pulley-- July 16 — **Elmer Gardner,** employed on the Frank Stewart farm in DeWitt county, caught his hand in a pulley while unloading hay. He was lifted to the top of the hay barn and fell between the load and the barn when the load was lowered to release him. The hand was badly cut and bruised.

Upset-- July 15 — **Ira Fisher,** Henry county farmer, received fractures of his right arm and collar bone and bruises on his shoulder and leg when his tractor upset.

Tractor-- July 15 — When a combine he was towing behind a tractor broke loose, Verlin Hudson, Morgan county, was thrown over the machine. Before he could crawl to safety, a lugged wheel of the driverless tractor ran over his leg severely mangling it.

Heat-- July 7 — Although Edward Schneider, Monroe county farmer had complained of the heat for several days, he worked steadily with the threshing crew until illness caused him to seek shade for relief from the sun. He died a few hours later.

NOTICE

Illinois Agricultural Association
Election of Delegates

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of September and October, 1939, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau, and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors, as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During September, annual meetings will be held in **Christian, Macon and Stark Counties.**

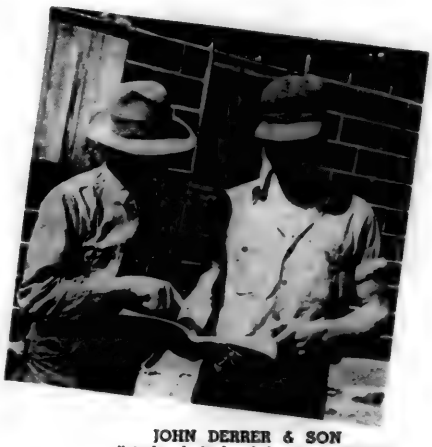
During October, annual meetings will be held in **Adams, Cass, Fayette, Hancock, Henderson, JoDaviess, Marshall-Putnam, Menard, Montgomery, Pike, Pulaski-Alexander, Scott, Washington, Wayne and White Counties.**

(Signed) Paul E. Mathias,
Corporate Secretary

Great Oaks From Little Acorns



ZERMA PABST CORNUCOPIA
"10 daughters in 13 years."



JOHN DERRER & SON
"study their herd books faithfully."

How the Derrers Built A Top Notch Herd From Two Purebred Heifers

WHEN John Derrer and his family moved on their 175 acre farm east of Mt. Carroll 20 years ago, he had come to the conclusion that dairying along with hogs is the surest way to pay for land. So he sold off his red cows, attended the Holstein sale at Dixon and came home with two purebred heifers which cost him $420.

Those were the first and last females Derrer ever purchased. Today he has a herd of 57 registered Holstein cows and heifers in addition to bulls, has held two sales at his farm, sold numerous animals privately and last fall consigned several of the topnotch animals sold in the state Holstein sales at DeKalb. All are descendants of the two original heifers.

In every excellent herd there is usually an outstanding dam or sire whose progeny have played a leading part in its success. Lady Luck probably has something to do with the Derrers selecting a couple of good foundation heifers, for a short time after their purchase, a plain looking little heifer calf was born. Given the imposing name of Zerma Pabst Cornucopia, this heifer not only proved to be an excellent milker but a great breeder as well. Today Zerma is 13 years old and has the distinction of delivering ten live heifer calves which became distinguished members of the Derrer's Holstein family. Her 334 day record as a ten year old was 15,913 lbs. of milk and 560.5 lbs. of fat.

Zerma, coupled with the Derrer's uncompromising insistence on buying better bulls than they could afford are two reasons for their success with Holsteins. Membership in the Carroll County Dairy Herd Improvement Association is another reason. Organized by the Farm Bureau, the cow testing association stimulated the interest of the entire family and revealed to Mr. Derrer and his two stalwart sons, Russell and John Jr., the vast difference in yield and profit between a low and a high producing cow. The Derrers study their herd books faithfully using them as their never-failing guide in weeding, breeding and feeding for more profitable production.

By 1933-34 the herd average had mounted to 11,925 pounds of milk and 425 pounds of fat per cow. Many of the best cows are in the coveted 500 pound fat class, and one last year produced 18,436 lbs. of milk and 686.2 lbs. of fat with a return over feed cost of $192.65 in 365 days.

CONTENTED COWS DO WELL
"27 averaged $89.48 over feed cost last year."



JOHN JR.
"the heifer became his cow."



ANOTHER HERD GROWING . . .
and all out of a top-notch herd sire.



When the boys entered the 4-H dairy heifer clubs, they selected calves from their father's herd. Russell, the eldest, started farming for himself two years ago. Most highly prized of all his possessions were the four young purebred cows developed from his 4-H club calves.

John Jr. at home with his father and mother is the proud owner of four purebred females including one yearling heifer. Last year Junior's three young cows, made records as follows: Bess, 15,128 milk, 506.4 lbs. fat as 4-yr. old; Doris, 13,934 milk and 472.9 lbs. fat as 4-yr. old; Patsy, 10,784 milk and 354.3 lbs. fat as 2-yr. old. This year the herd book shows all three producing substantially ahead of their 1938 records. Patsy, daughter of Doris has 9549 lbs. of milk and 313.1 lbs. fat in 166 days as a second-calf heifer. Both took county grand championships as calves in the 4-H club roundup.

John Derrer probably inherited some of his ability as a dairyman and love of good cows from his Swiss ancestry. Both his father and mother who are still living, came from Switzerland. He is one of ten children. While their farm has many modern conveniences there is a solid plainness and durability about the farmstead that you instinctively associate with careful handling and wise spending. The buildings are substantial but not fancy, yet provide all the necessities for handling livestock efficiently.

The Derrer design of economy and full value for money spent is carried out in all farming operations. A Farm Bureau member for many years, Derrer uses his membership profitably, puts into practice the better methods his organization recommends. Homegrown feed, including corn silage and alfalfa hay; a home mixed ration of ground corn and oats, bran and one of such protein concentrates as soybean oil meal, linseed and cotton seed meal in each batch of feed produce milk and butterfat economically.

The milk is separated and the cream marketed through the Mt. Carroll Cooperative Creamery which has been operating successfully since its organization by the Farm Bureau and the IAA back in the early twenties. The thrifty Duroc Jersey shoats show the effects of plenty of skim milk from the 33 cows now milking. Last year, the dairy herd book showed that 27 cows, completing a year's record, had produced an average of $146.99 of milk and a return of $89.46 over feed cost per cow.

The present herd Sire is the son of De Creamco Calamity Posch, the famous cow owned by Maytag farms of Iowa who produced 845 pounds of butter as a two-year old.

"We have always tried to buy good bulls out of high record cows," said Mr. Derrer. "We don't hesitate to pay $250 to $300 or more for a bull if he has the breeding. Selecting bulls from the best Holstein herds out of high record cows has helped us increase our average production from year to year."

The Derrer herd is tested and free from tuberculosis and contagious abortion. There have been a few reactors in the past but these have been disposed of with comparatively little loss.

John Derrer's success as a father and husband who shares ownership of the herd and its direction with his boys; Mrs. Derrer's kindly and active interest in the work of her husband and sons plus her achievement as a homemaker, match and are largely responsible for the success of this family enterprise.

How can you keep farm boys happy and interested in the farm? John Derrer and his wife have done it by giving the boys a stake in the business. It's a formula that seldom fails.



THRIFTY DUROC JERSEY SHOATS
show what corn and skimmilk will do.

Phosphate Pays Big Dividends on Alfalfa

WHEN a farmer pays all costs of fertilization in the first two crops of hay, he is getting big dividends.

Ronald Stanford who farms 280 acres of well improved Ford County land, cooperated with Farm Adviser Hugh Triplett last summer in this interesting rock phosphate demonstration. Four plots were arranged in an established alfalfa field, (Elliott Silt Loam) along the gravel road leading to the farm. The first plot received no phosphate, the other three were "top dressed" at rates of 500 lbs. and 1000 lbs. and 1500 lbs. of ground rock phosphate per acre. The weight from four one-yard square plots gave the yields of cured alfalfa hay as shown below:

This demonstration was carefully done and all computations were figured by the University Soils Department. Rock phosphate in this area costs about $14.00 per ton. Valuing alfalfa hay at $8.00 to $10.00 per ton, this demonstration shows clearly that the cost was more than covered in the increased yield, which should carry on for several years.

The practice of top dressing alfalfa with rock phosphate is in accord with the provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation program. One of the soil building units is the application of 500 lbs. of rock phosphate on legumes or permanent pasture.

AMT. OF ROCK PHOS. APPLIED	WT. OF CURED ALFALFA PER ACRE		WT. OF INCREASE IN YIELD OF ALF. HAY, RESULTING FROM SOIL TREAMENT		TOTAL INCREASE TWO CUTTINGS
	1st CUTTING TONS	2nd CUTTING TONS	1st CUTTING TONS	2nd CUTTING TONS	Tons per Acre
None	1.27	2.00			
500 lbs.	1.51	2.31	.24	.30	.54
1000 lbs.	1.74	3.33	.47	1.32	1.79
1500 lbs.	1.77	2.76	.50	.76	1.26

Marketing News

(Continued from page 13)

The recent marriage of Louise Tice to Everett Feld and Mary Nelson to J. B. Simon, together with the previous marriages of girls of this office, has led the maidens in the surrounding territory to believe that the matrimonial bug is hiding in the Producers Creamery of Mt. Sterling, Manager Tourtellott reports. As a result applications for employment are pouring in — salary being no object.

Livestock *(Continued)*

Feeder Outlook Meetings: Sept. 5 — Carroll and JoDaviess at Mt. Carroll; Kane, Dupage and Kendall at Sugar Grove; Logan; Sept. 6 — Lee, Woodford, Piatt, Monroe; Sept. 7 — Mercer, Peoria, Vermilion, Douglas, McLean; Sept. 8 — Knox, Tazewell, Dewitt, St. Clair, Moultrie; Sept. 12 — Ford LaSalle, Green, Richland; Sept. 13 — Iroquois, Ogle, Lawrence, Macoupin; Hog Feeders Tour — LaSalle Co.; Sept. 14 — Champaign, DeKalb, Kankakee, Sangamon; Sept. 15 — Livingston, Edgar, Macon; Sept. 18 — Mason; Sept. 19 — Fulton, Christian, Stephenson; Sept. 20 — Adams, Menard, Union, Winnebago; Sept. 21 — Cass, Pike, Pulaski-Alexander, McHenry, Boone; Lake & Cook at Woodstock; Sept. 22 — Scott, White, Will; Sept. 26 — Rock Island; Sept. 27 — Clark, Henderson, Whiteside; Sept. 28 — Bureau, Brown & Schuyler, Jasper-Crawford; Sept. 29 — Fayette, Henry.

Feedlot Tours. Sept. 8 — Vermilion; Sept. 14 — Ogle, Sangamon; Sept. 15 — DeKalb, Macon; Sept. 21 — Adams; Sept. 22 — Pike; Sept. 26 — Whiteside; Sept. 29 — Bureau.

Market Tours to Chicago Producers Sept. 7 — Piatt County; Sept. 14 — Warren; Sept. 20 — Lee; Sept. 21 — LaSalle; Sept. 28 — McHenry.
Hog Feeders' Tour — Sept. 13 — LaSalle.

Signed:— Four Will County Farm Bureau baseball players to contracts with big league teams. Laverne Meyer, shortstop, Tommy Bergera, utility player, and Robert Schwiesow, pitcher are under contract to the Pittsburgh Pirates, the first two assigned to the Pirates minor league "farm" at Carthage, Mo., Schwiesow to the Pirates training camp at Hutchinson, Kansas. Wm. Deininger, big 17 year old catcher signed a contract with the New York Yankees and reported for inspection during the Yankees recent trip to Chicago.

More than 10,000 persons attended the 9th annual Hooppole plowing match, Henry county, Aug. 15. Winners were Simon Vandersnick, 2-bottom class and sweepstakes; William Wyffels, 3-bottom class; Mrs. William Holstrom, women's class; Dwaine Keim, boys' class. Mrs. Lawrence Van Hyfte, winner of second place in the women's class, has been women's champion five times in eight years.

Loans:— Government wheat loans in Illinois this year varied from 67 to 72c per bu. Reports indicate that loans will be made on about 250,000,000 bu. throughout the U. S. or on approximately one-third the crop.

Combination- Two years of experimenting with pasture improvement and livestock at Dixon Springs, Pope county, in an attempt to find a paying combination for unfertile southern Illinois soils, last month bore fruit.

Of 292 lambs raised on the 10,000-acre tract, 92 carried market finish. They were sold on the Chicago market and studies were made of carcasses in the packing house.

Contributing to success of the sheep-raising project were quality purebred rams and a pasture consisting of lespedeza, bluegrass and red top. Thirty-five lambs sired by Hampshire rams averaged 86 pounds as compared to 78 pounds for 30 Shropshires and 78 for 27 Southdowns. All lambs were produced by western ewes.

The experiment is being conducted by the University of Illinois in cooperation with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service and the U. S. Forest Service.

Rural YOUTH

By Frank Gingrich

Bureau County Junior Farm and Home Club was the first to sign up for the Talk Fest project which will be used in many counties this fall. Talk Fests are designed to assist Rural Youth in expressing more clearly and effectively. Fifteen Bureau County young people will hold practice sessions during September and October, and at their November 16th meeting will have the Talk Fest as one of the feature events on the program. Copies of the Talk Fest outlines will be sent upon request.

Pennies, nickels and dimes rolled in at the Effingham County Rural Youth refreshment stand on August 3rd. The occasion — Effingham County Annual Farm Bureau Picnic. Opal Stine, secretary, reports that $100.78 was added to the treasury.

Sixty young people representing the Iowa Young People's Assembly World's Fair Tour were guests of the Peoria County Rural Youth on August 4th. The Iowa Rural Youth members were returning from the New York's World Fair.

One thousand miles 'round Illinois studying Farm Bureaus, cooperatives, and getting acquainted with new faces and new places will be on the Rural Youth Caravan Tour schedules this fall. One delegate from each county is eligible. The dates: Oct. 9-14; and Oct. 23-28.

Visitors at the I.A.A. office last month were Marie Davie, Sarah Treece from Union County. Asked about happenings in Union County, they replied: "Peaches, Peaches! Everyone is Peach conscious." They reported that Southern Illinois Rural Youth groups were having a full schedule of tours and picnics at neighboring state parks.

Stanley Corke, president Iroquois County Rural Youth writes "I am out here in Denver enjoying myself and am afraid I will not get back in time to get our hay out of the way so that I can help with the Illinois Farm Sports Festival. Took a fishing trip Saturday but somehow I couldn't coax any fish to bite. The main trouble is there are more fishermen than fish. Went up to the top of Pike's Peak Sunday and it snowed there in the forenoon so you can imagine that I did not sweat any. You could sure see a lot of country from the Peak!"

Christian County Farm Bureau will hold open house in its new building in Taylorville, August 30.

"Some of the People —



All of the Time"

insist upon buying the *best butter*. This is your opportunity, Mr. Cream Producer. Bring us more Grade A cream. We can then make more Prairie Farms butter which we can sell at a premium, thus enabling us to pay you a premium for grade A cream.

And the more high score butter we make, the more butter will be used; for most of the people, all of the time insist upon Prairie Farms Butter.

Name of Creamery

Your Producers Creamery
Is Your Insurance of
Better Prices.

EDITORIAL

Good Advice From An Industrial Leader

OWEN D. YOUNG, head of the General Electric Company is one of America's leading industrialists. He was appointed by the President of the United States in the '20s as head of the European Reparations Commission to solve debt problems growing out of the World War. He is also a dairy farm owner and operator.

At a recent milk meeting in his home community at Van Hornesville, New York, Mr. Young came unannounced, asked the privilege of the floor, and proceeded to express his pent-up feelings about the low price of milk, consumers and farm unity much to the delight of his farmer neighbors. He said:*

> "The consumers don't believe for a moment that the farmer is getting too much for his product. They know the farmer gets too little. They don't want the farmer to get less, but MORE.
>
> "If they complain that milk costs them too much, it is not because they bear you any grudge; it's because they feel there's too great a spread between the price you get and the price they pay.
>
> "I don't know the answer!
>
> "I don't know how the high cost of distribution is to be cut down — and it's not only in the milk business that we face the problem. I DO know that somehow, some way, THAT PROBLEM HAS GOT TO BE MET. I do know that in your efforts to meet it the consumers are WITH YOU, and not against you. In other words, it's the dealers and not the farmers who will have to answer any complaints from consumers, and don't let anyone fool you into thinking otherwise!"

Owen D. Young believes, as he said, in the freedom of thought and the freedom of speech —

> "but we must be careful to use these rights to our advantage, and not to our hurt," he continued. "We must not let them be used to perpetuate divisions or family quarrels. You know how costly these quarrels and divisions have been to farmers. You know that milk producers have never been united, and you know the results. Freedom of thought and speech does not compel you to keep alive the petty feuds and childish prejudices that have divided farmers all these years. How long will it be before you wipe them out and really unite on a program? . . . . . .
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> "Now, what has all this got to do with the milk business? Just this. During all these trying years dealers have said that they would pay so much for milk. The producers have debated and protested but their protests went unheeded because they could not agree on a program. And so your milk has been sold on terms laid down by the buyer.
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> "One day the farmers of this milkshed are going to unite voluntarily and say that this dictation has got to stop. And it will stop. One day you are going to say with one voice: 'This is the price at which you can buy our milk.' And that will be the price of milk . . . . . .
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> "It all comes down to this. Keep these divisions alive and others will inevitably dictate the terms on which you will operate. PRESENT A UNITED FRONT, AND YOU WILL BE THE MASTERS OF YOUR PROBLEM. THERE IS NO OTHER WAY."

* *As reported by Dairymen's League in Pennsylvania Farm Bureau CO-OP REVIEW.*

Soybean Vs. Hog

A RECENT study of the competitive position of soybean oil by L. H. Simerl of the University of Illinois agricultural economics staff, shows how the soybean competes for the consumer's dollar with the hog, the dairy cow, cottonseed, and other farm crops.

This should interest Illinois farmers because the state leads in soybean production, is second in hogs and among the top seven states in dairying. The average annual production of soybean oil in the U. S., Simerl points out, has been 203 million pounds or approximately two per cent of the total for all fats and oils during the past four years. The interesting thing is that 50 per cent of soybean oil goes into lard substitutes, 10 per cent into oleomargarine, and eight per cent into salad and cooking oils — a total of 68 per cent for food. Only 10 per cent is used in paints, eight per cent in soap, two per cent miscellaneous, and 12 per cent is unaccounted for.

A bushel of yellow soybeans yields 12 pounds of raw soybean oil, 95 per cent useable. An acre of soybeans producing 25 bu. would yield approximately 300 pounds of oil.

On the other hand, an acre of corn converted into pork yields only about 94 pounds of lard. (An acre of 70 bushels of corn will produce approximately three 230 pound hogs, 13.6 per cent of which by live weight on the average represents lard.)

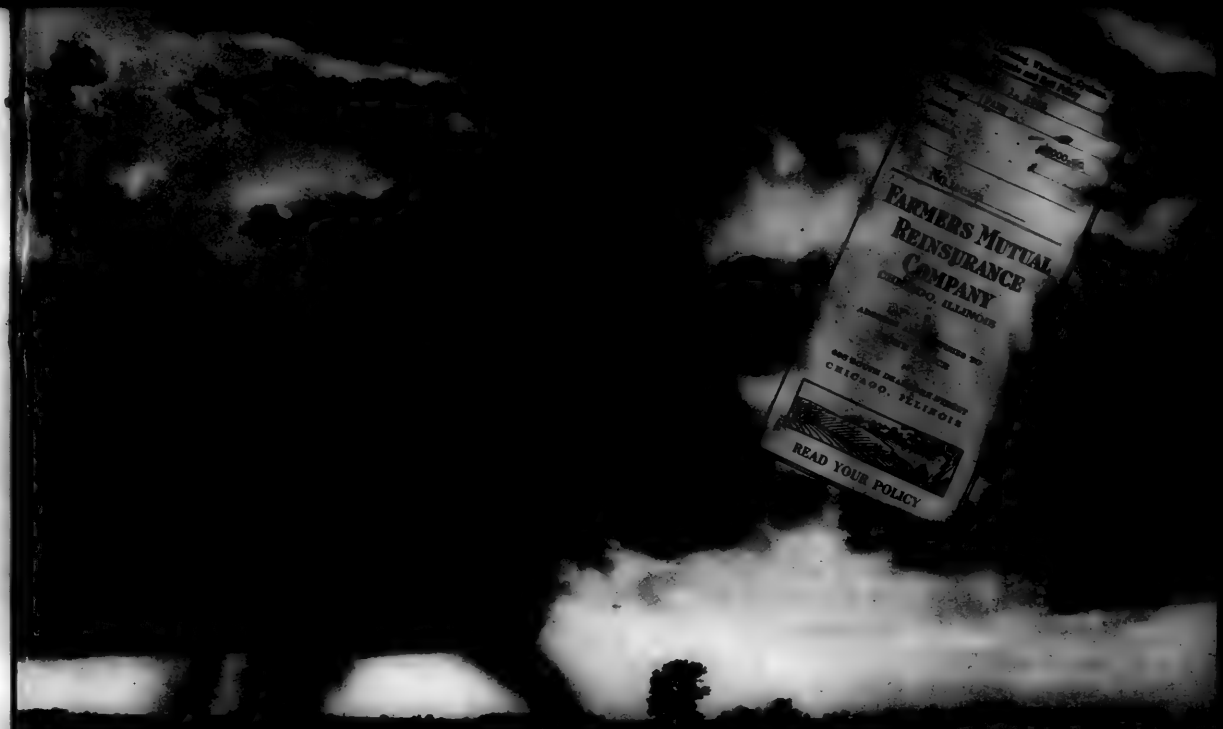
Housewives have turned in large numbers to the use of vegetable fat compounds for cooking, to the detriment of lard sales. Soybean oilmeal has cut into the market for tankage as a hog feed concentrate, according to the packers. These are some of the things that ail the price of hogs along with the loss of Germany as a buyer of pork products.

Such trends and shifts in demand for farm products are constantly at work. They point to the need for constant alertness to facts by which farmers may intelligently adjust their acreage and crops to market outlets.

On Crop Limitation

MAYOR LaGuardia of New York City is quoted in a recent public statement as condemning crop acreage limitation. In a published letter to the New York Times, Guy Trail, New Haven, Missouri farmer neatly takes the Mayor to task and presents a clear, vigorous defense of the farmers' position in support of the AAA program.

> "Dire necessity forced and will continue to force the farmer to limit his output; he lives and buys his needs of manufacturers who have for years artificially limited production as a device to stimulate price," writes Mr. Trail in part . . . . .
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There's a Silver Lining!

No matter how dark the outlook or heavy the damage from cyclone or tornado, there's a silver lining to every storm cloud when you carry wind insurance in the Farmers Mutual.

Your company has (1) admitted assets of more than $2,100,000.00; (2) surplus to policyholders of more than $445,000.00; (3) adjusters in every county; (4) gives fair settlements; and (5) pays claims promptly.

Last year 3,000 claims of windstorm damage were paid varying from $1.25 for a pane of glass up to $6,500.00 for a set of farm buildings that were destroyed.

Rates are guaranteed and the policy is non-assessable.

See the agent in your County Farm Bureau Office, or write for rates.

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608 South Dearborn Street Chicago, Illinois

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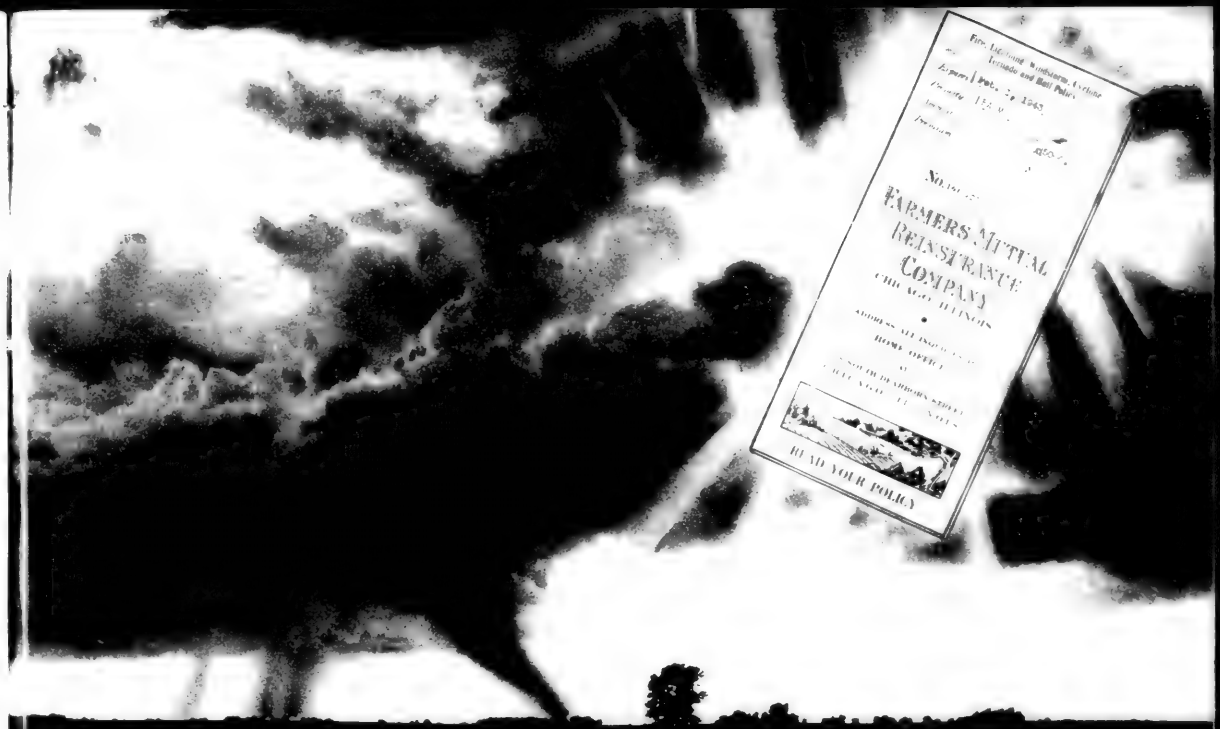
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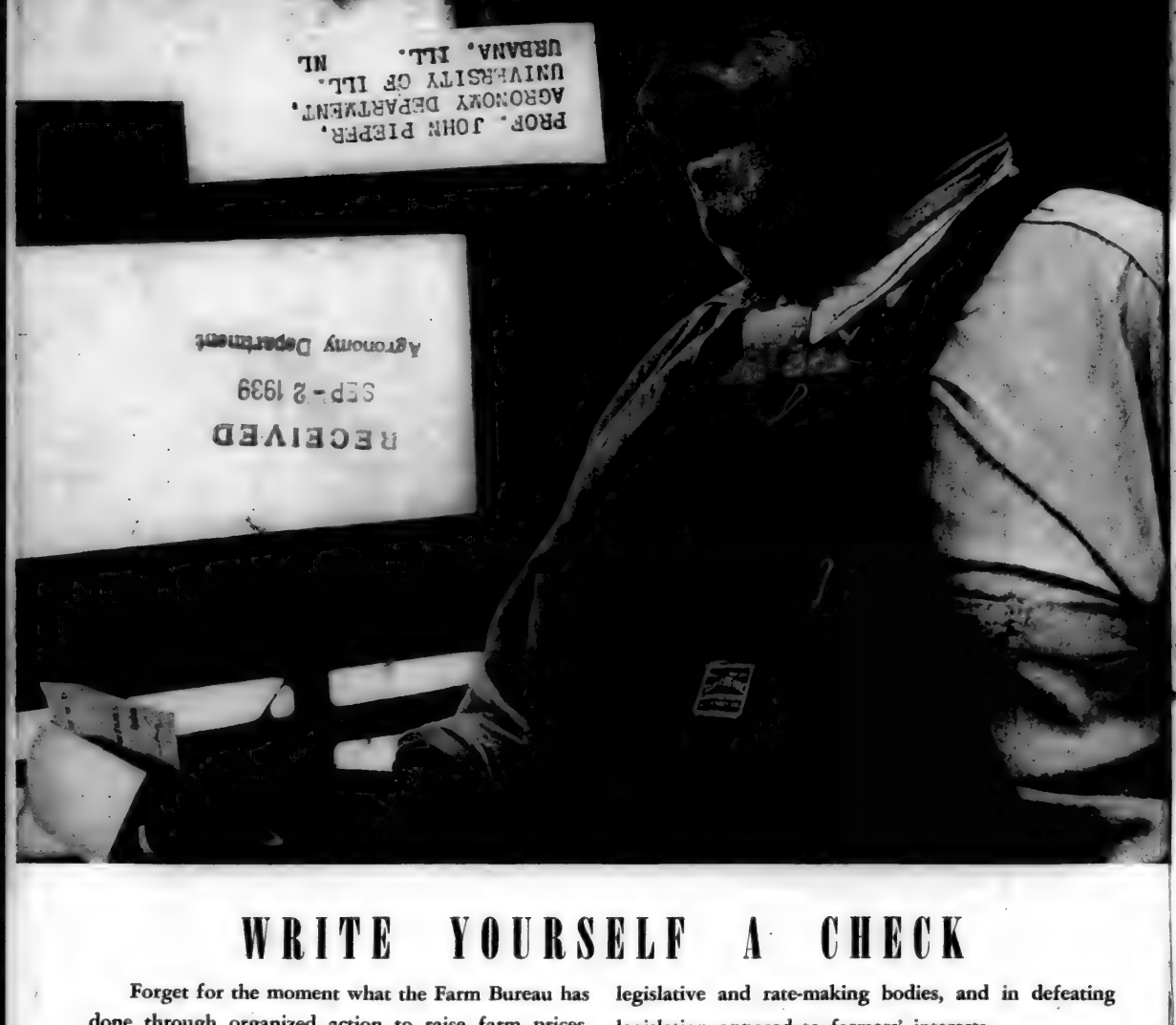
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WRITE YOURSELF A CHECK

Forget for the moment what the Farm Bureau has done through organized action to raise farm prices. Disregard the successful fight the County Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association have waged to reduce property taxes. Overlook, for the sake of argument, what this powerful organization has achieved in building successful cooperative marketing institutions, encouraging 4-H Club work, working for more profitable farm practices, getting more farm-to-market roads, reducing interest rates, representing farmers before legislative and rate-making bodies, and in defeating legislation opposed to farmers' interests.

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ILRC
Cop 2

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION Record

In This Issue

Farm Bureau Stand on Neutrality

The New War and Agriculture

AAA Program for 1940

War Boosts Corn Sealing

Complete Sports Festival Results

and others





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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

The Largest State Farm Organization In America

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Cop 2

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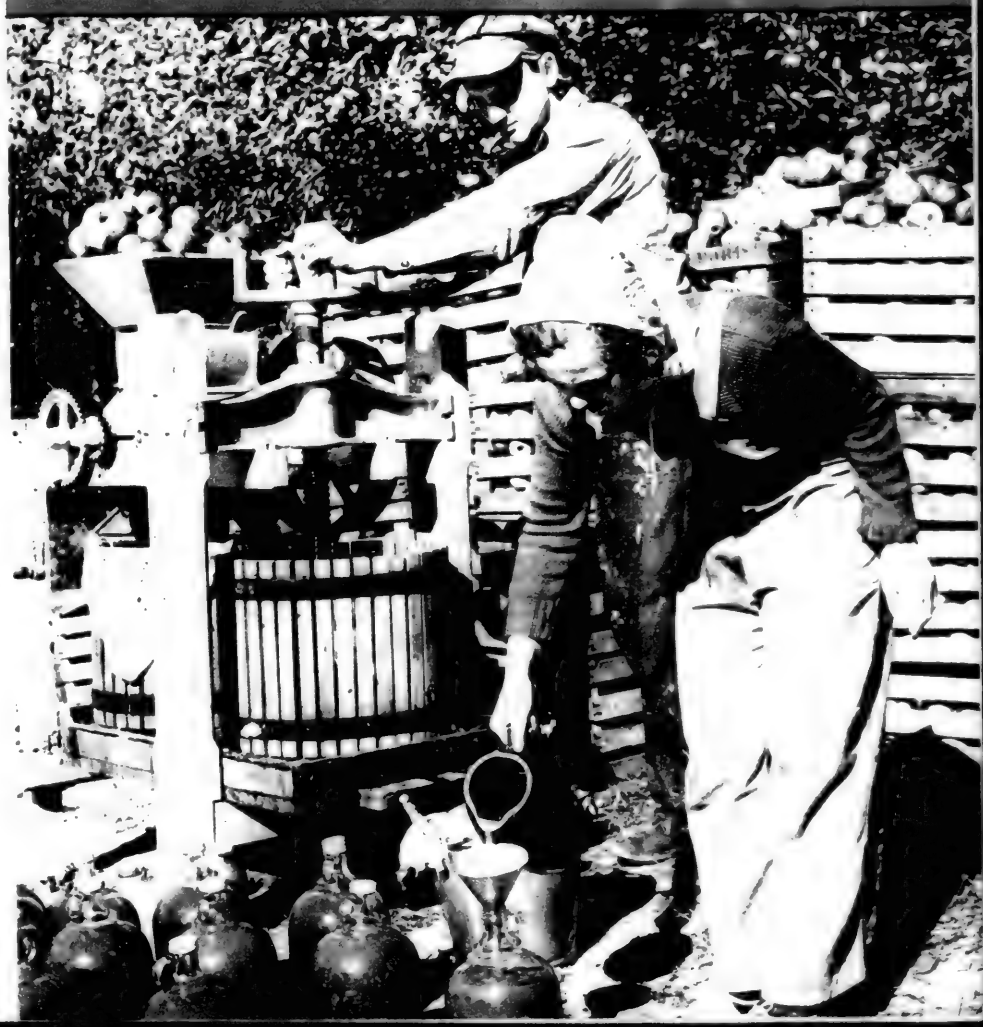
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October
1939



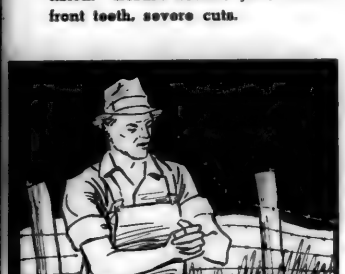
40 Claims Paid

TO IAA ACCIDENT POLICY HOLDERS



LaSALLE COUNTY — Head-on collision. Result: broken jaw, loss of front teeth, severe cuts.

JoDAVIESS COUNTY — Fence making. Barbed wire tore off fingernail, ripped open finger.



LIVINGSTON COUNTY — Hired man with pitchfork missed rat, jabbed deep into boss's leg.

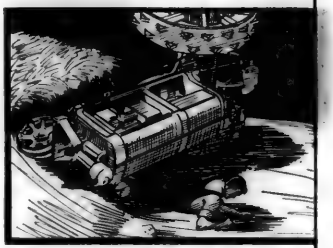
Farm and automobile accidents are being reported every day all over Illinois. Forty claims have been paid to IAA accident policyholders, although this service has been available only a few months. There are nearly always doctor bills to pay and frequently hospital and nurses care are necessary after an accident. Plaster casts, dental surgery, x-ray examinations and splints add to the burden of expense. It's bad enough to be hurt, but it's much worse if you can't answer this question:

WHO WILL PAY YOUR DOCTOR, NURSES AND HOSPITAL BILLS WHEN YOU ARE INJURED?

Think it over. Suppose you have an accident. If you are insured you will feel free to call the doctor and get the best of medical attention. And you won't need to worry about the cost. If a $600 accident bill would not bother you . . . you don't need this insurance. If it would, you can't afford to be without this protection.

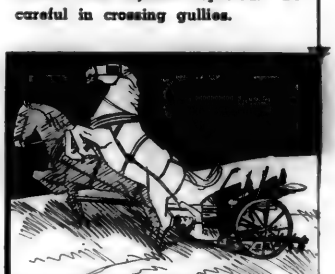
LESS THAN 4c A DAY WILL KEEP YOUR ACCIDENT INSURANCE POLICY IN FORCE

For a small additional premium you can also get disability income to pay someone for taking your place while you are laid up. This is a new service available only to Farm Bureau members, their families and their employees.



TRACTOR TIPPED OVER — Several deaths and injuries reported. Be careful in crossing gullies.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY — Runaway on cultivator. Broken shoulderblade, extensive cuts and bruises.



WILL COUNTY — Load of bundles tipped over. Arm fractured, splints, xray, doctor bills.

SEE YOUR AGENT IN THE COUNTY FARM BUREAU OFFICE OR WRITE

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois

The Illinois Agricultural Association Record

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD is published monthly by the Illinois Agricultural Association at 1501 West Washington Road, Mendota, Ill. Editorial Offices, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Entered as second class matter at post office, Mendota, Illinois, September 11, 1936. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided in Section 412, Act of Feb. 28, 1925, authorized Oct. 27, 1935. Address all communications for publication to Editorial Offices, Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago. The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. The fee includes payment of fifty cents for subscription to the Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD. Postmaster: Send notices on Form 3578 and undeliverable copies returned under Form 3579 to editorial offices, 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Editor and Advertising Director, E. G. Thiem; Assistant Director and Ass't. Editor, Lawrence A. Potter.

Illinois Agricultural Association

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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Comptroller.....R. G. Ely
Dairy Marketing.....Wilfred Shaw
Field Service.....Cap Mast
Finance.....R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing.....H. W. Day
Grain Marketing.....Harrison Fahrnkopf
General Counsel.....Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing.....Sam E. Russell
Office.....C. E. Johnston
Organization.....O. D. Brissenden
Produce Marketing.....F. A. Gougler
Publicity.....George Thiem
Safety.....C. M. Seagraves
Soil Improvement.....John R. Spencer
Taxation and Statistics.....J. C. Watson
Transportation-Claims.....G. W. Baxter
Young Peoples Activities.....Frank Gingrich

ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Country Life Ins. Co.....Dave Mieher, Sales Mgr., Howard Reeder, Home Office Mgr.
Farmers' Mut. Reinsur. Co...J. H. Kelker, Mgr.
Ill. Agr. Auditing Ass'n.....C. E. Strand, Mgr.
Ill. Agr. Mut. Ins. Co...A. E. Richardson, Mgr.
Ill. Agr. Service Co.....Earl Smith, Pres. Donald Kirkpatrick, Sec'y
Ill. Farm Supply Co.....L. R. Marchant, Mgr.
Ill. Fruit Growers Exch.....H. W. Day, Mgr.
Ill. Grain Corporation.....Frank Haines, Mgr.
Ill. Livestock Mark't. Ass'n...Sam Russell, Mgr.
Ill. Milk Prods.' Ass'n.....Wilfred Shaw, Mgr.
Ill. Producers' Creameries.....J. B. Countiss, Sales Mgr. Frank A. Gougler, Procurement Mgr.

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

OCTOBER 1939 **VOLUME 17 - NUMBER 10**

This Month

By Earl C. Smith



THE outbreak of war in Europe almost over night has materially changed the problems and future outlook of America. On every hand we sense the feeling that this country is facing a grave crisis. From the press, pulpit, platform, radio and conversation wherever people meet, sentiment appears to be unanimous for so conducting our affairs that American boys will not again be called upon to fight on foreign soil.

As this is written, Congress has been called into session to review the present Neutrality Act and consider the advisability of its amendment. After careful consideration, the Boards of Directors of your national and state organizations have announced in favor of amending the act (see page 4) in a way that it is believed would be more consistent with true neutrality and therefore, would be more effective in keeping this nation at peace with other nations of the world.

Clear Thinking Needed

Clear, cool unprejudiced thinking will be at a premium in the months and possibly years ahead. The American people will be subjected to all kinds of propaganda from both sides of the European conflict. We must not permit propaganda nor selfish business and economic interests to influence the nation's future course of action. We must not allow ourselves to be lulled to sleep by any false sense of security. When the World War began in August, 1914, this nation was united against participation. The national election of 1916 was largely determined on this issue. Yet early in 1917 our soldiers were fighting in the blood and grime of foreign battlefields. Should we not take from the pages of history those disastrous experiences as we guide our course in the immediate future?

Agriculture Better Organized

Agriculture is in a much better position today, to overcome the dangers of a war-time inflation with subsequent deflation, than was true in 1914, or 1917 and 1918. There was no effective national organization to speak for agriculture either before or during the World War. Policies were adopted and prices fixed without consulting the American farmer. The maladjustment of farm and industrial prices and wage scales, from which we have not yet recovered, dates back to that period. Today agriculture is much better organized. The farmer speaks with a powerful voice. We have the benefit of World War experience to guide us. I believe agriculture can and will exercise great influence in the years ahead in avoiding previous mistakes.

Strengthen Our Defenses

To strengthen the defenses of this nation against the selfish and subversive influences of belligerent nations, much greater emphasis should be placed on the effective coordination of our secret service and investigational units of government supplemented with money and man power in running down espionage, spies and other individuals whose first allegiance is not directed to the American flag and all for which it stands.

In every reasonable and proper way the Illinois Agricultural Association

40 Claims Paid

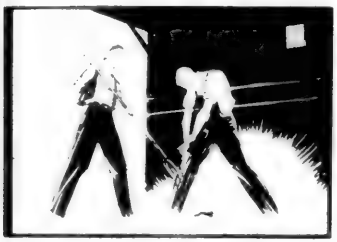
TO IAA ACCIDENT POLICY HOLDERS



LaSALLE COUNTY — Head-on collision. Result: broken jaw, loss of front teeth, severe cuts.



JoDAVIESS COUNTY — Fence making. Barbed wire tore off finger nail, ripped open finger.



LIVINGSTON COUNTY — Hired man with pitchfork missed rat, jabbed deep into boss's leg.

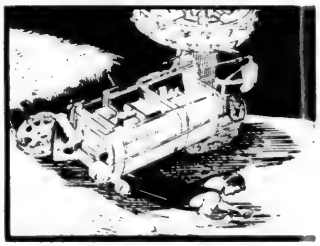
Farm and automobile accidents are being reported every day all over Illinois. Forty claims have been paid to IAA accident policyholders, although this service has been available only a few months. There are nearly always doctor bills to pay and frequently hospital and nurses care are necessary after an accident. Plaster casts, dental surgery, x-ray examinations and splints add to the burden of expense. It's bad enough to be hurt, but it's much worse if you can't answer this question:

WHO WILL PAY YOUR DOCTOR, NURSES AND HOSPITAL BILLS WHEN YOU ARE INJURED?

Think it over. Suppose you have an accident. If you are insured you will feel free to call the doctor and get the best of medical attention. And you won't need to worry about the cost. If a $600 accident bill would not bother you . . . you don't need this insurance. If it would, you can't afford to be without this protection.

LESS THAN 4c A DAY WILL KEEP YOUR ACCIDENT INSURANCE POLICY IN FORCE

For a small additional premium you can also get disability income to pay someone for taking your place while you are laid up. This is a new service available only to Farm Bureau members, their families and their employees.



TRACTOR TIPPED OVER — Several deaths and injuries reported. Be careful in crossing gullies.



ROCK ISLAND COUNTY — Runaway on cultivator. Broken shoulderblade, extensive cuts and bruises.



WILL COUNTY — Load of bundles tipped over. Arm fractured, splints xray, doctor bills.

SEE YOUR AGENT IN THE COUNTY FARM BUREAU OFFICE OR WRITE

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

608 South Dearborn Street .... Chicago, Illinois

The Illinois Agricultural Association Record

OCTOBER 1939 VOLUME 17 - NUMBER 10

Illinois Agricultural Association

OFFICERS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS

ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS

This Month

By Earl C. Smith



T

Clear Thinking Needed

will in the light of all facts available exercise its every rightful influence to keep this nation out of the war in Europe. Only by so doing can we forestall the necessity of sending American boys to foreign battle fields and can we avoid wartime inflation and the consequent more serious deflation.

The experiences of the last world war should be reviewed by every citizen as a guide for our thinking, action and influence.

NEUTRALITY

To the Presidents and
Boards of Directors of
COUNTY FARM BUREAUS
Gentlemen:

I am attaching hereto a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation on Tuesday of last week. This statement of the position taken by the Federation was carefully considered by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association in session on Friday, September 15, and was unanimously approved.

The adoption by the American Farm Bureau Federation of its position on the question of arms-embargo repeal was believed to be advisable at this time for two reasons. First, that its position might be known by its own members in advance of the convening of Congress for consideration of this important matter; and second, that such action now would be much more effective than to wait until the lines were tightly drawn in the debate of this question on the floors of Congress.

Influence for Peace

Leaders of the Farm Bureau movement must not forget that there was no farm organization of state-wide or national scope equipped to represent agriculture at the outbreak of the last World War. As a result the rightful interests of agriculture were sorely neglected. I do not hesitate to assure you that acting through the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Illinois Agricultural Association will use its every rightful and honorable influence to keep this nation at peace with all nations, or in other words, to keep the United States free from any kind of international entanglements.

Since there appears to be wide misunderstanding of the arms-embargo provisions of the present Neutrality Act, it was requested that I briefly explain some of the reasons which prompted the action of the Federation and its unanimous approval by the Board of the IAA.

It appears that many people believe that repeal of the present arms-embargo provision will tend to involve the United States in European difficulties. Facts seem to indicate that the Act needs substantial amendment to insure impartial treatment of all nations.

The embargo provision of the present Act prohibits the shipment of arms, ammunition, and implements of war directly or indirectly to belligerent countries. It does not prohibit or restrict such shipments to nations engaged in undeclared wars of which there have been several in recent years. It appears to prohibit such shipments to non-belligerent nations which may purchase them for resale to belligerent nations but obviously this nation cannot control the disposition of any article after it has reached another country.

The present Act does not restrict the shipment to any nation, whether engaged in war or not, of the raw materials for manufacture of arms, ammunitions, or implements of war. Furthermore, such shipments may be made in any nation in American ships. We must not forget that shipments of this character had much to do with involving the United States in the World War in 1917. This danger will be lessened if these materials are made available to any nation with the requirement that the purchaser transport them in its own ships and if carriage for belligerents by American vessels is prohibited.

Not True Neutrality

The inconsistencies of the present Neutrality Act are not in accord with true neutrality. It is felt that the United States is in greater danger of involvement under this Act than it would be under an act giving equal treatment to all nations, prohibiting the shipment to any belligerent of arms, ammunition, and implements of war or raw materials for the manufacture thereof, in American ships, but permitting their purchase by any belligerents who pay therefor and transport them in their own ships and at their own cost and risk.

It is our belief that your careful review of the subject matter will result in your approval of the action by the respective Boards of Directors, to which I have referred.

Sincerely yours,
Illinois Agricultural Association,
(signed) Earl C. Smith, President.

Resolution

The Board of Directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation reaffirms the historic position of the Federation in support of all honorable methods of maintaining peaceful relations with the nations of the world.

We pledge our support to President Roosevelt in his policy of using all just and rightful means to keep this nation out of the present European conflict.

In view of the present situation abroad, we are convinced that some features of the present Neutrality Act are not conducive to the maintenance of true neutrality for the following reasons: It does not conform to the commonly accepted principles of international law; it forsakes our traditional position with respect to the rights of neutral nations; while the Act forbids the sale of arms and munitions to belligerent nations, it permits unlimited sale and shipment of raw materials out of which arms and munitions can be manufactured, and it permits, if it does not encourage, the transfer of American capital, labor and raw materials to other nations, a development which might seriously handicap our own country in meeting emergencies that might later arise.

Repeal Embargo

WE THEREFORE URGE the Congress to repeal at its earliest opportunity the mandatory embargo provisions of the Neutrality Act and substitute therefore provisions which will permit any nation to purchase within the United States for cash or goods, take title thereto, and transport on its own account and responsibility such materials, commodities or goods as it may desire.

Profits on such transactions, however, should be restricted by law to normal peacetime levels with all profiteering effectively prohibited. As farmers, we ask only for parity prices for our commodities, and we condemn any practice by middlemen of pyramiding commodity price advances into exhorbitant prices of food and fiber to the consumer.

Farmers as a group are opposed to profiteering by industry, by agriculture or by labor; and will vigorously resist such methods with every means at their command.

We believe we should hold prices, wages and interest rates during war time to reasonable parity levels in order to prevent excessive inflation and the ruinous deflation that is the inevitable aftermath of speculative excesses. We invite industry and labor to cooperate with us in a concerted movement to forestall the economic anguish that will surely follow the present war unless effective steps are taken to prevent it.

WAR

"THE PRESIDENT HAS ASKED ME TO APPOINT AN AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY COUNCIL. THE SITUATION IN EUROPE INEVITABLY WILL HAVE ITS EFFECTS UPON OUR AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY AT MANY POINTS . . . IT NOW SEEMS PROBABLE THAT THE SITUATION WILL BE CHANGING RAPIDLY AND IN UNEXPECTED WAYS. THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DESIRES TO WORK VERY CLOSELY WITH REPRESENTATIVE FARM LEADERS AND BUSINESS MEN IN THE FOOD AND FIBRE FIELDS. IT IS OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE OF COURSE IN ANY PROGRAM TO DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO KEEP US OUT OF WAR."

So telegraphed Henry A Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, to a list of some 19 men including Edward A. O'Neal, president and Earl C. Smith, vice-president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Clifford Gregory of Wallace's Farmer, Thomas E. Wilson, Chicago meat packer, representatives of other farm groups, of food chains, cotton, tobacco, and grain processing interests. Summoned to a meeting in Washington were members of the Council on Sept. 19 where plans were discussed for handling agricultural and food problems that may arise as a result of the war in Europe.

Stick to AAA

"I urge American farmers to proceed with their production plans as if the outbreak in Europe had not occurred," Secretary Wallace said in a press statement. "Some farmers, remembering high war-time prices, may wish to discontinue cooperation in their farm programs in order to expand the acreage of wheat and other crops. I would remind them that the average of wheat, corn, hogs, and beef were lower a year after the World War started than they were in 1914. The course of prices for the months just ahead may not follow the pattern of 1914 and 1915, but present supplies of cotton, wheat, corn, meat animals, and many other commodities are large. There is a little likelihood that any substantial increase in production of the major crops will be desirable, certainly not in the immediate future."

War hysteria gripped the New York and Chicago stock markets in the days immediately following the declaration of war on Germany by England and France the first week in September. Steel, copper, airplane, and munitions stocks jumped as much as 10 points. Wheat and corn futures went up the limit several days in succession. Then as more sober judgment came to the fore there were sharp declines. For a few days, a shortage of hogs developed in terminal markets as farmers held while they sized up the new situation. Top prices soared from around the $7 mark to $9.40, then dropped back as runs were restored to normal. Despite the declines grain and livestock prices held substantial gains since the outbreak of the war, wheat holding 17c of the 20c gain (as of Sept. 20) and corn retaining approximately 11c of the 16c advance from the pre-war price. Top butcher hogs on Sept. 20 were $8.10, down $1.30 per cwt. from the top but up around $1.25 from the market late in August. Cattle likewise went up, then down, but held from 75c to $1.25 of the gain three weeks after the war scare.



EXTRA! EXTRA!

Newsboys announced the outbreak of war as the Sports Festival opened at Champaign Sept. 1.

Food Hoarding

Housewives reacted quickly and started a run on sugar, staples, and canned goods at grocery stores with the result that scarcities caught retailers under-stocked. Charges of profiteering were bandied about as stores kept clerks down after hours marking up their stocks.

The situation became so acute for a few days that President Roosevelt removed all restriction on imports of sugar and issued statements assuring consumers that food stocks were plentiful.

Later the President reminded the public that farm prices are still substantially below parity and any talk about high cost of living is out of order.

AAA

THE 1940 AAA program, substantially the same as that of 1939, increases the acreage allotment of wheat from 55,000,000 to 62,000,000 acres. "There is nothing in the current wheat situation that warrants changing this part of the program," said Secretary Wallace. "We have domestic wheat supplies of nearly a billion bushels and these are ample for any immediate prospective demand. World supplies are the largest on record."

In the commercial corn area, farmers having a corn acreage allotment of 10 acres or less, may be classed as non-allotment farms. Producers on these farms may plant corn not to exceed 10 acres without deduction for overplanting. The 1939 program set eight acres of corn as the maximum. The final date for accepting applications for payment in any area under the 1940 program is March 31, 1941.

Following the September crop report, which indicated a 1939 corn crop of approximately 2,523,000,000 bushels, and the October 1 carryover estimate of 470,000,000 bushels, Secretary Wallace announced there would be no referendum on corn marketing quotas this year.

Marketing Quota

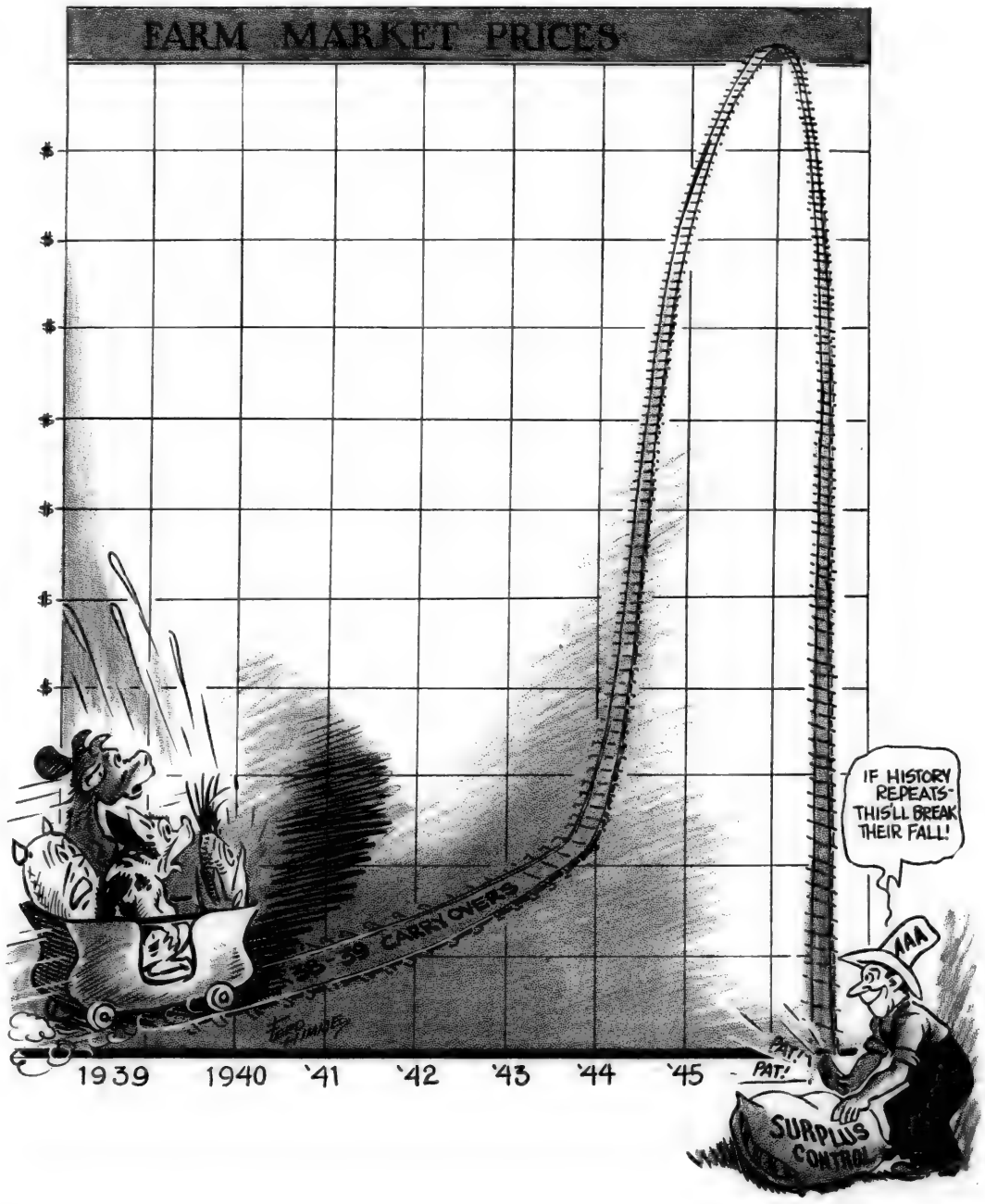
The 1939 marketing quota level was set at 3,030,000,000 bushels largely because of increased livestock numbers and the European situation, whereas the total corn supply was placed at 2,993,000,000 bushels.

The principal factors in holding the corn supply at a level to make a marketing quota referendum necessary this year, despite high yields, were announced as follows: (1) increased participation in the AAA program resulting in a downward corn acreage production of 18 per cent in the corn belt compared with the ten-year average; (2) increased livestock production.

A much higher average yield per acre for corn land, the government said, is due, first, to the use of hybrid seed and, secondly, to the retirement of poor land from cultivation. The soil conservation program, likewise, is increasing soil fertility through the use of more legumes in the rotation.

On September 1 the AAA milk marketing agreement went into effect in Chicago and the north shore suburbs. N. J. Cladakis of Washington, D. C. was named market administrator with headquarters in the old Post Office Building, Chicago. The price of milk was tied to the evaporated milk price as follows: Class 1 — evaporated milk

IN FOR A WILD RIDE?



War Boosts Corn Sealing

Farmers Comment On Storage Program, War and Other Questions

WITH Illinois' third bumper crop in three years knocking at the door, farmers are working under pressure to get 1937 and 1938 government loan corn out of the way to make room for the new crop. Even more pressure was applied when corn and soybean harvests started at least two weeks earlier than usual.

How farmers are meeting this emergency was revealed in a recent survey of conditions in 11 eastern and central Illinois counties.

The state office of the agricultural conservation association estimates 30 to 35 per cent of the 1937-38 loan corn will be resealed both on farms and in local elevators. That leaves the bulk of some 65,000,000 bushels of sealed corn to be absorbed by the Commodity Credit Corporation, holder of liens against it.

Store Where Needed

Aim of the CCC is to store corn near where it was produced to be used as needed by livestock feeders.

In planning for resealing and for 1940 production, farmers are considering war as a great unknown factor which, they believe, will sooner or later boost prices. To a man they hope the war will end before their corn and wheat are needed to feed Europe. They want no profiteering. They want a parity price and they are willing to cooperate to get it.

One farmer in Kankakee county summed up the feeling generally when he said, "I'd gladly give my corn away if that would keep our boys at home. I think we should open our ports to all comers and let them buy all of every commodity they can pay for. My corn will be resealed. Not with the idea of cashing in on war prices. All I want is enough to pay off the loan and expenses and have a little left."

Kankakee county farmers are hopeful of retaining 50 per cent of their corn under seal. If Leonard Shultz is typical of half the farmers in the county, the goal will be achieved. He is erecting steel bins near his permanent crib to store 4000 to 5000 bushels of corn.

"I see no reason why we can't adjust acreage to raise just the amount of corn that can be used without throwing prices out of line," he said. "I'll stay with the AAA program regardless of corn price."

Frank Oberlin, another Kankakee county farmer, is building a permanent crib 44 feet long and 14 feet high with an eight-foot crib on either side of the driveway. His 1938 crop will be resealed in his old crib.

R. W. Chambers, Ford county, just completed a substantial temporary crib 32 feet long, 16 feet high and nine feet wide. Using all new lumber, a sheet metal roof and snow fence, the cost of materials ran about $200. He estimates it will hold 2150 bushels. Cost per bushel: 9 1/3c. The new crib and the old one will hold all the corn he produces on 90 acres. In other years he has been forced to fill the crib and shell it out to make room for the remainder of his crop. This year he will apply for a corn loan.

About one-third of the loan corn in Ford county will be resealed according to Howard Stuckey, chairman of the county AAA committee. This amount is more than was earlier expected and is believed due to possibilities for better prices resulting from the European war.



MASS PRODUCTION

More than 15,000 steel bins will be erected in Illinois this fall to hold loan corn for the CCC. Here is a Ford county crew adjusting a roof, the hardest part in construction. Five men can put up two 2000-bushel bins a day.



HOW LONG WILL STEEL BINS LAST?

Merle, son of Charles Wagner, Champaign county, is shown entering 550-bushel bin erected 16 years ago. It will be used for ear corn this fall.

Elevators are being paid 2¾ cents a bushel for putting up and filling steel bins. That's $55 a bin. Construction costs, including materials for foundations, are running from $15 to $30 per bin. Costs are diminishing as crews gain experience. Where elevator men figure they can't break even on the 2¾ cents, county AAA committees are doing the job.

Use 15,000 Bins

More than 15,000 bins, totaling 30 million bushels capacity will be erected in Illinois for storage of CCC corn being turned in on corn loans.

Some difficulty is expected in filling the bins as fast as farmers can shell and haul in. Portable elevators that handle 20 bushels a minute won't be fast enough to handle the flood of corn breaking loose from scores of cribs surrounding every shipping point, grain men say. They point out that shellers, running day and night, can all but swamp the average local elevator.

Construction of steel bins in Ford county is speeding along under mass production methods perfected by a local contractor. The foreman schooled five men in erecting bins. After two days of tutoring, each man became a foreman of similar crews. Five men can erect two bins a day including foundations and roofs.

A homemade derrick fashioned on a truck was being experimented with to facilitate putting on roofs.

In Vermilion county, farmers were anxiously awaiting word from their local elevators to shell their corn and

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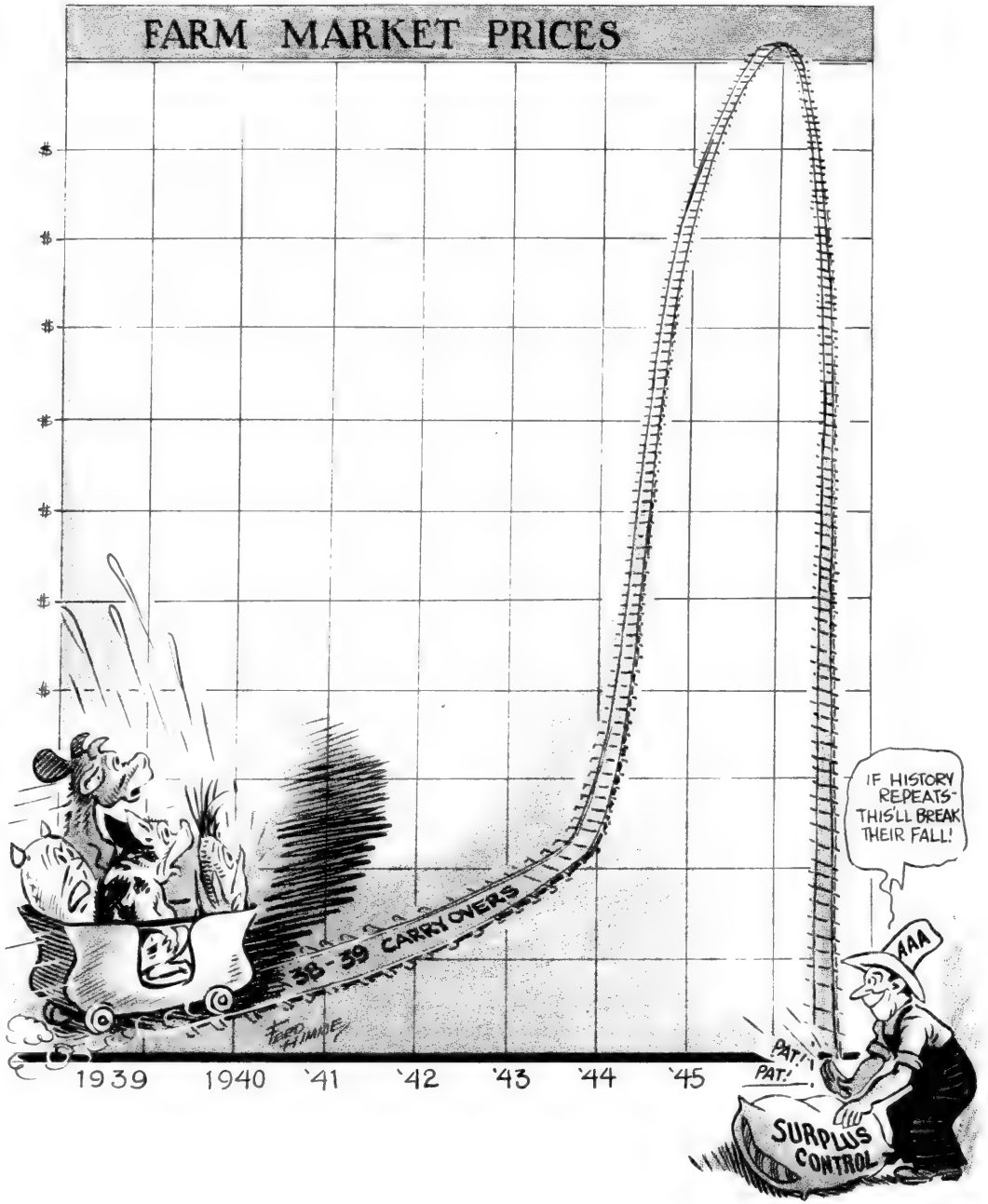
price, plus 70 cents for July through November, plus 55 cents for the months of December through April and plus 45 cents for May and June.

Class 2 — evaporated milk price, plus 32 cents for July-November, plus 28 cents for December-April and plus 25 cents for May and June.

Class 3 — 3.5 times average Chicago 92 score buter market, plus 20 per cent.

The butterfat differential from 3.5% milk is four cents for each one-tenth of one per cent above or below. There is a check-off of three cents per cwt. to be paid to the market administrator by so-called independent producers.

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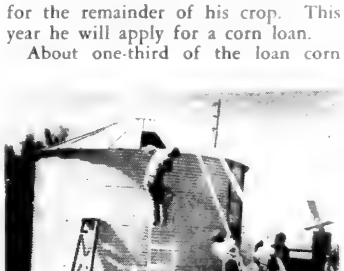
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FARM BUREAU News
IN PICTURES

$1 Paid for clear, closeup, natural photos. No others accepted. Action pictures that tell a story preferred. Enclose stamps for return.



IT'S A HIT!

Earl C. Smith, IAA president, makes the first hit in the softball game between farm advisers and IAA staff at the Sports Festival. Mr. Smith also pitched the only no hit inning. Adviser C. E. Yale, Lee county, is the catcher. Advisers won, 7-8.



OGLE'S CORN QUEEN

Miss Lorraine Stull was crowned during the Ogle County Farm Bureau picnic Aug. 26. She was selected among 18 princesses for beauty and originality of costume. Following the coronation, she took her place beside corn King (Floyd Coffman). J. Walker Robbins, org. director, planned the contest.

CRACK SHOTS

The Henry County Farm Bureau state champion rifle team at the Sports Festival are l. to r., front row, Walter Bailleu and Marion Morey. Back row, J. Okerstrom, Dan Hannon and C. Okerstrom.



LONG STEPPERS — Keith Gregory, left, 6 ft. 3 in. tall, winner of 10 long steps contest at the Peoria county Farm Bureau picnic, with runner-up Charles Dicken, 6 ft. 6 in., and Eldon Houghton.



MELON'S FOOD

Carl Van Kanegan, Jr., 2, of Cook county sampling his first watermelon. Prize picture by Uncles Martin and Albert DeYoung



FISH FRY

Fred Phillips, left, president of Franklin-Hamilton Farm Bureau frying 350 lbs. of catfish for Farm Bureau picnickers. J. R. Kelley, 86, oldest member, greets Farm Adviser Jerry Embser.







DAIRY TEAM

Mary Jane Reitzel and Robert Bartel of the Sterling Beavers 4-H club, Whiteside county, winning demonstration team at the Illinois State Fair, were awarded a trip to the National Dairy Show, San Francisco, Oct. 21-30.

U. S. CORN BINS IN ILLINOIS

The first government steel bin erected in Illinois for storing corn from the sealed granaries of farmers, was erected last month in Shirley, McLean county. The bin — a circular structure made of strips of galvanized steel bolted together — is one of 10,000 to 15,000 to be put up in the state.

More than 25,000 bins have been purchased by the AAA for country-point storage of corn delivered by farmers in payment of loans. This corn will be held until needed for livestock feed in areas where it was grown or until the price of corn justifies moving it into regular channels. Although bins provide storage space, farmers are urged to hold title to their corn by renewing loans.



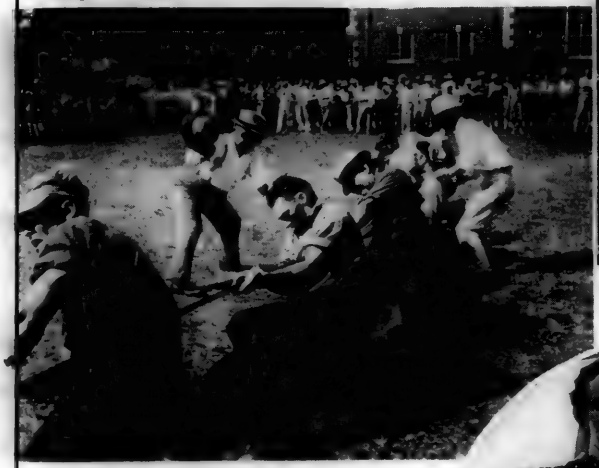
FOUNDATION

Ralph Dueringer of the State AAA committee and L. D. Graham, McLean county assistant farm adviser, show farmers and elevator managers how to build sound footing steel bins using tile blocks.



EVER-NORMAL GRANARY

This steel bin is 18 feet in diameter, 11 feet high to the eaves and holds 2169 bushels of shelled corn. The portable elevator handles 1200 bushels an hour, fills 4 bins without changing position.



TWO-TON PULL

It is estimated that an eight-man tug o'war team exerts a force of 4000 pounds in winning a pull. Who knows how many horsepower that would be?

Photo shows the Whiteside county team winning the state championship at the Sports Festival.

GOLFER

Gladys Reel, Edgar county, winner in clock golf at Festival.



BULL'S EYE!

Mrs. Vern Davis, Winnebago county, left, plunked the center several times in winning the darts throw at the Sports Festival.

EXPERTS

Mr. and Mrs. Otis Kiesow, Peoria county, below, know their stuff. She won the paddle tennis tourney two years running and took third in slipper kicking. He's the state's best hog caller. Says he: "I'm a regular Ferdinand the Bull about flowers — they are my hobby."

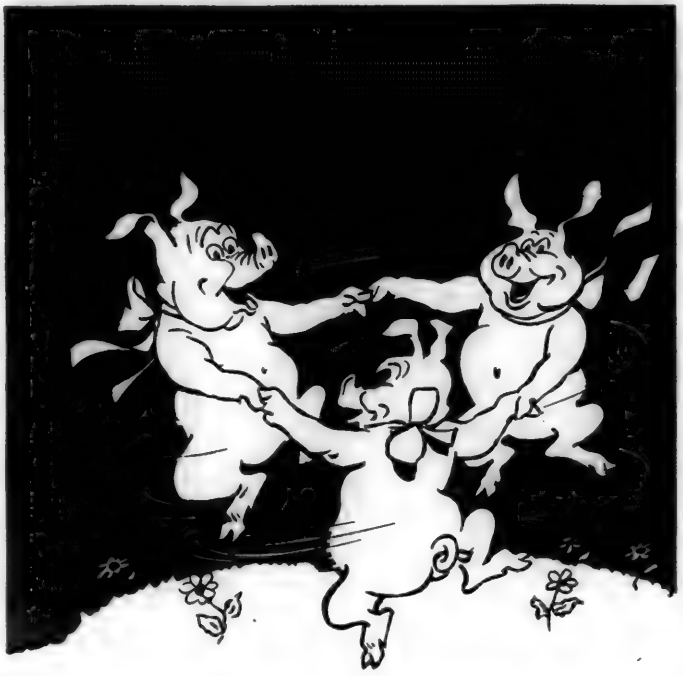


DIDN'T TAKE THE LONGS LONG

Leslie and Chester Long, Sterling, Whiteside county, pitched 50 shoes each in the horseshoe preliminaries for 146 points. Next day they won the Sports Festival doubles championship.







THEY'RE VACCINATED!



Thrifty, healthy pigs immunized against cholera are mighty good property to own in times of rising industrial employment and probable increased foreign demand.

It's easy and inexpensive to protect your pigs against cholera with Farm Bureau serum. There's always a fresh, potent supply ready for you at the Farm Bureau office. Remember to vaccinate while the pigs are young. It takes less serum.

Take advantage of this organized buying service for Farm Bureau members only.



Patronage dividends to F. B. members

SEE YOUR COUNTY FARM BUREAU

Sports Festival

WAR broke out in Europe the opening day of the 1939 Illinois Farm Sports Festival on the University of Illinois campus, Sept. 1, and news of the German army's march into Poland had a sobering effect on many an oldster. Nevertheless it was a gay crowd that came out to cheer some 3500 athletes and contestants from 80 counties who came for a good time and had it.

Everybody wanted to play. There were more pie-eaters than pies for the pie-eating contest. A score of young women and girls eagerly lined up for the slipper kicking contest. Fifty boys chased three roosters. Even pretty home advisers who were normally prim and proper, doffed shoes and stockings, waded daintily in a mud puddle.

Most contests were close but there was little beefing and sportsmanship ran high. DeKalb county folks, repeating their triumph of last year, garnered 2385 all around participation and competition points or more than any county. DeKalb not only won the District II trophy but scored state championships in many divisions. Other district winners, who reported victories of a year ago, were Champaign in District I with 1715 points, and Henry in District III with 1055.

A world record was broken in the horsepulling contest when King and Duke, 4400-pound grade Belgians owned by Cederdell Farms, Kendall county, lugged 4000 pounds the regulation 27½ feet. Pliny Baird drove them. Their former world mark was 3975 pounds. Second place went to E. A. Stout, Piatt county, whose 3400-pound team pulled 3050 pounds the full 27½ feet. Willard Rhoads' 3880-pound team, pulled the 3050 weight 12¾ feet for third place.

More than 20,000 folks saw the Friday evening program in the stadium. The program included acts by Chuck Baum, Henry county; Jean Gates and Webb Hunter, Champaign; DeKalb and Tazewell folk dance teams; Kane and Henry square dance teams; Tap Dancers Laura Dexter and Ruth Conn, Champaign; Singer Dona Jean Gibson, Vermilion; Argenta Home Bureau novelty band, Macon county; Pine Grove square dance band, Edgar county; professional wrestlers, Ruffy Silverstein and Roy Rickenbacker; Patsy Montana, The Rangers and Pat Buttram of WLS.

Earl C. Smith, president of the IAA, and Dean H. P. Rusk officially wel-

(Continued on page 22)



"PLAY LIKE YOU MEAN IT, FELLOWS!" Alvin O. Eckert, festival chairman, tells St. Clair County League team.

4th Farm Olympics A Funfest







4-H SOFT-BALLERS played 48 games.

CHAMP HERBERT PATRICK, Livingston, played 7 games, won all.



121 SOFTBALL GAMES
21 diamonds were in use at one time.

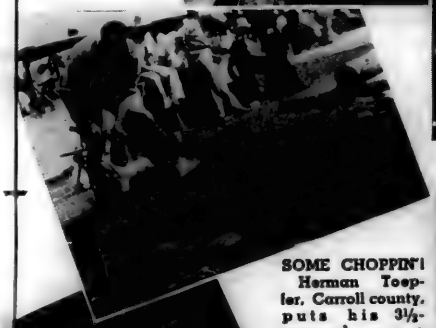


GIRLS played close, exciting games drew large crowds.

TWO RINGERS for Champion Patrick



WILL COUNTY'S BASEBALL CHAMPS nosed out Tazewell 4 to 2.



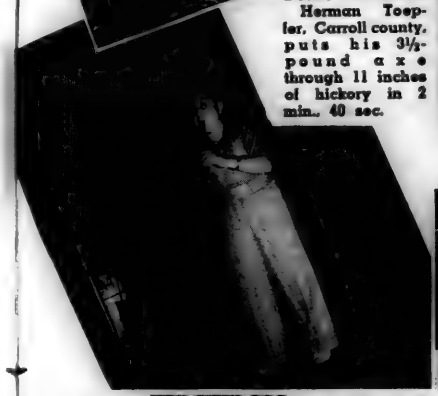


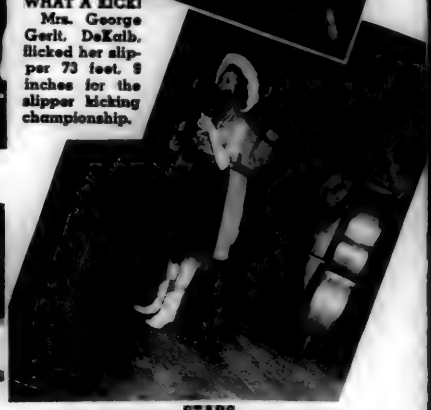
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Lester Blumenshine, Tazewell manager, right, congratulates Mgr. Bob Seely of Will.

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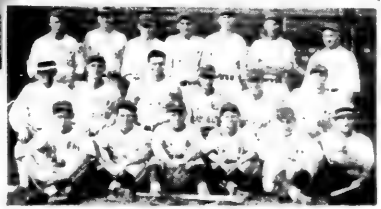


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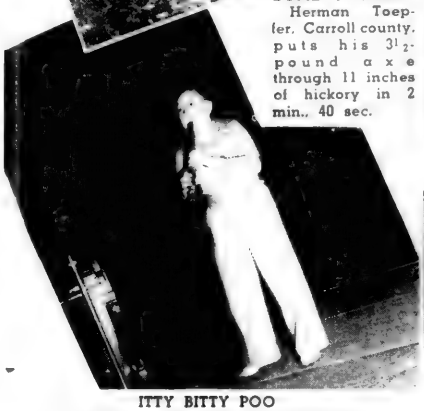
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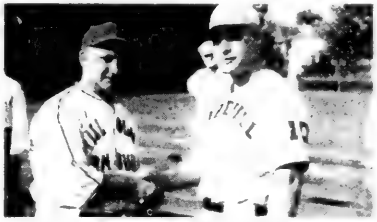
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Corn Sealing

(Continued from page 7)

bring it in for shipment to CCC terminal warehouses. A limited number found space for resealing their crop in country grain houses. All told, about 25 per cent of the corn will be resealed.

According to one farmer of military age, his Vermilion county neighbors feel that war will eventually raise grain prices but not for a year or two. He believes that U. S. will send troops to Europe within the year. His parting remark was a solemn "So long. I'll see you in the trenches."

In all counties war has played a hand in the resealing program. First indications showed that less than 20 per cent of loan corn would be retained under seal. Then came the war and cooperators stormed county AAA offices to learn how they could take advantage of the resealing program.

Champaign county had, roughly, 4,000,000 bushels sealed of which 1,000,000 has already been shipped to the CCC. Farmers will store about 1,000,000.

"The major reason for 75 per cent of our corn going to the CCC is our perponderence of tenant farmers," F. H. Congleton, Champaign county committeeman said.

A wheat grower from Sadorus township reported most wheat men in his vicinity sticking close to 1940 acreage allotments.

U. S. Carper, Scott township committeeman in Champaign county, said, "I'd ten times rather sell my corn in the usual way at a small profit than seal it. The AAA has given us a chance to hold and I'll hold mine until the government can be paid in full. I don't like to see the government pay for doing us a favor."



EVER-NORMAL GRANARY GROWS
These bins were erected in a week by ten men at Shirley in McLean county. Four bins were filled when the picture was taken.

War news has had little effect on Piatt county farm operations one farmer said. Wheat growers are planting only their alloted acreage. Many farmers are going to reseal 25 to 50 per cent of their corn. They will seal about the same amount of 1939 corn and put the remainder in very temporary cribs for feeding.

"We won't need to plow up a single extra acre or even break our rotations to produce all the corn, hogs and wheat the Allies might need to win their war," he said.

Last year, J. W. Ayres, landowner living in Monticello, erected a 3000-bushel crib of poles, braced with two by sixes, and snow fence. Material cost $125 to $150. Two handymen getting $2.50 a day put it up. Mr. Ayres has his share of the 1938 crop sealed in it. The floor is made of one by 12 boards laid on posts.

T. Brittenham, an Ayres tenant, reported that his neighbor built a permanent crib last year costing $1300 in which to seal last year's crop. The crib has already paid for itself by helping its owner get more for his corn through the loan program than he would have taken at the elevator.

Elevators in Macon county, the soybean processing center of the state, have contracted for most of their space with processors. They are not taking corn for farmers but are elevating it for the CCC.

All corn was released from seal two weeks ago in Logan county. Manager Keys of the Farmers Grain Company of Beason reports he has 100,000 bushels of corn yet to handle for the CCC. Six men in his office all had corn to shell. There are scores like them who come in every day hoping Keys had had word from the CCC that he can ship. Only 20,000 bushels loan corn have been sent from Beason to terminals.

Approximately 3,400,000 bushels of corn were sealed in Livingston county, according to Frank Klesath, county committeeman. A half million will be stored, and 2,900,000 will go to the CCC. Two million of that will be stored in steel bins.

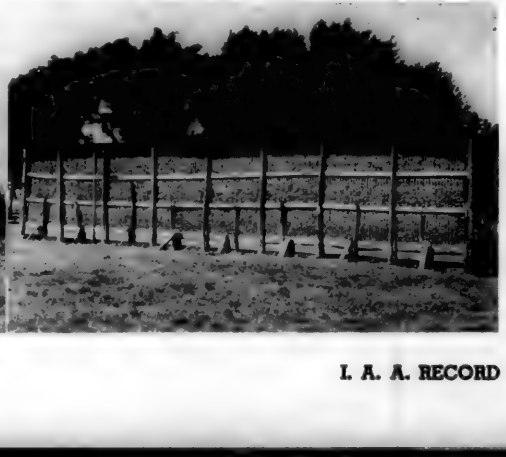
McLean county farmers will reseal a million bushels, V. O. Douglass, AAA committeeman reported. Elevators will take another million leaving 2¼ million to be stored in bins.

The serious shortage of crib room facing farmers who are harvesting corn at least two weeks early is gradually being dispelled. New cribs and bins for farm storage, CCC steel bins, terminal elevator space and local elevator space are each helping in wearing down the shortage. The new crop will be handled.—Larry Potter.

REPAIRS
Old, sagging cribs are taking on new shapes as farmers bolster them for another crop. J. D. Sparks and his sons who farm 720 acres in Logan county are shown using wire stretchers to pull their crib plumb before bracing it inside and out. With new boards here and there and a few roof repairs, this one will hold 1939 sealed corn.



SEVEN-CENT STORAGE
This 3000-bushel crib was put up last year on the J. W. Ayres farm in Piatt county. Materials cost $150, labor $50. The floor is of inch boards on posts. The roof, sheet metal. It is 10 by 64 feet, 12 feet high and braced inside with two by sixes. The corn will be resealed.



Market Outlook

EVEN before the European War began with Germany's invasion of Poland Sept. 1, business conditions in America were improving. Steel plants were taking on more men, construction was going forward and the general outlook was for more industrial activity and bigger factory payrolls the last half of '39. A stronger demand for farm products was indicated.

Declaration of war by England and France greatly accelerated this movement. For a few days speculators shot stock and commodity prices skyward. Steel mills were swamped with orders from domestic buyers scared of advancing prices. Housewives raided sugar and other staple supplies at local stores. Retailers ran short, wholesalers had difficulty meeting the sudden demands, and grocers and butchers worked overtime marking up prices.

Then reason and sober judgment gained the upper hand. There was a sharp downward reaction in many stocks and commodities, yet bullish sentiment prevailed. Toward the close of September wheat, corn, hogs, cattle, as well as other commodities and stocks held half or more of the gains made between late August and top of the boom.

Business Index 108

Business Week's index of Sept. 16 showed business activity at 108 compared with 88 a year ago.

Meantime farmers are in a favorable position to reap the advantages of any future rise since the bulk of the unusually large supplies of feed grains, wheat, as well as '39 livestock production is in their hands. Market analysts are pointing out that unusually large supplies of food and fibre are on hand not only in America but throughout the world. They feel that it will be some time, even if war continues, before there can be any substantial gains in prices. England is reported to have centralized her buying activities and has representatives in this country now making arrangements for purchases of at least a year's supply of staple foods while they can be had at reasonable prices.

Meeting in Washington Sept. 19-20, the President's Agricultural Advisory Council presided over by Secretary Wallace unanimously agreed that a general advance in farm prices to parity was not only justified but would be in the interest of the general welfare.

With some 80 per cent of corn belt farmers eligible for corn loans this fall, a substantially larger volume, it is believed, will be sealed unless prices advance additionally very soon. This means there will be less so-called "free" corn available to feeders who seal their own. Thus the loan program is likely to have a much greater influence in forcing corn prices up to the loan level especially in feed deficit areas.

With the 1939 hog crop up to the pre-drouth level of 80 million head, only substantial demand from abroad can raise prices to parity or above $9. Many were forecasting $5 hogs for November, before industrial plants started taking on more men in July and August, and the war started in September.

Dr. L. J. Norton, University of Illinois economist reports that wheat prices in America are substantially above world levels, that the U. S. in mid-summer was paying as much as 35c per bushel subsidy to move surpluses abroad.

Feeder Cattle High

The price margin between feeder cattle and finished beeves has narrowed because of the large corn crop and the heavy demand for feeder and breeding stock not only in the corn belt but also in the range country. Cattle raisers are restocking the ranges and are holding back more than usual numbers of heifer calves. This situation may continue for another year or more.

Domestic scoured wool prices advanced 8 to 15c a pound the first week in September. Farmers who pooled their wool are sitting pretty. The 1939-40 wool sales in Australia have been cancelled, following arrangements for purchase of the entire Australian clip by the British government.



LIKES CONTOUR FARMING
On the pasture tour, above, are Farm Adviser Garlich, left, Mr. Koch and Prof. J. C. Hackleman. Grassed terrace outlet waterway on Koch farm is seen below.

Terracing Pays

RAYMOND KOCH farms 203 rolling acres in Brown county on the contour and likes it fine. He received some help from the Soil Conservation Service in "layout" and in the constructing of concrete dams, but did all other terrace construction himself with a tractor plow and a Martin ditcher.

During a recent dairy and pasture improvement tour, Koch led the way to a ten acre field that had been limed and disked in the fall of 1938. This spring it was disked again and given a light seeding of oats plus a mixture of sweet clover, red clover and alfalfa and top dressed with 400 lbs. rock phosphate. No grass was seeded but abundant grass was in evidence in August with a thick stand of legumes. Part of the pasture with a 15 to 20 percent slope was dicked on the contour and has held well.

Another rough field of 15 to 20 acres on the back of the mile long farm which had previously been limed and phosphated, clearly demonstrated results with an excellent stand of sweet clover and blue grass after having been pastured heavily all summer.

An adjoining untreated field was in marked contrast to this field where he was clipping high the few weeds that had survived. Mr. Koch started terracing about 12 years ago. He is a firm believer in rock phosphate. "I really believe phosphate does us more good than limestone," he said. His corn was planted in rows on a terraced field which discharges its water on the grass waterway.

Black locust tree plantings are used at several places in the farm where slopes exceed 25 per cent. He has about 10 miles of blocked terraces on the farm to check the flow of water along the terraces. Any farmer visiting him will become enthusiastic over his results. "It wasn't much work," he said.—John Spencer.

Larger supplies of poultry and eggs than last year are reported by government statisticians. There is a less favorable relationship between feed and egg prices than last year and increased marketings of hens this fall seems probable.

FARM ADVISOR GARLICH reports nearly 100 tons of rock phosphate used in Brown county, between Jan. 1 and Aug. 31 with prospects of more before the year ends.

GLEN FRANKLIN who operates a limestone quarry south of Mt. Sterling, says he can't keep up with his orders.

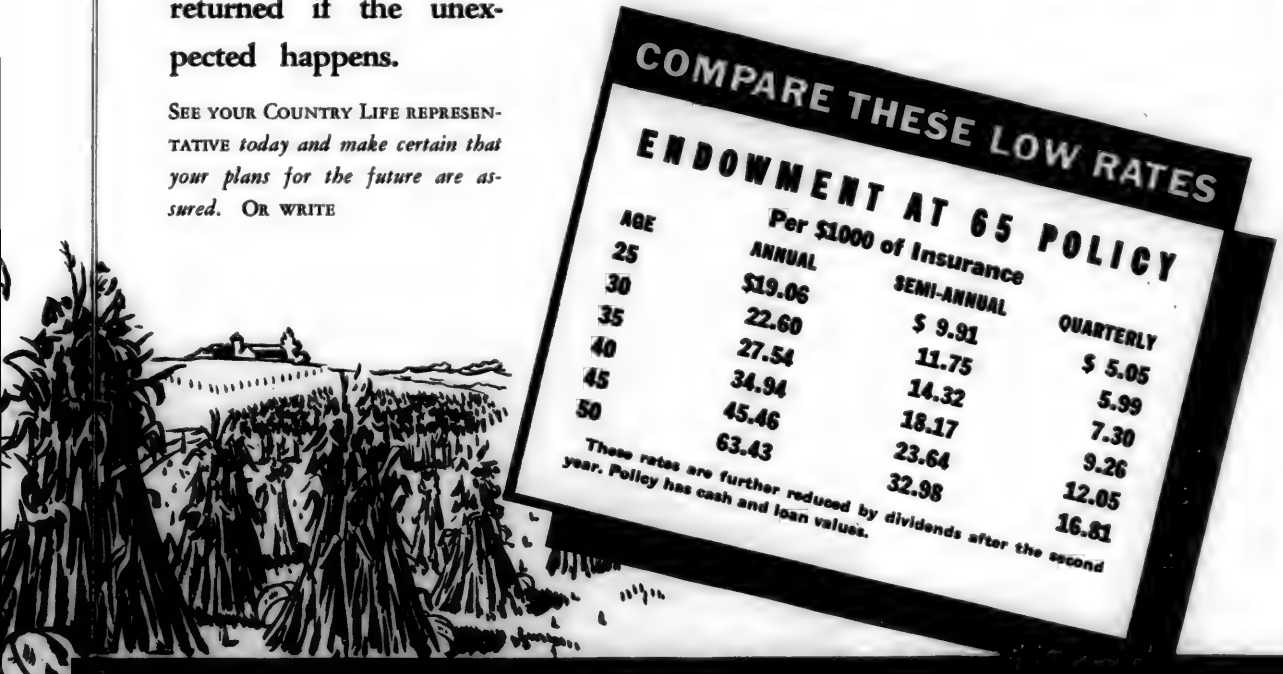


Look forward to that time when you will be ready to retire — and select a Country Life policy NOW as the safe, sure investment to make your plans come true.

Country Life's Endowment at 65 policy provides you a guaranteed investment. It assures you of a regular monthly income as long as you live, and a full later life. It protects your loved ones now.

A man with adequate life insurance is a better credit risk. Lenders are more willing to make loans when they know that the money will be returned if the unexpected happens.

SEE YOUR COUNTRY LIFE REPRESENTATIVE *today and make certain that your plans for the future are assured.* OR WRITE



When the Fall of your Life



Life comes—*Be sure of Your Harvest*

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COMPARE THESE LOW RATES

ENDOWMENT AT 65 POLICY

Per $1000 of Insurance

AGE	ANNUAL	SEMI-ANNUAL	QUARTERLY
25	$19.06	$ 9.91	$ 5.05
30	22.60	11.75	5.99
35	27.54	14.32	7.30
40	34.94	18.17	9.26
45	45.46	23.64	12.05
50	63.43	32.98	16.81

These rates are further reduced by dividends after the second year. Policy has cash and loan values.

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



MORE MONEY FOR

GRAIN

By Harrison Fabrnkopf

Hindsight is useful in operating an elevator says Manager Hank Morel of the Co-operative Grain and Supply Company at Serena. In a recent meeting attended by patrons of the company, Manager Morel presented facts from audits of former years concerning margins realized on various sidelines with special reference to farm machinery which has been handled by the company over a long period.

The phrase "out of debt" carries no magic, but directors and Manager Benscoter of Pontiac Farmers Grain Company know that it carries a thrill for them. They can now use it in its truest sense, thanks to loyal patrons and good management.

C. E. Barclay, McLean county farmer who was president of the Covell Farmers Grain Company *for many years, passed away recently.*

Farmers, elevator directors, managers and commission men from afar and near came to Shirley, McLean county, August 30 to see the first steel bin for Commodity Credit Corporation being erected. Shirley Farmers Grain and Coal Company were hosts.

Processors are courting Sally Soybean. This is evidenced by the erection of a new plant at Decatur and by others increasing storage capacity at Decatur and Champaign. In Gibson City, Central Soya Company is erecting storage facilities.

Bert M. Wise is the new manager of the Moultrie Grain Association *at Cadwell.*

The Farmers Elevator Company of Dorans has recently been treated to a new coat of aluminum paint. Extensive repairs are being made. The Company has added an electric moisture tester to their equipment.

Savoy Grain and Coal Company, Champaign County is erecting three 20 x 70 ft. concrete bins for the storage of grain. They plan to operate as a Class "C" warehouse and use these bins for the storage of Commodity Credit corn this year. All bins are being equipped with a thermometer system to enable keeping the grain in condition at all times. This is one of the first if not the first country elevator to equip their bins with this terminal warehouse storage device.

* * * * *

Andrew Homan, manager, Farmers Grain Company, Dorans, Coles County, and C. Y. Miller, manager, Farmers Cooperative Company, Colfax, McLean County, were guests at the regular meeting of Illinois Grain board Sept. 21.

* * * * *

Uncle Ab says that most of what we call inspiration or genius is no more than the result of hard work.

LIVESTOCK

One hundred percent increase in seven years. That is the achievement of the Kendall County Livestock Marketing Committee, as shown by the record of cooperative shipments compared with total livestock production in the County. Progress from 21 percent cooperative in 1932 to 42 percent in 1938 strikingly proves the possibilities of a carefully planned program consistently carried forward. Bert Kellogg, chairman, is strongly backed by President Dana Cryder and Adviser Walter Miller of the Kendall County Farm Bureau.

* * * * *

Average price of $11.50 per cwt. *was paid for 47 club calves at the 4-H Club calf auction at the Peoria market, Sept. 6. Top at $16.00 was brought by the Hereford calf of Virginia Jones, who won grand championship at the Peoria County 4-H Show. A large majority of the calves were consigned to the Peoria Producers. Farm Adviser Whisenand and Bill McManus of the Peoria Producers were active in getting out a large number of buyers.*

* * * * *

Oakwood High School Ag class led by Instructor Taylor, joined the feedlot tour sponsored by the Vermilion County Livestock Marketing Committee, Sept. 8. Leo Richardson of Chicago Producers and E. T. Robbins of the University Extension Service led the way.

* * * * *

Carl Herrmann of Peoria Producers *spent a "busman's holiday" on his annual vacation by hovering the whole time about the Denver market and other points in the western lamb producing territory. Orders for feeder lambs from Producer patrons were thus filled to best advantage and further fall business facilitated by the contacts incident to Carl's trip.*

* * * * *

Losing a right forearm in a corn cutter might stop some men but not Will McMaster of Knox County. He recently went through that ordeal with the fortitude of a seasoned soldier. A few days under enforced hospital care, and he was back home supervising fall work, including the feeding of 114 steers from the Kansas City Producers. Will's favorite theme is uniform system of meat grading for the mutual benefit of producers and consumers. He considers this project one of real importance.

* * * * *

Fall Feeders Outlook meetings *are drawing large groups of interested feeders. Tazewell county committee invited the feeders to bring their ladies to a banquet at which 175 folks heard the livestock situation discussed. McLean county combined the outlook discussion with the annual livestock banquet, at which Professor W. L. Blizzard of Oklahoma Agricultural College was principal speaker.*

* * * * *

Lee County township committeemen were guests of the County Committee at a supper preceding the feeders' outlook meeting, Sept. 6. Sixty committeemen sat at the supper table and the feeders meeting registered an attendance of 105. Will Taylor is county chairman.

* * * * *

An intensive survey and canvass of *Afton Township, DeKalb County, is being carried out by the township leaders. The County Committee headed by Chairman Carl Johnson, Farm Adviser Ray Johnson and Louis Hall of the State Organization are assisting in the project.*

* * * * *

W. H. Tammeus will become manager of the Shelby County Livestock Marketing Association on October 1. His experience, both in the field of organization and cooperative livestock marketing, should enable him to render an effective service to producers of livestock. Tammeus, former manager of the Sullivan Livestock Shipping Association, and Organization Director for Moultrie County, also had charge of the state wool marketing program in 1937.

CREAM

CARLINVILLE — Prairie Farms butter sales increased 25 per cent in August as compared with July, reports Manager Fletcher Gourley.

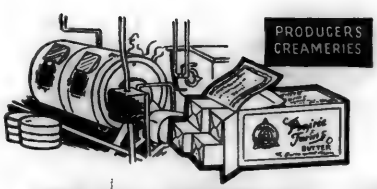
Holders of preferred stock in the Producers Creamery of Carlinville *recently received dividends of seven per cent.*

Charles Peters of Gillespie succeeded Lester Painter as buttermaker recently. Mr. Painter resigned to accept a position with Illinois Farm Supply Company at Pekin.

PEORIA — Leonard Maple is the cream salesman in charge of a new route in southwest Peoria county. Since Mr. Maple started, Leslie Colvin and Dave Clancy, county organization directors report signing 12 new members on the route.

Herb Baughman, Table Grove, *has taken over the cream routes formerly operated by Richard Burroughs.*

Winners in a recent cream procurement contest are Richard Burroughs, Fred Larson and Melvin Meyers. Their prizes were $6, $6, and $3 respectively.





FARM PRODUCTS *The Co-operative Way*

Mrs. Gladys Lulay, assistant in the PRODUCERS CREAMERY OF PEORIA, office, was thrilled at the Illinois Farm Sports Festival when her husband helped win the championship in the All County Softball division.

Lester Koch, buttermaker, vacationed in Canada.

For the print room of the creamery last month, a new coat of Soyoil paint.

MT. STERLING — Back to a banquet of beans was the fate of Manager F. A. Tourtellott and his cream procuring crew when they failed to bring in more cream during July than their opponents. To the victors — steak.

About half of Brown county's cream is marketed through the Producers Creamery.

Sales of Prairie Farms butter by the PRODUCERS CREAMERY OF MT. STERLING increased 66 per cent between April 1 and August 31, Manager Tourtellott told Farm Bureau presidents and farm advisers who met at the creamers September 5. Plans were discussed to further increase sales. A lunch of Roquefort, Edam and Swiss cheese was served. Farm Bureau presidents attending were Ben Brodecker, Hancock county; Frank Shriver, Adams; H. H. Kilver, Scott. With them were Farm Advisers E. H. Garlich, Brown county; L. L. Norton, Hancock; George Whitman, Adams; George Reid, Scott; Ray Nichols, Schuyler. Frank Gougler and George E. Metzger represented the IAA.

ILLINOIS PRODUCERS CREAMERIES — Cream salesmen of the Producers Creamery of Mt. Sterling challenged salesmen in all other districts to beat their record for August and September. IPC is offering $50 in prizes to salesmen of the winning creamery having largest percentage of increase in volume during August and September over June and July. Help your salesman win by getting a new patron or two.

MILK

By Wilfred Shaw

AVERAGE WEIGHTED MILK PRICES per cwt. on major markets for July, 1939. All quotations are delivered prices per cwt. f.o.b. dealers plants in cities (with exceptions noted) as reported by the respective milk co-operatives.

New York City (201-210 mile zone)	$1.48-$1.50
Chicago (70 mile zone)	1.407
Boston (191-200 mile zone)	1.557
Pittsburg	1.47
St. Louis	1.82
Philadelphia	2.14
Baltimore	2.19
Detroit	1.54
Milwaukee	1.40
Minn.-St. Paul	1.46
Louisville	1.50
Seattle	1.34

THE SANITARY MILK PRODUCERS of St. Louis have requested an immediate AAA milk hearing for consideration of changes in the present order, reports A. D. Lynch, Sec'y-Mgr. The method of pricing milk sold by dealers outside the marketing area and the method of handling importations of milk from out of the milk shed are the two points which producers want changed.

* * * * *

CHICAGO. Effective September 1, an AAA milk marketing order was made operative here. The Federal order came as a conclusion to the successful efforts of the Pure Milk Association to bring Federal regulation into the chaotic Chicago milk market.

* * * * *

Sec'y.-Mgr. Jack Cornell of the SANGAMON FARMERS MILK COOPERATIVE *announces Thursday, October 12, for their annual meeting in Springfield. A. H. Lauterbach, Mgr. of the Pure Milk Association and Wilfred Shaw of the Illinois Agricultural Association are to speak.*

* * * * *

ILLINOIS HAD 25,000 LESS MILK COWS on farms in 1938 than in 1937, but the average production per cow increased from 173 pounds butter fat in 1937 to 180 pounds in 1938. This accounts for a larger milk production that year, reports the USDA.

* * * * *

THE CITY OF CHAMPAIGN recently adopted the Standard Milk Ordinance says I. C. Hockstrasser, manager Champaign County Milk Producers. Urbana is expected to adopt a similar ordinance soon. Producers are to be given 12-18 months time to get into compliance.

* * * * *

Wayne Miller plant superintendent of the PEORIA PRODUCERS DAIRY *since 1933, has resigned effective September 18, to accept a position in the sales department of A. E. Staley Company, Decatur. Mr. Miller will specialize upon the sale of corn sugar for ice cream manufacturing.*

* * * * *

"BOTTLED MILK AND CREAM SALES in the Quad Cities of Davenport, Moline, Rock Island and East Moline were 5% higher last month than they were in August a year ago," reports C. W. Huppert, manager, Quality Milk Association. August sales were also 1½% higher than those of July.

* * * * *

Bottle and bulk milk sales in St. Louis were 10.4% higher this August than they were in August, 1938, and 3% lower this August than in July, according to FRED SHIPLEY, FEDERAL MILK MARKET ADMINISTRATOR *at St. Louis.*

(Continued on page 18)

FRUIT and VEGETABLE MARKETING

By Harry Day

During the entire month of August, the staff of Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange was busy marketing some 240 carloads of Illinois peaches. The size of the crop was up to expectations and quality was good. Price levels ranged from 75c — $1.50 per bushel f o b shipping point. A high percentage of the crop was moved by truck which tended to decentralize any marketing program.

During early September the harvest of fall varieties of apples such as Jonathans, Red Delicious, Starkings and Grimes Golden, was started. Hot weather has increased the amount of wastage of the crop and has retarded demand.

The Kieffer pear crop in Illinois this year is exceedingly short and it is doubtful if there will be over 50-75 cars harvested and shipped thruout the entire district.

Lower freight rates are helping in the sale of apples from Western Illinois. These apples, normally would have been brought from other producing districts.

The Grafton packing house in Jersey County is being operated by the Grafton Fruit Growers Association and the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange.

Early in September, Prof. J. W. Lloyd, chairman of the Illinois Surplus Apple Purchasing Committee, called a meeting at Centralia to discuss the possibilities of a federal apple purchasing campaign this year. Request was filed with the Surplus Commodities Corporation at Washington that apples be purchased in Illinois.

A bounteous crop of Golden Delicious apples will be harvested in Western Illinois counties this year. We have never seen more beautiful Golden Delicious than those from the orchards of Les Anderson, Rising Springs and Arthur Foreman in Pike County.

Marketing News

(Continued from page 17)

Milk

MOLINE — Alvin Hulting, Geneseo, succeeded Edward Marshall on the Henry county route June 20. Edward is continuing work in the Dairy Herd Improvement Association.

CREAM RECEIPTS IN JULY *exceeded by 22.6 per cent the volume of a year earlier. This is due to increases in both the number of producers and the volume of cream per producer. The Moline territory was enlarged in May when part of Mercer county became part of the district. New routes were established this summer in Rock Island and Whiteside counties.*

CHAMPAIGN — Plant Superintendent Paulson was on vacation early this month.

Salesmen McDuffee and Pitchford are driving New International trucks.

The Champaign creamery was host when all Producers Creameries managers met, Sept. 5, at the Urbana-Lincoln hotel.

CARBONDALE — The seasonal decrease in cream volume was offset this year by additional patrons, says Manager Brackett. Fall showers and efficient salesmen also aided in keeping butter production up.

Four new trucks, added to the cream procurement fleet, are keeping down costs.

Clean cans aid in keeping cream sweet. In line with this rule, a new Lathrop-Paulson can washer was installed Sept. 15.

BLOOMINGTON — The large, lighted sign atop the Farmers Creamery of Bloomington proclaiming "The Largest Cooperative Creamery in Illinois" was treated to its annual coat of Soyoil paint in August.

CHURNINGS IN AUGUST *kept pace with July's volume, Manager Fairchild reports.*

A NEW HIGH in Prairie Farms butter sales in the Bloomington district was made the week of August 5. The record lasted less than a month, during the week of September 2 sales climbed 10 per cent above the Aug. 5 mark.

OLNEY — Demand for Prairie Farms print butter is booming. Sales in August were 33.6 per cent more than for August 1938, Manager George Adams reports.

Door deliveries are showing excellent gains. Last year 875 pounds were brought in during July as compared to 3253 for July, 1939.

OIL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE OLNEY DISTRICT have cut butterfat production in some counties. Entire townships, formerly good cream territory, now produce no cream. Postal figures show an increase of 65,000 population in the oil field area. Many cream producers are selling whole milk to meet new demands.

Farm advisers of ten counties attended the quarterly meeting at Olney, Sept. 8. Manager George Adams reported most producers are taking excellent care of their cream. Frank Gougler said that the volume of butterfat being sent to the Producers Creamery is increasing steadily where monthly cream meetings are held.



GO TO SAN FRANCISCO — State champions in judging dairy cows are three McLean county 4-H club members shown here with their coaches. Left to right: Coach Bud Basting, Glenn Rader, Dale Rader, Wayne Basting, (brother of the coach) and Lloyd Graham, assistant farm adviser. They competed at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, July 31, will represent Illinois in National Dairy Show, October 21.

ILLINOIS MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

Wilfred Shaw, Secretary

AUGUST, 1939, MILK PRICES (Incomplete)

3.5% Paid by Member Associations to Producers

Market	See Footnote	Class I Percent	Class I Price	Class II Price	Class III Price	Average Weighted Price	B.F. Differential	Retail Price
Bloomington	(1)					1.28	3.1	10c
Canton		46.00	1.85		1.08	1.47	3.0	10c
Champaign	(2)					1.30	3.0	9c
Chicago	(3)	88.81	2.03	1.38		1.957	4.0	9-11c
Danville	(4)					1.40	4.0	7-10c
Decatur						1.45	4.0	11c
DeKalb	(*)							
Freeport		58.00	1.80	1.12		1.41	4.0	11c
Galesburg	(5)					1.50	3.4	12c
Harrisburg		41.00	1.90	1.155	.805	1.314	2.0	12c
Jacksonville		87.50				1.225		11c
LaSalle-Peru	(*)							
Moline	(6)					1.44	3.0	11c
Peoria-D	(*)							
Peoria-M	(7)					1.71	3.0-3.5	11-12c
Pontiac		63.72	1.75	1.22		1.56	3.0	10c
Quincy		43.00	1.81	1.58	1.05	1.62	3.0	10c
Rockford		45.00	1.67	1.18		1.35	3.0	10c
Springfield-D	(*)							
Springfield-M	(*)							
St. Louis	(8)	61.20	2.20	1.22		1.81	3.0	12c
Streator	(*)							
Kewanee	(*)							

(*) Reports not received in time to include in this report.
(1) Class percentages and prices: Class I 42.43% @ $1.42, Class II 43.12% @ $1.14, Class III 13.72% @ $1.02, Class IV 0.73% @ 82c. Base price paid $1.30 per cwt. An additional average of 7.4c per cwt. was paid for temperature premiums.
(2) Class percentages and prices: Class I 55% @ $1.80, Class II 10% @ $1.43, Class III 36% @ $1.03, Class IV 19% @ $.81. Base price paid $1.61 per cwt. Excess price $1.11 per cwt. An additional average quality premium was paid amounting to 14c per cwt.
(3) Chicago prices are all quoted f.o.b. dealers plants Chicago. To obtain country plant prices deduct approximately 27c per cwt. from the prices quoted.
(4) Flat price of $1.40 per cwt. for all milk.
(5) Flat price for all milk. An additional payment of 10c per cwt. was paid on milk grading "A".
(6) Class percentages and prices: Class I 38% @ $2.10, Class II 13% @ $1.19, Class III 33% @ $1.11, Class IV 16% @ $1.03. Base price paid $1.75 per cwt. Excess price 94c per cwt.
(7) 63% of all milk sold by the Peoria Milk Producers was milk in compliance with the Peoria ordinance and this brought $1.71 per cwt. 37% of the milk handled was non-compliance milk which varied in price from $1.25 to $1.00 per cwt. and averaged $1.12 per cwt.
(8) All prices quoted are f.o.b. St. Louis. Country plant prices would be 20c per cwt. lower than those quoted.

4000 HOURS

PENN BOND

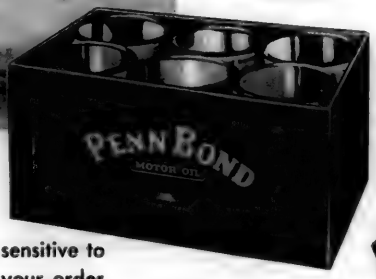


"When I bought my tractor four years ago," Marion Herzog of McDonough County says, "I decided to use only the best oil obtainable. I had our County Service Company Truck Salesman deliver 30 gallons of Penn Bond Motor Oil, and liked it so well that I have used nothing else since."

Mr. Herzog farms 350 acres. He has used this tractor over 4,000 hours, spending only $11.60 for routine spark plug and fan belt replacements and one valve refacing job.

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4000 hours of trouble-free experience comes from using PENN BOND and daily care of the oil filter and air cleaner.





ORDER NOW

SAVE MONEY. Lubricating oil prices are sensitive to world conditions. We urge you to place your order now for delivery next spring at special *FUTURE ORDER DISCOUNTS.*

HARVEST SPECIAL — Corn Pickers and Combines will work much better when lubricated with Blue Seal "LUCO LUBE". Get this special combination of 25 pounds of Luco Lube and a Blue Seal Hi-Pressure Gun for only $6.75.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY • CHICAGO

BLUE SEAL SALESMAN

Marketing News

Milk

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CREAM RECEIPTS IN JULY [illegible] 22.6 [illegible] May [illegible] Mercer county [illegible] part of [illegible] Rock Island [illegible] ...

CHAMPAIGN — Plant Superintendent Prescott was on vacation early this month.

[illegible] from McDavid and [illegible] at the Illinois State International [illegible]

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Clean-up and in keeping cream sweet. In June with 10 trucks a total of 1,000,000 cans of cream was installed Sept. 15.

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D[illegible] deliveries are [illegible] account [illegible] [illegible] built in during [illegible]

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(4) Base prices are all quoted f.o.b. dealers plants Chicago. To obtain country plant prices [illegible] cents per cwt. from the prices quoted.

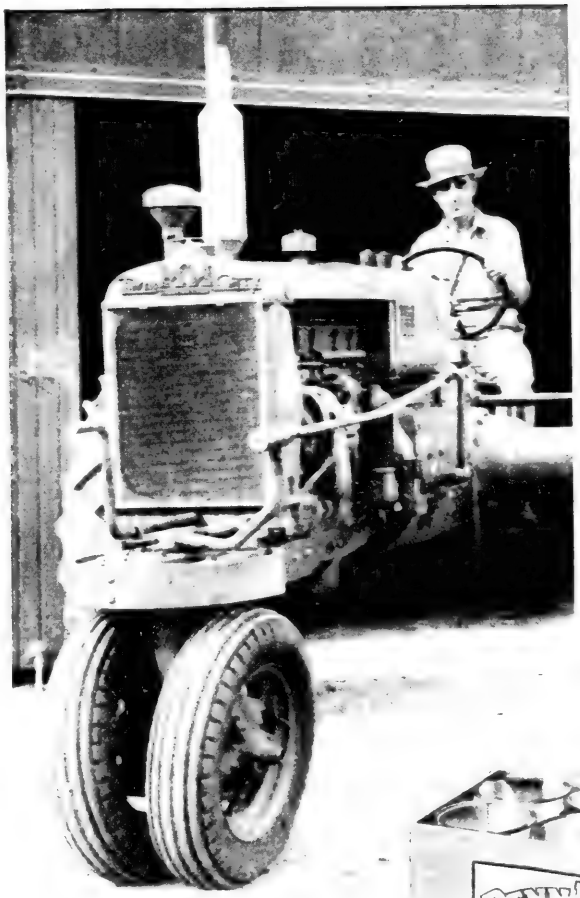
(5) [illegible] $2 per cwt. for all milk.

(6) [illegible] milk. An additional payment of 10c per cwt. was paid on milk grading "A". [illegible] and prices. Class I 36½% @ $2.16, Class II 13½% @ $1.64, Class III 33½% @ $1.23, Class IV 17½% @ $1.03. Base price paid $1.75 per cwt. Excess price 9¢ per cwt.

(7) [illegible] sold by the Peoria Milk Producers was milk in compliance with the Peoria [illegible] and a bonus of $1.71 per cwt. 35% of the milk handled was non-compliance [illegible] rated in price from $1.35 to $1.00 per cwt. and averaged $1.12 per cwt.

(8) Prices quoted are f.o.b. St. Louis. Country plant prices would be 10c per cwt. lower.

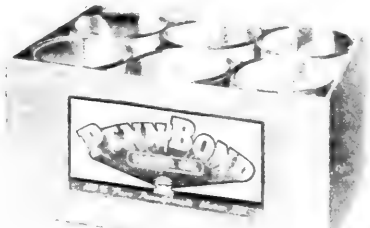
TROUBLE FREE OPERATION
WITH



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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY • CHICAGO

SEE THE IN YOUR COMMUNITY



BECAUSE of what is happening in Europe today, Adolph Hitler's "Mein Kampf" is probably the most remarkable book of today — remarkable because back in the middle twenties Hitler told exactly what he and his National Socialist German Worker's Party intended to do when they came to power. He set forth his intensions not only of restoring the 1914 borders of Germany but of going beyond and annexing additional agricultural lands to the east. For anyone attempting to understand the background of the present struggle and the Nazi point of view, this book is indispensable.

With shocking frankness, Hitler wrote nearly 15 years ago that regaining the regions to the south and east that were lost by Germany in the World War will not come about "through solemn appeals to the dear Lord or through pious hopes in the League of Nations, but only by force of the sword." The Nazi movement, he said, must endeavor to eliminate the discrepancy between the large German population and the country's small area.

The astounding thing to the reader, is why the European democracies, if they really wanted to stop Hitler, waited until this late date. He gave them warning as early as 1926.

This amazing book, the new unabridged and complete translation, reveals the German Führer as a fanatical patroit, rough and ready fighter, idealist and puritan with a consuming hatred of the Jewish race and liberal doctrines. His super-will and determination to unite all Germans in the border areas under one Reich, subjugate the Slavic people, whom he considers inferior, and rebuild the German Empire as a great continental if not a world power dominates this writing.

The story of Hitler's struggle and rise to power reads like a Horatio Alger novel. He was born in the village of Braunau on the Austrian-German border, the son of a successful minor civil service official. The elder Hitler wanted his son to follow in his own footsteps but young Adolph was stubborn and shunned the formal education his father planned for him. He preferred painting and drawing and determined to become an artist. Hitler's father suddenly died when the boy was 13 years old. His mother passed on a few years later leaving him an orphan virtually penniless.

He drifted to Vienna, capital of Austria-Hungary where, rejected by the art academy because his drawings were considered inferior he joined the ranks of the unemployed. There followed five years of poverty, hunger, odd jobs and sleeping in flop houses. During these years he read and studied history and social problems, argued, debated and became a political revolutionist. Later Hitler went to Munich where he joined the German army, became a corporal, and after the war returned to Munich where with other young radicals he developed the Nazi party.

One important departure from Hitler's program for the German restoration was the recent alliance with Russia. In "Mein Kampf" he argues for an alliance with England and Italy, recognizes France as Germany's natural enemy, and relentlessly attacks Russia and bolshevism. The insight into the problems, intrigues and schemes for making Germany a world power, described in this book, is astonishing because Hitler thus far has achieved his ambition in such large part.

War is just as unpopular with the rank and file of German people as is true in other countries, yet it is probably a mistake to assume that Hitler, whose methods peace-loving people instinctively abhor, does not have a substantial following in his own country. The attitude of many Germans was summed up by a visiting economist. When asked for his opinion, he said: "Germany was weak and helpless after the world war. Hitler has made us strong. And we like it."—E.G.T.

The new and complete translation of "Mein Kampf" is published by Reynal and Hitchcock, New York City. It contains 1000 pages including comments by the editors.

Farm Supply Meet Peoria Oct. 18th

Illinois Farm Supply Company will hold its annual meeting in the Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Wednesday, October 18. Annual reports of officers will be made and a program of entertainment is being arranged. Chester C. Davis, member of the Federal Reserve Board is scheduled to speak.

Mileage — Roy Mack tramped from New York to San Francisco this summer for both world's fairs. His only food was milk. He used 350 gallons or about 11 miles per gallon.



Dame Fortune smiled on the Will County Farm Bureau nine in the playoff at the Sports Festival Sept. 1-2 when it took a close decision from Tazewell in the final game to win the state championship 4 to 2. Both teams played outstanding baseball, Tom Hoerr doing the hurling for Tazewell and Lefty Schuldt for Will.

Several tough breaks counted heavily against Tazewell, the first of which came in the sixth inning. With a man on first and third, Kramer hit a long double along the right field foul line. It rolled into the crowd in right field. Both base runners romped home but when Will county protested that ground rules provided for only two bases on balls batted into the crowd, the baserunner from first who had scored was brought back to third. This proved the turning point of the game, for Hoerr grounded out, third to first, for the third out leaving two men on base. An argument developed over whether or not the ball was dead but ground rules customarily limit hits and base-runners to two bases when a ball goes into the crowd.

This break kept the score standing at two runs each until the tenth inning when aided by a hard grounder to third which took a bad hop, together with a hit by Lester Case and a passed ball through the catcher, Will county got two more runs.

Some feeling developed at the close of the game against the base umpire for the sixth inning decision on the hit into the right field crowd, but peace was restored. League officials present felt that no protest of the game was justified.

In the preliminary playoffs, Fayette defeated Winnebago 15 to 4, Tazewell nosed out Sangamon in a 14 inning hair-raiser 9 to 8, and the Boone county nine behind the outstanding hurling of Paul Foglesong lost to Will county 7 to 4. In the second round Will county defeated Fayette 8 to 2.

Sangamon county won over Fayette in the consolation game Saturday morning score 9 to 3.

Will county's series of victories is a tribute to the coaching of veteran Bob Seely, former star in the American Association professional League. Seely, Manhattan newspaper publisher and road commissioner, has handled the team for 10 years.

Whiskers Contest



THEIR MUGS WON THE MUGS

Left to right: Harold Yeakel, Tazewell; Lester Stukenberg, Stephenson, R. G. Stewart, Champaign; Fred Samuelson, Henry-Stark; Reeder Marsden, Henderson; R. N. Ammon, Blue Seal Feed.



AT THE WLS BARN DANCE

Left to right: Pat Buttram, L. R. Marchant, manager Illinois Farm Supply, "Salty" Holmes, Fred E. Herndon, president, Illinois Farm Supply Company.

HERE are illustrated some of the highlights of the big Baseball-Broadcast Celebration of Illinois Farm Supply Co. at Chicago on September 9. The celebration was to honor managers, salesmen and other employees who did outstanding work in the three months sales campaign from June 1 to August 31 for Blue Seal petroleum and feed service.

Mustaches and whiskers proved to be badges of distinction, for not only were these men peculiarly adorned, but they were also outstanding winners from their respective counties in this unusual campaign. Farm patrons all over Illinois joined in the celebration as broadcasts were made from Station WLS Saturday evening, September 9th and from Station KMOX St. Louis Tuesday evening, September 12th. The Chicago group raised the longest and most unusual whiskers, reports W. B. Peterson, but honorable mention is also given to Herschel Hart of Macoupin, Leslie Lipe, Earl McIntyre and Henry Smith from Jackson county, Oliver Voelkel, Marion, and Harry Schnittker, Randolph.

The Chicago group saw the Cubs-Cincinnati game on Saturday afternoon where their rooters helped to bring the Cubs a 4 to 2 victory. They took part in the WLS National Barn Dance that evening.

The St. Louis group saw the Cardinals-Philadelphia game on Tuesday afternoon, September 12th and were entertained at a special show by "Pappy" Cheshire and his gang in the new KMOX Auditorium.

Each show lasted a half hour. Mr. Marchant and Mr. Herndon were both interviewed by the announcers on the two programs. Highlights of the shows was the presentation of old-fashioned mustache cups to the wearers of the most unusual mustaches.

Lulu Bell and Fred Samuelson of Henry-Stark Service Co.



At the Cubs-Cincinnati Game, Wrigley Field.



Sports Festival

(Continued from page 10)

comed visitors to the Festival during the Friday evening program.

Complete results of all contests are as follows:

(See page 20 for Baseball)

SOFTBALL

Adult County League Division, 17 teams played. DeKalb county winners. **Round I.** Kankakee 5, Vermilion 2; Macon 6, Edgar 1; Livingston 4, Champaign 0; McLean 4, Ford 2; DeKalb 7, Crawford 0; Madison 1; Marshall-Putnam 0; Ogle 7, DuPage 0; Tazewell 5, Sangamon 0; St. Clair 7, Kankakee 5. **Round II.** McLean 6, Livingston 1; Macon 5, St. Clair 3; DeKalb 2, Madison 1; Ogle 7, Tazewell 6. **Round III** (Semi-Finals) McLean 1, Macon 0; DeKalb 3, Ogle 0. **Round IV** (Finals). DeKalb 4, McLean 1.

Boys' 4-H Club Division, forty-eight teams played; DeKalb county winner. **Round I.** Will 6, Moultrie 0; Sangamon 1, McLean 0; Marshall-Putnam 18, Clark 1; Macon 9, Douglas 8; Livingston 7, Christian 5; Shelby 5, Iroquois 4; Kankakee 6, Vermilion 2; Champaign 10, Woodford 0; Clay 13, Morgan 5; DeKalb 21, Lake 3; Henderson 6, Jackson-Perry 3; Warren 11, Kane 4; Whiteside 2, St. Clair 0; Kendall 14, Hancock 8, LaSalle 12, Gallatin 1; Stark 17, Pope-Hardin 5. **Round II.** Will 5, Ogle 2; Sangamon 4, McDonough 3; Marshall-Putnam 6, Schuyler 1; Macon 8, Williamson 3; Livingston 18, Pike 5; Shelby 13, Edwards 6; Peoria 6, Kankakee 4; Knox 4, Champaign 0; Henry 13, Clay 1; DeKalb 9, DuPage 0; Wabash 11, Henderson 5; Warren 7, Madison 0; Winnebago 11, Whiteside 14; Kendall 12, Saline 0; Adams 12, LaSalle 3; Macoupin 9, Stark 8. **Round III.** Will 7, Sangamon 5; Marshall-Putnam 3, Macon 0; Livingston 11, Shelby 3; Peoria 7, Knox 5; DeKalb 8, Henry 3; Warren 4, Wabash 3; Kendall 5, Whiteside 2; Adams 14; Macoupin 5. **Round IV.** Marshall-Putnam 10, Will 5; Livingston 6, Peoria 5; DeKalb 7, Warren 1; Kendall 10, Adams 0. **Round V** (Semi-Finals). Marshall-Putnam 5, Livingston 2; DeKalb 6, Kendall 3. **Round VI** (Finals between Divisions A and B). DeKalb 5, Marshall-Putnam 0. Consolation for third place — Livingston 6, Kendall 2.

All County Division, Twenty-nine teams played; Peorian County winner. **Round I.** Livingston 12, Moultrie 6; Shelby 16, Champaign 0; Edgar 1, McLean 0; Macon 4, Vermilion 2; Knox 9, Effingham 0; Jasper, bye; Henderson 3, Madison 2; McHenry, bye; Christian 3, Sangamon 2; LaSalle, bye; Pike 9, Warren 0; Peoria 6, Tazewell 2; Randolph 2, Carroll 0; St. Clair, bye; Rock Island 7, Mercer 2; Henry 3, DeKalb 1. **Round II.** Shelby 3, Livingston 2; Macon 9, Edgar 1; Knox 1, Jasper 0; Henderson 9, McHenry 4; Christian 6, LaSalle 0; Peoria 8, Pike 0; St. Clair 8, Randolph 7; Henry 10, Rock Island 2. **Round III.** Macon 6, Shelby 1; Knox 8, Henderson 0; Peoria 12, Christian 6; Henry 7, St. Clair 4. **Round IV.** (Semi-Finals). Macon 5, Knox 4; Peoria 2, Henry 0. **Round V.** (Finals). Peoria 9, Macon 0. Consolation for third place — Henry 5, Knox 3.

Farm Bureau Members 35 Years and Over Division, Twelve teams played; DeKalb County winner. **Round I.** Vermilion 22, Iroquois 1; Livingston 24, Ford 19; Champaign 5, Kankakee 1; Sangamon, bye; LaSalle, bye; DeKalb 8, Peoria 7; Marshall-Putnam, Rock Island (forfeit); Warren, bye **Round II.** Vermilion 13, Livingston 0; Sangamon 4, Champaign 0; DeKalb 16, LaSalle 0; Marshall-Putnam, Warren (forfeit). **Round III.** (Semi-Finals). Vermilion 7, Sangamon 2; DeKalb 13, Marshall-Putnam 4. **Round IV.** (Finals). DeKalb 8, Vermilion 7. Consolation for third place — Sangamon 12, Marshall-Putnam 5.

Girls' Division, Twelve teams played; DeKalb County winners. **Round I.** Champaign 11, Vermilion 0; Sangamon, Ford (cancelled); Livingston 2, Logan 9; Peoria 2, Shelby 0; DeKalb, Morgan (cancelled); Winnebago, bye; Hancock, bye; McHenry 5, Adams 2. **Round II.** Champaign 6, Sangamon 0; Peoria 11, Logan 3; DeKalb 11, Winnebago 3; McHenry 6, Hancock 3. **Round III.** (Semi-Finals Saturday). Champaign 3, Peoria 1; DeKalb 23, McHenry 5. **Round IV.** (Finals). DeKalb 10, Champaign 3. Consolation for third place — Peoria 11, McHenry 5.

WRESTLING

Eighteen counties — 66 boys wrestled — 95 lbs. and under — 1st Paul Reed, Lawrence county — 2nd Martin Skelly, DeKalb; **105 lbs. and under** — 1st Billy Wangler, DeKalb; 2nd Lyle Thomas, Fulton; **115 lbs. and under** — 1st Frank Wrestler, Fulton; 2nd Joe Pal, Vermilion; **125 lbs. and under** — 1st Maurice Fox, Edgar; 2nd Junior Knoerr, Lawrence; **135 lbs. and under** — 1st Charles Harshbarger, Champaign; 2nd George Jones, Fulton; **145 lbs. and under** — 1st H. Beadles, Fulton; 2nd A. Nasley, Kane; **155 lbs. and under** — 1st Roy Bardner, Fulton; 2nd DeWitt Junkermann, Vermilion; **165 lbs. and under** — 1st Alfred Muns, Champaign; **175 lbs. and under** — 1st Frank Kostalac, St. Clair; 2nd Leo Donowitz, DeKalb; **Heavy weight** — 1st Alvin Mavis, Sangamon; 2nd place Warner Nelson, Champaign.

TRACK

Twenty-nine counties represented — Boys 15 years and under: 50 Yard Dash — 1st Donald Troline, Henry; 2nd Lee Louck, Vermilion; 3rd Vere Shepherd, Vermilion. 100 Yard Dash — 1st Donald Troline, Henry; 2nd Robert Bush, Whiteside; 3rd Donald Fisher, Wabash. High Jump — 1st Robert Bush, Whiteside; 2nd Donald Troline, Henry; 3rd Kenneth Irons, Woodford. Broad Jump — 1st Donald Fisher, Wabash; 2nd Lee Louck, Vermilion; 3rd Robert Bush, Whiteside.

Boys 16 years and older: 100 Yard Dash — 1st Ward Shoger, DuPage; 2nd Elbert Wolfe, Champaign; 3rd Lawrence Hughes, Vermilion. 880 Yard Run — 1st Don McVey, Champaign; 2nd Robert Hand, Whiteside; 3rd Lowell Johnson, Champaign. High Jump — 1st Paul Blue, Champaign; 2nd Joe Trout, Clark; 3rd Andrew Young, Vermilion. Broad Jump — 1st Ward Shoger, DuPage; 2nd Lyle Shields, Champaign; 3rd Buck Drake, DeKalb. Half Mile Relay — 1st Champaign county; 2nd Vermilion; 3rd DeKalb.

Girls 15 years and under: 75 Yard Dash — 1st Marion Shelton, Pike; 2nd Mervyn Ege, Whiteside; 3rd Rosemary Peter, Wabash. High Jump — 1st Lois Ann Ericson, Henry; 2nd Marion Shelton, Pike; 3rd Theda Coemains, Woodford.

Girls 16 years and older: 75 Yard Dash — 1st Lillian Damery, Macon; 2nd Virginia Taylor, Vermilion; 3rd Fern Mevis, Champaign. High Jump — 1st Esther Thiel, Edgar; 2nd Charldene Hemstedt, Macon; 3rd Fern Mevis, Champaign. Broad Jump — 1st Virginia Taylor, Vermilion; 2nd Lillian Damery, Macon; 3rd Bernetta Hanson, DeKalb.

HORSESHOES

Twenty-seven counties — Singles — 1st Herbert Patrick, Livingston county; 2nd Z. A. Robb, Randolph; 3rd Victor Whittler, Macoupin. **Team** — 1st Leslie Long and Chester Long, Whiteside; 2nd Walter and Edward Doubet, Peoria; 3rd Phillip Watts and Wallace Watts, LaSalle.

TUG O'WAR

Nine counties — Whiteside pulled DeKalb; McLean won on forfeit from Vermilion; Douglas defeated Champaign. Whiteside pulled Douglas. McLean entered finals on a bye. Whiteside defeated McLean in the finals. Whiteside first, McLean second, Douglas third.

TRAP SHOOTING

Twenty-four counties — Individuals — 1st Herbert Cary, Sangamon county; 2nd J. S. Ford, Macon; 3rd Red Nichols, Edgar. Team — Edgar county 1st with 230 hits out of a possible 250. Members of the team were: Connie Foley, Carl Miller, Pete Graham, Billy Foley and Red Nichols. Sangamon county shot 229 for second. On the team were: Harold Ward, Herbert Cary, Carl Raps, J. L. Hunter and J. F. Bomke. DeWitt county came 3rd with 210. Team: Alvin Tuggle, Ira Armstrong, Phil Sudendorf, Clare Anderson and Dexter Griffith.

SKEET SHOOTING

Eleven counties — Individual — 1st Connie Foley, Edgar county, 49 out of 50; 2nd Lloyd Graham, McLean, 47, won shoot off from Wm. Foley; 3rd Wm. Foley, Edgar, 47. Team — 1st Edgar county with 224; 2nd DeKalb, 178; 3rd Livingston, 176.

RIFLE SHOOTING

Twenty-five counties — Men, Individual 1st Walter Bailleau, Henry; 2nd James Haumesser, DeKalb; 3rd J. Okerstrom, Henry. **Women, Individual** — 1st Dorothy Bartlett, DeKalb county; 2nd Florence Jorgenson, DaKalb; 3rd Ruth Sears, DeKalb. **Men, Team** — 1st Henry county; 2nd DeKalb; 3rd Champaign. **Women, Team** — 1st DeKalb county — shot 946.

WOMEN'S EVENTS

Twenty-seven counties — Chair Quoits — 1st Mrs. Russell Coffin, Winnebago county; 2nd Mrs. Harry Wright, Clark; 3rd Mrs. Geo. Cory, Greene. **Paddle Tennis** — 1st Mrs. Otis Kiesow, Peoria; 2nd Dorothea Berger, Ford; 3rd Carrie Considine, DeKalb. **Dart Throwing** — 1st Mrs. Vern Davis, Winnebago; 2nd Mrs. Walter Gerber, Henry; 3rd Mrs. Ben Warnke, Woodford. **Shuffle Board** — 1st Mae Reel, Edgar; 2nd Laura Ebert, Christian; 3rd Mrs. Fred Verkler, Iroquois. **Clock Golf** — 1st Gladys Reel, Edgar; 2nd Mrs. Rose Postlewaite, Winnebago; 3rd Mrs. Arthur Gerlt, DeKalb.

SWIMMING

Seven counties — Boys — 15 years and under: 50 Yard Swim — 1st Fred Green, Champaign; 2nd Jack Ripka, Henry; 3rd Jessie Dowell, Champaign. Low Board Diving — 1st Fred Green, Champaign; 2nd

(Continued on page 24)

DeKalb Women Study Dress Design

By Nell Flatt Goodman

"OUR women wouldn't have thought of using those simple little many-colored poultry bands for ornaments," Mrs. E. D. Schoonmaker, president of DeKalb County Home Bureau explained in telling of lessons in dress design, "Yet, clusters of these used in place of buttons down the front of a gold-colored alpaca dress gave it a distinction worthy of the Duchess of Windsor. We saw that demonstrated. What we all must have is a fair knowledge of good design, color, and a little imagination."

Believing that one way to help women to become better homemakers is to have them perk up a bit in personal appearance, Home Bureau leaders in DeKalb asked the state university to recommend some one who could guide them in this clothing question. "We want some one with good taste," they said. "Some one who knows what is the proper costume for all occasions, and some one who is willing to frankly judge us." Miss Venus Johnson became their home advisor.

How To Do It

"You must decide what you want your dress to do for you," Miss Johnson told the members after general lessons on balance, proportion, and harmony in design principles. "If you want to appear more slender, wear long zippers, buttons down the front, unbroken lines, small designs or plain materials. To appear fatter, wear fullness on both sides, pockets, trimming on sleeves, materials with large designs and make a broken silhoutte."

Last spring a dress clinic was held at a member's home. Miss Johnson brought samples of seasonable materials and suitcases full of accessories and trimmings. Generalities of the season were soon covered and then individual cases were studied. For example, an inconsequental trimming was removed from one dark dress and a varicolored necklace put on. By experimentation, the women found that not one, but two necklaces twisted together resulted in a better effect.

"Very often ready made dresses, even inexpensive ones, have good lines but tawdry or poorly placed decorations," Miss Johnson pointed out. "Avoid ornaments that do nothing for you. Wear a flower or ornament where it should be, at the top of a seam, or at the base of the neck, never where it appears about to topple off."

Too conspicuous buckles at the belt line the women discovered often tend to bring a wrong emphasis. By replacing colored or rhinestone ones with one the same color as the dress, attention could be diverted to more attractive areas. They learned, too, that when a scalloped edging is set in, if the scallops were turned up the effect was more youthful than when turned down.

"Studying dresses on, and as, individuals we could see what made good lines," Mrs. Harold Patterson confided. "For instance, if a dress has too long a shoulder seam or the puff hangs too far over the arm, we found it really did add pounds to the figure and years to the age of the wearer."

Change Accessories

Conservative styles usually are safer if only a few dresses are possible, Miss Johnson emphasized. Change may be brought about by accessories. On a buying trip to Chicago, Miss Johnson assisted in refurbishing one woman's outfit with a few simple twirks. With a navy blue dress to start, they purchased a fuchsia shade of hat. Next, last years' trimming was removed from the dress, a fuchsia shade ruching put in the neckline, and a new picture was presented.

At the summer conference in Springfield, Mrs. Schoonmaker and Mrs. Patterson demonstrated, a few of the teachings of the proper dress for the occasion. In cotton dresses, with touches of white, the freshness, simplicity, and restfulness of their costumes caused a visitor to point them out as "two of the prettiest women here."



DEKALB'S MISS JOHNSON
"cautioned the ladies about short skirts."



MRS. E. D. SCHOONMAKER
and Mrs. Harold Patterson
"demonstrated proper dress for the occasion."

Knowledge of good line, control of color in ornaments and in the entire outfit were emphasized again and again. With only a black coat in her wardrobe, no amount of attractive department store display could now lure a DeKalb woman into buying brown shoes. They have learned that not so much all one color, but to put the color where it will do something for them.

Suggestions offered by Miss Johnson for the present season are: (1) if you plan to wear the gold colored jewelry so fashionable this fall, make it the one accent on a plain dress; (2) avoid too brightly hued hose; (3) don't wear your skirts too short if you no longer boast those school girl legs; and, (4) beware the bustle, don't add another if you already have one.

Champaign County Home Bureau has built this year's program around two themes, to make Home Bureau members better to look at and better to live with. Mrs. Esther K. Thor, home advisor, who attended the festival, was an excellent example of the first. She was lovely to look at in a soft pink dress, a large straw-colored hat and a large straw-colored bag hanging over her shoulder.

If your scissors are dull, cut through a piece of No. 3 sandpaper several times, then No. 2 and finally No. 1.

The 1939 Illinois average corn yield is estimated at 49 bu. an acre, highest on record. Soybean yield is expected to average 22 bu.

(Continued from page 22)

Wm. Mauk, Clark; 3rd Steve Varianes, Champaign.

Boys — 16 years and older: 50 Yard Swim — 1st Tom Wise, Champaign; 2nd Buck Drake, DeKalb; 3rd Geo. Magles, Vermilion. Low Board Diving — 1st Billy Wright, Morgan; 2nd Ralph Kern, Pike; 3rd Charles Scoggins, Champaign.

Girls 15 years and under: 50 Yard Swim — 1st Dot Dennis, Edgar; 2nd Kathleen Wells, Pike; 3rd Martha Richardson, Cook. Low Board Diving — 1st Dot Dennis, Edgar; 2nd Beth Dennis, Edgar; 3rd Wilma Whitzel, Champaign.

Girls 16 years and older: 50 Yard Swim — 1st Betty Kriegshauser, Pike; 2nd Betty Hoelscher, Champaign; 3rd Marjorie Novaris, Vermilion. Low Board Diving — 1st Marjorie Novaris, Vermilion; 2nd Betty Kriegshauser, Pike; 3rd Carie Concidine, DeKalb.

CHECKERS

Twenty-two counties — 1st Lee Dikeman, Peoria; 2nd Wm. Goff, Sangamon; 3rd Joe Tuxhorn, Sangamon. Three tied for 4th place — W. H. Walker, Moultrie; O. Oltman, Whiteside and Frank Galloway of DeWitt.

BAIT CASTING

1st Sam Stubbs, McLean; 2nd A. E. Richardson, Christian; 3rd Lloyd Graham, McLean.

HOG CALLING

1st Otis Kiesow, Peoria; 2nd L. B. Mulligan, Champaign; 3rd Merle Reel, Woodford.

WOOD CHOPPING

1st Herman Toepfer, Carroll county 2:40; 2nd W. H. Henegar, Douglas 3:28.6; 3rd Roy Fisher, Wabash county 4:33.8.

FOLK FESTIVAL

Twenty counties represented — Family Singing: DeKalb county, Knudson Family. **Choral Groups:** DeKalb county, DeKalb Rural Chorus, Mary Fisher, leader. **Novelty Bands:** Macon county, Argenta Home Bureau, Mrs. Velma Groves, A. **Square Dance Band:** Edgar county, Pine Grove, John Stanley. **Folk Dance:** DeKalb county, Rural Youth, Reta Fane, A; Moultrie county, Rural Youth, Dorothy Footit, A; Tazewell county, Rural Youth, William Ellenson, A. **Square Dance:** Henry county, Rural Youth, Helen Kreuger, Geneseo, A; Kane county, Rural Youth, Don Norris, Sugar Grove, A; LaSalle county, Ramblers, J. A. Kincaid, A; **Music Specialties:** Champaign county, Bob Morris, Accordian, A; Henry county, Chuck Baum, Geneseo, A; Vermilion county, Dona Jean Gibson, A; **Novelties:** Champaign county, Laura Dexter and Ruth Conn, Tap Dance, A; Champaign county, Jean Gates and Webb Hunter, Novelty, A; Edgar county, Margaret E. Burton, Tap, A.

SPECIAL EVENTS

Rooster Catching: Herbert Deason, Jackson county; Wayne Pinnel, Edgar; Lloyd Rosenthal, Livingston.

Pie Eating Contest: 1st Charles Thompson, LaSalle County, 1938 champ; 2nd John Richardson, Cook; 3rd Marjorie Novario, Vermilion.

Slipper Kicking Contest: 1st Mrs. George Gerlt, DeKalb county — 73' 9"; 2nd Mrs. Curtis Aftahal, Vermilion — 73' 4"; 3rd Mrs. Otis Kiesow, Peoria — 70' 1".

Mud Tug O'War: Farm advisers and College of Agriculture Staff Members — Ray Roll, Gallatin; R. I. Shawl, University of Illinois; W. S. Batson, Shelby; I. E. Parrett, Vermilion; Larry Colvis, U. of I. versus **IAA Board and Staff Members** — Chet Becker, Illinois Farm Supply Co.; Paul Mathias, IAA; Chester McCord, Jasper; Cap Mast, IAA; W. A. Dennis, Edgar. "Mud" Tug was a tie. All contestants were thoroughly mudded. Ed Harris, Champaign county farm adviser, Frank Gingrich of the IAA and L. J. Hager, Marshall-Putnam farm adviser, were also dunked.

Largest Farm Bureau Member Family: Mr. and Mrs. John R. Mattingly, Edgar county, 11 children. Runner-Up, Mr. and Mrs. Clark E. Wise, Champaign, 10 children.

Oldest Farm Bureau Member: John L. Black, 82, Urbana.

Oldest Home Bureau Member: Mrs. John L. Black, 81, Urbana.

Women at the Sports Festival

As vigorously as they wash, sweep and pull weeds at home, women attending the fourth annual Illinois Sports Festival enthusiastically entered into the contests. Miss Clareta Walker home advisor from Macoupin county, assisted by Miss Wilma Beyer, home advisor from Shelby county, served as chairman.

A few figures show what they played. Fourty women from 24 counties were entered in the chair quoits and shuffleboard contests. Thirty-nine women from 22 counties engaged in dart throwing, 34 women from 19 counties played clock golf and 19 women from 12 counties competed in paddle tennis.

Shuffleboard, one of the most popular events, was won by Miss Mae Reel, a young woman from Edgar county. Mrs. Laura Ebert, Christian county, counted enough points for second place and Mrs. Fred Verkler, Iroquois, was third.

Mrs. Otis Kiesow, Peoria county, last year's paddle tennis winner, became a second time champion when she easily won this year's event. Miss Dorothy Berger, Ford county, was runner up, and Carrie Concidine, DeKalb county, placed third.

Winnebago county had a champion in Mrs. Russell Coffin who tossed the rings in chair quoits. Mrs. Harry Wright, Clark county, was second and Mrs. George Cory, Greene county, played off a tie to win third.

Gladys Reel, Edgar county, practiced at home on croquet enough to win the clock golf contest. Mrs. Vern Davis won another blue ribbon for Winnebago county in the dart throwing. Names of other winners will be found in the tabulated results.

From watching the play, and listening to the conversation, it would seem that everyone enjoys and plays shuffleboard. As soon as the contest was over, several young couples picked up the mop sticks and started a game of their own. Later, two small boys yelled back and forth as they pushed the disc in counting positions. The court laid out on the sidewalk was in use as long as the mopsticks were available.

Sitting in the shade watching the paddle tennis contest in the hot September sun, Mrs. James Martin, Greene county, confessed she was glad to watch instead of play. She left food at home for four men for the two days she was away at the festival. The day before she canned 14 quarts of tomatoes, dressed a chicken, made ice cream, baked cookies, and swept her house.

Mrs. Russell Coffin, winner of the chair quoits contest, cooked dinner, supper, and lunch in between, for 14 sweet corn pickers the day before she came to the festival. Harvesting sweet corn is hard work, she explained. The green corn is heavy, the men must stoop over and then hurry to get the crop in on time.

Mrs. E. B. Peterson, DeKalb county, had no worries about affairs at home. Mr. Peterson was taking the nine silo fillers to a restaurant in Sycamore for their dinners the two days of the festival.

Mrs. Leah Busey, Champaign county, didn't win the shuffleboard, but she had the most vociferous following of any contestant. 4-H boys from her community stopped by to root for her until the last shove.

What is the typical Sports Festival dress? Some wore fall blacks, some dark summer sheers, some just what they happened to have. Perhaps the most attractive costumes were the fresh, cool looking ginghams, such as the blue checked one worn by Gladys Blair of PRAIRIE FARMER.

Miss Clareta Walker went in for natty and knobby buttons. On her leather belt were fastened corks, just corks from the five and ten. The belt looked as though it might have been purchased at Marshall Fields.

Miss Walker and Mrs. Spencer Ewing, state chairman of recreation will be happy to receive personal letters with suggestions for improving women's events at the Sports Festival for another year.

Mrs. Luella Briggs, 4-H chairman of Christian county, makes those rope rings used in chair quoits. She says the family have fun making them, sometimes you can't buy them at the store, and most farms have plenty of extra rope to be used. Mail will reach her at Stonington.—N.F.G.

Rural Safety Topics

By C. M. Seagraves

Grinder--Sept. 6 — Peter, four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Zermino, La Salle county, lost the index finger on his right hand when it was caught in a hand corn grinder.

Silo-- Sept. 5 — Rueben Cates, Montgomery county farmer and the father of seven children, suffered a broken back when he fell while plastering a silo.

Rope--Sept. 5 — J. H. Polnow, McHenry county farmer, lost two fingers by amputation when his right hand became entangled in a rope and pulley while haying. Mr. Polnow lost his left hand and forearm in an accident several years ago.

Tip-over--Sept. 6 — James B. Elliott, 48, Clark county farmer, died late yesterday of head injuries received when a load of hay turned over while driving across a shallow ditch.

Tractor--Sept. 6 — Elmer Warren, 24, Logan county, was killed Tuesday when the tractor he was d r i v i n g plunged into Kickapoo creek. The machine plummeted down an eight-foot embankment into three feet of water.

Lever--Sept. 7 — Ira Onken, Iroquois county farmer, owes his life to the high back of his tractor seat. Monday, while plowing, and crossing a ditch, the tractor tipped and the lever caught Onken's shirt splitting it from the neck down. His back was bruised. The seat back saved him from being thrown under the plow.

Haying--Sept. 7 — W. E. Waltrip, 76, Coles county, suffered a broken leg when a load of hay he was driving turned over in crossing a ditch.

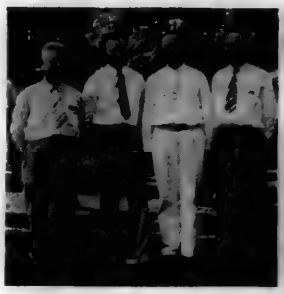
NOTICE

Illinois Agricultural Association Election of Delegates

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of September and October, 1939, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau, and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate of delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting of any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors, as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During October, annual meetings will be held in **Adams, Cass, Fayette, Hancock, Henderson, JoDaviess, Marshall-Putnam, Menard, Montgomery, Pike, Pulaski-Alexander, Scott, Washington, Wayne** and **White** Counties.

(Signed) Paul E. Mathias,
Corporate Secretary





WOODFORD'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY

Presidents who have served the Woodford County Farm Bureau for the past twenty-five years, pictured at the anniversary celebration, Eureka, August 30. They are: (left to right), Howard Leonard, Eureka, first president and former president of the IAA; J. Frank Felter, Eureka; Victor Davison of Lafayette, Ind.; Joe B. Jochums, Benson; C. M. Smith, Metamora; Earl C. Smith, president of the IAA, who was principal speaker at the celebration; and Lester S. Davison, Minonk, present president of the organization.

Four Farm Advisers have served the Woodford County Farm Bureau during its 25 years' history. They are, left, above: M. L. Mosher, Champaign; Paul Johnson, Champaign; H. A. deWerff, DeKalb; and T. H. Brock, Eureka, present adviser.

Rural YOUTH

By Frank Gingrich

A play "Blow Your Horn" will be staged by the Boone County Rural Youth, Tuesday evening, October 3rd. There'll be three hours of fun and laughs according to Ralph Swarens, president.

The third Adams County Rural Youth camp got underway with a basket dinner on Sunday, September 3rd. Thirty young people from Adams county attended and many more came in from Adams and Hancock counties Monday evening for the social hour and dance. Roscoe Bennett, president, helped in making the arrangements.

Charivaried and much surprised were Mr. and Mrs. Carl Turner when the Paris and Chrisman units of Edgar County Young People's Forum got in full swing at the lawn party and potluck supper held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hoult, Chrisman, Illinois. Mrs. Turner is Edgar County's Home Adviser.

Donald Johnson, Geneseo and Don Elliott, Greenview, were the first to register for the Rural Youth Caravan Tour which heads toward Cairo and the cotton and oil fields of Southern Illinois on October 9th. There will be more than thirty young folks on this first tour which leaves Champaign at 4:30 A. M. on October 9th, returning to Champaign October 14th for the State Rural Youth Conference.

The second Caravan Tour will take Southern Illinois delegates to northern Illinois including stops at the IAA offices and cooperative headquarters in Chicago. It will leave Marion at 6:00 A. M., October 23rd. Each county may have a delegate on one of these tours.

District Talk Fest sessions will be held during December and January. Top notch talkers from each district will have their expenses paid to the annual meeting of the IAA which will be held January 30 and 31 and February 1 and 2 at the Hotel Stevens, Chicago. Each county may send three Talk Fest participants to their district meeting. Revised Talk Fest outlines are now available.

At the second annual meeting of the **Moultrie County Rural Youth Group,** Decatur, Gene Henneberry was elected president to succeed Marjorie Casteel.

Entertaining Gibson County, Indiana, rural youth and the Wabash County Farm Bureau board on October 12th is the next event scheduled in Wabash County says Irma Sandwell, president. The County Rural Chorus will furnish the music.

There were cider and doughnuts galore at the Southern Illinois get-together held September 8th at the Marion Golf Club reports Claude White, president of Williamson County Rural Youth. He says that Jerry Hudson, U. of I. did a "bang-up" job with the recreation.

It's annual banquet time for many rural youth groups in Illinois. McDonough County has their's scheduled for October 26th. Woodford County, November 9th.

"What You Wish Others Wouldn't Do" is the intriguing topic which will be discussed at the next meeting of the Coles County Rural Youth according to Catherine Merritt, president.

EDITORIAL

The New War and Agriculture

IF EUROPE is in for another long war, which seems entirely possible, any gains to American agriculture in higher farm prices promise to be more than offset by resulting maladjustments within this country, and the exhaustion and demoralization of the belligerent nations when it's all over.

Every student of the last war and the conditions that followed knows that production and prices, both industrially and agriculturally were thrown all out of balance. War time industrial profits brought with them shorter hours, higher wage scales, speculation and a general loss of all sense of values. The margin between what the farmer got and the consumer paid was drastically widened. Farm prices skyrocketed, too, but when deflation came in 1920, agriculture found that it had slid farther down the precipice than any other group.

Organized labor held on to its high wage scales, and in fact, forced them higher. Industrial prices dropped only a fraction of the fall experienced by farm prices. The farmer's pre-war parity and buying power was gone and his lot would have been much worse had America not loaned vast uncollectable sums to war torn Europe part of which came back to purchase American farm products. Germany was a good customer for our pork, lard and cotton before 1914. The war broke her and disrupted the normal course of trade throughout the world.

America produces far more of agricultural products than it can consume. Purely from the selfish angle we cannot look with any degree of satisfaction on the further impoverishment of old customers for our wheat, hogs, lard, soybeans, beef, and cotton.

In contrast with the World War, the outlook is brightened by the fact that today American agriculture is better organized and much more effectively represented before law-making bodies. If prices are again fixed by government as they were in some instances during the World War, farmers will have a powerful voice in seeing that they are fixed with the parity concept in mind. We have the Agricultural Adjustment Act through which we can expand as well as reduce acreage based on an intelligent survey of all possible domestic and foreign markets.

"I urge American farmers to proceed with their production plans as if the outbreak in Europe had not occurred," commented Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace on Sept. 1. . ." The very machinery which farmers have used to adjust production to decreased demand in peace-time can be used in wartime to increase production if and when that becomes advisable.

"Some farmers, remembering high wartime prices, may wish to discontinue cooperation in their farm programs in order to expand the acreage of wheat and other crops. I would remind them that the average prices of wheat, corn, hogs and beef were lower after the World War started than they were in 1914. . . There is little likelihood that any substantial increase in production of the major crops will be desirable, certainly not in the immediate future."

A Challenge to Organized Farmers

AN ARTICLE in the October Country Home magazine charges that:

> **"Small-town Tammanies are grafting more money out of rural treasuries today than the original Tammany ever mulcted from New York City in Boss Tweed's palmiest days.**
>
> **"For several years, I have been investigating the activities of rural officeholders," says the author. "I have penetrated deeply into what government experts refer to as 'the dark continent of American politics.' And I have come to agree wholeheartedly with those who say that 90 per cent of our counties and other rural districts are in the hands of 'courthouse gangs' who are in politics for the money they make out of it.**
>
> **"I have found, and other investigators have found, that political bossism is so much worse and so much more common in the rural areas than in the cities that it's hard to make rural citizens believe the facts that stand revealed as accurate.**
>
> **. . . "The most underlying reasons for rural corruption, I find, are, first that the counties have no directing head like the cities, state and nation; second, most rural officials are paid by fee, a vicious system which undermines the morale of many honest men; and third, that the tax-collecting, bookkeeping and accounting methods employed in rural areas are antiquated, involved, and inaccurate."**

This sweeping indictment of rural government is undoubtedly exaggerated. The RECORD believes there is a much higher standard of honesty and responsibility in spending taxpayers money among rural boards of supervisors, county commissioners, township and county officers than is true in the larger cities. Yet there have been instances of waste if not deliberate graft and embezzlement of public funds uncovered in enough rural communities as to justify a more alert interest by county and township Farm Bureau organizations, first, in choosing honest and competent public officials, and then in supporting those for office who have proved their ability and honesty.

The Farm Bureau can do little if anything directly about graft in the towns and cities. But through effective organization farmers can help defeat professional politicians running for county and township office who are more interested in emptying the treasury than in serving the taxpayers. Experience has proved conclusively that indifference by the rank and file of voters is the biggest single obstacle to good government. If you are not satisfied with the kind of public officials you have in township and county, be willing to get out and work for better ones. And remember that the fellow who passes out free cigars, pleasant smiles and warm handshakes, and who belongs to your own party is not always the best man for the job.

THE FIRE DRILL *Becomes A* PREVENTION PARADE



You can't mobilize livestock and machinery like children in a fire drill. Neither can you do much about saving farm buildings and feed supplies when fire starts. But you can be careful and observe the common rules of PREVENTION.

With larger than average supplies of feed and feed grains on hand this fall, it becomes doubly important to prevent farm fires . . . and carry the needed insurance.

THESE TWO CHECKS

Ask your agent in the County Farm Bureau office to check your policy to see if you are adequately covered. The service will cost you nothing. Then check your house and farm buildings yourself to make sure you have eliminated all possible fire hazards.

Fires Destroy $100,000,000 of Property Annually

EDITORIAL

The New War and Agriculture

IF EUROPE is not to be another long war which it seems much possible, the gains to American agriculture in higher farm prices promise to be more than offset by increasing trade restrictions within this country and the exhaustion and destruction of the basis of international trade all over.

Every student of the last war and the years of boom that followed knows that prosperity and progress both ended tragically for agriculturally we were thrown all out of shape. War time industrial profits brought with them shorter hours, higher wage scales, speculation and a general loss of all sense of values. The disparity between what the farmer got and the consumer paid was drastically widened. Farm prices skyrocketed, too, but even inflation and a boom in agriculture found that it had slid farther down the price ladder than any other group.

Organized labor held its gains, forced higher wages and in fact forced them higher. Industrial prices kept pace, at the worst of the fall experienced by farm prices. Debtors farmers pre-war parity and buying power was gone. Farmers life would have been much worse had America not found vast unsold stocks of farm products to ship to war torn Europe, part of which came back to plague us. American farm prices in Germany was a good customer for our pork products before 1914. The world looks hungry and desperate for normal courses of trade once again but the world

America produces far more of agricultural products than we can consume. Perhaps even the selfish English will not look with as much favor on dictatorship as on the [illegible] impoverishment of their customers and [illegible] fatal sickness [illegible]

In contrast with World War [illegible] we have the fact that America agriculture [illegible] recognized as a great [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] they were a very [illegible] during the World War. [illegible] with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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FARMERS MUTUAL

Reinsurance Company

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NON-ASSESSABLE PARTICIPATING

Fires Destroy $100,000,000 *of* Property Annually



For Future Generations

IT'S going on all over America. Contour plowing. Terracing. Liming. Observing acreage allotments. Leaving more land in grass. Strip cropping. Erosion control. Saving the soil for future generations, and with it assuring the nation of a bountiful food supply.

So have organized farmers influenced the establishment of a national policy for agriculture with a soil conservation program that has won the voluntary cooperation of more than 80 per cent of all farmers this year. Future history may record no greater achievement in this generation, for the strength of America, of any nation, is closely related to the wealth of its soil and the vigor and prosperity of its agricultural population.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

The Largest State Farm Organization in America

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION Record

In This Issue

"This Month" by Earl C. Smith

AAA in 1940

Business Revival

The Corn Loan

Illinois Grain and Farm Supply Annual Meetings

There's Cash in Grass

Hog Outlook

and others



November
1939



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and others



November
1939



H. P. Rusk.
Dept. of ... Economy.
University of Ill...
Urbana, Ill.



Important announcement

TO IAA-FARM BUREAU AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE POLICYHOLDERS

New and Valuable Protective Features added to IAA Auto Policy at No increase in Cost!

BEGINNING Nov. 1 all Farm Bureau members carrying IAA auto insurance will have the following valuable protective features automatically added to their policies:

I. DAMAGE TO MOTOR VEHICLE

RADIO COVERAGE. Policy pays 100% for damage to radio by fire or theft and 80% of damage in accidental collision or upset.

FLOOD DAMAGE. 100% coverage against damage by flood.

LOSS OF USE OF CAR WHEN STOLEN. Company will either pay $3 a day after first 10 days up to 50 days or furnish the insured a car.

II. DAMAGE BY MOTOR VEHICLE

Borrowed car section is extended to cover members of family living at home. $5,000 property damage insurance is also included (old policy provided only protection to insured and wife and limited the liability to personal injury). New policy protects insured while employee is driving his own or somebody else's car on business of the insured.

These new insurance features are especially adapted and valuable to farmers. They are added in accordance with the company's policy of providing maximum insurance coverage to fit farmers' needs, at minimum cost.



ONLY $4.30 semi-annually for PUBLIC LIABILITY and PROPERTY DAMAGE insurance. Small policy fee payable only once is extra. Policyholders of 2½ years standing have been receiving 10% dividends, 5-year policyholders 20% dividends.

POLICIES ISSUED TO FARM BUREAU MEMBERS ONLY.

See the agent in Your County Farm Bureau office.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

608 South Dearborn Street Chicago, Illinois

The Illinois Agricultural Association Record

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Editor and Advertising Director, E. G. Thiem; Assistant Editor, Lawrence A. Potter.

Illinois Agricultural Association

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

NOVEMBER 1939 **VOLUME 17-NUMBER 11**

This Month

By Earl C. Smith



Earl Smith

LAYING of the cornerstone of the new government farm products laboratory at Peoria recently has revived the hope, if not the belief, among many individuals that new uses for farm surpluses will soon provide the solution for all the farmers' problems. This point of view has been reflected in newspaper editorials and comment particularly among business groups interested in the prospects for new industrial plants in their respective communities.

IAA Supports

During past years many suggestions have come from numerous sources of ways and means of converting farm surpluses into useful industrial products. The Illinois Agricultural Association has invariably been cordial and cooperative in supporting these ideas as a further contribution but not as a solution to the farm problem. The Farm Bureau could not give its wholehearted support to the Chemurgic Council when we learned that its leaders were promoting their program as a substitute for the crop acreage adjustment and loan program which we regarded as essential for quick results. However, our sponsorship of acreage adjustment did not deter organized farmers from supporting all constructive efforts to find new uses for surpluses to the extent they could be absorbed at reasonable price levels.

The Illinois Agricultural Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation gave active support to the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which authorized and directed that four farm research laboratories be established and administered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, dedicated to the purpose of finding new outlets for surplus farm commodities. These four laboratories were to be located at strategic points in the great agricultural producing areas of the East, South, Middle West and West. The IAA used its influence to secure the location of the mid-west laboratory in Illinois as the most central state of the corn belt. Subsequently these laboratories were designated for erection at Peoria, Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco. The Peoria laboratory was the first of the four to be dedicated. Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, officials of several neighboring state agricultural colleges and other leaders attended the ceremony on Oct. 18.

In his remarks Secretary Wallace very appropriately stated that the farm laboratories would have an opportunity to make an important contribution toward the solution of the farm surplus problem. He emphasized that the research program should be considered as a long-time effort and should not be expected to yield immediate results

Not Sole Solution

"We should realize," said Mr. Wallace, "that the research program cannot by itself solve all of agriculture's economic problems. I feel it is necessary to mention this because there is a school of thought in this country which advocates this program as a complete solution. I think it is tremendously important to distinguish between this honest endeavor and the attempt of some interests to use the Chemurgic movement as a vehicle for attacks on the farmers' program, for high chemical tariff propaganda and for making the United States a totalitarian empire modeled on the



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608 South Dearborn Street .... Chicago, Illinois

The Illinois Agricultural Association Record

NOVEMBER 1939 VOLUME 17 - NUMBER 11

Illinois Agricultural Association

OFFICERS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS

ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS

This Month

By Earl C. Smith



Earl Smith

LAYING

IAA Supports

No Sole Solution

dictatorships of the old world."

It is well known that food uses for agricultural products invariably bring the farmer highest returns and that industrial outlets thus far have depended upon either converting farm wastes into useful products or securing raw farm products at prices which represent a loss to the producer. We have a good example in soybeans. Approximately two-thirds of soybean oil production is used for food. Consumers of soybean flour are well able to pay a higher price for soybeans than the livestock grower who buys soybean oil meal as a supplement in milk, beef, or pork production, or the automobile manufacturer who converts the meal into plastics for dashboards and distributor parts. Paint has provided a good market for about 10 per cent of soybean oil but the food outlets undoubtedly are the chief reason for relatively favorable prices for soybeans.

Farmers are vitally interested in the launching of more intensive experimentation and research toward the discovery of new outlets for farm products. But they welcome this development as a supplement, not as a substitute for the acreage adjustment and surplus storage programs at least until such time as new commercial uses are developed to pay farmers parity prices for their commodities. The Illinois Agricultural Association and associated organizations I am sure will lend every aid and influence toward the realization of results which will prove of real value and importance to farm people.

AAA

COOPERATORS in the 1940 AAA program are assured of receiving parity payments for compliance next year from the appropriation of $225,000,000 made for this purpose.

Several provisions have been added to those in effect this year as follows: (1) Producer must plant within the total of acreage allotments of corn, cotton, rice, tobacco and wheat established for his farm under the 1940 Farm Program; (2) producer may not offset performance on the farm by over-planting the five commodities on other farms in which he has an interest.

Rates of price adjustment payments will be announced after 1939 average prices are determined. The rate for any crop cannot exceed the amount by which the 1939 average farm price of the commodity is less than 75 per cent of the parity price.

Under the 1939 program a producer could qualify for a payment by adhering to the allotment for one commodity even though he over-planted the acreage allotment of another commodity on the same farm or overplanted the same crop or other commodities on another farm. The new provisions make it possible for the county or state Triple A committees to withhold all or part of the payment in such cases under the 1940 program.

Producers of winter wheat may apply for and receive 1940 parity payments before their 1940 performance is checked on corn, cotton, tobacco or rice upon agreeing to make refunds if subsequent check-ups show that they have overplanted their allotments of any of the four other crops named.

MEETINGS & EVENTS

American Farm Bureau Federation annual convention, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Dec. 4-8.

International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Dec. 2-9.

National Vegetable Growers Association, Chicago, Dec. 3-7.

Producers Creamery of Mt. Sterling, Dec. 12.

Farm and Home Week, Urbana, Jan. 8-12, 1940.

I. A. A. Annual meeting Jan. 30-31, Feb. 1.

Business

STEEL mill operations in the Chicago district were reported at a new 10-year high last week with production up to more than 88 per cent of capacity. Contrary to general belief most of this increased steel business is for industrial uses. Automobiles and trucks, construction, heavy machinery, railroad equipment, battleships and related lines are taking vast quantities of iron. A substantial amount of business has come in from foreign countries due to the disruption of steel production in the warring countries of Europe.

Business Week's index of business as of October 21 was 121 which compares with only 99 a year ago. The rise in employment undoubtedly is responsible for holding up hog prices and for the improvement in butterfat and milk prices.

A report received by Business Week from Cleveland says: "Business is as busy as a beehive. The landscape south of Pittsburgh is heavy with smoke from newly-charged beehive coke furnaces which have been pressed into service to supplement by-product coke output. One plant obsolete 20 years ago is back on the firing line — the demand from the steel mills is that urgent."

From Minneapolis and St. Paul comes this report, "The fever spot in this widespread region is still the head of the Lakes. The Duluth steel works are near capacity for the first time in years and iron ore from the Messabi Range is being shipped in everything but washtubs. Forty vessels went into service in two weeks, the ore docks are working 24 hours a day, dock masters are making preparations to steam out frozen ore in the freight cars to keep it moving until December 1. Payrolls will be high in the iron mining regions for the next six weeks."

Three shifts are working at the Newport News and Norfolk, Virginia coal piers; Hampton Roads too is busy as export shipments are added to the normal coastwise movement. West Virginia bituminous producers are crowded with orders from the steel industry and South American, Scandinavian and West Indian consumers who formerly got their fuel from South Wales mines. At Charleston, West Virginia, large chemical companies are expanding capacity; between July and September production advanced some 20 per cent. September retail sales rose to a post-'29 peak.

England is reported to have made heavy purchases of frozen beef from the Argentine and is importing wheat from Roumania. Imports of Polish hams into this country have ceased. Pork and farm products from the Baltic countries are now going to Germany and Russia.

Gold

NEWS reports state that the United States now owns 67 per cent of all the world's monetary gold. England and France, biggest holders of gold next to the U. S. are reported to be exchanging their gold at a rapid rate for supplies of all kinds. If the embargo is lifted on war materials large orders are expected for all types of airplanes, motorized tanks, guns and other munitions.

Eighty-seven class I railroads had operating revenues of $304,481,638 in September, 1939 compared with $258,289,661 in the same month of 1938. Income were 17.9 per cent more than the figure for 1938, but 18.6 per cent less than September, 1930.

Earl C. Smith addressed more than 600 high school ag students, teachers and visitors at the first F. F. A. officers training school held on the State Fair Grounds, Springfield, recently.

WHAT *the Members Say*

Party Labels

Have just received my copy of October issue of IAA RECORD and have read with interest the editorial entitled "A Challenge to Organized Farmers."

In my opinion the first step needed to correct the evils mentioned in the Editorial is to secure legislation banning party labels in the election of all officers except state and national. I have had this in mind for a long time. I brought it up before the board of directors of the Farm Bureau at the last quarterly meeting and it was made a special order of business for the next quarterly meeting which will be held on October 4 (next Wednesday). If the board acts favorably on the measure we will ask the IAA to place it on its legislative calendar for the next session of the legislature. It will be a hard fight but not an impossible one.

H. T. Marshall
LaSalle county Illinois

It Pays To Belong

Since I have received the benefits of Farm Bureau membership for more than 20 years, I wish to express my appreciation of the services extended by the various departments of this organization, and also for the courtesy shown me throughout the years.

I know from experience that it is economy to use Farm Bureau products because their quality gives the best results at a minimum cost. I have never used any lubricant other than Penn Bond No. 30 in my John Deere Model B tractor. I also burn our company's fuel oil in it and have had no repair bills for bearings etc. For my 1927 model car, I use Aladdin gas and Penn Bond No. 30 oil, draining at intervals of about 600 miles. I began using these products when they were first introduced by the company in Livingston county and am satisfied that there are none better.

The four Brunswick 6 ply tires I purchased from the service company have been used continuously on my car, and the only expense I have had for them in the more than three years since I bought them is for a nail puncture in each of two tires.

The purchase and use of vaccinating instruments and Farm Bureau hog cholera serum have saved me many times their cost and have not had a death among the several hundred hogs so treated.

Other Farm Bureau products I use are Soyoil house and barn paint, limestone, phosphate, Black Leaf 40, fly spray, antifreeze, cream separator oil, spark plugs, and electrical appliances, all of which have been entirely satisfactory.

I consider that the soil building, soil erosion, and soil conservation program as recommended by the Farm Bureau is well worth the honest consideration of every tenant and landlord, also, the legislative accomplishments are of greater value than we realize.

I have also learned by experience the benefits of the Farm Bureau cooperatives, such as the Prairie Farms creamery, life, auto and property insurance cooperatives, Producer's Crop Improvement Association, and the refrigerated locker plant. And through my children I have learned something of 4-H work.

The tangible dollars and cents earned in dividends and other savings through the Farm Bureau are not the only evidence of a wise investment of $15.00 yearly dues. It is also a satisfaction to have been able to take even a very small part in an organization whose purpose is to make every community a better place in which to live.

Frank Fouts
Livingston county, Ill.

ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION REPORTS that white corn has been bringing a premium of 14c to 15c per bushel over yellow corn of equal grade.



PIONEERS IN FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION GET TOGETHER! BOTTOM ROW, left to right: Peter Eckhart, Rock Island; S. H. Thompson, Quincy; Z. M. Holmes, Mossville; M. L. Hunt, Colchester. MIDDLE ROW: H. A. Plapp, Malta; J. M. Ryan, Kewanee; H. A. Lanan, Sycamore. TOP ROW: O. L. Hatch, Kewanee; Rev. John Acheson, Kirkwood.

By REV. JOHN ACHESON

These men worked together twenty years ago in calling on farmers of Illinois to join in the Farm Bureau organization, and they with others sowed the seed that has grown into one of the most formidable state associations in the U. S. A.

The GOOD BOOK says that "Old men shall dream dreams" and it has been their pleasure and satisfaction to be spared to see the realization of the dreams of two decades ago. The place of prominence now given to agriculture in our nation today was a dream of that day when these men drove from farm to farm presenting the cause of organized agriculture. From this group of early crusaders arose some of the prominent leaders of the I.A.A. and the A.F.B.F.

Mr. Thompson served three years as president of the I.A.A. and was for several years president of the A.F.B.F.

Mr. Hunt was a member of the board of directors of the I.A.A. for a number of years and Mr. Holmes and Thompson were members of the first executive board of the I.A.A.

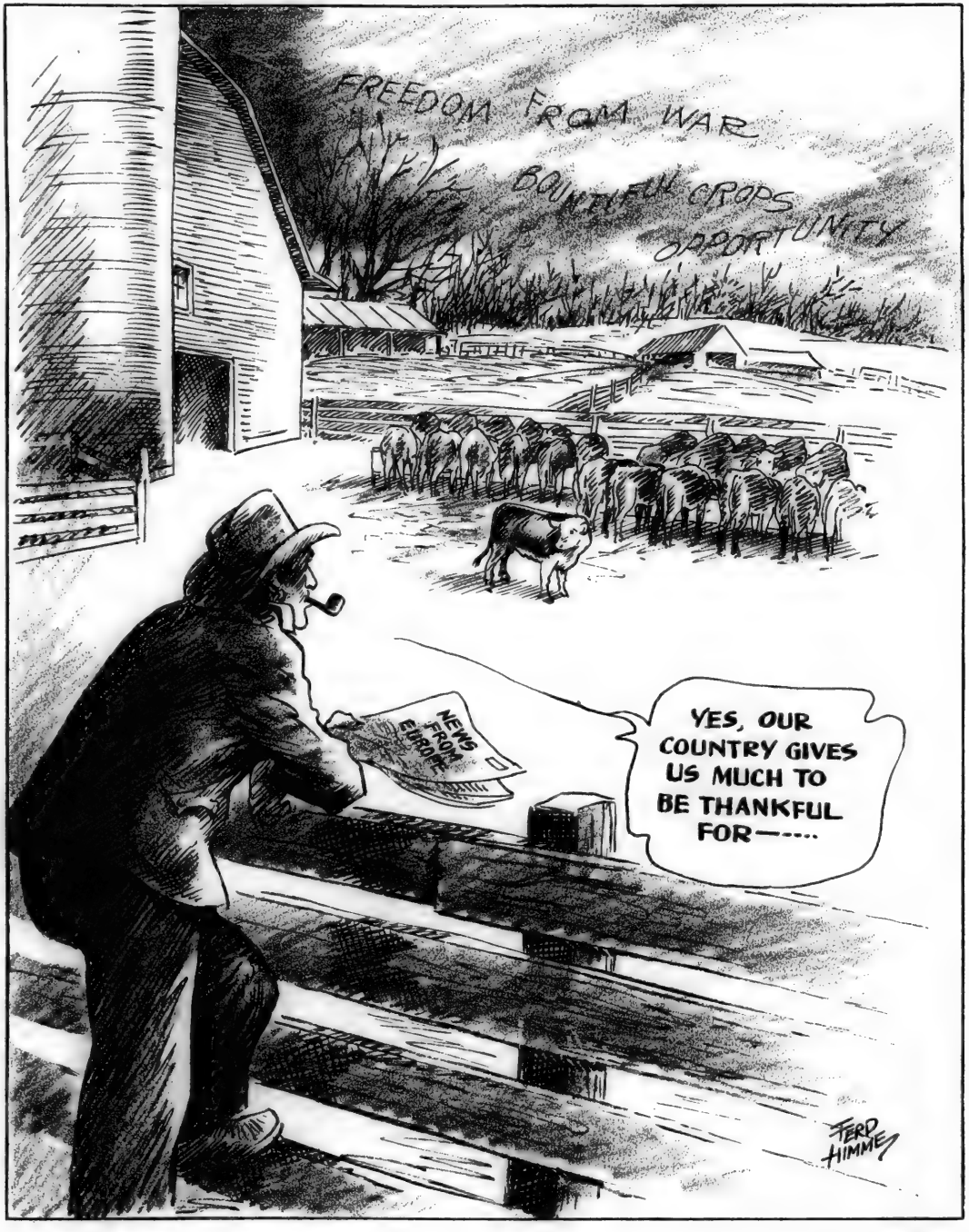
This group of nine pioneers met recently in Galesburg for a day of feast and fellowship. They organized (what could be more natural) with Hatch as president and Acheson as secretary. All expect to attend the 20th birthday celebration of the A.F.B.F. when it meets in Chicago next December.

Editor's note:—Mr. Acheson will be remembered as the minister who appeared in the old silent film "Spring Valley" put out by the IAA in the early '20s. Acheson is a Presbyterian minister who preaches each Sunday at Kirkwood. During the week he travels about as personnel representative for Monmouth College at Monmouth, Ill.

Franklin H. Allen, Delavan, Raymond Buker, Oregon, and W. H. Tammeus, Shelbyville, Illinois were given honorable mention among the first ten contestants in the essay contest conducted by the American Farm Bureau Federation commemorating its 20th anniversary. The contest subject was "20 Years of Farm Bureau achievement." First, second, and third prize winners are from Indiana, New York, and Iowa respectively.

Prospectors are drilling for oil in Lee county, Ill. south of Dixon. First drilling is on the farm of George Bates. Equipment is ready to sink a shaft 1000 feet deep.

THANKSGIVING 1939



New Methods Up Yield Cut Corn Production Costs

Corn Carnival in Woodford County Holds Surprises

CORN yields up to 200 bushels per acre! Production costs under 10c a bushel! Farmers selling 25-cent corn at a profit! Surpluses eliminated through new industrial uses for cheap corn!

These were but a few of the ideas bandied about as some 5000 farmers gathered to see an experimental grain combine harvesting and shelling a 146-bushel crop from drilled rows 20 inches apart on the Gene Cleary farm in Woodford county. The occasion was the "Midwest Corn Carnival" at El Paso, Oct. 10.

Fantastic as these dreams may seem, there is a factual background for them although average figures which control everything are something else again. A major factor is increasing corn yields. The ten-year average production in Illinois between 1923 and 1932 is 36 bushels. In 1937, the average jumped to 48. Last year it was 45. Early estimates place it at 49 for 1939 making the three-year average 47.3, or 24 per cent greater than the ten-year average. Much of this increase is credited to wider use of hybrid varieties.

Professional soil-building and farm machinery experts are working hand in hand with plant breeders to further increase yields and trim per bushel costs. Results of their activity was demonstrated in Gene Cleary's rich, level 81-acre experimental field.

20-INCH ROWS
Note absence of big weeds.



This spring, normal seed bed was prepared and allowed to stand until weed seeds had germinated. After two weeks of fallowing with a spring tooth field cultivator, hybrid 320 was drilled in rows 20 inches apart. Plants were spaced about 18 inches apart in the rows. Cultivation consisted of two times over with a rotary hoe and three times with a 27-foot Marshalltown finger-type weeder after the corn was up.

Fuel and labor costs averaged $2.12 per acre for these operations as compared to $3.85 under normal row-type culture.

While tillage costs were slashed more than 40 per cent and production increased by 15 per cent the problem of harvesting is not yet solved. Several machines are being tried. One which attracted wide attention is an experiment with a grain combine equipped with a special vertical reel. Another is an experimental corn combine and a third is a picker-sheller. All shell the corn.

Should one of these machines prove satisfactory for harvesting close-planted corn, the problem of drying the crop for storage on the farm will have to be solved. This is a puzzle for farm machinery inventors to work out.

Lester Pfister, a cooperator in this close-planting experiment, said it is too early to judge whether or not the experiment will have a practical value. He invited farmers to study the new culture and observe how it works out in years to come. Tests will be continued until the value of the method has proved either revolutionary or valueless.

Several thousand persons witnessed a mechanical husking contest, a feature of the carnival, on the Byron Stitt farm west of El Paso. Eight contestants, all operating two-row machines, were scored on their ability to do a clean job. While several makes of machines were used, it was a test of driving and operating skill based on speed, 15 per cent; cleanliness of husked corn, 20; shattered corn, 30; ears missed, 35.

Peter Imhoff drove the required 80 rods without a single lost ear and with little shattering to win first. His score was 81.60. Claude Mishler missed a few ears but beat Imhoff's percentage for clean husking to win second with a score of 80.53. Harvey Pfister, driving slowly, missed fewer ears than anyone except Imhoff, placed third with 70.65 points.



EXPERIMENT
Combine harvesting and shelling corn. Two rows taxed it.

The lands were gleaned before the contest started to remove fallen ears. One set of gleaners behind the machines picked up missed ears and another group averaged the shattered kernels.

Leland Klein, 21, won the Woodford County Farm Bureau corn husking contest, held in connection with the carnival, when he picked 41.26 bushels in 80 minutes. His mark was just under the county record of 41.28 made last year by Irvin Bauman, state titleholder. Klein's load weighed 2890 pounds with 1.5 pounds deducted for gleanings and no deduction for excess husks.

Simon Oltman, 1934 state champ and winner in six Woodford county contests, picked a total of 2750 pounds for second place. Twelve pounds were deducted for gleanings leaving a total of 39.11 bushels.

Lester Bauman, Irvin's brother placed third with 2710 pounds picked, 13.5 pounds deducted, and a total of 38.52 bushels.

Only two of the 10 contestants had any deductions for excess husks. Officials agreed that had pickers paid less attention to husks they would have made more speed.



NO HILLS TO WATCH
Will corn be cultivated this way?



LOW-COST TRANSPORTATION

Prairie Farms butter churned in nine Illinois Producers Creameries is picked up regularly by this truck fleet and delivered to the IPC butter cutting plant in Chicago. Started three years ago this service has: 1) Cut costs 33⅓; 2) kept creameries' inventories down preventing losses by market fluctuation; 3) made less than carload shipments profitable; 4) made creamery operations more profitable. Fleet owner is Alfred Osterhoff.



PALS

What farm boy has never known the friendship of a fine dog. Here Ronald Cooper and friend, Lawrence Co., are out for big game. Prize picture.

FARM BUREAU NEWS *In Pictures*

$1 Paid for clear, closeup, natural photos. No others accepted. Action pictures that tell a story preferred. Enclose stamps for return.



SANITATION PAYS —

say Donald Stengel and Dean Butterbaugh, sons of Ogle county Farm Bureau members. Their demonstration rated 2nd in Illinois State Fair 4-H competition.

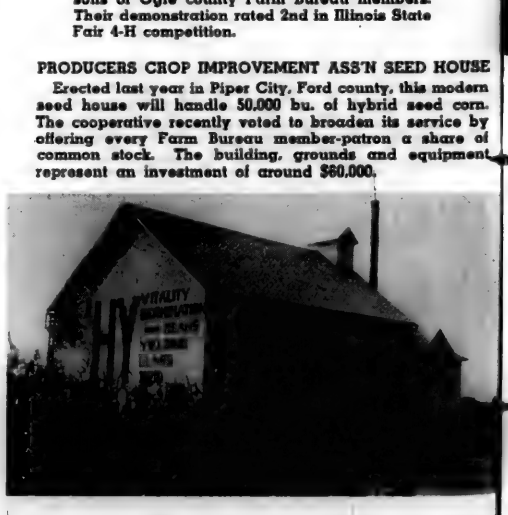


SUPER SERVICE IN KENDALL CO.

Opening day 129 gallons of gas were sold at the new station near the Farm Bureau building in Yorkville. In 45 days 130 cars were lubricated, reports L. H. Nessemeier, Kendall Farmers Oil Company manager.

PRODUCERS CROP IMPROVEMENT ASS'N SEED HOUSE

Erected last year in Piper City, Ford county, this modern seed house will handle 50,000 bu. of hybrid seed corn. The cooperative recently voted to broaden its service by offering every Farm Bureau member-patron a share of common stock. The building, grounds and equipment represent an investment of around $60,000.



LA SALLE'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY

Executive committee of La Salle County Farm Bureau celebrated 25 years of organized farming in the county, Sept. 21. Some of these men helped form the original crop and soil improvement association. Front row, L. to R. are John B. Kidd, L. C. Rinker, President E. E. Stevenson, Harry Flesburg and H. T. Marshall, former IAA director. Back row; V. D. Evans, adviser, Wm. H. Stockley, Rex E. Peddicord, vice-pres., W. F. Whipple, sec'y, and Richard Mudge, county club leader. Absent were Treasurer Galan R. Birtwell and C. J. Elliot.



"HOLD EVERYTHING!"

says Gladys Blair of Prairie Farmer. "Gotta reload my camera." She turned in a place by place report for WLS while touring the state by bus with 23 northern Illinois Rural youth delegates, Oct. 9-14.



'WAY DOWN SOUTH

Sure! It's Illinois, Alexander county to be exact. J. P. Redman, cotton planter, and his field boss greet the "northerners." For many Rural Youth tourists this was the first cotton they'd ever seen growing.







MORNING SONGFEST

Six A.M. WMBD listeners in and around Peoria heard 15 minutes of song and chatter, Oct. 9, supplied by members of the Caravan. Here they are singing. Later some were interviewed by Farmer Bill.

COTTON PICKERS? PHOOEY!

Three boys trying their hands at harvesting cotton. They agreed that corn farmers have much to learn about the South's big crop.





AT THE END OF THE TRAIL

Tourists eating with 500 delegates from 75 counties at the Rural Youth conference, Urbana, Oct. 14. Sixteen boys and seven girls from 16 counties made the trip covering 1000 miles. Their average age: 23.

COTTON SEED

A patron of Redman-Smith cotton gin receiving a load of seed. This is the most modern plant of its kind in the U. S., caravan tourists learned. It was completed just in time to handle the 1939 crop.

MILKMEN

Peotone high school Future Farmers, Will county, exhibiting trophies won in milk judging at the U. of I. Sept. 30. L. to R. are E. G. Holt, coach, Richard Nieland, Thomas Lewis and Wm. Bettenhausen, Jr. They represented Illinois at the National Dairy Show, San Francisco, Oct. 21-30.

MEAT EXPERTS

Sterling high school Future Farmers, Whiteside county, first in meat judging at the U. of I., Sept. 30, represented Illinois at the American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Oct. 14-21. L. to R.: Geo. Reitzel, Wayne Friedrichs, Kenneth Harms and J. A. Twardock, coach.







MORE MONEY FOR

GRAIN

By Harrison Fahrnkopf

Guy Kintner, I. S. Robinson and **Oscar Beery** are new directors of **LaPlace Cooperative Grain Company.** They succeed **D. E. Wilson,** deceased, and **Lee Hill** and **R. R. Toohill** who are branch managers for the company at Burrowsville and Casner, respectively.

Tuscola Cooperative Grain Company will hold its annual meeting November 7th.

Anchor Grain Company closed its fiscal year with a net profit of $6,600.

A few years ago we heard a lot about the country elevator being obsolete and that maybe all grains were going to move direct to millers, processors or terminals. Today, the local elevator is demonstrating its worth. When corn, beans and wheat start moving with a rush, the farmer wants an outlet close to home. He feels just a little safer in having some one he knows personally reporting weights and grades. Then there is the matter of storage. The ever-normal granary program would have a difficult time but for the country elevator. We may have fewer elevators in the future, but they will be bigger and better.

Speaking of storage, the following are examples of how a few companies are meeting the problem: **Shirley Grain and Coal Company** erected 60 steel bins; **Farmers Cooperative Association** of Varna, 25 steel bins; **Weldon Grain Company** constructed five circular concrete tanks of 20,000 bushels capacity each; **Towanda Grain Company** arranged for storage in the country; **Bethany Grain Company** has two very large corn cribs lined with hardware cloth and 100,000 bushels of corn stored under provisions of Class B warehouse license; **Earlville Farmers Cooperative Elevator Company** filled 45 steel bins erected by the La Salle County Conservation Committee; **Atwood Grain & Coal Company** erected two 20,000-bushel concrete bins; **Kewanee Farmers Elevator Company** is cooperating with the Henry County Committee in erecting and filling 35 steel bins; **Tuscola Cooperative Grain Company** erected 53 steel bins of 1,000 bushel capacity and in addition to filling these bins, stored 40,000 bushels of corn in one of the company's branch elevators; **Anchor Grain Company** is storing 160,000 bushels of the 1938 corn. A new 30,000-bushel annex brings the total capacity of the house to 70,000 bushels. In addition, 32 steel bins were erected and large storage space was leased from a former competitor; **Alta Farmers Cooperative Elevator Company** stored 5,000 bushels in the elevator under Class B warehouse license and erected six steel bins for further storage. These are only a few examples of cooperation between cooperative elevators and county conservation committees.

At the annual meeting of ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION held in Peoria, October 12, Fred Zimmerman of Mason County and George Thier of Lee County retired from the board of directors after several years of faithful service.

Illinois Grain Corporation has member elevators in each of 46 counties.

R. S. CAUGHEY, secretary of FARMERS GRAIN COMPANY AT CHARLOTTE was a recent visitor to the office of Illinois Grain Corporation in Chicago.

Ten counties pertaining to carloads of grain shipped through Illinois Grain Corporation during its first full year of operation are as follows: McLean 785 cars; La Salle 452; Lee 296; Peoria 257; Champaign 218; Livingston 191; Greene 179; Christian 159; Henry 139; Coles 134. The ten high stations for the year are as follows: Colfax 327 cars; Ransom 154; Anchor 147; Kewanee 139; Graymont 134; Earlville 125; Cissna Park 116; Champaign County Grain 106; Savoy 101; and Covel 91 cars.

LIVESTOCK

NOVEMBER EVENTS — NORTHERN ILLINOIS

Feedlot Tours — November 2, Winnebago County; November 3, Lake County; November 15, Fulton County (Lambs); November 16, DeKalb County (Lambs); November 17, Kane County; Market Tour — November 2, Kendall County to Chicago Producers; Livestock Banquets — November 2, Stark County; November 20, LaSalle County; November 21, Fulton County; Mass Meeting November 27, DeKalb County.

Cattle, hogs and sheep consigned by Chairman Carl M. Johnson of the DeKalb County Livestock Marketing Committee were sold by the Chicago Producers Sept. 12. Sixty-five head of 870 lb. Texas feeders which Carl received Sept. 7th, and 100 calves for October delivery also were ordered through the Producers.

CHAIRMAN VIRON GUSTAFSON OF THE Marshall-Putnam Livestock Marketing Committee, received 41 western feeder cattle, bought through the Peoria Producers Sept. 16th. Viron says he gets better quality for less money by entrusting the buying job to his cooperative commission association.

PROFITABLE RETURNS FROM HOGS MARKETED early, due to proper sanitation and feeding, were demonstrated during the LaSalle county hog tour Sept. 13. Farm records presented by Adviser Evans showed $173 return per $100 worth of feed used by Everett Gohn, $177 by Ralph G. Smith, and $180 by Harry Haywood.

War markets and problematical developments affecting feeding operations contributed to new high attendance at September outlook meetings. Attendance records were: Bureau County 100, DeKalb 190, Kane, Kendall and DuPage jointly 175, Lee 105, McLean (stockmen's banquet) 260, Tazewell 175, Whiteside 110, Winnebago 100, Knox, LaSalle, Ogle, Mercer and Stephenson Counties 80 to 95 feeders present. Numerous other counties were equally well represented.

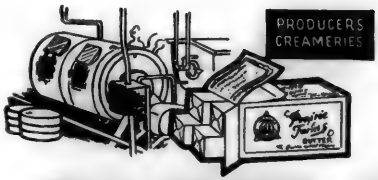
Fall Feedlot Tours were conducted in all cattle feeding sections of the state each Thursday and Friday during September and October. The striking difference in finish and uniformity of cattle obtained through Producers or other reliable buying agencies compared with droves bought without attention to origin and breeding was noted by feeders who made the farm to farm visits.

Top ranking counties in cooperative livestock marketing in the Southern division the first six months 1939, as compared with corresponding period 1938, are as follows: Calhoun 107%, Brown 67%, Piatt 37%. Jersey 35%, Massac 32%.

CALHOUN COUNTY STOCKMAN MORE than doubled their shipments to the St. Louis Producers the first six months of 1939. The first organized efforts in this county got under way in 1938. Shipments totalled 40 cars for the first six months of that year as compared with 29 cars for the corresponding period in 1937. Calhoun livestock men boosted this figure to 83 cars for the first six months of 1939. The livestock marketing committee chairman is Paul Ringhausen, assisted by John Herter, Everett Byrd, Carl Franke and George Lumley.

WHITE COUNTY LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS ARE demonstrating their disposition to market livestock cooperatively at such markets as seem to afford them the most satisfactory outlet from the standpoint of price and convenience. Early in 1939 a packer direct buying station was established in the county and has done some business. However, with this point operating the county shows a gain of 11 percent in volume over the first six months of 1938. Their shipments have been divided between St. Louis and Evansville with a tendency to generalize their shipments to Evansville Producers, because of less distance.

(Continued on page 12)





FARM PRODUCTS *The Co-operative Way*

CREAM

By Frank Gougler

Annual Meetings of Producers Creameries Carbondale, Nov. 9; Moline, Nov. 24; Olney, Nov. 28; Champaign, Nov. 29; Carlinville, Dec. 8; Galesburg, Dec. 12; Peoria, Dec. 14; Bloomington, Dec. 15; Mt. Sterling, Dec. 19; Illinois Producers Creameries, Jan. 30, 1940.

CHAMPAIGN — The creamery force enjoyed a picnic and weiner roast at Hassel Park, Sept. 20.

A series of country-wide cream marketing meetings were held during September and October in cooperation with Farm Bureaus in each county.

Painting and general housecleaning has had the creamery in an uproar. "We want it bright and cheerful during the winter," Manager Kiely says.

Mr. and Mrs. Kiely are just getting settled in their new home. Houses were scarce and even after they rented one their furniture had to be moved from Omaha. We hope they'll like Illinois now that they are at home again.

John Emerson of the Emmetsburg (Iowa) Cooperative Creamery joined the Champaign plant force Sept. 22.

LaRue Newman started his duties in the plant office Oct. 2.

OLNEY — Sales of Prairie Farms print butter for August were the highest for any month since the creamery opened in November, 1934, manager George Adams reports. The reason is that oil developments have increased population in the district.

Farm advisers keep up with cooperative cream marketing progress in the state by attending quarterly meetings at their Producers Creameries. The fall meeting, held in the Olney creamery September 8, was attended by all farm advisers in the district.

CARBONDALE — Extreme drouth caused a decided decrease in cream volume in excess of the usual seasonal drop, says Manager Brackett. Acute milk shortages prevail in several nearby towns.

Despite advancing price, Prairie Farms butter sales in the district are increasing. Folks know they are buying a quality product and the few additional cents more means little.

Donald Kirkpatrick, general counsel for the IAA, will be the principle speaker at the annual meeting of the Producers Creamery of Carbondale, November 9.

John Brandt, president of Land O'Lakes Creameries, is scheduled to speak at the annual meetings of the Producers Creamery of Peoria, Dec. 14 and of the Farmers Creamery, Bloomington, Dec. 15.

Harold W. Enns, president of Illinois Producers Creameries, ruled as King Corn at the Corn Belt exposition in Bloomington, October 16 to 21. Much of Mr. Enns' corn is marketed as butterfat through the Farmers Creamery at Bloomington.

Uncle Joe Fulkerson of Jersey county and J. B. Countiss sales manager, Illinois Producers Creameries will share the rostrum at the second annual meeting of the Producers Creamery of Carlinville, December 8.

(Continued on page 12)

MILK

By Wilfred Shaw

Average weighted milk prices per cwt. on major markets for August, 1939, except where indicated. All quotations are delivered prices per cwt. f.o.b. dealers' plants in cities (with exceptions noted) as reported by the respective milk cooperatives.

NEW YORK CITY (201-210 mile zone)	$1.95
CHICAGO (70 mile zone)	1.56
PITTSBURGH	1.90
ST. LOUIS	1.81
PHILADELPHIA	2.23
BALTIMORE	2.24
BOSTON (191-200 mile zone)	1.77
DETROIT	1.58
MILWAUKEE (September)	1.78
MINNEAPOLIS	1.63
LOUISVILLE (September)	1.75
SEATTLE (September)	1.61

MR. GUTHRIE LESTER OF KEWANEE WAS recently employed as check tester for the Kewanee Milk Producers Association.

The second annual meeting of Kewanee Milk Producers was held October 6 at Kewanee. Secretary Dean Radford reported that 88% of the producers supplying the market are members.

CLIFF HUPPERT, MANAGER QUALITY MILK Association, Moline reports that 121 new members joined during the past two weeks. Total membership is 842.

ANOTHER A.A.A. MILK HEARING WAS HELD at Rock Island, October 18-19. Consideration of a new marketing agreement or order for that market is under consideration.

Art Lauterbach, manager Pure Milk Association recently addressed the National Association of State Milk Control Agencies at their annual meeting in the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis.

(Continued on page 12)

FRUIT and VEGETABLE MARKETING

By Harry Day

Effect of the European situation on the fresh fruit market is unknown. We know, however, that if war prevails, our exports on apples will be limited. While most of us feel that war in Europe is remote and does not affect us, food distributors have leased part of the Fruit Growers Exchange building in Carbondale in which they have stored thousands of cases of canned goods in anticipation of higher prices. This is also a part of a campaign by some food distributors in an attempt to stabilize food prices.

Fruit Exchange Supply Company distributed more than the usual amount of fertilizers to general farmers and fruit growers for fall application. Raw rock phosphate, sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda were the leading kinds used. Prices on nitrate of soda are not likely to increase until after June 1, 1940, fertilizer companies say.

A program for purchasing surplus apples, sponsored by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, is operating in Illinois and several other Mid-Western states where commercial apple production is important. Illinois growers requested such a program on August 31. It was started in Illinois October 9. During the first week of operations, the FSCC offered to buy 40 cars of Illinois apples of U. S. No. 1 grade or U. S. Combination grade. Most commercial varieties are included in the program. Sales may be made by any grower or grower's agent who has diverted an equal amount into channels other than for fresh apple uses.

Early estimates indicated a 4,700,000-bushel commercial apple crop. Later, extreme heat, drought and additional codling moth infestation resulted in a somewhat smaller crop.

With a crop larger than normal and a limited demand caused by excessive heat during harvest, prices on Illinois apples have been very disappointing. Early fall varieties, such as Jonathans and Grimes, could not all be sold and a good portion of these apples are now in cold storage. A high percentage of the mid-season and later varieties has been sold. Price levels on U. S. No. 1 2¼-inch Jonathans ranged from 70c to 85c per bushel; Grimes Golden 50c to

(Continued on page 12)

MARKETING NEWS

(Continued from pages 10 and 11)

LIVESTOCK

In the first six months of 1939 the county shows a gain at Evansville of 27 cars or 46 percent over 1938 a reduction at St. Louis of 14 cars a total net gain of 13 cars for the first six months.

Three times as many feeder cattle and calves have been shipped by the Chicago Producers to fill members' orders this season as were handled during the same period last year, says Manager Dave Swanson.

FUTURE FARMERS OF TAZEWELL COUNTY with their ag teachers studied livestock grading, cooperative marketing and meat packing, under the guidance of Peoria Producers on October 11th. County Chairman Milo Miller and Peoria Producers Director (also Farm Bureau President) C. H. Ackerman, organized and led the group and were host at a luncheon discussion meeting.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING PROBLEMS got a good "going over" at the DeKalb County Stockmen's Banquet October 12. Dr. W. E. Carroll, Animal Husbandry chief at the State College spoke on pig rearing and hog feeding; Manager Dave Swanson of Chicago Producers on market conditions, and Louis Hall of Illinois Agricultural Association on organized marketing. County Committee Chairman Carl Johnson presided and was ably assisted by Farm Adviser Roy Johnson. A total of 115 stockmen were present despite the fact that corn picking was in full swing.

McLean County Livestock Marketing Committee is backed up by a group of carefully selected township leaders totaling 100. County Chairman Lage, Advisor Rodman and Manager Henninger are sold on this system of countywide cooperation.

MILK

REPORTS OF OFFICERS AND MANAGERS OF Sangamon Farmers Milk Cooperative, Springfield submitted at their annual meeting indicated a satisfactory first year's operation. A. H. Lauterbach, manager Pure Milk Association, G. E. Popkess, East St. Louis and Wilfred Shaw of the I.A.A. addressed the meeting. Directors elected were J. D. Allen, R. Mendenhall, D. Lenhardt, L. Fleck, E. Engel, H. Nash, L. Kern, O. Sweet, and Charles Perry.

The St. Louis A.A.A. milk hearing in early October continued for three days, reports Art Lynch, secretary-manager of Sanitary Milk Producers. "We requested an increase in Class I price from $2.20 to $2.50 because of higher feed costs and also for clarification of provisions in the present order." reports Mr. Lynch. The hearing record was left open until October 21.

A MEETING OF DIRECTORS AND MANagers of the six cooperative dairies who are members of the I.M.P.A. was held in the Dunlap Hotel, Jacksonville, October 24. F. E. Ringham of the St. Louis Co-op Bank was one of the speakers.

FRUITS and VEGETABLES

60c; Red and Golden Delicious 85c to 95c; Winesaps 85c.

The Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange experienced little difficulty in selling apples of good quality, size and pack at prices in line with market conditions. Only a small percentage of Exchange members' tonnage has gone into cold storage.

A temporary reduction in freight rates which went into effect early in September and will expire on November 30, helped western Illinois orchardists move their apple crop. This reduction affected shipments into Western Trunk Line territory and helped the sale of a large number of cars into markets in that territory. Demand was also fair in Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi where bulk grades of red varieties are most popular.

Dry weather caused a sweet potato crop failure, Miss Thea Sando, manager of the Pope County Growers' Association, reports.

CREAM

MT. STERLING — BROWN COUNTY went over the top in fulfilling its annual butterfat quota for the Producers Creamery with a record of 182,772 pounds in the year ending Sept. 30. Its quota was 178,000. Volume was nearly 50,000 lbs. greater than that of the previous year. Brown county Farm Bureau directors have accepted a quota of 200,000 lbs. for the coming year.

THE TOTAL INCREASE IN VOLUME FROM ALL counties at Producers creamery was 106,451 lbs. last year. All counties in the district except Morgan and Cass showed an increase. An all-day picnic and fish fry was held to celebrate the achievement on Oct. 8. The Steak Eaters defeated the Bean Eaters (losers) in a soft ball game, score 15 to 7.

ILLINOIS MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

Wilfred Shaw, Secretary

SEPTEMBER, 1939, MILK PRICES

3.5% Paid by Member Associations to Producers

(PRELIMINARY)

Market	See Footnote	Class I Percent	Class I Price	Class II Price	Class III Price	Average Weighted Price	B.F. Differential	Retail Price
Bloomington	(1)					1.47	3.6	10c
Canton		60.0	1.85		1.12	1.48	3.0	10c
Champaign	(2)					1.57	3.0	11c
Chicago	(*)							
Danville	(3)					1.40	4.0	8-10c
Decatur						1.50	4.0	11c
DeKalb		55.2	2.00	1.19	1.17	1.63	4.0	11c
Freeport		64.0	1.80	1.22		1.49	4.0	11c
Galesburg	(4)					1.55	3.6	12c
Harrisburg		53.0	1.90	1.225	1.00	1.50	2.0	12c
Jacksonville		92.0				1.23	3.5	11c
Kewanee		70.0	1.72		1.05	1.52	4.0	10-12c
LaSalle-Peru	(*)							
Moline	(5)					1.60	3.0	11c
Peoria-D	(6)					1.89	3.5	11-12c
Peoria-M	(7)					1.89	3.5	11-12c
Pontiac		93.0	1.75	1.30		1.72		10c
Quincy		47.0	1.81	1.575	1.085	1.49	3.0	10c
Rockford		50.0	1.85	1.31		1.53	4.0	10c
Springfield-D	(*)							
Springfield-M	(*)							
St. Louis	(8)	76.5	2.20	1.40		1.97	3.0	12c
Streator	(9)		2.00	1.47			4.0	11c
AUGUST PRICES NOT INCLUDED IN LAST MONTHS REPORT								
DeKalb		50.8	2.00	1.19	1.02	1.54	4.0	11c
Kewanee	(10)						4.0	12c
LaSalle		47.0	2.25		1.07	1.60	4.0	12c
Peoria-D	(11)					1.71	3.5	11-12c
Springfield-D		72.0	1.65	1.17		1.52		12c
Springfield-M		85.0	1.50	1.25		1.47	4.0	12c
Streator	(12)		2.00	1.13			4.0	11c

(*) Reports not received in time to include in this report.

(1) Class percentages and prices: Class I 53.91% @ $1.60, Class II 44.95% @ $1.32, Class III 0.95% @ $1.16, Class IV 0.19% @ 96c. Base price $1.49 per cwt.

(2) Class percentages and prices: Class I 46% @ $1.84, Class II 13% @ $1.47, Class III 36% @ $1.24, Class IV 5% @ $1.06. Base price $1.66 per cwt. Excess price $1.21 per cwt.

(3) Flat price of $1.40 per cwt. for all milk.

(4) Flat price for all milk. An additional premium was paid on milk grading "A".

(5) Class percentages and prices: Class I 44% @ $2.10, Class II 15% @ $1.35, Class III 31% @ $1.29, Class IV 10% @ $1.20. Base price — $1.87 per cwt. Excess price $1.10 per cwt.

(6) 57.3% of all milk received by the Peoria Dairy was Grade "A" milk which brought $1.89 per cwt. 42.7% of the milk was non-Grade "A" milk for manufacturing purposes, for which they paid $1.29 per cwt.

(7) 65% of all milk received by Peoria Milk Producers was milk in compliance with the Peoria ordinance, or Grade "A" milk, and this brought $1.89. 35% of the milk was non-Grade "A" milk and brought an average price of $1.28.

(8) All prices quoted are f.o.b. St. Louis. Country plant prices would be 20c per cwt. lower than those quoted.

(9) Class percentages and average price were not received.

(10) Base price paid producers $1.92. Surplus price 95c. Class percentages and average price not reported.

(11) 53.7% of all milk received by the Peoria Dairy was Grade "A" milk which brought $1.71 per cwt. 46.3% of the milk was non-Grade "A" milk for which they paid $1.11 per cwt.

(12) Class percentages and average price not reported.

Condensery Code Price $1.292 — 92 Score Butter — Chicago 0.274

Average Fluid E.N.C. States 1.89 — 90 Score Butter — Chicago 0.2611

Record Crowd Attends Farm Supply Meet



AT THE FARM SUPPLY MEETING
Left to right, L. B. Marchant, Fred Herndon, Earl C. Smith, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

THE Secretary of Agriculture never heard of a company before that made 377 per cent interest on the investment. Yet this is the phenominal record chalked up by Illinois Farm Supply Company in its 13th year. In addressing a record attendance of some 1200 Farm Bureau leaders and delegates at the annual meeting of the company in the Pere Marquette Hotel, October 18, the Secretary said: "I'm not going to tell you how good you are. You have probably thought about that a good many times before. Your 377 per cent interest earning is proof enough, if any is needed." Then the Secretary touched on many subjects, including a tribute to Earl C. Smith, IAA president, as "the best business man among all the farm leaders of the United States."

Secretary Wallace lauded Illinois farmers for developing efficiency in their business enterprises as well as in production. You are demonstrating that savings can be made in technological improvements and in farming, he said. Because hybrid corn, better tillage and soil improvement bring bigger crops is no reason for abandoning efficient methods. Farmers must make adjustments to these improvements that keep down production costs.

Two years' experience with the same AAA program, he added, have been successful, and we anticipate little change next year. "We are a whole lot closer to having a permanent program now than we had 3½ years ago when the Supreme Court knocked out the old AAA. If we back up the ever-normal granary we will have more cash for the home and more time to go fishing."

The Secretary expressed the view that this country must get ready for the time when there will be less oil. "I don't know that corn will be a source of fuel," he said. "It may not be the cheapest source. There are possibilities that a two-price system may be worked out — a lower price for the surplus which can be converted into industrial products, and a higher price for that part moving through regular channels."

Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland, in Secretary Wallace's opinion have built a better democracy than we have, "but with more experience this country may do as well. It may be that the totalitarians will sweep away all countries except the American democracies. It may be our destiny to survive and help the world pick up the pieces."

Wallace closed his talk with a compliment to the leadership of the American Farm Bureau Federation in building a sense of unity between agriculture in the south and the middle west. "If the day comes when western agriculture is split off from the south, that will be a catastrophe. The corn farmers must learn to work with cotton farmers, the wheat farmers with fruit and vegetable growers and the cattle raisers with the feeders. It is the only way agriculture can solve its problems."

Earlier in the day the Secretary laid the cornerstone for the new government laboratory in Peoria.

Among the guests who attended the Farm Supply meeting with Wallace were Dean W. C. Coffey, Minnesota College of Agriculture; Dr. W. L. Burlison, Prof. J. C. Spitler, Dr. W. E. Carroll, University of Illinois; State Director of Agriculture Lloyd and Assistant Director DeBord; H. G. Atwood, chairman of Allied Mills; and L. J. Fletcher of Caterpillar Tractor.

The annual reports delivered by President Fred Herndon, and Manager Lloyd Marchant of Illinois Farm Supply revealed new high records with net sales of $13,793,000, and patronage dividends paid by county service companies of $1,478,458.16. These companies had a capital stock investment of $1,418,828.92 and accumulated sur-

SPICY MUSIC BY THE SWINGSTERS
was sandwiched in between the reports and speeches.



TWO NEW DIRECTORS ELECTED
Jesse Beery, Cerro Gordo, left, greets John P. White, Washington.



EVEN THE AISLES WERE FILLED
in the Pere Marquette ballroom by the largest attendance in history.









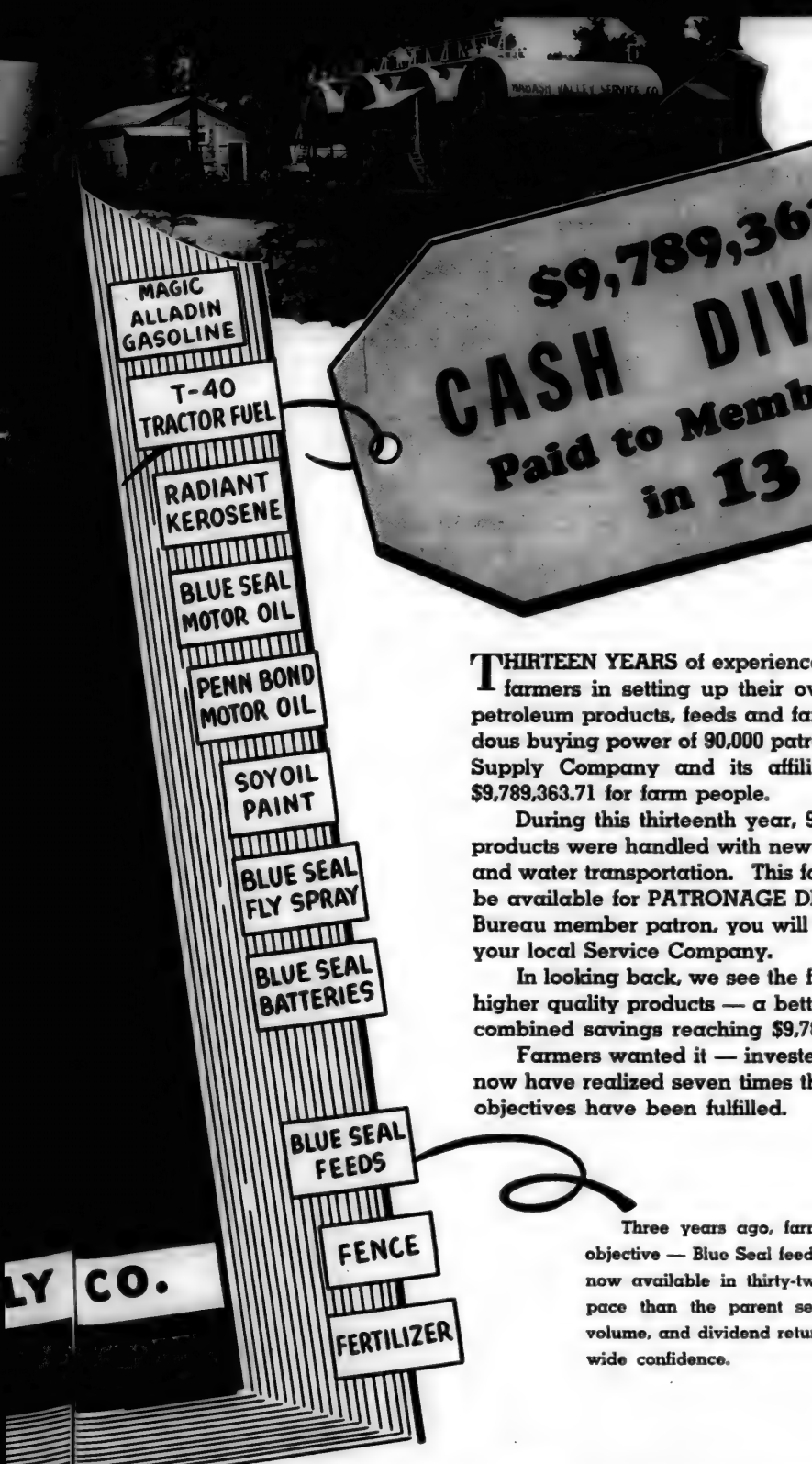


13 YEARS
of organized Effort

Annual Report
1939

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY
PETROLEUM SERVICE PRODUCTS

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.



$9,789,363.71 CASH DIVIDENDS Paid to Member Patrons in 13 years

THIRTEEN YEARS of experience proves the wisdom of Illinois farmers in setting up their own cooperative distribution of petroleum products, feeds and farm supplies With the tremendous buying power of 90,000 patrons behind it, the Illinois Farm Supply Company and its affiliated companies have saved $9,789,363.71 for farm people.

During this thirteenth year, 97,120,638 gallons of petroleum products were handled with new economies derived from truck and water transportation. This fall, more than $1,540,000.00 will be available for PATRONAGE DIVIDENDS. If you are a Farm Bureau member patron, you will receive your share direct from your local Service Company.

In looking back, we see the full value of oganized action — higher quality products — a better farm to farm service — and combined savings reaching $9,789,363.71.

Farmers wanted it — invested $1,418,828.00 to get it — and now have realized seven times their investment. Their original objectives have been fulfilled.

Three years ago, farmers set up a NEW COOPERATIVE objective — Blue Seal feeds, fence and fertilizer. This service is now available in thirty-two counties and growing at a faster pace than the parent service. Feed lot performance, sales volume, and dividend returns make this service worthy of statewide confidence.





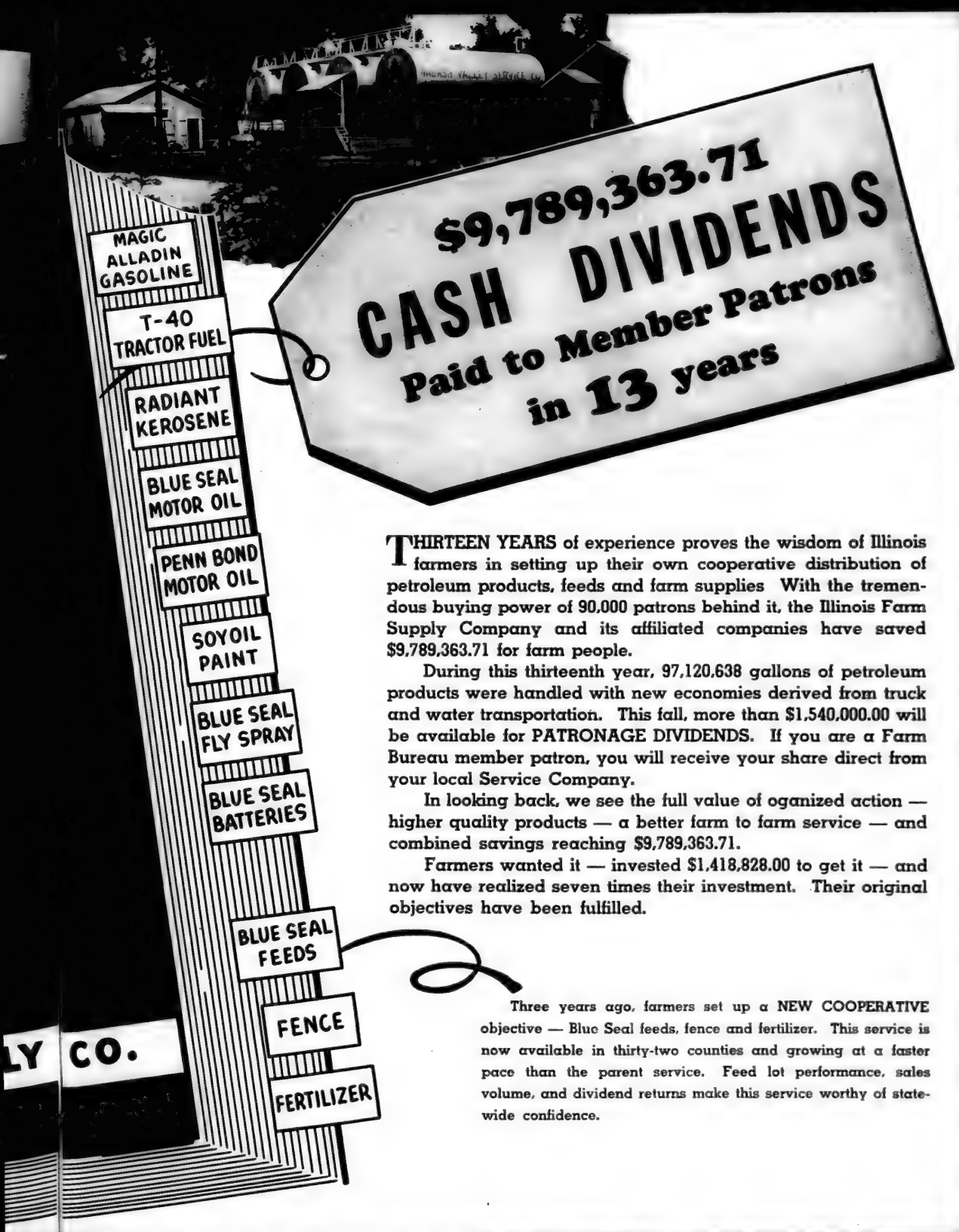




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plus of $1,70,324.10 for payment of preferred stock dividends at the close of their fiscal years. The 13-year total cash dividends paid to member patrons will exceed $9,700,000.

An important trend during the past fiscal year was the use of lower cost transportation methods which sliced approximately $100,000 from the company's freight bill.

The new Marine Terminal at Kingston Mines and the one at Shawneetown are operating to capacity. Large company-owned trucks are delivering petroleum products from these water terminals and from refineries to all parts of the state.

Dividends paid to member companies this year will total $475,657.38 which was $102,000 more than dividends distributed last year. During the year the company invested approximately $95,000 in water and trucking facilities. Inventory investments have increased to such a point that plans were outlined for increasing the paid-in capital stock of the company at least $100,000. The member companies are expected to subscribe for the stock on receipt of this year's patronage dividends.

Feeds Gain 37%

The Feed Division expanded rapidly during the year with a gain of 37 per cent or 9,986 tons for the year. Woven wire products moved up to 1,100 tons, a gain of 37½ per cent, mixed fertilizers 2,020 tons, and feeder equipment and supplies doubled to $29,988.37.

President Herndon discussed internal problems of personnel and the duties of management and directors. "When we realize," he said, "that there is a 20 per cent turn-over in truck salesmen each year, it is a challenge to local managers and our field staff to introduce and teach them the proper use of our products . . . I firmly believe that the personnel of our service companies has reached the highest degree of efficiency in the history of the company. I always find in our best companies good management, an informed, active board of directors, a sound financial structure and good credit policy . . . If and when price advances come because of the conflict in Europe," he continued, "may I admonish you to keep both accounts receivable and company liabilities at the lowest possible point. Then when the conflict is over we will find our companies in a strong financial position."

All directors were reelected with two exceptions: John P. White, Washington, in place of Thomas H. Wasson, Elmwood, and Jessie I. Beery, Cerro Gordo, who succeeds W. E. Riegel, Tolono. Officers reelected include President Fred Herndon; vice-president H. A. Keele, Chesterfield; Secretary Frank J. Flynn, Murrayville; Treasurer R. A. Cowles, Bloomington. Other directors reelected include: L. A. Abbott, Morrison; George Chapple, Dwight; Charles Keslinger, LaFox; and H. P. Sauer, Murphysboro.

Secretary Wallace was introduced by IAA President Earl Smith. Chester Davis, member of the Federal Reserve Board had been scheduled to speak but when it was learned that it might be impossible for him to attend Secretary Wallace consented to speak informally at the Supply meeting following dedication of the farm chemurgic laboratory.



LABOR-SAVING DEVICES CUT LIMESTONE COSTS
Shelby county farmers used 4000 tons in two months, saved 25c a ton.

Spreading Limestone in Shelby County

By JOHN SPENCER

The Shelby County Farm Bureau is doing an excellent job of delivering and spreading limestone under the leadership of Farm Adviser Batson. The county organization purchased in midsummer, three Baughman limestone spreading devices and mounted them on truck chassis owned by cooperating truckers.

A standard price of 40c per ton was set for hauling and spreading within five miles of Shelbyville. The cost of limestone delivered figures about $2.35 per ton. Extra mileage is figured at 10c per load mile of 5 tons or 2c per ton mile. By ordering from companies who cooperate in the I. A. A. sales commission plan the Farm Bureau member receives a 10c per ton refund also.

The Columbia Quarry Company cooperated by installing one of their electric rail car unloading devices which has proved of great help. For this the limestone is shipped in hopper bottom coal cars.

E. W. Plegge is in charge of unloading, routing the trucks and figuring the size of fields so as to get on the correct amount of limestone. He says they often work until midnight and have operated the unloader and trucks all night on one or two occasions.

This program was started August 1 and in the next two months, 4,000 tons of limestone were delivered and spread from one point. "Our limestone service has kept down the price of limestone delivered saving Shelby county farmers approximately 25c per ton," said Batson.

Hedge Fences and the Law

Different viewpoints exist with respect to the value of hedge fences. Some people like them for their shade, beauty, posts and wind protection. Others dislike them because they impair the productive capacity of adjoining land, are hard to trim and harbor weeds.

Because some people do not like the injury caused their land by overhanging hedge trees the State Legislature passed a law back in 1874, providing as follows:

"---the owner---of a hedge division fence shall, during the year after such hedge has attained the age of seven years, cut back or trim such hedge fence to a height not to exceed four feet, and shall at least once in every two years thereafter, cut back or trim such hedge fence to the height of five feet: Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any hedge fence protecting either an orchard or buildings or wind break, not to exceed thirty rods."

Annual Illinois Grain Meeting

WHEN the Farmers National Grain Corporation decided two years ago to liquidate because grain could be marketed more advantageously through the regional cooperatives a new Illinois Grain Corporation was created to do business on the terminal markets for Illinois farmers.



A. E. Burwash

In June 1938 the company was launched with the combined support of farmers cooperative elevators, the IAA and County Farm Bureaus. At its first annual meeting in Peoria, Oct. 12 several hundred delegates were pleased to learn from Manager Frank Haines that in its first fiscal year, the corporation had handled and passed through its leased elevators 13,200,000 bushels of grain from which it made a net profit of $12,444.66.

Directors Re-elected

Arthur E. Burwash of Champaign was re-elected president, E. E. Stevenson, Streator, vice-president, Charles Schmitt, Beason, secretary, and R. A. Cowles, Bloomington, treasurer. Directors chosen were Burwash, Stevenson, Chester Hunt, Morris; Chas. Haller, Edwards; Carl O. Johnson, Varna; Geo. L. Potter, Graymont; Sam Yergler, Cissna Park; J. Fred Romine, Tuscola; Harold P. Joy, Chapin; Frank Garwood, Stonington; Ernest D. Lawrence, Normal. Directors-at-large Eugene Curtis, Champaign; A. O. Eckert, Belleville; Chas. M. Smith, Eureka. Members elected for two year terms include Hunt, Haller, Yergler, Lawrence, Romine, Joy.

Speaking on the subject of "Farmers Elevators and the Surplus Storage Program," Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, said that the vital interests of local farmers' grain elevators must be preserved and protected in working out the grain surplus storage program, for the local elevator is the foundation of the entire grain marketing system.

As evidence of the fact that organized farmers are determined to see that the rightful interest of local elevators are recognized, Mr. Smith cited the recent work of the IAA in getting the Commodity Credit Corporation to approve country elevators as Class C warehouses for storing sealed corn. As a result, the federal agency has contracted with large numbers of country elevators for the use of their storage facilities in holding 1938 corn delivered under the corn loan program.

The present grain storage program, Mr. Smith said, is no different than the sound practice of many pioneer farmers in keeping an extra crib or two of corn on hand to tide them over years of short crops.

"It was the custom in earlier years on many farms to hold a reserve of corn and wheat on the farm from one season to the other," Mr. Smith said. "Many farmers prided themselves on keeping an extra crib of corn on hand as a protection against drought, flood and adverse weather conditions. Many stored their small grain in the stack and threshed it at their leisure when ready to sell. Every informed person knows that surplus grain can be stored more economically on the farm and in country elevators than in the terminal warehouses. Particularly is this true of corn, most of which is consumed by livestock."

Mr. Smith told his audience that to meet the obstacles and opposition to a sound surplus control program will require the cooperation of farmers, country elevators, business men, and others who are directly dependent upon agriculture for a living. "We have been given far-reaching legislation to prevent the continuous piling up of huge surpluses and to some extent relieve the depressing effect of accumulated surpluses on market prices. Now it is the responsibility of farmers to make the program work. Only to the extent that all of us work together will we succeed in stabilizing farm prices at somewhere near parity levels."

Elevators Store Grain

Mr. Smith cited figures showing that 205 Illinois elevators had contracted to store approximately 14,000,000 bu. of grain for the Commodity Credit Corporation for which they will be compensated at the rate of 1/30c per day per bu. He expressed the view that further adjustment of acreage and production of basic crops would be necessary to get parity prices unless market outlets broadened. The mandatory corn loan schedule in the adjustment act could not be successfully defended, Mr. Smith said, unless farmers cooperated to make the corn loans good and adjusted their production more effectively to that end.



FILLING THE EVER NORMAL GRANARY
Corn goes into steel bins at Annawan, Henry county.

Delivering the annual message to the stockholders for President Arthur E. Burwash who was unable to attend, Director Eugene Curtis reviewed recent grain marketing history, told why the company was operating thus far only on a brokerage and commission basis, and touched on the market changes that have come about in grain marketing in recent years.

50% Thru Terminals

"The record now discloses," he said, "that less than 50 per cent of the volume of grain now passes through terminal markets as in former years." Large truck movements direct to mills and river houses, the coming of river transportation, movement of corn from farms in Illinois to drought areas, storage on farms and trucking from farms to terminal warehouses were among the reasons assigned for the astonishing decline in terminal marketing.

"There are today some 36 mills, processing plants and river terminals in Illinois capable of handling truck grain direct from farms," Curtis reported. "They are so distributed over the state as to make possible the movement of grain by truck from most grain farms in Illinois directly to their plants."

"It is appropriate to mention that 13 member elevators of the Illinois Grain Corporation are distributors for the Illinois Farm Supply Company, and 52 member elevators made purchases from the Supply Company in the year ended August 31, 1939," Manager Haines reported. "Total dollar volume of business through elevator members was $314,515.38 and total patronage

(Continued on page 20)

If You Are—

A Husband



A Fathe



Then Y
Life In

FAMILY PROTECTION

To guarantee **security** and **independence** for the family is the first and most important use of life insurance. No other investment compares with it . . . none can bring such high returns in peace and happiness today . . . and a feeling of well being for tomorrow.

THE POLICY

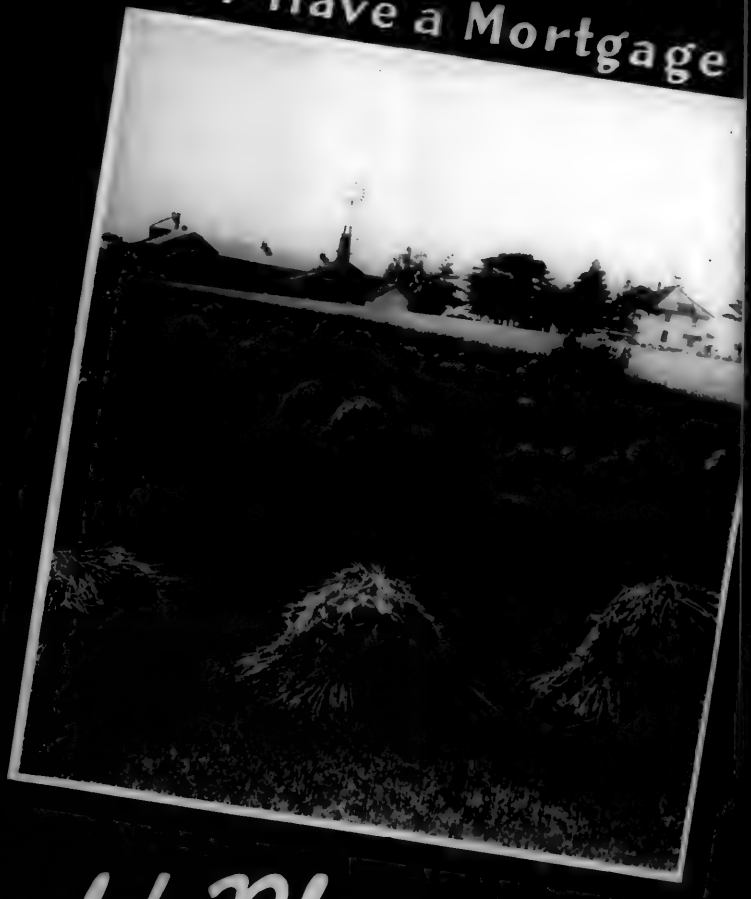
Country Life's Ordinary or Whole Life p
family protection. Its low cost enables an
to create an estate immediately. Life insur
fear of the future . . . steadily builds up c
into a retirement income.

See the agent in your County Town

Father



Or Have a Mortgage



n You Should Place Insurance FIRST

ary or Whole Life policy is recommended for
s low cost enables any person of modest means
nmediately. Life insurance frees the family from
. steadily builds up cash values convertible later
ome.

YOUR COMPANY

Country Life Insurance Co. is a guaranteed rate participating company, cooperative in principle and built to provide dependable insurance for Illinois farm families at minimum cost. Offers unsurpassed safety and security and an opportunity for every policyholder to share in savings and dividends.

If You Are—

A Husband



A Fathe



Then Y
Life In

FAMILY PROTECTION

security : independence

THE POLICY

See the agent in your County Farm

COUNTRY LIFE INSU

Father



Or Have a Mortgage



n You Should Place Insurance FIRST

YOUR COMPANY

nty Farm Bureau office, or write

NSURANCE COMPANY

Pasture Program for Southern Illinois

"A year 'round pasture system that will make money for southern Illinois livestock farmers," is the way Roy Burrus, Morgan county livestock and seed grower, describes his three year pasture rotation.

Roy has three fields. Number One is seeded in the fall to lespedeza and winter barley. The barley is harvested in June. The lespedeza is pastured from June until October when it reseeds itself.

From field Number One, the stock is moved to Number Two, a spring and fall pasture. Number Two is seeded to winter barley in the summer and is pastured from October to December.

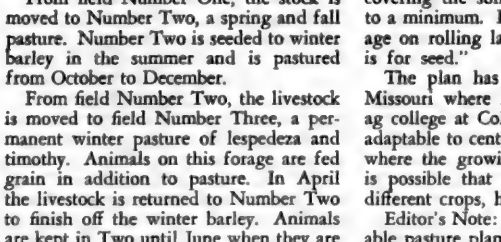
From field Number Two, the livestock is moved to field Number Three, a permanent winter pasture of lespedeza and timothy. Animals on this forage are fed grain in addition to pasture. In April the livestock is returned to Number Two to finish off the winter barley. Animals are kept in Two until June when they are switched to Number One to pasture off the lespedeza after the barley has been threshed.

Number Two is disced in June and seeded to soybeans which are cut for hay. As soon as the hay crop is harvested, winter barley is sown for pasturing from October to December.

"Nice thing about the plan is that no plowing is necessary. Disking is the only tillage operation," Burrus said. "Then, too, each field grows a legume crop each year. There is always a crop covering the soil which reduces erosion to a minimum. It can be used to advantage on rolling land. The main expense is for seed."

The plan has worked successfully in Missouri where it was perfected by the ag college at Columbia. While it is not adaptable to central and northern Illinois where the growing season is shorter, it is possible that a similar system, using different crops, has been worked out.

Editor's Note: If you know of a workable pasture plan of this type for central Illinois farms, communicate with the Soil Improvement Department of the IAA, 608 S. Dearborn, Chicago.



LIMESTONE MADE NINE

Soybeans cut for seed on E. W. Doubet's Peoria county farm grew on rather thin, white ground. Part of the field was limed with four tons per acre. Yield on the limed area: 24 bushels. On the unlimed: 15 bushels.

NOTICE
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of November and December, 1939, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau, and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors, as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During **NOVEMBER**, annual meetings will be held in **Bond, Brown, Clay, Clinton, Gallatin, Henry, Lawrence, Logan, Macoupin, Madison, Marion, Schuyler, Shelby, St. Clair, Warren** and **Williamson** Counties.

During **DECEMBER**, annual meetings will be held in **Bureau, Clark, Coles, Cook, Crawford, DuPage, Edwards, Effingham, Franklin-Hamilton, Iroquois, Jackson-Perry, Jasper, Jefferson, Jersey, Johnson, Kane, Kankakee, La Salle, Lee, Livingston, McLean, Massac, Morgan, Moultrie, Piatt, Pope-Hardin, Randolph, Richland, Saline, Stephenson, Tazewell, Union, Vermilion** and **Wabash** Counties.

Paul E. Mathias,
Corporate Secretary

Dated at Chicago, Ill.
October 19, 1939

Illinois Grain Meet

(Continued from page 17)

dividends on that business was $11,204.12.

"Your company has available and extends to its members a service in obtaining bonds for managers and officers, as well as bonds for grain storage. Your company is well financed and in a healthy condition. No difficulty has been had in obtaining through credit channels, such loans as have been necessary during peak movements of grain. Our relations with the Boards of Trade where we are qualified and with banks where our accounts are kept, are cordial and satisfactory."

$12.00 LAND

How Otto Whitaker of Bond county, with 35 Jerseys produced $350 worth of milk per month on $12 pasture land was revealed during a pasture tour led by Farm Adviser Green.

Thirty acres of the cheap land were treated with three tons of limestone in 1937 and seeded with three pounds each of timothy and red top in the fall, six pounds of each sweet clover and lespedeza were seeded on the same ground in the spring of 1938 plus 225 pounds of super phosphate. Thirty-five head of Jersey milk cows were turned in this field on March 15th this year, had abundant pasture all spring and produced about $350 worth of milk per month. Prof. C. S. Rhode estimated at least $200 of the milk was produced from the pasture alone.

Mr. Whitaker had previously been renting this sour thin land for $1.00 per acre but he couldn't make any money on it and had told the landlord he was going to give it up. The landlord then tried to sell it to him and Mr. Whitaker finally bought the land for $12.00 per acre in 1936. His soil treatment and seeding added another $12.00 per acre to his land investment, but now he has a profitable pasture and is steadily building up the soil fertility.

Pasture grasses and legumes seem to taste better to livestock on phosphated fields according to Farm Adviser J. H. Brock of McHenry County. Farm operators report that where treble super-phosphate had been applied, stock pastured almost continuously on phosphated areas and shunned the untreated portions.

Legumes are soil robbers if they are not inoculated. They are soil builders if properly inoculated. Inoculation costs just a few cents per acre and it takes just a few minutes. A good commercial culture is the best source of inoculants.

Grazing animals prefer grass that grows on fertile soil.



BEEF MAKER
Materials, grass and corn.

There's Cash In Grass

Says Edgar Thompson, Cass County Cattle Feeder Whose Bluegrass Has Made Beef for 38 Summers

GRASS, for the first time since before the World War is an important corn belt crop. Acreage reduction and soil conservation programs brought it back and now farmers are wondering what to do with it.

Edgar Thompson has a solution for the problem based on 38 years of cattle feeding. Thompson's 218-acre rolling Cass county farm has 160 acres of crop land. It produces grass and corn, the major raw material for beef. Steers are the converting units. Thompson's marketing is usually handled by the Producers Commission Association at East St. Louis.

Raised by a cattle-feeding father, Edgar has fed livestock since he was big enough to hoist a scoop of corn over a wagon box. At 23, he took two important steps, either one important enough to change the course of his life. First, he married and started farming. Second he bought a bunch of feeding cattle.

"That bunch lost me plenty of money," Edgar recalls without difficulty. "I paid too much for them and the market went down. They gained enough, though, that I could have got out. But I wanted to do better than break even and the longer I held them the lower the price went."

Bred in the cattle feeding game, Edgar took his loss like a veteran. Next year he was back in again and he's been in every year since.

Thompson feeds Herefords. The average run of Shorthorns, he says, don't hold together as they grow. Most of his feeders in recent years have come from Kansas City but he occasionally picks off a load now and then in Missouri.

He buys a common to good grade of steers that weigh in the neighborhood of 750 pounds when they arrive at the farm early in January. They get a feed of clover hay at once and a taste of corn and are put on bluegrass pasture the same day. Corn feeding is increased until they are on full feed by the middle of March. They are kept on that ration, balanced with soybean oil meal or cottonseed oil meal until they are sold, usually in July or August.

Under this system of handling the cattle get accustomed to grass as it greens up in the spring. Sometimes a warm spring makes the grass grow too fast and the cattle have a tendency to scour. This occurs so rarely that Edgar worries little about it.

"Clover is best fed as hay. Never pasture it with cattle on full feeds," Thompson says. "Cattle fill up on clover pasture and leave the corn alone. This doesn't happen with bluegrass."

"Dry lot steers bring more per pound but grass gives you cheaper gains. Some feeders try to give their cattle a grain finish by taking them off grass a month or so before they market them. I don't feel that this practice increases the value enough to pay for the extra feed."

Flies are always a problem in summer feeding. Thompson licked that one in 1918 when he built a feeding plant 40 by 80 feet. It has two dark alleys running the full length of the building which offer cattle a fly-free haven. These alleys are divided by a giant self-feeder holding 5500 bushels of shelled corn. The hopper is filled though special vents in the roof by means of a portable elevator. The southeast side of the shed is open. A hay feeder separates the open side and the alley. Cost of the plant was $2150.

Thompson has handled as many as 80 head on pasture. Since he moved to town a few years ago, he reduced his operations to around 44 head. He buys a load or two in September to clean up stalkfields. They are brought in along in January for dry lot feeding.

Marketing often makes the difference between profit and loss. This branch of feeding requires thorough study. Thompson believes in taking his profit at the first opportunity, a lesson he learned with his first bunch of feeders 38 years ago. When he has a carload of choice, finished steers he sends them to the Chicago Producers where the demand for this class of beef, he feels, is a little better.



EDGAR THOMPSON
"Do it every year."

Edgar has a word of advice for farmers who have never fed cattle. He says:

"Take a small bite first. If you don't like the work connected with feeding don't continue. No one has ever made a success of something he doesn't like to do. If you like feeding follow it every year. Ask your nearest Producers commission agency for advice about buying feeders and always sell your finished cattle through them. They are in a position to get the best price for you."—Larry Potter.



FEEDING PLANT
A giant self-feeder.



THOMPSON HOMESTEAD
Grass helped build it.



PRES. THAD LOVELESS
"Calhoun county's apples are fine — so is its cream."

Successful Cooperation

Youngest of a Husky Family, the Producers Creamery of Carlinville Makes Rapid Strides

"I SEND my cream to the Producers Creamery of Carlinville because it's a permanent market," says James Martin, ruddy-faced Greene county farmer. "I know my cream is being tested and weighed right. There's no worry about getting the best price, either. In years passed, I've sold cream to everybody. But I'm through shopping around for a better price. Higher price doesn't always mean a bigger cream check."

Jim Martin farms 390 acres of which one-third is rough, pastureland. Cream from his herd of 20 purebred Guernsey cows has gone to a Producers creamery since 1933 when the Farmers Creamery of Bloomington operated routes in Greene county. Since May, 1938, Jim's butterfat has gone to the Producers Creamery of Carlinville.

The Carlinville creamery is the youngest of the Illinois Producers' chain of nine. Although only 18 months old, its volume is growing encouragingly and it has already set a mark for efficiency of operation that its sisters will have to hustle to beat. Volume of butterfat churned, May through September, was 30 per cent greater this year as compared to the same five months of 1938.

The youngster has a broad cooperative background dating from 1929 when farmers around Palmyra and Carlinville began pooling cream to sell to highest bidders. Bids were based on the Chicago market price for butter. Testing and weighing was done by the producers' association.

In a few years, cream pools had served their purpose. Pools increased local price levels. They ended questionable weights and juggled tests. But competition stopped pools by withholding bids and building false price structures in pool territories to wean patrons from cooperative marketing.

When Macoupin county cream pools were on the spot in 1933, patrons decided to establish their own creamery to handle the 200,000 pounds of butterfat collected by the pools each year. The plan was pigeon-holed when chinch bugs destroyed crops, leaving farmers short of funds.

There was yet an outlet, however, in the cooperative creamery at Bloomington. An agreement between Producers in the Carlinville area and the co-op was worked out. For three years trucks hauled cream over the hundred or more miles between the two cities. Experience proved that the distance was too great for economical butter production. The Farmers Creamery continued to take the cream until the plan for organizing a creamery at Carlinville could be worked out.

Cream producers in the seven counties that the new creamery would serve bought $16,000 of capital stock in the venture. Through an accumulated dividend plan for buying stock patrons of the Farmers Creamery held some $4,000 of stock in the Bloomington creamery which was transferred to Carlinville bringing the total capitalization of the new link in the Producer chain to $20,000.

Fletcher A. Gourley, who holds a bachelor of science degree in dairy industry from Iowa State College and is an experienced creameryman, was employed to manage the creamery. A suitable building was purchased and remodeled for the creamery. On May 14, 1938, the Producers Creamery of Carlinville received its first cream.

Since then, nearly one million pounds of Prairie Farms butter have been churned in the plant. More than 85 per cent of its graded 90 score or better. Three factors make production of a high quality product possible: (1) Regular pickup service at the farms that gets cream to the churn while it is fresh. (2) Patrons cool cream quickly the year 'round. (3) Good workmanship in the plant.



FOR TEN YEARS —
Irvin Kasten has received his cream checks from Harold Williams. Harold became a cream pool station man in 1929. Now he is Producers' plant supt.

More than 100 stores, restaurants and hotels in the vicinity are selling Prairie Farms butter. Local businessmen were quick to see the advantages of a cooperative creamery in the district. Among them was Ira McCollom, Carlinville banker, who has long plumped for a co-operative outlet for butterfat in the area his bank serves. Dairying gives farmers steadier income and makes them better businessmen, he believes.

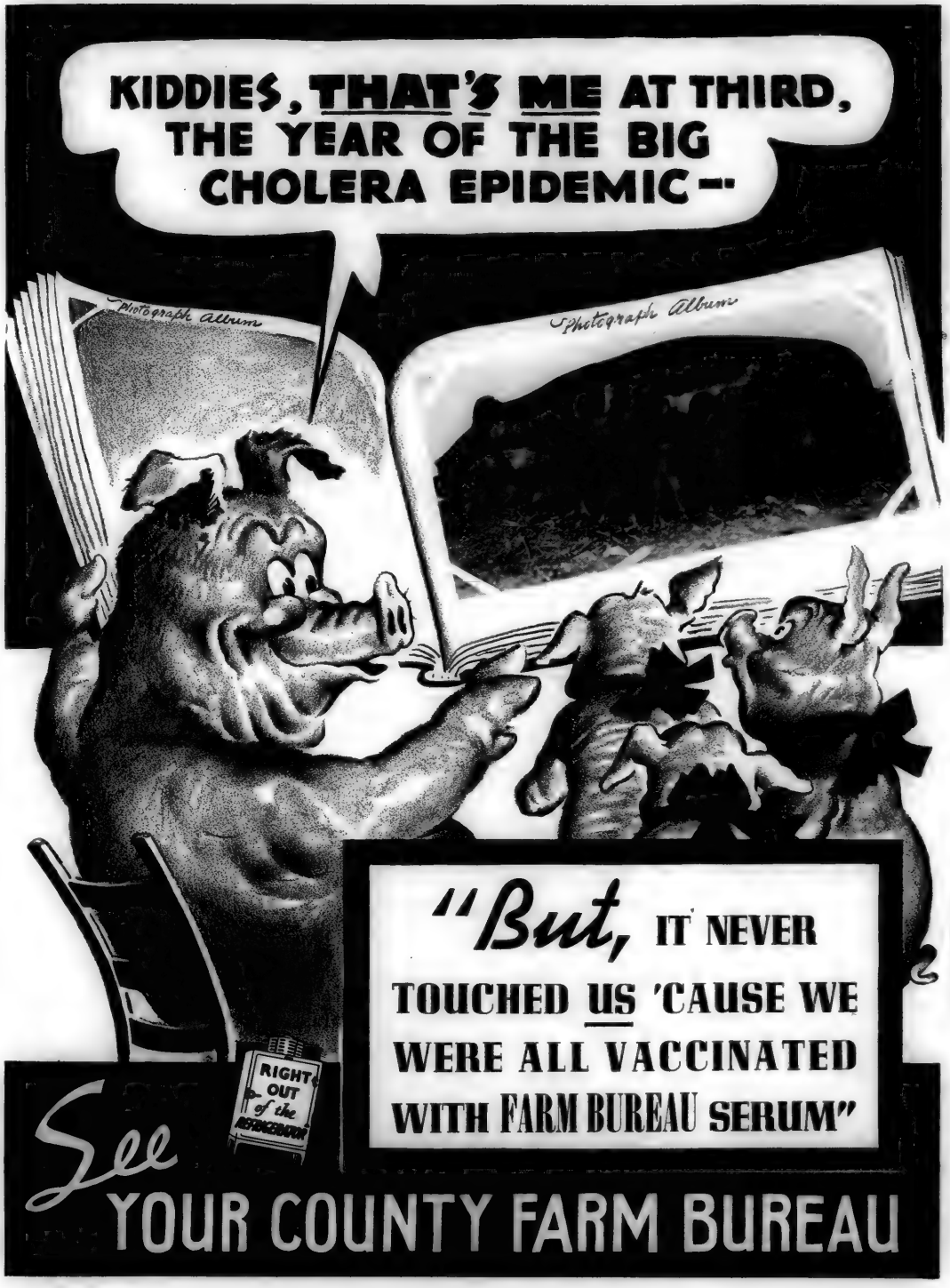
(Continued on page 30)

WINTER BARLEY
New pasture and grain crop fits dairying. Mgr. Gourley, left, and Gilbert Kasten find.

M. D. KESSINGER
"I'd be hard to wean."

JIM MARTIN
"Guernseys are good, but dairy herd improvement work makes them better."




KIDDIES, THAT'S ME AT THIRD, THE YEAR OF THE BIG CHOLERA EPIDEMIC--
Photograph Album
Photograph Album
"But, IT NEVER TOUCHED US 'CAUSE WE WERE ALL VACCINATED WITH FARM BUREAU SERUM"
RIGHT OUT of the REFRIGERATOR
See YOUR COUNTY FARM BUREAU

Learning To Live Better In Dewitt County

By Nell Flatt Goodman, Home Bureau Editor



MRS. LEO WALSH, MARILYN GENE AND JOHN
"In the first place I learned to sew."

IF YOU have wondered just how many lessons in Home Bureau really touched your home and family, you should talk to Mrs. Leo Walsh who resides near Wapello, Dewitt county, former state treasurer of the organization. Before doing so, however, you should know that the Walsh household centers around two young people, Marilyn Gene, 10, and John, 8. Mrs. Walsh thinks in terms of the lessons that are a help to her with the children.

"In the first place," she counted off some of the points on her fingers, "I learned to sew. This fall I made two print dresses for Marilyn Gene and in December I plan to tackle a velveteen one. If you count the material for the prints at 25 cents a yard, using 2½ yards, allowing 10 cents for a pique collar, you can see how much less money was spent than when $1.98 or $2.98 was paid for a school dress. Think how much may be saved if I am able to make some of her clothes when she is in High School.

"The lessons on music appreciation may yet be turned to a practical purpose. John wants to play a musical instrument and be in the band. The pictures, descriptions, values, and recordings of various musical instruments may help us in our selection. At least we are much more aware of what the instruments are than before the lectures."

All is not a matter of dollars and cents in family living, Mrs. Walsh will tell you. Happiness is dependent on harmony in the home. Parents need to know how to treat children. When a father or mother studies to improve his or her own personality they unconsciously aid their children. Perhaps they become easier to live with. If they learn to control their tempers, the young ones will learn too. By understanding and studying the age developments parents may avoid countless pitfalls in guidance. With proper terminology and good attitude of mind as suggested by the Margaret Wells Wood lectures, difficult situations in family affairs may be met with simplicity and ease. All of these subjects were considered in the "living with the family" series presented in the county.

Whether Thanksgiving day in November stays put, or is moved to an earlier date, Mrs. Walsh will keep on being thankful for the many helpful hints she has learned. Running a 9 room house, with Mr. Walsh farming 480 acres, and with two busy children, she contends she needs helpful hints. When asked to help in the state organization, she accepted the treasurer's task because she could do that and not be away from home.

Money For School Books

WHEN Mrs. Noble Rains, Charleston, served lunch for the 200 Coles County Home Bureau women attending the 19th annual meeting, she was branching out into big business for her. That was 196 more people to provide for than the first time she served a meal.

An energetic farm woman, moving into town to be near the college, she began looking around for some way to make extra money. She soon found it although the work and pay was small in the beginning. A friend with company for Thanskgiving was complaining about not having any help, and wishing she could find some one to serve the dinner. Mrs. Rains heard opportunity knocking. She helped, kept the biscuits hot, passed the gravy, and brought in the pie.



MRS. NOBLE RAINS
"She's an institution in Charleston."

So successful was the arrangement that other women, who didn't mind preparing the food but liked to sit quietly at the table with their guests, began having Mrs. Rains to come over just at meal time. Then came the time when some one couldn't have the bridge club, and suggested that Mrs. Rains cook and serve at her house. A new angle of the business was begun. After several years of helping when and where she could, Mrs. Rains has become an accepted institution in Charleston. Teachers groups, science clubs, womens clubs, and family parties call upon her. Her business is growing daily. The evening of her largest venture, the Home Bureau dinner, a medical organization was to meet and eat at her house.

"Extra money helps when there are school books to buy." Mrs. Rains said. "I like to cook, this was what I could do easiest. I believe there is a need for such a service."

Mrs. Bertha Rolofson, one of Dewitt county's ardent flower growers recently took stock of her garden. In spite of those hot drying winds this fall, roses were still blooming. Cosmos and moss roses also stood the test. "When you set out to plan a fall garden stick to the old standbys," she said. These may include zinnias, asters, cannas, hybiscus, and marigolds. On one fence white clematis was fronted effectively by brilliant salvias. Mrs. Rolofson has been adding and changing in her garden for six years. She speaks from experience.

Does The Cooperative Creamery Insure Better Prices?

By Dr. Frank A. Gougler

BUTTERFAT prices, grades and tests under market conditions of today have created much confusion among cream producers. A better understanding about each one of these is sorely needed. This discussion will be about prices.



Dr. Gougler

First, it should be made clear that cooperative associations such as Illinois Producers' Creameries and other cooperative creameries in the U. S. have had little influence, if any, on the price of butter. Supply and demand largely govern the butter market.

Cooperative marketing, however, has had a tremendous influence on the price paid the producer for butterfat. Even a casual review of what happened in Illinois since cooperative cream marketing was started in 1922, bears out this assertion. In the I.A.A. annual report of 1922 the following statement appears:

"Last Spring the price of butterfat for sour cream was low, especially in the southern part of the state. The price then ranged betwen eight and thirteen cents below Chicago Extras."

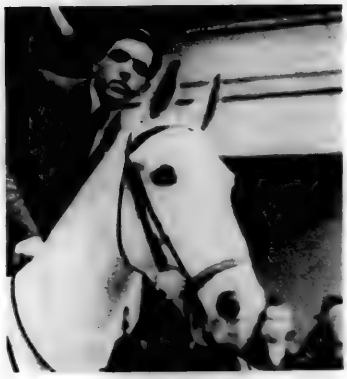
Later in 1924 when the first meeting was held at Paxton, Ford county in the interest of organizing a cream pool, it was reported that the local butterfat price was 37 cents with the 90 score butter market in Chicago at 45 cents. The present price schedule under which all Producer Creameries operate calls for 49 cent butterfat price if the 90 score Chicago butter market were 45 cents. This is 12 cents higher than the 1924 local price.

Only a small percentage of our cream producers understand the true relationship in price of butterfat to butter at various price levels. A creamery operated on an efficient basis can pay approximately the prices for butterfat in relation to butter quotations, according to the table below:

Price Per Pound	
90 Score Chicago Butter Market	Approximate Butterfat price for cream delivered
50c	55c
45c	49c
40c	43c
35c	37c
30c	31c
25c	25c
20c	19c
15c	13c

It will be noted in the table that at one point, namely 25c, the price paid for butterfat is the same as the value of butter. An efficiently operated plant can pay for good cream delivered, the same price as the market quotation for 90 score butter. In other words, the "overrun" pays all manufacturing and sales cost. Approximately 80 pounds of butterfat are required to make 100 pounds of butter. If 25 cents a pound is paid for the fat, 80 pounds cost $20.00, making butter worth $25.00, leaving $5.00 as the value of the overrun. Figured in the same manner at the 50 cent butter level, 80 pounds of butterfat at 55 cents costs $44.00, making 100 pounds butter worth $50.00, giving the overrun a value of $6.00 per 100 pounds of butter.

This variation in overrun values at different price levels has a marked influence on the prices producers have received for butterfat. Prior to the World War, butter prices were low compared to war prices. The margin between butterfat and butter was relatively wide as already shown and as the price of butter advanced due to the World War, in many cases the same margin was maintained. Thus the business of processing butter became a very profitable industry.



STOCK SHOW TIME

Beautiful horses and the cream of the nation's livestock will soon vie for honors at the 1939 International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Dec. 2-9. This year Manager B. H. Heide is promising another outstanding exhibition with record entries in all classes.

One of the largest private creamery operators who at one time purchased a lot of pooled butterfat is authority for the statement that the creamery industry did not establish its butterfat prices on the basis of overrun values until pools began to operate in Illinois. When the first pools were organized, a policy was adopted which required the purchaser to submit bids reflecting the true value of overruns. The purchaser also had to buy on Associations weights and tests.

At this point it is of interest to compare some of the early bids received for pooled butterfat with prices producers are getting today. Early in 1928 a pool was organized at Mason City, Illinois. One of the bids received from a large centralizer in February was as follows:

Price Per Pound		
90 Score Chicago Butter Market	Price Creamery Would Pay Station For Butterfat	
	February	August
15c—19¾c	—4c	—1¼c
20c—24¾c	—3c	—1¼c
25c—29¾c	—2c	+ ¾c
30c—34¾c	—1½c	+1½c
35c—39¾c	—1c	+2½c

The figures under February and August represent the amount the Creamery would pay above or below the market range as indicated in column at left. The February August figure also indicate bids received from the same creamery within one year. In August this creamery submitted a bid averaging 2.9c higher than the February bid.

These prices do not represent what the producer would get because station costs must yet be deducted. At that time they amounted to at least four cents per pound butterfat.

Taking the present 90 score butter market, say at 26 cents, what would the producer get for butterfat delivered to station in accordance with the February bid? 26c less 2c=24c station receives. Deduct 4c for station costs which leaves net to the producer at 20c per pound or six cents under the market. Producers' Creamery of Peoria operates on a twice a month payment plan. On Friday, October 6, the Board of Directors determined the price to be paid for butterfat for the last half of September. The price for Grade A fat was set at 30c and grade B at 28c. The weighted average of these two was 28.6c. The 90 score market for the period was 26.7c. Thus the creamery paid 1.9c over the market as compared to six cents under the market as shown above the same butter price level.

The present butterfat price therefore, is 7.9c higher per pound butterfat than was provided in the February 1928 bid received at Mason City. In addition to the price paid by Producers' Creamery of Peoria for the period, 3.17% was made on fixed investments.

Lower bids were received than the one shown above. The above bids are used to show the change in attitude on the part of a single creamery from February to August. A lower bid was received earlier by the Geneseo pool as follows:

Butter Market	Station Price Bid
24c—28c	5c under market
29c—33c	4c under market
34c—38c	3c under market
39c—43c	2c under market

It is conservative to assume, on the basis of experience, that the influence cream pools had on the butterfat-butter margin, amounted to at least 3 cents per pound butterfat. In the light of experience of creamery operations, the margin has been narrowed 2c more, making a total of 5c, multiply this nickel a pound by the amount of butterfat produced in Illinois and you get approximately $2,500,000.00 more money to Illinois producers because of cooperative efforts assuming that all cream producers got the benefit of the program. We have abundant evidence from various sources that the above statement is a fair one and reflects accurately experiences had in other states.

The influence on narrowing the butterfat-butter margin through the establishment of cooperative creameries is forceably brought out in a study of Nebraska creameries by the Farm Credit Administration for the period 1925-1935 — (Bulletin No. 11, Wash. D. C.).

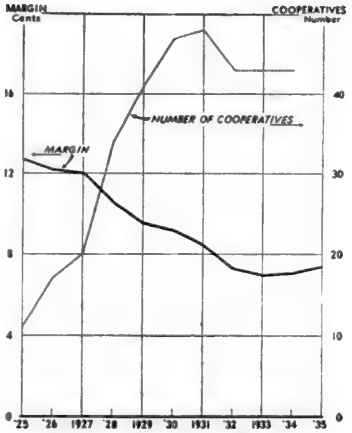
The following table and chart show the result of cooperative effort along this line:

YEAR	Chicago butter price	Farm Price B Fat	Farm Price of B fat corrected for overrun	Margin
1925	42.15c	36.5c	29.43c	12.72c
1926	41.66c	36.5c	29.47c	12.19c
1927	44.28c	40.0c	32.25c	12.03c
1928	45.22c	43.0c	34.68c	10.54c
1929	43.20c	41.7c	33.68c	9.52c
1930	34.79c	30.7c	25.63c	9.16c
1931	26.50c	22.4c	18.06c	8.44c
1932	19.90c	15.6c	12.63c	7.27c
1933	20.31c	16.6c	13.36c	6.95c
1934	24.40c	21.7c	17.35c	7.05c
1935	28.65c	26.4c	21.27c	7.38c

The above table shows that the margin in 1924 averaged 12.72 cents per pound butterfat and in 1930 was narrowed to 6.95, a difference of 5.77.

Since prices for butterfat have now been established by Illinois cooperatives to a point about in line with its true value, our creameries now have new problems confronting them with reference to price. Each creamery is reporting from time to time, prices that are "out of line," fictitious or decoy prices.

The question is always raised: "How can they do it?". The new manager of the Champaign Producers plant was recently called to a town where a co-operative station is operated. Three private stations also are operated in this town. One of these stations was paying a price 4c "out of line." When the creamery manager arrived at the co-op station, he found the other two station operators there in the interest of getting the high fellow "in line." At this time a producer came in with a can of cream. His first question was, "What are you paying today?". Upon being told, he reported that he could get 4c more down the street. He was advised to take advantage of the higher price but before leaving agreed to allow each of the three buyers to take a sample of his cream. Each sample was tested and each valued the can of cream independent of the others. The



OPERATING MARGINS BETWEEN CHICAGO STANDARD BUTTER PRICES AND NEBRASKA BUTTERFAT PRICES. 1925 TO 1935.

producer soon returned and submitted his check on comparing with each of the other three, the producers' check was just one cent larger than either of the others would have paid, yet the prices had been quoted 4c higher.

This is a typical example of many such experiences reported in each of our nine creamery districts. Many producers are wondering what it is all about. Some are setting out to find out for themselves. They divide their shipments and in this way do not have to depend on tests. The largest check is the one that counts. This type of experiment is showing many good producers that it pays to market their cream through their own creamery, that "Your Producers Creamery is your insurance of better prices."

750 Attend Meeting Schuyler-Brown

In September 1931, 35 farmers were interested enough to attend the first annual meeting of the Schuyler-Brown Service Company. On September 19, nearly 750 attended the company's ninth annual meeting at Mt. Sterling, according to Brooke Edmonston, president.

Net sales were $128,281.39 for the year. Cash refunds totaling $12,338.-52 were paid to 566 Farm Bureau member patrons or an average of $21.89, Manager Ralph Almgreen reported to stockholders. Principal speaker was G. W. Bunting, Illinois Farm Supply Co.

Farm management records show that corn yields four to five bushels more an acre after clover is pastured than after clover is cut for hay.

LIMESTONE RETURNS $4.00
FOR EVERY $1.00 INVESTED

VALUES OF CROP INCREASES PER TON OF LIMESTONE USED ON 20 EXPERIMENTAL FIELDS OVER 20 YEARS--ILLINOIS BULLETIN NO. 405.



SPREAD LIME MOST ANYTIME

ILLINOIS FARMERS USED 1,550,000 TONS IN 1938

SOIL IMPROVEMENT DEPARTMENT

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Butter Market		Station Price Bid
24c	28c	5c under market
29c	33c	1c under market
31c	33c	5c under market
29c	33c	2c under market



OPERATING MARGINS BETWEEN CHICAGO STANDARD BUTTER PRICES AND NEBRASKA BUTTERFAT PRICES, 1925 TO 1935.

YEAR	Chicago butter price	Farm Price of B Fat corrected for B Fat overrun	Margin
	¢	¢	¢
1926	44.66¢	86.5¢	29.47¢	12.19¢
1927	44.28¢	40.0¢	32.25¢	12.03¢
1928	45.22¢	45.0¢	34.68¢	10.54¢
1929	45.20¢	41.7¢	35.68¢	9.52¢
1930	34.79¢	30.7¢	25.65¢	9.14¢
1931	26.50¢	22.4¢	18.06¢	8.44¢
1932	19.90¢	15.6¢	12.65¢	7.27¢
1933	20.51¢	16.6¢	13.56¢	6.95¢
1934	24.40¢	21.7¢	17.35¢	7.05¢
1935	31.00¢	27.5¢	23.00¢	8.00¢

750 Attend Meeting Schuyler-Brown

In September 1934 85 farmers were interested enough to attend the first annual meeting of the Schuyler Brown Service Company. On September 19 nearly 750 attended the company's tenth annual meeting at Mt Sterling according to Brooke Edmonston president.

Net sales were $1,078,284.89 for the year. Cash refunds totaling $12,588.52 were paid to 860 Farm Bureau member patrons or an average of $21.89. Manager Ralph Almgreen reported to stockholders. Principal speaker was G. W. Bunting Illinois Farm Supply Co.

Farm management records show that corn yields four to five bushels more an acre after clover is pastured than after clover is cut for hay.

LIMESTONE RETURNS $4.00
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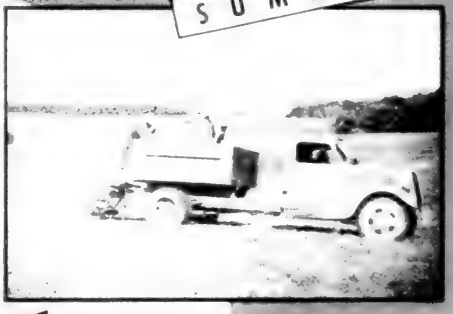
VALUES OF CROP INCREASES PER TON OF LIMESTONE USED ON 20 EXPERIMENTAL FIELDS OVER 20 YEARS--ILLINOIS BULLETIN NO. 405.

SPRING



MAY—CLARK COUNTY

SUMMER



AUGUST—
WHITESIDE COUNTY

SPREAD LIME MOST ANYTIME

FALL



SEPTEMBER—WINNEBAGO COUNTY

WINTER



JANUARY—LIVINGSTON COUNTY

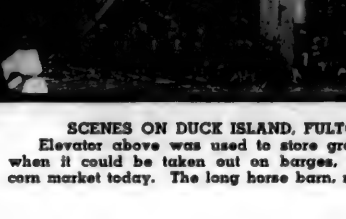
ILLINOIS FARMERS USED
1,550,000 TONS IN 1938

SOIL IMPROVEMENT DEPARTMENT

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION



SCENES ON DUCK ISLAND, FULTON COUNTY
Elevator above was used to store grain until high water when it could be taken out on barges, is the neighborhood corn market today. The long horse barn, makes a good turkey laying house in winter, growing pen in summer. Lower views show interior of the barn and temporary shelters on the turkey range. Experience on the island indicates that permanent buildings are not needed in modern livestock production.



MAP OF DUCK ISLAND
It is a bird sanctuary, too. Nearly 100 species have been seen there.

Farming On Duck Island

Where the Farm Bureau Goals of Better Farming, Better Business and Better Living Have Already Been Reached

C. L. WHITNAH and Oscar Linn live on Duck Island located between Rice and Big Lakes on the Illinois river bottoms in Fulton county. Whitnah owns the land, Linn supplies the tools and labor to operate it. They raise turkeys, not ducks. Although they raise little corn, they feed 500 head of cattle a year. And the island is not, strictly speaking, an island.

The tract, containing about 840 acres of crop land presents many baffling problems in farm management. The very shape of the island, which is three miles long by one-half mile wide, makes practical field arrangements difficult.

Former owners, fooled by the nature of Duck Island soil, grew mostly corn and wheat. Corn is a good bottom land crop but this isn't bottom land. It is a glacial deposit of almost pure gravel, topped with a layer of mixed clay and gravel with a sandy loam top-soil.

Corn does well until late July or early August. Then it fires and dies because of lack of moisture. The soil produces fine winter wheat because that grows during the seasons of heaviest rainfall. Alfalfa, too, thrives. Until a dike was built from the island to mainland a few years ago, marketing grain was a problem. Now wheat is trucked to the Pekin market.

Oscar Linn, 34, was born on a Whitnah farm. Later his father farmed the island. When Oscar finished seventh grade he stayed out of school a year during a help shortage caused by the war. He held a man's job working with his father and Mr. Whitnah. He has worked with the landlord every year since except the winter that he finished eighth grade.

Working together, these men have solved most of the island's problems.

Their rotation is wheat, wheat, clover or alfalfa, corn and soybeans. Part of the clover land is planted to corn for silage each year, and part to soybeans which are plowed under and followed by wheat. Some of the corn used in feeding cattle is raised on 150 acres of botton land near the island. Remainder of the corn fed, some 40,-

000 to 50,000 bushels, is bought from farmers of the adjacent drainage district.

Field arrangement is simply a series of 100-acre plots laid off across the island. Oscar, always alert to make the most of new developments, ripped out all cross fences, including hedges, a few years ago. Now when fences are needed he puts up temporary electric ones. This plan saves labor since there are no fence rows to mow and there are few weeds allowed to seed.

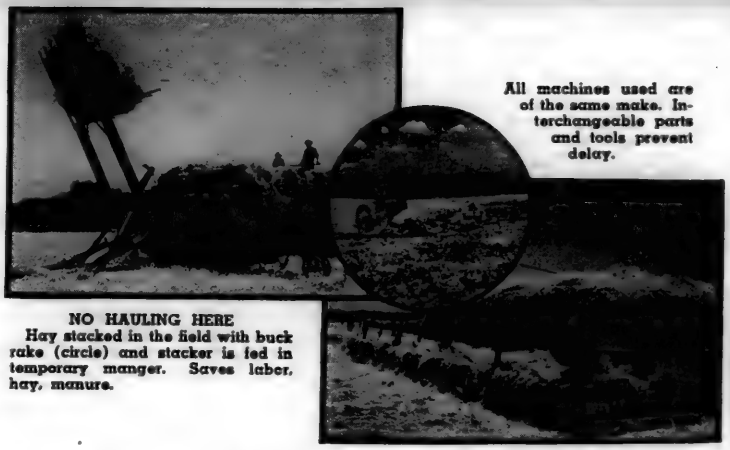
When Oscar married 13 years ago and took over the management of the island after his father moved to his own farm, one of the acute problems was to eliminate hauling hay from one to two miles and then hauling the manure back to the hay fields after the feedlots were empty. Farm papers, text books, the Farm Bureau, Farm and Home Week speakers and other sources of information Oscar commonly uses, were of little help in solving this one.

Today, on Duck Island, no hay is hauled and no manure is handled either. Hay is stacked in the field with a buck rake and stacker. Steers are fed right from the stack and they spread the manure.

Oscar confines about 100 head of feeders to a temporary pen. Only corn and supplement are hauled and they are hauled by truck. Water is supplied by pumping from one of the lakes to a large stock tank with a gasoline powered pump. When the stack has been consumed, the equipment and cattle are moved to another stack. The manure is seldom spread farther.

Whitnah and Linn feed two classes of cattle. Common cattle are bought in August and September through the Peoria Producers. Most of them come from Wichita, Kansas. They are fed around the hay stacks all winter and sold in April or May by the Producers at East St. Louis or Chicago.

Cattle of good quality are bought in February, March or April. They are usually half-fat or warmed-up Herefords. They are put on bluegrass pasture and are kept on full feed. When the pasture shortens up in the late summer they are put in the feedlot and made ready for the fall or winter market.



All machines used are of the same make. Interchangeable parts and tools prevent delay.

NO HAULING HERE
Hay stacked in the field with buck rake (circle) and stacker is fed in temporary manger. Saves labor, hay, manure.

Oscar has records which show feeding on pasture cuts feed costs almost in half.

Records kept last year on 25 head on full feed of corn and on bluegrass pasture between April 27 and June 29 show an average daily gain of 2.4 pounds. Feed cost per hundredweight of gain, including 324 bushels of shelled corn at 52c and $19.20 of supplement, averaged $4.98. This is compared with a cost of $9.64 per cwt. of gain on steers of similar weight and quality on dry lot feeding.

Careful check was made on cattle being fed around the stacks to discover the effect of extreme cold and stormy weather on gains. As far as Oscar can determine, there was no slackening of gains and very little more feed was consumed by cattle in the open as compared to cattle protected by a shed. The stack offered some protection from the wind, however.

The solution of the problem of hauling hay and manure from one end of the island to the other brought forth another problem. What to do with the big hay and horse barn?

"That was a practical building when we farmed the island with 35 to 40 head of mules," Mr. Whitnah recalled. "There are buildings that become obsolete on the farm and that barn is one. We keep two head of saddle horses there now, and that's all."

But the obsolescence of farm buildings has gone farther than that on Duck Island. The hog house, where 30 to 40 sows once reared their young is no longer used for that purpose. All pigs fed on the island now, about 1000 head a year, are purchased.

Once again Oscar and his good friend and counselor, C. L. Whitnah, studied the problem of what to do with outmoded buildings. After some investigation they decided to use the hay barn and hog house for turkeys. They bought 600 poults in 1934. These were brooded in the hog house in homemade battery brooders. By 1937 they were producing their own eggs and raised 2100 turkeys for market.

In 1938, they started only 1100. This year they came back by starting 5400. All these eggs came from 312 breeding hens housed in the loft of the former horse barn. The hens, fed on a special mash, laid eggs that hatched 80 per cent live poults, an unequalled record. After the laying season, the loft becomes a rearing pen for poults.

Poults six weeks old are put on an alfalfa field not far from the buildings. Range equipment consists of a

(Continued on page 30, Col. 3)

HOG HOUSE IS BROODER
Featherboard, left, replace hens in keeping young poults warm.

BROODERS REPLACE HOG PENS
The house is kept at 80 degrees with one kerosene stove.

DUCK ISLAND FOLKS
Mrs. Linn enjoys modern conveniences, catches fish for many meals, is in charge of turkey production. C. L. Whitnah (white shirt) and his wife live in a snug cabin on the island, collect antiques and relics. Whitnah and Linn, right, study plans in mid-morning conference.



Carlinville Creamery

(Continued from page 22)

Gilbert H. Kasten who farms 125 acres and runs a herd of 16 Jersey cows typifies a new order of farming in Macoupin and surrounding counties.

Half of Kasten's land is tillable. Pasture is a major crop. Pasture improvement and soil erosion control are just as much a part of regular farm operation here as plowing or seeding is on level land. Pasture crops in the rotation, too, are important.

"Winter barley is one of our good pasture crops," Gilbert says. "It fits in well with our dairy program here. We sow it late in August at the rate of a bushel and a half an acre. This is a little heavy but it makes better fall pasture that way. We pasture it through the fall when other pastures are short. It matures early and makes a feed grain crop in June."

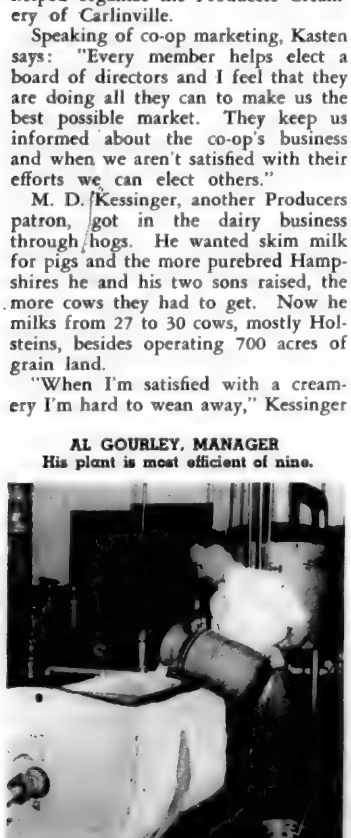
Kasten has patronized cooperative cream marketing since the cream pools were organized in the county. He helped organize the Producers Creamery of Carlinville.

Speaking of co-op marketing, Kasten says: "Every member helps elect a board of directors and I feel that they are doing all they can to make us the best possible market. They keep us informed about the co-op's business and when we aren't satisfied with their efforts we can elect others."

M. D. Kessinger, another Producers patron, got in the dairy business through hogs. He wanted skim milk for pigs and the more purebred Hampshires he and his two sons raised, the more cows they had to get. Now he milks from 27 to 30 cows, mostly Holsteins, besides operating 700 acres of grain land.

"When I'm satisfied with a creamery I'm hard to wean away," Kessinger said. "The Producers is the best place to sell because I feel that I'm selling to myself."

AL GOURLEY, MANAGER
His plant is most efficient of nine.





MRS. FRANCES PRESSLER
Her accounting drew auditor's praise.

With boosters like Martin, Kasten and Kessinger working for it, the future of the youngest Producers Creamery is bright. Another factor in its favor is that farmers in the area are turning more and more to dairying as an outlet for pasture and legume hay, the by-products of a system of permanent agriculture. Owners of the Creamery, farmers in Bond, Calhoun, Christian, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin and Montgomery counties, will profit as the business grows.

They get honest weights and tests and fair prices based on the Chicago butter market. As the volume of butter made increases through new patrons, co-operators will get the advantage of savings in operating costs.

E. E. Houghtby, president of the DeKalb County Locker Service and Roy Johnson, farm adviser spoke on cold storage lockers to the Agricultural Club of Chicago Oct. 6. They reported that 1173 lockers are rented in their five plants at DeKalb, Sycamore, Genoa, Somonauk, and Waterman, that farmers regarded cold storage lockers as a highly appreciated service rather than a money-making enterprise. About 40 per cent of the farmers in the county are using the service.

Harvest Festival Queens in the midwest states will be invited to a dinner at the Saddle and Sirloin Club, Chicago Dec. 6 during the International Livestock Exposition, Dec. 2-9. If you have a festival or harvest queen, write Manager B. H. Heide at the Union Stockyards.

DUCK ISLAND

(Continued from page 29)

number of small, portable roost units, a few rough shelters with metal roofs, feeders and watering troughs. Water is supplied from a temporary well made by driving a sand point into the water table 15 or 20 feet below the surface. A small gasoline motor is used to pump the water. The ground is kept clean by moving equipment every two weeks. Mrs. Linn, in charge of the turkey project, has the feeders kept full of a high-protein growing mash in pellet form. When turkeys have plenty of feed they won't roam far, she says. The fence between the field of silage corn next to the range is lifted to permit the poults to use the corn for shelter from the sun.

Duck Island turkeys are taken to a packing house in Havana for dressing. They are packed in containers bearing the Duck Island brand and are shipped to the Boston market in time for Thanksgiving and Christmas trade.

Whitnah and Linn are 100 per cent cooperators in the Fulton county Farm Bureau. Whitnah was its first vice-president, a position he held for many years. Linn is district director. They use all the Farm Bureau services they can and buy all fuel and lubricants for their three tractors from the Fulton Service Company.

Linn is president of the Spoon River Electric Cooperative, Inc. He is working with other turkey growers to form a turkey packing cooperative in Mason county. Present plans indicate that it will be built in connection with a cold storage locker plant.

With all of his activities, Oscar has time to spend with his family. He takes Eddie, 5, and Eleanor, 12, swimming in the lake. They go fishing. He takes them on trips. Last year they went to Yellowstone National Park.

If you are looking for a place where the Farm Bureau goals of Better Farming, Better Business and Better Living have already been reached, try Duck Island.

Illinois Farm Supply Co. and the 64 affiliated county companies are the largest cooperative handler of petroleum products in the United States. There are 1026 oil and gas cooperatives in the country. A larger percentage paid patronage dividends last year than any other type says the Farm Credit Administration.

A paste of cornstarch and carbon tetrachloride will remove most grease stains from wallpaper; two or three applications may be necessary.

See that your laying hens have plenty of water all winter.

St. Louis Producers Show

Dates for the 16th Annual 4-H and Vocational Agriculture Baby Beef Show and Sale, sponsored by St. Louis Producers at National Stock Yards, Ill., have been changed to November 30th and December 1st, H. D. Wright, manager reports. This change in dates was necessitated by the Presidential proclamation moving Thanksgiving Day up a week to November 23rd.

Prizes for the Show and Sale consist of several hundred dollars in cash, silver loving cups, plaques and ribbon awards. When the Grand Champion sells for over 25c per pound, 50 percent of the amount above this price is distributed among other exhibitors. Also, 50 percent of the additional amount over 20c per pound paid for other calves is divided among the exhibitors.

In last year's event more than 225 calves representing around 40 counties in Missouri and Illinois were exhibited. Howard Bradley, 4-H Club boy of Calhoun, Mo., won the Grand Champion prize, while the Reserve Champion prize went to Loren Dirks of Petersburg, Ill.

Stray Livestock

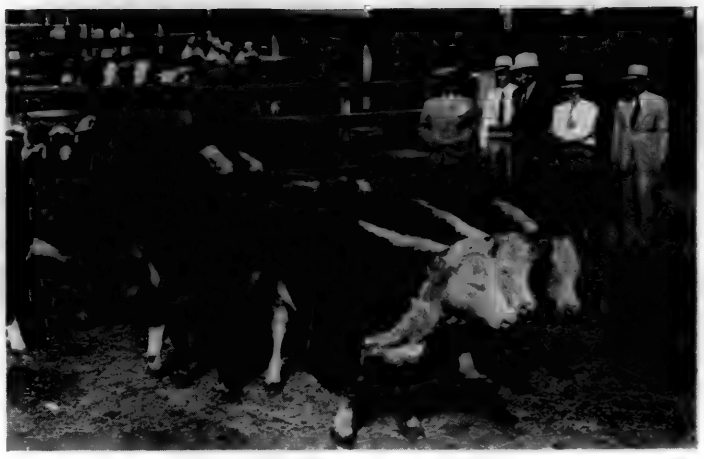
A landowner may recover damages when an adjoining owner's cattle break through the latter's part of a division fence even though the owner's part of the fence is also defective. When the adjoining owner's animals break through a landowners part of the division fence the latter must show he was not negligent in keeping his part of the fence repaired, to recover damages. Unless this can be proved he cannot lawfully hold the trespassing animals.

Under the state law farmers may use stray farm animals for their own benefit after they have posted notices of their possession in at least three public places in the township.

If the owner appears and claims the animal the taker-up is entitled to reimbursement for keeping, feeding and advertising. In counties which have not prohibited animals running at large, the right to take up strays is limited to a period between October 31 and April 15.

Illinois leads all states in the percentage (43 per cent) of corn harvested by mechanical pickers says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In Iowa and Minnesota 35 per cent of corn is picked mechanically. The average Illinois rate for mechanical picking is $2.15 per acre, the labor rate 4.2c per bu.

Mint has an abundance of oil and a long history as a furniture polish.



AT CATTLE FEEDERS DAY, URBANA

Prof. R. R. Snapp with Ray Walsh and Goodman Story, Chicago Producers Salesmen, William Keating, Wilson & Co. cattle buyer, and Lee Devine of St. Louis Producers estimating values of cattle.

Silage Fed Steers Sell High in College Test

THE highest selling pen of cattle on display during cattle feeder's day at Urbana this fall were white faced steers wintered on eight pounds of silage each daily and two pounds of alfalfa over a 150-day period. These two feeds, together with shelled corn and soybean oil meal made up the ration.

The Texas steers cost $9.65 per cwt. delivered in October, 1938, were valued at $8.65 a hundred in the pen at the end of the feeding period, and returned 60 cents a bushel for the corn consumed. They were worth $79.36 a head in the lot and returned $9.44 each over cost of feed and cattle. For each 100 pounds of gain these steers ate 398 pounds of corn silage, 106 pounds of alfalfa hay, 480 pounds of shelled corn and 71 pounds of soybean oil meal. At the end of the experiment they weighed 917 pounds, having gained an average of 1.89 pounds per head daily during the 262 day feeding period.

A close second in sale price was the pen which got 15 pounds of silage, and hay during the winter period from Dec. 2 to May 1. The lowest selling lot of the four pens was fed no corn silage but got about five pounds of alfalfa per head daily through the winter. These steers returned 55 cents a bushel for the corn consumed.

In an experiment contrasting dry lot feeding with feeding on pasture, the dry lot steers outsold the pasture pens but the latter were more profitable. The dry lot animals returned $5.60 a head above the cost of feeding cattle. They gained 1.39 pounds per head daily. The pasture lot which got grain only the last 28 days of the feeding period was the highest selling one. These steers were valued at $8.40 in the lots which gave a return of $11.16 a head over cost of feeding cattle. They gained 1.29 pounds a day.

Pasture lot steers which got a full feed of shelled corn and soybean oil meal throughout 112 days of pasture, gained 1.61 pounds daily average and returned $9.88 a head above cost of feeding cattle. Highest gains an acre in 1938 were 416 pounds from April 30 to November 1 on a Haas mixture pasture which includes two pounds each of red clover, sweet clover, alsike, korean lespedeza, timothy and rape seeded with 2.1 bushels of oats per acre.

Approximately 1400 farmers and stockmen turned out for the meeting at the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

The October 1 estimate of 1939 corn production was 2,532,417 bushels, an increase of more than 9,000,000 bushels as compared with the September 1 report.

Rural YOUTH

By Frank Gingrich

Installment buying plans offering "nothing to pay until the first of the year" were analyzed when LaSalle County Young People met in the Farm Bureau Office, Oct. 17, reports Katherine Rinker, secretary. Discussion leader was E. G. Fruin, of the Farm Bureau-Farm Management service.

A big problem for Rural Youth today is to decide which adult organization they will join, declared John Schuett, McHenry county, in an address at the Rural Youth Conference, University of Illinois, Oct. 14. He was one of 11 young speakers. More than 500 from 75 counties attended. Cleo Fitzsimmons and Larry Colvis, Rural Youth extension specialists, arranged the program.

Caravan Tour

A reunion dinner for members of the 1938 Caravan Tour and their friends was held in Peoria Oct. 9, with more than 70 attending. Honored guests were 23 young folks from northern counties who were starting on the week-long Caravan Tour through southern Illinois. These tours permit farm youth to study cooperatives and get better acquainted with young folks in other parts of the state. Places of commercial and historical interest are also visited.

St. Clair county young people came out to meet the tourists who stopped for the night in Belleville, Oct. 10.

The next evening, at Giant City Lodge, Jackson county, Rural Youth held a jamboree for the tour group. Story telling around the fireplace in the Great Hall and folk games were features of the mixer.

Chief-for-a-day was the rule on the Caravan Tours. Each morning a new chief was elected to be official spokesman for the day. Folks so honored on the first tour October 9-14 were: Ruth Zabel, Grundy county; John Schuett, McHenry; Dick Herm, Chief Wash-in-the-face, Tazewell; Dean Ole, Knox; Robert Klein, Chief Friday, Marshall-Putnam; and Lawrence "Hoot" Gibson, Chief Saturday, DeWitt.

Beulah Moeller, Effingham county, indulged in a bit of candid reporting when the tour stopped in Effingham for an evening of fun. Here are a few of her notes about the mixer:

Helen Jones, Effingham County, when she was asked why she was sitting and not in the games, replied "Comfortable shoes are needed." And from Robert Kerr of Brown County, we get this angle: "For as old as I am, I'm very spry, but after all this fun, I am slightly puffing. No, I don't sell fruit jars." Dean Ole, Knox County, another old timer: "The recreation was recreation. I'm like Kerr, I'm puffing a little, but sure enjoying it." Paul Thompson, Peoria, summed it up: "Fine finish up for our trip of fun." And, oh. yes, Gene Hamman, Hancock County, says he liked the eats, especially! He should, he left with a big pocket full.

History, sports, and current events were the basis for questions used in the "Askit Basket program in the October Iroquois Rural Youth meeting. "Our Responsibility



FAT STOCK SHOW COMING

These calves, raised within a mile and a half of each other near Geneseo, in Henry County, Ill., were judged the best three from any one county in the 4-H exhibit at the 1938 International Livestock Show. Calves were fed by Stanley and Burdette Erdman and Leyden Shipman. Left to right are Ralph Taylor, Henry county club leader, holding Stanley's calf; Leyden Shipman, with his own; and Arvin Erdman holding Burdette's calf.

The Junior Feeding contest will be one of the features of the 1939 International at Chicago, Dec. 2-9.

In the Safety Program" will be discussed by C. M. Seagraves of the I.A.A. on Nov. 7 at Milford.

District Talk Fests designed to assist Rural Youth to better express themselves on short notice, will be held during December and January. Each county is eligible to send three delegates to a district Talk Fest, so watch for the dates. Practice up during November. Two Top Notch Talkers from each of ten districts will have their expenses paid to the I.A.A. Annual Meeting.

Shelby county held their box supper and Kid Party on Sept. 24th, which provided plenty of fun and increased their bank account by $17.00. Seventy folks attended.

The Barber of Seville, a humerous, light opera, was studied by Will County Rural Youth at their October Meeting. They will attend the opera in Chicago, Friday evening, Nov. 3. President Frank O'Connor reports 30 Rural Youth have made reservations. They plan to arrive at the I.A.A. offices in the morning and will visit the American Farm Bureau Federation and other points of interest in the afternoon.

As we go to press, 20 young folks from southern Illinois counties are just starting on the second 1939 Caravan Tour of the state. After visiting two days in Chicago, Oct. 24 and 25, they will stop at Conco Press, Mendota, to see this issue of the RECORD coming off the presses. From here they will go to Bloomington, New Salem, Springfield, Carlinville and home.

Job — With the dedication of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering at Peoria by Secretary Wallace, Oct. 18, head of the lab, Dr. Elbert C. Lathrop, started work in earnest. His job: to find industrial uses for corn stalks, corn cobs, oat hulls and straw. Most probable use is in the manufacture of cellulose products.

News and VIEWS

Thieves stole 50 chickens from the Louis Hillman farm near Lake Zurich in Lake county Oct. 12.

RAY BENBOW, FORMER TEACHER OF VOCAtional agriculture at Normal, later district 4-H club leader with the state university is on the job as farm adviser in McDonough county.

Among the more recent additions to the family of Illinois farm advisers are Albert Pease in Pulaski-Alexander counties, and B. B. Claghorn in Wayne county.

Total assets of 79 County Farm Bureaus audited by the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association last year amounted to $1,571,604.20 at the close of the year.

A total of 564 boys and girls enrolled in junior and 4-H clubs have approximately $36,000 borrowed from Illinois Production Credit Associations says W. S. Brock, president of the Production Credit Corporation, St. Louis.

Illinois poultry and egg production is a $53,000,000 industry. This sum represents gross annual income from eggs, chickens and turkeys.

STOLEN — Forty-three Buff Rock chickens weighing 5 to 7 pounds each from the Ross R. Raker farm in Penn township, Stark county, October 4. The Stark county Board of Supervisors has a standing reward of $25 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the thieves.

DeKalb county's state championship men over 35 and girls soft ball teams played the Iowa Sports Festival champion at Traer, Tama county, Iowa in night games Oct. 2. The girls lost, the men won.

Anti-hog cholera serum used by Illinois Farm Bureaus the first eight months of 1939 totaled 33,708,425 c.c. which compares with 27,731,075 during the same period in 1938 and the five-year average (1934-38) of 21,252,225 c.c.

The LaSalle County Farm Bureau board on October 4 adopted a resolution favoring the removal of party labels from ballots except in the election of state and federal candidates. It would have all local officials elected on their merits without party labels.

Rural Safety Topics

By C. M. Seagraves

Kerosene — Mrs. Florence Hoyt, Champaign county, died from burns received when she poured kerosene on live coals while attempting to start a fire. The stove exploded.

Lockjaw — Harvey Wilken, 24, Iroquois county, died of lockjaw which developed from a scratch on his finger received a month ago.

Tractor — John Olson, 67, died from chest injuries received while disconnecting a wagon load of corn from a tractor being driven by a helper. Olson slipped and fell under a drive wheel. The accident occurred on the John Cronin farm, Will county.

Colts — Henry Weaver, Ford county farmer, was severly bruised and cut about the head when he opened the barn door to turn out some colts. They bolted knocking Henry to the ground.

Corn Picker — Rolland Carlson, 25, Henry county, is in a serious condition at the Geneseo hospital as a result of falling into a corn picker while trying to remove a corn stalk from the machine. His right hand and left leg were amputated.

Buzz Saw — The tendons on Harry Frazier's right hand were severed while he was working with a circular saw near Rockwood in Randolph county.

Grit — James Tully's left ankle was broken when he fell while loading cord wood on his Marshall county farm. He crawled 40 rods to his home, got his car keys, drove to the yard gate, opened it, started toward Henry, collapsed as he reached a gas station. He used an ax handle to operate the clutch.

Plow — Gilbert Blake, Boone county, fell between his tractor and plow it was pulling when the seat broke. The machine dragged him until it hit a tree. He is survived by his widow and eight children.

Fight — Although Arch Hall won his bout with a bull, he has no desire to repeat the performance. The bull knocked him down but Arch was able to fight him off with a pitchfork. The battle occurred on the Charles Thompson farm, Champaign county.



OLDEST MEMBER

H. O. Acom, 92, has been a member of the Macon County Farm Bureau since its organization. His home is painted with soyoil paint and is lighted with R.E.A. electricity. He says he will be a Farm Bureau member as long as he lives.

Cream Meeting at Carlinville

Friday the 13th didn't keep 13 men from eating supper together. Nor did it frighten them out of discussing problems relating to the Producers Creamery of Carlinville. The men were Farm Advisers Alden Snyder, Montgomery county; W. F. Purnell, Greene; C. T. Kibler, Jersey; J. H. Allison, Calhoun; and O. O. Mowery, Macoupin; County Organization Directors Roy Tucker, Montgomery; Hugh Rouden, Greene; Eugene Young, Macoupin; Creamery Manager F. A. "Al" Gourley; Plant Supt. Harold S. Williams; Sam Ferguson, Jersey county cream pool manager; Frank Gougler, procurement manager with IPC. President Thad Loveless presided. Next meeting of farm advisers and organization directors in the Carlinville district is scheduled for March 5.

Directors of Farmers Creamery Company, Bloomington, declared dividends of six per cent on preferred stock, 1¾ cents per pound butterfat to Farm Bureau member patrons, and 1.4 cents per pound to patrons who are members of the Creamery only. Annual meeting of the cooperative will be held on December 15 with John Brandt, president, Land O'Lakes Creameries, as chief speaker.

Harold W. Enns of McLean county, president, Illinois Producers Creameries, was crowned Corn King and Irene Anderson, chic blonde YWCA cashier at Bloomington, was crowned Corn Queen at the Corn Belt Exposition, Bloomington, Oct. 20, by Irvin Bauman, Eureka, state corn husking champion.

Chicago Milk Order

Complaint was filed in the U. S. District Court, October 21, against the first violator of the federal milk marketing order for the Chicago area. The defendant is the Lemont Dairy Company which is charged with refusal to file required reports and comply with provisions of the order.

N. J. Cladakis, milk market administrator, said: "This dairy has a history of failure and defiant refusal to comply with similar reporting provisions under earlier milk regulations. If the Lemont Dairy is permitted to flaunt the federal law, it will lead to disruption of orderly marketing and ultimately defeat the program."

Are We Having Fun?

A large part of the new cooperative electric line has now been energized and farmers are having a big time with electricity.

The word comes to us that Armin Sondag and wife turned on all the lights and then drove up and down the road to see how the old place looked from a distance.

Wm. Thien, president of the cooperative had the experience of being the first to have the lights go out on his line a few hours after it was first turned on.

Wm. Niebruegge, vice-president tried to turn out the lights and get in bed before it got dark, says he expects to be able to do this before long.

Geo. Ritzel, vice-president of the Farm Bureau, says the meter wheel goes around faster than an electric fan.

Most everyone is getting behind on their reading, they are spending all their time watching the meter go around.

One tree fire has already been reported. Mr. Electricity took it upon himself to improve the tree trimming job.—Monroe County Farm Bureau Hammer.

Herbert Peterson, New Windsor, Mercer county, Illinois state sheepsheering champion will compete in a national contest during the International Livestock Show in Chicago Dec. 8. Clarence Jeffers, Bureau county, Ill., won at Chicago last year.

Corn and wheat price adjustment payments totaling $8,416,346.48 have been made to Illinois farmers under the 1939 AAA program, according to Lee M. Gentry, chairman of the state AAA committee.

RALPH MCKENZIE, FORMERLY ENGAGED IN rural youth extension work with the College of Agriculture is the new assistant farm adviser in Iroquois county.

EDITORIAL

The Corn Loan

WITHIN the next few weeks the loan price on the 1939 corn crop will be determined. The Agricultural Adjustment Act directs that loans shall be made available on corn when the November crop estimate plus carryover exceeds a normal year's domestic consumption and exports, or in any marketing year when the Nov. 15 price of corn on the farm is less than 75 per cent of parity.

At this writing No. 2 corn on Illinois farms is selling at 40 to 41c per bushel. This is about half the parity price which at the last reporting data was 80.2c. How much the November crop will exceed demand in the next year is anybody's guess. The figures can be shifted up or down and with good reason, conditions being what they are at home and abroad.

It now appears that the loan price will be about 70 per cent of parity. With more than 80 per cent of cornbelt farmers eligible for loans a larger demand for sealing than heretofore is likely. A sharp speculative increase in prices can change the picture but the outlook for the immediate future is not so bullish.

Obviously the government cannot and will not go on indefinitely loaning substantially more than the market price on farm commodities. Touching on this point at the Illinois Grain Corporation annual meeting recently, President Earl C. Smith emphasized that it is the responsibility of farmers to make the corn loan good. This may mean further adjustment in acreage next year.

The problem in agriculture, of course, is to determine that price and quantity of farm products which will bring farmers the most money. Judging from past experience a volume of corn and livestock substantially less than that available for market at this time will net the producer more dollars. Farmers still pay debts and taxes, and buy industrial goods with dollars. Bountiful crops cease to be a blessing when they result in substantial deficits for the farming industry.

Hog Outlook

DURING a press conference at the Illinois Farm Supply meeting in Peoria, Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture made it a point to caution livestock growers against increasing hogs in 1940.

The Allies, he said, would probably take between 100 and 200 million pounds more of lard next year than they imported in 1938. They might be expected to buy quantities of hams and side meat to replace imports normally obtained from the Baltic countries which have been shut off by Germany. But these anticipated markets, he said, would still fall short of absorbing the big increase in swine production this year over last.

Hogs are selling currently about $2 per cwt. under the parity price. The corn-hog ratio is still favorable to marketing corn through hogs but whether this will continue when the big runs start in late fall is a question. The foreign outlook is uncertain. This word of caution at a time when farmers make plans for the spring pig crop should be heeded.

Apples for Sale

BECAUSE the World War of 1914-18 greatly stimulated exports of American wheat, beef, pork, lard and concentrated dairy products, many may not be aware that war actually destroys export outlets for countless other goods and commodities. Apples, tobacco, and cotton are examples.

With one of the heaviest crops in history, American apple growers who normally export around 11,000,000 bushels to the British Isles and the Continent are faced with closed European markets. That many more apples are thrown on the home market. Despite rising industrial employment at home, Illinois' commercial apple crop is selling below cost of production. Prices scarcely pay for picking and packing. War means only disaster to the apple grower.

Here is an opportunity for Illinois farmers who don't grow apples to obtain a winter store of delicious healthful fruit at bargain prices. There is probably a potential demand within our state for all the apples produced in the commercial orchards of southern and western Illinois. Stimulating this demand and then supplying it through low cost distribution are the problems to be worked out. "Buy a barrel of apples" might well become a slogan that could result in great good to producer and consumer alike.

3 Per Cent Money

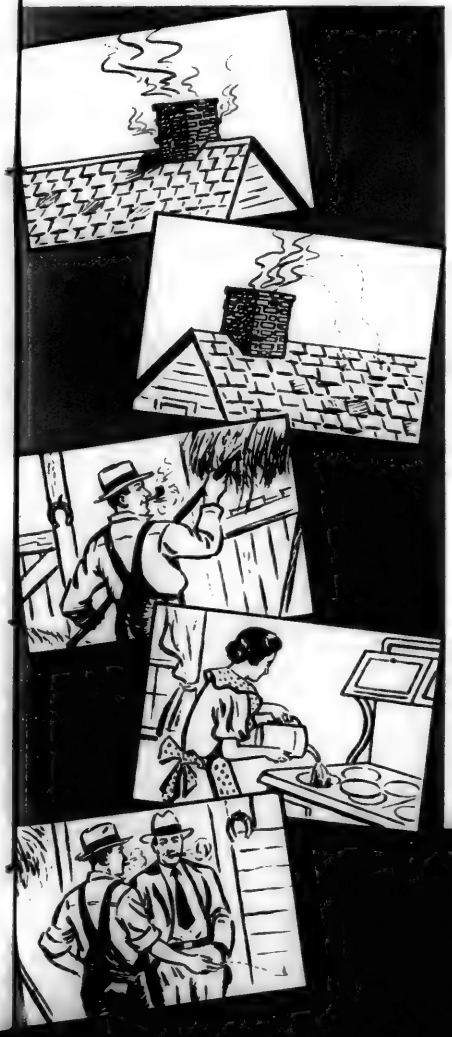
SINCE its organization a major plank in the platform of the Farm Bureau has been lower interest rates and a credit system fitted to farmers' needs. In line with this policy there has been a succession of helpful measures sponsored by the American Farm Bureau Federation and enacted by Congress to lighten the farmer's interest burden. Farm mortgage loans today are available at the lowest rate since the turn of the century. Short time production loans are available through Production Credit Association at 4½ per cent. Now comes the good news that crop storage loans will be cut to 3 per cent Nov. 1. If all farm expenses including the cost of industrial goods could be reduced comparable to interest rates, parity would be achieved without raising farm prices. For this reason farmers are watching with great interest the results obtained by the Department of Justice in investigating what appear to be industrial monopolies. A succession of acts to restore competition and parity prices in industry and many branches of organized labor would be a form of relief that would be as popular with farmers as three per cent money.

Business Revival

GOOD news to farmers is the pickup in business and industry reported from many sections of the United States. The Oct. 21 business index stood at 120, almost as high as the peak of 1937 and substantially higher than anything experienced in 1938, or '39 up to now. Factory employment determines in large part prices paid for hogs, cattle, sheep, poultry, eggs, milk, butterfat, fruits and vegetables. A sustained business revival will help put farm prices back to parity.



AND HERE'S WHY!





FIRE GETS IN SOME OF ITS MOST DESTRUCTIVE work in November. For that's the month when new fires in stoves and furnaces, accumulated soot, sparks, defective chimneys, dry shingles, weeds and grass form a combination that brings plenty of trouble.

BEFORE COLD WEATHER COMES TO TEST YOUR heating equipment make a final check-up of flues. Put an inexpensive spark arrester over the chimney. Clean up and burn rubbish. Keep inflammable liquids in tight cans or drums away from buildings. Don't smoke in and around barns. It's dangerous.

FIRE DESTROYED NEARLY $100,000,000 OF FARM PROPERTY LAST YEAR

So don't let fire pay you a visit in November . . . or any other time.

If you have added new buildings, livestock, or stored extra supplies of grain this fall GET ADEQUATE COVERAGE. If fire does accidentally come your way see that you are protected.

Your agent in the Farm Bureau office is always ready to see that you get the needed protection and a fair settlement when you have a loss.

FARMERS MUTUAL

Reinsurance Company

608 S. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO
NON-ASSESSABLE PARTICIPATING

EDITORIAL

The Corn Loan

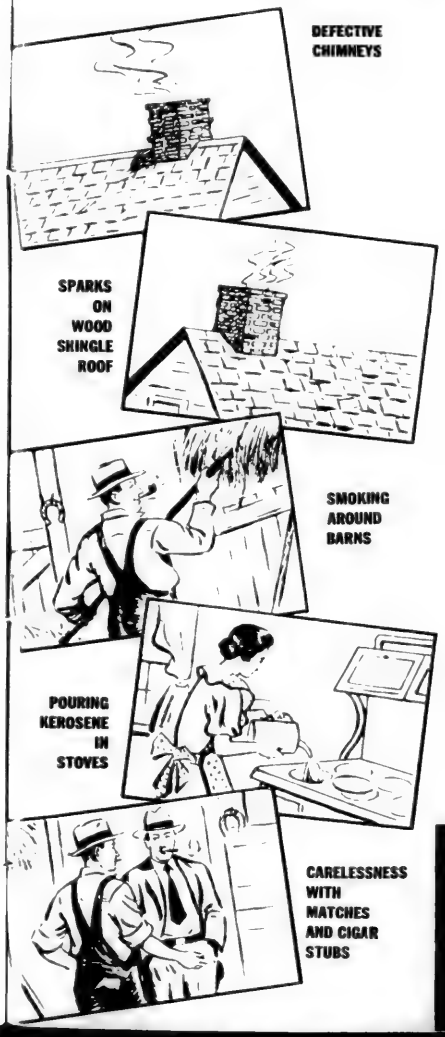
WITHIN [illegible] weeks [illegible] corn [illegible] loans [illegible] announced. The Agricultural Adjustment Act requires that loans shall be made available on corn when the November 1 [illegible] plus carryover exceeds a normal year's domestic consumption and exports or [illegible] marketing year when the November 1 price of corn on the farm is less than 75 per cent of parity.

At the present writing November 1 corn on Illinois farms is selling at 70 cents per bushel. Unless there is a drastic drop in the parity price before the end of the reporting date we see no reason to doubt that November 1 supplies will exceed the normal year's domestic consumption and exports by a large margin. Hence, unless [illegible] we will expect the announcement of the corn loan rate [illegible] bushel.

[illegible] the government announces a loan rate of 75 cents per bushel, farmers will be [illegible] corn loans. Farmers will [illegible] Commodity Credit Corporation [illegible] Chester C. Davis, President of the Farm Credit Administration, has announced that the Corporation will make [illegible] loans [illegible] Davis also announced that [illegible] Lodging more [illegible] loans [illegible] Delinquent [illegible] loans [illegible] Delinquent [illegible] loans [illegible] Delinquent

NOVEMBER IS ALWAYS A BIG MONTH FOR ME!

...ND HERE'S WHY!





FIRE GETS IN SOME OF ITS MOST DESTRUCTIVE work in November. For that's the month when new fires in stoves and furnaces, accumulated soot, sparks, defective chimneys, dry shingles, weeds and grass form a combination that brings plenty of trouble.

BEFORE COLD WEATHER COMES TO TEST YOUR heating equipment make a final check-up of flues. Put an inexpensive spark arrester over the chimney. Clean up and burn rubbish. Keep inflammable liquids in tight cans or drums away from buildings. Don't smoke in and around barns. It's dangerous.

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FARMERS MUTUAL

Reinsurance Company

608 S. DEARBORN ST. - - - - CHICAGO

NON-ASSESSABLE PARTICIPATING



McManigal

THEY TALKED ABOUT PRICES

A FEW weeks ago a newspaper editor in a large middle-western city sent a reporter out to discover what people in that city talked about. The reporter spent three weeks listening to many conversations, taking part in others. At the end of the period the reporter's notes showed that the topics most discussed — by both men and women — were:

1. THE PRICE OF CATTLE
2. THE PRICE OF HOGS
3. THE PRICE OF CORN

So writes a national magazine to prospective subscribers, using the information as an argument to build circulation.

What greater tribute could be paid to the basic importance of agriculture and parity farm prices to the city?

What better testimony could be offered in support of the Farm Bureau's program to restore fair exchange values for farm commodities?

Let opponents of intelligent acreage adjustment to markets scoff at efforts to solve this problem. Let them point to the shortcomings of the program in reaching its goal.

Thinking farmers reflect on what prices undoubtedly would be today without this nation-wide effort to keep surpluses under control. They believe that continuing cooperation of farmers in applying sound business methods to farming will win.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Largest State Farm Organization in America

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Record





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THE I

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In This Issue

New Trends in Milk Marketing

The Illinois Truck Act

Feeding Cattle for Profit

Farmers Won This Battle

They Licked Soil Erosion

Prices and Plenty

The Answer is "Yes"

and others



December
1939





We Play Santa Too!

Just like a Christmas present is the Farmers Mutual check that covers your loss from fire, wind, or hail.

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE CO.

608 South Dearborn Street Chicago, Illinois

The Illinois Agricultural Association Record

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD is published monthly by the Illinois Agricultural Association at 1501 West Washington Road, Mendota, Ill. Editorial Offices, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Entered as second class matter at post office, Mendota, Illinois, September 11, 1936. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided in Section 412, Act of Feb. 28, 1925, authorized Oct. 27, 1935. Address all communications for publication to Editorial Offices, Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago. The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. The fee includes payment of fifty cents for subscription to the Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD. Postmaster: Send notices on Form 3578 and undeliverable copies returned under Form 3579 to editorial offices, 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Editor and Advertising Director, E. G. Thiem; Assistant Director and Ass't. Editor, L. A. Potter.

Illinois Agricultural Association

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

DECEMBER 1939 **VOLUME 17 - NUMBER 12**

This Month

By Earl C. Smith



Earl Smith

THE $30 every Thursday scheme voted down in California a few weeks ago, and the $50 a month pension proposal which met the same fate in Ohio indicate that taxpayers are at last getting in the mood to halt the growing cost of government. Taxes, county, state and national, are taking approximately one-fifth of the national income. One in every seven persons in Illinois is on some form of relief. Taxes collected by the State of Illinois have increased more than 40 times since 1900.

At the turn of the century, the state collected a trifle over $5,000,000 annually for operating expenses. In the fiscal year ending June 30, state taxes reached the staggering total of $216,000,000 including gasoline taxes paid over to counties and cities for road and street improvement, and the portion of the occupational tax paid to counties, townships and the City of Chicago to supplement relief.

$200 Million Business

It should be not only interesting but a public duty for all citizens to analyze and study the annual income and expense of our various units of government. Our state government alone in Illinois is a 200 million dollar business. As "stockholders" in this business we might well ask if these taxes are justified. Are we getting our money's w rth? Are state revenues being wisely spent? If taxes are too burdensome which could be eliminated? What services if any should be discontinued?

Many citizens dismiss the whole subject of taxes and government with blanket charges of "politics and waste," without stopping to consider their own responsibilities in the matter. Without justifying the present level of tax collection and expenditure, let us admit that there are some good reasons for higher taxes. First, there are twice as many people living in Illinois today as there were 39 years ago. More schools, roads, prisons, hospitals and other public institutions are needed in a state of 7,000,000 persons than in one of 3,500,000.

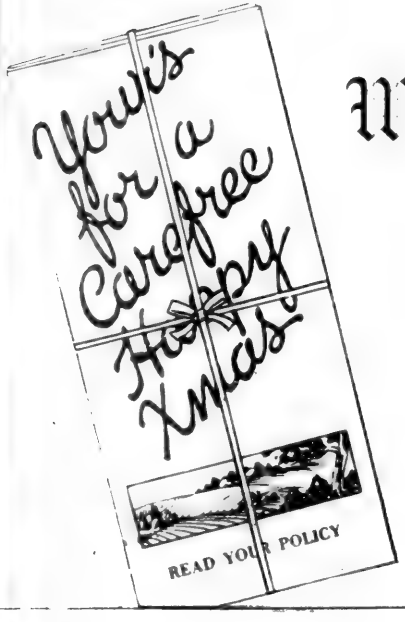
Secondly, government services and functions have multiplied. For the most part voters have demanded these additional services such as paved roads, more expensive schools, increased state regulation, police protection, and aid to the aged and infirm.

Wasteful Administration

A third reason is wasteful administration of which both political parties have been guilty. Federal aid requiring matching with state funds is a fourth reason why taxes have mounted so amazingly. Last but not least is the pauperization of millions of our citizens by the derangement of price and wage levels. High industrial and low farm prices drastically curtailed the exchange of goods and services between farmers, industrial workers and others resulting in widespread unemployment. Unemployment relief is probably our biggest national problem. It is one of the major items of state as well as federal government expense today.

But all of these reasons do not justify the tremendous increases in payrolls of





We Play Santa Too!

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The Illinois Agricultural Association Record

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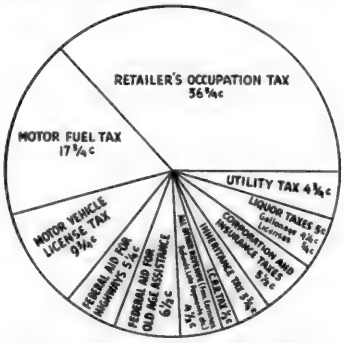


Earl Smith

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DECEMBER, 1939 3

State of Illinois
WHERE THE 1938 STATE DOLLAR CAME FROM
(Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1938)
This Chart Represents a Dollar of Current Revenue. Trust Funds are Not Included.



the various units of government insofar as the added employees are not performing needed services of comparable value to the citizens generally.

Sales Tax Revenue

The accompanying charts issued by the State Director of Finance show the source of state revenues and how they are spent. By far the biggest source of income is the retailers' occupation tax, commonly known as the 3c sales tax. It brought in more than $81,000,000 to the state treasury last year, one-third of which was specifically for relief. The public utility tax also for emergency relief netted another $9,000,000, or more than $90,000,000 from these two new sources alone.

The other big sources of revenue were the motor fuel tax ($41,000,000) and the motor license tax ($23,493,000). Liquor license, inheritance, insurance, corporation and similar taxes and fees totaled up nearly $32,000,000. Approximately $23,000,000 came from the federal government to be matched by state funds for highways, old age assistance and a small item of $163,317 for extension work.

Solving Unemployment

Therefore any discussion of tax reduction should begin with solving the unemployment problem. For many years industrial production and employment have been far below normal — largely because the public could not pay the prices and wages demanded for goods and labor. Farmers have attempted to meet the situation by controling their surpluses and thereby restore farm prices to parity. With farm purchasing power restored trade would be resumed and unemployment reduced to a minimum. The solution of the farm problem unquestionably holds the key to the reduction of unemployment, relief, and the exhorbitant expenditures for this purpose.

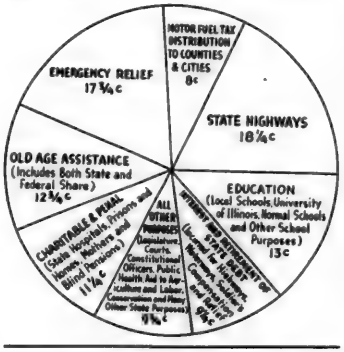
I am confident that had the federal government centered its efforts on policies to restore and maintain a fair relationship or exchange value between the products of the farm and industrial prices and wage scales that the depression could largely have been avoided and we would not now be facing a tremendous burden of debt and the evils of unemployment that have been with us for nearly ten years. I am equally confident that these serious problems will not be solved until farm prices and farm income are restored permanently to a proper balance with price levels of industrial goods and the services of workers.

Political Appointees

Adherence to the civil service code, elimination of purely political appointees who perform no useful service, and making it a criminal offense to high pressure government employees into paying over part of their income for political campaign expenses would go far toward cutting down expenditures without eliminating needed services.

The local taxing system in Illinois continues to rest almost wholly on property. More than half the population of the state and three-fourths of the net income is exempted from any direct contribution to the cost of local government. This condition does not make for good government. Further revision of our taxing system to one based more nearly on ability to pay with every citizen making some direct contribution to the cost of government, in my judgment, is necessary to create a greater tax consciousness among all the people, elect honest and capable public officials and thus secure more efficiency and economy in tax expenditures.

State of Illinois
WHERE THE 1938 STATE DOLLAR WENT
(Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1938)
This Chart Represents a Dollar of Actual Expense. Trust Funds and Transfers are Eliminated.



News and VIEWS

Excessive war time use of gasoline in England and France has created a heavy demand for American horses and mules. Heavy exports from this country are expected to begin soon.

Three hundred WPA workers are preparing ground for flooding 6900 acres in the Crab Orchard Creek project in Williamson county. Approximately 1,500,000 board feet of lumber have been removed from the basin. Saw mills have been busy converting the logs into boards for bridges, culverts and other structures in that area.

For the 11 months ended October 31, 1939, memberships paid to the American Farm Bureau Federation totaled 396,799. From the mid-west came 205,436, from Illinois, 58,650. Second high was New York with 41,477, Iowa, third with 33,137.

Reinspection of farm stored wheat in some areas reveals the presence of considerable weevily, heating or musty wheat, according to Claude Wickard of the AAA.

"ROUT the WEEDS! WHY, WHEN AND HOW" and "DISEASES OF SMALL GRAIN CROPS IN ILLINOIS" are subjects of interesting booklets recently published by the Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, Ill. Copies are free. Ask for circulars 34 and 35.

Free limestone and rock phosphate will be available to AAA cooperators in 1940 when approved by local committees in 15 southern Illinois counties as follows: Jasper, Marion, Clay, Richland, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Randolph, Perry, White, Union, Alexander-Pulaski, Massac, Pope-Hardin.

A corn loan of 57c per bu. for the 1939 crop and a cotton loan of 8.3c per pound on ⅞ inch middling cotton were recently announced by Commodity Credit Corporation. The full loan rate is available only to cotton cooperators who kept within their '39 allotments. Non-cooperators are eligible for a loan at 60 per cent of the above rate on cotton.

W. RALPH TAYLOR, ASSISTANT FARM ADVISER with the Henry County Farm Bureau since 1936, succeeded Ray Benbow as District 4-H Club Leader with the state university Dec. 1. Ray became farm adviser in McDonough county recently.

AT THE END OF THE TRAIL HE BLAZED



Highlights of A. F. B. F. Program

DEC. 4-5-6-7, 1939

STEVENS HOTEL, CHICAGO

Dec. 3 Associated Women, Speaking Contest
President's Dinner, 7 P.M.

Dec. 4 Associated Women's Program
Group Conferences

Dec. 5 President O'Neal's address, 11 A.M.
Address, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, 2 P.M.
Address, "Democracy Shall Not Be Plowed Under," by John Studebaker, U. S. Comm. of Education
Banquet, Address, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, 7 P.M.

Dec. 6. Address, "20 Years of Working Together," by Clifford V. Gregory, 11:05 A.M.
Address, Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, 2 P.M.
Address, Rep. Marvin Jones of Texas

Dec. 7 Address, "Cooperation Between Agriculture, Labor and Industry," by Raymond Leslie Buell, Round Table Editor, "Fortune," 10 A.M.
Reading of resolutions A.M.
Election of officers and directors, action on resolutions and committee reports, P.M.

The Illinois Truck Act

Some Things Farmers Should Know About This New Legislation

By Paul E. Mathias

THE Illinois Truck Act passed by the last session of the Legislature is a comprehensive law covering all intrastate truck operations. It affects every Illinois truck operator. This law was sponsored by the Uniform Motor Vehicle Laws Commission. Its provisions must be complied with by March 1, 1940. It applies not merely to trucks operated for hire but to all trucks, including pick-up trucks and trailers of a gross weight when loaded of more than two thousand pounds, regardless of the nature of the use. It has only very limited exemptions such as government-owned trucks. In this article we shall outline first, the provisions affecting all trucks and then shall refer to some of the provisions affecting only trucks operated for hire.

Effective March 1, 1940, all trucks must comply with the five following requirements:

1. **Certificate of Safety.** The operator must submit his truck to a safety test and secure an official certificate of safety. The test will include the testing and inspection of brakes, lights, horns, reflectors, rear vision mirrors, safety chains, frame, axles, cab and body, wheels, steering apparatus and other safety devices and appliances required by law for trucks. The law contemplates that garages, service stations and others will qualify as official testing stations and be in a position to make these tests and issue the certificates.

After March 1, 1940 the certificate, which probably will take the form of a sticker, must be affixed to the truck whenever it is operated upon the highways of the State. These tests are to be made twice each year and effective in 1941, the state motor vehicle license cannot be secured without proof that a valid and unrevoked certificate of safety has been issued for the truck.

2. **Public Liability and Property Damage Insurance.** Each truck is required to be covered by a public liability insurance policy or indemnity bond providing insurance or indemnity of not less than $5,000 for any one person injured and not less than $10,000 in the aggregate for all persons injured, in any one accident. In addition, each truck must also be covered by insurance or indemnity bond providing against property damage in an amount not less than $5,000. Insurance policies or certificates of insurance are required to be filed with the State Department of Public Works and Buildings, which administers the Act, by March 1, 1940. It is illegal to operate the truck on the highways of the State after that date without having such insurance coverage in force.



EFFECTIVE MARCH 1 A CERTIFICATE FOR EVERY TRUCK
A safety test, financial responsibility, name and address of owner painted on truck, obedience to hours of labor, and observance of routing around cities will be required.

3. **Identification.** Each truck must have painted or otherwise affixed thereto in a color contrasting to the color of the truck the name and address of the owner of the truck and the maximum empty weight of the truck. In addition, operators for hire must carry the number of the certificate or permit number issued to them under the Act. It is illegal to operate the truck upon the highways after March 1, 1940 without this identification.

4. **Hours of Labor.** It is unlawful for any truck operator to require or permit any driver or helper to operate any truck for more than twelve hours in the aggregate in any 24 hour period or to be or remain on duty for more than 15 hours in the aggregate in any 24 hour period. Whenever a driver or helper has operated the truck for 12 hours, or been on duty for 15 hours, during a 24 hour period, he is required to be given at least eight consecutive hours off duty before again operating the truck. The law authorizes the Department by general rules to fix conditions under which trucks may be operated in excess of these hours in case of emergency or unusual temporary demands for transportation.

5. **Routing.** The law authorizes the Department to designate routes around or through cities and all truck transportation originating outside the corporate limits of the city and extending without interruption to a point beyond the corporate limits of the city must operate over the route or routes designated by the Department. The provision does not apply to truck transportation to or from points within the city.

Only Limited Exemptions

As indicated above, the foregoing requirements apply to all trucks regardless of whether they are operated for hire or are used only in the business of the owner. The only exemptions are motor vehicles used exclusively for carrying United States mail or used or operated for or under the control of the U. S. Government;

(Continued on page 26)

New Trends in Milk Marketing

By Wilfred Shaw, Director Milk Marketing

MILK marketing and the milk industry today are undergoing many changes. The changes themselves, the reasons for them and the trends in distribution, pricing and sanitary standards should be of interest to everyone. I do not expect or even hope to have the unanimous agreement of those engaged in the milk industry in this appraisal. My desire is to point out some of the changes taking place in the milk industry as I observe them and to indicate the factors which I believe have brought them about.



Wilfred Shaw

Five trends which seem to be especially noticeable are:

1. The change from selling substantially all bottled milk to consumers on milk routes to the sale of a larger percentage through stores on a cash and carry basis at lower prices.

2. The trend among cooperatives away from a flat price plan of selling milk for bottling to a flexible price plan based upon a premium over the monthly producers evaporated milk price.

3. The marked trend toward a wider range of milk containers including half-gallon and gallon containers in addition to the conventional quart and fractional quart sizes.

MODERN MILK CONTAINERS

Fibre bottles filled with milk and cream are going over big with housewives. They are clean and sanitary, require no washing.





BIG CONTAINERS BOOST SALES

In St. Louis the use of gallon and half-gallon containers was an important factor in increasing bottled milk sales this year.

4. The trend toward uniformity in city milk ordinances with production and plant quality standards on a statewide and inter-state basis.

5. The trend toward increased Federal and State milk market supervision.

Few people who have any knowledge of the milk business will deny that the cost of milk distribution is too high. Most everyone has his own ideas on this subject usually dependent upon his particular interest in the industry. Some claim producers' milk prices are too high. Others claim inefficient operations of milk dealers. Still others say that labor costs are excessive.

Whatever the cause of high processing and distribution costs, the result is becoming more and more apparent. Consumption of fresh bottled milk in the United States has declined. In 1928 consumption of milk in the United States was 39.8 gallons yearly per capita and in 1938 this had declined to 39 gallons per capita. In the north central region of the United States, which includes the State of Illinois, the yearly per capita consumption of milk in 1926 was 41.8 gallons and in 1936 it was 39 gallons or a decrease of 6.7 percent. The sale of the cheaper competitive products such as canned milk has increased enormously. In 1938 the annual per capita consumption of canned milk was 2.6 gallons while in 1938 it was 3.7 gallons or an increase of 30%.

The trend toward increased store sales of milk is becoming marked because it affords milk dealers a way of getting milk to consumers at lower prices. An idea of the rapidity of this change in the Chicago area is gained by the recent statement of a Chicago milk dealer representative who said that prior to 1934 85% of all milk sold

(Continued on page 20)

DANVILLE'S NEWEST CASH AND CARRY DAIRY

Located in a busy residential shopping district, the Producers Dairy is a popular stopping place.







STANDING UP FOR COUNTRY LIFE

John Reutter, Iroquois county, his 8 children and 2 grandchildren all hold Country Life Insurance policies. L. to R. are Ernest, Edythe, Katherine, Paul, Dick, John, Sr., Orville, Earl and his children Glen and Twylla Mae, and John, Jr.

HEAD ERECT, EARS UP

And proud of his blue ribbon is this young Adams county mule at the county 4-H Club show. Shown by Neal Futhey. Picture by Quincy Herald-Whig.

FARM BUREAU NEWS IN PICTURES

$1 Paid for clear, closeup, natural photos. No others accepted. Action pictures that tell a story preferred. Enclose stamps for return.



PIKE COUNTY PRESIDENTS

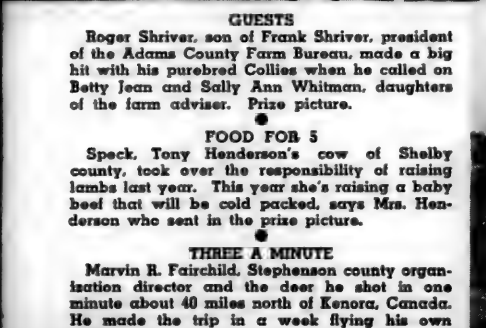
Six past presidents were on hand to help President G. V. Riley when the Pike County Farm Bureau celebrated its 20th anniversary, Oct. 25. L. to R.: R. E. Rush, '28-'33; M. T. Wells, '37-'39; A. T. Brant, '20-'21; Earl C. Smith, '21-'22; H. R. Alls, '33-'37; Jesse M. Thompson, '19-'20; and Pres. Riley. Two not present were Chas. E. Dunham, '22-'26 and '28-'29, and the late A. C. Bancroft, '26-'28.

●



BEAN JUBILEE

Pots boiled in the streets of Tuscola when 5000 folks celebrated Douglas county's bumper corn crop. Beans and cornbread were served. Girls sorted the the beans, men cooked 'em.



GUESTS

Roger Shriver, son of Frank Shriver, president of the Adams County Farm Bureau, made a big hit with his purebred Collies when he called on Betty Jean and Sally Ann Whitman, daughters of the farm adviser. Prize picture.

●

FOOD FOR 5

Speck, Tony Henderson's cow of Shelby county, took over the responsibility of raising lambs last year. This year she's raising a baby beef that will be cold packed, says Mrs. Henderson who sent in the prize picture.

●

THREE A MINUTE

Marvin R. Fairchild, Stephenson county organization director and the deer he shot in one minute about 40 miles north of Kenora, Canada. He made the trip in a week flying his own airplane.







OLD CAR — NEW JOB

Harry Weihane, 9, using a 1915 Buick almost three times his age, raked all the hay on his father's Cook county farm this summer. Prize picture.

"THIS'S MY FAMILY."

says Nola Ellen McCauley, 10, of Woodford county. "How many? Well, let's see." Prize Picture.

AT THE STATE CORN HUSKING MATCH OCT. 30

Farm Adviser Parett of Vermilion county reports that 875 persons served on committees, five high school bands from Danville, Rossville, Westville, Georgetown and Hoopeston headed up the big parade before an amazing crowd estimated by Prairie Farmer at 70,000.





BABIES

Right: Donald Spalt, 14 months, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spalt, St. Clair county, caught in the bath. Left: Vera Deene Kaufman, 15 months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Kaufman, McLean county, snoozes in her sand box. Both are prize shots.





DEAN HENRY PERLY RUSK

of the state college of agriculture, shown with Mrs. Rusk, fired the opening gun to start the state corn huskers on their way. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Wright, Vermilion County Farm Bureau members (extreme right) on whose farm the contest was held seemed pleased with all their "company."



ON THE MAGINOT LINE

Built in 1728 this French house, about 20 miles west of the Maginot Line, was the early home of Louis Scheidecker, father of Chas. and Marshall Scheidecker, La Salle county farmers. The arched door is the stable entrance. Prize photo by Bernice Marshall.



MORE MONEY FOR

GRAIN

By Harrison Fahrnkopf

"IT WAS A DUMB THING TO DO AND I believe I don't care to say much about it," said Antone (Tony) Powers, manager of COVELL FARMERS GRAIN COMPANY. Tony was commenting on the manner in which he lost the end of a finger when attempting to fill an oil cup with the engine in motion.

THE DIFFERENCE IN ATTITUDE TOWARD cooperative grain marketing on the part of some directors is as the difference between two small letters of the alphabet, but what a difference! For example, some directors are SOLD while others are COLD on the proposition.

Rex LaFleur, manager of the Bloomington office of Illinois Grain Corporation, broadcasts market news over WJBC (1200 kilocycles) at 9:40 A.M., 10:45 A.M., 13:30 P.M., and 1:30 P.M.

GRANVILLE COOPERATIVE COMPANY BEGAN operations in 1919. J. H. Whitaker, the manager, says that while in the early days grain moved by team and wagon to the elevator and on out by rail, today practically all of it in his territory moves to barging facilities at the ports of Hennepin or La Salle.

TRUE or FALSE?? Nobody can put a cooperative elevator out of business except its members.

FARMERS COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION OF Varna has the distinction of being one of the oldest elevator companies in the state. Curtis F. Wright, father of A. R. Wright, assistant treasurer of Illinois Agricultural Association, was one of the incorporators of this company. Mauritz Stromgren is manager.

E. M. Hanson, formerly with OTTAWA COOPERATIVE GRAIN COMPANY is now with the LEE COUNTY GRAIN ASSOCIATION.

It's a whale of a note!

But oceans and hog-lots, salt water and cornfields have something in common. England has a big reserve of whale oil and as long as they have it they will not buy the fat from the sides of our porkers.

The St. Louis Bank for Cooperatives recently issued a booklet "Farmer Co-Ops in Illinois." It contains much valuable information and can be secured by writing the bank.

Henry Holl, manager of SADORUS COOPERATIVE ELEVATOR COMPANY, knows the production as well as the marketing side of the farm problem. He was, for many years, a farmer of the community and still retains his farm interests.

SUMMERFIELD COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, a distributor of BLUE SEAL FEEDS received a patronage dividend of $1,756.40 from Illinois Farm Supply Co.

Fairland Grain Company repaired the "other" elevator at that station with the intention of storing soybeans in both houses but instead stored corn. A number of companies who early planned bean storage changed to corn. Delbert Warnes is manager for the Fairland company.

Hugh Triplett, Farm Adviser in Ford County says he is proud (he has a right to be) of the showing made by GUTHRIE FARMERS ELEVATOR COMPANY and FARMERS GRAIN COMPANY OF GIBSON CITY, both members of ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION in his county. They support the State Coopera-

(Continued on page 12)

LIVESTOCK

By Sam Russell, Louis Hall and Si Simpson

DECEMBER EVENTS — INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW, CHICAGO — DECEMBER 2-9. STOCKMEN'S BANQUETS, HENRY, ILL., DEC. 11; ROCKFORD, DEC. 11.
JODAVIESS CO. SHIPPING ASS'N. ANNUAL MEETING, ELIZABETH, DECEMBER 14.
FULTON COUNTY CHRISTMAS WEEK TOUR TO PEORIA PRODUCERS, DECEMBER 28.

APPROXIMATELY 375 STARK COUNTY feeders heard P. O. Wilson of the National Live Stock Marketing Association, at a banquet Nov. 2. Bert Kellogg, chairman of the Kendall county committee, described his large-scale feeding operations including the guidance he gets from Conway's market summary and forecasts. Kellogg entrusts his feeder-buying problems to the Chicago Producers.

Mercer County Committee mustered 108 livestock farmers at a royal feed and talk fest on the evening of October 12. Walter Howe of Chicago Producers ably presented the highlights of cooperative marketing, interspersed with many interesting illustrations drawn from his long experience both on the buying and selling sides of the trade.

TRUCKMEN AND STOCKMEN, 130 IN ALL rubbed elbows at Bureau County's annual banquet Oct. 20. Frank Poscharsky credited farmers with a 40 percent improvement in loading facilities in the section of the county he serves. Alvin Hener explained his methods for preventing shrinkage in transit. Oren Pomeroy told how he prepares livestock for shipment from his farm, and Vernon Searle gave practical pointers on building a farm loading chute. Henry Johnson, John Harris, and John Rogier of Chicago Producers, and Louis Hall of IAA, took part in the program. Genial County Committee Chairman Guy Atkin swung the gavel.

Manager D. L. Swanson of Chicago Producers, has been billed as speaker at the annual meeting of the Lee County Farm Bureau, December 16.

GEORGE DAUBERMAN OF KANE COUNTY'S Livestock Marketing Committee, is feeding 200 yearling heifers, bought for him by Chicago Producers.

COUNTIES CLOSE TO CHICAGO IN THE dairy district, are showing an active interest in beef cattle. On November 3, 60 Lake county farmers joined in a tour of eight feedlots, under the guidance of Farm Adviser Gilkerson and members of the county committee. Some 519 cattle on feed and approximately 900 hogs were seen on the trip. The tour was concluded by a prime roast beef dinner and discussion meeting at Libertyville. Similar tours recently were attended by 70 feeders in Will County, 50 in DuPage County, and 30 in McHenry. The Producers, Extension Service and IAA cooperated in carrying out these events.

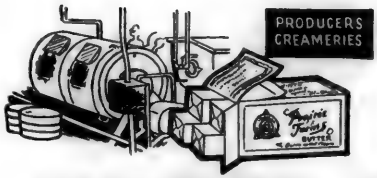
Government market news service opened at Peoria Union Stock Yards, Oct. 1, in charge of John L. Burgess, who was transferred from the National Stock Yards branch of the U. S. Agricultural Marketing Service. The Peoria Producers was active, in cooperation with the Stock Yard Company and other interests, in obtaining the installation of this valuable daily telegraphic information service for the benefit of livestock feeders in the territory.

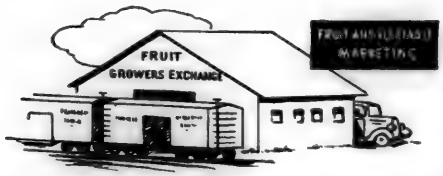
MILK

By Wilfred Shaw

AVERAGE WEIGHTED MILK PRICES PER CWT. on major markets for September, 1939. All quotations are delivered prices per cwt. f.o.b. dealers plants in cities (with exceptions noted) as reported by the respective milk cooperatives.

New York City (201-210 mile zone)	2.06½
Chicago (70 mile zone)	1.75
Boston (191-200 mile zone)	1.818
Pittsburgh (October)	2.00½
St. Louis	1.97
Philadelphia	2.23
Baltimore	2.26
Detroit	1.85





FARM PRODUCTS *The Co-operative Way*

Milwaukee (October)	1.90
Minn.-St. Paul (October)	1.73
Louisville (October)	1.82
Seattle (October 1-15)	1.71½

"RETAIL MILK PRICES WERE ADVANCED from 11c to 12c per quart by Decatur milk distributors effective November 1st," reports Ray Miller, president of the Decatur Milk Producers Ass'n. "The price to producers for milk since the retail increase has not been agreed upon between dealers and producers as yet," he said.

Walter Mugge, manager of the Producers Dairy of Harrisburg, reports that they recently purchased the building which they have rented for the past five years.

THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO MEMBERS of the Quality Milk Association of the Quad-Cities recently attended eight local unit meetings. Attendance included more than 50% of the entire membership. Requirements for producers under the new Grade "A" milk ordinance was the principal subject of discussion.

TWENTY-ONE MEMBER MILK COOPERATIVES were represented at a directors meeting of the Illinois Milk Producers Assn. November 14 in the IAA office at Chicago. Guest speakers at the meeting include Earl Smith, president of the IAA, O. M. Reed, Washington, D. C., Chief of the AAA Dairy Division and N. J. Cladakis, Chicago milk market administrator.

"Peoria retail milk prices were advanced one cent per quart by Peoria dealers effective November 1," reports Ryland Capron, president Peoria Milk Producers. The new prices are, 12 and 13 cents per quart for milk delivered to consumers in single quarts. The price to producers is 60 cents over the monthly evaporated milk price or $1.94 per cwt. for October.

J. F. GREENWOOD, MECHANICSBURG, PRESIDENT of the Producers Dairy, Springfield, was recently injured in an automobile accident. After confinement in a Springfield hospital he is now at home recuperating. Mr. Greenwood is a director of the Illinois Milk Producers Association.

Alex McPhedran of Oglesby was a recent caller at the IAA office. Mr. McPhedran was the first president of the Illinois Milk Producers Association and was also president of the La Salle-Peru Milk Producers until he retired because of poor health.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHAMPAIGN Milk Producer Association will be held December 7th in the Methodist Church, Urbana, reports John McCabe, president. "We expect an attendance of 500 at this meeting," he said. A. H. Lauterbach, Chicago, manager Pure Milk Ass'n. will be the principal speaker.

ACCORDING TO A. D. LYNCH, SECRETARY-manager of Sanitary Milk Producers, St. Louis, 73.5% of the producers shipping milk to that market are members of this cooperative. A membership campaign is now under way to sign as members the 333 non-members producer shippers to the St. Louis market who do not belong to any cooperative.

E. W. Tiedeman, president of Sanitary Milk Producers, St. Louis, addressed the annual meeting of the Michigan Milk Producers Association held early in November at the State College, East Lansing.

CREAM

By Frank Gougler

CARLINVILLE — Producers Creamery of Carlinville will pay dividends of seven per cent on preferred stock at its second annual meeting, Dec. 8, Manager F. A. Gourley reports.

EMPLOYEES OF THE CARLINVILLE CREAMERY laid down their butter ladles and cream testers and celebrated Hallowe'en in traditional style with witches, goblins, black cats and pumpkins.

MOLINE — Hugo Clausen is the most recent addition to the sales staff. His route is in northern Rock Island and Whiteside counties where he handles milk and cream. Until recently Hugo helped Plant Supt. Haller. Said Hugo: "I did a lot of work helping start this creamery in days gone by and I'm happy to have an opportunity to continue serving its members."

VOLUME OF CREAM COMING TO THE PLANT in company-owned trucks is increasing, says Ken Shields, field manager. The reason: new patrons. Volume increased 20 per cent in September and the number of patrons also increased 20 per cent. "Farmers are enthusiastic about our service and with their continued support our volume will increase just as it has in the last few months," Ken says.

MT. STERLING — Salesmen's pockets are bulging cash prizes. They won the $50 offered by Illinois Producers Creameries for having the least decrease in volume during August and September as compared to June and July. This the second $50 IPC prize won by Mt. Sterling salesmen. Herman Lewis copped the first $50 purse a year or so ago

(Continued on page 12)

FRUIT and VEGETABLE MARKETING

By Harry Day

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ILLINOIS Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act has been placed in the hands of the Illinois Bureau of Markets. Bonds are being filed and licenses are being issued to operate under this Act. The Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange holds License Number 1 issued under this Act.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN District Horticulaural Society will be held at Hardin, Calhoun County on November 27 and 28. The annual meeting of the Central District Horticultural Society will be held at Quincy December 14 and 15. The Northern District Society will holds its meeting at Rockford December 12 and 13. The Illinois State Horticultural Society annual meeting is set for Champaign January 3, 4 and 5.

A RECENT INSPECTION TRIP OF APPLES IN cold storage plants in Central Illinois indicates that the storage holdings of Illinois apples are about 50% of the amount in storage two years ago. Only a few cars of apples stored in these plants were produced outside the state. The Valley City cold storage located west of Jacksonville probably has more apples than any other warehouse. Mr. Watson, manager indicates that there are about 350,000 packages stored there.

During the current shipping season, the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange has marketed the equivalent of 598 carlots of commodities. The equivalent of 340 carlots has been handled in trucks. Apples, peaches, pears, strawberries and miscellaneous vegetables supplied most of the tonnage.

Joseph Thompson of the C. M. Thompson Orchards at Flora reports that they are planting an additional thousand Elberta peach trees. The Thompson Orchard Company south of the C. M. Thompson Orchards, also near Flora, has a young planting now three years old consisting of 4,000 Elberta trees.

DURING THE PRESENT APPLE PICKING AND packing season, the packing house of the Grafton Fruit Growers Association was managed by K. W. Blair. Some 32,216 orchard crates of apples were packed including Jonathans, Willows, Red Delicious, Gano, Winesap, Black Twigs, Grimes Golden, Yorks, Champion, Golden Delicious and Rome Beauty.

(Continued on page 16)

MARKETING NEWS

(Continued from pages 10 & 11)

GRAIN

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A Fall conference of extension workers took all farm advisers to Urbana November 7 to 11. Keeping abreast of the latest and best in your line of work is a sign of growth and intelligence. Any axe that fulfills its mission and is worth having around must occasionally go to the grindstone.

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Cooperative marketing implies that the members are one for all and all for one and that the principle of the golden rule and fairness will prevail at all times. That's why there is so much room for improvement in the field of cooperative endeavor.

RUSSELL MADDOCK, MANAGER OF CHAMPAIGN COUNTY GRAIN ASSOCIATION, says in spite of very little grain movement for several months during the year, he will have a good report for the year as a whole to be made at the annual meeting of the company on November 28.

This has been a season of "upsets" and we are not speaking of football where the term would also apply. To be specific, it's the soybean. Early in the season many farmers sold beans for 60c or less per bushel. Before beans were harvested some farmers received as much as 85c per bushel.

Dr. L. J. Norton, U. of Ill. economist, recently commented as follows: "A basic reason for increased foreign demand and higher prices is that beans were cheaper in North America than in Asia. Europe had the alternative of buying soybeans in Manchuria (northwest corner of China) or Chicago and beans were cheaper in Chicago and the distance less (a shorter haul). This new demand helped off-set the larger crop. Don't get your eyes so glued to supply that you forget about demand."

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Pontiac Farmers Grain Company recently completed the installation of a new 25-ton scale with concrete top. Manager Benscoter says it's just the thing.

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CREAM

(Continued from page 11)

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HELP! HELP! PEORIA PRODUCERS CREAMERY salesmen are out to win the first prize of $30 offered by Illinois Producers Creameries for the member creamery increasing its volume most in November and December over the same months of a year ago. Second prize is $20. "If each of our patrons will bring in one new patron the glory of winning is in the bag," says Manager Herb Johnson.

Oyster suppers are in full swing for pa-

(Continued on page 16)

ILLINOIS MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

Wilfred Shaw, Secretary

1939, MILK PRICES

3.5% Paid by Member Associations to Producers

PRELIMINARY REPORT

Market	See Foot Note	Class I Percent	Class I Price	Class II Price	Class III Price	Avg. Wtd. Price	B. F. Differential	Retail Price
Bloomington	(1)					1.54	3.9	10c
Canton		70.02	1.85	1.30		1.69	3.0	10c
Champaign	(2)					1.53	3.0	11c
Chicago	(*)							
Danville	(3)					1.40		8-10c
Decatur	(*)							
DeKalb	(*)							
Freeport		66.00	1.80	1.27		1.62	4.0	11c
Galesburg	(4)					1.58	3.7	12c
Harrisburg		69.00	1.90	1.295	.945	1.64	2.0	12c
Jacksonville		97.60				1.23	3.5	11c
Kewanee		80.00	1.72		1.16	1.61	4.0	10-12c
LaSalle-Peru	(*)							
Moline	(5)					1.72	3.0	11c
Peoria-D	(6)					1.94	3.5	11-12c
Peoria-M	(7)					1.94	3.5	11-12c
Pontiac		95.00				1.73		10c
Quincy		47.00	1.81	1.58	1.12	1.50	3.0	10c
Rockford		55.00	1.93	1.42		1.70	4.0	10c
Springfield-D		95.00	1.65	1.33		1.63		12c
Springfield-M	(*)							
St. Louis	(8)	79.20	2.20	1.44		2.00	3.0	12c
Streator	(9)		2.00	1.20			4.0	11c

SEPTEMBER PRICES NOT INCLUDED IN PREVIOUS REPORT

Chicago	(10)					1.79	4.0	10-12c
Springfield-D		86.00	1.65	1.29		1.60		12c
Springfield-M		88.00	1.50	1.25		1.48	4.0	12c

(*) Reports not received in time to be included in this report.
(1) Class percentages and prices: Class I 62.94% @ $1.65, Class II 32.20% @ $1.37, Class III 4.84% @ $1.18, Class IV .02% @ $0.99. Base price $1.60 per cwt.
(2) Class percentages and prices: Class I 51% @ $1.79, Class II 15% @ $1.42, Class III 27% @ $1.25, Class IV 7% @ $0.97. Base price $1.71 per cwt. Surplus price $1.21 per cwt.
(3) Flat price of $1.40 per cwt. for all milk received.
(4) Flat price for all milk. An additional premium was paid on milk grading "A".
(5) Class percentages and prices: Class I 47% @ $2.10, Class II 15% @ $1.39, Class III 27% @ $1.34, Class IV 11% @ $1.24. Base price $1.90 per cwt. Surplus price $1.16 per cwt.
(6) The average weighted price quoted of $1.94 per cwt. was the gross price paid for all milk received from producers who are in compliance with the Peoria Milk Ordinance.
(7) The average weighted price quoted of $1.94 was the gross price received for all milk sold to dealers received from producers in compliance with the Peoria Milk Ordinance.
(8) All prices quoted are f.o.b. St. Louis. Country plant prices would be 20c per cwt. lower than those quoted.
(9) Class percentages and average weighted price were not received.
(10) The Chicago prices as reported by Pure Milk Association are those reported by the Market Administrator for September, namely: Class I 60.14% (within marketing area 52.63%, outside marketing area 7.51%); Class I prices in marketing area $1.992; outside area (average) $1.855. Class II 35.87% @ $1.612. Class III 3.99% (Evaporated or condensed .09%; other manufactured products 3.9%). Class III prices $1.292 and $1.152 respectively. All prices quoted are those f.o.b. 70 mile zone. To obtain f.o.b. Chicago prices add approximately 27c per cwt. to all prices.

Condensery Code Price	$1.344	92 Score Butter — Chicago	$0.284
Average Fluid E.N.C. States	1.94	90 Score Butter — Chicago	0.2688



"GOING, GOING, GONE! SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER!"
Auctioneer selling a lot of eggs Nov. 16, in Illinois' first egg auction at Yorkville. Poultrymen in 13 counties have contracted to market their eggs thru the cooperative Yorkville Poultry and Egg Auction. Buyers bid from information supplied on small blackboards bearing the lot number, government grade, number of cases and weight of each lot. Experience at other auctions shows that buyers willingly pay more for uniformly graded eggs.

Illinois' First Egg Auction

5000 Dozen Eggs Bring Good Prices At Yorkville

SIXTY-TWO thousand eggs were sold at Yorkville, Kendall county, November 16 with all the glamour and drama that accompanies the chattering tobacco auctioneer or the selling to the highest bidder of pies at old-fashioned pie suppers.

The occasion was Illinois' first district-wide egg auction, officially known as the Yorkville Poultry and Egg Auction. It was organized by the county Farm Bureaus of 13 northern Illinois counties with the aid of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Seventy-one of the 95 producers from 13 counties who have contracted to sell their eggs at the auction each Thursday afternoon brought 6,267½ dozen into the first auction. A total of 5,190 dozen, or 62,280 eggs, were sold to the highest bidder.

Farm Adviser W. P. Miller, of Kendall county, purchased the first lot of eggs, which sold at the top price of 75 cents a dozen, for the Kendall County Farm Bureau. The next highest selling lot consisted of 16 2/3 dozen Jumbo's, making up the largest and best quality eggs sold, which brought an average of 37 cents a dozen.

Next, in the order of their quality, the 58 cases of "large extras" brought an average of 32¾ cents a dozen; 74 cases of "medium extras" were bought at 25 cents a dozen; eight cases of "large standards," 28¾ cents; 13 cases of "producers' grades," made up of all the foregoing grades but composed of dirty or stained eggs, 26¾ cents; nine cases of pullet eggs, 22 cents; and seven cases of ungraded eggs, 28 cents.

The auction plan offers many advantages to producers, buyers and consumers, according to H. H. Alp, assistant professor of poultry extension.

First, the producer gets a larger share of the price paid for the eggs than under any other form of egg cooperative. Ordinarily, the prices paid producers are as high as, if not higher, than can be obtained under other marketing methods.

Consumers are insured eggs on which there is no question of quality, while buyers for restaurants, hotels and other outlets can supply their needs without having to cover large areas of country territory in search of eggs, Alp said.

The eggs were graded by Alp and Henry G. F. Hamann, marketing specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Contour Farming Boosts Yields

Many times you hear farmers remark, "It's not erosion control we need, we want water."

There's only one answer, according to Warren C. Huff of the Soil Conservation Service. "We can't bring rain, but we can say that practices such as contour tillage, strip-cropping on the contour, and pasture furrows on the contour help to control erosion and at the same time conserve the rainfall that we do get. The same principles apply both in saving soil and moisture."

That these practices conserve moisture is shown in a study made in a New York county for the crop year 1937. It indicated that crops planted on the contour yielded more than those that were not planted this way. Corn, for example, yielded about three more tons to the acre, potatoes about ten more bushels to the acre, buckwheat about four more bushels, and wheat about ten more bushels to the acre, according to Mr. Huff.

Hello! — Farmers own 32,000 mutual telephone companies serving 600,000 U. S. farmers, says the Farm Credit Administration. Of these, 2,000 own their switchboards and are valued at an average of $5,000 each. Nearly 30,000 are single line mutuals with lines leading to switchboards of other companies. Average investment in these units is about $500.

MULES FOR FRENCH ARMY
A French commission, authorized to buy 6,000 mules in the U. S., is shown watching the mule auction at the East St. Louis market. Order for the mules has been placed with a St. Louis firm which is buying them on the East St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City markets. Members of the commission are, L. to R., Capt. Rossi, Capt. DeBeaufort, Capt. DeChampgrand and Major Dieu Louard.



MARKETING NEWS

(Continued from pages 10 & 11)

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(Continued on page 16)

ILLINOIS MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

Wilfred Shaw, Secretary

1939, MILK PRICES

3.5% Paid by Member Associations to Producers

PRELIMINARY REPORT

Market	See Foot Note	Class I Percent	Class I Price	Class II Price	Class III Price	Avg. Wtd. Price	B. F. Differential	Retail Price
Bloomington	(1)					1.54	3.9	10c
Canton		70.02	1.85	1.30		1.69	3.0	10c
Champaign	(2)					1.53	3.0	11c
Chicago	(*)							9-10c
Danville	(3)					1.40		
Decatur	(*)							
DeKalb	(*)							
Freeport		66.00	1.80	1.27		1.62	4.0	11c
Galesburg	(4)					1.58	3.7	12c
Harrisburg		69.00	1.90	1.295	.945	1.64	2.0	12c
Jacksonville		97.60				1.23	3.5	11c
Kewanee		80.00	1.72		1.16	1.61	4.0	10-12c
LaSalle-Peru	(*)							
Moline	(5)					1.72	3.0	11c
Peoria-D	(6)					1.94	3.5	11-12c
Peoria-M	(7)					1.94	3.5	11-12c
Pontiac		95.00				1.73		10c
Quincy		47.00	1.81	1.58	1.12	1.50	3.0	10c
Rockford		55.00	1.93	1.42		1.70	4.0	10c
Springfield-D		95.00	1.65	1.33		1.63		12c
Springfield-M	(*)							
St. Louis	(8)	79.20	2.20	1.44		2.00	3.0	12c
Streator	(9)		2.00	1.20			4.0	11c

SEPTEMBER PRICES NOT INCLUDED IN PREVIOUS REPORT

Chicago	(10)					1.79	4.0	10-12c
Springfield-D		86.06	1.65	1.29		1.60		12c
Springfield-M		88	1.50	1.25		1.48	4.0	12c

(*) Reports not received in time to be included in this report.

(1) Class percentages and prices: Class I 62.94% @ $1.65, Class II 32.20% @ $1.37, Class III 1.81% @ $1.18, Class IV 3.05% @ $0.99. Base price $1.60 per cwt.

(2) Class percentages and prices: Class I 51% @ $1.79, Class II 15% @ $1.42, Class III 27% @ $1.18, Class IV 7% @ $0.97. Base price $1.71 per cwt. Surplus price $1.21 per cwt.

(3) Flat price of $1.40 per cwt. for all milk received.

(4) Flat price for all milk. An additional premium was paid on milk grading "A".

(5) Class percentages and prices: Class I 47% @ $2.10, Class II 15% @ $1.39, Class III 27% @ $1.53, Class IV 11% @ $1.24. Base price $1.90 per cwt. Surplus price $1.16 per cwt.

(6) The average weighted price quoted of $1.94 per cwt. was the gross price paid for all milk received from producers who are in compliance with the Peoria Milk Ordinance.

(7) The average weighted price quoted of $1.94 was the gross price received for all milk sold to dealers received from producers in compliance with the Peoria Milk Ordinance.

(8) All prices quoted are f.o.b. St. Louis. Country plant prices would be 20c per cwt. lower than those quoted.

(9) Class percentages and average weighted price were not received.

(10) The Chicago prices as reported by Pure Milk Association are those reported by the Market Administrator for September, namely: Class I 60.14% (within marketing area 52.63%, outside marketing area 7.51%); Class I prices in marketing area $1.992; outside area (averaged) $1.855. Class II 35.87% @ $1.612. Class III 3.99% (Evaporated or condensed .09%; other manufactured products 3.9%). Class III prices $1.292 and $1.152 respectively. All prices quoted are those f.o.b. 70 mile zone. To obtain f.o.b. Chicago prices add approximately 27c per cwt. to all prices.

Condensery Code Price	$1.344	92 Score Butter — Chicago	$0.284
Average Fluid E.N.C. States	1.94	90 Score Butter — Chicago	0.2688



"GOING, GOING, GONE! SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER!"
Auctioneer selling a lot of eggs Nov. 16, in Illinois' first egg auction at Yorkville. Poultrymen in 13 counties have contracted to market their eggs thru the cooperative Yorkville Poultry and Egg Auction. Buyers bid from information supplied on small blackboards bearing the lot number, government grade, number of cases and weight of each lot. Experience at other auctions shows that buyers willingly pay more for uniformly graded eggs.

Illinois' First Egg Auction

5000 Dozen Eggs Bring Good Prices At Yorkville

SIXTY-TWO thousand eggs were sold at Yorkville, Kendall county, November 16 with all the glamour and drama that accompanies the chattering tobacco auctioneer or the selling to the highest bidder of pies at old-fashioned pie suppers.

The occasion was Illinois' first district-wide egg auction, officially known as the Yorkville Poultry and Egg Auction. It was organized by the county Farm Bureaus of 13 northern Illinois counties with the aid of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Seventy-one of the 95 producers from 13 counties who have contracted to sell their eggs at the auction each Thursday afternoon brought 6,267½ dozen into the first auction. A total of 5,190 dozen, or 62,280 eggs, were sold to the highest bidder.

Farm Adviser W. P. Miller, of Kendall county, purchased the first lot of eggs, which sold at the top price of 75 cents a dozen, for the Kendall County Farm Bureau. The next highest selling lot consisted of 16 2/3 dozen Jumbo's, making up the largest and best quality eggs sold, which brought an average of 37 cents a dozen.

Next, in the order of their quality, the 58 cases of "large extras" brought an average of 32¾ cents a dozen; 74 cases of "medium extras" were bought at 25 cents a dozen; eight cases of "large standards," 28¾ cents; 13 cases of "producers' grades," made up of all the foregoing grades but composed of dirty or stained eggs, 26¾ cents; nine cases of pullet eggs, 22 cents; and seven cases of ungraded eggs, 28 cents.

The auction plan offers many advantages to producers, buyers and consumers, according to H. H. Alp, assistant professor of poultry extension

First, the producer gets a larger share of the price paid for the eggs than under any other form of egg cooperative. Ordinarily, the prices paid producers are as high as, if not higher, than can be obtained under other marketing methods.

Consumers are insured eggs on which there is no question of quality, while buyers for restaurants, hotels and other outlets can supply their needs without having to cover large areas of country territory in search of eggs, Alp said.

The eggs were graded by Alp and Henry G. F. Hamann, marketing specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Contour Farming Boosts Yields

Many times you hear farmers remark, "It's not erosion control we need, we want water."

There's only one answer, according to Warren C. Huff of the Soil Conservation Service. "We can't bring rain, but we can say that practices such as contour tillage, strip-cropping on the contour, and pasture furrows on the contour help to control erosion and at the same time conserve the rainfall that we do get. The same principles apply both in saving soil and moisture."

That these practices conserve moisture is shown in a study made in a New York county for the crop year 1937. It indicated that crops planted on the contour yielded more than those that were not planted this way. Corn, for example, yielded about three more tons to the acre, potatoes about ten more bushels to the acre, buckwheat about four more bushels, and wheat about ten more bushels to the acre, according to Mr. Huff.

Hello! — Farmers own 32,000 mutual telephone companies serving 600,000 U. S. farmers, says the Farm Credit Administration. Of these, 2,000 own their switchboards and are valued at an average of $5,000 each. Nearly 30,000 are single line mutuals with lines leading to switchboards of other companies. Average investment in these units is about $500.

MULES FOR FRENCH ARMY
A French commission, authorized to buy 6,000 mules in the U. S., is shown watching the mule auction at the East St. Louis market. Order for the mules has been placed with a St. Louis firm which is buying them on the East St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City markets. Members of the commission are, L. to R., Capt. Rossi, Capt. DeBeaufort, Capt. DeChampgrand and Major Dieu Louard.



Farm Supply NEWS

J. D. Bunting, manager of Iroquois Service Company, Watseka, for seven years, became manager of Morgan-Scott Service Company, Jacksonville, Dec. 1. He succeeds Claude Jewsbury who resigned to enter the grain business at Meredosia.

Adams County Farm Bureau held its annual meeting at Quincy, Oct 25. Adams Service Company held its annual meeting at the same time. Fred Keene of Lima and Thomas Sturn of Quincy succeeded Gerald Finlay and Earl Putman as directors. Patronage dividends of 10 to 15 per cent, total of $11,013.00 were declared. Checks averaging $20.20 were received by 545 member patrons. L. A. Rahn, representing Illinois Farm Supply Company spoke at the morning session, and Charles Eikenhauer, editor of the Quincy Herald Whig, gave the principal address in the afternoon.

Ed. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation pleaded for national farm unity in his address at the annual meeting of the Montgomery County Farm Bureau, Hillsboro, October 21st. O'Neal honored 150 twenty-year members who were awarded gold AFBF pins. The Montgomery County Farmers' Oil Company distributed $12,881.00 in patronage dividends under the direction of Mr. Beaver who presented the management report. Five hundred and fifty-six checks averaged $22.71 per member patron. All directors were re-elected.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF $261,000 IN CASH patronage dividends in 14 years is the record of Marshall-Putnam Oil Company. Manager L. B. Cullen announced a patronage dividend for 1939 of $31,007.39, an average of $39.75 per Farm Bureau member customer at the annual meeting in Henry, October 28th.

C. H. Becker, of Illinois Farm Supply Company congratulated the directors and members on their year of outstanding business achievement.

R. V. McKee and A. R. Wright of Varna, and B. G. Hoyle of McNabb were reelected as directors.

Talmage DeFrees, vice-president of the IAA, delivered the principal address at the 21st annual meeting of the Cass County Farm Bureau in the new Farm Bureau building, Virginia, Oct. 26. Annual meeting of the Cass Farmers' Oil Company was held in conjunction. Manager Hillebrenner reported increases in volume and earnings and passed out 379 patronage dividend checks totaling $5,085, or an average of $13.42 per member patron. Tribute to Fred Ziegler, former manager who passed away in April, was paid by W. B. Peterson, Illinois Farm Supply Company, in an address. All directors of the oil company were re-elected.

A 47% gain in net income was reported to Farm Bureau members of Clay, Marion, and Jefferson counties at the annual meeting of the Egyptian Service Company, Benton, October 26th. More than $4,000 in patronage dividends were distributed at the close of the meeting.

Foster McDonald, of Mt. Vernon, and John Sullens, of Clay City, were elected to the Board of Directors. Retiring directors were H. Conaway and Leslie McElyea. W. E. Williams was elected president, I. E. Beall, vice-president, Foster McDonald, secretary, and C. E. Persels, treasurer.

The Macoupin County Farm Bureau and Macoupin Service Company joint annual meeting at Carlinville, November 18, attracted 1500 Farm Bureau folks. Farm Adviser Mowery reported outstanding progress in rural electrification and 4-H Club membership and activities. Macoupin Service Company distributed patronage dividends of $26,695.00, reported lowest accounts receivable in history of company. The average dividend check returned was about $30 as compared to $20 in 1937 and $25 in 1938. Roy O'Dell of Piasa and Charles Gibbel of Girard was elected service company directors. Mr. Ault represented Illinois Farm Supply Company. George Metzger, field secretary of the IAA, was the principal speaker on the Farm Bureau program.

IAA-Farm Bureau calendars for 1938, 1939 and 1940 were mailed recently to A. G. Lowndes, Economic Dept., Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia. Mr. Lowndes requested the calendars after seeing one in the office of Virgil B. Fielder, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Urbana.

Parsnips may be harvested after they have been exposed to cold weather and before the ground is frozen solid.

Familiar animals that hibernate in the winter are the bear, jumping mouse, chipmunk, woodchuck, skunk, racoon, and some bats.

Charley Farm Bureau, with pep and fire,
Decided at 55 he'd retire.
Bought Himself some Country Life
Now He's traveling with his wife.

An acre of good pasture will produce from 150 to 500 pounds of meat a year, giving such pasture a value of $7.50 to $25 a year, even with animals at only $5 a hundredweight, says E. T. Robbins, livestock extension specialist, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

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2 Heavy Duty Lead Oxide Plates
3 Port Orford Treated Cedar Separators
4 Balanced Capacity in Plates and Acid

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Or drive into any authorized Blue Seal Service Station.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.
608 South Dearborn Street **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

Tax Forum Dec. 13-15, Chicago

"TAXATION AND TAX PROBLEMS IN ILLINOIS" will be the subject of a three-day forum Dec. 13-15 at the Palmer House, Chicago. The forum is being conducted under the auspices of the Illinois Tax Commission. Members of the Illinois Agricultural Association and County Farm Bureaus are cordially invited to attend.

The three-day tentative program is divided into 11 sections, the last a banquet set for Friday, Dec. 15 at 7:00 P.M.

The Tax Commission is drawing on some 40 state-wide Illinois organizations, including the IAA for its program according to the announcement. John C. Watson, IAA director of taxation is scheduled to speak on the subject, "The Quality of Assessments in Illinois," Wednesday, Dec. 13 at 8:00 P.M. Other speakers that evening when the property tax will be discussed are Prof. H. D. Simpson of Northwestern University, Wm. H. Avery Jr., and Laird Bell, Chicago attorneys, John S. Clark, Cook county assessor and Irwin N. Cohen of the State Tax Commission.

Speakers scheduled include Douglas Sutherland, secretary, Chicago Civic Federation and Bureau of Public Efficiency, E. N. Bloomer, Bloomington, Illinois Taxpayers Ass'n., C. G. Ferris, executive vice-president, Illinois Chamber of Commerce, Leo M. Lyons, Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, Prof. Neil H. Jacoby, University of Chicago, George O. Fairweather, Cook county farmer and real estate expert, Dr. C. L. Stewart and Prof. M. H. Hunter of the University of Illinois, Arnold Baar and Deneen Watson, Chicago, Senator Franklin S. Edmonds of Philadelphia, and others.

County Farm Bureau Tax Committees in Illinois are especially invited to attend.

"We want and expect a generous representation of the farm people of Illinois at these meetings," Professor Simeon E. Leland, chairman of the Tax Commission, said. "The problems of down-state Illinois need to be considered thoughtfully and carefully. This Forum hopes to give a wide opportunity for presentation of many problems from every angle. It is an experiment in cooperation and we have high hopes that some lasting results will come from it."

Madison County Farm Bureau's building, purchased five years ago, is paid for and all members are in good standing it was announced at the annual meeting, Edwardsville, Nov. 16. More than 800 attended the program which featured Ukrainian dancers. O. D. Brissenden of the IAA was the principal speaker.

Farm Adviser A. R. Kemp of Knox county entered a Galesburg hospital Nov. 16 where he was operated on for appendicitis.

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SPECIAL
5 gallon drum
Blue Seal WINTERMASTER
and a
$2.00 Hydrometer
complete

$4.50



See the Blue Seal Truck Salesman in your community — or drive into any Authorized Blue Seal Service Station.

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608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois

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THE DISTRIBUTION OF $761,000 IN CASH patronage dividends in 14 years is the record of Marshall Putnam Oil Company. Manager L. B. Cullen announced a patronage dividend for 1939 of $41,007.39, an average of $39.78 per Farm Bureau member visit met at the annual meeting in Henry, October 28th.

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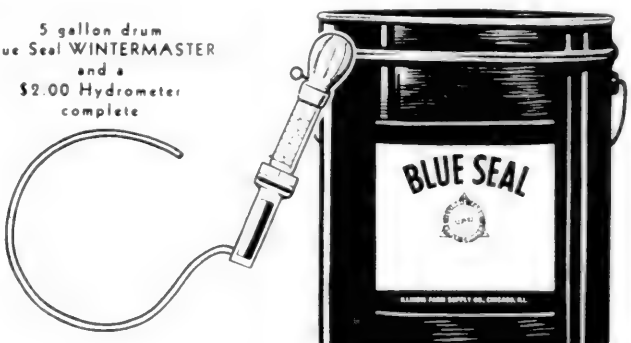
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5 gallon drum
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and a
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complete



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Illinois Farm Supply Company
608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois

MARKETING NEWS

(Continued from page 12)

CREAM

Items of the Producers Creamery of Peoria in Stark, Tazewell and Peoria counties.

GALESBURG — The Producers Creamery of Galesburg became a million-pound plant this year with a production of 1,024,661 pounds of butter. This represents a gain of 7.75 per cent or 73,691 pounds more than a year ago. Biggest factor in the gain was the addition of 119 new patrons during the year, Manager V. K. Johnson reports.

A new 1500-pound Cherry-Burrell churn was installed in October to more efficiently handle increasing volume. Interior of the plant, too, was refurbished with Soyoil flat white and enamel paint.

CARBONDALE — Sales of butter made in the Carbondale creamery increased 9.25 per cent during 1939, Manager Harold Brackett announced at the fifth annual meeting, Nov. 9. Local sales doubled during the year with greatest gains reported for October. Donald Kirkpatrick, IAA legal counsel, was the principal speaker.

More than 200 patrons and stockholders attending the meeting approved a pool plan of payment for cream. Under this system patrons get two payments. The first, based on market price is paid when cream is received at the creamery. The second, based on earnings of the creamery, is paid at the end of each month.

Newest members of the cream sales force are Earl McIntyre, who operates the route in Jackson and Perry counties, and Paul Davidson, whose route lies in Union, Alexander and Pulaski counties.

OLNEY — Manager George Adams resigned Nov. 16 at the regular monthly meeting of directors. He and C. C. Burns, former manager at Champaign, will operate a dairy at Carmi. Dave Smith, manager of the IPC butter cutting plant in Chicago, will be temporarily in charge of the plant until Adams' successor is named.

George E. Metzger, field secretary of the IAA, was principal speaker at the annual meeting, Nov. 28.

CHAMPAIGN — L. C. Spears, bookkeeper with the Creamery since 1934, recently accepted a position with a Chicago accounting company.

GUESTS OF HONOR AT A POT-LUCK SUPPER last month were Agnes Richnow and Mr. Reynolds of the creamery force who were recently married. Agnes is now Mrs. Hemburger and Reynolds' bride is Louise Ivanbrand of Champaign. A floor lamp was presented to Hemburgers while the Reynolds received electric ironing equipment.

Pitchford and McDuffee, cream salesmen, are the Nimrods of the Champaign crew. They bagged their limit of quail while on a one-day hunting expedition.

BLOOMINGTON — Township cream marketing committeemen in Logan and DeWitt counties keep informed about their cooperative creamery. Dinner meetings for these men were held in both counties this month. Manager Forrest Fairchild reported creamery progress. George E. Metzger, IAA field secretary, and Dr. Frank Gougler, IPC procurement manager, discussed cream marketing as local, county and state-wide projects.

William Provin, member of the DeWitt county cream committee, reported that all his cream has been marketed through the Farmers Creamery of Bloomington since the day the plant opened.

JUDE P. MASON, FIELDMAN, IS STUDYING agricultural economics at the University of Illinois in addition to his duties with the Farmers Creamery and the McLean Milk Producers Association. Jude is working toward a master's degree.

FRUIT and VEGETABLE MARKETING

(Continued from page 11)

AT A RECENT BOARD MEETING, DIRECTORS of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange authorized redemption of the original outstanding preferred stock. The Exchange was organized in 1921, has been reorganized twice and has changed its program several times to meet conditions. All of the original preferred stock has been redeemed in full and interest has been paid up to the time of redemption. These shares of stock were redeemed from the earnings of the organization.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Endicott of Villa Ridge recently took a trip thru the New England States. At Salem, Massachusetts they saw a pear tree which was planted in 1633 by Mark Endicott. Bob reports that he picked one of the pears off of this tree and altho he did not know the variety, the pear itself was bell shaped and green colored. The tree consists of two main branches about 10 inches in diameter and about 15 feet high.

AT A RECENT DIRECTORS MEETING OF THE Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, three directors were unable to be present on account of illness. Chester Boland has just recovered from an attack of the flu. Les Anderson was suffering from a severe cold while Harry Fulkerson is confined to the hospital in Alton.

RECENTLY WE VISITED CHESTER BOLAND at his home near Paris. Chester showed us around his strawberry beds. He does quite a lot of experimenting. One practice which he thinks will be helpful to strawberry growers is the use of Sudan Grass. This year he planted Sudan Grass the early part of August. In spite of dry weather, it made a growth of about three feet. Frost of course kills the growth and this growth then falls over as a partial protection to the plants during the winter. This protection will reduce the amount of straw necessary for mulch. If the growth is heavy enough, it may entirely replace the use of straw as a mulch.

LIVESTOCK

"NEW $10,000 STOCKYARD" HEADLINES the Stronghurst Graphic of October 19. A 16-page illustrated issue of this progressive local paper fittingly features the completion of up-to-date facilities constructed by the Santa Fe Railway primarily to meet the needs of the Stronghurst Livestock Shipping Association. Covered pens provide space for 20 carloads of stock. Outside yards will accommodate about 12 carloads more. Mainspring of the business, which brought about such deserved recognition from the railroad, is Shipping Association Manager Clarence A. ("Buck") Hartquist, whose tireless and painstaking efforts, backed by a capable board of directors, have built up a volume of livestock shipments which ranks first among similar organizations operating along the Santa Fe lines.

Lyman W. Ross, Henderson county, extensive and successful feeder, loyal cooperator, and member of the livestock marketing committee, is recuperating from severe injuries he sustained by being drawn into the transmission gears of a corn-crib elevator.

FRED SWICKARD OF KNOX CO. IS A PRACTICAL feeder of long and successful experience and is well known as a good judge of cattle. "But," Fred says, "I want an expert to do my feeder buying for me." He figures that the small fees he pays the Producers for that service saves him hundreds of dollars.

Charles Quivey, active manager of the Adrian Shipping Association, received the congratulations of a host of friends on his 81st birthday anniversary November 5. Young in spirit as he is mature in years, "Charlie" is chiefly responsible for the continued healthy condition of the Adrian Association, to which he has given efficient service for many years.

1940 PROJECT PROGRAMS WILL BE PLANNED during December by a number of county Livestock Marketing committees in order to get a running start on next year's work.

Uncle Ab says that it is easier to talk sense than to act it.

Dale Nichols, one time Nebraska farm boy who made the art drawings for the new Farm Bureau memo book and the I. A. A. annual report was recently appointed Professor of Art at the University of Illinois.

Parental worry has a bad effect on both parents and children, say child guidance specialists. Worry is a form of fear, and to overcome it, search for and remove its cause.

TAFFY APPLES

Taffy apples are a wholesome sweet for children that appeals the year-around. Here is a good recipe:-

Taffy Apples

1 cup of sugar
⅔ cup of water
⅓ cup of white corn sirup
6 medium-sized red apples
12 cinnamon drops for flavor and color
6 wooden meat skewers (obtained from the butcher shop)

Wash and dry the apples and insert the skewers. Mix the sugar, sirup and water, and cook the mixture, stirring it until the sugar is dissolved. Then add the cinnamon candy and continue the cooking, without stirring, until the "hard crack" condition is reached (when a little piece drooped in cold water forms a hard piece that cracks easily).

Put the pan of sirup in a pan of boiling water to keep the sirup from thickening, then quickly dip each apple into the sirup, withdraw it, and whirl it on the skewer until the sirup covers the apple smoothly. Stand the apples where they will touch nothing until they are cool. To do this, the skewers may be placed in the mesh of an elevated wire cake rack.

Taffy apples should be eaten the day they are made.

Farmers Won This Battle

The Story of Illinois Second Oldest Cooperative Elevator

By Larry Potter

WHEN somebody starts pushing you around the natural thing to do is push back. The same is true of groups, be they nations, political parties, unions, commercial organizations, football teams or threshing crews. Battles started this way often wind up the pusher wishing he had not pushed.

It was only natural, then, for farmers around Varna, Marshall county, to develop facilities for handling grain nearly 50 years ago when grain dealers persisted in taking fat margins.

In their first move toward retaliation, farmers tried to load cars with scoop shovels. This plan was nipped prematurely by the railroads whose policy it was to protect regular shippers. Farmers were refused cars.

The Farmers Cooperative Association of Varna, organized late in 1893, started buying grain the next year and storing it in their new 9000-bushel elevator. Opposition to the farmers elevator was keen. The day the co-op opened, Varna was the best grain market for miles around. Dealers there were applying the squeeze. They hiked their price there, dropped it at other stations to take up the loss.

Opposition was strongly fortified. The state grain dealers organization dictated to railroads and threatened commission firms with boycott if they handled farmer elevator grain.

In many ways it appeared that farmers were banging their heads against a stone wall of opposition. They had to shave costs and margins to compete with other local buyers. They had to fight for cars and when their grain reached the terminal, no one wanted anything to do with it.

But the wall crumbled. Loyalty to the cause of better markets was the driving force that smashed it. There were a few enterprising grain commission men who realized what a tremendous force loyalty is and specialized in handling farmer elevator grain. But for the spread of the farmer elevator movement these men would have lost everything in the grain dealers' boycott that followed.

The railroads, too, changed their attitude. Farmer elevators were springing up all over the corn belt following the example set at Varna. The volume of grain was in the hands of farmers and the railroads wanted it without trouble.

The men who bore the brunt of early battles were William Koch, John W. Whitzal, Jacob Lenz and C. F. Wright who were among the founders. Every man who patronized the co-op in the beginning, too, deserves a vote of thanks.

The business of marketing grain is ever-changing. New problems rest on the shoulders of Directors W. A. Schwanke, president; William M. Koch, vice-president; Carl O. Johnson, secretary-treasurer; Fred Arndt, Ernest Lenz, Theodore Quiram and R. H. Petrich who were elected for the job by the 170 loyal members.

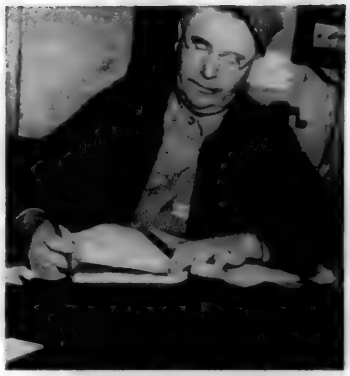


$12,000 PLANT

Grain marketing is the major job of the association. Coal and field seeds are the only sidelines.

The Varna co-op bought a branch house at Custer in 1908. When the railroad that served it stopped operating in the '20's, the Custer plant was razed and the co-op bought the elevator adjacent to its Varna plant. In 1930, the original house was sold. In 1935, the newer elevator burned. Work on the present 17,000-bushel plant started at once and before the ruins of the old one had stopped smouldering, business was resumed. The new building cost $11,500 and was largely paid for out of insurance funds.

There were some changes in the financial set-up, too. In 1930, the association was reorganized under the co-operative act. There are 36 shares of preferred stock and 1000 shares of common. Patrons buy common stock at $10 per share under a plan of diverting patronage dividends towards the purchase. Plans have been made to retire the preferred stock from net income as rapidly as possible.



MANAGER STROMGREN

"We couldn't handle grain as fast as it comes in these days without modern equipment. There is no time for shoveling."

Mauritz Stromgren has been manager at Varna for ten years. His service with the co-op dates back nearly 20 years when he ran the Custer plant. From his experience he makes these observations:

"Wider use of modern farm machinery makes grain come in bunches," Mauritz says. "We couldn't handle the grain that comes in at threshing time except for improved dumps and elevating equipment.

"We rarely weigh horse-drawn vehicles anymore. When farmers depended on horses to haul their grain they brought it in spurts when they couldn't do field work. Much of the grain we handled used to come in after corn planting and oats harvest. Soybeans have pretty much replaced oats around here but they haven't cut down the total bushels handled.

"Hybrid corn has pushed the corn marketing season ahead by several weeks and has improved the average grade of corn we handle. Farmers take pride in growing good grain just as they do in producing fine livestock."

The Farmers Cooperative Association of Varna is the second oldest farmers elevator now operating in Illinois. As old as it is, young blood flows in its veins and farmers and citizens about Varna are as proud of it as they are of the fine quality grain produced in this part of Marshall county.

ILLINOIS FARMERS · THOUSANDS OF US OW

And We're Doin' a Mighty Good Insura



"FROM ANY STANDPOINT COUNTRY LIFE TAKES FRONT RANK"

"To the insuring public we recommend this company. From any standpoint it takes front rank." This statement is contained in the independent factual report published in January, 1939, by the Standard Analytical Service of St. Louis, Mo.

"The most outstanding feature of this company is its financial portfolio," said the report. "As of Dec. 31, 1938, the company shows a well diversified investment portfolio with no investment too large in size . . . Over 85 per cent of its total assets invested are in these two items, cash and bonds, and the company, if called upon, could liquidate all possible cash demands by policyholders in 24 hours' time.

"The company has a gross surplus of $1,489,141.03 which is more than sufficient for any contingency and the reserve basis is of the strongest."

COUNTRY LIFE COMPARED

In the STANDARD ANALYTICAL SERVICE report, Country Life Insurance Co. was compared with the average of the 17 leading companies as follows:

FINANCIAL STABILITY: A company, to be satisfactory, must be not only in sound present financial condition, but with a sufficient margin of assets, valued over liabilities, ultimately to meet all obligations as they mature through the passing years. It is one of the best measures of strength.

ASSETS FOR EACH $100 OF LIABILITIES, 17 LARGEST COMPANIES $105.55
COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 120.84

LIQUIDITY: A large percent of liquid assets enable a company to meet current obligations for any emergency that may arise.

LIQUID ASSETS INVESTED IN CASH AND BONDS, 17 LARGEST COMPANIES 57.89%
COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 85.33%

NET SURPLUS RATIO: A large net surplus means ability to take emergencies "in stride". It is the acid test of excellence; shows the PER CENT OF EXCESS FUNDS TO TOTAL LIABILITIES.

17 LARGEST COMPANIES 5.55%
COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 20.84%

US OWN THIS COMPANY

Insurance Job, Brother



"NO COMPANY IN HISTORY HAS ACCOMPLISHED A SIMILAR FEAT"

Country Life Insurance Co. was incorporated under the insurance laws of Illinois and was licensed December 31, 1928.

"The company has a most powerful and substantial backing," said the STANDARD ANALYTICAL report, "and has had a very rapid growth. From this standpoint, no company in the history of life insurance has accomplished a similar feat." On Nov. 1, 1939, the company had $133,000,000 of insurance in force and more than $10,000,000.00 of assets.

The ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, largest state farm organization in America, organized Country Life to give the farm families of Illinois sound life insurance protection at minimum cost.

Check these comparisons with the average of the 17 leading life insurance companies of the United States then compare Country Life's low net cost.

EXCESS OF INCOME TO OUTGO: An ample margin of income over all cash requirements is an indication of good management and mortality.
Total income for each $1.00 Disbursed (17 leading companies) $1.34
Country Life Insurance Co. $2.26

MORTALITY: A low mortality rate results from sound underwriting. The actual to the expected mortality is the savings which is appropriated to surplus funds.
Actual to the expected mortality (17 largest companies) ... 56.75%
Country Life Insurance Company 26.40%

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Not Only What is IN The POLICY But What is BACK of It!

20 PAYMENT LIFE POLICY
PARTICIPATING

PREMIUMS PAYABLE FOR 20 YEARS

ANNUAL	SEMI-ANNUAL	QUARTERLY

ILLINOIS FARMERS · THOUSANDS OF US · OW



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COUNTRY LIFE COMPARED

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FINANCIAL STABILITY. A company to be of highest merit must be one

ASSETS FOR EACH $1 OF LIABILITIES IN 17 LARGEST COMPANIES	$1.20
COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	1.21 R

Current obligations for any company to be of high merit must have

LIQUID ASSETS INVESTED IN CASH AND BONDS IN 17 LARGEST COMPANIES	82.33
COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	92.33

NET SURPLUS RATIO. A company to be of high merit should be able to take

NET SURPLUS IN 17 LARGEST COMPANIES	20.81
COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	20.81

COUNTRY LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY

US · OWN THIS COMPANY





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Country Life Insurance Co. $2.26

MORTALITY. A low mortality rate results from careful underwriting. The actual to the expected mortality is the savings which is appropriated to surplus funds.
Actual to the expected mortality (17 largest companies) 59.75%
Country Life Insurance Company 29.40

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

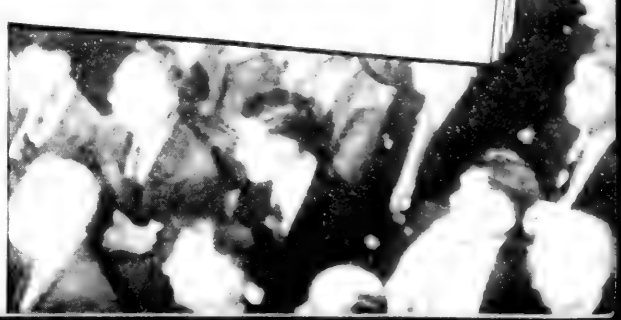
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Not Only What is IN The POLICY But What is BACK of It!

20 PAYMENT LIFE POLICY
PARTICIPATING

PREMIUMS PAYABLE FOR 20 YEARS

ANNUAL	SEMI ANNUAL	QUARTERLY



New Trends in Milk Marketing

(Continued from page 7)

in Chicago was delivered to the consumers' doorstep as compared to less than 50% in June 1939.

The facts also show that more than half of the retail milk sold in New York City is cash and carry store business. It is common knowledge that fifteen years ago relatively small percentage of groceries and meat were sold cash and carry. At that time and previously most people ordered their groceries and meat delivered to the home. With the advent of chain stores and lower prices, the costs necessary for handling such items were reduced. Thrifty housewives in increasing numbers started saving the costs of delivery and credit loss margins by paying cash and carrying home these items.

The milk business, however, has continued until the last few years with the system of home delivery of milk predominant in merchandizing bottled milk. No one, possibly other than those engaged in milk distribution, can appreciate the added cost of this service which of necessity must be added to the price of milk if the dealer is to continue in business. The cost of maintaining a truck is involved. Since this type of busines is usually upon a credit basis with the customer, credit losses are substantial items of expense that must be added to the ultimate price per quart for delivered milk.

Labor Big Item

Of recent years labor has been the largest item of expense involved in home delivery. In Chicago, for example, one of the largest milk distributors reported that for the six months ending June 30, 1939, his cost per quart for labor alone in house-to-house milk delivery was 4.01 cents per quart. In Peoria, Illinois' second largest city, milk deliverymen's salaries have increased approximately 22% during the past five years. No one begrudges labor a fair wage but the point I am attempting to make is that the salary of a retail milk route deliveryman must be distributed over some 300-350 quarts of milk each day. As this and other costs increase, they widen the margin between consumer and producer prices.

In selling milk through stores there are drivers wages and truck delivery costs to be considered, too. But ordinarily the store pays the dairy cash for the milk. This eliminates credit losses and the store in turn sells for cash. Moreover one truck can deliver to a store at one time several times as many quarts of milk as is carried and distributed in one day in hundreds of stops by door-to-door milk delivery-



PRODUCERS' MILK DEPOT HAS FREE PARKING LOT

Backbone of the Producers Dairy in Danville are seventeen similar cash and carry stations.

man. Therefore, truck and labor expense per quart on store delivered milk is much lower compared with door delivered milk for the reason that it is distributed over a much larger volume. It is true that the store operator must charge for his handling of the milk. However, since this in only one item among many that he handles, this service is usually performed for one to two cents per quart by the store-keeper.

Thus because of economies to the dairy in this system, the milk dealer can afford to make a price to the store-keeper of from two to four cents per quart less than that charged the housewife at her doorstep. And the grocer can, after adding his charges for handling, sell milk to the cash-and-carry customer at one to three cents per quart less than the door delivered price. The consequent lower store milk price has a tendency to encourage larger milk sales. It is for these reasons that there is a definite trend toward store sales.

I do not want to imply that I feel that the door-to-door delivery system of milk distribution will in time be entirely replaced. I do not believe that it will be. But the customer who wants his milk delivered to his door will have to, and in my opinion should, pay the added expense involved. The housewife who elects to save expense will do so by performing the service for herself.

Flexible Price Structure

The trend toward producers selling their milk for bottling purposes upon a flexible price structure is evident in Illinois. Chicago and its suburban markets were the first major market in the United States to adopt this system. The Pure Milk Association started selling milk to Chicago dealers on a premium over the evaporated price in November 1935. In Illinois the producers cooperative associations at Peoria, Rockford and Bloomington also follow the same plan.

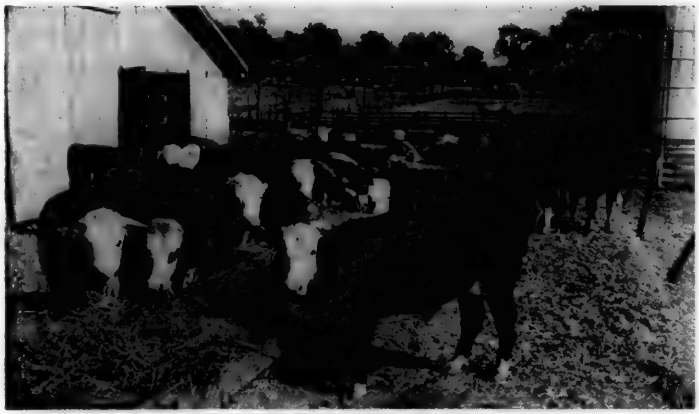
Under this plan the producers cooperative and the dealer buyers negotiate a producers price for milk covering the dealers bottling requirements at an agreed premium per cwt. over the price paid by evaporated milk plants. Only the premium over the evaporated price is negotiated. Each month then the price received by the producer is the evaporated milk price for that month plus the added premium agreed upon. This premium is to cover the added costs of producing milk under rigid city milk ordinances which usually require more sanitary and cooling equipment and delivery expense than is necessary in evaporated milk plant areas.

Butter Price Controls

The evaporated milk price is flexible because it is computed monthly upon a standard formula using the average daily current butter and weekly cheese prices as established upon the respective open competitive national butter and cheese markets. It is generally accepted in the industry that all milk prices must bear a relationship to butter and cheese prices. Since the evaporated milk price is computed upon an AAA formula using butter and cheese prices, this arrangement gives a price which is really dependent upon the current prices of butter and cheese and therefore upon the supply and consumer demand for butter and cheese.

I have mentioned that this pricing plan for the sale of milk by producers to dealers is called a flexible price plan. Under this arrangement usually a different milk price is paid to producers each month. This plan also assumes that in view of the varying monthly prices to producers the dealers will, when the farmers milk price changes

(Continued on page 24)



McLEAN COUNTY CATTLE ON FEED
Low-cost feeding with sorgo silage and a short feed of grain is one method some livestock men are following to meet narrow spreads.

Feeding Cattle For Profit

McLean County Feeder Has Low Cost System to Beat Present Narrow Spread

THE present narrow spread between stocker and fat cattle is causing no end of figuring and refiguring among experienced Illinois cattle feeders trying to make a profit.

A prominent McLean county feeder was in Chicago recently with a load of 40 white faced steers which paid 80 cents a bushel for the corn they ate despite a margin of only a $1.00 a hundred in sale price over delivered cost price. His method of low cost feeding is interesting.

These were Texas white-face yearlings bought through the Chicago Producers and shipped to Illinois last Dec. 20. They weighed 623 pounds average in Texas — cost $8.75 delivered. They were handled cooperatively all the way through.

The cattle were put on a ration of Atlas sorgo silage (all they could eat) shortly after their arrival together with three to four pounds of grain a day, and a pound of soybean oil meal.

The sorgo silage made about 18 tons to the acre. Sorghum doesn't count against the farm corn allotment although it's a depleting crop. Kansas Agricultural College experiments indicate that sorgo silage is as efficient as corn silage. University of Illinois experiments show it to be about 80 per cent as efficient as corn silage. The cattle ate 50 pounds of silage and three pounds of alfalfa hay per head daily.

The latter part of April the cattle were put on a mixed rotation pasture of clover, alsike, lespedeza, timothy, and sweet clover. By August 1 they averaged 960 pounds when they went on a full feed of shelled corn, two pounds of soybean oil per head daily, and three pounds of alfalfa hay in dry lot. In Chicago, Nov. 13, they averaged 1170 pounds each after the shrink (about 1225 pounds at home) and brought $9.75 per cwt.

The cost of the cattle, plus interest, figured $2,200. They brought a net sum of $4,360 or $2,160 for the feed. The cattle consumed six acres of silage, eight acres of alfalfa, 10 acres of soybean oil meal (beans were exchanged pound for pound for oil meal), 10 acres of oats, 25 acres of corn. They also had the run of 40 acres of rotation pasture, all of which was not consumed. This the gross income on approximately 100 acres of feed fed to cattle averaged $21.60 per acre. Figuring in another way the 1,500 bu. of corn fed brought 80 cents a bu.

The Kansas Agricultural College has been emphasizing feeding with low cost feeds for greater profits. Experiments of this kind have been carried on since 1922. These cattle were fed according to the Kansas system.

"This plan will not produce prime beef but it will produce cattle that are good enough for almost any trade," said this McLean county cattle feeder. "We have a couple of carloads of medium to good two-year old steers with good middles that are now in the corn stalks. Later they will get about 60 days of sorgo silage, then a full feed for 60 days of corn with two pounds of soybean oil meal. These cattle we plan to market in March or early April when the market usually favors this kind."

According to H. M. Conway, market analyst of the National Livestock Marketing Association, sorgo silage is coming into wider use in the corn belt. Henry H. Parke of DeKalb county, a pioneer in many things agricultural, has been feeding sorgo silage for several years with good results. Conway is advising feeders for the spring market to head their cattle to the terminals in March rather than later.

NOTICE
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of December, 1939 and January, 1940, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau, and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors, as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During December, annual meetings will be held in **Bureau, Clark, Coles, Cook, Crawford, DuPage, Edwards, Effingham, Franklin-Hamilton, Iroquois, Jackson-Perry, Jasper, Jefferson, Jersey, Johnson, Kane, Kankakee, La Salle, Lee, Livingston, McLean, Massac, Morgan, Moultrie, Piatt, Pope-Hardin, Randolph, Richland, Saline, Stephenson, Tazewell, Union, Vermilion** and **Wabash** Counties.

During January, annual meetings will be held in **Calhoun, Carroll, Champaign, Cumberland, DeWitt, Edgar, Fulton, Greene, Grundy, Kendall, Knox, McDonough, McHenry, Mason, Mercer, Peoria, Rock Island, Sangamon, Winnebago** and **Woodford** Counties.

(Signed) Paul E. Mathias,
Corporate Secretary
November 18, 1939

Larry Potter has a wonderfully fine story of the turkey raising project on the Duck Island farm in the November RECORD. This is one of the large farms of Fulton county. The farm was illustrated in fine fashion.

John E. Watt, Farm Adviser
Fulton county



Dairymen

For outstanding dairy demonstrations these eight young men were awarded $250 collegiate scholarships. They competed for honors against 4-H dairy demonstration teams from all parts of the U. S. in the National Dairy Show at San Francisco Oct. 21-30. States represented here are Nebraska, North Carolina, Maryland and New Mexico. (Note the cowboy boots.)

Illinois was represented by Mary Jane Reitzel and Robert Bartel of the Sterling Beavers 4-H Club, Whiteside county, who ranked high in the blue ribbon group but were outclassed by Nebraska and Michigan teams in the Midwest. They made the trip by car going by way of Monarch Pass and the Nevada Sierra mountains.

Illinois champion 4-H dairy judging team from McLean county creditably represented the state at the National Dairy Show in San Francisco, Oct. 21, where they won seventh place honors.

Members of the team are Glenn Rader, Dale Rader and Wayne Basting. They were coached by Bud Basting and Lloyd Graham, assistant farm adviser in McLean county.

"We left Chicago on the Challenger Oct. 16 and arrived in San Francisco Oct. 19 where we spent five days," writes Adviser Graham. "We returned by the way of Los Angeles where we spent four days sightseeing."



$200 SMILE

R. H. Wood, president of the American Vocational Association, presenting a check for $200 to Harold D. Hoffman, a vocational ag student from Walnut, Bureau county, second place winner in the Future Farmer National Public Speaking Contest in Kansas City in connection with the National Convention of Future Farmers of America.

Illinois Judging Teams Win National Honors

Illinois Future Farmers are tough competition in anybody's judging contest. Of five teams competing for national honors at the National Future Farmers of America Convention, Kansas City, Oct. 14 - 21, three captured firsts.

The meat identification team from Sterling Township High School, Whiteside county, scored an average of 187.72 points. Harold Steiner placed second in the contest with 190.33 points of a possible 200. George Reitzel accumulated 189.33 for fifth and Kennet Harms scored 183.5 for eighth.

Sterling's dairy judges who came in ahead of the field were Roy Beck, James Wink and George Reitzel. Beck was third high in the contest. Wink tied for first in judging Jerseys and Reitzel tied for second in the Holstein class. Both Sterling teams were coached by J. A. Twardock, vo-ag teacher.

National milk judging honors were taken by a Peotone High School team of Will county composed of Thomas Lewis, William Bettenhausen and Richard Neiland. Lewis was top individual in the contest with a score of 19.5. Bettenhausen was third with 22.9 points and Neiland was tenth with 29.7. E. G. Holt coached the team.

Illinois poultry and livestock teams failed to place in the upper five. Howard Hextel of Newark, Kendall county, however, tied for third place in judging horses.

BANQUET — Illinois delegates to the National 4-H Club Congress have been invited to attend the annual Illinois Agricultural Association banquet in honor of the state's outstanding 4-H Club members, Dec. 7, in the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago.

CLUB CONGRESS DELEGATES

Illinois 4-H delegation to the 18th National Club Congress in Chicago Dec. 1-9 includes the following members among others designated for outstanding work in various projects and activities by the State 4-H Club office and College of Agriculture.

Robert Summers, 18, of New Berlin, Sangamon county, a member for nine years, is the state's candidate for national honors in the National 4-H Achievement Activity terminating at the Club Congress. In his projects he handled 105 poultry, 25 baby beeves, 130 swine, five colts, 150 ewes and lambs, 158 acres in corn, soy beans and alfalfa. He values his projects at $5,696.97 and his prize winnings total $307.95. The boy has a long list of successful accomplishments in connection with 4-H and community activities relating to economic and cultural matters.



Robert Summers



Robert Stetson

Robert Stetson, 19, Neponset, Bureau county, is the state's winner in the National Meat Animal contest. He has been in club work eight years during which he has handled 648 animals comprising swine, sheep, baby beeves and dairy calf. He made 39 exhibits at the county and state fairs to win $88.50 in

(Continued on page 25)



CHAMP

This pretty, young lady is Emma Conrad of the Lyonsville 4-H club, one of Cook county's two state 4-H champions. Clothing is her project, in fact it's her long suit. She was runner-up in the dress revue at the state fair.

Rural Safety Topics

By C. M. Seagraves

Cranks — Ralph Robinson and Henry Meffert, Champaign county, were injuried while attempting to crank their tractors. Ralph was hit in the mouth when the crank became disengaged, knocking out several teeth. Henry received a fracture of his right arm.

Corn Picker — Herman Mathesius, La Salle county, lost his left hand in a corn picker. He was held prisoner until picker parts could be loosened to release him.

Buzz Saw — Ray Landon, Jersey county, was throwing wood away from a saw. He was bumped by his helper and fell toward the spinning blade. His hand was severely lacerated.

Elevator — H. M. Bunn, McLean county, was helping to move the derrick of a corn elevator on the D. M. Stutzman farm when the heavy machine fell, gashing his hand. Several stitches were requried.

Backfire — A nearby water tank saved the life of Andrew W. Anderson, Ford county, when his tractor backfired and ignited his clothing. He was treated at the hospital for severe burns of the hands and arms.

Corn Crib — Abby Witt, 55, McLean county, was killed when a corn crib on which he was working toppled over crushing him.

Runaway — Andrew Ehrecke, 59, Ford county, was found dead at his home. A neighbor, in passing Ehrecke's farm early in the morning, noticed a team standing in the field on opposite sides of the fence hitched to a grain wagon. Investigation showed Mr. Ehrecke had been crushed between a building and the wagon when the team ran away the night before.

Tumbling Rod — Theodore Tarman, 36, Livingston county, was severely beaten when he became entangled with a tumbling rod while elevating corn.

Courage — Stanley Jones, Will county, was picking corn alone when his arm caught in the machinery. He released himself, made a tournequet of his handkerchief, unhitched the tractor from the picker and drove a mile and a half into Manhattan for aid. He died a few days later.

Showdown — Lloyd Roach, Mercer county, was quickly relieved of his clothes when his trouser leg caught in the chain of the corn elevator. Holding to a wagon wheel for dear life he watched all his clothing, including his shoe strings, depart up the elevator.

1000 TO 1 — Roland Ressler's mailbox has been overflowing for weeks. Roland is the Champaign county farmer who broke all records last month when he harvested 171.4 bushels of corn per acre from a six-acre field. Folks from all states and foreign countries have written asking how it was done. Many enclosed dollar bills for samples of the seed. In desperation, Roland finally had a form letter mimeographed saying the corn was a hybrid and could not be depended upon to produce 1028 bushels for one of seed. His yield was based on scale weights with deductions for moisture.



ECUS VAUGHAN

He husked the biggest load — 32.6 bushels — in the national contest at Lawrence, Kansas, this fall, but he lost 428.95 lbs. in penalties and finished third with 26.51 bu. Lawrence "Slim" Pitzer of Indiana was first with 28.39 bu. net husked in 80 minutes. Leland Klein of Metamora, Woodford county, Ill., placed sixth with 26.29 bu.

Illinois' Champion Husker A Kentucky Boy

Ecus Vaughan, winner of the Illinois State Corn Husking Contest this year was born in Kentucky. He came to Illinois as a youngster and worked for his half brother, John Roberts of Monticello, a Piatt County Farm Bureau member.

Ecus is 23 years old, does not smoke, drink liquor nor even coffee. He is six feet tall, weighs 170 pounds, has dark hair, hazel eyes and husks right-handed with a thumb hook. Superstitious, he has worn the same hook and the same sports shirt in every contest.

Although disappointed at not winning the national contest this year, he has plans for a comeback in 1940 and 1941. E. L. Johnston, Piatt county farm adviser, says that everybody likes Vaughan because he is unassuming and has a ready smile.



New Trends in Milk Marketing

(Continued from page 20)

sufficiently, also change the consumer price. In other words, as properly applied the plan means a flexible producer milk price and a flexible consumer milk price. This plan has been discussed at St. Louis and the Quad-Cities by the respective producer co-operatives and their dealer buyers. The plan undoubtedly will be more generally used in the future.

The quart milk bottle for many years has been the standard sized milk package. While there have been pint, half-pint and third-quart bottles, the quart bottle until recent years has been the largest container in general usage. Upon an increasing number of markets of late, half gallon and gallon bottles have come into use. These larger bottles have been used as a means of reducing the milk price to larger users. While not always agreed to by milk dealers the larger containers are supposed to cut the per unit cost of filling, cleaning and delivery compared with quart bottles. Also the cost for route delivery or for store handling of these packages is supposed to be about the same as for a quart bottle. For these reasons the price per quart of milk in the larger containers is generally lower than in quart bottles. In suburban Chicago, for example, large distributors have recently started offering consumers milk in half-gallon bottles at reduced prices.

Milk Sales Increase

In St. Louis the introduction and sale of the gallon and half-gallon containers through stores and upon milk routes is credited as one substantial factor in their increased bottled milk sales. In that market fluid milk consumption increased during September 1939. 10% over September 1938 and during the first nine months of 1939 increased 11% over the same period in 1938. The half-gallon container in the St. Louis area is reported to be more popular with housewives than the gallon container because of convenience in handling and storage in the home refrigerator.

Paper milk containers are being used of late in some Illinois cities principally in Chicago suburban areas. Paper milk containers, however, have been in use for the past nine years in New York City and for six years in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Los Angeles and for shorter periods upon other major milk markets. While this container doubtless is as sanitary as glass, less weighty and more convenient to the housewife, the expense of the paper bottle as compared with glass will confine its use largely to store sales for the present. The use of paper containers for milk sold wholesale has made remarkable gains. New York City's two largest milk distributors are offering housewives milk in half gallon paper containers. This innovation may accelerate the further development and use of paper milk containers.

I have mentioned the present trend toward uniformity of quality requirements for milk in Illinois markets. The trend is toward the adoption by city governments of the Standard U. S. Public Health Service model milk ordinance. Chicago and eleven suburban cities in Illinois have adopted this ordinance, also St. Louis, Missouri and seven Illinois cities in the St. Louis area, Decatur, Champaign, Peoria, Kewanee, Freeport and Alton. At the last sesion of the Illinois Legislature a bill was enacted which requires that only milk produced under the standards of U. S. Public Health Service milk ordinance can be offered for sale in this state labelled by a milk dealer as Grade "A" raw or pasteurized milk.

Uniform Regulations

At a recent meeting held by the council of state governments in Chicago, the lack of uniformity of milk quality requirements was pointed out and plans were discussed to achieve in the future more uniformity among state milk quality regulations. Absolute uniformity of city milk ordinance or state milk laws will not be achieved because of the varying temperature, climatic and farming conditions. However, there is little doubt that the future will see a definite trend toward greater uniformity with allowances for the factors indicated.

The U. S. standard milk ordinance places upon the producer requirements for the production of milk which materially increases his investment and expense. There are many differences of opinion among producers and even health officials regarding the particular merit of this ordinance in providing better milk than other types of milk ordinances. Certainly, however, everyone in the milk industry including producers believe that the public is entitled to a clean, safe, wholesome and adequate supply of milk. Inasmuch as the adoption and application of this ordinance by the consumers in any area increases the cost of milk production, city consumers and governing officials should recognize that producers are entitled to added compensation for the production of milk under this ordinance.

Three of the largest areas of population in Illinois are in interstate milk markets that are under Federal AAA milk marketing orders and supervision. These markets are Chicago, St. Louis and the Quad Cities of Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, and East Moline. Upon two of these markets, namely, St. Louis and Quad-Cities, the AAA milk market orders have been in successful operation since 1933 and 1934 respectively. The Chicago market has been under such an order since September 1 of this year. It is apparent that the milk producers upon these markets, which are eligible for Federal supervision, have found this arrangement to be beneficial or they would not have requested it or would have discontinued the arrangement.

Intra-state markets in Illinois while not eligible for AAA milk market supervision nevertheless have indicated their desire for the same aid provided by the Federal agreements. Efforts to enact into law an Illinois State Milk Control Bill failed at the last session of the legislature. Approximately one-half of the states have enacted such laws. The milk industry seems to have reached the place where an umpire and a set of reasonable rules for all to follow is necessary for an orderly market. In my opinion the trend today is toward more governmental regulatory milk marketing activities.

Change Must Come

Some of us as individuals or as groups may favor certain changes and disapprove of others. Changes in the milk industry should come if it is to retain its important position in the changing economic panorama. My belief is that the milk industry has been too resistant and slow to make changes in the past for its own best interests. With those of us engaged in producing and marketing nature's unequalled food — milk — our primary concern should be that changes be brought about that will result in maximum consumption of milk with a fair distribution of the consumer's milk dollar among those having a part in the industry.

"That ain't the way I heer'd it!"

A hot temper has often landed its owner in the cooler.

Headline — HUNTERS SPEND $44 ON DEER WORTH $15 APIECE

Hunting dears is costly, too.

Never question your wife's judgment. Look who she married.

How did you hear it? This "heer" column takes contributions, in fact, it grabs 'em. So let's have 'em.

Rural YOUTH

By Frank Gingrich

Hancock County Rural Youth visited Amana colonies in Iowa, Nov. 9. Miss Fannie Brooks of the University of Illinois discussed Personality and Health at the regular meeting which was attended by more than 60. Beginning Nov. 26, the group will broadcast over Station WCAZ from 3:00 to 3.15 p.m. the last Sunday of each month.

A music and drama tournament is being sponsored by the Marshall-Putnam Rural Youth. Eleanor Bussell, Sparland, county chairman. She is aided by three district leaders.

Leonard Hafenritcher, Kendall county, reports that rehearsals have started on a play for the state music and drama tournament. "How to become More Efficient Farmers and Homemakers" is the topic for discussion at their next meeting. Five members are in charge of the program.

Here's a new idea from Adams county: A Graduation Party for married couples who were former members. Graduates were given diplomas.

Brown county Rural Youth made $50 net at the county corn husking contest. Their Hallowe'en party was a masquerade and penny carnival with bingo, ball throw and penny pitch. Cider and doughnuts were served. "What's Behind the News" was the topic at their November meeting.

Clarence Berry, Fulton county, seeks information. He wants to know, what did you do to Lawrence Ford? Lawrence is still talking about the Caravan Tour. Anybody know?

Mr. Kallal, manager of the Southwestern Electric Co-op, explained rural electrification for Madison county Rural Youth last meeting. "Rural Electrification, Its Uses and Maintenance" and "County Hybrid Corn Test Results" are topics for the next meeting.

MOVIES — Henderson County Rural Youth showed the sound movie "Oil For The Lamps of China" at their meeting, Nov. 15. The McLean County group used this film, Nov. 20. Macon County folks saw the picture "Ladies and Gentlemen," supplied by Farm Journal and Farmers' Wife, during November.

NEW OFFICERS — Presidents: Kenneth Paarlberg, Cook county; Ivan Newkirk, Wabash; Irvin Pocklington, Macoupin; Arthur Maseley, Kane; Melvin Mouser, McLean; Raymond Reisinger, Edwards; Edith Madison and Glen Weineke, both of Calhoun county.

Secretaries: Pauline DeArmond, Cook county; Gilbert Ginther, Wabash; Olga Burgdorff, Macoupin; Dorothy Howard, Kane; Mabel Sutter, McLean; Robert Shepherd, Edwards, and Mildred Baughart, Calhoun.

Calhoun county reports their Rural Youth Group has been divided into two sections. On Nov. 3, the Franklin Community Group entertained the Batchtown Group at a Hallowe'en masquerade and dance. Music was furnished by a Rural Youth orchestra.



SOUTHERN ILLINOIS RURAL YOUTH VISIT IAA

On their swing around the state the young people stopped for a brief visit in Chicago. Here they are in the IAA Publicity Dept. shown with George Thiem, editor of the RECORD. In the party were: Delbert Hout, Clay county; Dante Saxe, Edwards; Oscar Moeller, Effingham; Margaret Raben, Gallatin; Louis Botterbusch, Jackson-Perry; Carl Reed, Jr., Jefferson; Fern Schlichting, JoDaviess; Evelyn Cavitt, Johnson; Eleanor Leach, Macon; Mr. Cleo Bohnenstiehl, Madison; Minnie I. Lukens, Massac; Luella Schwarze, Monroe; Maxine Long, Morgan; Milo Thurston, Pulaski-Alexander; Lorene Naeger, Randolph; Raymond Baker, Saline; Sarah F. Treece, Union; Ivan Newkirk, Wabash; Roy Hucker, White; Ina Sparks, Williamson.

"Resolved: Hedge Fences Are Valuable." That's the debate going on in Du Page county this winter.

Club Congress Delegates

(Continued from page 22)

prize money. Total sales are certified by Farm Advisor Paul V. Dean at $7,591.-75. He also completed 77 acres of corn projects, in addition to taking part in 15 judging contests and other activities. "My exhibits attracted attention at the county fair," Robert says, "and showed folks they could do as well with improved livestock and methods." He received a gold watch as a state award provided by Thos. E. Wilson.

Nell Richardson, 20, of Springfield, state canning winner, put up 1796 pints of fruits and vegetables in ten years of club work valued at $201.60. She received a trip to Chicago from the Kerr Glass Company and will compete for a $200 scholarship.

Imogene Willeford, 17, of Greenville, Bond county, received a trip to the congress through Servel, Inc. as state award in food achievements over eight years. During that time, she prepared 353 dishes, baked 60 dozen breads and cookies, prepared 17 meals, took part in three demonstrations and six judging contests, led a club for a year and made 31 exhibits to win $62.28. Total value of her work is $475.60. She will compete for a $400 college scholarship.

Ruth Dick, 20, of Paris, Edgar county, is the state's winner in the girls record contest and gets a trip to the Club Congress. She will compete for a $200 scholarship provided by Montgomery Ward.

Marion I. Gillespie, 17, of Mundelein, Lake county, will represent Illinois 4-H girls in the National 4-H Dress Revue featuring the annual club members banquet Stevens Hotel December 6. She is editor of the school yearbook and member of the glee club at Libertyville Township High School where she is a senior.

In the state wide home grounds beautification activity five clubsters were named for the blue award class and cash prizes as follows: Gordon Swenson of Paxton, Betty June Murrah of Marion, Jimmie Sanders of Marion, Martha Stacy of Dwight and Marily Gene Wilson of McNabb.

Farm Managers Meet

Last time Europe blew up, U. S. land value, too, exploded. Will it happen again? This will be the biggest question facing members of the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers when they convene their 10th annual convention at the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, Dec. 4 and 5.

Outstanding students of land values scheduled to speak include J. G. Gardiner, Canadian minister of agriculture; Harper Sibley, former president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Prof. H. C. M. Case, University of Illinois; W. W. McLaughlin, Decatur, Oscar G. Johnston, Scott, Missisippi; Thomas I. Parkinson, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York; F. W. Beck, president of the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul; W. G. Murray, professor of agricultural economics and farm finance, Ames, Ia.

All sessions of the Society are open to the public.

The Illinois Truck Act

(Continued from page 6)

motor vehicles transporting baggage or other personal effects as an incident to the transportation of persons, and motor vehicles used primarily for the transportation of persons and only occasionally for transporting property. The requirements also apply to trailers which are used for the transportation of property except that trailers having a gross weight of 2,000 pounds and less, including the weight of the trailer and the maximum load and not used for the transportation of property for hire, are exempt.

Ten Classifications

The Act divides truck operators into ten different classes, namely, line haul carriers, local carriers, contract carriers, private carriers, merchant carriers, specialized carriers, interstate carriers, agricultural cooperative carriers, state and municipal carriers, and miscellaneous carriers. Detailed provisions are made for the regulation of each of these classes. In this article we shall deal with only the private carriers, line haul carriers and local carriers, as these classifications are of most general interest.

"Private Carriers" are defined as persons regularly engaged in some business of transporting property for compensation who use a truck and transport property as an incident to that other business. The farmer who is a truck owner and who uses the truck in his farming operations and does not do any hauling for hire would be classified as a private carrier. "Line Haul Carriers" are defined as persons who undertake to transport property by truck for compensation for the general public in intrastate commerce over regular routes and between fixed termini. "Local Carriers" are defined as persons who undertake to transport by truck for compensation for the general public in interstate commerce but not operating over regular routes and between fixed termini. These carriers are required to secure a certificate in the case of the line haul carriers and a permit in the case of the local carrier, from the State Department authorizing their operation; each is required to have cargo insurance protecting the shippers using his service; each is required to use a Bill-of-Lading in a form to be prescribed by the Department; each is required to report any additions to or changes in his equipment within ten days after the acquisition of such equipment and each is required to make annual reports to the Department. The Department further may require periodic or special reports. These requirements are in addition to the requirements which apply to all truck operators.

Certificates or Permits

The law provides that application for certificates or permits may be made after November 1, 1939 and requires that the certificate or permit be obtained by March 1, 1940. The law contains a so-called "grandfather clause" under which any operator who was operating on July 25, 1939 may, upon application and compliance with the other provisions of the Act, receive a certificate or permit, as the case may be, without showing that public convenience and necessity require the truck operation. In the case of truck operators who were not operating on July 25, 1939 and who thereafter make application for certificates to operate as a line haul carrier, the law requires that they show that the proposed service is required by public convenience and necessity before the certificate may be issued. In the case of local carriers not operating on July 25, 1939 who thereafter apply for permits to operate as a local carrier, they too are required to show that public convenience and necessity require the proposed service but affidavits of twenty-five shippers resident within the proposed area of operation of the applicant, stating that the proposed service is required are, under the law, made conclusive proof of public convenience and necessity. The certificates issued to line haul carriers will specify routes and the termini or the territory in which the carrier may operate and thereafter he will be confined to operations within that territory.

Local Carriers Base Point

Local carriers are required to designate a base point and their operations are confined to transportation within or for persons residing within a radius of fifty miles from that base point. They may transport property between any points within this local area; may transport property from any point within the area for a shipper within the area to any point outside the area, or may transport property from any point without the area to a person within the area. These local carriers, in other words, are restricted to transportation within the area or to transportation either from or to points within the area. They may not transport property between points outside the area.

Branch Offices — No Fee

The Department of Public Works and Buildings has advised that it plans to set up branch offices in each of the thirteen state highway police districts of the State for the assistance of truckers in making their applications and complying with the law. The Department also plans to arrange to have representatives available in every county seat on certain days in each week. They advise that a schedule of the days upon which the county offices will be open will be announced through local papers in the various counties. The Department points out that while the law provides that application may be made on November 1, the deadline for compliance is March 1, 1940 and no rights, so far as state operation is concerned, will be lost if the truckers wait until these branch offices are opened. There will be no charge for the services of the State Department and no filing fees of any kind are required for compliance with this law.

Ray Ammon Leaves

Ray N. Ammon, resigned his position with the feed division of Illinois Farm Supply Company this month. He and Mrs. Ammon and their 2-year-old son, Douglas, will move to Kansas City, Missouri, about January 1 where Ray will be employed by a feed milling company.



Ray Ammon

Ray, a native of White county and a graduate of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, started work with IFS, June, 1936, in the petroleum division. Six months later, plans were completed for the distribution of Blue Seal feeds and Ray was shifted to that division. Under his general stewardship, feed sales reached approximately 10,000 tons in 1939 or a gain of 37 percent more than 1938.

Farmers See Erosion Tests

Their fall work out of the way, 154 farmers from ten western Illinois counties visited the oldest federal soil erosion experimental field in the U. S. at Bethany, Mo., Nov. 21. The field was established in 1929. County Farm Bureaus represented were Henry, Knox, Peoria, Henderson, Stark, Mercer, Warren, Marshall-Putnam and Hancock. They made the trip in a special streamlined train on the Burlington road. Most dramatic experiment inspected shows the effect of erosion on a 7% slope under different cropping systems. Soil removed in the eight years of the test is kept in covered bins for actual comparisons.

No *fire hazard here..*



but we live in houses

THAT'S right! Our Eskimo friends to the North may melt down their abodes but hardly burn them.

Most of us, though, would be unwilling to exchange our modern homes with their comfortable well-heated rooms for the tiny space which serves the Eskimo family as kitchen, living room, bedroom, dining room, attic, closets and basement.

One of the disadvantages of all this luxury we enjoy is that we must pay for it with something besides money. We must be willing to spend constantly a reasonable amount of vigilance and good judgment in the care and use of our heating plants. When we fail to do this, our neighbors read about how, during the cold early morning hours, we were awakened by the odor of smoke and only by the rarest good fortune did we all escape from our burning home.

The fire insurance inspector, after looking through the ashes, probably said: "Defective chimney in the attic permitted heat to escape and ignite the roof," or "some inflammable material . . . perhaps a partition . . . was too close to the furnace and finally started to burn; it's lucky YOU got out, forget the furniture."



It's a matter of insurance records that most farm fires:

1. Start as a result of a defective or dirty chimney, or overheated stove or furnace.
2. Are easily preventable but rarely extinguishable once well started.

Let's make this winter one we'll remember with pleasure by:

1. Inspecting and repairing all defective or dirty chimneys, flues, and stove pipes.
2. Keeping flammable material away from stoves and furnaces.
3. Storing flammable liquids away from the house and other main buildings.
4. Starting or reviving fires with kindling and NOT kerosene.
5. Leaving unguarded only those stove or furnace fires that CANNOT get too hot for safety.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Department of Safety

The Illinois Truck Act

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

No *hazard here..*



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[illegible]

- Inspecting [illegible] all [illegible] pipes, and stove pipe.
- Keeping [illegible] material away from stoves and furnaces.
- Storing [illegible] liquids away from the house and other combustibles.
- Starting [illegible] fires with kindling and NOT kerosene.
- Leaving [illegible] those stove or furnace fires that CAN NOT get too hot for safety.

Practical Education at Media

This Henderson County High School Is Working Constructively For Better Homes and Better Living



HEADQUARTERS FOR HOME MAKING INFORMATION IN MEDIA
School officials bought the Media State Bank for $375, modernized and equipped it as an educational center.

TO SAY that Nathan Wever, Henderson county bachelor who died in 1907, is responsible for setting up a homemaking center for high school girls and housewives of the Media community would be misleading. But Nathan, an educational pioneer, laid down the principles 50 years ago which resulted in the establishment of such a center.

Schools, Wever said, should provide college preparatory courses, special training for teachers and general business instruction for farmers, mechanics and merchants. In 1889, he founded a school offering these courses in Media.

Nathan's school, called Wever Academy, offered its practical curriculum until 1918 when it was reorganized as the Media Township Community High School. The Academy's five trustees were replaced with five elected directors.

When a mysterious fire destroyed the old building in 1930, citizens erected a beautiful, modern brick building for 60 students. A period of growth and expansion followed. In 1930, classes were conducted by four teachers and graduating classes were small. Enrollment reached a new high in 1938-39 with 107 pupils in attendance. The faculty was seven teachers.

Smith-Hughes vocational agriculture was added in 1935 when Gerold D. Holstine became principal. Paul W. Durbin was employed to teach the course.

So successful was the new course that plans were laid to offer girls the same opportunities in the field of homemaking. But the new building was already filled and directors faced the task finding quarters for classes.

In January 1938, the building that had housed the Media State Bank was offered for sale. School officials grabbed it at the bargain price of $375.00. They put in a furnace, sanded floors, laid inlaid linoleum, painted with buff, ivory, cream and white. They installed a combination double drainboard sink and work top, put in modern kitchen units, bottled gas stoves, an electric range, and storage cabinets. The directors' room became a sewing room with cutting tables and five Singer machines, one of which is electric. The vault became a lavatory. Into the president's office went pressing equipment and triplicate mirrors for trying on garments. Venetian blinds on all the windows added the final modern touch.

Courses offered for second, third and fourth year high school girls include buying, preparation, preservation and serving of food. Clothing, its care, repair and construction; home management and social problems; nutrition, special diet and candy making; room improvement, furniture arrangement, planning and furnishing the new home; budgets, family income, child care; wardrobe planning and the making of school dresses are other practical subjects taught.

Groups of four girls work together as a "family" in studying varied problems. So anxious are they to apply new knowledge to home and personal problems that few need assignments.

Although the girls use the homemaking center and its fine equipment most, mothers of the community, too, use it in studying their problems. The building is open every day except Sunday for girls and mothers. Homemakers use the facilities for Home Bureau meetings, bake sales, canning demonstrations and clothing exhibits.

Here the principles of Nathan Wever, laid down 50 years ago, find practical application in helping every woman of the community make happier, healthier and more efficient home life.

Pike County Observes Its 20th Anniversary

Twenty years of organization was the theme of the joint annual meeting of the **Pike County Farm Bureau** and **Pike County Service Company** held at Pittsfield, October 25. Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association and former president of the Farm Bureau, gave the principle address. He presented gold AFBF service pins to 81 Pike County farmers who have been active members for 20 years.

Business reports of the Pike County Service Company revealed that this was the most successful in its six-year history. Patronage dividends, ranging from 5% to 15% of purchases, were declared. A total of $6,193.00 was distributed to 465 member patrons whose checks averaged $13.31. W. B. Peterson represented Illinois Farm Supply Company. All Service Company directors were re-elected.

Uncle Ab says if you don't put the heftiest load in the front of the wheelbarrow you deserve to work too hard.

How Long Do Your Stockings Wear?

By Nell Flatt Goodman, Home Bureau Editor

WHEN Illinois Home Bureau women make out their Christmas wants this year, just 'any kind' of silk stockings won't be listed. Certain brands, certain lengths, certain threads and gauge will have to be considered. That is, if you want to make the perfect gift.

The reason for this is that during the summer, Home Bureau women have been keeping records of their hosiery. Record sheets were mailed out to 28 counties. In October 3 counties had special lessons on wear and care of silk stockings.

"Give us stockings that will wear longer, cost less, and look better," said Mrs. Raymond Norton, Champaign county, "and we will save enough money to put running water in the house and sinks in our kitchen. Any woman knows she must have good looking hosiery whether she has a sink or not, so we must demand better values in stockings."

Too Many Runs

For women of today, not only in Home Bureau, but women's clubs, League of Women Voters, housewives, business women, are protesting vigorously about stocking expense. To buy a pair Saturday night and have a run start Monday morning seems a waste of time as well as money. What's to be done?

"By keeping account of the actual hours of wear, from your own experience, find the size and kind best suited for your individual needs, then take care of them," Miss Edna Gray, extension specialist counsels. "Stockings that are right for short Mary Jones may not be right at all for tall Ethel Smith. If you know the right length, size and thread for your use, you may expect better service from your hose."

Here are reports on actual findings. Mrs. Howard Ward, Dewey, reported 295 hours for a seven thread hose. Mrs. Glen Gordan found two pair of hose gave out, that is started runs, within 24 hours. Two pair worn alternately, thus providing a rest for the silk, seemed to wear better than one worn through to the finish. Three pair bought at one time lasted longer than four pair bought two at a time.

One pair of four thread wore 95 hours. If you were a business person, counting 10 hours a day, that would amount to nine and one-half days. With the cost at 85c, plus sales tax, 87c, the stocking wear would amount to nine and one-tenth cents plus daily. For budget makers then, three dollars a month would not allow much leeway for accidental snagging or any dress-up hose.

Stockings made of coal, water and air, may be the solution if silk becomes too scarce due to the war. Although these may be slightly higher in price at the present time, this may be discounted if they prove to wear longer. The contention is too, that they will be more impervious to snags.

Manufacturer to Blame?

Anxious to learn as much as possible in their hosiery study, three women from Champaign county, Mrs. Warren Young, Mrs. Harold Bruder, Mrs. Russell Knox pilgrimaged to and through a hosiery factory in Indianapolis. There they were shown the steps from the silkworm spinning his cocoon through the weaving, shaping, boxing and mailing of hosiery. Don't blame the manufacturer, the women were warned, if you snag your hose on a weed stump in the garden. Sheer hose are not meant for gardening or golfing. Four thread for hard wear, three thread for ordinary service and two thread for dressup or evening seemed to be a fair conclusion from the tests.

Hose cannot give good service if they are too short or too long in either the feet or the leg, was one principle emphasized at the factory and by Miss Gray. If your stocking wears at the heel, it may be the shoe and not the stocking that is at fault. Stockings washed immediately after wearing wear longer than when allowed to stand before laundering. Mild soap in solution should always be used. Wet silk stockings are better not hung pinned on a line in the wind. Also, never dry over the radiator. Harsh dry air tends to dry the silk making it break easier.

If you are dissatisfied with your stocking service, for suggestions you may write to Mrs. George Hawker, chairman Illinois Home Bureau Federation, or Miss Edna R. Gray, Clothing Specialist, University of Illinois. They will be glad to send record sheets.



MISS JUANITA GRIEVE
"I sort of like machinery too."

She Manages The Atwood Creamery

MISS JUANITA GRIEVE, member of the Piatt County Home Bureau, is manager of the Atwood Creamery. Pretty and competent, she knows plenty about bottling milk, churning butter and making cheese, but she is also interested in interior decoration and values the help she gets from the Home Bureau in beautifying the kitchen with an ivory and green color scheme.

Miss Grieve supervises five employees, keeps the cash journals of the creamery, figures the route men and directs packaging and wrapping of the creamery products.

Bottled milk and other dairy products are supplied to the town of 750 people, and butter is sold in the surrounding territory. Miss Grieve has served as bookkeeper of the plant since 1932. The organization is small and each worker knows his job and is ready to help the other fellow when there is extra work to do. She does not think it queer for a woman to serve as manager.

"Why not," she asks. "They know I have had experience with the bookkeeping. I have helped with the milk work, and really, I sort of like machinery too. All the mechanical part, however, is turned over to competent help, but that could be true if a man were manager."

The Law Of Division Fences

By H. W. Hannah

Associate in Farm Management
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois

IN THE absence of statutes fixing the responsibility of adjoining owners for the building and maintenance of division fences, each owner is required to fence his own land. This is the old rule established by common law and custom. State legislatures realized that this was not satisfactory, however, for when parties could not agree to use one fence, two fences would be built alongside each other. This not only doubled the cost of fencing and upkeep, but made useless the strip of land between.

The Illinois legislature first passed an act on division fences in 1819. The law has been amended several times since then and now provides that "when two or more persons shall have lands adjoining, each of them shall make and maintain a just proportion of the division fence between them. . ." Owners ordinarily assume the responsibility for a designated one-half of the fence, usually the half on their right as they face the division line when



SOUTH WATER STREET VEGETABLE MARKET, CHICAGO

standing on their own property. This is not a part of the law, however! The law provides that when owners cannot agree on the proportion of fence which should be maintained by each, the township fence viewers can mark and define the proportion to be built or maintained by each. Town assessors and commissioners of highways are ex-officio fence viewers except in counties not under township organization, in which case fence viewers are appointed by the county board. Another section of the act provides that when any person who has let his land lie open, afterward encloses it upon the enclosure of another, he shall contribute to the latter a just proportion of the value of the fence as it stands. If the parties cannot agree on

(Continued on page 33)

Vegetable Growers Meet

The 31st annual convention of the Vegetable Growers Association of America and the annual meeting of the Illinois State Vegetable Growers Ass'n. will be held simultaneously at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Dec. 3-7.

Leaders among Illinois vegetable growers are taking an active part in planning the national as well as the state meeting.

Such subjects as "How Freezing Preservation of Vegetables Helps Me Make A Profit," by an Ohio grower, "My Trip Around Africa," illustrated with moving pictures by M. L. Ruetenik, Cleveland, Ohio, "Reciprocal Trade Agreements," "Trade Barriers" by Prof. B. H. Hibbard, University of Wisconsin, together with new ideas in growing sweet corn, tomatoes, asparagus, etc. by college men and experienced growers promise to make an interesting and valuable program.

State college officials, Farm Adviser C. A. Hughes and other Cook County Farm Bureau leaders and growers held a meeting in the IAA offices several months ago to plan for the meeting. There will be side trips to the South Water Vegetable Market, Campbell Soup Co., and the International Livestock Exposition. C. E. Durst of Champaign, former manager of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange and director of fruit and vegetable marketing for the IAA and August Geweke, president Cook County Vegetable Growers will give the addresses of welcome. Durst is president of the Illinois Vegetable Growers Association.



They Licked Soil Erosion

How Otto Berlage and His Wife Carved a Successful Farm and Home From Jo Daviess County Pasture Land

THE first year Otto Berlage and his bride started farming, they harvested just 70 bushels of barley.

"The corn froze and there wasn't a forkful of hay," he said. "But somehow when interest day came we had enough to make the payment and a little more."

That was 25 years ago. Today the rolling run-down JoDaviess county land without buildings or fences that the Berlage's took over in 1914 is a productive 258-acres known as Avery Hill farm. It has a modern house, a fine set of buildings, a good dairy herd, a flock of purebred Hampshire sheep, and a bunch of thrifty cross-bred hogs. The Berlages have literally carved out their farm and home from land that was all but abandoned.

Settled in 1819

When Otto was invited down to the University of Illinois' Farm and Home Week last winter to tell about his experiences in soil erosion control he astonished his listeners with an account of JoDaviess county soil history.

"The first settlers came to the lead mines around Galena about 1819," Berlage said. "After 10 years spent in mining, there came a slump and the miners looked about for something else to do. So about 1829 they began farming. In 1832 the miners' journal reported that 102 large steam boats and 72 keel boats came up the Galena River to Galena, the old county seat, in a single year. The same boats that plied the Mississippi came up the Galena River. In 1835 it was planned to put a bridge across the Galena River. The two narrowest places they could find were 284 feet and 268 feet wide. Water in the river was 12 to 16 feet deep at normal stage.

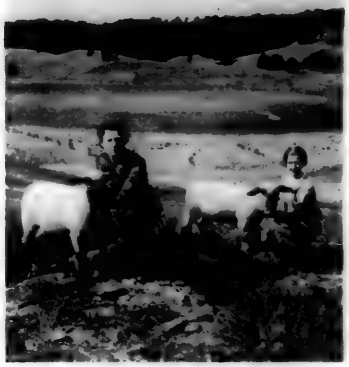
"But by 1850 a dredge committee had been appointed in Galena. And by 1863 river navigation was suspended because the river had filled with silt washed down from farm lands. Today the Galena River is about 50 to 60 feet wide with two to six feet of water in it. Thousands and thousands of tons of JoDaviess county soil have filled the river with about 20 feet of silt.

Fewer Farms Now

"If we farmers will only stop to think about our children and the generations to follow we surely will do all in our power to keep the soil where it belongs and in a high state of fertility," he said.

Berlage tells you that 40 years ago there were at least 22 farms with a family on each in his school district. Today we have only 11 farm families. Two or three of these farms are headed for the deserted list. Six of the 22 have been abandoned as homes and the other five farmsteads have been abandoned but the land is operated as a part of other farms in the district.

From the lowest point to the highest limestone ridge on the Berlage farm there is a rise of about 275 feet. The ridges are partly covered with timber and blue grass. So steep are some of the hillsides that they can scarcely be pastured. To keep the soil on the side hills and prevent gullying in the plowed fields below Berlage has built a diversion ditch that continues for some 1200 feet around the highest ridge. Water rushing down the steep slopes is carried around the hill to a grass waterway.



THE BERLAGE DAUGHTERS
Mercedes, 18, attends Dubuque College; and Marcella, 12, is a seventh grader. They both have raised 4-H Club lambs.

Berlage has used grass waterways and strip cropping since he started farming. During the past eight to ten years he has practiced erosion control more intensively. About 80 to 90 acres of land are cultivated. The balance is left in trees and blue grass. Twenty acres, set aside for permanent timber, have been planted to 70,000 young trees. This land will provide fuel, lumber and posts in future years. The farm has about a dozen springs which furnish a constant stream of cold running water.

Saves the Soil

I think strip cropping on the contour is about the best way I know of saving the soil on the side hills," said Otto. "We have tried terracing but find that our land lays too steep. Our plan is to not plow more than is necessary to keep our meadows in good shape. We can grow as many bushels

LOOKING DOWN FROM THE RIDGE
"It's 275 feet from top to bottom."



OTTO BERLAGE AND HAMPSHIRE BUCK
He got into sheep accidentally.



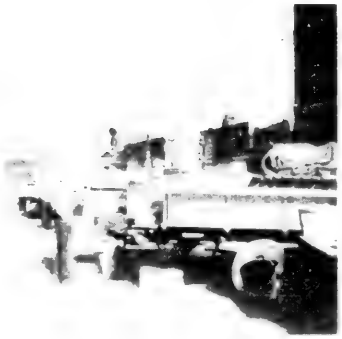
THE BERLAGE HOME
The house was built in 1914.



The Law Of Division Fences

By H. W. Hannah

Associate in Farm Management
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois



SOUTH WATER STREET VEGETABLE MARKET, CHICAGO

Vegetable Growers Meet

The 51st annual convention of the Vegetable Growers Association of America and the annual meeting of the Illinois State Vegetable Growers Assn. will be held simultaneously at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Dec. 5-7.

Leaders among Illinois vegetable growers are taking an active part in planning the national as well as the state meeting.

Such subjects as "How Freezing Preservation of Vegetables Helps Me Make A Profit" by an Ohio grower, "My Trip Around Africa," illustrated with moving pictures by M. F. Rueteng, Cleveland, Ohio, "Reciprocal Trade Agreements," "Trade Barriers" by Prof. B. H. Hibbard, University of Wisconsin, together with new ideas in growing sweet corn, tomatoes, asparagus etc. by college men and experienced growers promise to make an interesting and valuable program.

Secretary Oscar Brandt, Farm Adviser C. A. Hughes and other Cook County Farm Bureau leaders and growers behind securing the IAA offices several months ago to put on the meeting, [illegible] Wm. Vogel, Jr., Market Gardener Soil Conservation Service, and Dr. Internationally Famous Livestock Economist, C. L. Dietz of Champaign, former manager of the Illinois Farm Commodities Exchange and now out of fruit and vegetable market[illegible] for the IAA, put Augustus Goercke, president Cook County Vegetable Growers, we'll give the addresses of [illegible] Dietz is president of the Illinois Vegetable Growers Association.

GEAR GRIP *SUPER TRACTION TIRE*
for Safety in *BAD* weather



You can defy snow — mud — sleet — and sand — with the big, rugged Gear Grip Tires for passenger cars and trucks.
Long service and safety are assured because Gear Grip Tires have these four features:

Geared Tread
Geared Sidewalls
Extra Carcass Strength
Extra Strong Bead

83,000 MILES on river bottom roads prove that Gear Grips "can take it." This Gear Grip Tire is one of a set that ran over 83,000 miles on a truck that hauls milk to the Washburn Cheese Company in Woodford County.



SEE THE BLUE SEAL TRUCK SALESMAN IN YOUR COMMUNITY
OR DRIVE INTO ANY AUTHORIZED BLUE SEAL SERVICE STATION
ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

They Licked Soil Erosion

How Otto Berlage and His Wife Carved a Successful Farm and Home From Jo Daviess County Pasture Land

THE first year Otto Berlage [illegible] they harvested just 70 bushels of barley.

The corn froze and there wasn't a forkful of hay, he said. "But somehow when interest day came we had enough to make the payment and a little more."

That was 28 years ago. Today the rolling, run-down Jo Daviess county land without buildings or fences that the Berlages took over in 1916 as a [illegible] 288 acres known as Avon Hill [illegible] is a modern dairy farm [illegible] a herd of purebred Hampshire sheep, a herd of thirty cross Holsteins. The Berlages have "it made."

[illegible]

Settled in 1819

When Otto was a student at the University of Illinois Farmers Week, Wisconsin [illegible] to see [illegible] experiments in soil erosion control. He astonished his hosts with a story of Jo Daviess county soil history.

The first settlers came to the Lead [illegible] around Galena about 1819, Berlage said. "After 30 years spent in mining there came a slump and the miners looked about for something else to do. So about 1849 they began farming. In 1853 the miners' journal reported that 102 large steam boats and 75 keel boats came up the Galena River to Galena, the old county seat, in a single year. The same boats that plied the Mississippi came up the Galena River. The two rivers could find were 75 feet [illegible] wide. Water in the river was 15 to 20 feet deep at normal stage.

But by 1850 a dredge [illegible] had been appointed to Galena. By 1866 river navigation was stopped because the river had filled [illegible] washed down from the hills. The Galena River [illegible] 20 feet and wide [illegible] were [illegible] of Jo Daviess [illegible] the [illegible]

Fewer Farms Now

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

of corn with our system as we could if we planted twice as many acres."

Thirty-five years ago, this land, Otto said, produced 15 to 20 bushels of corn per acre. This year one of his small fields made over 100 bushels to the acre.

He uses hybrid seed, gets an average yield in good years of about 80 bushels per acre. Alfalfa, one of the leading crops, is left down from three to six years before plowing. Limestone, rock phosphate and all the manure from a dairy herd of 20 to 25 cows are used to build fertility.

Berlage is changing from dual purpose Shorthorns to Holsteins for greater milk production. He produces five to six litters of crossbred pigs twice a year, has 40 purebred ewes, and a flock of 200 White Leghorn hens. The pigs come March 1 and the shoats are marketed weighing from 190 to 225 pounds in August and September.

Farm account records have been kept since 1926. The investment, not including residence and automobile, has varied in value from $38,486 in 1927 down to $21,165 in 1938. The value of the farm investment has shrunk nearly half in 12 years, a good example of what has been going on all over America. The rate earned has varied from 8.85 per cent in 1936 down to a loss of four per cent in 1932. On the higher investment in 1926 the rate was 7.76 per cent, 4.99 the following year, 7.94 per cent in 1928 and 4.01 in 1929. Last year the rate earned was 7.6 per cent on a $21,165 investment. High dairy sales during this 12 year period were $1750 and the lowest $721.

Buy Little Feed

"The plan we followed whether right or wrong," said Otto, "was to get along with the feed the farm produced. We buy very little feed, some protein supplement but not so much of that. The pigs get skim milk and buttermilk which pretty well balances the corn ration. I believe if a farmer has a system that seems to pay out pretty well, it's not always wise to change."

Mr. Berlage figures on getting about nine pounds of wool per sheep each year from his flock. He got into the sheep business by accident. About ten years ago the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation offered 25 western yearling ewes and a purebred buck for the best letter from a farmer telling why sheep raising would be well adapted to his farm.

Among the 3,000 letters received in the contest Berlage's was chosen for the prize. In his letter he offered to give five ewe lambs each year for five years to 4-H Club boys and girls in the community. This sheep project has been operating successfully now for ten years. Fifty JoDaviess county boys and girls have received one ewe lamb each. Each in turn has kept records for five years at the end of which he or she has donated a ewe lamb.



SHEEP DAY ON OTTO BERLAGE FARM

The 25 winners in the merit sheep club award between the years 1930 and 1934. Standing just left of center are Prof. W. G. Kammlade of the University of Illinois, H. R. Brunnemeyer, former farm adviser, and Mr. Berlage.

System Proves Successful

Early in June the JoDaviess County Farm Bureau cooperates in holding a sheep day on the Berlage farm. Twenty-five boys and girls thus far have finished the five-year project. Each year the boy or girl with the best report and record of profit on sheep receives a purebred ewe lamb as a gift from the Berlage flock. The awards are made under the supervision of the committee of judges selected by the Farm Bureau. The fame of this project has traveled as far as Australia. Berlage corresponds regularly with a sheep breeder in Southern Australia who became interested in his merit awards to club boys and girls.

If you ask Otto which farm practice has contributed most to the success of his farm he will tell you soil improvement. "With our plan of keeping those old clay hills in legumes for five or six years with two or three applications of barnyard manure in the meantime," he said, "it has been possible to increase the corn yield from 20 bushels to 100 bushels per acre when drilled on the contour.

"Under this system the farm has been changed from low-producing pasture land renting at 90 cents per acre to a business paying out on an investof more than $150 an acre. Besides supporting a family of four this farm now has a set of modern buildings with electricity, furnace, water under pressure, ventilating system for cows and chickens and individual drinking cups for horses and cows. The farm is entirely fenced and most of the cross fences are woven wire."

Several hundred quarts of canned fruits and vegetables, a huge pile of potatoes, pumpkins, squash, apples, onions, other garden truck and baskets of eggs in the Berlage's orderly cellar tell their own story of enterprise and thrift. A moment later at Mrs. Berlage's insistence you sit down in their comfortable home to a piece of delicious, fresh-baked apple pie.

The Berlages have two daughters, Mercedes, 18, who attends Dubuque College and Marcella, 12, a seventh grader. Both like their home on the farm. Otto uses all the Farm Bureau services and sells his cream through the Farmers Cooperative Creamery at Elizabeth. He is justly proud of the fact that his farm is a demonstration area in the soil erosion control program. His soils and fields have been mapped by the government conservation service at Freeport. Most of the fields have been limed twice and received applications of 400 to 500 lbs. of rock phosphate per acre. He puts on the phosphate with a homemade spreader in the spring with small grain.

Holds Many Offices

Berlage received a Master Farmer medal in 1929. He has served on the county Farm Bureau board as treasurer. Since 1931 he has been treasurer of the JoDaviess Service Co., is a member of the Land Use Planning Council set up by the state extension service cooperating with the federal government, and is an officer of the Livestock Shipping Association.

Let anyone who is discouraged and doubtful of his opportunities take a ride up to JoDaviess county and see how Otto Berlage and his wife have converted cheap pasture land into a productive farm and home. They make you feel that ambition, faith and the will to do count most in achieving success.—George Thiem.

WPA Hot School Lunch Project

By Ruth Fillingham, Rural Schools Chairman, Illinois Home Bureau

DOROTHY THOMPSON, well known writer, said recently "If a child is entitled to eight years of schooling, he ought, it seems to me, to be entitled to eight years of nutrition."

Evidently many government officials had already reached the same conclusion for last year the government worked out a plan whereby the schools, cooperating with the Work Projects Administration, could use Federal surplus commodities for the nutrition of our school children.

If you should happen to stop for a visit in any one of many rural schools in Illinois you might be struck by the absence of dinner pails and puzzled by the tantalizing odor of delicious food. But if you investigated you would find that the teacher and the parents in the community were sufficiently interested in seeing that the children had the advantage of an adequate hot meal at noon to set up a School Lunch Project and get surplus commodities with the help of the WPA and Illinois Emergency Relief.

All Schools Eligible

The project is available to all rural schools and operates about the same in all communities. The school board provides adequate space and equipment for the preparation and serving of the food. The space may be an entire basement, with tables for serving, or it may be just a cloak-room with the serving done at the children's desks. The cost of equipment, pans, kettles, stoves, etc., may be nominal or very high, — the only requirement is that it be adequate for preparing and serving the meal.

Since the variety of commodities available is limited and varies greatly from month to month, it is necessary to supplement these in order to prepare adequate meals. It is the responsibility of the local committee to provide for that. In some cases the school board appropriates the necessary funds, in some it is provided by donations, but in many instances the money is raised by some local activity, such as a school entertainment.

Workers Are Examined

The WPA workers assigned for preparation of these meals are given a complete physical examination, including a blood test. Then they are carefully trained in the preparation and serving of the proper foods. Their menus are prepared for them at least two weeks in advance by the supervising home economist, and are based on the commodities they expect to have available for distribution.

However, this worker must be capable of making the proper substitution in case the commodities distributed are not what they expected them to be. The workers are furnished uniforms and hairnets by the WPA. These must be kept clean by the workers themselves. Standards of sanitation are set up and inspections made from time to time to see that these standards are met. The workers are also required to submit an accurate report on all commodities received and used. Last summer many schools carried on a garden project also. The gardens were either on or adjecent to the school grounds and cared for mostly by the workers. This not only provided fresh vegetables for use in the menus during the Spring and Fall but also provided vegetables for canning and for storage.

The shelves in the Buckles school basement in Jackson county were filled with jars of canned corn, tomatoes, green beans, beets, sauerkraut, wild blackberries and apples when we stopped there on our tour of Southern Illinois rural schools. The apples had been donated by a local farmer. The vegetable bins were filled with carrots, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes and turnips. The menu for one day was buttered potatoes, green beans, head lettuce, gingerbread muffins with applesauce, bread and butter, and milk.

10,000 Children Fed

If the school board and committee do not wish to provide equipment and food sufficient to serve an adequate meal they may use the project to provide one hot dish.

Last summer more than 378,000 quarts of fruits and vegetables were canned for school lunches either in county canning centers or in the local school kitchen.

During the past year 10,000 Illinois school children enjoyed these hot lunches. This project is now operating in some schools, city and village as well as rural, in approximately 35 counties, serving more than 35,000 children; it is hoped that before school closes next Spring at least 280,500 children will be benefiting from it. There is in St. Paul, Minnesota a WPA Hot School Lunch Testing Kitchen constantly testing new recipes using surplus foods.

Thus the WPA Hot School Lunch Project assists in the conservation of our greatest national assets, our children, by using some of our commodities to build healthier, happier future citizens.

HOT LUNCH AT THE BUCKLES SCHOOL

Jars of canned corn, tomatoes, green beans, beets, sauerkraut, wild blackberries and apples; also carrots, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes and turnips in the bins.



Division Fences

(Continued from page 30)

the value of the fence or the share which each owner should bear, they may call in the fence viewers, or the aggrieved party may bring the action before a justice of the peace.

In interpreting this section, the courts have said that an adjoining landowner is bound to maintain his share of the partition fence, and that he cannot escape this duty unless he chooses to let his lands lie without cropping or using them for farm purposes. An action may be taken, under the provision of this act, to compel the building of a fence by one obligated to share in the division fence. Similarly, one who lets his part of a division fence fall into disrepair may be compelled to repair it.

EDITORIAL

Prices and Plenty

THINKING farmers have maintained for years that the farm problem can be solved in two ways, either by restoring farm price levels to the position they enjoyed with respect to non-farm prices before the world war, or by reducing industrial prices, wages and costs to the agricultural price level.

Because the job of bringing down industrial prices and wages to reasonable levels seemed hopeless, organized farmers began their fight in the '20s to put farm prices up to the levels of industry and labor. The AAA program is based on this principle.

While farmers are working under the AAA to secure and maintain an American price for their products, there's at least one branch of government that is doing its bit to help from the other end. That is the trust-busting division of the Department of Justice in charge of Thurman Arnold. His job is to break up monopolies in restraint of trade. Just now the Department is after the building trades and building trades unions where high-priced material costs and war time hourly wage scales that few can afford to pay, have all but kept the industry, including the workers, on relief for a decade.

The opening gun in the prosecution was fired at St. Louis two weeks ago where four Federation of Labor leaders were indicted for conspiracy in restraint of trade. Attorney Arnold and his battery of government lawyers are reported to be confident of victory. In the Chicago area where some labor leaders, and the building material manufacturers along with the politicians have stifled the building industry, results of the federal investigation are already apparent. Contractors are making deals with union carpenters, bricklayers and plumbers to go to work for reasonable wages.

If the Department of Justice succeeds in toppling the monopolies from their high perches they will have made an outstanding contribution to prosperity in America. When agriculture, industry and labor find a natural, fair and equitable level for the exchange of their goods and services, there will be employment along with plenty and prosperity for all.

The Answer is Yes

IN ADDRESSING the annual meeting of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation two weeks ago President Earl C. Smith posed four questions having to do with the present program for the solution of the farm problem.

First, he asked, is a problem not sound which provides an opportunity on a commodity basis for farmers through co-operation to control their respective crop surpluses and to the extent excess supplies are available to adjust production in the following years so as to permit their orderly flow to market at reasonable price levels?

Secondly, are appropriations for commodity loans and price adjustment payments not warranted and in the interest of the entire country if to provide a fair level of farm income is just and consequent buying power of farmers is as important to the general welfare as we believe them to be?

Third, the soil conservation features of the adjustment act are provided for as a national responsibility to future generations. Is this not a proper function of government?

And lastly, is it not the part of wisdom to place local administration of the act in the hands of farmers selected by their neighbors who have a direct interest in farming?

"I leave these four questions with all students of the farm problem and friends of agriculture for their careful scrutiny and study," Mr. Smith said. "Unless there can be shown a more workable and effective way to accomplish these results that is equally or more equitable to all groups of American society than the AAA, will not every honest person have to answer these questions in the affirmative?"

On Consolidated Schools

FROM time to time serious suggestions have been advanced by professional educators that the one-room country school in Illinois be abolished in favor of consolidated schools usually located in the smaller towns and cities. Good reasons undoubtedly can be advanced from an educational stand-point for such a program. When common sense and the wishes of a substantial majority of the residents of a given rural community have governed consolidations of country districts, the change has generally resulted in better schools.

But there are some glaring examples of school consolidations which have not given general satisfaction. The following letter to the editor of a national farm magazine by a State of Washington woman is a case in point:

> "The school bus is fine for the high school pupils but for the small tots it just doesn't work out.
>
> "When you live thirteen to twenty miles from town, the children need to leave home at 8 o'clock in the morning. The primary grades are dismissed about 3:30 in the afternoon but the children must wait until 4:15 or 4:30 for the older pupils. During this time they have very little supervision. On the way home where they arrive about 5:00 o'clock, they take in all the giddy conversation of the older pupils.
>
> "The bus is crowded and illy ventilated. When one child has a cold all the pupils get it. During the cold stormy months the roads are icy and dangerous.
>
> "My little girl gets home tired, hot and nervous and must be rushed off to bed.
>
> "I wish she were going to school in the little white schoolhouse on the corner. But what can we do about it?"

There are many successful consolidated country schools in Illinois. Invariably one will find that such districts are not too large, the consolidation was approved by a substantial majority of farm voters, and the school itself is located in the country rather than in a far away town. A progressive attitude toward rural school improvement is much to be desired. But the possibilities and needs of every farming community must be studied individually for lasting and satisfying results.



For A Merry Christmas

ANOTHER year of successful cooperative effort by Illinois farmers in the field of casualty insurance comes to a close this month.

More than 80,000 automobile, farmer employers liability, 4-H Club Calf and accident policies are now in force . . . total assets of the company exceed $2,325,000.00 . . . the auto policy has been further broadened and improved to give Farm Bureau members added protection at no additional cost.

Although some 30,000 policyholders were involved in accidents during the past year, it is satisfying to know that in time of need they were insured in a company having the interests of the Farm Bureau member at heart.

The Board of Directors and management herewith express their appreciation for the fine support given the company throughout the year.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

608 South Dearborn Street • • • Chicago, Illinois

FARM BUREAU SERVICES



REPRESENTATION

Each farmer's interests are represented more effectively at Springfield and Washington when his influence is joined with that of thousands of other farmers through powerful organization.



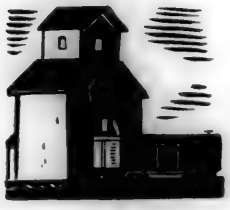
HIGHER FARM PRICES

The Farm Bureau is leading the fight to establish and maintain parity prices for farm products. This goal is now definitely set forth in federal legislation and a program is under way designed to bring it about.



CROP LOANS

The Illinois Agricultural Association took the lead in sponsoring the corn loan program. Loans on corn, wheat and other basic commodities have been substantially higher than open market prices.



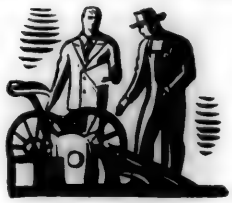
COOPERATIVE MARKETING

More money for farm products the cooperative way has been the Farm Bureau's watchword since organization. Hundreds of cooperatives in Illinois are helping to guarantee the farmer maximum prices for his products.



INSURANCE

IAA-Farm Bureau auto, accident, life, fire, hail and windstorm Insurance save Farm Bureau members more than their annual dues. Compare our rates and learn how you, too, can benefit.



PURCHASING FARM SUPPLIES

Only Farm Bureau members share in patronage dividends on lubricating and fuel oil, gasoline, paint, tires, and other supplies purchased through the county service companies. Annual dividends exceed total Farm Bureau dues.



LOWER TAXES

The IAA has been represented at Springfield for many years to ward off constant efforts to increase property taxes. Checking of farm and city property valuations by Farm Bureau tax committees have equalized the property tax burden in many counties.



FARM ADVISER

The services of the farm adviser who receives part of his compensation from the Farm Bureau are available to members in planning their farm operations for greater profit. Many members value this service above all others.



YOUR BOY AND GIRL

The Farm Bureau encourages and organizes girls' and boys' 4-H Clubs, rural youth groups and worthwhile activities for building successful future farmers, home-makers and good citizens.



SERUM SERVICE

Patronage dividends are paid only to Farm Bureau members on anti-hog cholera serum and other biologics purchased through the Farm Bureau. "I saved my $15 annual dues on this service alone," is a common expression among Illinois livestock growers.

MEMBERSHIP IN THE FARM BUREAU AND ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION COSTS NOTHING IF YOU USE IT. IT PAYS TO BELONG!

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

The Largest State Farm Organization In America

HOW MEMBERS BENEFIT

from



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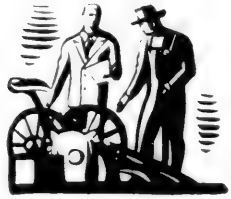
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Patronage dividends are paid only to Farm Bureau members on anti-hog cholera serum and other biologics purchased through the Farm Bureau. "I saved my $15 annual dues on this service alone," is a common expression among Illinois livestock growers.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

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